Annual Plan
(2001-2002)

CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

1. The year 2001-02 being the terminal year of the Ninth Five Year Plan, the Annual Plan for the year attempts a comprehensive review of the objectives and strategies of the Ninth Plan taking stock of the performance of the country's economic development in the first four years vis-à-vis the targets. The Annual Plan also highlights the areas of emphasis needed for consolidating the physical and financial performance of the Ninth Plan in the terminal year. An attempt has been made to address the areas of success and failure, both in physical and financial terms, in relation to the targets for the respective annual plans and the Ninth Five Year Plan as a whole.

2. The Ninth Plan represented a perceptible departure from the past. The unique feature of the Plan lies in its recognition of the changed economic circumstances of the country. In the past, circumstances were such that all earlier Plans have been based on the view that economic growth is restricted primarily by the availability of investible resources in the economy and higher growth rates can become feasible only through augmentation of such resources. The Ninth Plan has pointed out that the problem of economic growth and development at the present time is not only the availability of total resources for investment but also the ability of the economic system to absorb these resources effectively and efficiently.

3. The availability of and access to investible resources by the Government for investment in the social and economic infrastructure has a significant bearing on the level of investment in the country. In earlier years, public access to investible resources was not considered to be a major problem. At the present time, however, the budgets of the central and almost all the state governments are under severe pressure so that they are being forced to borrow even for meeting their current expenditures, such as, salaries and wages and interest payments. As a consequence, public investments, which are essential for the development of the economy, have suffered. The pressures on government finances have become so acute that the share of public investment in total investment in the country, which was targeted to be about 46 per cent during the Eighth Plan, had fallen to less than 30 per cent in the closing years of the Eighth Plan.

4. The Plan explicitly recognized that public resources are being used relatively inefficiently, and that a much greater impact could be made even with existing resources provided that the methods of implementation and delivery mechanisms for public services are improved. There has been a re-orientation in the Ninth Plan approach from a system characterized by the dominance of public investment, on the one hand, and a significant degree of control on private investment, on the other, in planning for an economy in which private investment will play a greater role within a more market-oriented framework.

5. While formulating the Annual Plan 2001-02, it was emphasized that various agencies involved in the plan formulation should collectively take all possible measures to enhance the effectiveness of plan expenditure in meeting the targets and the objectives of the Ninth Plan. There is a need to pursue monitoring of plan expenditure with a view to improve effectiveness of public spending in obtaining the stated objectives of the Plan programmes/schemes. Planning Commission may also be involved in undertaking quarterly performance reviews and encourage joint monitoring of Plan schemes from time to time. This would provide useful feedback and, perhaps, a better understanding of the concerns of various State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments. While it is necessary to find adequate resources for priority sectors and programmes, it is equally important to strengthen the institutional framework for improving implementation and encouraging private initiatives to supplement and gradually supplant some public efforts.

6. Prioritization of Plan programmes/schemes of each Department should be re-emphasised and pursued with a view to have 'Core Plans' for each sector so that critical programmes in each sector should not suffer from lack of allocations and completed as planned so that the projected benefits from their implementation could be fully realized.

7. There is need to adopt and undertake a review of Plan schemes on a Zero-Based Budged methodology with a view to ascertain their continuation, convergence with related schemes in each sector or their discontinuation, as the case may be. This would prevent a mismatch between the requirement of funds and the Plan allocations and ensure that Plan expenditure is matched by the desired physical achievements. It would also shift the focus of planning from inputs to outputs, i.e. on physical targeting rather than on financial allocations. This process needs to be initiated in right earnest so that its results can be consolidated while formulating the Tenth Five Year Plan. Annual Plan 2001-02, being the terminal year of the Ninth Plan, it would be desirable that no new schemes are taken up during the year, except in exceptional cases for which adequate justification should be provided.

8. There is a continued need to reduce dependence on budgetary support/borrowings and place more reliance on generating internal resources for financing the Annual Plan. In particular, there is a need for further reducing budgetary allocation to Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and encouraging them to be self-supporting. Recourse to borrowed funds for financing plan investments may be considered only when investment made from such funds bring in adequate returns. As the performance of some PSUs in raising internal and extra-budgetary resources for financing their plan outlays has been disappointing, the reasons for this need to be examined closely so as to ensure that the gap between the budgeted and the revised/actual plan outlays could be narrowed down, enabling a realisation of the projected public investment targets.

9. It is reiterated that as per the 'New Initiatives for the North-Eastern Region' announced by the then Prime Minister in October, 1996, all Central Ministries/Departments are required to earmark at least 10 per cent of the budget for the North-East (except those specifically exempted).

RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND PROSPECTS FOR 2001-2002

10. The Ninth Five year Plan (1997-2002) was conceived against the backdrop of three consecutive years of high growth when the economy grew at an average rate of 7.2 per cent.

The state of economy at the present stage shows many signs of strength, but also some looming problems. Fortunately, economic growth has accelerated from the low level of 4.8 per cent in 1997-98 to 6.6 per cent in 1998-99, 6.4 per cent in 1999-2000 and 5.2 per cent in 2000-01. The disaggregated growth rate of agriculture with a share of 26.6 per cent of GDP has shown a growth rate of 0.2 per cent and the manufacturing sector constituting a share of 17 per cent of GDP has shown a growth rate of 5.6 per cent in 2000-01 as shown in **Annexure 1.1**. According to the index of industrial production, the industrial growth was about 5 per cent during 2000-01 compared to 8 per cent in the preceding year. While growth of manufacturing sector slowed down from 9 per cent in 1999-2000 to 5.3 per cent in 2000-01, and that of electricity from 6.6 per cent in 1999-2000 to 4 per cent in 2000-01, mining and quarrying improved from 0.6 per cent to 3.6 per cent in 2000-01. With bright agricultural prospects because of good monsoon, the growth rate of the economy is expected to be over 6.0 per cent in the year 2001-02.

11. Although the overall growth performance of the economy may be marginally short of the targets envisaged for the five years of the Ninth Plan, the performance has to be evaluated in the context of series of exceptional circumstances in recent years. The East Asian Crises in 1997 had a depressive effect on foreign investment in India and also on our potential export markets. The economic sanctions imposed by some countries in 1998 have also created some uncertainty. The Kargil conflict of 1999 and the sharp increase in oil prices in 2000 were two other developments. The performance of the economy in the face of all these developments has been commendable and reflects the resilience that it has acquired. Through all these developments, the Government has pursued the objective of deepening and broadening the economic reforms.

12. The Union Budget presented in Feb., 2001 announced several reforms such as cuts in interest rate, removal of surcharge on corporate and personal tax, measures to promote the small scale industries and removal of rigidities in labour laws. The positive response to a reforms oriented budget was, however, lost in the wake of the crash in the stock market, the banking scam and the fears of a global recession. The Reserve Bank of India, subsequently, took serious note of the lacunae in certain segments of the financial sector. Guidelines have been issued to reduce exposure of banks, specially the small banks, to stock market through limiting advances against shares to a few banking institutions. The financial sector reform is, moreover, being pushed further through emphasis on improving the operational efficiency of the banks as these are expected to reduce the intermediation costs and thus reduce further lending rates. The norms of foreign direct investment have also been relaxed for various sectors, which include defence, pharmaceuticals, banking, hotels and telecommunication.

13. Government's role in economic development continues to be important as it makes investments in both physical and social infrastructure to increase the overall productivity. Its ability to do so, however, is seriously eroded on account of high revenue and fiscal deficit. While the Central Government's revenue deficit went up to 3.8 per cent of GDP from the budgetary target of 3.6 per cent the fiscal deficit moved up to 5.3 per cent of GDP as against the budgetary target of 5.1 per cent in 2000-01.

14. The Broad Money (M3) growth was maintained at a level of about 16 per cent per annum during the year 2000-01. The currency with the public showed deceleration from 11.7 per cent in 1999-2000 to 10.8 per cent in 2000-01 while demand deposits grew by 9.9 per

cent and time deposits by 18.6 per cent as shown in **Annexure 1.2.** Expansion in the net bank credit to the Government was contained at 16.2 per cent in 2000-01 as compared to 14.2 per cent in the previous year. In contrast, growth in the bank credit to the commercial sector was lower at 14.3 per cent in 2000-01 as compared to 16.6 per cent in the previous year. However it has started showing positive growth in the financial year 2001-02. In the credit policy announced recently, the Reserve Bank of India has made an effort to bring the Indian Banking system towards global standards.

15. Against the targeted growth rate of 11.8 per cent per annum in exports during Ninth Plan, the growth of exports was quite low during the first two years of the Ninth Plan. There was a turnaround in 1999-2000 for exports attaining a double-digit growth of 13.2 per cent. During 2000-01 an export growth of 19.8 per cent was attained exceeding the target of 18 per cent set for the year. Robust export growth is likely to be sustained despite the slow-down in the international economy in view of the fact that our export growth has been greater than the world export growth continuously during the last decade. The other factors that have been contributing to that are significant improvement in traditional items of exports, depreciation of rupee, low domestic inflation, revival in the South-East Asian economies and some recovery of world prices.

16. In a bid to boost exports, the government initiated a programme to give a big push to set up Special Economic Zones (SEZs), involve state governments in export promotion and encourage electronic transactions and support market development efforts. The SEZ scheme is primarily to create an internationally hassle free environments for export production. Under the new textile policy, restrictions on the flow of large investments in to garment sector have been scraped. The textile sector has been taken off the SSI reservation list to enable free flow of foreign direct investment without any condition like mandatory export obligation.

17. The Ninth Plan targeted an annual import growth of 10.8 per cent per annum. Due to domestic slow down of industrial growth the average import growth during the first four years was quite low at about 5.0 per cent although there was a strong recovery in 1999-2000 with a growth of 11.4 per cent because of surge in petroleum crude & products imports accompanied by spurt in international oil prices. In order to protect farmers' interest, import duties have been hiked for a number of agricultural items. In the EXIM policy 2001-02, quantitative restrictions on 715 items have been removed completing the process of the phased trade policy liberalisation started in 1991.

PUBLIC SECTOR PLAN

18. An investment of Rs. 2171 thousand crore was envisaged at national level during the Ninth Five Year Plan. The share of Public Sector in total investment is projected to be 33.4 per cent, which comes to Rs. 8,59,200 crore at 1996-97 price level. The Annual Plan 2000-01 provides for a public sector outlay of Rs. 2,03,360 crore against which the revised expenditure was Rs. 1,87,932 crore at current prices as shown in **Annexure 1.3**. At 1996-97 prices it would be about 17.2 per cent of the Ninth Plan Public Sector outlay. It is observed that during the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) the Public Sector could utilise only 82.7 per cent of the Plan allocation as shown in **Table 1.1**. The shortfall in utilisation of Public Sector plan allocation arises mainly due to inadequate generation of internal resources by the Central Departments and the States.

TABLE 1.1

Public Sector Plan Expenditure in the Annual Plans

Year	Per cent of total Ninth Plan Provision
1997-98 (Actual)	14.3
1998-99(Actual)	15.1
1999-2000(Actual)	16.5
2000-01 (RE)	17.2
2001-02(BE)	19.6
Total (1997-2002)	82.7

19. The approved Public Sector outlay for the Ninth Plan was in proportion of 56 per cent and 44 per cent between Center and the Sates & Union Territories. During the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) the average share of States and Union Territories in the Public Sector Plan which works out to 43.46 per cent is higher than what was envisaged for the Ninth Plan, as shown in **Table 1.2**.

TABLE 1.2

Share of States and Union Territories in Public Sector Plan outlay during the Ninth Plan

	(per cent)
Ninth Plan (Projected)	43.0
1997-98 (Actual)	45.4
1998-99 (Actual)	43.7
1999-2000 (Actual)	43.2
2000-01 (RE)	42.2
2001-02 (BE)	42.8

CENTRAL SECTOR PLAN

20. During the Ninth Plan an allocation of Rs. 4,89,361 crore was made for the central sector at 1996-97 prices. In real terms, the sector could utilise only 82 per cent which is quite low as shown in **Annexure-1.4.** In the year 2001-02, the Central plan outlay is budgeted at Rs. 1,30,181 crore reflecting an increase of 19.9 per cent as compared to the revised estimates of Rs. 1,08,587 crore. In real terms, there has been substantial increase in sectoral outlays. For general economic activities there is an increase of 385 per cent (additional amount of Rs. 5000 crore provided subject to realisation of disinvestment target) followed by general services 28 per cent, energy 22.1 per cent, social services 15.5 per cent and irrigation and flood control 12 per cent.

21. To conform to the target level of fiscal deficit, the budgetary support for the Central Plan was kept at Rs. 2,03,982 crore for the five year period 1997-2002 **(Annexure 1.3)**. In real terms, the actual utilisation during these years is about 87 per cent of the Ninth Plan

provision. Sectors like social services have utilised 38 per cent followed by transport 15 per cent, rural development 12 per cent and energy 10 per cent. During the current year i.e. 2001-02 there is an increase of 16.2 per cent in budgetary support for the central sector at 1996-97 prices over 2000-01 as shown in **Annexure 1.5**. Similarly, the Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources of the Central Departments, in real terms are 10.6 per cent higher than in 2000-01 as shown in **Table 1.3**.

TABLE 1.3

Financing of the Central Departments during Ninth Plan
(Rs. crore at 1996-97 prices)

	Budgetary Support (B.S.)	Internal & Extra - Budgetary Resources (I&EBR)	Total Outlay
Ninth Plan (1997-2002)	203982	285379	489361
1997-98 (Actual)	30722	36356	67078
1998-99 (Actual)	32137	40782	72919
1999-2000 (RE)	33139	44139	80278
2000-01 (RE)	37956	47431	85387
2001-02 (BE)	44107	52466	96573
Total (1997-2002)	178061	224174	402235
Per cent to Ninth Plan	87	79	82

22. Since the public sector programmes are meant for human development and support to the poor by the Government it self, as distinct from the enterprise, the pattern of deployment of budgetary resources of the plan is an important indicator of the support given by the Central Plan for such programmes. The component of budgetary support to the Central Departments responsible for human development such as education, health, family welfare, women and child development and for meeting the basic needs, namely drinking water and housing, urban development and special employment generation programmes has increased sharply during each year of the Ninth Plan as shown in **Table 1.4**.

TABLE 1.4

Allocation of Budgetary Support in Central Plan for Social Services

Period	Per cent
1997-98	35.7
1998-99	38.5
1999-2000	38.5
2000-01	39.4
2001-02	39.7

STATES SECTOR PLAN

23. Taking into consideration the total Ninth Plan provision, the actual expenditure of the states during each year, in real terms, has been below the prorata as shown in **Table 1.5.** During the Ninth Plan only 84 per cent of the total five years outlay is estimated to have been utilized, assuming that the revised estimates for 2000-01 and Budget Estimates for 2001-02 materialise, as shown in **Annexure 1.6**.

TABLE 1.5

Utilisation of State Plan Outlay during Ninth Five Year Plan
(at 1996-97 prices)

Year		per cent
1997-98	(Actual)	15.2
1998-99	(Actual)	15.4
1999-2000	(Actual)	16.7
2000-01	(RE)	16.8
2001-02	(BE)	19.6

24. The revised expenditure of Rs. 74972 crore for the state plan at current prices during the year 2000-01 which works out to about 40 per cent of total public sector outlay for the year is much below the proportion of provision made for states during Ninth Five Year Plan. In the Annual Plan 2000-01 only 9 states have shown good performance in terms of expenditure with revised estimates as shown in **Annexure 1.7.** These states include Assam, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu. In respect of Bihar, the revised estimates fell short of budget estimates by 44 per cent followed by West Bengal 29 per cent. The remaining states experienced a shortfall ranging from one to 26 per cent.

25. Special Area Programmes have been formulated to deal with problems faced by certain areas arising out of their geo-physical structure and concomitant socio-economic development. The Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) is being implemented to ensure ecologically sustainable socio-economic development of designated hill areas keeping in view the basic needs of the people therein. During Annual Plan 2001-02, it is proposed to conduct a comparative evaluation study of the efficacy of the programme in the States of Assam and West Bengal. A separate Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) is being implemented to take up developmental activities such as eco-preservation, eco-development and eco-restoration in an integrated manner on the compact watershed basis in 159 talukas comprising of western ghats in five States viz. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Goa. A Working Group on Hill Area Development Programme/Western Ghats Development Programme for the Tenth Five Year Plan has been constituted to look into various aspects of these programmes so as to make them more effective. Border Area Development Programme (BADP) was started in the year 1986-87 for balanced development of border areas of the states bordering Pakistan, namely Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Gujarat and Rajasthan. During the Eighth Plan, the programme was revamped and its coverage was extended to the states on the eastern border with Bangladesh. In the Ninth Plan period, the programme has been extended to all the land borders in response to the demands of

the State Governments and the Ministry of Home Affairs. The main objective of BADP is to meet the special needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the border.

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES AND IRRIGATION

26. Agriculture has all along been the most crucial sector of the Indian economy. Agriculture and allied activities make the single largest contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) accounting for almost 27 per cent of the total and also provides employment to around 65 per cent of the total work force in the country. The focus on agricultural development for the Ninth Five Year Plan is essentially based on the policy on food security announced by the Government to double the food production and make India hunger free in ten years followed by a three pronged strategy of (i) increasing the overall employment and income by raising farm productivity and through the growth of other economic activities in the rural areas, (ii) provision of gainful supplementary employment through poverty alleviation schemes, and (iii) distribution of food grains through Public Distribution System (PDS) at concessional prices to those living below the poverty line.

27. Agriculture in India continues to be dependent on monsoon with 62 per cent of the net sown area being rainfed. During the first three years of the Ninth Five Year Plan, the foodgrains production moved up from 192.26 million tonnes in 1997-98 to around 208.87 million tonnes in 1999-2000. During the year 2000-01, only 70 per cent of the area and 66 districts of the country experienced normal to excess rain fall and 135 districts experienced deficient rainfall. The major earthquake which occurred in Gujarat in January, 2001 may affect food grains production and as per the estimates of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, the foodgrains production during the year 2000-01 is estimated at around 196.07 million tonnes against the target of 212 million tonnes. The rice and wheat production is likely to come down to 86.30 million tonnes and 68.46 million tonnes respectively from a record production of 87.50 million tonnes of rice and 75.60 million tonnes of wheat achieved during the year 1999-2000. As the performance during the first four years of the Ninth Plan was not as envisaged, the foodgrains production target of 234 million tonnes fixed for the terminal year of the Ninth Plan earlier has been revised downwards to 218 million tonnes comprising of 203 million tonnes of cereals and 15 million tonnes of pulses. States have been advised to prepare Work Plans identifying specific areas/programmes for focused attention on agricultural development. During 2000-01, 27 ongoing schemes have been integrated under one comprehensive programme entitled “Macro Management of Agriculture” extending assistance to the States to meet Work Plan objectives and targets. It is envisaged that the programme would enhance the productivity of support programmes and accord greater flexibility to states to act as per their requirements.

28. Horticulture sector provides a sound base for agro industries and has assumed significance for increasing gainful employment opportunities, both in rural and urban areas, besides improving the nutritional status of the masses. Medicinal and aromatic plants, floriculture, mushrooms etc. are the emerging areas in the horticulture. Efforts are being made to provide boost to the development of the horticulture in terms of increased availability of good quality of seeds, healthy/elite planting materials and development of infrastructure. A technology mission for integrated development of horticulture in North East including Sikkim aiming to provide all relevant services to boost productivity and quality of horticulture has been launched towards the end of 2000-01.

29. The Ninth Plan laid emphasis on improving the livestock productivity through scientific

management and up-gradation of genetic potential of the live stock, developing adequate animal health care including control of animal diseases, production of quality feed and fodder, establishment of dairy processing and marketing infrastructure in hilly and backward areas etc. In pursuance of the strategy of doubling food production, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has identified ten schemes as action plan schemes for accelerated growth of livestock products and is also implementing 16 schemes related to creation of infrastructure facilities, eradication of rinderpest and modernization of abattoirs.

30. India has the necessary technology and capabilities for successful poultry production. It is the 5th largest egg producer in the world and ranks 19th in respect of broiler production. Egg production during the year 2000-01 is anticipated to be 32.5 billion and it is envisaged that the Ninth Plan target production of 35 billion eggs will be achieved in 2001-02. A new centrally sponsored scheme 'Assistance to State Poultry/Duck Farms' has been started during the Ninth Plan in North-Eastern states including Sikkim with a 100 per cent central assistance to strengthen at least two duck/poultry farms in each state. The programme would also be extended to other states.

31. The Fisheries sector occupies an important place in the socio economic development of India. The sector provides employment to about 3.84 million full or part time fishermen, with an equally impressive segment of the population essentially in rural areas engaged in ancillary activities associated with fisheries and aquaculture. Ninth Plan has focused on an integrated approach to sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture and aims to optimize production and productivity, augment export of marine products, generate employment and improve socio-economic conditions of the fishermen and fish farmers. The fishery sector has been one of the major contributors of foreign exchange earnings through exports and during the year 2000-01, the foreign exchange earnings have been of the order of Rs. 6308 crore from the export of fish and fishery products.

32. The Ninth Five Year Plan has set a target to achieve a growth rate of 4.5 per cent per annum in agricultural output in order to make a significant impact on overall growth and poverty alleviation. Irrigation is a vital input to increase agricultural output to keep pace with the food requirements of the ever-increasing population. With the net sown area almost stagnant in the country at 140-141 million hectares (m.ha.), further expansion of irrigation, including additional irrigation through modernization/renovation of irrigation capacities, is needed as a critical input to achieve the targeted growth rate of agriculture.

33. Some of the major issues and imperatives in irrigation sector are that there has been the tendency right from First Plan to start more and more new projects resulting in wanton proliferation of projects, thin spreading of resources and consequent time and cost over runs. The strategy for irrigation development in the Ninth Five Year Plan has been on completion of ongoing projects particularly those which were started during pre-Fifth and Fifth Plan periods. For expeditious completion of approved, ongoing, major/medium irrigation projects, Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) was launched by the Government in 1996-97 under which Central assistance is given in the form of loan to those projects which have investment clearance by the Planning Commission. Minor irrigation schemes were not eligible for assistance under AIBP. However, from 1999-2000, minor irrigation schemes, both new as well as ongoing, are eligible under this programme in case of Special Category States viz., North-Eastern States and the Hill States of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and J & K and Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) districts of Orissa. Further, as per the revised guidelines,

Central loan assistance for the projects is provided to the Non Special Category States, in the ratio of 2:1 (Centre: State). For Special Category States the funding is in the ratio of 3:1. The projects benefiting KBK districts of Orissa are treated on par with Special Category States as far as funding pattern is concerned. Under the 1999 guidelines for AIBP, major/ medium irrigation projects which are in advanced stages of construction are to be considered for inclusion under the programme except irrigation projects in the initial stages of construction benefiting KBK districts of Orissa.

34. Most of the states have at present very low irrigation water rates at substantially varying levels and some of them have not revised these sector for the last 2-3 decades. Most of the North-Eastern states (except Assam and Manipur), do not even charge any irrigation water rate. During the meetings of the Working Group to discuss the Annual Plan 2001-02, the State Governments have been requested to revise the water rates to reach a level that at least O&M expenses were covered. They have also been advised to cut down the establishment costs and to improve the collection efficiency of the water rates. Maharashtra is the only state where the irrigation water rates are announced for 5 years period at a time with a provision for 10 per cent increase per annum so as to cover the full O&M costs as well as interest payable on the public deposits raised through irrigation bonds. The state governments of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Haryana and Orissa have revised the water rates recently.

35. There is a need to take steps for improving water use efficiency through renovation and modernization of existing systems in agriculture and other sectors and making radical changes in water distribution and field level management policies. Greater thrust needs to be given for land consolidation as a prerequisite for optimal water use efficiency. Close monitoring and evaluation of the projects is being emphasized both at the centre and state levels by suitably strengthening the concerned organisations wherever necessary.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

36. Poverty eradication is one of the major objectives of planned development and inadequacy of social infrastructure affecting the quality of life of the people and their employability is one of the main determinants of poverty. It is recognized that high growth in incomes by itself is not enough to improve the quality of life of the poor. Unless all the citizens of the country, and most particularly the poor, have certain basic minimum services, their living conditions cannot be improved. Seven such Basic Minimum Services (BMS) – safe drinking water, primary health facilities, universal primary education, nutrition to school and pre-school children, shelter for the poor, road connectivity for all villages and habitations and the Public Distribution System (PDS) with the focus on the poor have been identified and the Ninth Plan laid special emphasis to make all efforts to achieve a minimum level of satisfaction in providing these in partnership with the State Governments and the Panchayat Raj Institutions.

37. In the year 2000-01 a new programme called Pradhanmantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) was launched revamping the above said Basic Minimum Services Programme with a focus on creation of social and economic infrastructure in five critical areas: health, primary education, drinking water, housing and rural roads for improving the quality of life of people in the rural areas with the main objective of achieving sustainable human development at the village level. However, the basis for distribution of additional central assistance among

the states for PMGY remain the same as in the case of earlier BMS. It was decided that a minimum of 15 per cent of the total allocation of the States and UTs for PMGY must be allocated for each of the five areas specified above. It has also been recognized that ensuring greater participation of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is the most effective mechanism for poverty reduction. The specifically designed anti poverty programmes for generation of both self employment and wage employment in rural areas have been redesigned and restructured in 1999-2000 in order to enhance their efficacy/impact on the poor and improve their sustainability.

38. The Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched with effect from April 1999, keeping in view the strengths and weaknesses of the earlier schemes of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and allied programmes along with Million Wells Scheme (MWS) which ceased to be in operation. The objective of restructuring was to make the programme more effective in providing sustainable incomes through micro enterprises covering all aspects of self employment and organizing rural poor into self help groups. It is implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme with funding in the ratio of 75:25 between the centre and the states.

39. With the view to lay thrust on creation of rural infrastructure as per the felt needs of the village community the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) was restructured as the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) with the primary objective of creating demand driven community village infrastructure including durable assets of the village level and assets to enable the rural poor to increase the opportunities for sustained employment. The secondary objective is generation of supplementary employment for the unemployed poor in the rural areas. The wage employment under the programme is given to families below the poverty line. The programme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme with funding in the ratio of 75:25 between the centre and the states.

40. Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) which was launched in 1993 was recast as the single wage employment programme with the prime objective of creation of additional wage employment opportunities during the period of acute shortage of wage employment through manual work for the rural poor living below the poverty line. Another important objective is the creation of durable community, social and economic assets for sustained employment and development. The programme is implemented through the Zila Parishads or DRDAs in those states where Zila Parishads do not exist.

41. The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) launched as a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme with the aim to provide social assistance benefit to poor households in the case of old age, death of primary breadwinner and maternity, supplements the efforts of the state governments with the objective of ensuring minimum national levels of well being and the provision of central assistance is in addition to the benefit that the states are already providing on social protection schemes. The National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) providing old age pension (Rs. 75 per month) to persons of 65 years and above who are destitute in the sense of having little or no regular means of subsistence from their own sources of income or through support from family members or other sources and the National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) providing a sum of Rs.10,000 in the case of death of primary breadwinner due to natural or accidental causes are two components forming part of the NSAP.

42. The Annapurna Scheme launched in April 2000 as a 100 per cent centrally sponsored

scheme aims at providing food security to meet the requirement of those senior citizens who, though eligible, have remained uncovered under the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS). Free foodgrains @ 10 kg per month per beneficiary are provided under this scheme. The state Food & Civil Supplies departments have been made the nodal departments for implementing the scheme in view of their access to the existing infrastructure for distribution of foodgrains through the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

43. The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) has traditionally been the principal organ at the district level to oversee the implementation of different anti poverty programmes. Keeping in view the need for an effective agency at the district level to co-ordinate the anti poverty efforts, a new centrally sponsored scheme for 'Strengthening of DRDA Administration' was launched in April, 1999 with funding on a 75:25 basis between the centre and states. The DRDA is visualized as a specialized and a professional agency capable of managing the anti poverty programmes on the one hand and to effectively relate these to the overall effort of poverty eradication in the districts.

44. The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) continues to be the most important centrally sponsored housing scheme for providing dwelling units free of cost to the rural poor especially the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and freed bonded labourers and non - SCs/STs living below poverty line in rural areas.

45. One of the major concerns of the Government has been the improvement of labour welfare with increasing productivity and provision of a reasonable level of social security. Reviewing of labour laws and harmonizing them with the new economic and social setting; expanding the provision of social security to workers through efforts to create viable location specific and a self financing system and improving the conditions of workers facing highly adverse work situations have been the priority areas in the labour and employment sector during the Ninth Plan. In this context, during the year 2000-01, efforts were made through policies and programmes for a number of sectors of the economy for providing the environment for self employment both in rural and urban areas, elimination of undesirable practices like child and bonded labour and ensuring workers' safety and social security. With a view to eliminating child labour, the government is implementing National Child Labour Projects (NCLPs). During 2000-01, 96 NCLPs have been sanctioned in Child Labour endemic states for rehabilitation of about 2 lakh children removed from work. Various other schemes aiming at achievement of welfare and social security of the working class and maintenance of industrial peace like training for skill development, services to job seekers, welfare of labour and administration of labour regulations which have been accorded priority during the Ninth Plan are in progress. In order to provide welfare measures to workers in the unorganised sector of schemes like housing assistance, health care facilities and educational assistance for children of workers have been enhanced and liberalized.

46. Government has set up the second National Commission on Labour in October, 1999 to suggest on the rationalization of existing laws relating to labour in the organised sector and to evolve an umbrella legislation for ensuring a minimum level of protection to the workers in the unorganised sectors. A Task Force on Employment Opportunities was set up by the Planning Commission to suggest a strategy for creation of 100 million work opportunities in a time perspective of 10 years. Taking into consideration the emerging global economic situation, a need is felt to make amendments in certain labour legislations so that they maintain their contemporary relevance and initiatives have been taken to bring about these

amendments at an early date.

47. Investment in health sector over the last few decades have resulted in the creation of the vast public sector infrastructure, improvement in access to health care, decline in mortality and improvement in longevity of life. However the country will be facing the increasing dual disease burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases because of ongoing demographic, lifestyle and environmental transitions. Sub-optimal functioning of the infrastructure especially in the states/districts/blocks with poor health indices, poor utilization of primary healthcare facilities, overcrowding at secondary and tertiary care due to lack of a proper system of screening and referral services are some of the major problems that have to be solved.

48. The Ninth Plan envisaged that states will undertake reorganisation and restructuring of existing health care infrastructure including the infrastructure for delivering Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy (ISM&H) services at primary, secondary and tertiary care levels, so that they have the responsibility of serving population residing in a well defined area and have appropriate referral linkages with each other. This process has been initiated in some states but the progress is very slow.

49. The focus during the Ninth Plan has been on improving quality and content of care improving efficiency of services through: (i) horizontal integration of all aspects of the current vertical programmes including supplies, information, education, communication and monitoring, training and administrative arrangements so that they become a part of integrated health care; (ii) skill upgradation of the existing health manpower; (iii) Operationalising accurate Health Management Information System (HMIS) utilising currently available IT tools; monitoring data on births, deaths, diseases and data pertaining to ongoing programme obtained through service channels, within existing infrastructure; assessing the accuracy of service reporting with evaluation studies and initiating remedial action at district level; (iv) building up an effective system of disease surveillance and response at district, state and national level within and as a part of existing health services; and (v) building up efficient and effective logistic system for supply of drugs, vaccines, consumable and other supplies based on the need and utilisation.

50. These processes have already been initiated although it is observed that there are substantial differences among the states in their implementation. During the Ninth Plan, due care has been taken to ensure that poorer segments of population are able to access services they need by commitment to provide essential primary health care, emergency life saving services and services under the national disease control programmes totally free of cost to individuals based on their needs and not on their ability to pay. Technological advances which widen the spectrum of possible interventions, increasing awareness and expectations of the population regarding health care services, escalate costs of health care. These factors are also widening the gaps between what is possible and what the individual, institution or the country can afford. States are exploring mechanisms by which cost of severe illness and hospitalisation can be borne by individual organisation/state.

51. There are six lakh practitioners in Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy (ISM&H) in the country. They will be provided with appropriate orientation/skill upgradation through continuing medical education programmes and mainstreamed and utilised in improving access to health care and coverage under the national programmes. A Medicinal Plant

Board has been set up under the Department of ISM&H which will play pivotal role in implementing the recommendations of the Planning Commission's Task force on preservation, promotion and cultivation of medicinal plants and herbs, ensuring availability of good quality of ISM&H drugs at affordable cost within the country and fully realising the export potential for these drugs and formulations. A new centrally sponsored scheme has been initiated to improve the quality of production of drugs and improving quality control of ISM&H drugs.

52. Over the last few decades, there has been a substantial improvement in availability of food grains, decline in severe forms of undernutrition and associated health problems. However, while mortality has come down by 50 per cent and fertility by 40 per cent, reduction in undernutrition is only 20 per cent. There has not been a substantial reduction in mild and moderate undernutrition, low birth weight, anemia, Vitamin-A deficiency and iodine deficiency disorders. Undernutrition associated with HIV/AIDS is emerging as a public health problem. Alterations in the life styles and dietary intake have led to increasing prevalence of obesity and associated non-communicable diseases. The country is to gear itself to prevent and combat the dual burden of under and overnutrition and associated health problems. To achieve this objective coordinated multi sectoral interventions have been initiated; these include (i) improving the production and availability of cereals, pulses and vegetables to meet the nutritional needs, (ii) Efforts to make them available at affordable cost through out the year to urban and rural population, (iii) more efficient targeting of the PDS to below poverty line (BPL) families, (iv) nutritional education to ensure correct infant feeding practices and promoting appropriate intra-family distribution of food based on requirements, (v) operationalising screening of vulnerable groups for macro and micro nutrient deficiencies and initiating appropriate health and nutrition interventions for prevention, early detection and management, (vi) inter-sectoral coordination and convergence of services for combating under nutrition,(vii) promotion of appropriate dietary intake and life style for achieving optimal health and nutritional status, and (viii) setting up mechanism for monitoring nutritional status of the children through ICDS net work.

53. Census 2001 has shown that India's population is 102.7 crore - 1.5 crore more than the projection for 2001 made by the Technical Committee on Population Projection. The slow decline in Crude Death Rate and Crude Birth Rate, plateauing of Infant Mortality Rate, low sex ratio and wide inter-state/ inter-district differences in health and demographic indices during the 1990s are of concern. Currently eight states with poor health and demographic indices constitute 44 per cent of India's population.

54. During the Ninth Plan, the major focus of the family welfare programme has been on ensuring that families have improved access to health care facilities to enable them to achieve their reproductive goals. Irrespective of the socio economic status, 3/4th of the population access facilities offered by the public sector institutions for reproductive and child health services. During the Ninth Plan there is commitment to provide essential primary health care, emergency services to women and children, contraceptives, vaccine and drugs under family welfare programme free of cost to all. In order to achieve substantial improvement in content, quality and coverage of health care to women and children the family welfare programme has undertaken (i) decentralized district based need assessment and planning to meet all the felt needs, (ii) skill upgradation training and redeployment of personnel, (iii) improved logistics for supply of drugs , vaccines and devices, and (iv) effective monitoring of the process, quality and impact indicators at local (PRI), district and state level and rapid midcourse corrections at each of these level.

55. The National Population Commission has been playing a catalytic role in improving centre- state and inter-sectoral coordination, involving private, voluntary institutions and civil society in generating a vigorous people's movement to support the national efforts to achieve the goal set in the National Population Policy 2000.

56. Education is the most crucial investment in human development and the thrust areas for educational development in the Ninth Plan include universalisation of elementary education, achievement of full adult literacy, raising the quality of education at all levels, upliftment of the educational status of disadvantaged groups including disabled children, vocationalisation of education and renewal of curriculum to meet emerging challenges in information technology.

57. An important element of post Independence educational policy has been to provide free and compulsory education to all children at least up to the elementary stage. The schemes of education sector are being implemented with the aim of achieving total eradication of illiteracy and improving quality of education to all levels from primary schools to universities. Elementary education finds the highest priority to achieve the goal of education for all during the plan period. A major initiative has been the launching of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to ensure that the schemes of elementary education are implemented with the aim of providing useful and quality elementary education to all children in the age group 6-14 by 2010. The SSA will provide community owned quality elementary education in the mission mode and also aims to bridge the gender and social gaps. Secondary education is expected to prepare young persons both for the world of work and entry into higher education.

58. The National literacy Mission (NLM) continues to implement the programme of adult education during Ninth Plan and out of the total 588 districts in the country 559 districts have so far been covered under the scheme. The programme is encouraging participation of people's representatives at panchayat level and also of industries and corporate houses. The Jan Shiksha Sansthans (JSS) are offering 225 vocational training courses to cater to the needs of rural population. Out of 50 new JSS that had been envisaged during the Ninth Plan, 33 JSS have already been sanctioned.

59. India has one of the largest urban systems with a projected population of 289 million in 2001. There has been a phenomenal growth of urban population in India with an addition of about 7 to 8 million people every year and the urban population is anticipated to increase to around 605-618 million in 2021-2025. Urban growth, mostly uncontrolled and unregulated, has been far away from systematic development planning. Urban Development is essentially supportive of economic development in commensurate with the ongoing structural reforms. The rapid growth of urban areas both physically and demographically has activated changes in terms of land use pattern, town structure, physical infrastructure and socio-economic activities which have a direct bearing on the total urban environment. The positive impact of urbanization is often over-shadowed by the evident deterioration in the physical environment and quality of life caused by the widening gap between demand and supply of basic infrastructure services like safe drinking water, sanitation, sewerage, housing, energy, transport, communication, health and education.

60. About one-third of urban India lives in metropolitan cities. Given the propensity of the major cities to double their size in a brief span of a decade or two, it is absolutely essential to develop

acceptable physical standards conceived in a perspective of direct development of cities. A centrally sponsored scheme of Infrastructural Development in Mega Cities was launched during 1993-94 in the five mega cities namely, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Bangalore with the broad objectives of promoting investment in economic and physical infrastructure and to facilitate building up a revolving fund for sustained development of infrastructure in the mega cities. It is expected that in the coming years, the State Governments would be able to take up more commercially viable and self-sustainable projects.

61. Shelter is the basic human requirement that needs to be met on priority basis. Increasing population, urbanization and regional development are the major factors that have aggravated the housing scenario over the years. To ensure the basic need, 'shelter for all' and better quality of life to all citizens by harnessing the unused potentials in public-private partnership for tackling the housing and habitat issues, a National Housing and Habitat Policy was annunciated in 1988. In the Ninth Plan, special attention is being focused on households at the lowest end of the housing market. The priority groups identified for such support are people below poverty line, SC/STs, disabled, freed bonded labourers, slum dwellers and women headed households. The Special Action Plan on housing introduced in 1998-99, also known as 'Two Million Housing Programme' aims at providing shelter to all within a given time frame. Under this housing programme seven lakh additional houses are to be constructed annually in the urban areas. During the same year, actual achievement exceeded the target with the construction of 7.58 lakh houses. During 1999-2000 and 2000-01, 795218 and 670881 housing units respectively were sanctioned for construction. A target for the construction of 1.96 lakh EWS dwelling units and 27457 LIG dwelling units was also set for the year 2000-01.

62. The social scenario in the country has been fast changing due to rapid urbanization and industrialization. The unending flow of rural population to the already crowded cities and towns in search of employment has resulted in serious problems like overcrowding, emergence of pavement/slum dwellings, unemployment and poverty. In the process, certain categories of population, who failed to cope with these rapid changes, such as persons with disabilities, the social deviants who come in conflict with law viz. juvenile delinquents/ vagrants, drug addicts, alcoholics and beggars and the other disadvantaged viz. the elderly, the destitute, and street children have started lagging behind the rest of the society due to their vulnerability.

63. In line with the Ninth Plan strategies of empowering the disabled persons, reforming the social deviants and caring the other disadvantaged groups, programmes in the field of Social Welfare have been specially designed with a major objective of enabling them to overcome their social, economic, physical and mental disabilities and thus get into the main stream of socio-economic development along with the rest of the society. In consonance with the policy of providing a complete package of welfare services to the physically and mentally disabled individuals and groups and to deal with the multi-dimensional problems of the disabled population, the six national institutes continued to expand their activities in close collaboration with the concerned organizations both governmental and non-governmental. As a new initiative, these institutes have started multi-professional rehabilitation services in the slums, tribal belts, foot-hills and semi-urban and rural areas through community awareness programmes and community-based rehabilitation services such as diagnostic treatment at rehabilitation camps and distribution of aids and appliances to the disabled. To provide a package of comprehensive rehabilitation services to the rural

disabled, 11 District Rehabilitation Centres continued to extend services which include prevention and early detection, medical intervention and surgical corrections, fitment of artificial aids and appliances, therapeutical services like physio-therapy, occupational and speech therapy, etc. Till September 2000, 11915 persons with disabilities were benefited. To extend employment-cum-income generation opportunities for the persons with disabilities and to integrate them into the main stream of economic development activities, the National Handicapped Development Finance Corporation (NHFDC) continued to provide loans for promoting self-employment ventures, pursuing general/ professional, technical education besides up-gradation of technical / entrepreneurial skills.

64. The scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse continued to extend a variety of services like awareness generation, treatment-cum-rehabilitation centres, de-addiction camps, follow-up and rehabilitation to tackle the increasing problems of drug abuse and alcoholism. To strengthen and provide technical in-puts to the Drug Addiction Prevention Programme (NCDAP), a National Centre for Drug Abuse Prevention has been set up in the National Institute of Social Defence, New Delhi with the assistance from United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP). An Integrated Programme for street children continued to be implemented in 39 cities in the country, involving 118 NGOs and benefiting around 1.40 lakh street children. The programme provides shelter, nutrition, health-care, education and recreation facilities to street children and seeks to protect them against abuse and exploitation.

65. The Government made a major policy initiative of declaring the year 2001 as the Women's Empowerment Year and also adopted a National Policy for Empowerment of Women in 2001 to provide an enabling environment for women to exercise their rights freely both within and outside their homes at par with men. Further, a Task Force on Women and Children was also setup in 2000 under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to review all the existing legislations and the on-going programmes for women and also to draw up an year-long thematic calendar of activities to celebrate women's empowerment year.

66. The programme of Support of Training-cum-Employment Programme (STEP), launched in 1987 aims to upgrade the skills of poor and assetless women through training-cum-employment-cum-income generation activities, credit and market linkages in the traditional sectors of agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries, handlooms, handicrafts, khadi and village industries, sericulture, social forestry and wasteland development. Since inception of the programme, about 4.92 lakh women have been covered under 96 projects launched in 16 states. In the year 1999-2000, 5 projects benefiting about 6100 women have been sanctioned and during 2000-01, the programme received a significant boost with the sanctioning of 12 new projects benefiting around 48,550 women in eight states.

67. The Socio-Economic Programme being implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board endeavours to provide employment opportunities on full/part time basis to destitute women, widows, deserted women and the physically handicapped to supplement their meager family incomes. The scheme has been reviewed and modified to expand its scope making eligible organizations working for the handicapped, women's cooperative organizations and institutions like jails, Nari Niketans etc. to receive grants under the programme. During the year 2000-01, grants amounting to Rs. 33.70 lakh benefiting 5,819 women have been sanctioned under this scheme.

68. During 2000-01, the Government approved restructuring of Indira Mahila Yojana (1995), into an 'Integrated Women's Empowerment Programme' (IWEP) to empower women through (i) generating awareness by disseminating information/knowledge to bring about an attitudinal change; (ii) helping women achieve economic strength through micro-level income generating activities; and (iii) establishing convergence of various services such as literacy, health, non-formal education, rural development, water supply and entrepreneurship. More than 42,000 self help women's groups have been formed under the scheme, of which about 2000 groups were formed during 2000-01.

69. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) completed 25 years of committed service to children and mothers in the country with a renewed mandate to get universalised during the Tenth Five Year Plan. The ICDS cater to improve the nutritional and health status of pre-school children below 6 years and expectant and nursing mothers with a package of services viz., immunization, health check-ups, referral services, supplementary nutrition, pre-school education and health and nutrition education.

70. Welfare and development of the socially disadvantaged groups viz. Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and the minorities occupy a distinct and prominent niche in the country's development planning. To this effect, in the Ninth Plan, empowerment of these socially disadvantaged groups has been accorded high priority in pursuance of achieving the constitutional commitment of raising their status at par with the rest of the society. Various welfare, developmental and protective programmes are being implemented through a three pronged strategy of (i) social empowerment through educational development; (ii) economic empowerment through poverty alleviation and employment and income generation; and (iii) social justice through legislative support and other programmes to ensure removal of disparities, exploitation and suppression and to ensure their protection. In this endeavor, not only the on-going programmes are being strengthened/ expanded, but also new measures are being initiated wherever necessary to accelerate the process of over-all development of these disadvantaged groups. An exclusive Ministry of Tribal Affairs was set up in October, 1999 with an aim to give more focused attention to the welfare and development of tribal population as they suffered from typical problems such as illiteracy, land alienation, displacement, indebtedness etc.

71. High priority has been accorded to improve the educational status of SCs and STs, especially that of their women and the girl children. To encourage school enrolment and arresting dropout rates, concerted efforts were made through extending special incentives such as providing scholarships, hostel facilities etc. Through the nation-wide scheme of Post Matric Scholarships (PMS) for SC and ST students, scholarships are awarded to eligible SC/ST students. The scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarships for children, whose parents are engaged in unclean occupations, was implemented with added thrust with the ultimate objective of diverting the incumbent children from the clutches of the traditional occupation of scavenging. To facilitate the SC/ST students to pursue higher studies especially in professional courses like Medicine, Law, Chartered Accountancy, Business Management, Engineering and other such courses, textbooks are made available to them through the scheme of Book Banks for SC/ST students.

72. Towards ensuring economic development amongst OBCs, the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) has been playing an important role by extending additional channel of finance to backward classes for economically and financially viable

schemes and projects; and for upgrading the technological and entrepreneurial skills of individuals or groups belonging to Backward Classes. The Corporation has launched a special scheme for eligible women beneficiaries of backward classes under the name of 'Swarnima' extending financial assistance up to Rs.1 lakh at concessional rate of interest. Programmes for the social and economic upliftment of minorities are being implemented with commitment. The Maulana Azad Education Foundation was setup as an autonomous organisation with the objective of promoting education among backward minorities. The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) plays a vital role in economic development by providing concessional finance to eligible beneficiaries belonging to minorities for setting up self-employment ventures. Till December 2000, NMDFC has financed 78,995 beneficiaries. The NMDFC has also taken up micro financing through NGOs for assisting the poorest among the minorities who have no access to financial institutions.

73. Voluntary Organizations who have been playing a vital role in delivering services at the grass-root level have been encouraged not only to supplement the government's efforts to extend various welfare and developmental services to these socially disadvantaged groups but also to assist both the government and the target groups to fight against the social evils like untouchability and social and economic exploitation inflicted upon these groups.

Industry & Infrastructure

74. After a turnaround in 1999-2000, industrial growth (measured by index of industrial production) has again slowed down during the year 2000-01. The industrial growth during the year 2000-01 at 5 per cent is lower than 8 per cent achieved during 1999-2000 as shown in **Annexure 1.8**. The average annual growth rate of industrial sector including mining, manufacturing and electricity generation during the first four years of the Ninth Plan period was 5.9 per cent, which is much lower than the 8.2 per cent targeted for the Ninth Five Year Plan. The factors responsible for the slow down of industrial growth include lack of domestic demand for intermediate goods, low inventory demand for capital goods, high oil prices, existence of excess capacity in some sectors, inherent adjustment lags in industrial restructuring and infrastructure constraints particularly power and transport and a high interest rate environment due to continued high fiscal deficit. As per the use based classification, all industry groups, except consumer goods and consumer non-durables have shown a lower growth rate during the year 2000-01 than in the year 1999-2000. The consumer goods have shown a growth rate of 8 per cent and consumer non-durable 6.1 per cent.

75. Infrastructure being the backbone of economic development, performance of infrastructure sector is a key indicator of economic growth. International competitiveness of Indian industry and future success of India's exports depend upon efficient performance of the infrastructure sector. In the first four years of the Ninth Plan (1997-2001), except coal, the production in all the infrastructure industries remained below the targets. In the year 2000-01, the production in all infrastructure sectors, except crude petroleum, are below the targets as shown in **Annexure 1.9**. It is needless to emphasize that factors like inadequate investment in infrastructure area, slackening of aggregate demand, falling export growth due to overall slump in the world trade, erosion in competitive advantage of Indian exports on account of steep depreciation of East Asian currencies, decline in rural demand owing to low agricultural output in 1997-98, price competition from imports in certain key industries, inadequacy of funds due to continuing sluggishness in capital markets (primary and secondary) and other infrastructure bottlenecks have contributed substantially for low growth.

76. Electricity is one of the key inputs for the overall socio-economic development of the country. The main thrust area of the Ninth Plan for power sector is to pay greater attention on early completion of ongoing projects and advance action to be taken for the Tenth Plan projects with special emphasis on accelerating hydro power development from the Tenth Plan onwards to ensure a balanced development of power system in different regions. The plan also lays emphasis on enhancing contribution from capacities already created, improvement in the overall Plant Load Factor (PLF), formation of an integrated national grid, demand management and energy conservation by different end users, maximization of captive and co-generation in various industries, rationalisation of tariffs and encouragement for greater private sector participation in the power industry.

77. The Ninth Plan envisaged a capacity addition target of 40245 MW comprising 11909 MW capacity from Central Sector, 10748 MW from State Sector and the rest 17588 MW from private sector. In the first four years of the Ninth Plan period the total capacity commissioned was of the order of 15752 MW and it is envisaged that a capacity of about 4765 MW would be added during the year 2001-02. Thus, the total capacity likely to be added during the Ninth Plan period is around 20517 MW, which is about 51 per cent of the total targeted capacity. The major shortfall in capacity addition is in private sector. As against 17588 MW envisaged, only about 37 per cent of the capacity would be materialising during the plan period. Private Sector projects have not come up as expected mainly because the policy framework needed to encourage private investment has not been put in place. The poor financial condition of the SEBs is a major constraint in achieving financial closure. A scheme on Accelerated Power Development Programme (APDP) was launched with the main thrust on renovation and modernisation / life extension/ uprating of old power plants (thermal & hydel) and upgradation/improvement of sub-transmission networks (below 66 KV) including energy accounting and metering so as to improve the operational and financial health of the State Electricity Boards.

78. The Ninth Plan set a power generation target of 662 Bkwh of which 606.7 Bkwh was envisaged from utilities in the terminal year of the Ninth Plan. The power generation during 2000-01 was 499.45 Bkwh which has shown an improvement of 2.9 per cent over previous year and has almost met the target of 500.7 Bkwh set for the year 2000-01. The generation in the utilities in 2001-02 is projected at 530 billion units and additional energy of 1.40 Bkwh is also expected to become available from the Chukha Hydel Project in Bhutan. Against targeted growth rate of 9 per cent for electricity generation during the Ninth Plan, the generation during first four years has achieved a growth rate of only 5.98 per cent per annum and if the same trend continues, the generation from the utilities in 2001-02 may be of the order of 529.3 Bkwh against the original target of 606.7 Bkwh leading to a shortfall of around 77.4 Bkwh. The target for All India Plant Load Factor (PLF) was set at 66.7 per cent for the year 2000-01 and the actual achievement was 69 per cent showing a marked improvement during the year.

79. In view of the encouraging results achieved from the implementation of Phase-I of the Renovation and Modernisation (R&M) Programme during Seventh Plan, Phase-II Programme for R&M of thermal power plants was taken up in the year 1990-91 for implementation during the Eighth Plan. Under the programme 44 of thermal power plants consisting of 198 thermal units aggregating to a total capacity of 20,869 MW were covered. During the Ninth Plan Programme, 191 units (25856 MW) at 54 power plants are covered

under R&M and 42 units (3091 MW) are planned for life extension. The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has also identified 55 hydro power stations with an aggregate capacity of 9653 MW (210 generating units) for coverage under renovation, modernization and uprating of hydro power stations. Out of 55 schemes, work on 25 schemes having an aggregate capacity of 5791 MW and an expected benefit of 1313 MW/3263 million Kwh (MU) have been completed till March, 2000. There are 21 ongoing schemes with an aggregate installed capacity of 3113 MW where renovation, modernization and uprating works with an expected benefit of 911 MW/2517 MU are under different stages of implementation. It is expected that out of these 21 schemes, 11 schemes would be completed during the Ninth Plan.

80. The steps in regard to power sector reforms were continued by several states through unbundling the SEBs and separating generation, transmission and distribution into separate corporations to make it possible to monitor efficiency levels on each activity as a profit centre and also to create appropriate incentives for efficiency in each area. As part of reforms, fifteen states have already set up their respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) and other states have also initiated the process.

81. The rural electrification programme is viewed as a prime mover for rural development. Electricity is not only the basic pre-requisite for industrialization but it also contributes significantly in increasing agricultural productivity and other job and income generation activities, besides enhancing the quality of life in rural areas and controlling migration from rural to urban areas. Out of 5,87,258 total inhabited villages in the country (as per 1991 census), 5,06,916 villages (86.3 per cent) have been declared electrified by March 2000. Remaining about 80,000 villages are still awaiting this basic amenity. Thirteen states have declared 100 per cent electrification of feasible villages. Remaining unelectrified villages of the country are mostly in nine states viz. Uttar Pradesh (29.62 per cent), Bihar (24.54 per cent), Orissa (14.75 per cent), West Bengal (10.5 per cent), Assam (7.09 per cent), Meghalaya (3.72 per cent), Arunachal Pradesh (1.88 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (3.98 per cent) and Rajasthan (3.05 per cent). Out of about 80,000 villages that remain to be electrified in the country as mentioned, about 62,000 villages could be connected with the grid using conventional means. The remaining 18,000 villages located in remote areas would have to be electrified using Non-Conventional Sources of Energy. It is proposed that 100 per cent electrification of 62,000 villages would be achieved in the next six years i.e. by the end of Tenth Plan, for which suitable funding mechanism including the funds to be given in the form of grants is being worked out. The electrification of remote villages numbering around 18,000 is proposed to be achieved by the end of the Eleventh Plan. A suitable funding pattern with a mix of grant and soft loans for this purpose is also being worked out. The respective Central Ministries in charge of Rural Electrification and Non-conventional Energy Sources have already initiated necessary action to complete the above task in a time bound manner. Against the ultimate potential in terms of electrical pump set energisation estimated at 195.94 lakh, 127.68 lakh pump sets have been energized by March 2001 in various states of the country.

82. The concern on the fast depletion of the fossil fuels like coal and petroleum to meet the energy needs of the country added with the environmental degradation while using such energy resources, have focused the country's attention on the use of renewable energy sources like solar, wind, biomass, small hydro power etc. which are sustainable in the long run and also environment friendly. The Ministry for Non-Conventional Energy Sources (MNES) has been implementing the broad-based programmes covering the whole spectrum of renewable energy

technologies with the objectives to (a) increase the share of power from renewable in the overall installed capacity of power generation, (b) meet the energy needs of rural and remote areas for a variety of rural applications, (c) minimize the drudgery and health hazards faced by rural women in following the age-old practice of cooking with fuel-wood collected from long distances and in traditional chulhas which emit a lot of smoke, and (d) to extract energy from urban and industrial waste, besides chemical, ocean and geo-thermal sources. As on December, 2000 the contribution of renewables have reached 3000 MW, representing 3 per cent of total grid capacity, as compared to 1600 MW representing 1.5 per cent, as on December, 1999. Almost all the areas, namely solar, wind, biomass, urban and industrial waste and small hydro, have contributed to this achievement. MNES has drawn a draft renewable energy policy as per which it is envisaged to achieve a power generation capacity from renewables of the order of 10 per cent of the new power capacity projected for 2012. During this period, it is also envisaged to cover 30 million households with improved chulhas, installation of additional 3 million household biogas plants, deployment of 5 million solar lanterns, 2 million solar home lighting systems, provision of electricity to at least 25 per cent of the 18,000 unelectrified villages which may not be feasible to be electrified by conventional grid due to their remoteness and deployment of solar water heating systems in one million homes.

83. Besides sun, wind, biomass, small hydro and urban and industrial wastes, there are other sources of renewable energy which are mostly at the stage of R&D. These include fuel cell, hydrogen energy, geothermal and ocean energy. The works are progressing in the areas of fuel cell technology, hydrogen energy, battery powered vehicles and tapping geo-thermal energy. MNES is giving thrust to the village electrification programme using renewable energy sources like solar, biomass and small hydropower. In this connection, the Ministry is organizing conferences and workshops with the participation of concerned Central Ministries, State Govts., State energy development agencies, private entrepreneurs, NGOs etc. so as to chalk out an action plan for implementing a programme of electrifying about 18,000 remote and unelectrified villages by the year 2012 starting from the current year itself.

84. The Ninth Plan envisaged augmentation of domestic coal production capacity to meet the increasing demand from the power sector during the Plan period and beyond. For this purpose, the plan laid special emphasis on intensification of exploration, improvement of capacity utilization and overall productivity through adaptation of appropriate mining technology, conservation and demand management etc. Facilitating private sector participation in commercial coal mining by means of necessary legislative amendments was another important area contemplated for supplementing the efforts of the public sector coal companies.

85. There has been a shortfall in the actual coal production during the first three years of the plan against targets. As against the anticipated production of 310.60 million tonnes in 2000-01, the target of coal production for the year 2001-02 has been fixed at 322.73 million tonnes which is 3.9 per cent more than the anticipated production in 2000-01. The target for coal demand at the terminal year of Ninth Five Year Plan was set at 412.20 million tonnes of raw coal (excluding 7.70 million tonnes of washery middlings) envisaging an annual compounded growth rate of 6.85 per cent in coal demand as against 5.3 per cent during Eighth Plan period. Coal consumption in the first two years of the plan registered a negative growth rate of 0.8 per cent but a slight improvement in the coal offtake was registered during third and fourth year. Thus, a growth rate of only about 3 per cent was achieved during

the first four years of Ninth Plan. Keeping this in view, during Mid-Term Appraisal the coal demand at the terminal year of the Ninth Plan was revised downwards to 370.80 million tonnes of raw coal implying an average annual compounded growth of 4.6 per cent. For the year 2001-02, coal demand has been assessed at 354.29 million tonnes of raw coal excluding 4.83 million tonnes of washery middlings. The main reasons for shortfall in consumption/ offtake of coal have been sluggishness in the industrial sector, slippage in commissioning of new coal based thermal power stations, lesser off take by power sector due to resource constraints, lower off take by steel sector due to slump in demand, duty-free imports of coal, coal movement constraints and unaccounted flow of certain quantity of cheaper coal through private sector producers/suppliers. The reduced offtake by the major consuming sectors has led to regulation of production by the coal companies and slow inflow of new investments for additional capacity creation. This may result in shortfall in coal availability in medium and long-term.

86. The areas of concern in the petroleum sector have been stagnating indigenous production of crude oil, lower reserve accretion and increasing imports. The dependence on oil imports has been continuously increasing. It was 60 per cent at the end of Eighth Plan and is likely to cross 70 per cent mark during Ninth Plan. Therefore, one of the areas of focus in the Ninth Plan was to give a new thrust to oil exploration and production. This included implementation of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP), acceleration of exploration in the deep offshore areas, improvement in reservoir management and enhancing oil recovery and exploration and exploitation of coal bed methane. Under the first round NELP-I, 48 blocks were offered for exploration, 25 blocks were awarded lease and under NELP-II, 25 blocks were put up for bidding. Although many new methods of exploration are being adapted there is dismal increase of our reserves. Keeping this in mind, Indian oil companies have started to acquire oil equity in the already explored fields where development is taking place. Indian companies have also acquired oil equity in countries like Vietnam, Russia, and Iraq. The indigenous oil production was only 31.95 million tonnes against the set target of 33.04 million tonnes in 1999-2000. The anticipated production of crude oil for 2000-01 is 32.30 million tonnes (including private sector) which is more than the set target of 31.99 million tonnes for the year. The crude oil production target for 2001-02 is 32.5 million tonnes.

87. The refining capacity by the end of March 2001 was 112.54 million tonnes per annum. If the two oil refineries - Essar 10.50 million tonnes per annum and Cuddalore 6 million tonnes per annum are commissioned, the refining capacity could go up to 129.04 million tonnes per annum by the end of 2001-02. The anticipated crude throughput for the year 2000-01 is 103.1 million tonnes against the target of 112 million tonnes. The crude throughput target for 2001-02 has been kept at 113.5 million tonnes. The capacity utilization in refining sector is around 90 per cent during 2000-01. At the time of formulation of the Ninth Five Year Plan, the demand of petroleum products excluding the liquid fuel requirement for power generation was expected to grow at a rate of 5.77 per cent during the Plan period and the consumption was assessed at 104.80 million tonnes in the terminal year of Ninth Plan. At the Mid Term Appraisal, it was estimated that the consumption of petroleum products would reach 110 million tonnes in the terminal year of the Ninth Plan including the fuel oil for power generation with the current growth rate of 6.9 per cent. The consumption of petroleum products for 1999-2000 was 96.3 million tonnes and consumption for 2000-01 has been estimated at 99.2 million tonnes. The consumption has been reassessed to be 104.6 million tonnes for 2001-02.

88. The gas production for the year 1999-2000 was 28.5 billion cubic meters and is estimated to be 28.76 billion cubic meters in 2000-01 against the target of 28.81 billion cubic meters. The target for 2001-02 has been fixed at 29.03 billion cubic meters. The gas consumption has increased in the recent years because many fertilizer plants have shifted to the gas based production and many gas based captive power plants have also been commissioned.120 lakh LPG connections were released until December 2000 and target for calendar year 2001 is release of 130 lakh connections.

89. India is endowed with rich resources of iron ore, both quantitative and qualitative, with a production capacity of about 107 million tonnes, comprising about 39.5 million tonnes of lumps, 54.5 million tonnes of fines, 4 million tonnes of concentrate and 9 million tonnes of pellets. Production of iron ore (including concentrates) during the year 2000-01 was estimated at 77.7 million tonnes recording a growth of 5.7 per cent over the previous year. The domestic consumption of iron ore during the year 2000-01 was around 45.7 million tonnes (provisional) witnessing a growth of 12.84 per cent over the previous year. The low growth in production is primarily due to lower off take of iron ore by domestic steel industry which is the major consumer of iron ore. To increase the iron ore production, the Government has approved development of Bailadia 10/11A iron ore projects of National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC). The Bailadila 11B, a separate project, will have a capacity of 5 million tonnes of iron ore and would be a joint venture between NMDC and M/s Ispat Industries ltd. India is one of the major exporters of iron ore and its export during the year 1999-2000 was 30.6 million tonnes as against 29.3 million tonnes in 1998-99.

90. Steel is crucial to the development of any modern economy and is considered to be the backbone of the infrastructure sector. The level of per-capita consumption of steel is treated as one of the important indicators of socio-economic development and the living standard of the people in any country. All the major industrial economies are characterized by the existence of a strong steel industry and the growth of many of these economies has been largely shaped by the strength of their steel industries in their initial stages of development.

91. At the time of formulation of the Ninth Plan, it was estimated that the demand for finished steel (including export) from all sources would touch 38.0 million tonnes in the terminal year of the Plan and the domestic availability was also expected to be of the same order, just adequate to meet the demand. The installed capacity was expected to attain a level of 43.66 million tonnes by the end of 2001-02. Although Indian steel industry has certain comparative advantages like indigenous availability of cheap and good quality of iron ore and availability of labour at lower cost, due to industrial recession, the steel industry could not grow at expected pace. The production of finished steel during the year 2000-01 was 29.38 million tonnes representing a growth of around 8 per cent over previous year. During the first four years of the Ninth Plan the finished steel production has recorded a growth of 6.64 per cent. The share of secondary producers in the total production is on continuous increase and presently it is nearly 58 per cent of the total production. The domestic availability of finished carbon steel for the year 2001-02 from all sources is assessed at 28.64 million tonnes against the demand of 28.92 million tonnes. The excess demand which is basically a special quality steel will be met through import. An export target of 2.90 million tonnes of finished steel is set for the year 2001-02. The apparent consumption for finished steel has been increasing since economic reforms were initiated in the early nineties. However, the pace of growth has been inconsistent. The apparent consumption of finished steel during

the year 2000-01 was estimated to be 26.65 million tonnes (provisional) recording a growth of 6.54 per cent over previous year whereas it was targeted to grow at 8.85 per cent during Ninth Plan period. The low growth rate may be attributed to the general slow down in industrial activity and especially the steel consuming sectors, slump in major steel markets particularly those of South-East Asia, failure to develop new markets, lack of investment in major infrastructure projects, continuous reduction in import duty of steel and dumping of finished steel due to lower tariff regime and the unrestricted import of iron and steel material due to liberalization of EXIM policy.

92. Cement plays an important role in the development of social, industrial and commercial infrastructure, which are considered prime engines of economic development. It is pertinent to mention that a remarkable performance of the cement industry in the first three years of the Ninth Plan has resulted in far greater and easy availability of cement at competitive prices. This has been accompanied by a quantum improvement in quality, efficiency and above all in consumer service. However, there has been deceleration in the cement demand during the year 2000-01 due to slowdown in the growth of the economy and a lull in the construction activity. Capacity in the cement industry has been much ahead of demand and consequently there has been increased and intense pressure on prices. There have, however, been positive trends to predict an acceleration of growth in general economy and therefore, demand for cement would also be picked up in the near future. It is assumed that during the year 2001-02, the domestic demand of cement may go up to 100 million tonnes against the target of 109 million tonnes set for the terminal year of the Ninth Plan.

93. India is the second largest cement producer in the world, but its share in the global cement trade is only four per cent. India is strategically placed for export as about 30 per cent of global cement exports are made from South East Asia and countries in East Asia. With a modest beginning in export of 0.16 million tonnes of cement in 1989-90 the exports have grown to 3.27 million tonnes in the year 2000-01. It is assumed that during the year 2001-02, the exports will be about 3.72 million tonnes which is marginally lower than the target of 4 million tonnes fixed for the year.

94. An efficient transport system is absolutely necessary for a sustainable economic development. Inadequacies and imbalances in transport system threaten to constrain economic growth and the quality of life in both urban and rural areas. Roads play a key role in the transport system. The Ninth Plan emphasized the need for increased accessibility by linking up villages with all-whether roads and strengthening as well as improving crucial sections of the highway network through phased removal of deficiencies and multi-laning of high-density corridors. A National Highway Development Project has been launched aiming at 4/6-laning of Golden Quadrilateral comprising Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata and North-South and East-West corridors connecting Srinagar with Kanyakumari and Silchar with Porbandar. Alignment for the Golden Quadrilateral has been finalised with total length measuring 5858 Kms of which 811 Kms has already been 4-laned. Similarly, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been launched to undertake time bound programmes to fulfil the critical needs of the rural population by providing and strengthening rural connectivity. Various steps have been taken to strengthen and expand primary road system. 23,439 kms of state roads have been declared as National Highways, which works out to over 40 per cent of the existing national highway network. The Annual Plan 2001-02 would continue its focus on the removal of deficiencies in road transport by way of construction of missing links, improvement of low grade sections, rehabilitation and reconstruction of weak bridges, construction

of bypasses and 4-laning and 2-laning of single lane stretches. Emphasis will also be on improving the riding quality of the existing National Highways. Backward and remote areas such as those in the North Eastern region will continue to require greater attention during the next Plan.

95. The Indian Railways are one of the largest railway systems in the world with a vast network of about 63000 route kilometers and is a principal mode of transportation for long haul freight movement in bulk and long distance passenger traffic. The total freight and passenger traffic carried by railways increased over six fold by 2000-01. During 2000-01, railways carried 475 million tonnes of revenue earning originating freight traffic (revised estimate) showing an increase of 4.5 per cent over the previous year. For the year 2001-02, a target of 500 million tonnes has been set. The tariff policy of the railways has traditionally been one of restraint with regard to increase in passenger fares and periodical increases in case of freight rates. This has been necessitated by the dual role of the railways as a public utility acting as a catalyst of development and as a commercial organization running on business principles. Therefore, over the years, the railways have resorted to cross subsidization in order to offset the losses incurred in passenger and other coaching services through additional revenues from freight movement. It has become imperative to rationalize tariff and align passenger fares more closely with cost.

96. There are 12 major ports in the country with the commissioning of Ennore port in February, 2001. The aggregate port handling capacity of major ports, which was 258 million tonnes in 2000-01was envisaged to attain a level of 314 million tonnes by March 2001. It is estimated that a target of creating 374 million tonnes of port handling capacity would be achieved by March 2002 as targeted at the time of formulation of Ninth Plan. Nearly 19 per cent of the total traffic is accounted for by the minor ports. The traffic handled by the minor ports has increased to 62.46 million tonnes in 1999-2000. The Ninth Plan has envisaged a crucial role for the private sector/ captive users in augmentation of capacity at various ports. As a result of number of steps taken in this direction, private sector/captive port projects of 58.05 million tonnes capacity with an investment of Rs. 4426.5 crore have so far been approved and they are at different stages of completion.

COMMUNICATION & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

97. Telecommunication is a prime support service needed for rapid growth and modernisation. It is also one of the fastest growing sectors in India and has immense potential for growth. The telecom sector has been witnessing a continuous process of reforms since 1991 and a major milestone in this area was the announcement of New Telecom Policy (NTP) to take into account far reaching technological developments taking place in the telecom sector globally and to implement the Government's resolve to make India a global IT super power.

98. The operational network of the erstwhile Department of Telecom has been converted into a fully owned public sector undertaking called Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL). The BSNL accounts for more than 95 per cent of the basic telecom network in the country and keeping in line with the Ninth Plan objective of providing telephones on demand by 2002, envisages to provide 68.30 lakh new connections, about 38 per cent more than last year's target, during 2001-02.

99. Development of North Eastern Region of the country has been receiving special attention

in view of the strategic location and general backwardness of the area. To accelerate the pace of economic development of the region, it is envisaged to strengthen the telecom network by adding 12.30 lakh lines of switching capacity, providing 1.05 lakh Direct Exchange Lines (DELs) and 8043 Villages Public Telephones (VPTs) during 2001-02. With a view to give a fillip to the economic development and growth in tribal and hilly areas and their integration into mainstream of national life, the Ninth Plan has laid special emphasis on accelerated development of telecom facilities in such areas. The telecom network is envisaged to be further strengthened during 2001-02 by adding 4.83 lakh lines of switching capacity, 3.38 lakh DELs, 20280 VPTs and 49 Satellite stations. Rural connectivity is another important focus area. As per the NTP, all the remaining villages in the country are to be covered by the year 2002. Keeping this in view, a target of providing 77 thousand additional VPTs has been fixed for the Annual Plan 2001-02.

100. Upgradation of technology and modernisation of postal operations along with expansion of the postal network in the uncovered and far-flung areas of the country are the thrust areas during the Ninth Plan. Computerization of post office savings banks at selected post offices in the country; development of a Maintenance of Information System (MIS) interlinking all regional and circle headquarters with the Directorate and setting up of an Automatic Mail Processing Centre at Kolkata are some of the major programmes envisaged during the year 2001-02.

101. Information Technology (IT) is increasingly becoming a primary technological infrastructure for the industrial and services sectors. During 2000-01, the IT industry performed well by registering overall growth rate of 31 per cent against 26.4 per cent in 1999-2000. For promoting IT in a big way particularly in the state sector and with a view to arrive at Common Action Plan, the Government organized first ever national conference of various states IT ministers wherein a consensus Action Plan including (i) allowing free Right of Way Facility for laying optical fiber cables along national and state highways (ii) promotion of E-Governance by central and state governments (iii) deregulation of National Long Distance Operation (NLDO) in the Telecom sector etc. has been adopted. To facilitate growth of E-Commerce, electronic communication through Internet and accelerate induction of IT in critical sectors of the economy, 'Information Technology Act, 2000' has been passed. Besides implementing the ongoing schemes/projects, one of the major initiatives envisaged for 2001-02 is computerization of city courts in all the four metro cities, with a view to ensure speedy disposal of cases and making the judicial process more transparent and people friendly.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

102. Science & Technology (S&T) has made significant progress in various disciplines and continues to play an important role in the socio-economic development of the country. Unstinted efforts have been made to promote frontier areas of science and technology and harness the achievements to develop technological competence and implement focused programmes in various disciplines of science and technology. The major objectives and thrust areas in (S&T) sector during the Ninth Five Year Plan, have been optimum harnessing of S&T for societal benefits, developing R&D programmes on mission mode, nurturing of outstanding scientists by offering them facilities comparable with international standards, establishing linkages between the industry and research institutions/ laboratories for development

and market technology, developing clean and eco-friendly technologies, and creating awareness on technology marketing and intellectual property rights issues. Emphasis has also been laid on science, technology and education including promotion of basic research and excellence, S&T communication and popularization of science and promotion of international science and technology cooperation. There has been significant progress in various thrust areas outlined above, and efforts are continued to maintain a strong science base and develop technological competence, both for meeting the national needs and for achieving global competitiveness. In the area of nuclear science self reliance has been achieved in the design, construction, operation and maintenance, including repaired technology of Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) type reactors besides progress made in reprocessing of nuclear materials and fuels for reactors, spent fuel, management of nuclear waste etc.

103. The major activities under space programme have been related to establish operational space services in a self-reliant manner in the thrust areas of satellite communication, satellite based resource survey/ management and satellite meteorological application. The INSAT-3B satellite was successfully launched and is providing fixed satellite services. The biotechnology tools have been utilized to harness the biological wealth for social and economic benefits of the country on an environmentally sound basis, and to support research on long and short term basis leading to excellence, new products or processes, large scale demonstration, validation of R&D leads, technology development and transfer etc. National Bioresource Development Board was established with the objectives of utilization of bioresources for the development products and processes through the application of modern biology. Significant achievements have been made in the areas of scientific and industrial research and to attract and build up youth for leadership in science, a scheme called ‘CSIR Programme for Youth Leadership in Science (CPYLS)’ was initiated along with a new scheme New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative (NMITLI) which seeks to secure for India a global leadership position based on indigenous technology. The programme/projects in emerging/ challenging areas were supported and fabrication, erection and commissioning of 1 MW floating OTEC plan off the coast of Tuticorin was taken up.

104. Although efforts have been made to promote various disciplines of S&T, the manpower development and large scale applications/ integration of S&T in various sectors of development are areas of critical focus in the domain of S&T. The S&T thrust in response to WTO needs is to be focused on conformance to global standards particularly for IPR (Intellectual Property rights) awareness, information, generation and exploitation mechanism and quality assurance system.

Annexure-1.1

Sectoral Growth of GDP At Factor Cost

(at 1993-94 prices)

Sector	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01

						Q	A
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
1.	**Agriculture,Forestery & Fishing**	-0.9	9.6	-1.9	7.2	0.7	0.2
2.	**Mining and Quarrying**	5.6	0.5	9.0	-0.5	1.7	3.7
3.	**Manufacturing**	14.9	7.9	4.0	3.6	6.8	5.6
4.	**Electricity, Gas & Water Supply**	6.8	5.4	7.2	7.9	5.2	4.7
5.	**Construction**	7.4	2.4	10.3	5.7	8.1	5.5
6.	**Trade, Hotels. Transport & Communication**	13.3	7.7	5.8	8.1	8.0	6.9
7.	**Financial Services**	7.6	7.1	11.8	6.1	10.1	9.1
8.	**Community, Social and Personal Services**	7.9	6.2	12.2	10.9	11.8	7.8
	Total GDP	7.3	7.5	4.8	6.6	6.4	5.2

Q = Quick Estimates **A = Advance Estimates**

Annexure 1.2

Variations in Monetary Aggregates

(Per cent Change)

Financial

S. 1995- 1996- 1997- 1998- 1999- 2000- Year

No.		96	97	98	99	2000	2001	2001-02 (upto Nov.16)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	**Narrow Money**	11.7	12.0	11.3	15.1	10.2	10.7	12.89
II	**Broad Money (M3)**	13.7	16.2	18.0	18.4	13.9	16.2	15.73
III	**Components of M3**							
(a)	**Currency with the Public**	17.3	11.7	10.2	16.4	11.7	10.8	14.54
(b)	**Demand Deposits**	5.7	13.0	12.7	13.8	9.1	9.9	11.02
(c)	**Time Deposits**	14.7	18.5	21.5	19.9	15.6	18.6	16.87
IV	**Sources of M3**							
(a)	**Net Bank Credit**	15.9	12.0	14.5	17.1	14.2	16.2	16.79
(b)	**Bank credit to the Commercial Sec.**	17.7	9.2	15.1	13.2	16.6	14.3	13.22
(c)	**Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the Banking Sector**	3.9	28.4	30.9	28.0	15.6	18.2	29.23

Annexure 1.3

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

(Rs. Crore)

	Item	Ninth Plan Outlay at (1996-97) prices	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 (Actual.)	1999-2000 (Actual)	2000-01 (R.E.)	2001-02 (B.E.)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	**Centre & Union Territories** (1.1 + 2.1)	509062	73533	87602	99594	112960	135059
1	**Central Sector**						
1.1	Outlay	489361	70861	84710	96310@	108587	130181
1.2	Budgetary Support	203982	32455	37333	39757	48269	59456
1.3	I.E.B.R.	285379	38406	47377	56553@	60318	70725
2.	**Union Territories**						
2.1	Outlay	19701	2672	2892	3284	4373	4878
2.2	Budgetary Support	5580	824	974	1123	1302	1162
2.3	Own Resources	14121	1848	1918	2161	3071	3716
II	**States**						
3.1	Outlay	350138	56224	62786	70027	74972	92384*
3.2	Central Assistance	164437	25798	28510	35302	36667	39482
3.3	Own Resources	185701	30426	34276	34725	38305	52902
	Total Plan Outlay for the Public Sector (1.1+2.1+3.1)	**859200**	**129757**	**150388**	**169621**	**187932**	**227443**

P.S. = @ (RE) * Excluding Uttranchal

Annexure 1.4

Central Sector Plan Outlay and Expenditure during the Ninth Plan (1997-2002).

(Rs. Crore)

	Head of Development	Ninth Plan Outlay (At 1996-97 Prices)	1997-98 (Actual)	1998-99 (Actual)	1999-2000 (R.E.)	2000-01 (R.E.)	2001-02 (B.E.)	1997-98 (Actual)	1998-99 (Actual)	1999-2000 (R.E.)	2000-01 (R.E.)	2001-02 (B.E.)	1997-2002*	Percent of Ninth Plan Outlay
			(At current prices)					(at 1996-97 prices)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	**Agriculture & Allied Activities**	14876	2205	3658	3017	2982	3380	2087	3149	2515	2345	2507	12603	85
2	**Irrigation & Flood Control**	2291	270	326	347	402	477	256	281	289	316	354	1496	65
3	**Rural Development**	42278	5360	5563	5176	4180	4449	5074	4789	4314	3287	3300	20764	49
4	**Energy**	153807	19157	22469	26182	26095	33788	18134	19341	21824	20520	25065	104884	68
5	**Industry & Minerals**	51664	8369	6006	6436	7085	7960	7922	5170	5365	5571	5905	29933	58
6	**Transport**	81791	12272	12213	17155	20848	22570	11617	10513	14299	16394	16743	69567	85
7	**Communications**	47249	10130	11375	14900	20317	20289	9589	9792	12420	15976	15051	62828	133
8	**Science & Technology and Environment**	15449	1883	2278	2859	3190	3603	1782	1961	2383	2508	2673	11307	73
9	**General Economic Services**	6279	577	1146	1033	1247	6401	546	986	861	981	4749	8123	129
10	**Social Services**	72284	10442	19395	18938	21964	26887	9885	16695	15786	17271	19946	79583	110
11	**General Services**	1393	196	281	265	277	376	186	242	221	218	279	1146	82
	Total	**489361**	**70861**	**84710**	**96310**	**108587**	**130181**	**67078**	**72919**	**80278**	**85387**	**96573**	**402236**	**82**

*: includes 1997-99 (Actual), 1999-2001 (RE) and 2001-02 (BE)

Annexure-1.5

Budgetary support by Heads of Development during Ninth Plan (1997-2002) – Centre

(Rs. crore)

	Head of Development	1997-98 (Actual)	1998-99 (Actual)	1999-2000 (Actual)	2000-01 (R.E.)	2001-02 (B.E.)	1997-98 (Actual)	1998-99 (Actual)	1999-2000 (Actual)	2000-01 (R.E.)	2001-02 (B.E.)	Total* 1997-2002	Percent Distri-bution
		(At current prices)					(at 1996-97 prices)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	**Agriculture & Allied Activities**	2262	2650	2669	2870	3299	2141	2281	2225	2257	2447	11351	6
2	**Irrigation & Flood Control**	476	135	316	402	477	451	116	263	316	354	1500	1
3	**Rural Development**	5577	5847	4713	4180	4449	5279	5033	3928	3287	3300	20828	12
4	**Energy**	3541	3951	4202	4519	4684	3352	3401	3503	3554	3475	17284	10
5	**Industry & Minerals**	2589	2856	1964	2813	3166	2451	2458	1637	2212	2349	11107	6
6	**Transport**	3803	4021	6748	9599	9125	3600	3461	5625	7548	6769	27003	15
7	**Communications**	369	606	95	180	300	349	522	79	142	223	1314	1
8	**Science & Technology & Environment**	1501	1630	2596	3190	3603	1421	1403	2164	2508	2673	10169	6
9	**General Economic Services**	557	750	890	1224	6370	527	646	742	962	4726	7603	4
10	**Social Services**	11580	14377	15323	19015	23587	10962	12376	12772	14952	17498	68560	38
11	**General Services**	200	510	241	277	376	189	439	201	218	279	1326	1
	Total	**32455**	**37333**	**39757**	**48269**	**59456**	**30722**	**32137**	**33139**	**37956**	**44107**	**178061**	**100**

*: includes 1997- 2000 (Actual), 2000-01(R.E.) and 2001-02 (B.E.)

Annexure-1.6

State Plan Expenditure during Ninth Plan (1997-2002)

(Rs. crore)

	States	Ninth Plan Outlay (At 1996-97 Prices)	1997-98 (Actual)	1998-99 (Actual)	1999-2000 (Actual)	2000-01 (RE)	2001-02 (BE)@	1997-98 (Actual)	1998-99 (Actual)	1999-2000 (Actual)	2000-01 (RE)	2001-02 (BE)@	Total* 1997-2002	Percent of Ninth Plan
			(At current prices)					(at 1996-97 prices)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	25150	3707	4972	4748	6660	8378	3509	4280	3958	5237	6215	23199	92
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3570	489	463	468	599	661	463	399	390	471	490	2213	62
3	Assam	8984	1283	1294	1405	1520	1710	1215	1114	1171	1195	1269	5963	66
4	Bihar	16680	1711	2425	2676	1737	2644	1620	2087	2231	1366	1961	9265	56
5	Chattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1312	NA	NA	NA	NA	973	NA	NA
6	Goa	1500	199	221	237	347	460	188	190	198	273	341	1190	79
7	Gujarat	28000	3905	3940	6492	7010	7268	3697	3392	5411	5512	5392	23403	84
8	Haryana	9310	1304	1522	1676	1825	2150	1234	1310	1397	1435	1595	6972	75
9	Himachal Pradesh	5700	1294	1540	1624	1720	1720	1225	1326	1354	1353	1276	6533	115
10	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	1496	1260	1506	1753	2050	1416	1085	1255	1378	1521	6655	NA
11	Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2250	NA	NA	NA	NA	1669	NA	NA
12	Karnataka	23400	4424	5650	6363	6785	8942	4188	4864	5304	5335	6634	26324	112
13	Kerala	16100	2868	3355	2946	2493	3015	2715	2888	2456	1960	2237	12256	76
14	Madhya Pradesh	20075	3344	3377	3589	3301	3630	3165	2907	2992	2596	2693	14353	71
15	Maharashtra	36700	7938	8187	10419	11500	10834	7514	7047	8685	9043	8037	40326	110
16	Manipur	2427	345	389	453	430	520	327	335	378	338	386	1763	73
17	Meghalaya	2501	249	299	343	467	487	236	257	286	367	361	1507	60
18	Mizoram	1619	295	272	378	397	410	279	234	315	312	304	1445	89
19	Nagaland	2006	232	246	306	326	405	220	212	255	256	300	1243	62
20	Orissa	15000	2037	2582	2484	2550	3000	1928	2223	2071	2005	2226	10452	70
21	Punjab	11500	2009	2006	1753	2147	3021	1902	1727	1461	1688	2241	9019	78
22	Rajasthan	22526	3987	3833	3601	4248	5031	3774	3299	3002	3340	3732	17148	76
23	Sikkim	1600	190	224	193	250	300	180	193	161	197	223	953	60
24	Tamil Nadu	25000	4011	4516	5414	5700	6040	3797	3887	4513	4482	4481	21160	85
25	Tripura	2577	413	392	453	423	560	391	337	378	333	415	1854	72
26	Uttar Pradesh	46340	5652	6364	6572	6757	8400	5350	5478	5478	5313	6231	27851	60
27	West Bengal	16900	2840	3460	3928	4027	7186	2688	2978	3274	3167	5331	17438	103
	Total	345164**	56224	62786	70027	74972	92384	53222	54047	58370	58954	68534	293128	84

*: Includes 1997-2000 (Actual) ,2000-01 (RE) and 2001-02(BE)

** excluding J&K @ excluding Uttaranchal

Annexure-1.7

State Plan Expenditure - Variation from Approved Outlay

(Rs. Crore)

	States	1997-98			1998-99			1999-2000			2000-01		
		Approved	Actual	Percent Variation	Approved	Actual	Percent Variation	Approved	Actual	Percent Variation	Approved	Actual	Percent Variation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	3580	3707	4	4679	4972	6	5480	4748	-13	7708	6660	-14
2	Arunachal Pradesh	600	489	-19	625	463	-26	665	468	-30	640	599	-6
3	Assam	1510	1283	-15	1650	1294	-22	1750	1405	-20	1520	1520	0
4	Bihar	2268	1711	-25	3769	2425	-36	3530	2676	-24	3100	1737	-44
5	Goa	231	199	-14	291	221	-24	281	237	-16	332	347	5
6	Gujarat	4510	3905	-13	5450	3940	-28	6550	6492	-1	7600	7010	-8
7	Haryana	1576	1304	-17	2260	1522	-33	2300	1676	-27	1920	1825	-5
8	Himachal Pradesh	1008	1294	28	1440	1540	7	1600	1624	1	1382	1720	24
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1552	1496	-4	1900	1260	-34	1750	1506	-14	1750	1753	0
10	Karnataka	4154	4424	6	5353	5650	6	5800	6363	10	7250	6785	-6
11	Kerala	2851	2868	1	3100	3355	8	3250	2946	-9	3317	2493	-25
12	Madhya Pradesh	3718	3344	-10	3700	3377	-9	4004	3589	-10	4450	3301	-26
13	Maharashtra	8393	7938	-5	11601	8187	-29	12162	10419	-14	11500	11500	0
14	Manipur	410	345	-16	425	389	-8	475	453	-5	451	430	-5
15	Meghalaya	382	249	-35	400	299	-25	465	343	-26	480	467	-3
16	Mizoram	290	295	2	333	272	-18	360	378	5	401	397	-1
17	Nagaland	291	232	-20	300	246	-18	315	306	-3	326	326	0
18	Orissa	2529	2037	-19	3084	2582	-16	3309	2484	-25	2665	2550	-4
19	Punjab	2100	2009	-4	2500	2006	-20	2680	1753	-35	2420	2147	-11
20	Rajasthan	3514	3987	13	4300	3833	-11	4750	3601	-24	4146	4248	2
21	Sikkim	220	190	-14	237	224	-5	250	193	-23	250	250	0
22	Tamil Nadu	4005	4011	0	4500	4516	0	5250	5414	3	5700	5700	0
23	Tripura	440	413	-6	440	392	-11	475	453	-5	485	423	-13
24	Uttar Pradesh	7246	5652	-22	10260	6364	-38	11400	6572	-42	9025	6757	-25
25	West Bengal	3908	2840	-27	4595	3460	-25	5787	3928	-32	5658	4027	-29
	Total	61286	56224	-8	77192	62786	-19	84738	70027	-17	84476	74972	-11

Annexure-1.8

Growth of Industrial Production (at 2-digit level)

(Base Year 1993-94)

Industry	Description	Weight	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	Average Growth during 1997-2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20-21	Food Products	90.83	1.1	1.8	4.6	10.7	4.6
22	Beverages, Tobacco and related Products	23.82	18.5	12.3	7.2	4.6	10.7
23	Cotton Textiles	55.18	4.1	-8.6	6.8	2.9	1.3
24	Wool, silk and man-made fibre textiles (except Cotton)	22.58	13.3	3.8	12.0	5.9	8.8
25	Jute and other vege-table fibre Textiles	5.9	16.4	-7.2	-0.9	0.8	2.3
26	Textile Products (including wearing Appeal)	25.37	8.1	-3.3	2.4	4.0	2.8
27	Wood and Wood Products; furniture and fixtures	27.01	-3.4	-5.8	-16.8	2.9	-5.8
28	Paper and paper products and printing, publishing & allied industries	26.52	6.7	15.7	9.0	-9.1	5.6
29	Leather & leather and fur products	11.39	4.2	9.0	10.5	10.6	8.6
30	Basic chemical and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal)	140.02	13.9	6.2	21.8	7.4	12.3
31	Rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products.	57.28	5.0	11.2	-1.6	10.7	6.3
32	Non-metallic mineral products	43.97	19.9	10.2	22.7	-1.6	12.8
33	Basic metal and alloy industries	74.53	1.0	-2.2	4.6	1.8	1.3
34	Metal products and parts, except machinery and equipment	28.1	7.4	16.7	-4.2	15.2	8.8
35-36	Machinery and equipment other than transport equipment	95.65	5.8	-8.3	16.7	7.5	5.4
37	Transport equipment and parts	39.84	-1.3	15.0	2.0	-1.9	3.5
38	Other manufacturing industries	25.59	-3.2	5.3	-14.1	10.1	-0.5
	Mining and quarrying	104.73	5.6	-1.7	0.6	3.6	2.0
	Manufacturing	793.58	6.6	4.1	9.0	5.3	6.3
	Electricity	101.69	6.9	6.5	6.6	4.0	6.0
	General Index	**1000**	**6.6**	**3.8**	**8.0**	**5.0**	**5.9**

Annexure- 1.9

Achievement of Infrastructure industries from 1997-98 to 2000-01

(As percentage to target)

	Name of the Industry	**1997-98**	**1998-99**	**1999-2000**	**2000-2001**	**Average (1997-2001)**
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Coal	106.08	94.63	100.00	99.93	100.16
2	Electricity generation	97.99	99.64	102.30	99.75	99.92
	2.1 Hydel	96.98	105.92	99.40	88.61	97.73
	2.2 Thermal(Incl. nuclear)	98.20	98.33	102.9	101.99	100.36
3	Crude Petroleum	96.71	94.77	96.90	100.00	97.09
4	Refinery throughput	100.11	101.03	88.70	91.72	95.39
5	Saleable steel (Integrated plants)	93.08	82.44	92.30	95.17	94.75
6	Cement	94.09	97.06	106.60	93.40	97.79

CHAPTER 2

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

REVIEW OF FINANCING THE ANNUAL PLAN 2000-01 AND THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF FINANCING THE ANNUAL PLAN 2001-02

FINANCING OF CENTRE'S ANNUAL PLANS

1. The Central Government experienced setback in its financial position during the year 2000-01. The receipts from all the major direct and indirect taxes were considerably lower than the revised estimates. Overall, the net tax revenue decreased by 6.4 per cent compared to Revised Estimates. Non-tax revenue also had fallen short of the revised estimates by about 10 per cent. Similarly, the shortfalls in recovery of loans and receipts from disinvestments have been substantial. Thus, the total of realized Revenue Receipts and Non Debt Capital Receipts are lower by 8 per cent compared to the Revised Estimates. The Revised Estimates themselves were lower than the Budget Estimates. Therefore, the shortfall in aggregate Non Debt Receipts at the end of the financial year 2000-01 is 10 per cent of the Budget Estimates. In absolute terms, this amounts to Rs. 22000 crore. This deterioration in receipts that took place in 2000-01 becomes even more evident when compared with the shortfall of Rs. 10559 crore between the Budget Estimates and the actuals for 1999-2000. The table 2.1 below contains the details :

TABLE 2.1 A

Revenue Receipts and Non Debt Capital Receipts during 1999-2000

(Rs crore/ percent)

Sr. No.		BE	R.E	Actuals		
				Total	Percentage to RE	Percentage to BE
1	Revenue Receipts	182840	179504	181513	101.1	99.3
2.	Recovery of Loans	11087	12736	10131	79.5	91.4
3	Disinvestments	10000	2600	1724	66.3	17.2
	Total	**203927**	**194840**	**193368**	**99.2**	**94.8**

TABLE 2.1 B

Revenue Receipts and Non Debt Capital Receipts in 2000-01

(Rs crore/ percent)

Sr. No.		BE	R.E	Provisional		
				Total	Percentage to RE	Percentage to BE
1	Revenue Receipts	203673	206166	190988	92.6	93.8
2.	Recovery of Loans	13539	14885	12076	81.1	89.2
3	Disinvestments & Misc. Receipts	10000	2500	2177	87.1	21.8
	Total	**227212**	**223551**	**205241**	**91.8**	**90.3**

Due to the substantial shortfall in total Non Debt Receipts compared to Budget Estimates and the Government's concern to keep the fiscal deficit within desirable limit, reduction in Plan and Non Plan expenditure was inevitable. A brief account of such reduction in Government expenditure is given below.

2. The Central Government Budget for 2000-01 envisage total Government expenditure of Rs. 338487 crore consisting of Rs. 250387 crore of Non Plan expenditure and Plan expenditure of Rs. 88100 crore. The Revised Estimates in respect of both Plan and Non Plan expenditure were lower than the Budget Estimates to the extent of Rs. 1862 crore and Rs. 1102 crore respectively. Hence, the shortfalls expected both in the Plan and Non Plan expenditure at the time of Revised Estimates compared to the Budget Estimates was only moderate. But the eventual reduction in the expenditure according to the Provisional Estimates was quite substantial. Non Plan expenditure was lower by Rs. 13,142 crore and the Plan expenditure decreased by Rs 2,770 crore compared to the Revised Estimates. The comparison between Revised Estimates and Budget Estimates is on the perception that the Revised Estimates are an approximation to the actual. However, when the actual of either receipts or expenditure are substantially different from the Revised Estimates, the significance of Revised Estimates as approximation to the actual expenditure for an year is lost. Therefore, in such circumstances the comparison between the Budget/Annual Plan Estimates and the Actuals or the Provisional Estimates is only relevant for the purpose of analysis and evaluation. Hence, in the following analysis, the comparison is between the Budget Estimates and the Provisional Accounts. The summary of Central Government expenditure according to the Budget Estimates and the Provisional Accounts is given in Table 2.2:

TABLE 2.2

Summary of Central Government Expenditure (2000-01)

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Item	BE	RE	Provi-sional	Difference (RE-BE)	Difference (prov-RE)	Difference (prov-BE)
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
1	Total Expenditure	338487	335522	319610	-2964	-15912	-18877
2	Non-Plan Expenditure	250387	249284	236142	-1102	-13142	-14245
	@	73.97	74.30	73.88			
3	Plan Expenditure / Resources of which:	88100	86238	83468	-1862	-2770	-4632
	@	26.03	25.70	26.12			
3.1	Central Assistance for State & UT's Plans	36824.4	37969	38322	1145	353	1498
	#	41.80	44.03	45.91			
3.2	Budget support for Central Plan	51275.6	48269	45146	-3007	-3122	-6129
	#	58.20	55.97	54.09			

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

3. The details in the table above would show that Plan expenditure (Gross Budgetary Support to the Annual Plan) is lower by Rs. 4,632 crore compared to the Budget Estimates. This is 5 per cent of the total Plan estimates. The corresponding shortfall in Non Plan expenditure is 5.7 per cent and in absolute term it was Rs.14,245 crore. Thus, the overall expenditure of the Central Government decreased by 5.6 per cent. The reduction in Plan expenditure (GBS) of the order of Rs. 4632 crore is reflected in larger reduction in Budget Support to the extent of Rs. 6129 crore for the Annual Plans of the Central Ministries/ Departments and in the increase in the Central Assistance to States U.Ts Plans by an amount Rs. 1498, say Rs. 1500 crore. The details of deterioration in the resources which resulted in expenditure compression both on Plan and Non Plan account is discussed below.

THE CENTRE'S ANNUAL PLAN 2000-01 - REVIEW

4. The outlay of Rs. 117334 crore was approved for the Annual Plan of the Centre; consisting of Budget Support of Rs. 51276 crore and the estimated Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Rs. 66058 crore to be mobilized by the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). Of the total Budget Support, an amount of Rs. 10,370 crore was allocated for financing the Plan investments of the CPSEs; while the Budget Support allocated exclusively for departmental Plan schemes and programmes was Rs. 40906 crore. Thus , the share of the CPSEs and the departmental schemes in the Gross Budget Support accounted for 20 per cent and 80 per cent respectively. With IEBR of Rs. 66058 crore and Budget Support of Rs. 10370 crore, the total Plan investment by the CPSEs was expected to be Rs. 76438 crore. In other words, 35 per cent of the Annual Plan outlay was earmarked for exclusively departmental schemes/ programmes and 65 per cent of the Plan outlay was to be incurred by the Central Public Sector Enterprises. The Table 2.3 below provides the summary of the Centre's Annual Plan Outlay and estimated Expenditure for 2000-01.

TABLE 2.3

Centre's Plan Outlay 2000-01

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2000-01 BE*	2000-01 RE	Difference (RE-BE)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Budget support - Total of which	51276	48269	-3007
1a	Budget Support to CPSEs	10370	10493	123
2	IEBR of CPSEs	66058	60318	-5740
3	Plan Outlay/Investment of CPSEs (1a+2)	76428	70811	-5617
4	Central Plan Outlay (1+2)	117334	108587	-8747

Note: *Approved Plan Outlay

5. As explained in para-4 above, the actual utilization of Budget Support in respect of departmental schemes and CPSEs during 2000-01 was Rs. 45146 crore against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 51276 crore accounting for 88 per cent of the Annual Plan estimates. The actual resource mobilization by the CPSEs in terms of IEBR for their Plan investment up to February, 2001 is reported to be Rs. 31752 crore whereas the Revised Estimates place the expected accruals at Rs. 60318 crore. It appears that the Revised Estimates of IEBR were also substantially overstated. Considering the monthly trends of mobilization of IEBR,

the accrual during the month of March, 2001 in respect of this item can be placed at Rs. 2700 crore (the difference between the accruals upto January, 2001 and February, 2001). Bunching/ a sudden upsurge of resources in the case of IEBR at the year end is less likely whereas rush of expenditure in respect of Budget Support during the last few months of the financial year is normal. Therefore, assuming that the IEBR accrual in the month of March was normal, the IEBR raised by the CPSEs during 2000-01 may be placed at Rs. 34460 crore or Rs. 34500 crore. This works out to only 52 per cent of the Budget Estimates.Overall, the Centre's Plan expenditure including Budget Support and the estimated IEBR, thus, works out to Rs. 79646 crore or 68 per cent of the Plan estimates.

6. The discussion of scheme of financing the Annual Plan 2000-01 as envisaged in the Budget and the actual scheme of financing implicit in the provisional accounts would bring out the areas where shortfalls in resources occurred in financing the Non Plan and Plan expenditure. The details are given in Table 2.4.

TABLE 2.4

Provisional estimates vis-à-vis Revised and Provisional estimates of the Scheme Of Financing the Annual Plan 2000-01 of the Centre

(Rs.crore)

Sl. No.	Resources	BE	RE	Provi-sional	Difference (RE-BE)	Difference (prov-RE)	Difference (prov-BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Balance from current Revenues (BCR)	-43233	-39278	-40909	3955	-1631	2324
2	Balance from Non Debt Capital Receipts	20058	13544	10008	-6514	-3536	-10048
3	Fiscal Deficit	111275	111972	114369	697	2397	3094
4	Resources for Gross Budget Support to the Plan (1+2+3)	88100	86238	83468	-1862	-2770	-4632
5	Assistance for State & UT's Plans	36824	37969	38322	1145	353	1498
6	Budget Support for Central Plan (4-5)	51276	48269	45146	-3007	-3123	-6130
7	IEBR of CPSEs	66058	60318	34500*	-5740	-25818	-31558
8	Plan Outlay of the Centre (6+7)	117334	108587	79646	-8747	-28941	-37688

*Tentative Estimate

In theory, the Non Debt Receipts of the Government consisting of Revenue Receipts and Non Debt Capital Receipts are balanced against the Non Plan Revenue expenditure and Non Plan Capital expenditure. Thus, the surplus or shortfall in the Balance from Current

Revenues and in the Balance from Non Debt Capital Receipts shown in the scheme of financing the Plan indicates the fiscal strength of the Government.

Balance from Current Revenues (BCR):

7. Balance from Current Revenues (BCR), in brief, reflects the quantum of surplus or shortfall in revenue receipts of the government in relation to non Plan revenue expenditure (including defence capital). Thus, a negative BCR implies that Government has to take recourse to borrowed capital to meet part of its consumption expenditure, which amounts to negative saving. For more than a decade, the BCR of the Central Government has been negative and that the situation has been worsening. The negative BCR which was around Rs. 31000 crore in 1999-2000 has deteriorated by more than Rs. 10000 crore to the level of Rs. (-) 41000 crore in 2000-01.The relevant details of Tax and Non-Tax Revenues and Non-Plan Revenue expenditure constituting the BCR have been presented in Table 2.5. Additional details are provided in Annexure 2.2.

TABLE 2.5

Central Government's Revenue Receipts and Non Plan Revenue Expenditure during 2000-01

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	**Item**	**BE**	**RE**	**Provi-sional**	**Difference RE-BE**	**Difference (prov-RE)**	**Difference (prov-BE)**
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
I	*Revenue Reces Revenue Receipts*						
a.	Tax Revenues (Net)	146209	144403	135193	-1806	-9210	-11016
b.	Non-tax Revenue	57464	61763	55795	4299	-5968	-1669
	Total - I (Revenue Receipts)	203673	206166	190988	2493	-15178	-12685
II.	*Non-plan Revenue Expenditure*						
a.	Interest	101266	100667	97342	-599	-3325	-3924
b.	Defence	58587	54461	49306	-4126	-5155	-9281
c.	Subsidies	22800	26949	26480	4149	-469	3680
d.	Others	64252	63367	58768	-886	-4598	-5484
	Total II (Revenue Expenditure-Non Plan)	246906	245444	231897	-1462	-13547	-15009
III	**BCR (I-II)**	-43233	-39278	-40909	3955	-1631	2324

Apparently, the pre-actual (Provisional accounts) of BCR for the year appears to be an improvement over the Budget Estimates of Rs. (-) 43233 crore. The details would show that this reduction in negative BCR has been the result of lower non Plan expenditure and not due to increase in revenue receipts. In fact, the revenue receipts, according to provisional estimates, are substantially lower than the Budget Estimates. The shortfall in revenue receipts compared to the Budget Estimates is of the order of Rs. 12685 crore. The tax revenue decreased by Rs. 11016 crore and non tax revenue declined by Rs. 1670 crore

Tax Revenue

8. A disturbing feature of the Centre's tax revenue receipts is unstable trend observed in the recent past as shown in Table 2.6 below :

TABLE 2.6

Gross Tax Revenue of the Centre – Growth/ Ratio

	GDP Growth Rate (Nominal)	Tax-GDP Ratio	Gross Tax Revenue Growth Rate
1996-97	15.2	9.41	15.77
1997-98	11.3	9.14	8.12
1998-99	15.5	8.18	3.29
1999-2000	11.3	8.75	19.08
2000-01	12.2	8.58	10.00

The absence of stable growth rate in tax revenue, is especially clear from the experience of 1999-2000 and 2000-01. The shortfall in tax revenue receipts during 2000-01 may be attributed mainly to three factors. The Budget Estimates of Gross Tax Revenue for 2000-01 implied growth of around 13.8 per cent over the Revised Estimates for 1999-2000 which themselves reflected an increase of around 18 per cent over the actuals of 1998-99. Thus, the Budget Estimates for 2000-01 could be considered unsustainable. The expected growth in GDP also did not materialize; affecting the overall tax revenue. Imports during the year declined by 0.2 per cent; adversely affecting the realization from Customs. The rate of growth of value added in manufacturing is now (2000-01) estimated at 5.6 per cent, while for 1999-2000 it was 6.8 per cent, affecting the revenue realization from Central excise duty. Thus, the shortfall in receipts from Customs was to the extent of Rs. 5950 crore compared to the Budget Estimates. According to the provisional accounts, the shortfall in corporation tax was Rs. 4355 crore. The realization from Union Excise also was lower by Rs. 2900 crore. As a result, the gross tax revenue of the Centre is lower by Rs. 11900 crore, even after taking into account the improvement of Rs. 1200 crore from other taxes. An important aspect of Centre's tax structure is that individually the contribution of these four taxes is substantial to gross tax revenue. At present (2000-01) the share is about 19 per cent (Corporation Tax), 17 per cent (individual Income Tax), 25 per cent (Customs) and 36 per cent (Union Excise). Therefore, substantial shortfall in collection from any one of these taxes affects the overall tax collection. The unstable trend in Gross Tax revenue receipts over the years is partly explained by this fact also.

9. The reports on monthly collections from the major tax revenues include information on arrears of tax revenues. The position in this regard as on 31.3.2000 and 31.3.2001 is given below:

TABLE 2.7

Arrears of Tax Revenue

(Rs. crore)

	As on 31.3.2000	As on 31.3.2001
Central Excise	8610.46	8184.87
Customs Revenue	1034.33	1875.68
Income Tax	31422.25	35022.89

Non Tax Revenue

10. The Interest Receipts from States and U.T Governments, Railways, Telecom, Central Public Sector Enterprises, Statutory Bodies, Cooperatives and Government Servants in respect of loans and advances lent by the Government is the major item under Non Tax Receipts. Next in terms of magnitude is the dividends receipts from RBI, Nationalised Banks, other financial institutions viz. LIC, GIC, IDBI etc; and the Public Sector Enterprises. These two sources constituted 82 per cent of total non-tax revenue of Rs. 53242 crore in 1999-2000. The receipts in terms of service charges from Government Departments and Organisations amounting to Rs. 7925 crore in that year was 15 per cent of the Non Tax Revenue.

11. The shortfall in Non Tax Revenue during 2000-01 was to the extent of about 12 per cent (Rs. 3,947 crore) of the Budget Estimates of Rs. 36,721 crore in respect of interest receipts. Service charges collection was lower by Rs. 148 crore. These shortfalls amounting to Rs. 4,095 crore was partly compensated by higher receipts of Rs. 2,341 crore from dividends and profits. The upward revision in the case of interest receipts at the time of Revised Estimates by more than Rs. 1,285 crore over the Budget Estimates and the actuals falling short by Rs. 3,947 crore compared to Budget Estimates indicate that the projections of Non Tax Revenue also need to be more realistic, especially where the receipts are in the nature of contractual obligations as in the case of interest receipts. The total revenue receipts according to provisional accounts is Rs. 1,90,988 crore, which amounts to shortfall of Rs. 12,685 crore compared to the Budget Estimates.

Non Plan Revenue Expenditure

12. The Non Plan revenue expenditure according to Provisional accounts is Rs. 2,31,897 crore i.e., less by Rs. 15,000 crore compared to the Budget Estimates of Rs. 2,46,906 crore. Defence expenditure alone has been lower to the extent of Rs. 9,280 crore in respect of outlays on capital items. Interest payment was less by Rs. 3,900 crore and other non Plan expenditure was less by Rs. 5,480 crore mainly on account of lower pension payment (Rs. 2,600 crore) and Grants (by Rs. 2,300 crore). On the other hand, the increase in subsidy was Rs. 3,680 crore mainly on account of increase in inventory carrying cost and Antyodaya programme. The overall decrease in Non Plan Revenue expenditure contributed to an improvement of Rs. 2,324 crore in the Non Plan revenue gap compared to Budget Estimates.

13. The large downward variations between the Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates and between Revised Estimates and actuals in respect of Non-Plan expenditure clearly point to the considerable scope for incorporating more realistic estimates. When Non-Plan expenditure is placed at a very unsustainable higher level at the time of formulating the Budget, the scope for providing reasonable step up in the Gross Budget Support to the plan is pre-empted. This is an aspect for corrective course of action.

14 The negative balance from Current Revenues which was 18 per cent of the total Tax Revenue Receipts of the Centre in 1999-2000 has increased to 21 per cent in 2000-01. The overall revenue deficit which was Rs. 67,596 crore in 1999-2000 was 3.5 per cent of GDP. This has gone up to Rs. 81,707 crore in 2000-01, i.e., 3.7 per cent of the estimated GDP. This rising trend in revenue deficit clearly indicate the enormous resource mobilization efforts required to bridge the Non Plan revenue gap as well as to achieve the intended elimination of revenue deficit over a five year period. Synchronization of additional revenue resource mobilization and reduction in revenue deficit is desirable and necessary. Otherwise reduction of revenue deficit without corresponding ARM efforts would seriously affect Plan investment even without increase in Non Plan expenditure.

BALANCE FROM NON DEBT CAPITAL RECEIPTS DURING 2000-01

15. The Gross Budget Support for the Plan arises from the balance of Revenue Receipts and Non Debt Capital Receipts over the Non Plan expenditure (capital and revenue) and the Gross Fiscal Deficit. While the Balance from Current Revenues (BCR) indicates the surplus or shortfall of revenue receipts over Non Plan Revenue expenditure, the balance from Non Debt Capital Receipts gives an account of the Non Plan Capital Expenditure and Non Debt Capital Receipts. The Budget/ Annual Plan Estimates and the corresponding Provisional Accounts of Non Debt Capital Receipts and Non Plan Expenditure are given in table 2.8 below:

TABLE 2.8

Balance from Non Debt Capital Receipts during 2000-01

(Rs. crore)

Sr.No.		BE	Provisional
1	Recovery of Loans	13539	12076
2	Disinvestments	10000	1870
3	Other Capital Receipts	-	307
4	Total – Non Debt Capital Receipts	23539	14253
5.	**Non Plan Capital Expenditure: of which**	**3481**	**4245**
	a) Loans and Advances	1948	2752
	b) Non Plan Capital Outlay	1533	1493
	Balance from Non Debt Capital Receipts (4– 5)	**20058**	**10008**

16. There has been shortfalls in recovery of loans to the extent of Rs. 1463 crore compared to Budget Estimates. The realization through disinvestments has been only 19 per cent of the Budget Estimates resulting in overall decrease in Non Debt Capital Receipts to the extent of Rs. 9286 crore. On the other hand, there was increase of Rs. 764 crore in Non Plan Capital Expenditure. Loans and advances to State Governments, foreign Governments, public sector enterprises/ organizations and individuals increased by Rs. 804 crore but there was reduction of Rs. 40 crore in Non Plan Capital Outlay. Thus, the Balance from Non Debt Capital Receipts is lower by Rs. 10,050 crore compared to the Budget Estimates.

17. The sum of budgetary resources in terms of Balance from Current Revenues at Rs. (-) 40,909 crore and the balance from Non Debt Capital Receipts of Rs. 10,008 crore, according to the provisional accounts, would be a negative balance of Rs. 30,901 crore. Hence, the fiscal deficit of Rs. 114369 crore was required by the Government to provide Gross Budget Support of Rs. 83,468 crore towards the Centre's Annual Plan expenditure (Rs. 45,146 crore) and Central Assistance (Rs. 38,322 crore) to the States and U.Ts for their Plans. The financing (sources) of the fiscal deficit is discussed below.

FISCAL DEFICIT

18. The details of market borrowings and other debt creating capital receipts constituting the fiscal deficit, as envisaged in the Budget Estimates and the corresponding details of actual (provisional accounts) fiscal deficit incurred by the Centre is given in table 2.9 below:

TABLE 2.9

FINANCING OF FISCAL DEFICIT : 2000-01

(Rs. in crore)

Sr.No.	Source of Fiscal Deficit	BE	Provisional
1.	Market borrowings (Medium, Long-term and Short-term loans)	76383	77708
2	External Loan	- 44	7417
3	Small Savings and Public Provident Fund	8000	6431
4	State Provident Funds	7500	5354
5	Special Deposits	9722	7353
6	Others (other deposits, suspense and remittances, ways and means advances, draw down of cash balance etc.)	9714	10106
	Total	**111275**	**114369**

The details would show that the increase in fiscal deficit at the end of the year is only marginal i.e., Rs. 3094 crore compared to the Budget Estimates. While recourse to drawings from Small Savings, Public Provident Fund, State Provident Fund and Special Deposits have been lower to the extent of Rs. 6084 crore, recourse to realizations from market borrowings and other deposits etc; has been higher to the extent of Rs. 9178 crore compared to Budget Estimates. External loan alone contributed to the extent of Rs. 7461 crore towards higher borrowings. In terms of repayment liability, larger external loan compared to internal borrowings, perhaps would amount to lower interest payment. Only a marginal increase in the fiscal deficit and the higher external borrowings can be said to be positive features of the year end (2000-01) fiscal deficit. On the other hand the Monetary deficit during 2000-01 is placed at Rs. 6705 crore whereas the corresponding amount for 1999-2000 was Rs. (-) 5588 crore.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO THE ANNUAL PLANS OF THE STATES AND U.Ts

19. As mentioned in para 17 above, the Gross Budgetary Resources of the Central Government for financing the Annual Plan is allocated towards the Centre's Annual Plan and for Central Assistance to the Annual Plans of States and U.Ts. The details in this regard in respect of Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and the Provisional Accounts for 2000-01 is given in the table 2.10.

TABLE 2.10

Central Assistance to States' and U.Ts' Plans – 2000-01

(Rs. crore)

Sr. No.	Budget Support	B.E	R.E	Provisional Accounts
1.	Gross Budget Support	88100	86238	83468
2	Budget Support for Central Plan	51276 (58.20%)	48269 (55.97%)	45146 (54.09%)
3	Central Assistance for States and U.Ts Plans	36824 (41.80%)	37969 (44.03%)	38322 (45.91%)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percent to total

The proportion of Central Assistance to States and U.T Plans, according to Provisional Accounts, is 4.1 per cent higher than the Annual Plan/ Budget Estimates.

INTERNAL & EXTRA BUDGETARY RESOURCES (IEBR)

20. The shortfall experienced in budgetary resources (Gross Budget Support) at the end of the financial year (Rs. 4632 crore) is 9 per cent of the Budget Estimates. The resources to be raised by the CPSEs in terms of IEBR would also decline to the extent of 9 per cent if the Revised Estimates are compared with Budget Estimates. The past experience would show that the actuals of IEBR were substantially lower than the Revised Estimates. Therefore, the year end IEBR could be around 52 - 55 per cent of the Budget Estimates. The Revised Estimates as against the Budget Estimates of IEBR are discussed below with reference to the Annual Plans of CPSEs.

Annual Plan 2000-01 of the CPSEs

21. At the end of the year 1999-2000 there were 240 Central Public Sector Enterprises of which 8 were under implementation/ construction. Out of the 232 Enterprises, in operation, 157 enterprises were manufacturing/ producing goods; 75 were rendering services. Of these 232 enterprises, only 95 were included in the Annual Plan 2000-01 (RE). Of these, 31 enterprises were rendering services in the respective sectors viz. telecommunication, transportation, trading and marketing, construction, consultancy, tourist services. Others were producing/ selling goods.

22. The summary of the pattern of financing of the Plans of Central PSEs for 2000-01 is given in Table 2.11. The details of financing of Plan investment by each CPSE are given in Annexure 2.3 'A' and 2.3 'B'.

TABLE 2.11

Financing of Annual Plan 2000-01
Of the Central Public Sector Enterprises

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Source of finance	BE	RE	Difference RE-BE
1	2	3	4	5
I.	**Budget Support (i+ii)**	**10370**	**10493**	**123**
i.	Equity	8303	8033	-270
ii.	Loan	2067	2460	393
II.	**Internal Resources**	**39281**	**41200**	**1919**
III.	**Borrowings (i+ii+iii)**	**26777**	**19118**	**-7659**
i.	Bonds /Debentures	7769	8444	675
ii.	ECB/Suppliers' Credit	6222	4275	-1947
iii.	Others*	12785	6399	-6387
IV.	**Total Plan Outlay (I+II+III)**	**76428**	**70811**	**-5617**

Note: *Public Deposits, Inter-Corporate Transfers etc.

23. The contents of the table above would show that the total Plan investment of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for 2000-01 was placed at Rs.76,428 crore in the Budget Estimates; to be financed through budgetary support of Rs.10,370 crore, internal resources of Rs.39,281 crore and domestic and external borrowings amounting to Rs.26,777 crore. The Plan outlay of CPSEs as per the revised estimates is Rs. 70,811 crore, which is Rs.5,617 crore lower than the budget estimates The Revised Estimates indicate that (a) budget support would be marginally less compared to the Budget Estimates; (b) the internal resources and internal borrowings through bonds and debentures were expected to be higher; and (c) there would be substantial shortfall in respect of external commercial borrowings and other short term internal debt resources.

24. The Budget Support to Plan investment by CPSEs in Revised Estimates is marginally higher. The Revised Estimates of internal resources is 4.9 per cent higher than the Budget Estimates. This anticipated improvement would depend upon the actual internal resource generation by Indian Railways where the expected improvement is to the extent of Rs. 3700 crore, the enterprises in the Ministry/ Departments of Coals and Mines where higher levels of IR to the extent of Rs. 287 crore and Rs. 156 crore respectively over Budget Estimates are expected. Most of the other enterprises would be raising lower internal resources compared to the Budget Estimates.

25. While marginal improvement over the Budget Estimates is anticipated in respect of borrowings through bonds and debentures, substantial shortfalls are anticipated in respect of External commercial borrowings and internal short term borrowings compared to Budget Estimates. The latter reflect the difficulty of the enterprises to raise funds from the capital market abroad and the perception of the investors regarding the comparative return expected from these enterprises.

26. As in the previous years, the Central Public Sector Enterprises were permitted to raise resources through tax-free bonds. Within the targeted amount of Rs. 7769 crore (BE) to be raised through bonds and debentures, the CPSEs in the Power sector including Atomic Energy and Non-Conventional Energy, Road Transport, Railways, Urban Development sectors were allowed to raise resources through tax-free bonds to the extent of Rs. 500 crore. It is reported that the allocation has been availed to the full extent. The details are given in the Annexure No. 2.4.

27 To sum up, the actual mobilization of resources by the CPSEs and the Plan expenditure are likely to be very much lower than the Budget Estimates. The observation made in this regard in para 5 above is relevant. As in the case of assessment of budgetary resources, the estimates of IEBR particularly need to be more realistic. A focussed attention on the performance of enterprises coming under few sectors is required since the CPSEs under few Ministries account for the major share in the overall Plan investment of CPSEs as shown in table 2.12.

TABLE 2.12

IEBR in the Annual Plan 2000-01 (RE) of CPSEs
Per cent Share

Sr. No.	CPSE	IR	Bonds/ Debentures	ECB	Others	Total IEBR
1	Communications	38.90	35.79		18.64	33.58
2	Petroleum & Natural Gas	19.78	7.00	23.95	47.22	21.20
3.	Railways	18.69				12.78
4	Power		20.54	48.41		9.35
5	Urban Affairs & Urban Employment		27.05			
6	Coal				11.26	
7	Steel & Mines					
8	Shipping			16.99		
	Total	**77.37**	**90.38**	**89.35**	**77.12**	**76.91**

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 2001-02

28. The Central Government's Budget for 2001-02 reflects the serious concern of the Government regarding the poor state of the fiscal health of both the Central and State Governments. At the time of the presentation of the Budget, the combined fiscal deficit of the Centre and the States was in the region of 10 per cent of GDP. Thus, the determination to contain the fiscal deficit continues to be a dominant factor in the formulation of budget proposals. However, the positive aspects of the economy showing both growth and resilience and the need to maintain reasonable step up in Budget Support for the Centre, State and U.T Plans were duly kept in view. The Budget Estimates of receipts and expenditure conforming to GDP growth, the developmental needs and the fiscal deficit of 4.7 per cent were based mainly on the Revised Estimates for 2000-01.

SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

29. The provision for Non Plan expenditure of the Centre for 2001-02 is stepped up by 10.4 per cent over the Revised Estimates for 2000-01 mainly to meet increase in interest payments and grants to State Governments. The Gross Budget Support for the Annual Plan is now an increase of 16 per cent over the Revised Estimates of 2000-01 including a a step up of 23.2 per cent for the Centre's Annual Plan and an increase of 7 per cent in Central Assistance to States and U.Ts Plans. However, compared to the Annual Plan/ Budget Estimates of 2000-01 the overall Gross Budget Support to the Annual Plan 2001-02 implies an increase of 13.6 per cent only. The corresponding growth in Central Assistance to States and U.Ts Plans and the Budget Support for the Central Plan would be 10.4 per cent and 16 per cent respectively. The summary of the Central Government expenditure is given in the table 2.13.

TABLE 2.13

**Summary of Central Government Expenditure –
2000-01(RE) and 2001-02 (BE)**

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	Item	2000-01 RE	2001-02 BE
1	**2**	**3**	**4**
1	Total Expenditure	335522	375223
2	Non-Plan Expenditure	249284	275123
	@	74.30	73.32
3	Plan Expenditure / Resources of which:	86238	100100
	@	25.70	26.68
3.1	Central Assistance for State & UT's Plans	37969	40644
	#	44.03	40.60
3.2	Budget support for Central Plan	48269	59456
	#	55.97	59.40

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

30. The Budget Estimates of Plan and Non Plan expenditure in total Government expenditure for 2001-02 imply only one per cent variation in each case; one per cent decrease in Non Plan expenditure and one per cent increase in Plan expenditure over the Revised Estimates for 2000-01. However, within Plan expenditure, Central Assistance to States and U.Ts Plans would be less by 4.6 per cent, while Budget Support for the Central Plan would be higher to that extent in the Annual Plan 2001-02 compared to Revised Estimates for 2000-01. But the composition of these different items of expenditure in terms of their share in the total Government expenditure is almost the same as provided for in the Budget for 2000-01.

CENTRE'S ANNUAL PLAN 2001-02

31. The Annual Plan outlay for 2001-02 was approved at Rs. 130181 crore, consisting of Gross Budget Support (GBS) of Rs. 59456 crore and Rs. 70725 crore of Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources of the Central Public Sector Enterprises. The allocation of Budget Support to the CPSEs alone was Rs. 10411 crore, leaving the balance of Rs. 49045 crore of GBS to the departmental schemes/ programmes of the Central Ministries. Thus, the provision for Budget Support to CPSEs is reduced to 17.5 per cent of the GBS in 2001-02 as against 21.7 per cent in the RE and 20.2 per cent in the BE for 2000-01. The anticipated Plan investment during 2001-02 would be 62 per cent of Centre's Plan Outlay compared to 65 per cent provided in the Revised Estimates and Budget Estimates for 2000-01. In other words, Plan investment including Budget Support by the CPSEs is lower in proportionate terms whereas Budget Support to departmental schemes has increased in Annual Plan 2001-02 of the Centre compared to the Revised Estimates for 2000-01. The relevant details are given in the table 2.14.

TABLE 2.14

Centre's Annual Plan 2001-02

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2001-02 BE*	2000-01 RE	Increase (col3-4)
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	Budget support - Total of which	59456	48269	11187
1a	Budget Support to CPSEs	10411	10493.07	-82
2	IEBR of CPSEs	70725	60318	10407
3	Plan Outlay/Investment of CPSEs (1a + 2)	81137	70811	10326
4	Central Plan Outlay (1+2)	130181	108587	21595

Note: * Approved Plan outlay

The estimates of resources for the Gross Budget Support and IEBR are discussed below:

GROSS BUDGET SUPPORT TO CENTRE'S ANNUAL PLAN 2001-02

32**.** The Budget for 2001-02 includes estimated Revenue Receipts (Net) of Rs. 231745 crore and Non Debt Capital receipts. of Rs 27164 crore. Non Plan Revenue Expenditure and Non Plan Capital Expenditure are estimated at Rs. 270555 crore and Rs. 4568 crore respectively. Thus, the Balance from Current Revenues is expected to be Rs. (-) 38810 crore and the balance from Non Debt Capital Receipts is estimated at Rs. 22596 crore. Taking into account the estimated fiscal deficit of Rs. 116314 crore, the Gross Budget Support to the Annual Plan 2001-02 is placed at Rs. 100100 crore. The scheme of financing the Gross Budget Support and Centre's Annual Plan is given in Annexure 2.1. The details of Balance from Current Revenues, Balance from Non Debt Capital Receipts and financing of Fiscal Deficit are discussed below.

Balance from Current Revenues:

33. It is expected that the Gross Tax Revenue of the Centre during 2001-02 would increase by 14.3 per cent. The increase in non tax revenue is expected to be 11.3 per cent over the Revised Estimate for 2000-01. In absolute terms, the overall revenue receipts according to the Budget for 2001-02 would be Rs. 231745 crore. As the Non Plan Revenue expenditure including defence capital is expected to be Rs. 270555 crore, the Balance from Current Revenues is estimated at Rs.(-) 38810 crore as explained below.

Revenue Receipts – Tax and Non-Tax

34. The Budget proposals for 2001-02 aim at an increase of Rs. 25579 crore over the Revised Estimates for 2000-01 in respect of Revenue Receipts. In absolute terms, the estimated revenue receipts of Rs. 231745 crore for the year 2001-02 represent 12.4 per cent growth over the Revised Estimates for 2000-01 and 21 per cent over the provisional accounts. The estimated growth over the provisional accounts is relevant and on that basis, the budget estimates of revenue receipts imply good amount of optimism.

Tax Revenue

35. The break up of gross tax revenue receipts placed at Rs. 226649 crore is shown in Table 2.15. In terms of realization from the major taxes viz. corporation tax, income tax, customs & union excise, the expected increase in realization is around 24 per cent, 28 per cent, 15 per cent and 20 per cent respectively over the provisional accounts for 2000-01. It appears that concerted efforts would be required in realizing the Budget Estimates of revenue collection during 2001-02, considering the fact the provisional estimates of receipts from these major taxes is only 10 per cent higher than the actuals for 1999-2000 and the gross tax revenues of all taxes in 2000-01 was only 9.7 per cent higher than the actuals for 1999-2000. Moreover, the tax collection in the financial year so far is not in tune with the Budget Estimates. In the first quarter of the current financial year, the gross tax collection has been lower by Rs. 4688 crore compared to the corresponding period of 2000-01. The net tax revenue of the Centre collected during this quarter up to June 2001 is 10 per cent of the Budget Estimates whereas in the last financial year it was 15 per cent of the Budget Estimates. Hence, the efforts involved in realizing the Budget Estimates of tax revenue would be really enormous during the rest of the financial year.

TABLE 2.15

Tax Revenue during 2000-01

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Tax Measures	BE 2000-01	RE 2000-01	Provi-sional 2000-01	RE-BE 2000-01	Prov-RE 2000-01	Prov-BE 2000-01	BE 2001-02	Estimated Increase (col 9-4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Corporation Tax	35040	38721	35685	3681	-3036	645	44200	5479
2	Personal Income Tax	30510	35271	31674	4761	-3597	1164	40600	5329
4	Customs	55000	49781	47623	-5219	-2158	-7377	54822	5041
5	Union Excise Duties	68000	70681	68350	2681	-2331	350	81720	11039
6	Others	4834	3867	5033	-967	1166	199	5307	1440
7	Gross Tax Revenue*	193384	198321	188365	4937	-9956	-5019	226649	28328
8	Share of States	52061	52418	51673	357	-745	-388	61618	9200
9	Net tax revenue	141323	144403	135193	3080	-9210	-6130	163031	18628

*Rs1500 Crore transfered to National Calamity Contingency fund

Non Tax Revenue

36. The non-tax receipt placed at Rs. 68714 crore including external grant of Rs. 697 crore implies an increase of 23 per cent over the provisional accounts for 2000-01 and 11.3 per cent over the Revised Estimates. Though Budget Estimates for 2001-02 may appear reasonable compared to Revised Estimates for 2000-01 of Non-tax revenue, the provisional accounts for 2000-01 indicate the difficulty in realizing the estimated non-tax revenue during 2001-02. Further, the Annual growth rate of non-tax revenue was only 4.79 per cent during 2000-01. As in the case of tax collections, the receipts from non-tax revenue in the financial year so far is not encouraging. The collections of non-tax revenue up to June, 2001 is lower to the extent of Rs. 3109 crore compared to the collection during the corresponding period of the financial year 2000-01. In terms of percentage to the Budget Estimates, the collections

during the first quarter of this year were 7 per cent of the BE compared to 14 per cent for last year. The shortfalls have occurred in respect of the main items of non-tax revenue viz., dividends and profits and interest receipts whereas, according to the Budget Estimates the estimated improvement over the year 2000-01 is expected Hence, the efforts involved in sustaining the Budget Estimates of Non Tax Revenue is also enormous.

Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure

37. The Budget Estimates for 2001-02 provides an increase of 10.3 per cent over the Revised Estimates of 2000-01 in respect of the non-plan revenue expenditure, which, ***inter-alia***, includes defence capital and outlay on border roads. In absolute terms, this increase amounts to Rs. 25202 crore. The interest payments liability alone would be higher to the extent of Rs.11633 crore. Defence outlay is expected to decline by Rs. 2461 crore, while grants to States and other non-Plan expenditure is expected to increase by Rs.2394 crore and Rs.672 crore respectively. The level of subsidies has been pegged at Rs.29801 crore as compared to Rs.26949 crore reflecting an increase of Rs.2852 crore. Overall, there has been an annual growth of 14 - 20 per cent from 1995-96 to 1999- 2000 in the case of non-plan revenue expenditure. This growth has come down to 8 per cent during 2000-01. Going by the past trend, the increase in non-plan revenue expenditure anticipated during 2001-02 appears to be reasonable. However, the Balance from Current Revenues for 2001-02 estimated at Rs. (-) 38810 crore as compared to Rs. (-) 39278 crore in the RE for 2000-01 would mainly depend upon full realization of revenue receipts, discussed above. The details are given in Annexure 2.2.

BALANCE FROM NON DEBT CAPITAL RECEIPTS DURING 2001-02

38. The Budget/ Annual Plan Estimates of 2001-02 and the corresponding Provisional Accounts for 2000-01 in respect of Non Debt Capital Receipts and Non Plan Capital Expenditure are given in table 2.16 below.

TABLE 2.16

Balance from Non Debt Capital Receipts during 2001-02 compared to 2000-01

(Rs. crore)

Sr. No.		**Provisional accounts 2000-01**	**BE 2001-02**
1	Recovery of Loans	12076	15164
2	Disinvestments	1870	12000
3	Other Capital Receipts	307	-
4	Total – Non Debt Capital Receipts	14253	27164
5.	**Non Plan Capital Expenditure: of which**	**4245**	**4568**
	a) Loans and Advances	2752	2533
	b) Non Plan Capital Outlay	1493	2035
	Balance from Non Debt Capital Receipts (4– 5)	**10008**	**22596**

The Budget Estimates of recovery of loans during 2001-02 implies an increase of Rs. 3000 crore in absolute terms and 25 per cent over the actuals for 2000-01. The past trend in respect of recovery of loans does not support such an increase for 2001-02. The provisional accounts for 2000-01 is only 19 per cent higher than the actuals for 1999-2000. In fact, recovery of loans during 1999-2000 (Rs. 10131 crore) was lower than the actuals for 1998-99 (Rs. 10633 crore). The estimated accrual from disinvestments during 2001-02 is also optimistic considering the fact that during 2000-01 the realization was only Rs. 1870 crore. During the financial year, up to June 2001 there has been no accrual from disinvestments. However, the **Budget Support to the Plan to the extent of Rs. 5000 crore is linked to the estimated disinvestments receipts of Rs. 12000 crore. Any shortfall in disinvestments, therefore, would particularly affect the Gross Budget Support to the Plan.**

39. As regards the Non Plan Capital expenditure, the provision towards loans and advances does not deviate much from the past allocations and in fact it is Rs. 220 crore less than the provisional accounts for 2000-01. The increase in Non Plan Capital Outlay proposed for the current year is mainly on account of higher provision towards purchase of metals for coins, cost of construction of office buildings and residential accommodation. In short, the estimated Non Plan Capital Expenditure for 2001-02 is likely to materialize. But it would not be easy to realize the estimated Non Debt Capital Receipts during the year. The level of receipt from disinvestments would determine the level of shortfall or realization of balance from Non Debt Capital Receipts.

FISCAL DEFICIT

40. The share of small savings, provident funds and other special deposits is comparatively higher in the estimates for 2001-02 since the expected receipts from external loans would be substantially lower by about Rs. 5600 crore. The details of fiscal deficit including market borrowings and other debt creating capital receipts proposed for financing the Government expenditure during 2001-02 are given in the table 2.17 below:

TABLE 2.17

Financing of Fiscal Deficit : 2001-02

(Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Source of Fiscal Deficit	Provisional 2000-01	BE 2001-02
1.	Market borrowings (Medium, Long-term and Short-term loans)	77708	77353
2	External Loan	7417	1865
3	Small Savings and Public Provident Fund	6431	9000
4	State Provident Funds	5354	9500
5	Special Deposits	7353	10252
6	Others (other deposits, suspense and remittances, ways and means advances, draw down of cash balance etc.)	10106	8344
	Total	**114369**	**116314**

The fiscal deficit proposed for 2001-02 is only Rs. 1945 crore higher than the provisional accounts for 2000-01. The estimated fiscal deficit for 2001-02 is 4.7 per cent of the estimated GDP as against 5.2 per cent for 2000-01. The fiscal deficit amounted to 35.78 per cent of total Central Government expenditure in 2000-01 and the corresponding estimate is 31 per cent for 2001-02. However, containment of fiscal deficit within this limit is contingent on the full realization of Revenue Receipts and Non Debt Capital Receipts included in the Budget Estimates.

Central Assistance to States and U.Ts Plans

41. The sum of Balance from Current Revenues, Balance from Non Debt Capital Receipts and Fiscal Deficit of the magnitude discussed above would result in aggregate resources of Rs. 100100 crore towards Gross Budgetary Support to the Annual Plan 2001-02. Of this, the Central Assistance to States and U.Ts Plan would be Rs. 40644 crore and the provision towards Budget Support for Centre Plan is placed at Rs. 59456 crore. The details are given in the table 2.18 below:

TABLE 2.18

Gross Budget Support for the Annual Plans – 2000-01 (Provisional) and 2001-02 (BE)

(Rs. crore)

Sr. No.	Budget Support	Provisional Accounts 2000-01	BE 2001-02
1.	Gross Budget Support	83468	100100
2.	Budget Support for Central Plan	45146 (54.09%)	59456 (59.40%)
3.	Central Assistance for States and U.Ts Plans	38322 (45.91%)	40644 (40.60%)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percent to total

42. The share of Central Assistance for States and U.Ts Plans in the Gross Budget Support in the Annual Plan 2001-02 would be 5.3 per cent less than the provisional accounts whereas the share of Budget Support to Central Plan is an improvement over the provisional accounts to that extent. However, there is no change in the respective shares of these items if the Budget proposals for the two years are compared.

Resources for Plan investment by Central Public Sector Enterprises – Annual Plan/ Budget Estimates - 2001-02

43. The Centre's Annual Plan for 2001-02 envisages Plan investment of Rs.81137 crore by CPSEs. This accounts for 62 per cent of the Centre's Annual Plan for 2001-02 compared to Plan investment of Rs. 76428 crore by the enterprises accounting for 74 per cent in the Centre's Annual Plan for 2000-01. Thus, the share of Plan investment of CPSEs is coming down in Centre's Annual Plan. However, it is still above 60 per cent of the total Annual Plan outlay. Therefore, the shortfall in Plan investment by the CPSEs is likely to affect Centre's Plan expenditure substantially. Since, the Plan investment of CPSEs during the current year marks an increase of 14.5 per cent only in monetary terms compared to the Budget Estimates for 2000-01, close monitoring of the functioning of the CPSEs and all efforts to realize the estimated Plan investment are called for. The Budget Support to the CPSEs placed at Rs. 10411 crore for 2001-02 works out to 12.8 per cent of Plan investment by the enterprises. This is also marginally lower compared to the corresponding provision of 13.6 per cent included

in the Annual Plan 2000-01. Hence, the estimated Budget Support also needs to be ensured. The details of the proposed Plan investment by CPSEs during 2001-02 are given in table 2.19.

TABLE 2.19

Financing of Plan Investment by Central Public Sector Enterprises - Annual Plan 2001-02

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Source of finance	2000-01 RE	Percentage Share	2001-02 BE	Percentage Share
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	**Budget Support (i+ii)**	10493	14.82	10411	12.83
i.	Equity	8033	11.34	8953	11.03
ii.	Loan	2460	3.47	1459	1.80
II.	**Internal Resources**	41200	58.18	41427	51.06
III.	**Borrowings**	19118	27.00	29298	36.11
i.	Bonds /Debentures	8444	11.92	15357	18.93
ii.	ECB/Suppliers' Credit	4275	6.04	5137	6.33
iii.	Others (Public Deposits, inter-corporate Transfers etc.)	6399	9.04	8805	10.85
IV	**Total Plan Outlay (I+II+III)**	**70811**	**100.00**	**81137**	**100**

44. The internal resources alone account for 51 per cent of the Plan investment of the CPSEs, while borrowings would be 36 per cent of the Plan outlay. Hence the capacity of the enterprises in realizing the estimated internal resources would eventually determine to a large extent the overall achievement of Plan investment. The table 2.20 below contains details regarding concentration of Plan investment by CPSEs in few of the Central Ministries/ Departments.

TABLE 2.20

Annual Plan 2001-02 – BE
IEBR / Per cent Share of CPSEs

Sr. No.	CPSE	IR	Bonds/ Debentures	ECB	Others	Total IEBR
1	Communications	35.95	34.08			28.47
2	Petroleum & Natural Gas	26.48		19.43	58.85	24.24
3.	Railways	15.69				9.19
4	Power		25.22	59.39		11.65
5	Urban Affairs & Urban Employment		15.09			
6	Coal				15.24	
7	Steel & Mines				7.60	
8.	Shipping			12.44		
9.	Roads		23.44			
	Total	**78.12**	**97.83**	**91.26**	**81.69**	**73.55**

As pointed out in the discussion relating to Annual Plan 2000-01, focused attention on the realization of Plan investment of the enterprises in these Ministries/ Departments would be required in view of their share in the total investment.

ANNUAL PLAN : STATES

ANNUAL PLAN 2000-01 : REVIEW

45. The approved Core Plan outlay for the year 2000-01 of 25 States (Information available pertains to the period prior to the re-organisation of the States of UP, Bihar and MP. Item specific details of the newly constituted States of Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal are not available for 2000-01) was pegged at Rs.84,476 crore[1] (Annex.2.6), Rs.174 crore less than approved Plan for 1999-2000. The aggregate resources for the Annual Plan 2000-01 of Rs.84,497 crore includes Rs.47,189 crore of States' Own Resources (SOR) and Rs.37,308 crore of Central Assistance. As against this, the latest estimate of the resources for the States' Annual Plan stood at Rs.74,066 crore indicating a shortfall of over 12 percent compared to the approved plan outlay. States' Own Resources fell short of the approved Annual Plan by over 17 percent while Central Assistance was lower by almost 6 percent in the latest estimate. The lower resource position of the States in the latest estimate is mainly on account of the deterioration in the Balance from Current Revenues (BCR) and contribution of State Level Public Enterprises (SLPEs).

Balance from Current Revenues (BCR)

46. The approved scheme of financing of all the 25 States together, for their Annual Plan 2000-01 included BCR of Rs. (-)24,358 crore comprising of Rs.(-)3,606 crore for Special Category States and Rs.(-)20,751 crore for Non-Special Category States (Annex.2.8). The BCR of all States together provided for an ARM of Rs. 4,500 crore which excludes Rs. 461 crores of ARM committed by States Chief Ministers in the Deputy Chairman level meetings (Annex.2.6&2.9). The BCR of States deteriorated sharply from 1998-99 because of revenue outgo on account of pay revision and the failure of States to enhance revenue receipt. The enhanced Central devolution by way of shareable Central taxes and non-plan revenue deficit grant recommended by the Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC) has improved the BCR of the approved Annual Plan for 2000-01. However, in the latest estimate the BCR has slipped back to the pre-EFC level as States failed to realise the projected own tax and non-tax revenues. It is observed that in the latest estimate, of the 25 States, only two States i.e., Gujarat and Karnataka have been able to maintain positive BCR. It is evident from the BCR statement for the non-special category States (Annex.2.7) that the shortfall in the own revenue receipt and higher non-development expenditure in the latest estimate as compared to the Annual Plan projection are the major reasons for deterioration of BCR.

47 In the Ninth Plan, the BCR for all States was projected at Rs.(-)15,390 crore (at 1996-97 prices). At comparable prices, the States are likely to exceed the projected negative BCR for Ninth Plan by about six times within four years of the Plan period.

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[1] Lower than the Aggregate Resources of Rs.84497 cr. because the Approved Plan outlay of Sikkim is lower than the aggregate resources for the Plan by Rs.21 crore. The surplus was to be utilised in 2000-01 for repayment of the outstanding debt of the State.

TABLE- 2.21

Financing of Annual Plan 2000-01

States	SOR		Central Assistance		Total	
	AP	LE	AP	LE	AP	LE
Special category States	-46.76	-785.74	7753.02	7732.82	7706.26	6947.08
Non-Special category States	47235.48	39667.86	29555.38	27451.07	76790.86	67118.93
Total	47188.72	38882.12	37308.40	35183.89	84497.12	74066.01

Additional Resource Mobilisation (ARM)

48. The total ARM of all States for the Annual Plan 2000-01 was estimated at Rs.10,425 crore of which ARM of non-special category States constitute Rs.10,175 crore (Annex.2.9). The total ARM includes budgetary ARM of Rs.4,500 crores, Rs.461 crore of ARM committed by Chief Ministers (Annex.2.6&2.9) which, in the latest estimate integrate with respective heads like BCR and contribution of SLPEs, and Rs.5,463 crore of ARM by SLPEs. The ARM realised by non-special category States, as per the latest estimate of resources was Rs.6,846 crores, while special category States could mobilised only Rs.111 crore (Annex.2.9). The ARM table at Annex.2.9 indicates that States realised 87 percent of budgetary ARM, 39 percent of ARM by SEBs and 83 percent of ARM by RTCs in the latest estimate of resources for the Annual Plan 2000-01. The inability of States to mobilise the ARM committed by them is a major reason for the short fall in their plan resources. The poor realisation of ARM proposed for SEB in the approved Plan is due to the difficulty faced by States in tariff revision and Power sector reform. However, it may be observed that since the ARM measures indicated are only fresh ARM, the actual resource mobilisation effect during the years will be much higher due to the cumulative effect of ARM measures.

State Level Public Enterprises (SLPEs)

49. The contribution of State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and State Transport Corporation (SRTCs) together has been estimated at Rs.(-)5,646 crore for the Annual Plan 2000-01. This included a contribution of Rs.(-)5,417 crore (Annex.2.10) from State Electricity Boards and an amount of Rs.(-)229 crore (Annex.2.11) from State Road Transport Corporations. The combined contribution of these two main State Government Undertakings towards financing the Annual Plan further worsened in the latest estimate to Rs.(-)8,351 crore (Annex.2.10&2.11). The contribution of SEBs deteriorated by over 1.5 times the Annual Plan projection and the contribution of RTCs also worsened in the latest estimate. However, since there is a positive contribution to Plan from "Other SLPEs" (Rs.1118 crore in AP and Rs.855 crore at LE), the total contribution to the Plan from SLPEs improves to Rs.(-)4528 crore in AP and to Rs.(-)7496 crore at LE level. None of the SEBs of any State has made positive contribution to the resources of the States' Plan. The Table –2.22 below presents a comparable picture of the resources forecast vis-à-vis latest estimate of resource mobilisation for the Annual Plan 2000-01 under BCR, contribution of SLPEs and ARM committed by Chief Ministers.

TABLE – 2.22

Estimates of BCR & SLPEs Contribution during Annual Plan 2000-01

(Rs.crore)

S.No.	Item	Annual Plan	Latest Estimates
1	BCR	-24357.53	-34616.89
2	Contribution from SLPEs	-4528.40	-7495.88
3	ARM agreed by CM	461.31	0.00
	Total	**-28424.62**	**-42112.77**

State Provident Funds

50. State Government Employees provident funds has become an important component of financing Annual Plan, particularly from 1998-99 with the revision of pay scales and the impounding of arrears. The approved Annual Plan 2000-01 projected Rs.14,121 crore as accrual from state provident funds, lower than Rs.17,926 crore for 1999-2000(PA). The latest estimate of resources placed state provident funds at Rs.14,245 crore. The borrowings under this head and from small savings being not project-linked, they have become the most favourite sources of financing the plans by the States. At the same time large-scale borrowings from provident funds and small saving has the danger of raising the total liabilities of States to an unsustainable level.

Small Savings

51. Loans against net collections from Small Savings constitute an important component of States Own Resources. The projection for Annual Plan under this head was Rs.27,049 crore, which constitute 57 percent of States Own Resources and about 32 percent of the aggregate resource for the plan. As against this projection, the latest estimate of resources by the States indicated an amount of Rs.28,999 crore as the net loans against small savings (Annex.2.6). This accounted for three-fourths of States Own Resources and 39 percent of the aggregate resource in the latest estimate.

52. The Central Government had effected a cut in interest rates on small savings in January 2000 and raised the share of States from 75% to 80%. Along with the cut in the rate of interest on deposits, interest on loans from small savings has been reduced from 13.5% to 12.5%. The Union Budget 2001-02 announced further reduction in interest rates on small savings and provident funds by 1.5% as on March 2001and promised to pass on the benefit of lower rates to States. This will reduce the borrowing costs to States from small savings by 100 to 150 basis points. In addition, interest on loan component of Central Assistance for States' plan was reduced by 50 basis points. Alignment of interest rates on GPF by States along with the reduced provident fund interest rates at the Centre will further reduce the interest burden of State Governments.

SLR-based Open Market Borrowings and Negotiated Loans

53. The financing pattern for Annual Plan 2000-01 included Rs.10,815 crore (Annex.2.6) of Open Market Borrowing (SLR based). The latest estimate of resources indicated an increase to Rs.11,670 crore under market borrowing. Negotiated loans and other finances include loans from LIC, GIC, NABARD, REC, IDBI, HUDCO and other financial institutions. The Annual Plan 2000-01 projected Rs.15,042 crores under this head of which the amount realised as per the latest estimate was Rs.15,537 crores. Since loans under this head are meant for specific developmental projects like housing, rural roads, sanitation, drinking water supply etc., it reflected the funds available for the developmental works of the States.

Bonds/Debentures issued by State Level Public Enterprises (SLPEs)

54. An amount of Rs.14,802 crore (Annex.2.6) was provided in the funding pattern of the Annual Plan 2000-01 of States under the head Bonds and Debentures to be raised by their corporations. The amount realised as per the latest estimate was Rs.15,879 crores. Since State Governments are providing guarantee to these instruments, the contingent liability of the States is fast rising. As these corporations are often unable to make profits to pay off interest and instalments, their debt service liability may ultimately fall upon the States. This may further exacerbate the stress on fiscal position of States.

Central Assistance

55. The approved scheme of financing Annual Plan 2000-01 include Central Assistance for State Plan at Rs.37,308 crore (Annex.2.6), which consists of Rs.15,752 crore of Normal Central Assistance, Rs.11,085 crore of ACA for EAPs and Rs.10,472 crore under various Area Programmes and Special Plan Assistance. The latest estimate of resources indicated Central Assistance at Rs.35,184 crore. The budget estimates (2000-01) of the Centre provided an amount of Rs.35,743 crore (Annex.2.5) for States Plan including Rs.3,055 crores for Area Progammes. The Normal Central Assistance (NCA) budgeted at Rs.16,540 crores has been revised to Rs.15,736 crore while Central Assistance for EAPs was enhanced from Rs.6,000 crore to Rs.7,500 crore in the Revised Estimate.

56. Central Assistance for States' Plan other than NCA and ACA for EAPs are given under head 'Others". These include PMGSY, PMGY, Slum Development, Roads & Bridges, AIBP, Special Plan Assistance and various other Area Programmes. Against Rs.10472 crore, (Annex.2.6) of Central Assistance approved under this head the latest estimate indicated Rs.9787 crore as the amount realised by States.

Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects (EAPs)

57. The approved scheme of financing of the Annual Plan of States indicated Rs.11,085 crore (Annex.2.6) as Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects. The Union Budget of 2000-01 on the other hand, provided Rs.6,000 crore for this purpose keeping in view the micro-scenario of external assistance which are already firmed up as well as those in the pipeline. The Revised Estimate for EAPs by the Centre indicates an enhancement of the budget provision to Rs.7,500 crore (Annex.2.5) while the latest estimate of resources by States shows a decline to Rs.10,138 crore as against the AP estimate of Rs.11,085 crore

(Annex2.6). While it is necessary for States to expedite better utilisation of funds under EAPs, so as to attract more funds under this head, it is also necessary to provide sufficient budgetary provision to meet the local cost of the projects.

Plan Funding of Union Territories (UTs)

58. Plans of the Union Territories without legislatures are fully funded through Central Assistance. The plan outlay of UTs with legislatures (i.e., Delhi and Pondicherry) for 2000-01 was fixed at Rs.3,612 crore, comprising of Rs.3,300 crore for NCT of Delhi and Rs.312 crores for Pondicherry. BCR, ARM and loans against Small Savings form a major portion of the Own Resources of the UTs of NCT of Delhi and Pondicherry. Total Central Assistance as per the approved scheme of financing the Annual Plan 2000-01 of these two UTs has been estimated at Rs.561 crore.

Special Category States (SCS)

59. Funding pattern of all Special Category States (Seven N.E States, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir) was formulated on the same pattern as that of non-Special Category States (i.e., inclusive of a negative States Own Resources). The approved Annual Plan outlay for these States for the year 2000-01 was estimated at Rs.7,685 crores (Table-2.21 to be read with foot note at page 57 out of which Central Assistance accounted for about 101 percent. The latest estimate of resource place aggregate resource at Rs.6,947 crore, about 10 percent lower as compared to Annual Plan estimate. As a result of significant deterioration in SOR, Central Assistance in the latest estimate accounted for about 111 percent of aggregate resource for the annual plan.

Progress of Ninth Five Year Plan

60. The approved Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 for all the States projected aggregate resource of Rs.3,54,664 crores. This includes States Own Resource of Rs.1,85,889 crores and Central Assistance of Rs.1,68,775 crores. The likely realisation during the first four years (1997 to 2001) of the Ninth Plan at constant prices works out to Rs.2,15,877 crores, which is just about 61 percent of the projection. While the realisation of SOR is Rs.1,12,022 crores, the an amount of Rs.1,03,855 crores has been realised under Central Assistance.

TABLE – 2.23

Realisation During the First Four Years of The Ninth Plan

S. No.	Item	Ninth Plan Projections (Rs. Crore)	Realisatrion 1997-2001 (Rs. Crore)	Percentage Realisation as against Ninth Plan Projection
		(At 1996-97 Prices)		
1	States' Own Funds	3814.19	-116908.59	-3065.10
2	Borrowings of States	182075.10	228930.45	125.73
3	Central Assistance	168775.00	103854.67	61.53
	Aggregate Resources	**354664.29**	**215876.52**	**60.87**

61. In the above table (Table-2.23) the aggregate resources for the plan is presented in terms of States' Own Funds (SOF) which includes non-borrowed components of SOR, States' Own Borrowings and Central Assistance. The non-borrowed components of plan financing in SOR are Balance from Current Revenues (BCR), Contribution of SLPEs, Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (MCR-net) and positive Opening/Closing Balance, if any. It is quite evident that as compared to the Ninth Plan projection, there has been substantial deterioration of the SOF of States. On the other hand, States have already exceeded the projected borrowings within four years of the Ninth Five Year Plan. The low realisation of the projected Central Assistance is mainly explained by the low absorption of Central Assistance for EAPs.

Areas of Concern

62. The major areas of concern in financing the plan are (a) continuous existence of a wide gap between resource projection committed for funding the Plan and the actual realisation; (b) the growing revenue deficit and deterioration in the BCR of States; (c) deterioration in the functioning of State Level Public Enterprises; (d) increasing dependence on loans against small savings for plan finance and (e) slow implementation of Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) resulting in low absorption and failure to attract more external assistance. Additional Resources Mobilisation (ARM) through budgetary measures has mostly fallen short of the commitment at AP level resulting in deterioration in the BCR at LE stage. Most of the States are financing their Plan through borrowing which has resulted in increasing burden of debt services which has reached an alarming proportion. It is necessary for States to raise their own resources through innovative tax and non-tax measures. The States are expected to increase the mobilisation of their own resources through tax reform measures, rationalisation of power tariff, transport fares, water rates, improvement in the functioning of SLPEs and curtailing wasteful public expenditure particularly of the non-plan non-development expenditure. While it is imperative that borrowing has to be resorted to funding of capital investment, State Governments should take utmost care in making prudential investment decisions so that the capital so created earns enough returns to service the debt. Last but not the least, States should ensure expeditious implementation of EAPs and make efforts to attract more external funding which are forthcoming with the advent of economic liberalisation.

Annexure 2.1

Financing of the Plan Outlay of the Centre (2000-01, 2001-02)

(Rs.crore)

Sl. No.	Resources	2000-01			2001-02
		BE	RE	Prov	BE
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Balance from current Revenues (BCR)	-43234	-39277	-40909	-38810
2	Balance from Non-debt Capital Receipts	20058	13544	10008	22596
3	Fiscal Defict	111275	111972	114369	116314
4	**Resources For Gross Budget Support to the Plan**	**88100**	**86238**	**83468**	**100100**
5	Assistance for State & UT's Plans	36824	-37969	-38322	-40644
6	Budget Support for Central Plan	51276	48269	45146	59456
7	IEBR of CPSEs	66058	60318	34500*	70725
8	**Plan Outlay of the Centre**	**117334**	**108587**	**79646**	**130181**

* Other resources of CPSEs include Intercorporate Borrowings, Commercial Certificates and Certificates of Deposits

Annexure 2.2

Balance From Current Revenues (BCR of the Centre (including Uts) (2000-01 & 2001-02)

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Items	2000-01 BE	2000-01 RE	2000-01 Prov	2001-02 BE
	1	2	3	4	5
I	**Revenue Receipts**				
1	Tax Revenues (Gross) *	200288	198321	188365	226649
2	Less: States' share in Central Taxes	54079	52418	51673	61618
	Less Transfer to National Calamity Contingency Fund		1500	1500	2000
3	Tax Revenues (net)(1-2)	146209	144403	135192	163031
4	Non-Tax Revenues**	57464	61763	55795	68714
	Total I - Revenue Receipts (3+4)	**203673**	**206166**	**190987**	**231745**
II.	**Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure**				
1	Interest Payments	101266	100667	97342	112300
2	Defence	58587	54461	49306	62000
3	Subsidies	22800	26949	26480	29801
4	Grants to States and UTs.	17676	16144	14759	18538
5	Grants to Foreign Governments	421	404	0	474
6	Border Roads	212	233	233	255
7	Other Non-Plan Revenue expenditure	45944	46585	43776	47187
	Total II - Non-Plan Revenue expenditure	246907	245443	231896	270555
III	**BCR (I- II)**	**-43234**	**-39277**	**-40909**	**-38810**

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

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

Annexure 2.3A

Resources of Central Public Sector Enterprises for Plan Investment

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	Major Entreprises	Budget Estimates - 2000-01								
		Budget Support			Inter-nal Re-source	Other Resources				Total Plan (5+6+10)
		Equity	Loan	Total (3+4)		Bonds/ Deben-tures	ECB/ Supp-liers credit	Oth-ers	Total (7 to 9)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	**Coal India Ltd.**	0	87	87	889	0	1379	435	1814	2790
2	**Neyveli Lignite Corpn.Ltd.**	0	360	360	275	0	333	200	533	1168
3	**Singareni Collieries Co Ltd**	55	9	65	199	0	0	64	64	328
4	**MTNL**	0	0	0	2155	0	0	0	0	2155
5	**Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.**	0	0	0	1163	0	0	0	0	1163
6	**Telecommunication**	0	0	0	13848	2152	0	0	2152	16000
7	**Air India**	0	0	0	332	100	0	244	344	675
8	**Indian Airlines**	0	0	0	460	0	90	0	90	550
9	**IFFCO**	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	250
10	**KRIBHCO**	0	0	0	700	0	0	0	0	700
11	**National Fertilizers Ltd.**	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	26
12	**IPCL**	0	0	0	187	0	0	0	0	187
13	**GAIL**	0	0	0	268	200	218	300	718	986
14	**ONGC**	0	0	0	5207	0	0	0	0	5207
15	**Indian Oil Corpn.**	0	0	0	432	0	740	3328	4068	4500
16	**NTPC**	0	117	117	778	500	645	500	1645	2539
17	**Nuclear Power Corpn.**	671	163	834	104	334	0	0	334	1272
18	**Power Grid Corpn.**	5	103	108	740	650	1277	0	1927	2775
19	**SAIL**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	**Indian Railways**	3291	0	3291	4041	0	0	3668	3668	11000
21	**Shipping Corp.of India**	0	0	0	113	0	454	0	454	567
	Sub-Total (1 to 21)	4022	840	4862	32168	3936	5136	8738	17810	54840
22	**Other Entreprises**	4280	1227	5508	7114	3833	1086	4047	8967	21588
	Grand Total	8303	2067	10370	39281	7769	6222	12785	26777	76428

Note:* - Internal Resources(IR) do not include "carry forward surpluses" and limited to the portion of IR used for financing of the Plan outlay

Annexure 2.3B

Resources of Central Public Sector Enterprises for Plan Investment

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Major Entreprises	Revised Estimates - 2000-01								
		Budget Support			Inter-nal Re-source	Other Resources				
		Equity	Loan	Total (3+4)		Bonds/ Deben-tures	ECB/ Supp-liers credit	Oth-ers	Total (7 to 9)	Total IEBR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Coal India Ltd.	0	92	92	1269	0	0	406	406	1675
2	Neyveli Lignite Corpn.Ltd.	0	290	290	291	0	283	200	483	774
3	Singareni Collieries Co Ltd	61	3	65	55	0	0	115	115	170
4	MTNL	0	0	0	1645	0	0	0	0	1645
5	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	0	0	0	1972	0	0	0	0	1972
6	Telecommunication&			0	12350	2994	0	1176	4170	16520
7	Air India	0	0	0	700	0	0	0	0	700
8	Indian Airlines	0	0	0	589	0	0	0	0	589
9	IFFCO	0	0	0	42	0	0	96	96	138
10	KRIBHCO	0	0	0	134	0	0	56	56	190
11	National Fertilizers Ltd.	0	0	0	32	0	0	112	112	144
12	IPCL	0	0	0	170	0	0	0	0	170
13	GAIL	0	0	0	498	0	177	475	652	1150
14	ONGC	0	0	0	4818	0	0	0	0	4818
15	Indian Oil Corpn.	0	0	0	2118	0	700	1311	2011	4129
16	NTPC	0	117	117	748	900	702	0	1602	2350
17	Nuclear Power Corpn.	586	163	749	78	316	0	0	316	394
18	Power Grid Corpn.	5	70	75	680	597	809	0	1406	2086
19	SAIL	0	0	0	0	398	0	102	500	500
20	Indian Railways	3291	249	3540	7709	0	0	0	0	7709
21	Shipping Corp.of India	5	5	9	180	0	454	0	454	634
	Sub-Total (1 to 21)	3948	989	4937	36078	5204	3126	4048	12379	53393
22	Other Entreprises	4085	1472	5556	5123	3240	1149	2350	6739	17418
	Grand Total	**8033**	**2460**	10493	**41200**	**8444**	**4275**	**6399**	19118	60318

Note:* - Internal Resources(IR) do not include "carry forward surpluses" and limited to the portion of IR used for financing of the Plan outlay. & Includes newly created BSNL

Annexure 2.3C

Resources of Central Public Sector Enterprises for Plan Investment

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Major Entreprises	Budget Estimates - 2000-01									
		Budget Support			Inter-nal Re-source	Other Resources					Total
		Equity	Loan	Total (3+4)		Bonds/ Deben-tures	ECB/ Supp-liers credit	Oth-ers	Total (7 to 9)	Total (6 to 9)	Plan (5+6+ 10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	**Coal India Ltd.**	0	46	46	1212	0	0	1052	1052	2264	2310
2	**Neyveli Lignite Corpn.Ltd.**	0	283	283	225	100	181	200	481	706	989
3	**Singareni Collieries Co Ltd**	0	0	0	265	0	0	90	90	355	355
4	**MTNL**	0	0	0	1600	0	0	0	0	1600	1600
5	**Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.**	0	0	0	1815	0	0	0	0	1815	1815
6	**Telecommunication**	0	0	0	11341	5233	0	0	5233	16574	16574
7	**Air India**	0	0	0	435	0	10	0	10	445	445
8	**Indian Airlines**	0	0	0	460	0	0	0	0	460	460
9	**IFFCO**	0	0	0	162	0	0	50	50	212	212
10	**KRIBHCO**	0	0	0	77	0	0	323	323	400	400
11	**National Fertilizers Ltd.**	0	0	0	30	0	0	130	130	160	160
12	**IPCL**	0	0	0	86	64	0	0	64	150	150
13	**GAIL**	0	0	0	842	0	58	250	308	1150	1150
14	**ONGC**	0	0	0	6077	0	0	0	0	6077	6077
15	**Indian Oil Corpn.**	0	0	0	2579	0	940	2481	3421	6000	6000
16	**NTPC**	0	0	0	933	1450	623	0	2073	3006	3006
17	**Nuclear Power Corpn.**	782	242	1024	80	69	0	0	69	149	1173
18	**Power Grid Corpn.**	0	0	0	196	1300	1373	0	2673	2869	2869
19	**SAIL**	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500	500	500
20	**Indian Railways**	3540	0	3540	6500	0	0	0	0	6500	10040
21	**Shipping Corp.of India**	5	5	10	243	0	593	0	593	836	846
	Sub-Total (1 to 21)	4327	576	4903	35158	8216	3778	5076	17070	17070	57131
22	**Other Entreprises**	4626	883	5508	6269	7141	1359	3729	12229	12229	24006
	Grand Total	**8953**	**1459**	**10411**	**41427**	**15357**	**5137**	**8805**	**29299**	**70725**	**81137**

Note:* - Internal Resources(IR) do not include "carry forward surpluses" and limited to the portion of IR used for financing of the Plan outlay& Telecommunications includes newly created BSNL.

Annexure 2.4

Allocation of Tax-Free BondsTo Central Ministries/CPSEs/ Financial Institutions

Sl. No.	Parent Ministry/ Organisation	Central Public Sector Entreprise	1998-99 BE	1998-99 Actual	1999-2000 BE	1999-2000 Actual	2000-01 BE	2000-01 Provi-sional
1	**Atomic Energy**	**NPC**	125	125	100	100	60	60
2	**DNES**	**IREDA**	90	90	50	50	50	50
3	**Power**	@	350	350	200	200	150	150
4	**Railways**	**IRFC**	200	257	200	200	70	70
5	**Railways**	**KRC**	160	160	100	100	70	70
6	**URBAN DEV**	**HUDCO**	165	165	150	150	100	100
7	**URBAN DEV**	**NCRB**	60	0	0	0	0	0
8	**RBI**	**NABARD**	50	0	0	0	0	0
9	**RBI**	**NHB**	200	200	150	150	100	100
		NHAI	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		**1400**	**1347**	**950**	**950**	**600**	**600**

@ Alllocation among CPSEs done by M/o Power

Note: Allocation of Rs.500 cr of Tax Free Bonds (excluding allocation to NHB),for 2000-01, would be part of the estmated receipt of Rs15357 cr to be raised through issue of bonds/debentures by CPSEs for financing the plan investment

Annexure 2.5

Central Assistance For State and Union Territory Plans, 2000-01 and 2001-02

(Rs.Crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2000-01 Budget Estimate	2000-01 Revised Estimate	2001-02 Budget Estimate
1	2	3	4	5
A.	**CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATES**			
	I. State Plans			
	1 Normal Central Assistance (NCA) *	16540.00	15735.70	18609.00
	2 Slum Development @	365.81	320.55	386.00
	3 Acc. Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)	1712.00	1712.00	2000.00
	4 Addl. Central Assistance for EAPs	6000.00	7500.00	6500.00
	5 Special Plan Assistance	500.00	300.00	700.00
	6 Addl. Central Assistance for Other Projects @	120.00	0.00	120.00
	7 Assistance from Central pool of Resources for NE & Sikkim		235.00	0.00
	8 Pradhan Manti's Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)'@	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00
	9 Pradhan Manti's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) @	2500.00	2350.00	2800.00
	10 Acc. Power Development Programme (APDP)	1000.00	1000.00	1500.00
	11 Roads & Bridges	990.00	990.00	962.00
	Sub Total - I	**32227.81**	**32643.25**	**36077.00**
	II. Area Programmes			
	1 Hill Areas & Western Ghat Area (HADP&WGDP)	400.00	694.00	160.00
	2 Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)	400.00	400.00	500.00
	3 North Eastern Council (NEC)	450.00	415.00	450.00
	4 Border Area Dev. Programmes (BADP)	210.00	210.00	240.00
	5 Control of Shifting Cultivation	15.00	15.00	15.00
	6 MPs Local Area Dev. Scheme (MPLADS)	1580.00	1830.00	1580.00
	Sub - Total - II	**3055.00**	**3564.00**	**2945.00**
	III. R.E.C	**460.00**	**460.00**	**460.00**
	TOTAL - A (I to III)	**35742.81**	**36667.25**	**39482.00**
B.	**CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR UT PLANS**	**1081.59**	**1302.15**	**1162.00**
	1 UT with Legislatures	483.96	555.83	498.00
	2 UT without Legislatures	597.63	746.32	664.00
C.	**GRAND TOTAL (A+B)**	**36824.40**	**37969.40**	**40644.00**

@The provision is for both States and Union Territories
* Includes loans for rural electrification under Minimum Needs Programme (MNP).

Annexure 2.6

Financing Pattern of the States' Plan Outlay For 1999-2000 and 2000-01

(Rs.Crore)

Sl. No.	Items	1999-2000		2000-01	
		Annual Plan	Pre-Actuals	Annual Plan	Latest Estimates
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.	**States' Resources**				
	1. Balance from Current Revenues (BCR)	-30359.03	-38550.36	-24357.53	-34616.89
	2. Contribution of State Level Public Enterprises (SLPES)	-2647.65	-8478.32	-4528.40	-7495.88
	3. State Provident Funds	17379.32	17925.64	14121.19	14245.18
	4. Misc. Capital Receipts (Net) (MCR)	-6888.76	-1126.49	-10904.51	-10705.99
	5. Special Grants under Finance Commission	3067.68	2057.71	3483.58	3386.35
	6. Loan against Small Savings	25698.75	25639.60	27048.70	28999.47
	7. Market Borrowings (Net) (SLR based)	10966.03	11790.58	10815.14	11669.90
	8. Negotiated Loans and Other Finances	12177.33	11720.82	15042.25	15537.36
	9. Bonds/Debentures by State Level Public Enterprises	12480.55	13759.47	14801.77	15878.50
	10. ARM agreed by C.M.	3570.21	125.00	461.31	0.00
	11. Adjustment of Opening Balance	1073.00	2346.78	1205.22	1984.12
	Total A	**46517.43**	**37210.43**	**47188.72**	**38882.12**
B.	**Central Assistance**				
	12. Normal (Formula based) Central Assistance (NCA)	15,573.64	16624.99	15751.76	15258.70
	13. Addl.Central Assistance for EAPs	12,860.74	6389.17	11084.69	10138.02
	14 Others *	9,698.38	7174.61	10471.95	9787.17
	Total B	**38,132.76**	**30,188.77**	**37,308.40**	**35,183.89**
C.	**Aggregate Plan Resources (A+B)**	**84,650.19**	**67399.20**	**84497.12**	**74066.01**

*Includes PMGY, Slum Development, AIBP, Area Programmes, etc

Annexure 2.7

Balance from Current Revenues of the Non-Special Category States (NSCS) for 1999-2000 and 2000-01

(Rs.crore)

Sl. No.	Items	1999-2000		2000-01	
		A.P	PA	AP	LE
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	**Revenue Receipts at Current Rates**				
	1. Share of Central Taxes	39139.69	35741.65	44190.02	43391.12
	2. States' Own Tax Revenues	102819.99	99051.96	121449.49	114355.16
	3. Non - Tax Revenue	14824.92	14533.74	15026.33	12378.41
	4. Grants (Non-Plan) from the Centre	2892.72	5028.34	6370.16	8070.13
	5. Transfer from Funds	293.81	347.87	352.91	458.45
	Total - I	**159971.13**	**154703.56**	**187388.91**	**178653.27**
II.	**Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure**				
	1. Interest Payments	40720.04	40722.23	48937.84	48432.03
	2. Appropriation for reduction / avoidance of Debt	935.41	1000.78	1266.38	1308.39
	3. Other Non-development Expenditure	46977.74	52399.52	54470.91	56723.44
	4. Non-Plan Development Expenditure	85386.90	91732.60	95681.98	95244.42
	5. Transfer to Funds	1914.75	1442.19	2140.48	2221.06
	6. Revision of Pay, DA etc.	9352.03	0.00	5643.24	5168.27
	Total - II	**185286.86**	**187297.32**	**208140.83**	**209097.61**
III.	**Balance from Current Revenues (I-II)**	**-25315.73**	**-32593.76**	**-20751.92**	**-30444.34**

Annexure 2.8

Statewise Balance From Current Revenues (BCR) for 1999-2000 and 2000-01

(Rs.Crore)

Sl. No.	States	1999-2000		2000-01	
		Annual Plan	Pre-Actuals	Annual Plan	Latest Estimate
A.	**Special Category**				
	1. Arunachal Pradesh	-84.89	-127.63	-90.90	-134.20
	2. Assam	-832.28	-1263.67	-916.76	-1062.78
	3. Himachal Pradesh	-925.76	-1047.08	-890.23	-890.23
	4. Jammu & Kashmir	-1325.29	-1744.10	-264.67	-635.10
	5. Manipur	-317.42	-549.87	-261.44	-221.47
	6. Meghalaya	-224.78	-170.01	-60.78	-93.94
	7. Mizoram	-374.10	-82.80	-178.50	-180.12
	8. Nagaland	-257.62	-271.43	-366.49	-366.49
	9. Sikkim	-187.73	-169.53	-21.99	-36.99
	10.Tripura	-513.43	-530.48	-553.85	-551.23
	Total - A	**-5043.30**	**-5956.60**	**-3605.61**	**-4172.55**
B.	**Non-Special Category**				
	1. Andhra Pradesh	-298.93	-268.18	-1409.73	-1115.56
	2. Bihar	-4038.49	-3044.42	-1514.99	-3094.44
	3. Goa	-146.99	-124.82	-156.33	-113.11
	4. Gujarat	1079.29	-1500.72	1030.93	71.73
	5. Haryana	119.03	-711.58	-556.17	-333.73
	6. Karnataka	50.61	26.80	362.48	196.56
	7. Kerala	-1660.00	-1672.46	-652.76	-1108.09
	8. Madhya Pradesh	-499.69	-1296.24	-694.23	-793.25
	9. Maharashtra	-1795.39	-1009.30	-559.27	-3818.23
	10.Orissa	-1384.59	-1286.67	-1392.41	-1365.31
	11.Punjab	-1385.97	-2336.78	-1712.66	-2382.09
	12.Rajasthan	-2003.46	-3132.80	-1203.19	-2413.79
	13.Tamil Nadu	-1015.13	-2397.56	-1763.81	-2260.83
	14.Uttar Pradesh	-5532.93	-5436.67	-5148.70	-5578.15
	15.West Bengal	-6803.09	-8402.36	-5381.08	-6336.05
	Total - B	**-25315.73**	**-32593.76**	**-20751.92**	**-30444.34**
C.	**GRAND TOTAL (A+B)**	**-30359.03**	**-38550.36**	**-24357.53**	**-34616.89**

Annexure 2.9

ADDITIONAL RESOURCE MOBILISATION (ARM) DURING 2000-01

(Rs.crore)

Sl. No.	States	2000-01							
		Budgetary		SEB's		RTC's		TOTAL	
		A.P	L.E	A.P	L.E	A.P	L.E	A.P	L.E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.	Non-Special Category								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2714.87	2514.87	1266.69	1205.46	758.40	753.30	4739.96	4473.63
2.	Bihar	604.26	332.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	604.26	332.04
3.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	528.45	312.00	801.0	0.00	120.90	0.00	1450.35	312.00
5.	Haryana	180.00	140.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	180.00	140.00
6.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Kerala	108.10	108.10	600.0	249.84	0.00	0.00	708.10	357.94
8.	Madhya Pradesh	330.84	155.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	330.84	155.31
9.	Maharashtra	331.64	539.64	1200.0	0.00	235.90	160.00	1767.54	699.64
10.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	375.04	244.00	18.60	31.97	393.64	275.97
12.	Rajasthan	0.00	99.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.50
13.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total-I	**4798.16**	**4201.46**	**4242.73**	**1699.30**	**1133.80**	**945.27**	**10174.69**	**6846.03**
II.	**Sub Total-II** (Special Category)	**163.35**	**111.41**	**86.76**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**250.11**	**111.41**
III.	**Grant Total (I+II)**	**4961.51**	**4312.87**	**4329.49**	**1699.30**	**1133.80**	**945.27**	**10424.80**	**6957.44**

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

Annexure 2.10

Contribution of State Electricity Boards (SEBs) During 2000-01

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	States	2000-01					
		Annual Plan			Latest Estimates		
		At 1999-2000 rates	ARM	Total at current rates	At 1999-2000 rates	ARM	Total at current rates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-3106.36	1266.69	-1839.67	-2290.40	1205.46	-1084.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*						
3.	Assam	-357.17	86.76	-270.41	-58.65	0.00	-58.65
4.	Bihar	-609.00	0.00	-609.00	-484.00	0.00	-484.00
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	-1166.00	801.0	-365.00	-1485.00	0.00	-1485.00
7.	Haryana	-51.60	0.00	-51.60	-51.60	0.00	-51.60
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-574.33	0.00	-574.33	-889.41	0.00	-889.41
10.	Karnataka	-30.00	0.00	-30.00	-30.00	0.00	-30.00
11.	Kerala	-146.00	600.0	454.00	-831.80	249.84	-581.96
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	-986.84	1200.0	213.16	-1557.38	0.00	-1557.38
14.	Manipur*						
15.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Mizoram*						
17.	Nagaland*						
18.	Orissa	-30.63	0.00	-30.63	-9.84	0.00	-9.84
19.	Punjab	-601.04	375.04	-226.00	-244.00	244.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	-982.32	0.00	-982.32	-32.76	0.00	-32.76
21.	Sikkim*						
22.	Tamil Nadu	-1321.52	0.00	-1321.52	-1163.12	0.00	-1163.12
23.	Tripura*						
24.	Uttar Pradesh	216.13	0.00	216.13	-550.60	0.00	-550.60
25.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	**-9746.68**	**4329.49**	**-5417.19**	**-9678.56**	**1699.30**	**-7979.26**

*: Departmental Undertakings.

Annexure 2.11

Contribution of State Road Transport Corporations (RTCs) During 2000-01

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	States	2000-01					
		Annual Plan			Latest Estimates		
		At 1999-2000 rates	ARM	Total at current rates	At 1999-2000 rates	ARM	Total at current rates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-600.00	758.40	158.40	-797.50	753.30	-44.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*						
3.	Assam	-20.12	0.00	-20.12	-7.50	0.00	-7.50
4.	Bihar	-10.00	0.00	-10.00	-6.00	0.00	-6.00
5.	Goa	-3.00	0.00	-3.00	-3.00	0.00	-3.00
6.	Gujarat	-81.43	120.90	39.47	39.47	0.00	39.47
7.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-32.61	0.00	-32.61	-34.94	0.00	-34.94
10.	Karnataka	56.42	0.00	56.42	33.99	0.00	33.99
11.	Kerala	-44.41	0.00	-44.41	-68.98	0.00	-68.98
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	-177.49	235.9	58.41	-182.01	160.00	-22.01
14.	Manipur	-2.11	0.00	-2.11	-2.43	0.00	-2.43
15.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Mizoram*						
17.	Nagaland*						
18.	Orissa	-10.59	0.00	-10.59	-10.59	0.00	-10.59
19.	Punjab	-18.60	18.60	0.00	-31.97	31.97	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	-67.50	0.00	-67.50	-55.50	0.00	-55.50
21.	Sikkim*						
22.	Tamil Nadu	-100.89	0.00	-100.89	-177.77	0.00	-177.77
23.	Tripura	-8.04	0.00	-8.04	-8.50	0.00	-8.50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	-70.48	0.00	-70.48	22.51	0.00	22.51
25.	West Bengal	-172.32	0.00	-172.32	-26.62	0.00	-26.62
	Total	**-1363.17**	**1133.80**	**-229.37**	**-1317.34**	**945.27**	**-372.07**

*: Departmental Undertakings.

Annexure 2.12

Overall Financing Pattern of the Centre, States and UTs for 2000-01

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	ITEMS	2000-01							
		Annual Plan Estimates				Revised Estimates			
		Centre	States	UT s	Total	Centre	States	UTs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a)	**Balance from Current Revenues (Incl.ARM)**	-43234	-23,896	2,427	-64704	-39277	-34,617	2,688	-71206
b)	**Internal Resources of PSEs**	39281	-4,528	-476	34277	41200	-7,496	-1,041	32664
c)	**Issue of Bonds/Debentures, ECBs and other short term borrowings of PSEs**	26777	14,802	0	41579	19119	15,879	0	34997
d)	**Market Loans (Long and Medium-term Borrowings of the government)**	76339	10,815	0	87154	76522	11,670	0	88192
f)	**Small Savings**	8000	27,049	1,014	36063	7950	28,999	1,084	38033
g)	**Provident Funds**	7500	14,121	0	21621	8500	14,245	0	22745
h)	**Other Capital Receipts**	19436				19000			
i)	**Term Loans from Financial Institutions/Corporations**	0	15,042	2	15044	0	15,537	0	15537
j)	**Miscellaneous Capital**								
	Receipts net/Balance from non-debt capital receipts	20058	-10,905	85	9239	13544	-10,706	-75	2763
	Opening Balance and Other Resources		1,205	0	1205		1,984	415	2400
I	**Aggregate Resources**	**154,157**	**43,705**	**3,051**	**200913**	**146,558**	**35,496**	**3,071**	**185125**
	Of which:Net Inflow From Abroad	6907	0	0	6907	5575	0	0	5575
II	**Central Assistance to States and UTs***	-36824	37,308	561	1045 **	-37969	35,184	542	-2243**
III	**Plan Grants to States under Art. 275**	0	3,484	0	3484	0	3,386	0	3386
IV	**Resources for the Plan (I to III)**	**117,333**	**84,497**	**3,612**	**205,442**	**108,589**	**74,066**	**3,613**	**186,268**

* Central Assistance to States & UTs Plan as per Plan estimates & may not be same as Centre budget provision.

** Denotes difference between Central Assistance to State & UTs as provided in the Central Budget & as estimated in the scheme of financing of States & UTs plan

CHAPTER 3

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND PUBLIC SECTOR OUTLAYS

3.1 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

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

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

Recent Activities

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

Working Group For The Tenth Five Year Plan

4. In pursuance of the decisions taken in the internal meeting held on 21.8.2000 under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Planning Commission, a Working Group on Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation System for Social Sector Development Schemes during the Tenth Five Year Plan was constituted on 30.10.2000 under the chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission. The Working Group has submitted it’s report to Planning Commission on 29.11.2001. The main recommendations of the Working Group are as under:

i. The design and implementation of new policies and programmes should rely on evaluation results of completed and ongoing schemes to avoid repetition of past mistakes and to ensure better utilization of development resources.
ii. Indicators for M & E must form an integral part of programme/project design.
iii. An evaluation data bank containing lessons from evaluation studies conducted by Central and State Evaluation Organisations as well as international organizations of repute needs to be created. This data bank can be accessed by planners and policy makers and even by the evaluators for literature survey.
iv. Better coordination is needed among evaluation organizations and CAG to avoid duplication of work and inappropriate use of resources. It would be useful if the broad areas of evaluation work for every year are identified in a meeting of evaluation organizations before the commencement of every annual plan.
v. Evaluation should be funded under plan funds in order to develop necessary infrastructure, human resources, collection and transmission of evaluation results.
vi. An evaluation plan needs to be prepared for the Tenth Plan. This will include evaluation of major programmes once in 2nd year and once in 4th year of the Plan.
vii. The Union Ministries/Departments and State Governments should be equipped with monitoring units for analyzing the reports of monitoring and evaluation on performance of the on going social sector development schemes and in case such units were not in existence, the services of research institutes from outside the Government should be hired for the said purpose.
viii. Computerised Monitoring Information System (CMIS) needs to be introduced immediately for effective monitoring and audit of each scheme in the social sector.
ix. In order to coordinate the work of various central and state monitoring units, an institution (existing/new) may be designated to act as monitor of monitors.
x. Training should be made an important organizational aspect of monitoring and evaluation. International organizations of repute may be contacted through World Bank/UNDP for training evaluation officials of Centre and States and a training institute may be set up for imparting training on M & E techniques.
xi. Expert Committee /Group under the Chairmanship of Member (Evaluation), Planning Commission to identify changes in procedures, rules, practices and laws that may be required for generating quality evaluation results, linking evaluation to resource allocation and using evaluation as a potent instrument of governance.
xii. Planning Commission should take a lead role in establishing a national Association of Evaluators with membership drawn from the Central and State evaluation organisations, NGOs, and research institutions engaged in evaluation, appraisal and audit agencies. This association should hold annual conferences and bring out evaluation related literature/ news etc. and promote exchange of views, wider dissemination of evaluation work done in the country and develop links with similar national and international institutions & associations.

5. The important programmes evaluated by PEO during the last few years are: Community Health Centres (CHCs), Border Area Development Programme (BADP), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) Functioning of State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB), Khadi & Village Industries Programme (KVIC), Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP) for Primary Heath Centres (PHCs) and Member Parliament Local Area Development

Scheme (MPLADS). The findings of these evaluation studies except MPLADS are given in brief in the following paras.

Community Health Centres (CHCs)

6. The Community Health Centre (CHC), the third tier of the network of rural health care institutions, was required to act primarily as a referral centre (for the neighbouring PHCs, usually 4 in number) for the patients requiring specialist health care services. The objective of having a referral centre for the primary health care institutions was two fold; to make modern health care services accessible to the rural people and to ease the overcrowding in the district hospitals. The CHCs were accordingly designed to be equipped with: four specialists in the areas of medicine, surgery, paediatrics and gynecology; 30 beds for indoor patients; operation theatre, labour room, X-ray machine, pathological laboratory, standby generator, etc., along with the complementary medical and para medical staff.

7. At the instance of Planning Commission, the Programme Evaluation Organisation undertook the study to evaluate the functioning of the Community Health Centres (CHCs) and their effectiveness in bringing specialist health care services within the reach of rural people. The report was released in September, 1999.

The findings of the study are as follow:

(a) Given the other relevant factors, the services of a CHC are likely to be used less intensively, if:

(i) its geographical coverage is very large;
(ii) it has inadequate medical staff, particularly the specialists; and
(iii) the mean distance of the PHCs from the CHC is longer.

(b) Some CHCs have been approved without sanctioning all the posts of specialists. Only 30 per cent of the required posts of the specialists were found to be in position. More than 70 per cent of the sample CHCs are running either with one specialist or without any specialist.

(c) There is a mis-match between medical specialists vis-à-vis equipments/facilities/ staff, leading to sub-optimal utilisation of resources. The over-all productivity of the public health services can substantially be improved if this mis-match as well as thin spread of resources is avoided.

(d) Only two out of 31 CHCs were found to have been used as referral centres to some extent. As may as 11 CHCs have not attended any referral case, while the remaining 18 have been used sub-optimally with an average of 206 cases per year. The constraints to utilisation of the services of CHCs relate to inadequacies of infrastructure, medical and paramedical staff and more importantly, the mis-match of various inputs.

(e) Notwithstanding the existing limitations in the services delivery system a large majority of the households expressed their strong preference for public health care system as against the private facilities.

8. The findings tend to suggest that CHCs have not made any significant contributions towards realisation of the intended objectives even after about two decades of their establishment. The study has been able to identify a set of key factors that has contributed to the poor performance of CHCs.

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

9. The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) was introduced during the Seventh Plan as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective of creating an enabling environment so that people living in border areas feel secure and can pursue normal economic activities. The programme was initially administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs and its converge was confined to the Western Border States with an emphasis on development of infrastructure to facilitate deployment of Border Security Force. The revamped BADP is being implemented by the respective State Governments under the over all administrative control of the Planning Commission. Programme Evaluation Organisation took up the study to assess the physical and financial performance, the efficacy of the implementation methods and impact of the programme. The report was finalised in October, 1999.

10. The findings of the study tend to suggest that, to a large extent, BADP has contributed towards creating an enabling environment for undertaking normal economic activities in border areas. The PEO study has helped in identifying some areas of success and failure. It seems that BADP has the potential for bringing about an improvement in the quality of lives of the people living in border areas. For the realization of this potential, PEO study has suggested for corrective actions in some areas of planning and implementation.

Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

11. The Employment Assurance Scheme was launched on 2nd October, 1993 in 1778 identified backward blocks situated in drought prone desert, tribal and hill areas where the revamped public distribution system was in operation. Subsequently, the scheme was extended to cover all the blocks by April, 1997. The primary objective of the Employment Assurance Scheme is to provide gainful employment in manual work during lean agricultural season to all able bodied adults in rural areas who are in need of work, but cannot find it. The secondary objective is the creation of economic infrastructure and community assets for sustained employment and development.

12. At the instance of the Planning Commission, the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) undertook the evaluation study on Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) to assess the performance, appropriateness of implementation methods adopted by the states, extent of coverage of target group and the impact of EAS on the beneficiaries. The report was released in April, 2000.

13. The main findings of the study are:

- The provisions in the guidelines relating to the preparation of shelf of projects, identification/ registration of people seeking wage employment, issuance of family cards and constitution of co-ordination committees at different levels were not adhered to in a large majority of the cases.

- The utilisation of EAS funds is extremely low. Lack of planning, untimely release of funds, both from the Centre to DRDAs and from DRDAs to blocks, and other factors, such as inability of the States to generate matching resources are the important factors that have contributed to low utilisation of EAS funds.
- The coverage of villages and the target group is extremely low. A maximum of 32% of villages and 5% of the target group in a block are estimated to have been covered annually.
- A large part of the EAS has been used in activities that are less labour intensive and more capital intensive. The normative capital – labour ratio has not been generally adhered to. As a result the cost of employment generation becomes abnormally high in a few states.
- The majority of EAS beneficiaries received less than 30 day's wage employment in a year. Non-poor households were also found to have been the beneficiaries of EAS. The income from the EAS was not enough to enable the poor households to cross the poverty line. Most of the EAS beneficiaries got employment in one out of the four years of its operation.

State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)

14. State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs), constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, are entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring and controlling environmental pollution. Successive enactment and framing of rules have specified the powers and functions of the SPCBs in different areas of their intervention. Constituted with a two-tier administrative set-up consisting of a Board of Members and the regular administrative and technical staff and with a network of field offices, each SPCB is required to perform such functions as advising the State Government on matters relating to pollution, developing methods, standards and technology to abate pollution, administering pollution control and creating awareness among the public about the ill-effects of pollution.

15. At the instance of the Planning Commission, the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) undertook a review of all the 25 SPCBs in the country with the objectives of studying their structure, organizational set-up, staffing pattern, finances and training requirements, examining their functioning with reference to the functions stipulated in the Pollution Control Acts, identifying the constraints in their functioning and suggesting remedial measures therein.

16. The main findings of the study are:

- The composition of the State Boards is mostly characterized by dominant presence of non-technical members, differential availability of staff for monitoring a certain number of polluting industrial units, discomforting vacancy positions, influx of contract and casual employees and varying ratios of technical to non-technical staff. Absence of any fixed norm for determining the staffing pattern of SPCBs is an important cause for the above. The field formations of some SPCBs are not commensurate with the task at their hand.
- There are vast variations in the financial positions of different SPCBs. Some SPCBs are heavily dependent on Government grants while some rely helplessly

on their own insufficient resources. A few SPCBs claim to be financially self-reliant. With widely varying number of polluting industries across states and given the different types and rates of fees charged on industries, the potential for generating ‘own resources’ differs across SPCBs.

- Most of the SPCBs run considerable revenue surpluses even while they have not fulfilled the requirements for capital expenditure. Prohibitive spending restrictions imposed by State Governments are an important cause for this.
- The degree of inventorisation of polluting industrial activities accomplished by the SPCBs is not generally satisfactory. The inventorisation of small polluting units is yet to take off.
- Compliance of industrial units with the stipulated pollutant standards is poor in some states. Absence of an effective punitive mechanism instigates non-compliance.
- Most of the SPCBs do not supply the required number of observations on air and water quality to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). Some of the sanctioned monitoring stations are not operational. Inadequate financial norms per sample and greater reliance on contract employees for monitoring lead to this.
- Crucial activities like training to staff, generation of awareness among the public regarding different aspects of pollution and research and development remain low-priority items of expenditure in the budgets of most of the SPCBs.

Khadi and Village Industries Programme

17. During the Freedom Struggle, the development of Khadi and Village Industries was an instrument to meet the twin objective of self-reliance through local production and seeking active participation of the poor in the struggle for Independence through removal of hunger and unemployment. Their potential as an instrument of poverty alleviation was also recognised by our early planners. Accordingly, the Khadi and Village Industries Commissioner (KVIC) was created by an Act of Parliament of plan, promote and organise their systematic development and expansion.

18. While the output and employment of Khadi and Village Industries have grown manifold during the last four and half decades, their role in the context of the new paradigm of development has been questioned. In particular, the effectiveness of the programme in terms of its employment generation capacity, resource-use efficiency and sustainability has come under attack from various quarters. At the instance of Planning Commission, the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) undertook the evaluation of the performance, adequacy, effectiveness of the implementation mechanism and impact of the KVI programme.

19. The major findings of the study are as under:

- Inadequate linkage between production and sales strategies has resulted in accumulation of stocks, low return on investment, non-performing asset build-up, low production and shrinking employment opportunities. Co-ordination among implementing agencies at various levels is lacking. The data base available with KVIC on production, employment, sales, earnings, stock and on other relevant parameters is inadequate and inaccurate. No scientific planning and implementation of the programme can be designed with this data-base.

- The budgetary support constituted more than 80% of resources of KVIC till 1994-95. It has come down to 35% with the introduction of MMS (Margin Money Scheme). About 67% of budgetary resources of KVIC went to the Khadi sector and one-third to village industries sector during Eighth Plan.
- As per KVIC's own statistics, during Eighth plan only 8 lakh jobs were created as against a target of 20 lakh set by the HPC (for 1994-97). About 95% of the additional employment generated during the Eighth plan was in the village industries sector, while this sector used only about on-third of the budgetary resources.
- A large proportion of the employment opportunities is part-time employment and the annual earning per worker in the Khadi sector was found to be less than Rs. 50 for many workers, the average earning per part-time worker being Rs. 433/ annum.
- As per secondary statistics, the average full-time worker earned about Rs. 4835/ annum in the khadi sector and Rs. 4323/annum in the village industries sector during 1996-97.
- Converting all part-time employment into full-time equivalent employment (FTE), we noted that KVI programme's current employment level stood at 34.81 lakh in 1996-97, i,e. 59% of what has been reported in secondary statistics.
- Average investment for job creation in the Khadi sector is Rs. 27,259/FTE job. The annual public cost of maintaining a job created is Rs. 4979/FTE job.
- In the Village Industries sector, the investment for job creation is Rs. 43,366/FTE job. The annual maintenance cost is Rs. 2158.
- The public (delivery) cost works out to 182%of wage payment in the Khadi sector and 50% of the wage payment in the Village Industries sector.
- On an average , a sample khadi unit was found to have machinery and equipment worth Rs. 4,96,305, invested Rs. 61,39,744 in working capital and employed about 246 FTE workers during 1997-98. An average khadi unit generates surplus of Rs. 5987 per FTE worker under the present pattern of financing. However, this surplus is not translated into profit, as the entire production of the unit is not sold during the year. The average unintended stock build-up is around 35% of the annual production, and for small units, it is as high as 80%. The economics of khadi production will work out very differently if the inventory of finished good could be reduced to, say, 5% of annual production. In such a scenario, a khadi unit will generate a profit of Rs. 5131/FTE worker or more than Rs. 12.6 lakh as total profit for the unit.
- Another area of concern is the high raw material to output ratio. For some units, the ratio is as high as three-fourth. A ratio of more than 25% is neither justified, nor sustainable.
- The third area of concern brought out by the survey result is the low wage payment to workers. Not only is this earning much less than what is reported in secondary statistics but , it also forms a relatively small proportion of the value added by an FTE worker. Only 58% of what the government spends on a khadi unit reaches the khadi workers.
- On an average, a village industry unit invested Rs. 6,97,940 and employed 16.2 FTE workers. The village industries units are commercially viable and capable of sustaining themselves without much government subsidy.
- The annual per capita income of the beneficiary households (workers) is Rs. 5655 and the earnings from KVIC programme constitute 52.71%. The income of an

average village industries worker's family is 70% more than that of a khadi worker's family. The khadi workers' families get 46% of their annual earnings from KVIC programme, while the Village Industries workers' families earn about 58%. The relatively low income of khadi workers' families is because of the dominance of part-time employment in this sector.

- More than two-thirds of the sample households (workers) originally belonged to the families below the Poverty Line. Of these poor households, about 71% have actually crossed the poverty line with the help of additional income from the KVIC programme. Here too, the performance of the village industries sector (80.5%) far outweighs that of the khadi sector (62.3%).
- The key persons (presidents/secretaries) are also direct beneficiaries of the KVIC programme. Analysis of survey data reveals that more than 50 per cent of the household income of the key persons comes from the KVIC programme.
- The non-working members of the governing bodies of the units/institutions also receive financial benefits from the programme. On an average 15% of their annual household income comes from the KVIC programme.

Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP)

20. The Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP) assisted by World Bank for family welfare was initiated in 1992-93 for a period of five years in 90 poor performing districts which were characterised by high maternal mortality rate and low levels of institutional deliveries. The programme has envisaged to reduce the maternal mortality rate by creating essential health infrastructural facilities including the post of lady doctor in the identified PHCs for facilitating institutional deliveries of pregnant mothers. The amount sanctioned per PHC was Rs.10.00 lakh for creation of the requisite infrastructure.

21. At the instance of the Planning Commission, the Programme Evaluation Organisation undertook the study to evaluate the functioning of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) assisted under Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP) and their effectiveness in facilitating institutional deliveries. A multi stage sampling design with selection of 167 patients, 24 PHCs spread over six sample districts of three states was adopted for the study.

22. The main findings of the Study are:

- During 1995-96 none of the 12 assisted sample PHCs was found to be equipped with all the eight essential facilities; viz; well equipped operation theatre, labour room, observation ward, two quarters, generator, drinking water, ambulance and lady doctor that were required to be created in each PHC. Of the eight essential complementary facilities including the post of lady doctor, a maximum of six facilities were created in 3 PHCs followed by five facilities in 4 PHCs, four facilities in 1 PHC and two facilities in 4 PHCs. Such a variation in creation of essential facilities in sample PHCs against an equal allocated amount of Rs.10 lakh/PHC needs a closer look.
- Among the requisite facilities, the post of lady doctor for attending on delivery cases is envisaged to be most essential, but none of the sample PHCs had been posted with a lady doctor. Though, a few facilities like labour rooms, operation theatres and observation wards are available in many of the sample PHCs, such facilities could not be utilised for attending delivery cases without the availability

of lady doctors. This mis-match between the manpower and essential facilities is a matter of serious concern. Interestingly, amidst the existing thin facilities, ambulances are made available in seven out of 12 sample PHCs.

- The adequacy of doctors against their sanctioned posts seems to be encouraging, as 75 per cent of doctors are in position in assisted PHCs, while 96 per cent of them are found in position in non-assisted PHCs. In this context, however, the observations of PEO field teams reveal that in practice the absenteeism among the doctors from their work places is very high which is observed to be a binding constraint in utilisation of health care services in sample PHCs.
- The average utilisation of cases in PHCs with SSNP is 30 cases/day/doctor, while it is 25 in non-assisted PHCs. However, the inter-PHC comparison of utilisation rate reveals a variation across the sample states.
- The utilisation rate of health care services in PHCs as observed above should not be taken as reflection of true performance and functionality of PHCs. In this context, qualitative information gathered by PEO field teams through their indepth probing and discussions reveals that in the absence of doctors, the cases coming to PHCs are attended by para-medical and auxiliary para-medical staff. It was also observed by the field teams that since the PHCs were not equipped with diagnostic facilities, the patients preferred to visit tertiary/district hospitals for treatment of their ailments.
- The profile of beneficiaries reveals that a maximum of 32.93 per cent of beneficiaries have sought the treatment for minor ailments, like, cold, cough and fever. This is followed by the cases suffering from water borne diseases (14.63%), vaccine preventable diseases (8.54%), respiratory diseases (8.53%) and gynaecological complications (4.88%) respectively.
- As many as 51.22 per cent of beneficiaries belonging to programme assisted PHCs are found to be dissatisfied with the functioning of PHCs. Further, of the dissatisfied beneficiaries, a majority have complained about medical and para-medical staff of PHCs. The main reasons for their dissatisfaction included non-availability of medical and para-medical staff (42.85%), not examined by doctors (52.38%) and proper attention not given (35.71%). The second important reason for dissatisfaction of beneficiaries was the non-availability of medicines in PHCs. About 66.67 per cent of the beneficiaries expressed this view.
- Despite inadequacies in the delivery of health care services by PHCs, a vast majority of about 89 per cent of beneficiaries belonging to programme assisted PHCs have still expressed their preferences for PHCs for seeking health care services over other alternative sources of treatment.
- A majority of 73.33 per cent beneficiaries belonging to assisted PHCs and 52.50 per cent belonging to non-assisted PHCs have incurred private expenditure below Rs.100 per illness episode. Besides, major chunk of expenditure made by the sample beneficiaries of all categories is on purchasing medicines. The income profile of beneficiaries belonging to programme assisted PHCs reveals that the beneficiaries whose average monthly income was below Rs.500 have formed a small percentage of 3.66, while a majority (63.41%) of the beneficiaries are from the monthly income group of above Rs.1000. Similar results are obtained for non-assisted PHCs also.
- The low-income group households seem to stay away from the public health care delivery system primarily because of non-availability of medicine, indirect cost

on transport and high opportunity cost in terms of foregone income (due to loss of wage income say). They, therefore, seem to depend on cheaper alternatives, such as traditional Indian medicines or unqualified medical practitioners.

- It is interesting to note that a large majority beneficiaries of the public health delivery system have expressed willingness to pay for the services if the quality of delivery improves. In the PEO sample survey the beneficiaries were asked if they would be willing to pay 25% of the market cost of treatment if the quality of delivery improves. About 62% of the beneficiaries replied in the affirmative.

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23. **The following evaluation studies/activities are completed/ in progress:**

(i) Evaluation Study on Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP) for Primary Health Centres (PHCs) - Completed during November, 2001.

(ii) Evaluation Study on Member Parliament Local Area Development Scheme(MPLADS). - Completed during November, 2001.

(iii) Evaluation Study on National Project on Bio-Gas Development and National Programme on Chullhas. - In progress.

(iv) Evaluation Study on Construction of Godowns & Purchase of Vans/Trucks for Strengthening of Public Distribution System – Infrastructure in States/UTs. - In progress.

(v) Evaluation Study on Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). – In progress.

(vi) Evaluation Study on Functioning of Statutory Development Boards in Maharashtra. - In progress.

(vii) Impact Studies on Integrated Dairy Development Project in Gujarat, Nagaland and Orissa. - In progress.

(viii) Evaluation Study on Growth Centres Scheme - In progress.

(ix) Evaluation Study on Project Package Scheme and Decentralised Training Programme - In progress.

(x) Evaluation Study on Mid-day Meal Schemes - In progress.

(xi) Report on Working Group for Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation System for the Social Sector Development Schemes in the country for the Tenth Five Year Plan - Completed during November, 2001.

24. The studies/activities that are completed/ likely to be completed during 2001-2002

(i) Evaluation Study on Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP) for Primary Health Centres (PHCs) - Completed during November, 2001.

(ii) Evaluation Study on Member Parliament Local Areas Development Scheme - Completed during November, 2001.

(iii) Evaluation Study on National Project on Bio-Gas Development and National Programme on Chullhas – Likely to be completed.

(iv) Evaluation Study on Construction of Godowns & Purchase of Vans/Trucks for Strengthening of Public Distribution System-Infrastructure in the States/UTs. - Likely to be completed.

(v) Report on Working Group for Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation System for the Social Sector Development Schemes in the country for the Tenth Five Year Plan - Completed during November, 2001.

3.2 PUBLIC SECTOR OUTLAYS

The Annual Plan Outlay of 2001-02 amounts to Rs.1,30,181.34 crore. The Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) to the Annual Plan has been fixed at Rs.1,00,100 crore. Of which, Rs. 5000 crore has been linked wth disinvestments proceeds projected for the fiscal year and would be allocated, in the course of the year, between the Central Sector Plan and Central Assistance to State and Union Territory Plans, keeping in view the balance in the flow of Plan resources to the two sectors. Accordingly, the Gross Budgetary Support of Rs.95,100 crore is allocated between the Central Sector Plan (Rs.54,456 crore) and Central Assistance to State/ Union Territories Plan (Rs.40,644 crore). With the Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources(IEBR) for the Central Sector Plan of Rs.70,725.34 crore, the Central Sector Plan Outlay has been pegged at Rs.1,25,181.34 crore.

In the run-up to the process of plan formulation, the need to arrest the continuous decline in the ratio of Central Plan Outlay to GDP, as also the ratio of public investment to GDP was highlighted. Efforts in this direction are all the more important, if, the objective to raise the growth rate of the economy has to be realistically pursued.

Moreover, given the overriding concern on the fiscal front especially, in view of, the proposed fiscal responsibility legislation wherein a commitment to reduce both fiscal and revenue deficit, at least, by 0.5 per cent of GDP in the fiscal year 2001-02 has been made, protecting the development outlays and at the same time controlling the build up of public debt is a major task.

While inviting the proposals for the Annual Plan 2001-02, the Central Ministries/ Departments were, inter alia, issued guidelines to prioritise their Plan programmes/ schemes with a view to have "Core Plans" for each sector. Implicit in this was the idea that critical programmes in each sector should not suffer from lack of allocations and be completed as planned so that the projected benefits from their implementation could be fully realised.

Apart from financial provisioning for plan programmes and schemes of the Central Sector, the discussions for the Annual Plan 2001-02 highlighted the need to effectively utilise the available resources. It was pointed out that even what has been provided for by way of plan allocation is not reflected well in terms of physical achievements. Emphasis was placed on systematic improvements in monitoring mechanisms, design and structuring of plan schemes, with a view to improve their efficacy in obtaining the stated objectives.

The Central Ministries/Departments were requested to subject the ongoing Plan schemes to Zero-Based Budgeting, with a view to ascertain their continuation, convergence with related schemes in each sector or their discontinuation, as the case may be. This would prevent a mismatch between the requirement of funds and the Plan allocations and ensure that Plan expenditure is matched by the desired physical achievements. It would also shift the focus of planning from inputs to outputs, that is, on physical targeting rather than on financial allocations. In this regard, Planning Commission has already initiated measures. It would be an important input for formulating the next Five Year Plan.

At the state level, there are constraints including that of resource availability for funding higher Plan Outlays. The absorptive capacity of specific sectors needs to be considered in view of the large pendency of utilisation certificates and surplus cash balances with implementing agencies. While considering the resource requirements for the Plan, the emphasis was on the extent to which the assumptions concerning Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources /States' Own Resources in respect of Central and State Plans have been realised. It was felt that the shortfall in these areas had to be analysed while arriving at the Plan Outlays for the current year. The recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission has also created additional pressure on Central resources due to the enhanced devolution to the States.

In undertaking the inter-sectoral allocations, focus has been on directing Budgetary Support to furthering infrastructure development for both physical and social sectors. Thus, Plan Outlay in case of Power and Energy Sector (including Power, Coal and Lignite, Non-Conventional Energy, and Petroleum and Natural Gas) has gone up by 13.4 per cent and in Transport Sector (including Roads and Highways, Shipping, Ports and Lighthouses, Railways and Civil Aviation) by 7.5 per cent over the Budget Estimates of the previous Plan. In addition, the ongoing opening up of the infrastructure sector particularly, transport, telecommunications and power generation to foreign entrants and private players will speed up the upgrading of Indian infrastructure, to a level, conducive to the resumption of direct investment growth.

In the Social Sectors, there is an increase of 8.6 per cent in the Plan Outlay for Education (including Elementary Education, Secondary and Higher Education, Youth Affairs and Sports and Culture) and an increase of 7.2 per cent in the Budgetary Support to the Health and Family Welfare Sector over the Budget Estimates of the previous Plan.

The sectoral allocations include a package for North Eastern Areas, too, in order to foster development and reduce the socio-economic differences in the economy. The Government's initiative for the North Eastern regions including Sikkim, wherein, all Central Ministries/Departments (other than those specifically exempted) have to earmark atleast 10 per cent of their budgeted Outlay for specific programmes in the States comprising this region. The Ministries/Departments which were exempted from earmarking allocation for the North East for the year 2001-02 are Departments of Expenditure, Revenue, Planning, Ocean Development, Space, Supply, Atomic Energy, Economic Affairs, External Affairs, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Sugar and Edible Oil, Steel, Legal Affairs, Personnel and Training, Biotechnology and Science and Technology.

The additional Rs. 5000 crore to be provided, during the course of the year, for supplementary allocations for critical infrastructure sectors, including social infrastructure, if the disinvestment receipts during financial year 2001-02 are as per projections, is reflected in the Budget, under the development head 'Other General Economic Services' of Department of Expenditure.

In addition, the emphasis on initiatives in infrastructure sectors like Accelerated Power Development Programme (APDP) and Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) has been continued from the previous Plan by making substantial increase in their Budgetary Support. The Budgetary Support to APDP has gone up by 50 per cent and that of AIBP by nearly 17 per cent. A significant increase of 25 percent has also been made for Tribal Sub-plan, in comparison with the Budget Estimates of the previous year.

The allocations have been undertaken, to impart the necessary momentum to the economy and, at the same time, provide the platform for launching the Tenth Five Year Plan.

Review of Annual Plan 2000-01

In the Revised Estimates (RE), the Outlays of the Central Sector for the Annual Plan 2000-01 came down to Rs.1,08,586.51 crore, a decrease of 7.4 per cent over the Budget Estimates (BE) of Rs. 1,17,333.78 crore. This has been mainly on account of reduced IEBR of the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) of various Ministries/Developments, by 8.6 per cent. According to the Budget Estimates of the 2000-01 Annual Plan, nearly, 56.3 per cent of the Central Sector Outlay (BE) was to be funded from resources to be raised by the CPSUs of the Ministries/Departments through IEBR and the remaining Rs. 51,275.60 crore was to be met from GBS. In the Revised Estimates, the Central Sector GBS at Rs. 48,268.53 crore was lower by 5.8 per cent, in comparison with the Budget Estimates of the same year. But, the decline in the Revised Estimates is less than that of the preceding year.

Annual Plan 2001-02

The total allocated Plan Outlay, for the Central sector in the Annual Plan 2001-02, at Rs.1,25,181.34 crore (excluding Rs. 5000 crore), amounts to an increase of 7 per cent over the Budget Estimates of Rs. 1,17,333.78 crore for the Annual Plan 2000-01. There is an increase of 15 per cent over Revised Estimates of Rs. 1,08,586.51 crore for Annual Plan 2000-01. The Central sector Plan Outlay, for 2001-02, is proposed to be financed by Budget Support of Rs. 54,456 crore (43.5 per cent) and IEBR of the Central Public Sector Enterprises of Rs. 70,725.34 crore (56.5 per cent). The amount to be raised through IEBR for financing the Central sector Plan 2001-02 has gone up by 7.1 per cent over the corresponding figure of Rs.66,058.18 crore in the Annual Plan 2000-01.

The GBS for the Plan of Central sector 2001-02, at Rs. 54,456 crore is higher by 6.2 per cent over the Budget Estimates of Rs. 51275.60 crore provided in the Annual Plan 2000-01, and 13 per cent higher over Revised Estimates of Rs. 48268.53 crore , of Annual Plan 2000-01. The details of Revised Estimates for 2000-01 and Budget Estimates of Annual Plan 2001-02, heads of development-wise, are given in Table 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.

The Actual Expenditure, by heads of development, of Annual Plan 1998-99 for the Centre, States/ UTs is given in Annexure 3.2.1. The Actual Expenditure of the Annual Plan 1999-2000, by heads of development, for Centre, States/UTs is given in Annexure 3.2.2.The Budget Estimates of the Annual Plan 2000-01 of Centre, States/UTs by heads of development is given in Annexure 3.2.3. The Annexure 3.2.4 gives details of Revised Estimates, of Annual Plan 2000-01, for the Centre, State/ UTs by heads of development. The Revised Plan Outlays of States/ Union Territories for Annual Plan 2000-01, by heads of development, are given in Annexure 3.2.5. The Ministry/Department-wise, Budget Estimates, of Annual Plan 2001-02, for Centre is given in Annexure 3.2.6. The Budget Estimates of Annual Plan 2001-02, for the Centre, by heads of development is given in Annexure 3.2.7.

TABLE 3.2.1

Revised Estimates of Annual Plan 2000-01 for Centre, States and Union Territories

(in Rs. crore)

	Head of Development	Budget Support	Centre		States & UTs	Total
			IEBR	Outlay		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	2869.78	112.17	2981.95	4710.90	7692.85
2	Rural Development	4180.45	0.00	4180.45	6271.70	10452.15
3	Special Area Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	882.31	882.31
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	401.80	0.00	401.80	13550.04	13951.84
5	Energy	4518.82	21576.66	26095.48	14219.17	40314.65
6	Industry & Minerals	2812.86	4272.09	7084.95	1909.95	8994.90
7	Transport	9599.42	11248.31	20847.73	10018.56	30866.29
8	Communications	180.23	20137.04	20317.27	4.85	20322.12
9	Science, Technology & Environment	3189.76	0.00	3189.76	352.99	3542.75
10	General Economic Services	1223.59	23.25	1246.84	1922.51	3169.35
11	Social Services	19015.05	2948.46	21963.51	23747.29	45710.80
12	General Services	276.77	0.00	276.77	1754.12	2030.89
	TOTAL	**48268.53**	**60317.98**	**108586.51**	**79344.39**	**187930.90**

Table 3.2.2

Budget Estimates of Annual Plan 2001-02 for Centre

(in Rs. crore)

S. No.	Head of Development	Budget Support	IEBR	Outlay
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	3298.95	81.30	3380.25
2	Rural Development	4449.45	0.00	4449.45
3	Special Area Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	476.76	0.00	476.76
5	Energy	4683.55	29104.08	33787.63
6	Industry & Minerals	3186.25	4774.08	7960.33
7	Transport	9124.54	13445.45	22569.99
8	Communications	300.00	19988.66	20288.66
9	Science, Technology & Environment	3603.30	0.00	3603.30
10	General Economic Services	6369.90	31.50	6401.40
11	Social Services	23587.10	3300.27	26887.37
12	General Services	376.20	0.00	376.20
	TOTAL	**59456.00**	**70725.34**	**130181.34**

Note: The figures for States/Uts not available

Annexure-3.2.1

Actual Expenditure of Centre and States/Uts for Annual Plan 1998-1999

(in Rs.crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Code No.	Centre	States	Uts	Total
(I)	**AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES**		**2679.70**	**4954.11**	**64.39**	**7698.20**
1.	Crop Husbandry	12401	806.68	1029.05	9.07	1844.80
2.	Soil & Water Conservation	12402	178.59	456.54	2.65	637.78
3.	Animal Husbandry	12403	51.50	260.45	13.62	325.57
4.	Dairy Development	12404	23.70	39.54	1.47	64.71
5.	Fisheries	12405	100.71	182.42	8.06	291.19
6.	Forestry & Wildlife (Welfare of Animals)	12406	241.58	2232.22	17.50	2491.30
7.	Plantations	12407	183.96	4.61	0.00	188.57
8.	Food, Storage & Warehousing	12408	19.35	9.64	0.00	28.99
9.	Agricultural Research & Education	12415	428.18	244.22	2.47	674.87
10.	Agricultural Fin. Institutions	12416	279.31	122.79	0.00	402.10
11.	Cooperation	12425	358.90	292.28	8.98	660.16
12.	Other Agricultural Programmes*	12435	7.25	80.35	0.56	88.16
(II)	**RURAL DEVELOPMENT**		**5562.89**	**5312.48**	**110.10**	**10985.47**
1.	Special Programme for Rural Development	12501	949.76	1426.17	87.01	2462.94
2.	Rural Employment	12505	4052.14	1864.25	0.00	5916.39
3.	Land Reforms	12506	34.54	229.03	1.21	264.78
4.	Other Rural Development Progs.	12515	526.45	1793.03	21.89	2341.37
(III)	**SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES**		**0.00**	**1183.84**	**0.00**	**1183.84**
1	Hill Areas	12551	0.00	-	-	-
2	North Eastern Areas	12552	0.00	-	-	-
3	Other Special Area Programmes	12575	0.00	-	-	-
	(a) Backward Areas		0.00	-	-	-
	(b) Tribal Sub-Plan		0.00	-	-	-
	(c) Border Areas		0.00	-	-	-
	(d) Others		0.00	-	-	-
(IV)	**IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL**		**325.74**	**10456.16**	**31.81**	**10813.71**
1.	Major & Medium Irrigation	12701	47.86	8142.92	1.39	8192.17
2.	Minor Irrigation	12702	48.23	1557.06	9.24	1614.53
3.	Command Area Development	12705	175.32	311.16	0.21	486.69

Annexure-3.2.1 Contd

Actual Expenditure of Centre and States/Uts for Annual Plan 1998-1999

(in Rs.crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Code No.	Centre	States	Uts	Total
4.	Flood Control and Drainage	12711	54.33	445.02	20.96	520.31
(V)	**ENERGY**		**22468.85**	**12551.44**	**552.01**	**35572.30**
1.	Power	12801	8157.08	12459.93	542.01	21159.02
2.	Petroleum	12802	11213.62	0.00	0.00	11213.62
3.	Coal & Lignite	12803	2540.14	0.00	0.00	2540.14
4.	Non Conventional Sources of Energy	12810	558.01	91.51	10.00	659.52
(VI)	**INDUSTRY & MINERALS**		**6162.42**	**1757.01**	**59.51**	**7978.94**
1.	Village & Small Industries	12851	913.11	825.75	37.81	1776.67
2.	Iron & Steel	12852	1483.30	0.00	0.00	1483.30
3.	Non Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	12853	478.11	0.00	0.00	478.11
4.	Cement & Non-metallic Mineral Industries*	12854	21.63	0.00	0.00	21.63
5.	Fertilizer Industries	12855	801.30	0.00	0.00	801.30
6.	Petrochemical Industries	12856	1003.62	0.00	0.00	1003.62
7.	Chemical & Pharmaceutical Inds.	12857	58.70	0.00	0.00	58.70
8.	Engineering Industries	12858	417.19	0.00	0.00	417.19
9.	Telecommunication & Electronic Industries	12859	219.74	0.00	0.00	219.74
10.	Consumer Industries	12860	100.28	0.00	0.00	100.28
11.	Atomic Energy Industries	12861	113.88	0.00	0.00	113.88
12.	Other Industries	12875	417.02	876.74	21.70	1315.46
13.	Other Outlays on Industries & Minerals	12885	134.54	54.52	0.00	189.06
(VII)	**TRANSPORT**		**13889.58**	**6014.59**	**442.80**	**20346.97**
1.	Railways	13002	8857.00	0.00	0.00	8857.00
2.	Ports & Lighthouses	13051	1011.05	30.83	14.26	1056.14
3.	Shipping	13052	881.06	0.00	77.32	958.38
4.	Civil Aviation	13053	1424.41	28.51	7.13	1460.05
5.	Roads & Bridges*	13054	1648.29	4837.47	223.51	6709.27
6.	Road Transport*	13055	7.10	848.37	120.01	975.48
7.	Inland Water Transport	13056	39.75	18.32	0.42	58.49
8.	Other Transport Services*	13075	20.92	251.09	0.15	272.16

Annexure-3.2.1 Contd

Actual Expenditure of Centre and States/Uts for Annual Plan 1998-1999

(in Rs.crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Code No.	Centre	States	Uts	Total
(VIII)	**COMMUNICATIONS**		**11374.61**	**0.10**	**0.84**	**11375.55**
1.	Postal Services	13201	73.69	-	-	-
2.	Telecommunication Services	13225	10533.55	-	-	-
3.	Other Communication Services	13275	767.37	-	-	-
(IX)	**SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT**		**2278.40**	**158.03**	**6.11**	**2442.54**
1.	Atomic Energy Research	13401	243.08	0.00	0.00	243.08
2.	Space Research	13402	1165.85	0.00	0.00	1165.85
3.	Oceanographic Research	13403	86.03	0.00	0.00	86.03
4.	Other Scientific Research	13425	532.19	47.06	1.08	580.33
5.	Ecology & Environment	13435	251.25	110.97	5.03	367.25
(X)	**GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES**		**1455.63**	**1584.32**	**31.32**	**3071.27**
1.	Secretariat Economic Services	13451	113.03	85.24	1.96	200.23
2.	Tourism	13452	138.76	235.63	16.20	390.59
3.	Foreign Trade & Export Promotion	13453	185.53	0.00	0.00	185.53
4.	Census, Surveys & Statistics	13454	32.39	19.20	0.80	52.40
5.	Meteorology	13455	21.67	0.00	0.00	21.67
6.	Civil Supplies	13456	23.81	29.77	11.30	64.88
7.	General Financial & Trading Institutions	13465	578.28	0.00	0.00	578.28
8.	Technical & Economic Cooperation with other Countries	13605	309.42	0.00	0.00	309.42
9.	Other General Economic Services	13475	52.74	1214.48	1.06	1268.27
(XI)	**SOCIAL SERVICES**		**19397.42**	**17821.54**	**1518.97**	**38737.93**
1.	General Education	22202	3691.01	4043.14	258.82	7992.97
2.	Technical Education	22203	292.10	532.34	59.90	884.34
3.	Sports & Youth Services	22204	181.19	341.07	12.00	534.26
4.	Art & Culture	22205	115.24	146.71	10.60	272.55
5.	Medical & Public Health	22210	3157.08	2035.11	219.69	5411.88
6.	Family Welfare	22211	2342.74	0.00	0.00	2342.74
7.	Water Supply & Sanitation	22215	3436.90	4010.09	375.18	7822.17
8.	Housing	22216	1651.08	1449.33	43.03	3143.44

Annexure-3.2.1 Contd.

Actual Expenditure of Centre and States/Uts for Annual Plan 1998-1999

(in Rs.crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Code No.	Centre	States	Uts	Total
9.	Urban Development	22217	470.42	1889.61	460.61	2820.64
10.	Information and Publicity	22220	40.88	52.04	4.28	97.20
11.	Broadcasting	22221	389.34	0.00	0.00	389.34
12.	Welfare of SC,ST and Other Backward Classes	22225	917.66	1913.34	9.14	2840.13
13.	Labour & Employment	22230	776.77	258.03	7.54	1042.34
14.	Social Security & Welfare	22235	1923.45	497.20	33.77	2454.42
15.	Nutrition*	22236	2.51	573.64	24.35	600.50
16.	Secretariat Social Services	22251	6.05	0.00	0.00	6.05
17.	Other Social Services	22250	3.00	79.89	0.05	82.94
(XII)	**GENERAL SERVICES**		**306.18**	**992.94**	**74.45**	**1373.57**
1.	Administration of Justice	32014	66.00	0.00	0.00	66.00
2.	Currency, Coinage and Mints*	32046	23.87	0.00	0.00	23.87
3.	Other Fiscal Services	32047	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Secretariat-General Services*	32052	1.25	0.00	0.00	1.25
5.	Police	32055	101.82	0.00	0.00	101.82
6.	Jails	32056	8.37	20.40	15.26	44.03
7.	Supplies and Disposals	32057	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24
8.	Stationery & Printing	32058	1.00	16.53	2.49	20.02
9.	Public Works	32059	81.48	560.18	29.23	670.89
10.	Other Administrative Services	32070	22.15	395.83	27.47	445.45
	GRAND TOTAL		**85901.42**	**62786.56**	**2892.30**	**151580.28**

* The anticipated expenditure has been accounted for in respect of Plan Outlay, for Centre only.

Annexure-3.2.2

Actual Expenditure of Centre, States/ UTs for the Annual Plan 1999-2000

(Rs.crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development		Centre	States	UTs	Total
(I)	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES		2867.05	4415.55	82.79	7365.39
1.	Crop Husbandry	12401	1083.39	1076.11	15.22	2174.72
2.	Soil & Water Conservation	12402	165.27	637.66	3.04	805.97
3.	Animal Husbandry	12403	96.43	276.05	16.36	388.84
4.	Dairy Development	12404	17.37	42.73	0.45	60.55
5.	Fisheries	12405	101.12	212.95	8.72	322.79
6.	Forestry & Wildlife	12406	267.39	1406.09	21.82	1695.30
	(Welfare of Animals)					
7.	Plantations	12407	109.01	8.5	0.00	117.51
8.	Food, Storage & Warehousing	12408	101.88	5	0.00	106.88
9.	Agricultural Research & Education	12415	498.47	306.82	4.93	810.22
10.	Agricultural Fin. Institutions	12416	198.04	98.61	0.00	296.65
11.	Cooperation	12425	224.73	300.13	10.64	535.50
12.	Other Agricultural Programmes	12435	3.95	45	1.61	50.46
(II)	RURAL DEVELOPMENT		5162.41	6037.08	81.05	11280.54
1.	Special Programme for					
	Rural Development	12501	1218.92	739.81	5.16	1963.89
2.	Rural Employment	12505	3729	2300.9	0.00	6029.90
3.	Land Reforms	12506	42.49	238.82	1.68	282.99
4.	Other Rural Development Progs.	12515	172	2757.55	74.21	3003.76
(III)	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES**		608.84	905.08	0.00	1513.92
1	Hill Areas	12551	398.84	-	-	398.84
2	North Eastern Areas	12552	-	-	-	0.00
3	Other Special Area Programmes	12575	-	-	-	0.00
	(a) Backward Areas		-	-	-	0.00
	(b) Tribal Sub-Plan		-	-	-	0.00
	© Border Areas		210.00	-	-	210.00
	(d) Others		-	-	-	0.00
(III)	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL		339.55	13829.88	40.31	14209.74
1.	Major & Medium Irrigation	12701	48.32	11233.75	1.04	11283.11
2.	Minor Irrigation	12702	56.62	1829.35	10.86	1896.83
3.	Command Area Development	12705	165.92	308.23	0.24	474.39
4.	Flood Control and Drainage	12711	68.69	458.55	28.17	555.41
(IV)	ENERGY		23196.6	12033.4	579.58	35809.58
1.	Power	12801	8789.04	11964.32	574.06	21327.42
2.	Petroleum	12802	9953.21	-	-	9953.21
3.	Coal & Lignite	12803	3719.07	-	-	3719.07
4.	Non Conventional Sources of Energy	12810	735.28	69.08	5.52	809.88
(V)	INDUSTRY & MINERALS		5209.13	1976.6	62.09	7247.82
1.	Village & Small Industries	12851	918.31	792.7	35.57	1746.58

Annexure-3.2.2 Contd.

Actual Expenditure of Centre, States/ UTs for the Annual Plan 1999-2000

(Rs.crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development		Centre	States	UTs	Total
2.	Iron & Steel	12852	847.36		-	847.36
3.	Non Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	12853	1161.81	76.21	0.00	1238.02
4.	Cement & Non-metallic Mineral Industries	12854	4.36			4.36
5.	Fertilizer Industries	12855	604.25			604.25
6.	Petrochemical Industries	12856	561.63			561.63
7.	Chemical & Pharmaceutical Inds.	12857	27.46			27.46
8.	Engineering Industries	12858	198.85			198.85
9.	Telecommunication & Electronic Industries	‘ 12859	312.89			312.89
10.	Consumer Industries	12860	66.62			66.62
11.	Atomic Energy Industries	12861	144.74			144.74
12.	Other Industries*	12875	190.61	1107.69	26.52	1324.82
13.	Other Outlays on Industries & Minerals	12885	170.24			170.24
(VI)	TRANSPORT		15512.62	7307.99	641.94	23462.55
1.	Railways	13002	9057	0	0.00	9057.00
2.	Ports & Lighthouses	13051	1484.03	24.78	35.83	1544.64
3.	Shipping	13052	154.3	0	108.98	263.28
4.	Civil Aviation	13053	1257.86	59.01	23.33	1340.20
5.	Roads & Bridges	13054	3475.26	6259.93	322.49	10057.68
6.	Road Transport	13055	6.94	778.67	151.22	936.83
7.	Inland Water Transport	13056	37.84	14.66	0.00	52.50
8.	Other Transport Services	13075	39.39	170.94	0.08	210.41
(VII)	COMMUNICATIONS**		14037.29	0.49	0.79	14038.57
1.	Postal Services	13201	88.28	-	-	88.28
2.	Telecommunication Services	13225	13516.07	-	-	13516.07
3.	Other Communication Services	13275	432.94	-	-	432.94
(VIII)	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT	2742.48	191.27	7.95	2941.70	
1.	Atomic Energy Research	13401	320.99	-	-	320.99
2.	Space Research	13402	1424.24	-	-	1424.24
3.	Oceanographic Research	13403	83.16	-	-	83.16
4.	Other Scientific Research	13425	626.21	94.59	1.14	721.94
5.	Ecology & Environment	13435	287.88	96.68	6.81	391.37
(IX)	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES		933.33	1480.11	38.20	2451.64
1.	Secretariat Economic Services	13451	127.55	178.98	2.61	309.14
2.	Tourism	13452	128.58	172.6	16.18	317.36
3.	Foreign Trade & Export Promotion	13453	170.64	0	0.00	170.64
4.	Census, Surveys & Statistics	13454	20.59	0	0.00	20.59

Annexure-3.2.2 Contd.

Actual Expenditure of Centre, States/ UTs for the Annual Plan 1999-2000

(Rs.crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development		Centre	States	UTs	Total
5.	Meteorology	13455	28.64	0	0.00	28.64
6.	Civil Supplies	13456	60.54	99.16	14.57	174.27
7.	General Financial & Trading Institutions	13465	1.54	0	0.00	1.54
8.	Technical & Economic Cooperation with other Countries	13605	394.93	0	0.00	394.93
9.	Other General Economic Services	13475	0.32	1008.14	3.94	1012.40
10	Survey & Statistics	13454	0	21.23	0.91	22.14
(X)	SOCIAL SERVICES		16628.36	20188.83	1622.25	38439.44
1.	General Education	22202	3281.57	5015.02	285.25	8581.84
2.	Technical Education	22203	451.49	462.98	55.22	969.69
3.	Sports & Youth Services	22204	0.1	179.03	10.84	189.97
4.	Art & Culture	22205	117.47	128.99	11.61	258.07
5.	Medical & Public Health	22210	998.56	2282.67	287.47	3568.70
6.	Family Welfare	22211	2969.12	0	0.00	2969.12
7.	Water Supply & Sanitation	22215	1817.52	4920.54	372.24	7110.30
8.	Housing	22216	1871.89	1581.48	62.98	3516.35
9.	Urban Development	22217	334.57	2044.12	444.55	2823.24
10.	Information and Publicity	22220	30.46	51.3	3.80	85.56
11.	Broadcasting	22221	122.11	-	-	122.11
12.	Welfare of SC,ST and Other Backward Classes	22225	1447.14	1858.31	14.27	3319.72
13.	Labour & Employment	22230	111.4	239.75	9.19	360.34
14.	Social Security & Welfare	22235	2147.64	737.7	39.50	2924.84
15.	Nutrition	22236	1.64	514.03	25.24	540.91
16.	Secretariat Social Services	22251	10.95	-	-	10.95
17.	Other Social Services	22250	1.00	172.91	0.07	173.98
18	North Eastern Areas		913.73	-	-	913.73
(XI)	GENERAL SERVICES		59.73	1660.71	126.99	1847.43
1.	Administration of Justice	32014	0.63	-	-	0.63
2.	Currency, Coinage and Mints	32046	14.98	-	-	14.98
3.	Other Fiscal Services	32047		-	-	0.00
4.	Secretariat-General Services*	32052	1.67	-	-	1.67
5.	Police	32055	3	-	-	3.00
6.	Jails*	32056	7	20.65	13.60	41.25
7.	Supplies and Disposals	32057	1.47	-	-	1.47
8.	Stationery & Printing	32058	0.25	11.7	2.11	14.06
9.	Public Works	32059	16.87	531.67	69.57	618.11
10.	Other Administrative Services	32070	13.86	1096.69	41.71	1152.26
	GRAND TOTAL		87297.39	70026.99	3283.94	160608.32

* The anticipated figure have been taken into account
** Break-up not available

Annexure 3.2.3

Budget Estimates by Heads of Development of Annual Plan 2000-01 for Centre, States/ UTs

(in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Code No.	Centre	States	U.t.s	Total
I.	**AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES**		**3381.34**	**4805.05**	**94.52**	**8280.91**
1.	Crop Husbandry	12401	1515.93	1254.17	14.61	2784.71
2.	Soil & Water Conservation	12402	62.18	640.08	3.42	705.68
3.	Animal Husbandry	12403	106.40	336.80	17.39	460.59
4.	Dairy Development	12404	47.50	45.92	3.95	97.37
5.	Fisheries	12405	125.10	197.45	8.50	331.05
6.	Forestry & Wildlife	12406	347.93	1364.53	28.50	1740.96
7.	Plantations	12407	177.45	4.63	0.00	182.08
8.	Food, Storage & Warehousing	12408	161.40	8.12	0.00	169.52
9.	Agricultural Research & Education	12415	629.55	287.08	5.13	921.76
10.	Agricultural Fin. Institutions	12416	28.76	61.63	0.00	90.39
11.	Cooperation	12425	169.14	508.23	11.24	688.61
12.	Other Agricultural Programmes	12435	10.00	96.41	1.77	108.18
II.	**RURAL DEVELOPMENT**		**4622.50**	**6611.61**	**115.38**	**11349.49**
1.	Special Programme for Rural Development	12501	1642.60	876.00	6.49	2525.09
2.	Rural Employment	12505	2655.00	2223.68	0.00	4878.68
3.	Land Reforms	12506	68.40	292.13	1.96	362.49
4.	Other Rural Development Programmes	12515	256.50	3219.80	106.93	3583.23
III.	**SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES***		**0.00**	**1022.46**	**0.00**	**1022.46**
1.	Hill Areas	12551	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
2.	North Eastern Areas	12552	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
3.	Other Special Area Programmes	12575	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
	(a) Backward Areas		0.00	-	0.00	0.00
	(b) Tribal Sub-Plan		0.00	-	0.00	0.00
	(c) Border Areas		0.00	-	0.00	0.00
	(d) Others		0.00	-	0.00	0.00
IV	**IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL**		**451.62**	**15738.64**	**44.01**	**16234.27**
1.	Major & Medium Irrigation	12701	50.60	12921.80	0.60	12973.00
2.	Minor Irrigation	12702	85.27	1893.14	14.79	1993.20

Annexure 3.2.3 Contd.

Budget Estimates by Heads of Development of Annual Plan 2000-01 for Centre, States/ UTs

(in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Code No.	Centre	States	U.t.s	Total
3.	Command Area Development	12705	160.88	298.02	0.05	458.95
4.	Flood Control and Drainage	12711	154.87	625.68	28.57	809.12
V.	**ENERGY**		**29793.00**	**14147.94**	**915.03**	**44855.97**
1.	Power	12801	11610.83	14033.28	910.25	26554.36
2.	Petroleum	12802	13148.77	0.00	0.00	13148.77
3.	Coal & Lignite	12803	4089.16	0.00	0.00	4089.16
4.	Non Conventional Sources of Energy	12810	944.24	114.66	4.78	1063.68
VI.	**INDUSTRY & MINERALS**		**9266.51**	**1893.45**	**90.43**	**11250.39**
1.	Village & Small Industries	12851	1214.60	734.64	66.23	2015.47
2.	Iron & Steel Industries	12852	1704.23	0.00	0.00	1704.23
3.	Non Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	12853	1886.17	0.00	0.00	1886.17
4.	Cement & Non-metallic Mineral Industries	12854	35.00	0.00	0.00	35.00
5.	Fertilizer Industries	12855	1872.00	0.00	0.00	1872.00
6.	Petrochemical Industries	12856	460.88	0.00	0.00	460.88
7.	Chemical & Pharmaceutical Industries	12857	99.89	0.00	0.00	99.89
8.	Engineering Industries	12858	401.42	0.00	0.00	401.42
9.	Telecommunication & Electronic Industries	12859	518.25	0.00	0.00	518.25
10.	Consumer Industries	12860	256.57	0.00	0.00	256.57
11.	Atomic Energy Industries	12861	295.04	0.00	0.00	295.04
12.	Other Industries	12875	311.14	1011.70	24.20	1347.04
13.	Other Outlays on Industries & Minerals	12885	211.32	147.11	0.00	358.43
VII.	**TRANSPORT**		**20992.21**	**9367.17**	**911.31**	**31270.69**
1.	Railways	13002	11249.00	0.00	0.00	11249.00
2.	Ports & Lighthouses	13051	1722.86	23.87	13.91	1760.64
3.	Shipping	13052	884.57	0.00	137.94	1022.51
4.	Civil Aviation	13053	2229.52	37.52	40.25	2307.29
5.	Roads & Bridges	13054	4827.35	7763.50	364.94	12955.79
6.	Road Transport	13055	-	911.85	353.45	1265.30
7.	Inland Water Transport	13056	57.41	16.10	0.64	74.15
8.	Other Transport Services	13075	21.50	614.33	0.17	636.00

Annexure 3.2.3 Contd.

Budget Estimates by Heads of Development of Annual Plan 2000-01 for Centre, States/ UTs

(in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Code No.	Centre	States	U.t.s	Total
VIII.	**COMMUNICATION***		**19455.34**	**17.35**	**0.48**	**19473.17**
1.	Postal Services	13201	120.00	-	-	120.00
2.	Telecommunication Services	13225	18155.00	-	-	18155.00
3.	Other Communication Services	13275	1180.34	-	-	1180.34
IX.	**SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT**		**3512.78**	**403.74**	**9.98**	**3926.50**
1.	Atomic Energy Research	13401	420.00	0.00	0.00	420.00
2.	Space Research	13402	1700.00	0.00	0.00	1700.00
3.	Oceanographic Research	13403	135.00	0.00	0.00	135.00
4.	Other Scientific Research	13425	825.96	212.94	3.87	1042.77
5.	Ecology & Environment	13435	431.82	190.80	6.12	628.74
X.	**GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES**		**1441.34**	**3125.20**	**40.03**	**4606.57**
1.	Secretariat Economic Services	13451	158.92	291.75	4.43	455.10
2.	Tourism	13452	195.00	292.59	14.79	502.38
3.	Foreign Trade & Export Promotion	13453	224.10	0.00	0.00	224.10
4.	Census, Surveys & Statistics	13454	185.00	33.55	3.36	221.91
5.	Meteorology	13455	30.30	0.00	0.00	30.30
6.	Civil Supplies	13456	23.65	85.42	10.49	119.56
7.	General Financial & Trading Institutions	13465	4.29	0.00	0.00	4.29
8.	Technical & Economic Cooperation with other Countries	13605	575.00	0.00	0.00	575.00
9.	Other General Economic Services	13475	45.08	2421.89	6.95	2473.92
XI.	**SOCIAL SERVICES**		**24120.74**	**22264.58**	**1982.27**	**48367.59**
1.	General Education	22202	4949.20	4641.86	330.21	9921.27
2.	Technical Education	22203	490.00	362.51	59.98	912.49
3.	Sports & Youth Services	22204	215.00	224.76	10.06	449.82
4.	Art & Culture	22205	182.90	155.64	15.44	353.98
5.	Medical & Public Health	22210	1399.00	2950.36	356.28	4705.64
6.	Family Welfare	22211	3520.00	0.00	0.00	3520.00
7.	Water Supply & Sanitation	22215	2100.83	5536.12	495.63	8132.58
8.	Housing	22216	3968.90	1880.69	55.88	5905.47

Annexure 3.2.3 Contd.

Budget Estimates by Heads of Development of Annual Plan 2000-01 for Centre, States/ UTs

(in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Code No.	Centre	States	U.t.s	Total
9.	Urban Development	22217	1354.17	2563.18	528.05	4445.40
10.	Information and Publicity	22220	68.91	66.58	3.87	139.36
11.	Broadcasting	22221	640.44	0.00	0.00	640.44
12.	Welfare of SC,ST and Other Backward Classes	22225	1232.78	1945.00	28.00	3205.78
13.	Labour & Employment	22230	121.79	277.89	12.94	412.62
14.	Social Security & Welfare	22235	2329.97	853.05	51.21	3234.23
15.	Nutrition	22236	2.90	687.14	34.66	724.70
16.	Secretariat Social Services	22251	4.91	0	0.00	4.91
17.	Other Social Services	22250	1.20	119.80	0.06	121.06
18.	North Eastern Areas	22552	1537.84	0.00	0.00	1537.84
XII.	**GENERAL SERVICES**		**296.40**	**2296.24**	**128.68**	**2721.32**
1.	Administration of Justice	32014	68.50	0.00	0.00	68.50
2.	Currency, Coinage and Mints	32046	30.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
3.	Other Fiscal Services	32047		0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Secretariat-General Services	32052	3.15	0.00	0.00	3.15
5.	Police	32055	134.00	0.00	0.00	134.00
6.	Jails	32056	7.00	32.19	19.00	58.19
7.	Supplies and Disposals	32057	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20
8.	Stationery & Printing	32058		15.38	2.14	17.52
9.	Public Works	32059	29.00	480.73	58.90	568.63
10.	Other Administrative Services	32070	24.55	1767.94	48.63	1841.12
	GRAND TOTAL		**117333.78**	**81693.43**	**4332.12**	**203359.33**

Annexure-3.2.4

Revised Estimates by Heads of Development of Annual Plan 2000-01 for Centre, States/Uts

(in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development		Centre	States	Uts	Total
I.	**AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES**		**2981.95**	**4613.62**	**97.28**	**7692.85**
1.	Crop Husbandry	12401	1380.22	1177.12	15.09	2572.43
2.	Soil & Water Conservation	12402	63.42	676.94	3.45	743.81
3.	Animal Husbandry	12403	77.07	309.78	17.86	404.71
4.	Dairy Development	12404	36.45	30.17	3.95	70.57
5.	Fisheries	12405	116.61	190.02	8.56	315.19
6.	Forestry & Wildlife	12406	281.65	1232.30	28.51	1542.46
7.	Plantations	12407	169.35	4.67	0.00	174.02
8.	Food, Storage & Warehousing	12408	143.40	5.94	0.00	149.34
9.	Agricultural Research & Education	12415	550.00	279.28	5.12	834.40
10.	Agricultural Fin. Institutions	12416	28.76	79.19	0.00	107.95
11.	Cooperation	12425	128.35	539.33	13.42	681.10
12.	Other Agricultural Programmes	12435	6.67	88.88	1.32	96.87
II.	**RURAL DEVELOPMENT**		**4180.45**	**6152.43**	**119.27**	**10452.15**
1.	Special Programme for Rural Development	12501	1075.45	838.31	6.39	1920.15
2.	Rural Employment	12505	2798.40	2033.51	0.00	4831.91
3.	Land Reforms	12506	67.50	283.51	1.86	352.87
4.	Other Rural Development Programmes	12515	239.10	2997.10	111.02	3347.22
III.	**SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES***		**0.00**	**882.31**	**0.00**	**882.31**
1.	Hill Areas	12551	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
2.	North Eastern Areas	12552	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
3.	Other Special Area Programmes	12575	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
	(a) Backward Areas		0.00	-	0.00	0.00
	(b) Tribal Sub-Plan		0.00	-	0.00	0.00
	(c) Border Areas		0.00	-	0.00	0.00
	(d) Others		0.00	-	0.00	0.00
IV	**IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL**		**401.80**	**13509.17**	**40.87**	**13951.84**
1.	Major & Medium Irrigation	12701	49.03	10975.48	0.60	11025.11
2.	Minor Irrigation	12702	88.67	1722.00	9.67	1820.34

Annexure-3.2.4 Contd.

Revised Estimates by Heads of Development of Annual Plan 2000-01 for Centre, States/Uts

(in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development		Centre	States	Uts	Total
3.	Command Area Development	12705	119.74	268.47	0.05	388.26
4.	Flood Control and Drainage	12711	144.36	543.22	30.55	718.13
V.	**ENERGY**		**26095.48**	**13304.73**	**914.44**	**40314.65**
1.	Power	12801	10064.81	13225.10	909.77	24199.68
2.	Petroleum	12802	12418.86	0.00	0.00	12418.86
3.	Coal & Lignite	12803	2753.35	0.00	0.00	2753.35
4.	Non Conventional Sources of Energy	12810	858.46	79.63	4.67	942.76
VI.	**INDUSTRY & MINERALS**		**7084.95**	**1822.23**	**87.72**	**8994.90**
1.	Village & Small Industries	12851	1125.35	630.72	65.62	1821.69
2.	Iron & Steel Industries	12852	1137.72	0.00	0.00	1137.72
3.	Non Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	12853	1417.46	0.00	0.00	1417.46
4.	Cement & Non-metallic Mineral Industries	12854	16.04	0.00	0.00	16.04
5.	Fertilizer Industries	12855	807.67	0.00	0.00	807.67
6.	Petrochemical Industries	12856	517.67	0.00	0.00	517.67
7.	Chemical & Pharmacutical Industries	12857	29.94	0.00	0.00	29.94
8.	Engineering Industries	12858	628.89	0.00	0.00	628.89
9.	Telecommunication & Electronic Industries	12859	506.24	0.00	0.00	506.24
10.	Consumer Industries	12860	219.68	0.00	0.00	219.68
11.	Atomic Energy Industries	12861	206.71	0.00	0.00	206.71
12.	Other Industries	12875	286.04	1087.37	22.10	1395.51
13.	Other Outlays on Industries & Minerals	12885	185.54	104.14	0.00	289.68
VII.	**TRANSPORT**		**20847.73**	**9074.80**	**943.76**	**30866.29**
1.	Railways	13002	11249.00	0.00	0.00	11249.00
2.	Ports & Lighthouses	13051	1347.68	14.81	64.23	1426.72
3.	Shipping	13052	740.51	0.00	120.50	861.01
4.	Civil Aviation	13053	1885.43	30.60	40.00	1956.03
5.	Roads & Bridges	13054	5548.15	7459.49	365.15	13372.79
6.	Road Transport	13055	0.00	920.61	353.71	1274.32
7.	Inland Water Transport	13056	55.46	14.07	0.00	69.53
8.	Other Transport Services	13075	21.50	635.22	0.17	656.89

Annexure-3.2.4 Contd.

Revised Estimates by Heads of Development of Annual Plan 2000-01 for Centre, States/Uts

(in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development		Centre	States	Uts	Total
VIII.	**COMMUNICATION***		**20317.27**	**4.36**	**0.49**	**20322.12**
1.	Postal Services	13201	120.00	-	-	120.00
2.	Telecommunication Services	13225	18165.31	-	-	18165.31
3.	Other Communication Services	13275	2031.96	-	-	2031.96
IX.	**SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIORNMENT**		**3189.76**	**343.10**	**9.89**	**3542.75**
1.	Atomic Energy Research	13401	415.27	0.00	0.00	415.27
2.	Space Research	13402	1600.00	0.00	0.00	1600.00
3.	Oceanographic Research	13403	86.18	0.00	0.00	86.18
4.	Other Scientific Research	13425	804.76	201.47	3.73	1009.96
5.	Ecology & Enviornment	13435	283.55	141.63	6.16	431.34
X.	**GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES**		**1246.84**	**1883.92**	**38.59**	**3169.35**
1.	Secretariat Economic Services	13451	187.27	271.84	4.39	463.50
2.	Tourism	13452	136.25	231.22	15.57	383.04
3.	Foreign Trade & Export Promotion	13453	227.90	0.00	0.00	227.90
4.	Census, Surveys & Statistics	13454	51.58	22.88	3.32	77.78
5.	Meteorology	13455	30.30	0.00	0.00	30.30
6.	Civil Supplies	13456	22.35	71.00	11.49	104.84
7.	General Financial & Trading Institutions	13465	4.29	0.00	0.00	4.29
8.	Technical & Economic Cooperation with other Countries	13605	550.00	0.00	0.00	550.00
9.	Other General Economic Services	13475	36.90	1286.98	3.82	1327.70
XI.	**SOCIAL SERVICES**		**21963.51**	**21756.83**	**1990.46**	**45710.80**
1.	General Education	22202	4433.06	4783.49	329.32	9545.87
2.	Technical Education	22203	496.18	313.27	61.51	870.96
3.	Sports & Youth Services	22204	215.00	206.00	11.05	11233.30
4.	Art & Culture	22205	161.78	138.14	14.93	314.85
5.	Medical & Public Health	22210	1276.85	2710.36	359.39	4346.60
6.	Family Welfare	22211	3200.00	0.00	0.00	3200.00
7.	Water Supply & Sanitation	22215	2071.03	5091.47	497.46	7659.96

Annexure-3.2.4 Contd.

Revised Estimates by Heads of Development of Annual Plan 2000-01 for Centre, States/Uts

(in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development		Centre	States	Uts	Total
8.	Housing	22216	3869.73	2307.38	56.61	6233.72
9.	Urban Development	22217	869.42	2397.96	528.29	3795.67
10.	Information and Publicity	22220	54.59	61.81	3.77	120.17
11.	Broadcasting	22221	628.80	0.00	0.00	628.80
12.	Welfare of SC,ST and Other Backward Classes	22225	997.74	1870.41	28.31	2896.46
13.	Labour & Employment	22230	96.19	278.86	13.06	388.11
14.	Social Security & Welfare	22235	2231.85	771.51	51.56	3054.92
15.	Nutrition	22236	2.90	793.49	35.14	831.53
16.	Secretariat Social Services	22251	5.64	0.00	0.00	5.64
17.	Other Social Services	22250	1.20	32.68	0.06	33.94
18	North Eastern Areas	22552	1351.55	0.00	0.00	1351.55
XII.	**GENERAL SERVICES**		**276.77**	**1624.22**	**129.90**	**2030.89**
1.	Administration of Justice	32014	78.20	0.00	0.00	78.20
2.	Currency, Coinage and Mints	32046	18.58	0.00	0.00	18.58
3.	Other Fiscal Services	32047	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Secretariat-General Services	32052	3.20	0.00	0.00	3.20
5.	Police	32055	125.00	0.00	0.00	125.00
6.	Jails	32056	7.00	28.82	19.00	54.82
7.	Supplies and Disposals	32057	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20
8.	Stationery & Printing	32058	0.00	15.04	2.08	17.12
9.	Public Works	32059	25.50	425.50	59.75	510.75
10.	Other Administrative Services	32070	17.05	1154.86	49.07	1220.98
11	Miscellaneous General Services	32075	2.04	0.00	0.00	2.04
	GRAND TOTAL		**108586.51**	**74971.72**	**4372.67**	**187930.90**

* Break-up not available.

Annexure 3.2.5

ANNUAL PLAN - 2000-01 - REVISED OUTLAY - STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Lakh)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ANDHRA PRADESH	ARUNA-CHAL PRADESH	ASSAM*	BIHAR$	GOA	GUJARAT	HAR-YANA	HIMACHAL PRADESH	J & K*	KARNA-TAKA
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
	I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES										
1 01 2401 00	Crop Husbandry	4940	1647	6527	1908	250	10000	970	4078	5586	6783
2402 00	Soil and Water Conservation	76	577	279	0	40	6475	2080	1342	4541	2082
2403 00	Animal Husbandry	118	556	2139	238	264	2010	1600	1986	2195	3290
2404 00	Dairy Development	0	10	269	21	33	112	80	380	90	302
2405 00	Fisheries	401	230	1211	102	127	1875	480	301	426	917
2406 00	Forestry & Wild Life	9722	1085	3750	85	439	21000	2960	7680	4576	9836
2407 00	Plantations	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
2408 00	Food,Storage & Warehousing	0	0	0	0	5	83	30	0	68	20
2415 00	Agricultural Research & Education	2944	24	1720	600	16	1850	960	2328	1977	2236
2416 00	Agricultural Financial Institutions	947	0	0	50	0	850	705	4	0	829
2435 00	Other Agricultural Programmes :										
	(a) Marketing & Quality Control	0	316	121	0	0	0	0	586	642	83
	(b) Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2425 00	Cooperation	22	192	905	1298	76	3000	500	421	314	2356
1 01 0000 00	Total - (I)	19170	4637	16933	4302	1250	47255	10365	19106	20415	28779
		(2.88)	(7.74)	(11.14)	(2.48)	(3.60)	(6.74)	(5.68)	(11.11)	(11.65)	(4.24)
	II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT										
1 02 2501 00	**Special Programmes for Rural Development :**										
2501 01	(a) Integrated Rural Development										
	Programme(IRDP) & Allied Programmes	13266	517 1/	1880	5614	25	0	913	943	353	1662 1/
2501 02	(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	0	0	0	50	0	0	217	0	232	2069 2/
2501 04	(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	0	79	20	0	16	0	100	0	69	454
1 02 2505 00	**RURAL EMPLOYMENT**										
2505 01	(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)	1062	102	1276	7865	51	0	3021	613	1506	2343
2505 60	(b) Other Programmes(like Employment										
	Guarantee Scheme etc.)	0	471 2/	600	11155 1/	45	0	0	0	0	2591
1 02 2506 00	Land Reforms	973	279	278	3398	60	1000	80	1897	885	419
2515 00	Other Rural Development Programmes										
	(Incl.Community Development and	8	966 3/	17041 1/	23496 2/	158	39518 1/	5192 1/	2745	2119	17411
102 0000 00	TOTAL - II	15309	2414	21095	51578	355	40518	9523	6198	5164	26949
		(2.30)	(4.03)	(13.88)	(29.70)	(1.02)	(5.78)	(5.22)	(3.60)	(2.95)	(3.97)

Annexure 3.2.5

ANNUAL PLAN - 2000-01 - REVISED OUTLAY - STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Lakh)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ANDHRA PRADESH	ARUNA-CHAL PRADESH	ASSAM*	BIHAR$	GOA	GUJARAT	HAR-YANA	HIMACHAL PRADESH	J & K*	KARNA-TAKA
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1 03 0000 00	**III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES**	11600	1300	1181	0	320	0	2200	400	10599	10695
		(1.74)	(2.17)	(0.78)	0.00	(0.92)		(1.21)	(0.23)	(6.05)	(1.58)
1 04 0000 00	**IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL**										
1 04 2701 00	Major and Medium Irrigation	91545	34	5048	25358	11216	149500	21101	1489	6885	189871
2702 00	Minor Irrigation	14304	4563	7757	2662	661	24035	6800	4562	4861	10007
2705 00	Command Area Development	1110	90	1916	2871	279	900	800	136	567	1183
2711 00	Flood Control(incl.anti-sea erosion,etc.)	6211	405	341	8400	145	490	2000	790	2743	599
1 04 0000 00	TOTAL - IV	113170	5092	15062	39291	12301	174925	30701	6977	15056	201660
		(16.99)	(8.50)	(9.91)	(22.62)	(35.45)	(24.95)	(16.82)	(4.06)	(8.59)	(29.72)
	V. ENERGY										
1 05 2801 00	Power	265750	8528	9284	3995	3000	75000	37400	26092	30757	92494
2810 00	Non-conventional Sources of Energy	0	143	15	213	20	1575	60	478	82	751
1 05 0000 00	TOTAL - V	265750	8671	9299	4208	3020	76575	37460	26570	30839	93245
		(39.90)	(14.47)	(6.12)	(2.42)	(8.70)	(10.92)	(20.52)	(15.45)	(17.59)	(13.74)
	VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS										
106 2851 00	Village & Small Industries	1480	532 4/	3028	619	500	11600	800	1239	4216	12471
2852 00	Industries (other than V&SI)	2412	27	690	836	1	29900	1170	1173	290	4730
2853 02	Mining	2854	64	140	75	20	1100	10	63	313	165
1 06 0000 00	TOTAL - (VI)	6746	623	3858	1530	521	42600	1980	2475	4819	17366
		(1.01)	(1.04)	(2.54)	(0.88)	(1.50)	(6.08)	(1.08)	(1.44)	(2.75)	(2.56)
	VII. TRANSPORT										
1 07 3051 00	Ports and light Houses	19	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	300
3052 00	Shipping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3053 00	Civil Aviation	0	293	0	2	0	1850	20	90	0	0
3054 00	Roads and Bridges	125671	12015	12877	31593	2700	47200	12000	25233	18829	34880
3055 00	Road Transport	15737 1/	409	430	4	200	4170	4000	1338	450	19673
3056 00	Inland Water Transport	0	0	234	0	200	0	0	2	198	0
3075 00	Other Transport Services	48 2/	44 5/	61	0	100 1/	0	0	0	586	22 3/
1 07 0000 00	TOTAL - (VII)	141475	12761	13602	31599	3204	53220	16020	26663	20063	54875
		(21.24)	(21.29)	(8.95)	(18.19)	(9.23)	(7.59)	(8.78)	(15.50)	(11.44)	(8.09)

Annexure 3.2.5

ANNUAL PLAN - 2000-01 - REVISED OUTLAY - STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Lakh)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ANDHRA PRADESH	ARUNA-CHAL PRADESH	ASSAM*	BIHAR$	GOA	GUJARAT	HAR-YANA	HIMACHAL PRADESH	J & K*	KARNA-TAKA
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1 08 0000 00	**VIII. COMMUNICATIONS**	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	32	0	0
							(0.06)		(0.02)		
	IX. SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT										
1 09 3425 00	Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	0	223	60	191	65	12000	150	146	75	167
3435 00	Ecology & Environment	155	9	0	0	31	720	50	12	359	251
	TOTAL - (IX)	155	232	60	191	96	12720	200	158	434	418
		(0.02)	(0.39)	(0.04)	(0.11)	(0.28)	(1.81)	(0.11)	(0.09)	(0.25)	(0.06)
	X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES										
1 10 3451 00	Secretariat Economic Services	13552	874	631	150	12	165	20	439	4153	35
3452 00	Tourism	1510	251	305	105	325	2900	200	563	3003	850
3454 00	Surveys & Statistics	55	100	218	300	16	85	10	54	90	107
3456 00	Civil Supplies	3600	315	80	337	0	415	0	565	0	7
3475 00	Other General Economic Services :										
	i) Distt. Plg./Distt. Councils	0	1210	2700	0	0	16200	1000	5377	3218	143
	ii) Weights & Measures	0	30	66	0	20	150	30	17	38	28
	iii) Others	23 3/	11 6/	361 2/	0	0	0	20	91 1/	0	14685 4/
1 10 0000 00	TOTAL - (X)	18740	2791	4361	892	373	19915	1280	7106	10502	15855
		(2.81)	(4.66)	(2.87)	(0.51)	(1.07)	(2.84)	(0.70)	(4.13)	(5.99)	(2.34)
	XI. SOCIAL SERVICES EDUCATION										
2 21 2202 00	General Education	4877	8916	35834	12028	1200	28800	15085	31520	18221	38139
2203 00	Technical Education	661	0	760	1342	750	3700	2100	1203	1163	1041
2204 00	Sports & Youth Services	713	225	643	50	275	560	300	502	797	1202
2205 00	Art & Culture	68	441	583	368	250	1300	300	346	162	1334
2 21 0000 00	Sub-Total (Education)	6319	9582	37820	13788	2475	34360	17785	33571	20343	41716
2 22 2210 00	Medical & Public Health	20430	2093	7439	7999	1450	24000	5648	12311	10595	20528
2 23 2215 00	Water Supply & Sanitation	7321	3052	6463	5622	6798	60665	7750	12137	11949	56152
2 23 2216 00	Housing (incl. police Housing)	9683	1883	582	1883	560	31855	2228	7373	226	49098
2 23 2217 00	Urban Development (incl.state capital projects)	5866	412	2632	1000	600	21100	2081	3598	3781	19507

Annexure 3.2.5

ANNUAL PLAN - 2000-01 - REVISED OUTLAY - STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Lakh)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ANDHRA PRADESH	ARUNA-CHAL PRADESH	ASSAM*	BIHAR$	GOA	GUJARAT	HAR-YANA	HIMACHAL PRADESH	J & K*	KARNA-TAKA
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
2 24 2220 00	Information & Publicity	579	115	225	16	63	1200	201	347	122	800
2 25 2225 00	Welfare of SCs,STs & OBCs	15815	0	1713	1643	86	32860	670	624	494	20818
2 26 2230 00	Labour & Employment										
	i) Labour & Labour Welfare	382	40	785	150	350	6050	1884	179	863	3051
	ii) Special Employment Programmes	0	88 7/	3525 3/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 27 2235 00	Social Welfare	2766	152	325	133	325	5683	31494	2476	1592	5408 5/
2 27 2236 00	Nutrition	3150	928	3000	3292	50	12950	350	940	825	4734
2 28 2252 00	Other Social Services	0	58 8/		0	0	390 3/	0	0	0	772 6/
2 00 0000 00	TOTAL - (XI)	72311	18403	64509	35526	12757	231113	70091	73556	50790	222584
		(10.86)	(30.70)	(42.44)	(20.46)	(36.76)	(32.97)	(38.40)	(42.77)	(28.97)	(32.80)
	XII. GENERAL SERVICES										
3 42 2056 00	Jails	0	0	106	514	1	0	0	0	0	132
2058 00	Stationery & Printing	0	79	40	0	50	0	250	131	64	153
2059 00	Public Works	901	1936	385	1516	410	0	2450	2038	1130	5332
2070 00	Other Administrative Services :										
	i) Training	0	25	0	0	0	772	0	0	0	26
	ii) Others	687 3/	977 9/	1509 4/	2525 3/	42 2/	987 4/	0	590	5425	468 7/
3 00 0000 00	TOTAL - (XII)	1588	3017	2040	4555	503	1759	2700	2759	6619	6111
		(0.24)	(5.03)	(1.34)	(2.62)	(1.45)	(0.25)	(1.48)	(1.60)	(3.78)	(0.90)
9 99 9999 99	**GRAND TOTAL**	666014	59941	152000	173672	34700	701000	182520	172000	175300	678537
		(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

Annexure 3.2.5 Contd.

ANNUAL PLAN - 2000-01 - REVISED OUTLAY - STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Lakh)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	KERALA	MADHYA PRADESH#	MAHA-RASHTRA	MANIPUR	MEGHA-LAYA	MIZORAM	NAGALAND	ORISSA	PUNJAB
1.	2.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
	I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES									
1 01 2401 00	Crop Husbandry	4200	8837	1/ 7086	1/ 575	1215	1330	1272	1/ 3065	2669
2402 00	Soil and Water Conservation	475	964	3921	600	850	284	545	594	392
2403 00	Animal Husbandry	2550	3325	1339	260	700	490	293	296	1230
2404 00	Dairy Development	400	2/	132	22	110	40	35	156	357
2405 00	Fisheries	2600	543	1057	200	110	132	117	2079	279
2406 00	Forestry & Wild Life	5000	5057	4673	200	1000	520	345	4009	9115
2407 00	Plantations	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
2408 00	Food,Storage & Warehousing	30	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	0
2415 00	Agricultural Research & Education	1275	2015	777	17	30	10	0	591	1400
2416 00	Agricultural Financial Institutions	420	0	1	5	5	0	0	1	950
2435 00	Other Agricultural Programmes :									
	(a) Marketing & Quality Control	500	0	0	1	75	123	0	41	0
	(b) Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2425 00	Cooperation	1200	5080	27892	120	300	249	284 2/	1953	202
1 01 0000 00	Total - (I)	18650	25821	46878	2105	4395	3178	2891	12788	16594
		(7.48)	(7.82)	(4.08)	(4.90)	(9.41)	(8.01)	(8.86)	(5.01)	(7.73)
	II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT									
1 02 2501 00	**Special Programmes for Rural Development**									
2501 01	(a) Integrated Rural Development									
	Programme(IRDP) & Allied Programmes	700	3807	3542	60	440	280	105	1500	550
2501 02	(b) Drought Prone Area Programme	0	1338	3049	0	0	0	0	342 1/	0
	(DPAP)									
2501 04	(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme	0	199	49	20	100	11	40	6	15
	(IREP)									
1 02 2505 00	**RURAL EMPLOYMENT**									
2505 01	(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)	1560	12567	17941	65	138	440	80	3679	1838
2505 60	(b) Other Programmes(like Employment									
	Guarantee Scheme etc.)	0	0	57500	435 1/	576 1/	0	75	5391 2/	0
1 02 2506 00	Land Reforms	40	626	188	55	156	640 2/	104	4208	0
2515 00	Other Rural Development Programmes									
	(Incl.Community Development and	1600 1/	30182 3/	15087	4970 2/	2930 2/	2923 3/	3172 3/	82793/	12930
	Panchayats)									
102 0000 00	TOTAL - II	3900	48719	97356	5605	4340	4294	3576	23405	15333
		(1.56)	(14.76)	(8.47)	(13.05)	(9.29)	(10.82)	(10.96)	(9.18)	(7.14)

Annexure 3.2.5 Contd.

ANNUAL PLAN - 2000-01 - REVISED OUTLAY - STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Lakh)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	KERALA	MADHYA PRADESH#	MAHA-RASHTRA	MANIPUR	MEGHA-LAYA	MIZORAM	NAGALAND	ORISSA	PUNJAB
1.	2.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
1 03 0000 00	**III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES**	1311	0	4781	416	935	887	1007	0	1311
		(0.53)		(0.42)	(0.97)	(2.00)	(2.24)	(3.09)		(0.61)
1 04 0000 00	**IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL**									
1 04 2701 00	Major and Medium Irrigation	12500	50640	352518	4300	250	1	0	35500	5732
2702 00	Minor Irrigation	3900	16338	26927	2600	710	331	810	8483	2578
2705 00	Command Area Development	940	281	2461	95	30	5	10	474	3200
2711 00	Flood Control(incl.anti-sea erosion,etc.)	1685	91	65	900	300	0	30	296	7534
1 04 0000 00	TOTAL - IV	19025	67350	381971	7895	1290	337	850	44753	19044
		(7.63)	(20.41)	(33.21)	(18.38)	(2.76)	(0.85)	(2.61)	(17.55)	(8.87)
	V. ENERGY									
1 05 2801 00	Power	50464	26271	176735	3450	3043	4852	1557	53886	59237
2810 00	Non-conventional Sources of Energy	800	534	244	40	80	44	13	46	919
1 05 0000 00	TOTAL - V	51264	26805	176979	3490	3123	4896	1570	53932	60156
		(20.56)	(8.12)	(15.39)	(8.12)	(6.69)	(12.34)	(4.81)	(21.15)	(28.02)
	VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS									
106 2851 00	Village & Small Industries	5600	0	1834	2050 3/	315 3/	1119	441 4/	1059	326
2852 00	Industries (other than V&SI)	10100 2/	3371	2669	30	2400	84	377	107	545
2853 02	Mining	70	528	0	10	142	78	250	371	1
1 06 0000 00	TOTAL - (VI)	15770	3899	4503	2090	2857	1281	1068	1537	872
		(6.33)	(1.18)	(0.39)	(4.87)	(6.12)	(3.23)	(3.27)	(0.60)	(0.41)
	VII. TRANSPORT									
1 07 3051 00	Ports and light Houses	325	0	447	0	0	0	0	386	0
3052 00	Shipping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3053 00	Civil Aviation	0	298	0	0	0	0	0	30	197
3054 00	Roads and Bridges	11775	10647	111196	3000	9470	1881	3435	11101	12863
3055 00	Road Transport	1000	0	10692	200	340	334	302	0	701
3056 00	Inland Water Transport	650	0	50	0	0	10	0	39	0
3075 00	Other Transport Services	1750	0	45542	55 4/	38	60 4/	129 5/	0	0
1 07 0000 00	TOTAL - (VII)	15500	10945	167927	3255	9848	2285	3866	11556	13761
		(6.22)	(3.32)	(14.60)	(7.58)	(21.09)	(5.76)	(11.85)	(4.53)	(6.41)

Annexure 3.2.5 Contd.

ANNUAL PLAN - 2000-01 - REVISED OUTLAY - STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Lakh)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	KERALA	MADHYA PRADESH#	MAHA-RASHTRA	MANIPUR	MEGHA-LAYA	MIZORAM	NAGALAND	ORISSA	PUNJAB
1.	2.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
1 08 0000 00	**VIII. COMMUNICATIONS**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	IX. SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT									
1 09 3425 00	Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	1900	162	181	226	93	90	37	201	110
3435 00	Ecology & Environment	3/	3812	49	100	50	4	5	2220 4/	29
	TOTAL - (IX)	1900	3974	230	326	143	94	42	2421	139
		(0.76)	(1.20)	(0.02)	(0.76)	(0.31)	(0.24)	(0.13)	(0.95)	(0.06)
	X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES									
1 10 3451 00	Secretariat Economic Services	2700	0	104	112	158	825	238	66	701
3452 00	Tourism	3050	336	6627	75	330	231	268	266	46
3454 00	Surveys & Statistics	325	5	66	85	85	76	79	50	71
3456 00	Civil Supplies	25	99	0	65	30	177	160	139	7
3475 00	Other General Economic Services :									
	i) Distt. Plg./Distt. Councils	0	5670	16647	480	962	1829	3000	5806	3880
	ii) Weights & Measures	25	8	0	16	20	44	39	3	0
	iii) Others	0	0	1961 2/	0	25 4/	131 5/	112 6/	3328 5/	2048 1/
1 10 0000 00	TOTAL - (X)	6125	6118	25405	833	1610	3313	3896	9658	6753
		(2.46)	(1.85)	(2.21)	(1.94)	(3.45)	(8.35)	(11.95)	(3.79)	(3.15)
	XI. SOCIAL SERVICES EDUCATION									
2 21 2202 00	General Education	7000	56841	18063	4265	4700	4179	926	38197	22271
2203 00	Technical Education	3000	2367	2857	230	30	171	609	627	3550
2204 00	Sports & Youth Services	500	343	2392	500	750	178	287	138	2843
2205 00	Art & Culture	900	484	720	520	447	276	161	861	1593
2 21 0000 00	Sub-Total (Education)	11400	60035	24032	5515	5927	4804	1983	39823	30257
2 22 2210 00	Medical & Public Health	4500	11218	30486	2009	3300	2562	1577	9235	15529
2 23 2215 00	Water Supply & Sanitation	9000	21161	98458	4800	3340	3250	3279	7385	8806
2 23 2216 00	Housing (incl. police Housing)	3000	18837	12463	1356	1075	3619	2731	5067	3707
2 23 2217 00	Urban Development (incl.state capital projects)	2500	8818	19802	358	1900	3017	476	2387	3538

Annexure 3.2.5 Contd.

ANNUAL PLAN - 2000-01 - REVISED OUTLAY - STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Lakh)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	KERALA	MADHYA PRADESH#	MAHA-RASHTRA	MANIPUR	MEGHA-LAYA	MIZORAM	NAGALAND	ORISSA	PUNJAB
1.	2.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
2 24 2220 00	Information & Publicity	250	59	119	80	181	123	90	175	280
2 25 2225 00	Welfare of SCs,STs & OBCs	9000	6327	24932	840	10	0	0	9426	6140
2 26 2230 00	Labour & Employment									
	i) Labour & Labour Welfare	500	987	3495	85	20	81	144	273	686
	ii) Special Employment Programmes	0	0	648	60	100	0	0	0	0
2 27 2235 00	Social Welfare	400	2134 4/	1352	100	150	355	40	1532	5300
2 27 2236 00	Nutrition	30	5125	5747	829	615	415	617	5479	900
2 28 2252 00	Other Social Services	0	329 5/	0	0	0	0	0	0	227
2 00 0000 00	TOTAL - (XI)	40580	135030	221534	16032	16618	18226	10937	90782	75370
		(16.28)	(40.91)	(19.26)	(37.32)	(35.58)	(45.94)	(33.53)	(35.60)	(35.10)
	XII. GENERAL SERVICES									
3 42 2056 00	Jails	0	19	259	0	110	186	0	178	653
2058 00	Stationery & Printing	125	100	0	38	70	99	33	7	54
2059 00	Public Works	3000	1278	2121	311	675	551	492	993	2822
2070 00	Other Administrative Services :									
	i) Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	0
	ii) Others	72175 4/	0	20056 3/	561 5/	686 5/	44	2320 7/	3015 6/	1852
3 00 0000 00	TOTAL - (XII)	75300	1397	22436	910	1541	880	2913	4193	5381
		(30.20)	(0.42)	(1.95)	(2.12)	(3.30)	(2.22)	(8.93)	(1.64)	(2.51)
9 99 9999 99	**GRAND TOTAL**	249325	330058	1150000	42957	46700	39671	32616	255025	214714
		(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

Annexure 3.2.5 Contd.

ANNUAL PLAN - 2000-01 - REVISED OUTLAY - STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Lakh)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	RAJAS-THAN	SIKKIM*	TAMIL-NADU	TRI-PURA	UTTAR PRADESH$$	WEST BENGAL*	TOTAL STATES	A & N ISLANDS*	CHANDI-GARH*	D & N HAVELI*
1.	2.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.
	I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES										
1 01 2401 00	Crop Husbandry	5074	596	12384	1869	22210	2641	117712	200.00	4.00	121.85
2402 00	Soil and Water Conservation	594	120	4207	127	36431	98	67694	75.00	3.50	141.05
2403 00	Animal Husbandry	1179	335	1508	408	1310	1359	30978	294.00	8.00	26.00
2404 00	Dairy Development	0	40	38	6	25	359	3017	5.00	0.00	2.00
2405 00	Fisheries	45	40	1734	329	647	3020	19002	250.00	5.00	1.00
2406 00	Forestry & Wild Life	5627	585	13717	536	9530	2183	123230	1100.00	688.20	202.00
2407 00	Plantations	0	0	0	177	0	133	467	0.00	0.00	0.00
2408 00	Food,Storage & Warehousing	1	15	262	50	0	22	594	0.00	0.00	0.00
2415 00	Agricultural Research & Education	1014	25	4257	5	1500	357	27928	0.00	0.00	0.00
2416 00	Agricultural Financial Institutions	825	0	560	0	1410	357	7919	0.00	0.00	0.00
2435 00	Other Agricultural Programmes :										
	(a) Marketing & Quality Control	0	40	0	30	6000	330	8888	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(b) Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2425 00	Cooperation	2606	520	2645	238	426	1134	53933	120.95	7.00	22.10
1 01 0000 00	Total - (I)	16965	2316	41312	3775	79489	11993	461362	2044.95	715.70	516.00
		(3.99)	(9.26)	(7.25)	(8.93)	(11.76)	(2.98)	(6.15)	(4.92)	(4.80)	(10.32)
	II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT										
1 02 2501 00	**Special Programmes for Rural Development**										
2501 01	(a) Integrated Rural Development										
	Programme(IRDP) & Allied Programmes	1330 1/	150	2761	59	5052	1217	46726	0.00	264.20	0.00
2501 02	(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	1014 2/	0	26361	0	981	57	35710	0.00	0.00	0.00
2501 04	(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	22	25	0	2	117	51	1395	50.00	2.00	4.05
1 02 2505 00	**RURAL EMPLOYMENT**										
2505 01	(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)	3387	76	4942	580	31000	19838	115970	0.00	0.00	0.00
2505 60	(b) Other Programmes(like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.)	2750	254	4817	721 1/	0	0	87381	0.00	0.00	0.00
1 02 2506 00	Land Reforms	180	80	0	302	12008	495	28351	125.00	0.00	5.00
2515 00	Other Rural Development Programmes										
	(Incl.Community Development and Panchayats)	28391 3/	475	12092	2587	48847	16591	299710	810.00	65.00	84.80
102 0000 00	TOTAL - II	37074	1060	50973	4251	98005	38249	615243	985.00	331.20	93.85
		(8.73)	(4.24)	(8.94)	(10.06)	(14.50)	(9.50)	(8.21)	(2.37)	(2.22)	(1.88)

Annexure 3.2.5 Contd.

ANNUAL PLAN - 2000-01 - REVISED OUTLAY - STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Lakh)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	RAJAS-THAN	SIKKIM*	TAMIL-NADU	TRI-PURA	UTTAR PRADESH$$	WEST BENGAL*	TOTAL STATES	A & N ISLANDS*	CHANDI-GARH*	D & N HAVELI*
1.	2.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.
1 03 0000 00	**III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES**	3105	918	0	2728	20000	12537	88231	0.00	0.00	0.00
		(0.73)	(3.67)		(6.46)	(2.96)	(3.11)	(1.18)			
1 04 0000 00	**IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL**										
1 04 2701 00	Major and Medium Irrigation	27461	0	21374	628	76545	8052	1097548	0.00	0.00	50.00
2702 00	Minor Irrigation	5937	360	10380	1745	5426	5463	172200	150.00	20.00	58.00
2705 00	Command Area Development	4630	2	1658	2	2782	425	26847	0.00	0.00	5.00
2711 00	Flood Control(incl.anti-sea erosion,etc.)	248	132	2208	601	5018	13090	54322	0.00	0.00	0.00
1 04 0000 00	TOTAL - IV	38276	494	35620	2976	89771	27030	1350917	150.00	20.00	113.00
		(9.01)	(1.98)	(6.25)	(7.04)	(13.29)	(6.71)	(18.02)	(0.36)	(0.13)	(2.26)
	V. ENERGY										
1 05 2801 00	Power	108560	3176	111785	1723	77538	87933	1322510	3600.00	1103.00	1315.00
2810 00	Non-conventional Sources of Energy	1500	34	133	37	59	143	7963	0.00	12.00	3.95
1 05 0000 00	TOTAL - V	110060	3210	111918	1760	77597	88076	1330473	3600.00	1115.00	1318.95
		(25.91)	(12.84)	(19.63)	(4.16)	(11.48)	(21.87)	(17.75)	(8.66)	(7.47)	(26.39)
	VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS										
106 2851 00	Village & Small Industries	1776	288	4664	589	3553	2973	63072	1000.00	38.00	39.00
2852 00	Industries (other than V&SI)	2905	370	22471	808	1000	20271	108737	0.00	0.00	0.00
2853 02	Mining	3845	100	30	4	0	181	10414	0.00	0.00	0.00
1 06 0000 00	TOTAL - (VI)	8526	758	27165	1401	4553	23425	182223	1000.00	38.00	39.00
		(2.01)	(3.03)	(4.77)	(3.32)	(0.67)	(5.82)	(2.43)	(2.41)	(0.25)	(0.78)
	VII. TRANSPORT										
1 07 3051 00	Ports and light Houses	0	0	0	0	0	0	1481	1100.00	0.00	0.00
3052 00	Shipping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12050.00	0.00	0.00
3053 00	Civil Aviation	0	0	0	0	271	9	3060	4000.00	0.00	0.00
3054 00	Roads and Bridges	28590	4693	83699	1206	90795	38600	745949	4478.00	60.00	1052.00
3055 00	Road Transport	7478	210	222	87	6584	17500	92061	340.00	366.00	0.00
3056 00	Inland Water Transport	0	0	0	0	0	24	1407	0.00	0.00	0.00
3075 00	Other Transport Services	15000 4/	0	0	87 2/	0	0	63522	0.00	13.00 1/	2.00
1 07 0000 00	TOTAL - (VII)	51068	4903	83921	1380	97650	56133	907480	21968.00	439.00	1054.00
		(12.02)	(19.61)	(14.72)	(3.27)	(14.45)	(13.94)	(12.10)	(52.84)	(2.94)	(21.09)

Annexure 3.2.5 Contd.

ANNUAL PLAN - 2000-01 - REVISED OUTLAY - STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Lakh)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	RAJAS-THAN	SIKKIM*	TAMIL-NADU	TRI-PURA	UTTAR PRADESH$$	WEST BENGAL*	TOTAL STATES	A & N ISLANDS*	CHANDI-GARH*	D & N HAVELI*
1.	2.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.
1 08 0000 00	**VIII. COMMUNICATIONS**	0	0	0	4	0	0	436	35.00	0.00	0.00
					(0.01)			(0.01)	(0.08)		
	IX. SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT										
1 09 3425 00	Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	99	70	232	32	400	3237	20147	20.00	18.00	6.00
3435 00	Ecology & Environment	18	26	87	0	5580	596	14163	0.00	100.00	0.00
	TOTAL - (IX)	117	96	319	32	5980	3833	34310	20.00	118.00	6.00
		(0.03)	(0.38)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.89)	(0.95)	(0.46)	(0.05)	(0.79)	(0.12)
	X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES										
1 10 3451 00	Secretariat Economic Services	1208	82	518	17	386	38	27184	85.00	1.00	1.00
3452 00	Tourism	310	460	186	97	450	378	23122	553.95	70.00	89.00
3454 00	Surveys & Statistics	111	60	53	19	131	37	2288	12.00	1.00	2.00
3456 00	Civil Supplies	3	45	131	27	0	873	7100	200.00	85.00	2.00
3475 00	Other General Economic Services :										
	i) Distt. Plg./Distt. Councils	2000	0	0	5	0	9925	80052	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ii) Weights & Measures	20	5	0	4	0	14	577	0.00	0.00	1.00
	iii) Others	201 5/	0	0	1 3/	25071	0	48069	0.00	0.00	40.00 1/
1 10 0000 00	TOTAL - (X)	3853	652	888	170	26038	11265	188392	850.95	157.00	135.00
		(0.91)	(2.61)	(0.16)	(0.40)	(3.85)	(2.80)	(2.51)	(2.05)	(1.05)	(2.70)
	XI. SOCIAL SERVICES EDUCATION										
2 21 2202 00	General Education	43646	4061	20750	8596	36009	14225	478349	3900.00	733.00	520.80
2203 00	Technical Education	1175	142	493	11	2198	1147	31327	0.00 #	292.60	115.00
2204 00	Sports & Youth Services	1431	150	1394	251	1073	3103	20600	0.00 #	83.00	11.00
2205 00	Art & Culture	165	332	1174	49	608	372	13814	0.00 #	293.75	10.00
2 21 0000 00	Sub-Total (Education)	46417	4685	23811	8907	39888	18847	544090	3900.00	1402.35	656.80
2 22 2210 00	Medical & Public Health	11106	1200	9665	1434	22546	32176	271036	1900.00	3717.00	217.80
2 23 2215 00	Water Supply & Sanitation	35564	1459	72879	2872	38898	20087	509147	1700.00	676.00	342.80
2 23 2216 00	Housing (incl. police Housing)	8639	1062	28604	6295	16256	2656	230738	1454.05	590.40	171.00
2 23 2217 00	Urban Development (incl.state capital projects)	41888	468	46386	231	17032	30418	239796	700.00	5142.00	116.00

Annexure 3.2.5 Contd.

ANNUAL PLAN - 2000-01 - REVISED OUTLAY - STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Lakh)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	RAJAS-THAN	SIKKIM*	TAMIL-NADU	TRI-PURA	UTTAR PRADESH$$	WEST BENGAL*	TOTAL STATES	A & N ISLANDS*	CHANDI-GARH*	D & N HAVELI*
1.	2.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.
2 24 2220 00	Information & Publicity	167	100	52	291	156	390	6181	66.00	10.00	8.00
2 25 2225 00	Welfare of SCs,STs & OBCs	4680	235	20440	1929	23827	4532	187041	70.00	73.65	0.00
2 26 2230 00	Labour & Employment										
	i) Labour & Labour Welfare	929	30	266	60	1200	975	23465	90.00	38.30	26.00
	ii) Special Employment Programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	4421	0.00	0.00	0.00
2 27 2235 00	Social Welfare	755	230 1/	2975	550	7959	2965	77151	105.00	110.00	8.00
2 27 2236 00	Nutrition	2569	421	9387	872	6377	9747	79349	154.05	73.40	66.80
2 28 2252 00	Other Social Services	0	0	103	0	0	1389	3268	0.00	6.00	0.00
2 00 0000 00	TOTAL - (XI)	152714	9890	214568	23441	174139	124182	2175683	10139.10	11839.10	1613.20
		(35.95)	(39.56)	(37.64)	(55.47)	(25.77)	(30.84)	(29.02)	(24.39)	(79.35)	(32.28)
	XII. GENERAL SERVICES										
3 42 2056 00	Jails	102	0	0	27	0	595	2882	100.00	0.00	0.00
2058 00	Stationery & Printing	6	50	44	20	77	14	1504	0.00	0.00	10.00
2059 00	Public Works	2884	630	3302	198	2380	4815	42550	500.00	0.00	64.00
2070 00	Other Administrative Services :						512	512			
	i) Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	891	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ii) Others	44 6/	23	0	97 4/	0	0	114083	185.00 1/	147.00 2/	35.00 2/
3 00 0000 00	TOTAL - (XII)	3036	703	3346	342	2457	5936	162422	785.00	147.00	109.00
		(0.71)	(2.81)	(0.59)	(0.81)	(0.36)	(1.47)	(2.17)	(1.89)	(0.99)	(2.18)
9 99 9999 99	**GRAND TOTAL**	424794	25000	570030	42260	675679	402659	7497172	41578.00	14920.00	4998.00
		(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

Annexure 3.2.5 Contd.

ANNUAL PLAN - 2000-01 - REVISED OUTLAY - STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

Rs. Lakh)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	DAMAN & DIU	DELHI	LAKSHAD-WEEP	PONDI-CHERRY	TOTAL (UTs)	GRAND TOTAL (STATES & UTs) Outlay	% age to Total
1	2	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES							
1 01 2401 00	Crop Husbandry	37.00	133.00	156.13	857.00	1508.98	119220.98	1.50
2402 00	Soil and Water Conservation	1.00	49.00	24.71	51.00	345.26	68039.26	0.86
2403 00	Animal Husbandry	13.00	410.00	225.81	809.80	1786.61	32764.61	0.41
2404 00	Dairy Development	2.00	380.00	0.00	6.31	395.31	3412.31	0.04
2405 00	Fisheries	57.00	21.00	225.30	296.53	855.83	19857.83	0.25
2406 00	Forestry & Wild Life	29.00	700.00	23.00	108.00	2850.20	126080.20	1.59
2407 00	Plantations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	467.00	0.01
2408 00	Food,Storage & Warehousing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	594.00	0.01
2415 00	Agricultural Research & Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	512.10	512.10	28440.10	0.36
2416 00	Agricultural Financial Institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7919.00	0.10
2435 00	Other Agricultural Programmes :							
	(a) Marketing & Quality Control	0.00	5.00	0.00	126.90	131.90	9019.90	0.11
	(b) Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2425 00	Cooperation	10.00	43.00	311.97	826.69	1341.71	55274.71	0.70
1 01 0000 00	Total - (I)	149.00	1741.00	966.92	3594.33	9727.90	471089.90	5.94
		(3.62)	(0.53)	(10.71)	(11.19)	(2.22)	(5.94)	
	II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
1 02 2501 00	**Special Programmes for Rural Development**							
2501 01	(a) Integrated Rural Development							
	Programme(IRDP) & Allied Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	264.20	46990.20	0.59
2501 02	(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35710.00	0.45
2501 04	(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	0.00	270.00	23.69	25.00	374.74	1769.74	0.02
1 02 2505 00	**RURAL EMPLOYMENT**							
2505 01	(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	115970.00	1.46
2505 60	(b) Other Programmes(like Employment							
	Guarantee Scheme etc.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	87381.00	1.10
1 02 2506 00	Land Reforms	18.00	13.00	2.71	22.37	186.08	28537.08	0.36
2515 00	Other Rural Development Programmes							
	(Incl.Community Development and Panchayats)	13.00	8650.00	132.59	1346.50	11101.89	310811.89	3.92
102 0000 00	TOTAL - II	31.00	8933.00	158.99	1393.87	11926.91	627169.91	7.90
		(0.75)	(2.70)	(1.76)	(4.34)	(2.73)	(7.90)	

Annexure 3.2.5 Contd.

ANNUAL PLAN - 2000-01 - REVISED OUTLAY - STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

Rs. Lakh)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	DAMAN & DIU	DELHI	LAKSHAD-WEEP	PONDI-CHERRY	TOTAL (UTs)	GRAND TOTAL (STATES & UTs) Outlay	% age to Total
1	2	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1 03 0000 00	**III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	88231.00 (1.11)	1.11
1 04 0000 00	**IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL**							
1 04 2701 00	Major and Medium Irrigation	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	1097608.00	13.83
2702 00	Minor Irrigation	5.00	110.00	0.00	624.62	967.62	173167.62	2.18
2705 00	Command Area Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	26852.00	0.34
2711 00	Flood Control(incl.anti-sea erosion,etc.)	22.00	2130.00	350.00	553.15	3055.15	57377.15	0.72
1 04 0000 00	TOTAL - IV	37.00	2240.00	350.00	1177.77	4087.77	1355004.77	17.08
		(0.90)	(0.68)	(3.88)	(3.67)	(0.93)	(17.08)	
	V. ENERGY							
1 05 2801 00	Power	1390.00	81255.00	226.57	2087.98	90977.55	1413487.55	17.81
2810 00	Non-conventional Sources of Energy	3.08	150.00	275.74	22.14	466.91	8429.91	0.11
1 05 0000 00	TOTAL - V	1393.08	81405.00	502.31	2110.12	91444.46	1421917.46	17.92
		(33.88)	(24.63)	(5.57)	(6.57)	(20.91)	(17.92)	
	VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS							
106 2851 00	Village & Small Industries	27.00	4119.00	155.10	1183.51	6561.61	69633.61	0.88
2852 00	Industries (other than V&SI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	2210.00	2210.00	110947.00	1.40
2853 02	Mining	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10414.00	0.13
1 06 0000 00	TOTAL - (VI)	27.00	4119.00	155.10	3393.51	8771.61	190994.61	2.41
		(0.66)	(1.25)	(1.72)	(10.56)	(2.01)	(2.41)	
	VII. TRANSPORT							
1 07 3051 00	Ports and light Houses	30.00	0.00	5044.85 1/	248.00	6422.85	7903.85	0.10
3052 00	Shipping	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12050.00	12050.00	0.15
3053 00	Civil Aviation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4000.00	7060.00	0.09
3054 00	Roads and Bridges	1282.00	27653.00	150.00	1839.50	36514.50	782463.50	9.86
3055 00	Road Transport	0.00	34609.00	2.64	53.00	35370.64	127431.64	1.61
3056 00	Inland Water Transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1407.00	0.02
3075 00	Other Transport Services	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	63539.00	0.80
1 07 0000 00	TOTAL - (VII)	1314.00	62262.00	5197.49	2140.50	94374.99	1001854.99	12.63
		(31.96)	(18.84)	(57.60)	(6.66)	(21.58)	(12.63)	

Annexure 3.2.5 Contd.

ANNUAL PLAN - 2000-01 - REVISED OUTLAY - STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

Rs. Lakh)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	DAMAN & DIU	DELHI	LAKSHAD-WEEP	PONDI-CHERRY	TOTAL (UTs)	GRAND TOTAL (STATES & UTs) Outlay	% age to Total
1	2	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1 08 0000 00	**VIII. COMMUNICATIONS**	0.00	0.00	13.53	0.00	48.53	484.53	0.01
				(0.15)		(0.01)	(0.01)	
	IX. SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT							
1 09 3425 00	Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	22.00	250.00	30.91	25.55	372.46	20519.46	0.26
3435 00	Ecology & Environment	0.00	440.00	26.54	49.45	615.99	14778.99	0.19
	TOTAL - (IX)	22.00	690.00	57.45	75.00	988.45	35298.45	0.44
		(0.54)	(0.21)	(0.64)	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.44)	
	X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES							
1 10 3451 00	Secretariat Economic Services	65.00	214.00	43.36	30.00	439.36	27623.36	0.35
3452 00	Tourism	17.00	280.00	53.74	493.50	1557.19	24679.19	0.31
3454 00	Surveys & Statistics	5.00	295.00	8.90	7.50	331.40	2619.40	0.03
3456 00	Civil Supplies	2.00	450.00	0.00	410.00	1149.00	8249.00	0.10
3475 00	Other General Economic Services :							
	i) Distt. Plg./Distt. Councils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80052.00	1.01
	ii) Weights & Measures	0.00	35.00	0.00	5.00	41.00	618.00	0.01
	iii) Others	0.00	0.00	5.48 2/	294.62 1/	340.10	48409.10	0.61
1 10 0000 00	TOTAL - (X)	89.00	1274.00	111.48	1240.62	3858.05	192250.05	2.42
		(2.16)	(0.39)	(1.24)	(3.86)	(0.88)	(2.42)	
	XI. SOCIAL SERVICES EDUCATION							
2 21 2202 00	General Education	234.40	23800.00	323.46	3419.80	32931.46	511280.46	6.44
2203 00	Technical Education	130.00	4615.00	0.00	998.67	6151.27	37478.27	0.47
2204 00	Sports & Youth Services	15.00	600.00	119.04	277.43	1105.47	21705.47	0.27
2205 00	Art & Culture	19.00	904.00	56.23	209.40	1492.38	15306.38	0.19
2 21 0000 00	Sub-Total (Education)	398.40	29919.00	498.73	4905.30	41680.58	585770.58	7.38
2 22 2210 00	Medical & Public Health	150.10	26642.00	214.75	3098.17	35939.82	306975.82	3.87
2 23 2215 00	Water Supply & Sanitation	176.50	44955.00	220.76	1675.01	49746.07	558893.07	7.04
2 23 2216 00	Housing (incl. police Housing)	42.75	2082.00	239.30	1081.44	5660.94	236398.94	2.98
2 23 2217 00	Urban Development (incl.state capital projects)	108.00	45246.00	134.92	1383.00	52829.92	292625.92	3.69

Annexure 3.2.5 Contd.

ANNUAL PLAN - 2000-01 - REVISED OUTLAY - STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

Rs. Lakh)

Code No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	DAMAN & DIU	DELHI	LAKSHAD-WEEP	PONDI-CHERRY	TOTAL (UTs)	GRAND TOTAL (STATES & UTs) Outlay	% age to Total
1	2	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
2 24 2220 00	Information & Publicity	10.00	210.00	15.38	57.32	376.70	6557.70	0.08
2 25 2225 00	Welfare of SCs,STs & OBCs	18.17	1766.00	0.00	902.31	2830.13	189871.13	2.39
2 26 2230 00	Labour & Employment							
	i) Labour & Labour Welfare	27.00	748.00	25.36	350.95	1305.61	24770.61	0.31
	ii) Special Employment Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4421.00	0.06
2 27 2235 00	Social Welfare	7.00	3469.00	25.19	1430.99 2/	5155.18	82306.18	1.04
2 27 2236 00	Nutrition	28.00	2517.00	28.48	646.00	3513.73	82862.73	1.04
2 28 2252 00	Other Social Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	3274.00	0.04
2 00 0000 00	TOTAL - (XI)	965.92	157554.00	1402.87	15530.49	199044.68	2374727.68	29.93
		(23.49)	(47.67)	(15.55)	(48.33)	(45.52)	(29.93)	
	XII. GENERAL SERVICES							
3 42 2056 00	Jails	0.00	1800.00	0.00	0.00	1900.00	4782.00	0.06
2058 00	Stationery & Printing	36.00	0.00	39.05	122.90	207.95	1711.95	0.02
2059 00	Public Works	45.00	4559.00	0.00	806.99	5974.99	48524.99	0.61
2070 00	Other Administrative Services :							
	i) Training	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	931.00	0.01
	ii) Others	3.00 1/	3883.00	68.81 3/	545.90	4867.71	118950.71	1.50
3 00 0000 00	TOTAL - (XII)	84.00	10282.00	107.86	1475.79	12990.65	175412.65	2.21
		(2.04)	(3.11)	(1.20)	(4.59)	(2.97)	(2.21)	
9 99 9999 99	**GRAND TOTAL**	4112.00	330500.00	9024.00	32132.00	437264.00	7934436.00	100.00
		(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	

FOOT NOTES FOR ANNEXURE 3.2.5 : ANNUAL PLAN – 2000-01 - REVISED APPROVED OUTLAYS –STATES/UTs

*** : Revision not sought by State Govt; Approved Outlay repeated**.

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. For APSRTC.
2. For Traffic Control;
3. For Legal Meteorology.
4. Includes Rs. 120 lakhs for Court Building; Rs. 74 lakhs for Mandel Bindings; Rs. 407 lakhs for Institute of Administration; Rs. 62 lakhs for AP Bhawan and Rs. 24 lakhs for Modernisation of Police force.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1. Includes Rs. 45 lakhs for Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana also.
2. Icludes Rs. 250 lakhs for Employment Assurance Scheme and Rs. 221 lakhs for Indira Awas Yojana.
3. Includes Rs. 100 lakhs for Rural Roads (PMGY).
4. Icludes Rs. 301 lakhs Horticulture also.
5. Includes Rs. 37 lakhs for Directorate of Transport and Rs. 7 lakhs for Roads safety programme.
6. For Small Savings.
7. Includes Rs. 67 lakhs for Industry (ITI) and Rs. 21 lakhs for Employment Exchange.
8. For NRY/ SJSRY.
9. Includes Rs. 74 lakhs for Infrastructure of Judiciary; Rs.281 lakhs for Police Admn.; Rs. 201 lakhs for Fire Service; Rs. 402 lakhs for Prison Administration; and Rs. 19 lakhs for Fiscal Administration.

BIHAR

1. Includes Rs. 2864 lakhs for Employment Assurance Scheme and Rs. 8291 lakhs for Indira Awas Yojana.
2. Includes Rs. 8778 lakhs for IAY-PMGY.
3. Includes Rs. 213 lakhs for Computerisation of Treasuries; Rs.2 lakhs for Com. of Commercial Taxes; Rs. 50 lakhs for Monitoring of Twenty Point Programme; Rs. 10 lakhs for District Reorganisation and Rs. 2250 lakhs for Minority Financing.

GOA

1. For Railways.
2. Includes Rs. 25 lakhs for Judicial Administration and Rs. 17 lakhs for Accounts.

GUJARAT

1. Includes Rs. 18 lakhs for Regional Rural Banks(FD) and Rs. 2700 for assistance to GSRDC also.

2. Includes Rs. 8325 for Mid Day meal Programme.
3. For Administrative Machinery.
4. For Border Area Development Programme.

HARYANA

1. Includes Rs. 370 lakhs for Horticulture.
2. Includes Rs. 2000 lakhs for Rural Roads.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. For Consumer Commission.

KARNATAKA

1. Includes Rs. 1283 lakhs for Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana and Rs. 379 lakhs for DRDA Administration also.
2. Includes Rs. 197 lakhs for Desert Dev. Progamme also.
3. For Pollution control.
4. Includes Rs. 100 lakhs for Infrastructure development; Rs. 2499 lakhs for Information Techology and Rs. 86 lakhs for Modernisation of Administration and Rs. 12000 lakhs for Trasnsfer of Cess to Infrastructure Initiative funds..
5. Includes Rs. 444 lakhs for Welfare & Development of Disabled.
6. Includes Rs. 542 lakhs for Saree Dhoti Scheme and Rs. 230 lakhs for Consumer Welfare.
7. Incldues Rs. 100 lakhs for Fire Protection and Rs. 368 lakhs for Administration of Justice.

KERALA

1. Includes Rs. 100 lakhs for Integrated and Sustainable Development of Attapaddy
2. Includes Rs. 1000 lakhs for Information Technology provision.
3. Included under "Scientific Research."
4. For Plan assistance to Local Bodies.

MAHARSHTRA

1. Includes Rs. 622 lakhs for Horticulture.
2. Includes Rs.1942 lakhs for computerization in Mantralaya.and Rs. 19 lakhs for prizes under TPP.
3. Includes Rs. 559 lakhs for Earthquake & Rehabilitation Prog; Rs. 10000 lakhs for Statutory Development Boards; Rs. 1340 lakhs for Tribal Sub plan; Rs. 2472 lakhs for General Plan Scheme; Rs. 500 lakhs for Naxalite Action Plan; Rs. 2805 lakhs for Marathwara Action Plan & Rs. 2380 lakhs for Konkan Development plan.

MANIPUR

1. Includes Rs. 365 lakhs for IAY and Rs. 70 lakhs for Employent Assurence Scheme.

2. Includes Rs. 4000 lakhs for Rural Roads (PMGY)& Rs. 600 lakhs for MLA Local Area Deve. Prog. Also.
3. Includes Rs.1100 lakhs for Sericulture also.
4. Includes Rs. 25 lakhs for Motor Vehicle and Rs. 30 lakhs for City Bus Terminal.
5. Includes Rs. 290 lakhs for Police Upgradation; Rs.38 lakhs for SAT; Rs. 5 lakhs for Legal aid & advice; Rs. 10 lakhs for Judicial Administration; Rs. 10 lakhs for Fiscal Administration and Rs. 168 lakh for GAD and Rs. 40 lakhs for Fire Service.

MEGHALAYA

1. Includes Rs. 383 lakhs for Indira Awas Yojana and Rs.193 lakhs for Employmenrt Assurence Scheme.
2. Includes Rs. 22 lakhs for Research and Training in Rural Development and Rs. 1708 lakhs for Special Rural works Programme also.
3. Includes Rs. 115 lakhs for Sericulture & Weaving.
4. For Voluntary Action fund.
5. Includes Rs. 146 lakhs for Fire Protection; Rs. 440 lakhs for Police Housing and Rs. 100 lakhs for Judiciary Building.

MIZORAM

1. Includes Rs. 630 lakhs for Horticulture.
2. Includes Rs. 393 lakhs for New Land Use Policy
3. Includes Rs. 2000 lakhs for Rural Roads (PMGSY) and Rs. 492 lakhs for Rural Housing (PMGY) also.
4. For M.V.Wing.
5. For Law & Judicial.

NAGALAND

1. Includes Rs. 171 lakhs for Horticulture.
2. Includes Rs. 233 lakhs for Wasteland Development Programme.
3. Includes Rs. 49 lakhs for SIRD; Rs. 617 lakhs for Rural Housing (BMS) and Rs. 700 lakhs fpr Rural Connectivity(BMS).
4. Includes Rs. 111 lakhs for Sericulture.
5. Includes Rs. 102 lakhs for Mechanical Engg and Rs. 27 lakhs for Vehicular pollution Control .
6. Includes Rs. 55 lakhs for Evaluation and Rs. 57 lakhs for Judiciary.
7. Includes Rs.20 lakhs for Fiscal Administration; Rs. 100 lakhs for Police Administration; Rs. 294 lakhs for Grant in aid to School children; Rs. 86 lakhs for Computer Trg. to School children and Rs. 20 lakhs for Fire Service.

ORISSA

1. Includes Rs. 62 lakhs for DRDA Administration.
2. Includes Rs. 3291 lakhs for Employment Assurance Scheme and Rs. 2100 lakhs for food for Works Programme.
3. Includes Rs. 1320 lakhs for strengthingof Block Organisation.

4. Includes Rs.625 lakhs for Information Technology.
5. Includes Rs. 118 lakhs for Share Capital to RRB's. Rs. 75 lakhs for LTAP and other Programmes; Rs. 3000 lakhs for Grants to WODC; and Rs. 110 lakhs for Fical Admn; and Rs. 25 lakhs for State Human Development Report.
6. Incldues Rs. 1015 lakhs for Police Welfare and Rs. 2000 lakhs for Grants for Cyclone Reconstruction on (OSDMA).

PUNJAB

1. For BADP.

RAJASTHAN

1. Includes Rs. 195 lakhs for Women Development.
2. Includes Rs. 474 lakhs for DRDA Administration;
3. Rs. 150 lakhs for Apna Goan Apna Kaam;Rs. 243 lakhs for Development of Dong Area; Rs. 1000 lakhs for Desert Development Programme and Rs. 8000 lakhs for MLA Local Area Development Scheme also.
4. For Rajasthan Agriculture Marketing Board.
5. Includes Rs. 2000 lakhs for Resource Development Fund; Rs. 200 lakhs for setting up of Rajasthan Foundation Fund and Rs.1 lakhs for setting up of Indian Institute of Information Technology.
6. Includes Rs. 2 lakhs for Administrative Reforms and Rs. 42 lakhs for HCM RIPA.

TRIPURA

1. Includes Rs. 1 for Employment Cell.& Rs. 720 lakhs for Employment Assurance Scheme
2. Includes Rs. 37 lakhs for Planning Development Cell and Rs. 50 lakhs for Village Communication.
3. For Evaluation
4. Includes Rs.38 lakhs for Judicial Administration and Rs. 7 lakhs for Legal aid & Advice also.

LAKSHADWEEP

1. Includes Provision for Shipping also.
2. For Legal Metrology.
3. Includes Rs. 38 lakhs for Fire Protection; Rs. 31 lakhs for Information Technology.

PONDICHERRY

1. Includes Rs. 513 lakhs for Handlooms.
2. For Computerisdation

Annexure 3.2.6

Budget Estimates of Central Ministries/Departments for the Annual Plan (2001-02)

(in Rs. crore)

S. No.	MINISTRIES/ DEPARTMENTS	Gross Budget Support	Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources					Total IEBR	Total Plan Outlay
			Internal Resour-ces (IR)	Bonds	ECBs/ suppliers Credits	Others	Total EBR		
I	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**	**3009.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**3009.00**
1	Department of Agri-culture and Cooperation	1970.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1970.00
2	Department of Agricultural Research & Education	684.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	684.00
3	D/Animal Husbandry and Dairying	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00
4	Department of Food Processing Industries.	55.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.00
II	**MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**	**256.00**	**361.81**	**64.00**	**0.00**	**676.22**	**740.22**	**1102.03**	**1358.03**
1	Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals	49.00	93.00	64.00	0.00	3.00	67.00	160.00	209.00
2	Department of Fertilizers	207.00	268.81	0.00	0.00	673.22	673.22	942.03	1149.03
III	**MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION**	**63.00**	**1532.97**	**0.00**	**10.00**	**35.34**	**45.34**	**1578.31**	**1641.31**
IV	**MINISTRY OF COAL**	**652.00**	**1702.04**	**100.00**	**181.20**	**1341.91**	**1623.11**	**3325.15**	**3977.15**
V	**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**	**715.45**	**11.55**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**11.55**	**727.00**
1	Department of Commerce	500.45	11.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.55	512.45
2	Department of Industrial Development & Ind.policy & promotion	215.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	215.00
VI	**MINISTRY OF COMMUNI-CATIONS**	**300.00**	**14893.58**	**5233.00**	**7.26**	**0.00**	**5240.26**	**20133.84**	**20433.84**
1	Department of Posts	135.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	135.00
2	Department of Tele-communications	165.00	14893.58	5233.00	7.26	0.00	5240.26	20133.84	20298.84
VII	**MINISTRY OF ENVIRON-MENT AND FORESTS**	**800.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**800.00**

Annexure 3.2.6 Contd.

Budget Estimates of Central Ministries/Departments for the Annual Plan (2001-02)

(in Rs. crore)

S. No.	MINISTRIES/ DEPARTMENTS	Gross Budget Support	Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources					Total IEBR	Total Plan Outlay
			Internal Resour-ces (IR)	Bonds	ECBs/ suppliers Credits	Others	Total EBR		
VIII	**MINISTRY OF EX-TERNAL AFFAIRS**	**420.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**420.00**
IX	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**	**5627.50**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**5627.50**
1	Dept. of Economic Affairs	625.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	625.00
2	Department of Expenditure	5001.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5001.50
3	Department of Revenue	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
X	**M/CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**	**58.29**	**71.75**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**71.75**	**130.04**
1	D/Public Distribution	49.79	71.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.75	121.54
2	D/Consumer Affairs	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.50
XI	**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**	**5780.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**5780.00**
1	Department of Health	1450.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1450.00
2	D/ ISM & H	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	120.00
3	Department of Family Welfare	4210.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4210.00
XII	**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**	**200.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**200.00**
XIII	**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**	**7570.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**7570.00**
1	D/Elementary Education and Literacy	4000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4000.00
2	D/Secondary Education and Higher Education	1920.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1920.00
3	Department of Women and Child Development	1650.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1650.00

Annexure 3.2.6 Contd.

Budget Estimates of Central Ministries/Departments for the Annual Plan (2001-02)

(in Rs. crore)

S. No.	MINISTRIES/ DEPARTMENTS	Gross Budget Support	Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources					Total IEBR	Total Plan Outlay
			Internal Resour-ces (IR)	Bonds	ECBs/ suppliers Credits	Others	Total EBR		
XIV	**M/HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES**	**186.00**	**345.06**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**26.11**	**26.11**	**371.17**	**557.17**
1	D/Heavy Industry	178.00	345.06	0.00	0.00	26.11	26.11	371.17	549.17
2	D/Public Enterprises	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00
XV	**MINISTRY OF INFOR-MATION AND BROAD-CASTING**	**340.00**	**471.40**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**471.40**	**811.40**
XVI	**MINISTRY OF INFOR-MATION TECHNOLOGY**	**425.00**	**31.53**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**78.53**	**78.53**	**110.06**	**535.06**
XVII	**MINISTRY OF LABOUR**	**145.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**145.00**
XVIII	**MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS**	**96.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**96.00**
XIX	**MINISTRY OF MINES**	**190.00**	**987.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**278.04**	**278.04**	**1265.04**	**1455.04**
XX	**M/NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES**	**583.00**	**183.41**	**100.00**	**173.30**	**0.00**	**273.30**	**456.71**	**1039.71**
XXI	**M/PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS**	**47.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**47.00**
XXII	**MINISTRY OF PETRO-LEUM AND NATURAL GAS**	**0.00**	**10967.87**	**0.00**	**998.00**	**5181.47**	**6179.47**	**17147.34**	**17147.34**
XXIII	**MINISTRY OF PLANNING**	**76.02**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**76.02**
XXIV	**MINISTRY OF POWER**	**2828.00**	**1212.79**	**3873.62**	**3051.12**	**100.00**	**7024.74**	**8237.53**	**11065.53**

Annexure 3.2.6 Contd.

Budget Estimates of Central Ministries/Departments for the Annual Plan (2001-02)

(in Rs. crore)

S. No.	MINISTRIES/ DEPARTMENTS	Gross Budget Support	Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources					Total IEBR	Total Plan Outlay
			Internal Resour-ces (IR)	Bonds	ECBs/ suppliers Credits	Others	Total EBR		
XXV	**M/RURAL DEVELOP-MENT**	**9765.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**9765.00**
1	D/Rural Development	6705.00	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	6705.00
2	D/Land Resources	900.00	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	900.00
3	D/Drinking Water Supply	2160.00	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	2160.00
XXVI	**M/SCIENCE & TECH-NOLOGY**	**945.00**	**2.45**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**2.45**	**947.45**
1	D/Science & Technology	410.00	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	410.00
2	Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research	360.00	2.45	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	2.45	362.45
3.	Department of Bio-Technology	175.00	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	175.00
XXVII	**MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES**	**800.00**	**31.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**105.00**	**105.00**	**136.00**	**936.00**
XXVIII	**MINISTRY OF STATIS-TICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**	**160.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**160.00**
XXIX	**MINISTRY OF STEEL**	**24.00**	**538.55**	**0.00**	**77.40**	**669.05**	**746.45**	**1285.00**	**1309.00**
XXX	**MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS**	**5127.49**	**0.00**	**3600.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**3600.00**	**3600.00**	**8727.49**
XXXI	**MINISTRY OF SHIPPING**	**408.25**	**1131.80**	**0.00**	**638.87**	**100.47**	**739.34**	**1871.14**	**2279.39**
XXXII	**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**	**650.00**	**10.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**5.00**	**5.00**	**15.00**	**665.00**
XXXIII	**MINISTRY OF TOURISM**	**375.00**	**14.50**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**15.00**	**15.00**	**29.50**	**404.50**
1	D/Tourism	150	14.50	**0.00**	**0.00**	15	15	29.50	179.50
2	D/Culture	225	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	225

Annexure 3.2.6 Contd.

Budget Estimates of Central Ministries/Departments for the Annual Plan (2001-02)

(in Rs. crore)

S. No.	MINISTRIES/ DEPARTMENTS	Gross Budget Support	Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources					Total IEBR	Total Plan Outlay
			Internal Resour-ces (IR)	Bonds	ECBs/ suppliers Credits	Others	Total EBR		
XXXIV	MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS	240.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	240.00
XXXV	M/URBAN EMPLOY-MENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION	1205.00	319.37	2317.00	0.00	192.50	2509.50	2828.87	4033.87
XXXVI	MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND EMPOWERMENT	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00
XXXVII	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE	1350.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1350.00
XXXVIII	MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS	255.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	255.00
XXXIX	DEPT. OF ATOMIC ENERGY	1892.00	106.50	69.00	0.00	0.00	69.00	175.50	2067.50
XXXX	DEPT. OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT	142.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	142.00
XXXXI	DEPT. OF SPACE	1710.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1710.00
XXXXII	MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS	3540.00	6500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6500.00	10040.00
	GRAND TOTAL	59456.00	41426.93	15356.62	5137.15	8804.64	29298.41	70725.34	130181.34

Annexure 3.2.7

Budget Estimates of Centre by Heads of Development for Annual Plan 2001-02

(in Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	Head of Development	Code No.	Centre
I.	**AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES**		**3380.25**
1.	Crop Husbandry	12401	1617.55
2.	Soil & Water Conservation	12402	15.00
3.	Animal Husbandry	12403	138.99
4.	Dairy Development	12404	32.95
5.	Fisheries	12405	119.86
6.	Forestry & Wildlife	12406	335.46
7.	Plantations	12407	136.50
8.	Food, Storage & Warehousing	12408	128.19
9.	Agricultural Research & Education	12415	684.00
10.	Agricultural Fin. Institutions	12416	29.00
11.	Cooperation	12425	132.75
12.	Other Agricultural Programmes	12435	10.00
II.	**RURAL DEVELOPMENT**		**4449.45**
1.	Special Programme for Rural Development	12501	1194.75
2.	Rural Employment	12505	2925.00
3.	Land Reforms	12506	66.00
4.	Other Rural Development Programmes	12515	263.70
III.	**SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES**		**0.00**
1.	Hill Areas	12551	0.00
2.	North Eastern Areas	12552	0.00
3.	Other Special Area Programmes	12575	0.00
	(a) Backward Areas		0.00
	(b) Tribal Sub-Plan		0.00
	(c) Border Areas		0.00
	(d) Others		0.00
IV	**IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL**		**476.76**
1.	Major & Medium Irrigation	12701	56.14
2.	Minor Irrigation	12702	84.58

Annexure 3.2.7 Contd.

Budget Estimates of Centre by Heads of Development for Annual Plan 2001-02

(in Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	Head of Development	Code No.	Centre
3.	Command Area Development	12705	187.19
4.	Flood Control and Drainage	12711	148.85
V.	**ENERGY**		**33787.63**
1.	Power	12801	12374.67
2.	Petroleum	12802	16935.69
3.	Coal & Lignite	12803	3438.31
4.	Non Conventional Sources of Energy	12810	1038.96
VI.	**INDUSTRY & MINERALS**		**7960.33**
1.	Village & Small Industries	12851	1213.97
2.	Iron & Steel Industries	12852	1315.75
3.	Non Ferrous Mining &Metallurgical Industries	12853	1442.22
4	Cement & Non-metallic Mineral Industries	12854	21.94
5.	Fertilizer Industries	12855	1149.03
6.	Petrochemical Industries	12856	334.50
7.	Chemical & Pharmaceutical Industries	12857	48.95
8.	Engineering Industries	12858	615.88
9.	Telecommunication & Electronic Industries	12859	539.73
10.	Consumer Industries	12860	454.57
11.	Atomic Energy Industries	12861	366.48
12.	Other Industries	12875	47.96
13.	Other Outlays on Industries &Minerals	12885	409.35
VII.	**TRANSPORT**		**22569.99**
1.	Railways	13002	10040.00
2.	Ports & Lighthouses	13051	1092.75
3.	Shipping	13052	976.86
4.	Civil Aviation	13053	1641.31
5.	Roads & Bridges	13054	8745.34
6.	Road Transport	13055	0.00
7.	Inland Water Transport	13056	52.23
8.	Other Transport Services	13075	21.50

Annexure 3.2.7 Contd.

Budget Estimates of Centre by Heads of Development for Annual Plan 2001-02

(in Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	Head of Development	Code No.	Centre
VIII.	**COMMUNICATION**		**20288.66**
1.	Postal Services	13201	135.00
2.	Telecommunication Services	13225	18174.00
3.	Other Communication Services	13275	1979.66
IX.	**SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT**		**3603.30**
1.	Atomic Energy Research	13401	459.00
2.	Space Research	13402	1710.00
3.	Oceanographic Research	13403	142.00
4.	Other Scientific Research	13425	892.20
5.	Ecology & Environment	13435	400.10
X.	**GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES**		**6401.40**
1.	Secretariat Economic Services	13451	215.84
2.	Tourism	13452	179.50
3.	Foreign Trade & Export Promotion	13453	312.11
4.	Census, Surveys & Statistics	13454	154.00
5.	Meteorology	13455	55.00
6.	Civil Supplies	13456	19.21
7.	General Financial & Trading Institutions	13465	0.00
8.	Technical & Economic Cooperation with other Countries	13605	420.00
9.	Other General Economic Services	13475	5045.74
XI.	**SOCIAL SERVICES**		**26887.37**
1.	General Education	22202	5343.18
2.	Technical Education	22203	565.00
3.	Sports & Youth Services	22204	231.55
4.	Art & Culture	22205	199.85
5.	Medical & Public Health	22210	1411.00

Annexure 3.2.7 Contd.

Budget Estimates of Centre by Heads of Development for Annual Plan 2001-02

(in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Code No.	Centre
6.	Family Welfare	22211	3860.10
7.	Water Supply & Sanitation	22215	2167.00
8.	Housing	22216	3810.60
9.	Urban Development	22217	1257.97
10.	Information and Publicity	22220	56.34
11.	Broadcasting	22221	699.37
12.	Welfare of SC,ST and Other Backward Classes	22225	1244.00
13.	Labour & Employment	22230	130.80
14.	Social Security & Welfare	22235	2966.97
15.	Nutrition	22236	4.00
16.	Secretariat Social Services	22251	7.92
17.	Other Social Services	22250	1.50
18.	North Eastern Areas	22552	2930.22
XII.	**GENERAL SERVICES**		**376.20**
1.	Administration of Justice	32014	87.40
2.	Currency, Coinage and Mints	32046	8.95
3.	Other Fiscal Services	32047	0.00
4.	Secretariat-General Services	32052	4.50
5.	Police	32055	178.50
6.	Jails	32056	7.00
7.	Supplies and Disposals	32057	0.00
8.	Stationery & Printing	32058	0.00
9.	Public Works	32059	37.35
10.	Other Administrative Services	32070	48.70
11	Miscellaneus General Services	32075	3.80
	GRAND TOTAL		**130181.34**

Note: The Budget Estimates for States/Uts are not yet available

CHAPTER 4

POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES

4.1 POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN RURAL INDIA – PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES

While there has been a decline in the rural poverty from 244 million (37% of the rural population) in the country in 1993-94 to 193 million (27% of the rural population) as per latest estimates of 1999-2000, eradication of poverty remains a challenging task for the Government. Given the enormity and complexity of the problem, a multi-pronged approach has been adopted. While high economic growth with a focus on sectors which are employment intensive facilitates removal of poverty in the long run, this strategy has been complemented with a focus on building of *capabilities* through provision of basic services like education, health, housing, etc. for improving the quality of life of the people. In addition, direct State intervention through targeted anti poverty programmes (self and wage employment schemes and social security schemes) also form a part of the strategy. While growth is the prime mover, anti-poverty programmes supplement the growth effort and protect the poor from destitution, sharp fluctuations in employment and incomes, and social insecurity. Further, with regard to governance, it has been recognized that ensuring greater participation of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is the most effective mechanism for poverty reduction. The specifically designed anti-poverty programmes for generation of both self employment and wage employment in rural areas have been redesigned and restructured in 1999-2000 in order to enhance their efficacy / impact on the poor and improve their sustainability. These schemes along with Social Security programmes, Area Development Programmes, Rural Housing, Land Reforms and Institutional Mechanisms of Delivery are briefly discussed below:

SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA (SGSY)

2. The Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched with effect from 1.4.1999, keeping in view the strengths and weaknesses of the earlier schemes of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and allied programmes along with Million Wells Scheme (MWS) which ceased to be in operation. The objective of restructuring was to make the programme more effective in providing sustainable incomes through micro enterprises while providing for flexibility of design to suit local needs. Funds under the SGSY are shared by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25. In the case of UTs, the scheme is fully funded by the Centre.

3. SGSY is conceived as a holistic programme of micro enterprises covering all aspects of self employment and establishing effective linkages between the components viz; organization of the rural poor into self help groups (SHGs) and their capacity building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure build up, technology, credit and marketing. Micro enterprises in the rural areas are sought to be established by building on the potential of the rural poor. The objective of the programme is to bring the existing poor families above the poverty line.

4. The list of BPL households, identified through BPL census, duly approved by the Gram Sabha forms the basis for assistance to families under SGSY. Under the programme, the focus is on vulnerable sections among the rural poor with SCs/STs accounting for 50%, women 40% and the disabled 3% of the beneficiaries. Group / individual beneficiaries (also called Swarozgaris) are assisted under the programme. While the identification of individual beneficiaries is made through a participatory approach, the programme lays emphasis on organization of poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their capacity building. The SHG may consist of 10 to 20 persons. In case of minor irrigation or the disabled, the minimum is 5 persons. Under the scheme, progressively, majority of the funding would be for SHGs. Group activities stand a better chance of success because it is easier to provide back up support and marketing linkages for group activities. Involvement of women members in each SHG is encouraged and at the block level it is stipulated that, at least half of the groups will be exclusively women's groups. For providing a revolving fund to the SHGs, the DRDAs could use ten per cent of the allocation under SGSY.

5. Emphasis on cluster approach is laid under SGSY for setting up micro enterprises in the rural areas. Four to five key activities are to be identified in each block based on the resource endowments, occupational skills of the people and availability of markets and these activities may be implemented preferably in clusters so that backward and forward linkages can be effectively established. The key activities are to be selected with the approval of the Panchayat Samiti at the block level and DRDAs/Zila Parishad at the district level. SGSY adopts a project approach with project reports being prepared for each key activity in association with banks and financial institutions.

6. The SGSY is a credit-cum-subsidy programme, with credit as the critical component and subsidy as a minor and enabling element. Accordingly, the SGSY envisages greater involvement of banks and promotion of multiple credit rather than a one time credit injection. Subsidy under SGSY is provided at 30% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.7500. In respect of SCs/STs, it is 50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 10000. For groups, the subsidy is 50% subject to a ceiling of Rs.1.25 lakh. There is no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects. Subsidy under SGSY is back ended to ensure proper utilization of funds by the target group.

7. Since SGSY lays emphasis on skill development through well designed training courses, the DRDAs are allowed to set apart ten per cent of the SGSY allocation on training to be maintained as SGSY Training Fund to be utilized to provide both orientation and training programmes to Swarozgaris. For this purpose, existing training facilities available through polytechnics, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Khadi and Village Industries Boards, State Institutes of Rural Development, Extension Training Certres, reputed voluntary organizations and departmental training institutes could be utilized. The programme also seeks to ensure upgradation of the technology in the identified activity clusters and for promoting marketing of the goods.

8. SGSY Special Projects - Fifteen per cent of the funds under SGSY are set apart at the national level for projects having a far reaching significance to be taken up in conjunction with other departments or semi government or international organizations. Since proper

infrastructure is essential for the success of micro enterprises, twenty per cent (twenty five per cent in the case of North Eastern States) of SGSY allocation for each district will be set apart under SGSY Infrastructure Fund for this purpose.

9. The SGSY is implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) through the Panchayat Samitis. However, the process of planning, implementation and monitoring involves coordination with banks and other financial institutions, the PRIs, the NGOs as well as technical institutions in the district. Hence the implementation of SGSY calls for integration of various agencies –DRDAs, banks, line departments, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and other semi-government organizations.

10. In 2000-01 as against a total allocation of Rs. 1332.50 crores an expenditure 1048.69 crores was incurred (up to December, 2000), and 9.39 lakh Swarozgaris (up to July, 2000) were assisted. A Central outlay of Rs.500.00 crore has been provided for the scheme in 2001-02.

JAWAHAR GRAM SAMRIDHI YOJANA (JGSY)

11. With the view to lay thrust on creation of rural infrastructure as per the felt needs of the village community the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) was restructured as the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) with effect from 1.4.1999. While the JRY resulted in creation of durable assets the overriding priority of the programme was the creation of wage employment, therefore, it was felt that in order to make the programme effective and meaningful focus needed to be laid on rural infrastructure in a planned manner. The programme is being implemented by the Gram Panchayats as they can effectively determine their infrastructure needs. For this purpose, the funds are directly released to the Gram Panchayats by the DRDAs/Zilla Parishads. The JGSY is implemented as a CSS with funding in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and the States. In the case of UTs, all funds are provided by the Centre.

12. JGSY has the primary objective of creation of demand driven community village infrastructure including durable assets at the village level and assets to enable the rural poor to increase the opportunities for sustained employment. The secondary objective is generation of supplementary employment for the unemployed poor in the rural areas. The wage employment under the programme is given to Below Poverty Lines (BPL) families. The wages under the programme are either the minimum wages notified by the States or higher wages as fixed by the States through the prescribed procedure.

13. All works that result in the creation of durable productive community assets can be taken up under the programme as per the felt need of the area/people by the village panchayat. These include creation of infrastructure for SCs/STs habitations, infrastructure support for SGSY, infrastructure required for supporting agricultural activities in the village, community infrastructure for education and health, roads and other social, economic and physical infrastructure. The wage material ratio of 60:40 can be suitably relaxed so as to enable the building up of demand driven rural infrastructure. Efforts to ensure that labour

intensive works are taken up with sustainable low cost technology are also made. While there is no sectoral earmarking of resources under JGSY, 22.5% of the annual allocation must be spent on individual beneficiary schemes for SCs/STs and 3% is to be utilized for creation of barrier free infrastructure for the disabled. Further the State Government is given Rs. 10 lakh or 1% of the annual allocation, whichever is less, for expenses incurred on training of officials / non-officials (Panchayat functionaries) involved in implementation of JGSY under the condition that atleast 50% of the expenses be incurred on non-officials (Panchayat functionaries).

14. At the village level, the entire work relating to coordination, review, supervision and monitoring of the programme is the responsibility of the Gram Panchayat. They have the sole authority for the preparation & implementation of the Annual Action Plan with the approval of the Gram Sabha. The completion of the incomplete works is to be given priority over new works and works which cannot be completed within two financial years are not to be included. The Gram Panchayats have the power to execute works/schemes upto Rs.50,000 with the approval of the Gram Sabha without seeking any technical / administrative approval. In addition, Gram Sabhas also undertake Social Audit. At the village level monitoring and vigilance committees are also set up to oversee and supervise the works/schemes undertaken. At the district level, the DRDAs/Zilla Parishads and at the intermediate level the Panchayat Samitis have the overall responsibility for guidance, coordination, supervision, periodical reporting and monitoring the implementation of the programme.

15. Village Panchayats may spend up to a maximum of 7.5% of the funds or Rs.7500/- whichever is less during a year on the administrative contingencies and for technical consultancy. The village panchayat is permitted to spend up to 15% of funds on maintenance of the assets created.

16. The primary objective of the JGSY has undergone a change from employment generation to rural infrastructure. As such, the States have taken time to adjust their monitoring mechanism as per the new monitoring parameters from employment generation to number of works undertaken/completed.

17. During 2000-01, 7.67 lakh works were completed. An expenditure of Rs.1929.23 crore was incurred during 2000-01 (up to December, 2000) as against a total allocation of Rs.2192.96 crore. A Central outlay of Rs.1650.00 crore has been earmarked for JGSY for the year 2001-02.

EMPLOYMENT ASSURANCE SCHEME (EAS)

18. On 2nd October, 1993 the EAS was launched in 1778 identified backward blocks of 257 districts situated in drought prone, desert, tribal and hill areas where the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) was in operation. Subsequently the programme was extended to more blocks and thereafter was universalized and implemented in all the 5448 rural blocks. The EAS was recast w.e.f. 1999-2000 as the single wage employment programme. While the basic parameters have been retained, the scheme has become allocative scheme instead of demand driven scheme and a fixed annual outlay is to be provided to the States/UTs.

In keeping with the spirit of democratic decentralization the Zilla Parishads have been designed as the ‘Implementing Authority’ for the scheme. The programme is implemented as a CSS on a cost sharing ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and States and is fully funded by the Centre in case of UTs.

19. The primary objective of the EAS is creation of additional wage employment opportunities during the period of acute shortage of wage employment through manual work for the rural poor living below the poverty line. The secondary objective is the creation of durable community, social and economic assets for sustained employment and development. EAS is open to all the needy rural persons who require wage employment. A maximum of two adults per family are provided wage employment. While providing employment, preference is given to SCs/STs and parents of child labour withdrawn from hazardous occupations who are below the poverty line.

20. The programme is implemented through the Zilla Parishads (DRDAs in those States where Zilla Parishads do not exist). The list of works is finalized by the Zilla Parishads in consultation with the Members of Parliament. Where Zilla Parishads are not in existence, a Committee consisting of MLAs, MPs and other public representatives is constituted for selection of works. Gram Sabhas are informed about the details of works taken up under the scheme. Seventy per cent of the funds allocated for each district are released to the Panchayat Samitis while thirty per cent is reserved at the district level to be utilized in the areas suffering from endemic labour exodus/areas of distress. Diversion of funds from one district to another and from one Panchayat to another is not permitted. Eighty per cent of the funds are released to the district as per normal procedure and the remaining twenty per cent are to be released as an incentive only if the States have put in place elected and empowered Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

21. Only labour intensive works of productive nature which create durable assets are taken up under the scheme with priority to the works of soil and moisture conservation, minor irrigation, rejuvenation of drinking water sources and augmentation of ground water, traditional water harvesting structures, works related to watershed schemes (not watershed development), formation of rural roads linking villages with other villages/block headquarters and roads linking the villages with agricultural fields, drainage works and forestry. Details of works under the Scheme are to be publicized and Gram Sabhas are to be informed to ensure transparency and accountability.

22. Zilla Parishads/Panchayat Samitis are permitted to spend up to 15% on maintenance of assets created under this scheme. Funds available from other sources like cooperatives, market committees or other institutions/departments could be dovetailed with EAS funds for similar purposes.

23. The wage material ratio of 60:40 is to be strictly implemented and for this purpose, the block would be the unit of consideration. Payment of wages is at the minimum wage rate fixed by the States and higher wages to the extent of 10 per cent of the total

wage component could be paid to the skilled persons. At the State, District and Panchayat Samiti level works under EAS are monitored by Vigilance & Monitoring Committees.

24. During 2000-01, a total allocation of Rs.2082.27 crore was made under EAS and an expenditure of Rs.1757.91 crore (up to December, 2000) was incurred. As against the target of 2594.47 lakh mandays, 2055.48 lakh mandays (up to July, 2000) were generated. A Central outlay of Rs.1600.00 crore has been provided for EAS including Food for Work Programme for 2001-02.

Food for Work Programme

25. The Food for Work Programme, aims at augmenting food security through wage employment in the drought affected rural areas in Eight States viz., Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttaranchal after due notification. The programme was launched w.e.f. February, 2001 for 5 months to be extended at the discretion of the Government of India. The scheme is in operation in rural areas that are notified by the State Governments as drought affected. The Programme may be extended to the other areas as may be affected by the Natural Calamities such as Flood, Cyclone or Earthquake by the Central Government.

26. The Centre makes available appropriate quantity of food grains free of cost to each of the drought affected States as an additionality under the programme. Wages by the State Government can be paid partly in kind (up to 5 kgs. of food grains per manday) and partly in cash. The State Government is free to calculate the cost of food grains paid in wages, at BPL rates or APL rates or any where between these two rates. The workers are paid the balance of wages in cash, such that they are assured of the notified Minimum wages.

27. Since the objective of the Food for Work Programme is to provide wage employment, preference is given to labour-intensive works that help in drought-proofing and can be completed within 90 days.

NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (NSAP)

28. On 15th August, 1995 the NSAP was launched as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the aim to provide social assistance benefit to poor households in the case of old age, death of primary breadwinner and maternity. The programme supplements the efforts of the State Governments with the objective of ensuring minimum national levels of well being and the Central assistance is an addition to the benefit that the States are already providing on Social Protection Schemes or may provide in future. The provision of Central assistance seeks to ensure that social protection to beneficiaries is uniformly available. This represents a significant step towards the fulfillment of the Directive Principles in Articles 41 & 42 of the Constitution.

29. With a view to ensure better linkage with nutrition and national population control programmes, the Maternity Benefit Component of the NSAP has been transferred to the

Department of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare w.e.f. 2001-02 and as a result the following 2 components now form part of NSAP.

(i) **National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS):-** Old age pension of Rs.75 per month, per beneficiary is provided to persons of 65 years and above who are destitutes in the sense of having little or no regular means of subsistence from their own sources of income or through support from family members or other sources. In order to determine destitution, the criteria, if any, currently in force in the States/UTs may also be followed.

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

30. The NSAP is implemented by the State / UT Governments with assistance from Panchayats and municipal functionaries. Each State / UT has a nodal department identified for implementing the scheme. In the districts, there are District Level Committees on NSAP.

31. The Gram Panchayats / Municipalities have an active role in the identification of beneficiaries under NSAP. The State Governments communicate targets for the components of NSAP to Panchayats / municipalities so that identification of beneficiaries can suitably be made by Gram Panchayats / Neighbourhood / Mohalla Committees in line with these targets. The speedy disbursal of benefit is done by resorting to cash payment subject to the condition that the payments are to be made in public meetings preferably of Gram Sabha meetings, in villages, and of neighbourhood / mohalla committees in urban areas. The Panchayats/Municipalities are responsible for disseminating information about NSAP and the procedures for obtaining benefits under it. In this task, the Panchayats and Municipalities are encouraged to seek the involvement/cooperation of voluntary agencies to the extent possible for identifying beneficiaries and persuading them to avail of the benefits intended for them.

32. The NSAP also provides opportunities for linking social assistance packages to anti-poverty programmes and schemes for provision of basic needs e.g. the old age pension can be linked to medical care and other benefits for the old and poor, family benefit beneficiaries can be assisted under SGSY etc.

33. As against R.E. of Rs.715.00 crore made under NSAP during 2000-01, an expenditure of Rs.700.55 crore is anticipated. A Central allocation of Rs.835.00 crore has been earmarked for the scheme in 2001-02.

ANNAPURNA

34. The Annapurna Scheme came into effect from 1.4.2000 as a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The programme aims at providing food security to meet the requirement of those senior citizens who though eligible have remained uncovered under the under the National Old Age Pension Scheme(NOAPS). Free foodgrains @ 10 kgs per month per beneficiary are provided under this Scheme. The eligibility criteria for claiming benefit under the Scheme are (a) The age of the applicant (male or female) should be 65 years or above; (b) The applicant must be a destitute in the sense of having little or no regular means of subsistence from his/her own sources of income or through financial support from family members or other sources; and (c) The applicant should not be in receipt of pension under NOAPS or State pension schemes.

35. The State Food & Civil Supplies Departments have been made the nodal Department for implementing the Scheme in view of their access to the existing infrastructure for distribution of foodgrains through the Targeted Public Distribution System(TPDS). The Food Corporation of India ensures availability of foodgrains as per the requirement of the States. At District level, the Collector / CEO is responsible for co-ordination to ensure adequate supply of foodgrains. The identification of beneficiaries is done by the Panchayats and Municipalities and they are also responsible for publicity of the scheme in their respective areas. The funds allocated to the States are released in one installment.

36. As against the B.E. of Rs.100.00 crores for the scheme in 2000-01, an expenditure of Rs.99.80 crores is anticipated. During 2001-02, a Central allocation of Rs.300.00 crores has been provided under the programme.

DRDA ADMINISTRATION

37. The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) has traditionally been the principal organ at the district level to oversee the implementation of different anti poverty programmes. Since its inception in 1980, the administrative costs of the DRDAs were met by way of setting apart a share of the allocation for each programme. However, there was no uniformity amongst the programmes with reference to administrative costs. Therefore, keeping in view the need for an effective agency at the district level to co-ordinate the anti poverty efforts, a new CSS ‘Strengthening of DRDA Administration’ was launched with effect from April 1, 1999 with funding on a 75:25 basis between the Centre and States.

38. Since the salary structure in different States is varied, the States can follow their own salary structure under the programme, but the ceiling of administrative cost per district applicable from 1999-2000 has been fixed as given below. However, the ceiling can be raised every year up to 5 per cent to meet cost increases due to inflation, etc.

Category A District	(less than 6 blocks)	Rs.46.00 lakhs
Category B District	(6-10 blocks)	Rs.57.00 lakhs
Category C District	(11-15 blocks)	Rs.65.00 lakhs
Category D District	(more than 15 blocks)	Rs.67.00 lakhs

39. The DRDA is visualized as a specialized and a professional agency capable of managing the anti poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) and to effectively relate these to the overall effort of poverty eradication in the district. While the DRDAs are not the implementing agencies, they are effective in enhancing the quality of implementation through overseeing the implementation of different programmes and ensuring that necessary linkages are provided. To this extent, the DRDA is a supporting and a facilitating organization and plays a very effective role as a catalyst in development process.

40. The role of the DRDA is in terms of planning for effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes; coordinating with other agencies – Governmental, non-Governmental, technical and financial for successful programme implementation, enabling the community and the rural poor to participate in the decision making process, overseeing the implementation to ensure adherence to guidelines, quality, equity and efficiency; reporting to the prescribed authorities on the implementation; and promoting transparency in decision making and implementation. The DRDAs coordinate with the line departments, the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), the banks and other financial institutions, the NGOs as well as technical institutions with a view to bring about convergence of approach among different agencies for poverty alleviation.

41. The DRDAs while maintaining their separate identity function under the Chairmanship of the Chairman of the Zilla Parishad. They are a facilitating and supporting organization to the Zilla Parishad, providing necessary executive and technical support in respect of poverty reduction efforts. Wherever the Zilla Parishads are not in existence or are not functional, the DRDAs function under the Collector / District Magistrate / Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be.

42. During 2000-01, a total allocation of Rs.322.26 crores was made under the programme and an expenditure of Rs.165.50 crores was incurred. For 2001-02, a Central outlay of Rs.220.00 crores has been earmarked for the programme.

RURAL HOUSING – INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA (IAY)

43. Housing is one of the components considered to be vital for human survival and, therefore, essential for socio-economic development. As part of the efforts to meet the housing needs of the rural poor, Government of India, is implementing Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) since 1985. Earlier, it was a sub scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), however, from April 1996, IAY is being implemented as an independent Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS).

44. In the Ninth Five Year Plan Government has identified housing as one of the priority areas under ‘Special Action Plan for Social Infrastructure’ which aims at ‘Housing for All’. Towards this end, the construction of 20 lakh additional housing units annually have been proposed, of which 13 lakh houses have to be constructed in rural areas in addition to the houses constructed under existing programmes.

45. To achieve this, Special Action Plan for Rural Housing was prepared under which a composite housing strategy was adopted. The multi pronged strategy includes modification in the existing housing scheme and certain new initiatives, which are listed below:

46. **Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)** – The IAY continues to be the most important Centrally Sponsored housing scheme for providing dwelling units free of cost to the rural poor living below the poverty line at the unit cost of Rs.20,000/- in plain areas and Rs.22,000/- in the hilly/difficult areas. It is funded on cost sharing ratio of 75:25 between Central Government and States.

47. The objective of IAY is to provide dwelling units free of cost to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and freed bonded labourers and non - SCs/STs living below poverty line in rural areas. From 1995-96, the IAY benefits have been extended to the widows or next of kin of defence personnel killed in action. Benefits have also been extended to ex-servicemen and retired members of para military forces as long as they fulfill the normal eligibility condition of IAY. 3 per cent of funds are reserved for benefit of disabled below the poverty line in rural areas. However, the benefit to non - SCs and STs shall not be more than 40% of IAY allocation.

48. As the IAY has a limited format i.e. construction of new houses, it has been decided to modify to implement it in two parts viz; (a) construction of new houses (at an average weighted cost of Rs.20,900) and (b) upgradation of kutcha and unserviceable houses (at a unit cost of Rs.10,000).

49. From 1999-2000, the criteria for allocation of funds to States/UTs under IAY has been changed from poverty ratio to 50 per cent poverty ratio and 50 per cent housing shortage in the State. Similarly, the criteria for allocation of funds to a district in a State has been changed to the SC/ST population and housing shortage, with equal weightage to each of them.

50. The Central allocation under the IAY for 2001-02 is Rs1527.00 crore.

51. **Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme:** The Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme for Rural Housing was launched with effect from 1.4.1999. The scheme targets rural families having annual income up to Rs.32,000/-. However, preference should be given to rural households belonging to Below Poverty Line category. While subsidy is restricted to Rs.10,000/-, the maximum loan amount that can be availed is Rs.40,000/- The subsidy portion is shared by the Centre and the State in 75:25 ratio. The loan portion is to be disbursed by the commercial banks, housing finance institutions etc. The scheme is being implemented

through State Housing Board, State Housing Corporation, Specified Scheduled Commercial Bank, Housing Finance Institution or the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) /Zilla Parishads (ZPs).

52. **Innovative Stream for Rural Housing and Habitat Development:** This scheme has been launched with effect from 1.4.1999, to encourage innovative, cost effective and environment friendly solutions in building/housing sectors in rural areas. The objective is to promote/propagate innovative housing technologies, designs and materials in the rural areas. It is being implemented on project basis. All recognized Government organisations/ institutions and reputed NGOs well experienced in the technology promotion and propagation of cost effective and environmental friendly housing technologies, designs and material may apply for funding to the Ministry of Rural Development.

53. **Rural Building Centres (RBCs):** The primary objectives of this scheme are (a) Technology transfer and information dissemination (b) Skill up-gradation through training and (c) Production of cost effective and environment friendly materials/components. For setting up of each Building Centre, a one-time grant of Rs.15 lakh is provided.

54. **Equity Support to Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO):** To meet the housing requirement of Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups in rural areas and to improve the outreach of housing finance in rural areas, the equity support by Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) to HUDCO has been increased from Rs.5.00 crore to Rs.355 crore during Ninth Five Year Plan period. It facilitates HUDCO to leverage eight times the amount provided by MORD as equity from the market for construction of additional houses in the rural areas. So far, an amount of Rs.305.00 crore has been released to HUDCO. Balance amount of Rs.50.00 crore is likely to be released during 2001-02.

55. **National Mission for Rural Housing and Habitat:** A National Mission for Rural Housing and Habitat has been set up by the MORD to facilitate the science and technology inputs, on a continuous basis, in the sector and to provide convergence of technology, habitat and energy related issues in order to provide affordable shelter for all in the rural areas, within a specified time frame and through community participation.

56. **Samagra Awaas Yojana (SAY):** The basic objective of SAY is to improve the quality of life of the people as well as over all habitat. The scheme attempts to breach the limited shelter concern of ‘four walls and a roof’ by providing convergence of housing, sanitation and drinking water schemes and ensure their effective implementation by suitable and sustainable induction of technology, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and innovative ideas. The scheme was launched in 1999-2000 on pilot basis in one Block each of 25 districts of 24 States and one UT selected from the 58 Pilot Districts, which have been identified for implementing a participatory approach under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). A special Central assistance of Rs.25 lakh

is being provided for each Block for undertaking overall habitat development and IEC work with 10% contribution coming from the people.

Pradhan Mantri's Gramodaya Yojana: Gramin Awaas (PMGY:GA)

57. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana: Gramin Awaas (PMGY:GA) has been launched only from 2000-01. The Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) is the nodal Ministry responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the rural housing (gramin awaas) component of the programme, whose guidelines have been circulated to all States / UTs. The scheme is based on Indira Awaas Yojana. States / UTs are required to send project proposals to the MORD for release of funds under PMGY:GA. Releases are being made by the Ministry of Finance on the recommendation of the MORD. An amount of Rs.286.84 crore was released by Ministry of Finance during 2000-01. An outlay of Rs.280.00 crore has been allocated Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for Rural Shelter component of PMGY during 2001-02.

Panchayati Raj

58. The Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have emerged as the third tier of governance in the country after the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992. Consequent upon the enactment of the Act, almost all the States / UTs barring Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir & NCT of Delhi have enacted appropriate legislation in conformity with the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act for setting up of strong, viable and responsible Panchayats at different levels in their respective States / UTs. The Arunachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Bill, 1997 was awaiting the exemption from the requirement of providing for reservation for Scheduled Castes in Panchayats. The Hon'ble President has since accorded his assent to this Bill on September 8, 2000. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have been requested by the Ministry of Home Affairs to convey the concurrence of the State Legislature for extending the provisions of Part-IX of the Constitution relating to Panchayati Raj in the State. The response of the State Government is awaited. In the meantime, elections have been held for Gram Panchayats in Jammu and Kashmir according to State Panchayati Raj Act. Panchayati Raj System has been under suspension in NCT of Delhi but the Government of Delhi is planning to revive it. In all the States Panchayats have been set up according to new provisions except in few States. In States like Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh second round of Panchayat elections have also been held.

59. Under the Act, PRIs are envisaged as instruments for establishment of a democratic decentralised development process through peoples' participation in decision-making in implementation and delivery of services central to the living conditions of the people. In order to achieve this objective, under Article 243 (G) States are required to devolve adequate powers and responsibilities on the PRIs to enable them to act as effective institution of local self-government. It also enjoins on them the responsibility for preparation of plans for economic development and social justice and its implementation in respect of 29 Subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. Pursuant to this, the States are required

to devolve administrative and financial powers alongwith functionaries in respect of 29 Subjects to the PRIs. The devolution of three Fs i.e. Functions, Functionaries and Funds are under various stages of operationalisation in different States. In fact, in States like Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, the process of devolution has been carried out effectively with transfer of three Fs to PRIs in respect of selected items.

60. Article 243 I of the Constitution provides for the constitution of State Finance Commissions (SFC) to review the financial position of Panchayats and to make recommendations regarding principles governing distribution of net taxes between State Governments and the Panchayats, assignment of taxes and grant-in-aid to Panchayats. All the States except few have set up their SFCs. The SFCs in majority of cases, have submitted their reports. The recommendations of the SFCs have been accepted in toto by some States, while in others, it has either been partially accepted or are under scrutiny. In few States like Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, the second SFC has also been constituted.

61. Article 243 (ZD) of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act facilitates the process of decentralized planning. It envisages that there shall be constituted in every State at the district level, a District Planning Committee (DPC) to consolidate the Plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the district and to prepare a draft development Plan for the district as a whole. Hence, State Governments are required to set up DPCs in each district to prepare composite Plans covering both urban and rural areas. The formation of DPCs must receive top priority by the State Governments, as it is only then that planning would genuinely begin from the grassroots.

62. The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act 1996 has come into force with effect from 24th December,1996. The Act extends Panchayats to the tribal areas of nine States viz; Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan. It strives to enable tribal society to assume control over their own destiny to preserve and conserve their traditional rights over natural resources.

63. Gram Sabha is now recognized as the most important institution in the system of participatory democracy and decentralization. This view found its expression in the declaration of the Year 1999-2000 as the “Year of Gram Sabha”. To ensure greater transparency and accountability, attention of State Governments has been drawn to the importance of Gram Sabhas in the proper implementation of development programmes through a system of social audit. Several States have taken steps to strengthen the Gram Sabhas and to ensure their timely meetings.

64. In the light of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) are also being restructured to work under the overall control and supervision of the Zilla Parishads.

65. In order to make PRIs a success, a time bound training programme for capacity building has been initiated for the elected panchayat representatives especially new entrants,

SCs / STs / Women and Government functionaries so as to make them familiar with the planning process and implementation of various programmes, technologies and other requisite information available. The Ministry of Rural Development extends limited financial support to the States / UTs for this purpose. The Ministry also provides funds to the research organisations and institutions to conduct action research and to study the impact of Panchayati Raj system in States.

Area Development Programmes: Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)

66. A Technical Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. C.H. Hanumantha Rao was constituted in 1994 by the Ministry of Rural Development, which recommended a common set of operational guidelines, objectives, strategies and expenditure norms for implementation of area development programmes viz; Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development on watershed basis. Common guidelines have also been adopted for other area development programmes such as National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA), development of catchment area of River Valley Projects and flood prone areas, being operated by the Ministry of Agriculture. The common guidelines for Watershed Development provide for a uniform strategy in the implementation of all area development programmes. The main features of this strategy are:

- Area development programmes to be implemented exclusively on watershed basis.
- Programmes activities to be confined to the identified watershed of about 500 hectares and are to be executed on a project basis spanning over a period of four to five years.
- Watershed project to cover a village, as far as possible.
- Elaborate institutional mechanism at various levels clearly defined for effective participation of the local people and the PRIs in all stages of project management.
- District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) / Zilla Parishad to be the nodal Government agency at the district level to act as a facilitator and provider of finances and technical assistance to the people's organisations executing the watershed projects.

67. Based on the recommendations of Hanumantha Rao Committee, comprehensive guidelines for watershed development commonly applicable to the DPAP, DDP and IWDP were issued in October, 1994 which came into effect from 1995-96.

Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP):

68. DPAP aims at to minimize the adverse effects of drought on production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources ultimately leading to the drought proofing of the affected areas. It also aims at promoting overall economic development and improving the socio-economic conditions of the resource poor and

disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas. During the Ninth Five Year Plan, the programme covers 961 blocks of 180 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, Uttranchal and West Bengal. Since 1995-96, 11738 watershed projects of 500 hectare each have been sanctioned for development on watershed basis till end of March, 2001.

69. In the first four years of the Ninth Plan, an area of 19.35 lakh hectare has been covered with Central releases of Rs. 448.29 crore to the programme States. During 2001-02, an outlay of Rs.210 crore has been provided to cover an area of 7.90 lakh hectare under DPAP.

Desert Development Programme (DDP):

70. DDP has been envisaged as an essentially land based activity and conceived as a long term measure for restoration of ecological balance by conserving, developing and harnessing land, water, livestock and human resources. The main objectives of this programme are: - (i) combating drought and desertification; (ii) encouraging restoration of ecological balance; (iii) mitigating the adverse effects of drought and adverse edapho-climatic conditions on crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources; (iv) promoting economic development of village community; and (v) improving socio economic conditions of the resource poor and disadvantaged sections of village community viz; assetless and women.

71. Presently, this programme covers 232 blocks of 40 districts in seven States viz; Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka and Rajasthan. Since 1995-96, 5353 projects costing about Rs.1338.25 crore have been sanctioned till end of March 2001.

72. In the first four years of the Ninth Plan, an area of 8.48 lakh hectare approximately has been covered with total Central release of Rs.369.79 crore. During 2001-02, an outlay of Rs.160 crores was provided to cover an area of 4.04 lakh ha. (approximately).

73. Under DPAP and DDP, funds are directly released to DRDAs/Zilla Parishads for implementation of the programme. From 1999-2000, the funding pattern under these programmes have been changed to 75:25 cost sharing basis between the Centre and the States for the projects sanctioned after 1.4.1999.

Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)*:*

74. IWDP was started in 1988-89 by Ministry of Environment & Forests with an objective of development of wasteland based on village / micro watershed plans. However, the scheme was transferred to the Department of Wastelands Development (now called Department of Land Resources) during 1992-93. The stakeholders prepare these plans after taking into consideration the capability of land, site conditions and local needs. Promoting

the overall economic development and improvement of economic condition of the resources poor and disadvantaged section of inhabitants. The projects under IWDP are being implemented in districts of the country.

75. IWDP is a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The cost norm is Rs 4000 per hectare. The basic objective of this scheme is to take up integrated wastelands development based on village/micro watershed plans. The stakeholders prepare these plans after taking into consideration land capability, site conditions and local needs. The scheme also helps in generation of employment in rural areas besides enhancing people's participation in the wastelands development programmes at all stages. This leads to equitable sharing of benefits and sustainable development.

76. The major activities taken up under the scheme are: - (i) soil and moisture conservation measures like terracing, bunding, trenching, vegetative barriers etc; (ii) planting and sowing of multi purpose trees, shrubs, grasses, legumes and pasture land development; (iii) encouraging natural regeneration; (iv) promotion of agro-forestry and horticulture; (v) wood substitution and fuel wood conservation measures; (vi) measures needed to disseminate technology; training, extension and creation of greater degree of awareness among the participants; and (vii) encouraging people's participation.

77. The programme is being implemented in 222 districts in 25 States of the country. Since 1995-96, 298 projects have been sanctioned for treatment of an area of 29.24 lakh hectares at a total cost of Rs.1134.00 crore till the end of March, 2001.

78. In the first four years of the Ninth Plan, an area of 6.51 lakh hectare has been covered with an expenditure of Rs.326.80 crore. During 2001-02, an outlay of Rs.430.00 crore provided to cover an area of 4.00 lakh hectare.

79. In pursuance to the Government decision to bring the unification of multiplicity of Wasteland Development Programmes of different Ministries / Departments, within a framework of 'Single National Initiative', the common guidelines for implementation of watershed projects/programmes by the Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Agriculture have been evolved and an effort is being made to bring them under one umbrella/ Ministry.

Land Reforms:

80. Land reforms have been viewed as an instrument to enable landless to have access to land and for attaining higher levels of agricultural production and income in the rural areas. Land is still a major source of employment and income in rural areas. Therefore, the issue of agrarian reforms continues to remain on national agenda. The major components of the Land Reforms Policy include among others, detection and distribution of ceiling surplus lands, tenancy reforms, consolidation of land holdings, providing access to poor on common lands and wastelands, preventing the alienation of tribal lands and providing land

rights to women. Further, for the successful implementation of land reforms, updating of land records by traditional methods as well as through computerisation is an essential pre-requisite.

81. Since land is a State subject, the responsibility of implementing land reforms rests with the State Governments. However, two Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz; 'Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records' (SRA & ULR) and 'Computerisation of Land Records' (CLR) are being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development.

82. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of '**Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records'** is designed to provide support to the ongoing programmes of tenancy reforms. The scheme places emphasis on modernization of cadastral survey procedures through protogrammetric check methods, further strengthening of training infrastructure facilities for revenue, survey and settlement staff, to enable them to handle modern survey equipments effectively, construction of Record Rooms and office cum Residence of Patwarais / Talathis in remote and tribal areas, purchase of survey equipments for offices of revenue administration particularly at grassroots level, etc. Since 1987-88 to 2000-01, funds to the tune of Rs.197.48 crore have been provided to the States/UTs as Central share under the Scheme, out of which Rs.141.10 crores have been utilised (i.e.72 per cent utilisation). During 2000-01, against the budget provision of Rs.25.00 crore, funds to the tune of Rs 24.50 crore have been spent. In the Annual Plan 2001-02, the Central outlay of Rs.31.00 crore has been provided for SRA & ULR.

83. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on **Computerisation of Land Records** was started in 1988-89 with 100% financial assistance as a pilot project in eight Districts / States viz; Rangareddy (Andhra Pradesh), Sonitpur (Assam), Singhbhum (Bihar), Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Morena (Madhya Pradesh), Wardha (Maharashtra), Mayurbhanj (Orissa) and Dungarpur (Rajasthan). It was started with the sole objective of ensuring issue of timely and accurate copies of record of right to the land owners by the Tehsildar. At present, the scheme is being implemented in 569 districts of the country leaving only those districts where there are no land records. During 1997-98, a decision for operationalisation of the scheme at the Tehsil / Taluk level was taken for facilitating delivery of computerized land records to users and public at large. Under this programme, funds are released to State Government for purchase of hardware, software and other peripherals and upto 31.3.2001, 2383 Tehsils / Taluks have been covered under the programme. Since inception of the scheme, the Ministry of Rural Development has released Rs.189.21 crores up to 31.3.2001. The utilisation of funds reported by the States/UTs is Rs 97.26 crores, (51% utilisation). During 2000-01, budget provision under the scheme was Rs 50.00 crore, out of which Rs 47.60 crore have been spent. The Central outlay of Rs 45.00 crore has been provided for CLR for Annual Plan 2001-02.

84. Since the feedback from the States regarding implementation of the scheme has not been forthcoming and progress of utilization of funds has also been very low, it was decided in 1998 to conduct comprehensive Evaluation Studies in eight districts / States viz; Andhra Pradesh (Rangareddy), Madhya Pradesh (Hoshangabad), Maharashtra (Amravati), Karnataka

(Mysore), Orissa (Mayurbhanj), Rajasthan (Jaipur), Uttar Pradesh (Aligarh) and West Bengal (Haora).

85. These studies have since been completed and their main findings are listed below:

- The monitoring mechanism needs to be strengthened as this is a crucial component for the success of the scheme.
- There is a need to develop more awareness about the implementation of the scheme.
- Training under the programme is inadequate, it should be conducted at differtent levels viz; District, Tehsil and Village.
- Computerisation of Land Records and setting up a Land Information System (LIS) is incomplete without a vectorised database of land holdings through Digitization Cadastral Survey Maps.
- There is a need of Networking of the scheme at different levels so that data move from District to State and then to Centre through NICNET Network of the NIC.

86. The process of alienation of tribal land has continued since independence because of an influx of non-tribals into tribal areas as a result of various developmental projects, exploitation of natural resources and industrial activities. It is an irony that on one side outsiders / non tribals infiltrate into the Schedule areas in the name of development while on the other hand local tribal population migrate to urban areas in search of employment/ job opportunities. This has given rise to severe discontent in the tribal areas. It is therefore necessary that the land issue which forms the crux of problem, must be effectively addressed All the concerned State Governments have accepted the policy to prohibit transfer of land from tribals to non tribals and restore the alienated lands to the tribals, and have enacted laws to this effect. However, some existing land legislations pertaining to alienation and restoration may probably require further improvement in as much as that the conditionalities attached to restoration were restrictive and in real sense, no restoration could take place.

87. Consolidation of fragmented agricultural land holdings forms an integral part of the Land Reform Policy and the Five Year Plans have accordingly been laying stress on its implementation. This operation is considered necessary for the planned development of the villages and achieving efficiency and economy in agriculture. In pursuance of this, many States had enacted legislations but not much progress could be made except in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab. In other States, work was continued for some years and lost momentum thereafter.

4.2 Urban Poverty Alleviation

1. Poverty reduction is an important goal of the urban policy. Economic growth is crucial but often not sufficient to create condition in which the poorest can improve their living conditions. They are in very high density settlements and strategies developed to enhance the quality of their lives must be designed to help improve their income activities that could mark their own identify. According to the official estimate for 1993-94, 32.36% of total urban population is living below poverty line. As per poverty estimate based on the 55th round of NSS (30 day recall period) 23.62% of the urban population are under BPL category. The benefit of the economic development must accrue more and more to the relatively less privileged class of society and there should be a progressive reduction of concentration of income, wealth and economic power. In India, the generally accepted definition of poverty emphasise minimum level of living rather than a reasonable level of living.

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

3. With a view to ensure development and empowerment, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme, viz., Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was launched in December 1997. The scheme applied to those towns where election to the Urban Local Bodies have been held and the elected local bodies are in position. The scheme contemplated upliftment of urban poor by convergence of employment components of the earlier urban poverty alleviation schemes. The scheme sought to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment. The two components under SJSRY comprise (a) the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP), (b) The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP). The three distinct sub-components under USEP consisted of (i) assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self employment ventures; (ii) assistance to groups of urban poor women for setting up gainful self employment ventures under the title 'the scheme for development of women and children in the urban areas (DWCUA)' and (iii) training of beneficiaries, potential beneficiaries and other persons associated with the urban employment programme for upgradation and acquisition of vocational and entrepreneurial skills. No physical targets are fixed and these are left to be decided by the State Governments in conformity with the guidelines on the scheme and result of beneficiary survey. This has been done to ensure adequate flexibility of operation of the scheme.

4. The UWEP sought to provide wage employment to beneficiaries living below the poverty line within the jurisdiction of ULBs by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The scheme also promotes setting up of

neighbourhood groups, community development societies, etc. Under DWCUA, even though the assistance provided may be too meagre to start any activity, the group strategy is adopted to motivate the urban women to join together and to break the social bonds which have denied them the income generating opportunities.

5. Past experience reveal that the financial institutions have shown inter-alia unwillingness to finance for urban poverty alleviation programmes as the risk of non-recovery is very high and also because of the fact that the assets created through such schemes do not contribute to the development potential or long term income generating proposition

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6. The number of beneficiaries under USEP up to 2000-01 were 2,92,229 including 7,608 women beneficiaries. As regards, UWEP, the number of beneficiaries covered were 159 lakhs. The number of beneficiaries under community structure stood at 34 lakhs. The actual expenditure for 2000-01 was Rs 86.02 crores as against the outlay/ RE of Rs. 168 crores/ Rs. 95.03 crores. For the Annual Plan 2001-2002, the outlay allocated is Rs. 168 crores.

7. The programme has not progressed upto the desired extent and pace. The unspent balance was Rs 546.62 crores as on August, 2000. In fact to some extent, the problem has been that of accounting records as there have been problems in getting utilization certificates from the Municipalities. Another reason for slow progress is that unlike rural poverty programmes, urban poverty programmes are relatively new ones. Under SJSRY, formation of community structures on which the programme rests takes time. Major problem is in the self employment component. Certain measures like strict monitoring of the programme by the nodal Department, insistence of utilization certificates before release of money to the states etc are being tried upon. The Working Group constituted to formulate Tenth Five Year Plan would look into the various aspects of Urban Poverty programme and suggest for modification of the ongoing programme for better implementation.

4.3 Public Distribution System

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

2. A well targeted and properly functioning Public Distribution System is an important constituent of the strategy for poverty eradication. Food and nutrition security are crucial in our fight against other dimensions of poverty like infant mortality, maternal mortality, low birth weights and all other forms of deprivation. PDS, as it stood earlier, was widely criticised for its failure to serve the population below the poverty line, its urban bias, negligible coverage in the states with the highest concentration of the rural poor and lack of transparent and accountable arrangements for delivery. Realising this, the Government has launched the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) by issuing special cards to families Below

Poverty Line (BPL) and selling foodgrains to them at specially subsidised prices. Twenty kilograms of foodgrains are issued to BPL families per month under TPDS. This is likely to benefit more than 6 crore poor families.

3. The quantum of food grains distributed to the poor under the targeted public distribution system has been enhanced from 10 kgs per month to 25 kgs per month which is expected to result in some offloading of the surplus stocks being held by the Food Corporation of India. With effect from 1-4-2000 the central issue price of foodgrains was fixed at 50% of the economic cost for BPL and 100% of the economic cost for APL families. However, consequent upon the recommendations of the Expenditure Reforms Commission, the central issue price for APL and BPL families were slightly reduced. The central issue price for BPL and APL families since the inception of TPDS is given in the table below. The APL issue price was further reduced on 12.7.2001.

TABLE – 4.3.1

Issue Price of Foodgrains under TPDS

(Rs./Qtl.)

With Effect From	**Wheat**		**Rice**	
	BPL	**APL**	**BPL**	**APL**
1.6.1997 (Fine/Superfine)	250	450	350	650/700
29.1.1999	-	650	-	905
1.4.1999	-	682	-	-
1.4.2000	450	900	590	900
1.7.2000	415	830	565	1130
12.7.2001		610		830

4. Despite hefty increase in the annual food subsidy from Rs.2450 crores in 1990-91 to Rs.9200 crores in 1999-00 and to 13,675 crores in 2001-02, all is not well with the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in India. There is 36% diversion of wheat, 31% diversion of rice and 23% diversion of sugar from the system at the national level according to a study conducted by the Tata Economic Consultancy Services. TPDS does not seem to be working in the poorest north and north-eastern states. The allocation of poorer states such as UP, Bihar and Assam was more than doubled, as a result of shifting to TPDS in 1997, yet due to poor off-take by the states and even poorer actual lifting by the BPL families, the scheme has not made any impact on the nutrition levels in these states.

5. There is lack of infrastructure and shortage of funds with government parastatals in most states except a few in the west and south. Some other problems associated with the scheme besides illegal diversion are:

- The poor do not have cash to buy 20 kg. at a time, and often they are not permitted to buy in installments.
- Low quality of food grains – A World Bank report (June 2000) states that half the stock of FCI is at least two years old, 30% between 2 to 4 years old, and some grain as old as 16 years.

- Weak monitoring, lack of transparency and inadequate accountability of officials implementing the scheme.
- Price charged exceeds the official price by 10 to 14%.

THE CAG REPORT:

6. The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 1999 made some significant observations on the operation of PDS in the country. Some of the observations made in the report are outlined below:

- Inefficient targeting has affected Targeted PDS, under which 10 kilogram food grains per month per family was to be provided to the households below the poverty line at about half the normal PDS price. Many state governments failed to translate this objective into action. Surveys for identification of the BPL families were not completed in 18 out of 31 states and union territories. Even in the states where identification was completed, ration cards were not provided to a significant number of BPL families.
- Further, in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat significantly large population was categorised as BPL, compared to the numbers estimated by the Expert Group of Planning Commission. This had the effect of diluting the prescribed entitlement of BPL population, since the allocations for BPL households by FCI were determined on the basis of the numbers estimated by the Expert Group.
- In a large number of cases, the BPL families did not get the prescribed quantity of 10 kg ration at the special subsidized rates and were charged higher rates. The state governments did not absorb the cost, over and above, that provided by the Union Government towards handling, transportation, etc. and passed on the higher cost to the consumers, thereby defeating the main objective of TPDS.
- The quantity of mere 10 kg per family at the special BPL price was not significant to provide food security at affordable price, since it fulfilled less than 20 per cent of the monthly requirement of about 53 kg of food grains for an average size family consisting of five members.
- The benefits of subsidised distribution to consumers were negligible. The monthly per household income transfer due to PDS intervention was insignificant at less than Rs.30, except in the North-Eastern states. Even after introduction of the TPDS, income transferred per household per month for BPL population was between Rs.22 to Rs.46 per month. In Punjab, it was less than Rupees seven.
- The lowest expenditure group with monthly expenditure level of less than Rs.1000 per month was having lowest ration card ownership at 76 per cent. The ration card ownership increased with increasing monthly expenditure and for the highest group of expenditure level above Rs.4000 per month, the ration card ownership increased to 89 per cent. This demonstrated inability of the government to provide access to PDS to the poorest people.

ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA

7. Antyodaya Anna Yojana has been launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on the 25th December, 2000. This scheme reflects the commitments of the Government of India to ensure food security for all, create a hunger free India in the next five years and

to reform and improve the Public Distribution System so as to serve the poorest of the poor in rural and urban areas. It contemplates identification of one crore poorest of the poor families and providing them with food grains @ 25 kg. per family per month at highly subsidized rates of Rs.2 a kg. for wheat and Rs.3 a kg. for rice.

8. The basis of this estimation of one crore household is the 50th Round of the NSSO survey held during 1993-94. In its report titled, “Reported Adequacy of Food Intake in India”, the NSSO observed that 5% of rural household and 2% of urban households reported that they did not have “two square meals a day” during all parts of the year. While according to NSSO, the respondents understood very clearly the implications of the question asked, the NSSO has been criticized on the ground that the answer does not make it clear how big or small the “meal” was meant to be.

9. The real problem lies in excess stock of food grains. The Government is faced with a total food stock of about 60 million tonnes. While the buffer norm may veer around 20 million tonnes, the normal off take under TPDS for BPL househlds has been expected to be 15 million tonnes at the enhanced allocation of 20 kgs. of food grains per month and those for APL households in the range of 5-10 million tonnes. Somehow, on account of lower market price the off take of both these groups under the Public Distribution System has not been as expected. Adding on the existing APL-BPL group of households, yet another category of “poorest of the poor household” and distribution of food grains at further reduced price, would at the most help increase off take of food grains by 3 million tones. This would not be addressing the problem of excess food stocks. The food subsidy which has already touched Rs.13,675 will only go up by another Rs.1000-1500 crores.

10. The surplus stock of food grains (over and above the buffer norms) could best be utilized for launching massive Food for Work Programme, creating in the process useful assets like school buildings, rural roads, ponds and tanks and also encouraging female literacy through inducing the girl child to go to school through allocating them additional amount of food grains. This is easily a better option to utilize food grains in place of exporting it at a subsidy which in all probability would be fed to the cattle abroad.

ANNAPURNA

11. The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for the year 1999-2000 had announced the launching of a new scheme “Annapurna” to provide food security to those indigent senior citizens who though eligible are not covered under the National Old Age Pension Scheme. The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, which was chosen as the nodal Ministry for implementing this programme, accordingly grounded the scheme on 1st April, 2000. The guidelines of the scheme was also issued in the same month. Under “Annapurna”, 10 kg. of food grains are to be provided free of cost per month to the targeted beneficiaries. The number of persons benefiting from the Scheme are for the present not to exceed 20% of the old age pensioners within the State. The Gram Panchayats would be required to identify the beneficiaries in Gram Sabha, prepare and display a list of such persons after giving wide publicity. The scheme provides that the total number of beneficiaries should not exceed 20% of the old age pensioners within a State. The total entitlement for National Old Pension Scheme in the country is worked out as approximately 68.81 lakh. This would imply that 13.76 lakh beneficiaries would be eligible for coverage under “Annapurna”.

12. The Ministry of Rural Development has been chosen as the nodal Ministry to implement the Programme. State Food & Civil Supplies Department will be responsible for implementation of the Scheme at the State level. They will decide the inter-district target allocation within the overall allocation for the State. Central funds will be released in one installment to the State Food & Civil Supplies Department. The State Food & Civil Supplies would then tie up with FCI to release food grains district-wise on payment of the economic cost of food grains directly to FCI State offices. The District Collector will be responsible for implementation of the Scheme at the District level. The Collector will coordinate and ensure collection of food grains from the nearest FCI godown and will arrange transportation of food grains from FCI godowns to Fair Price Shops and arrange distribution of the same through Fair Price Shops.

PDS PLAN SCHEMES:

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

1) Construction of Godowns
2) Purchase of Mobile Vans/Trucks
3) Training, Research and Monitoring

14. The godowns scheme is intended to assist the State Governments/UTs. for construction of small godowns of the capacity upto 2000 tonnes. The Mobile Vans scheme is intended to provide financial assistance to the State Government/UT administrations for purchase of mobile vans/trucks for distributing essential commodities in rural/hilly/remote and other disadvantaged areas where static/regular Fair Price Shops are not found viable/ feasible. The training scheme aims at strengthening and upgrading the skill of personnel engaged in PDS and also to improve the management of supplies. The efforts of the State Governments/UT administrations, Civil Supplies Corporations etc. are supplemented by providing financial assistance for organising training programmes on PDS. Evaluation studies, research studies on various aspects of PDS are also sponsored under the scheme. Plan outlay/expenditure under the schemes are as shown in Table 4.3.2.

Table 4.3.2

PDS Schemes – Plan Outlay/Expenditure (Rs. Crore)

Scheme	1999-00 (Actual)	2000-01 (Actual)	2001.02 (BE)
1. Construction of Godowns	22.29	8.00	11.50
2. Purchase of Vans/Trucks	1.06	0.24	0.,30
3. Training, Research & Monitoring	0.49	0.16	0.50

ANNEXURE-4.1.1

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1999-2000 (Actual Expenditure	2000-2001 (B.E.)	2000-01 (R.E.)	2000-01 Anticipated Expenditure	2001-02 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	I. Department of Rural Development					
1	Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)	1689.00	1650.00	1510.00	1384.88	1650.00
2	Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)*	2040.00	1300.00	1480.00	1419.51	1600.00
3	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	946.76	1000.00	620.00	544.94	500.00
4	DRDA Administration	110.00	220.00	170.00	165.97	220.00
5	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	1659.00	1710.00	1710.00	1664.17	1527.00
6	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	709.94	715.00	715.00	700.55	835.00
7	Grants to National Institute of Rural Development	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
8	Strengthening of State Training Centre	6.25	7.25	9.25	10.39	8.75
9	Strengethening of Ext. Training Centre	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Training Courses, Seminars & Workshops	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.41	1.25
11	Communication Cell (IEC)	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12	Assistance to CAPART	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	30.00
13	Promotion of Voluntary Schemes+	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	
14	Organisation of Beneficiaries (OB)+	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	
15	Roads in Special Problem Areas^	0.50	0.50	0.05	0.00	
16	Panchayat Development & Training	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	5.00
17	Monitoring Mechanism	2.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	10.00
18	Annapurna	0.00	100.00	100.00	99.80	300.00
	Sub Total I	**7216.70**	**6760.00**	**6369.55**	**6045.12**	**6705.00**
II.	**Department of Land Resources**					
1	Integrated Wastelands Development Programme	83.07	480.00	387.00	387.00	430.00
2	Drought Prone Areas Programmes	95.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	210.00
3	Desert Development Programme	85.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	160.00
4	Computerisation of Land Records	32.24	50.00	48.00	50.00	45.00
5	Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records	10.25	25.00	25.00	25.00	31.00
6	Technology Development, Extension & Training	8.69	12.00	10.80	10.80	15.00
7	Others	0.00	8.00	4.13	4.13	9.00
	Sub Total II	**314.25**	**900.00**	**799.93**	**801.93**	**900.00**
	GRAND TOTAL (I and II)	**7530.95**	**7660.00**	**7169.48**	**6847.05**	**7605.00**

* For 2001-02 includes outlay for Food for Work Programme

+ Merged under Assistance to CAPART w.e.f. 2001-02

^ Discontinued w.e.f. 2001-02

Source : Ministry of Rural Development

CHAPTER 5

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Human Development - An overview

In recent years the focus of development planning has shifted from mere material attainments in general, and growth of per capita income in particular, to planning for enhancement of human well being. This has been primarily on account of the experience that there is often an inadequate correspondence between attainment of economic prosperity and enrichment in individual's quality of life, as reflected in the social indicators on health, longevity, literacy, environmental sustainability etc. The latter are valued not only as outcomes that are socially desirable and hence the objectives of the process of development but they are also seen as valued inputs for putting the development process on a sustainable path. It has made human development and improvement in quality of life as the ultimate objective of development in general and planning in particular. Much of the credit for this broadening in the conceptualization of well being, and hence in development, has been due to the popularization of the human development approach by the UNDP, through its human development reports that are being brought out annually since 1990.

2. The general acceptance of this approach has reinforced the need to have a holistic perspective for formulating development plans and policy frameworks, especially for the social sectors in the developing countries. While it is true that human development has always been an important objective in each of our plans since independence, it is only now that the need to explicitly develop an inter-sectoral development framework with policies that strengthen the virtuous cycles of development, cutting across various sectors and yielding outcomes that are socially desirable has been recognized and is being, given shape. Thus, beginning with the Ninth Plan various thematically homogeneous issues under the social sector were brought together in a consolidated write up. This framework was adopted in the Annual Plans as well and the same format is being continued in this document. In this chapter we have brought together social sector issues including those related to education; health and family welfare; housing; urban development; water supply and civic amenities; social welfare; employment and labour welfare; art and culture; youth affairs and sports; and information and broadcasting.

3. A major focus in this year's Annual Plan in respect of human development initiative has been the revamping of the earlier basic minimum services programme. This programme has been given a new name, namely Prime Ministers Gramodaya Yojana to further the initiative on sustainable human development at the village level. In our development context, rural connectivity is being seen as a vital link in furthering multiple developmental objectives in the social sectors. Annual Plan 2000-01 has recognized this and has given a shape, to begin with, through the PMGY.

5.2 PRADHAN MANTRI'S GRAMODAYA YOJANA

It has been long recognized that access to minimum level of infrastructural facilities must be an integral part of the strategy for improving the quality of life of the people and for eradicating poverty. Over the last decade, considerable progress has been made in improving access to primary health care facilities, primary education, safe drinking water and shelter as reflected in an expansion of coverage and also improvements in the indicators of human development.

2. The primary responsibility for provision of funds for these sectors and for planning and implementation of specific programmes lies with the State/UT Governments. However, there has been a recognition that the States do not have adequate resources to provide the basic minimum services to their population. In specific areas, Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) were introduced to complement the efforts and resources of the States. In 1996, a conference of Chief Ministers was held to review the situation with regard to the availability of basic minimum services to the people. The conference identified seven basic services for priority attention, namely, primary health care, universalization of primary education, safe drinking water, public housing assistance to all shelterless poor families, nutrition, connectivity of all villages and habitations by roads, and streamlining of the public distribution system with a focus on the poor. The Conference recommended that coverage of entire population should be done in a time-bound manner. In response to the recommendations of the Chief Ministers conference and in recognition of the fact that States are facing financial constraints, the Government of India decided to provide some additional funds to supplement the resources of the States. A separate budget head was introduced in 1996-97 with provision for Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for BMS. States had flexibility in allocations of their ACA between the sectors as per their own needs and priorities.

3. The strategy under BMS was to mobilize resources and direct efforts to achieve 100 per cent coverage of the population with access to these basic minimum services in a time bound manner. The guidelines also ensured an adequate level of investment for the BMS sectors earmarked in the Annual Plan of a State. Any shortfall in the actual expenditure against earmarked outlays, attracted proportionate curtailment of Central assistance in the following year.

4. Since 1996-97 in each year ACA was provided for BMS in the Central Budget. While in 1996-97, the allocation was Rs.2244 crore, in 1997-98 it was Rs.3100 crore, which was further increased to Rs.3400 crore in 1998-99 and to Rs.3700 crore in 1999- 2000. The Statewise release of ACA for BMS are given in Annexure 5.2.1. While for 1999-2000 Rs.3700 crore were in the form of ACA, the States/UTs spent approximately Rs.12,000 crore from within their own Plans. Annexure 5.2.2 gives state-wise minimum outlays earmarked for BMS in the Annual Plan for 1999-2000. In addition, the BMS sectors are also served by several Centrally Sponsored Schemes and it is estimated that about Rs.8,000 crore are annually allocated for these areas.

5. While comprehensive monitoring formats for assessing both the financial and physical progress under BMS were made and circulated to the State Governments the information received was far from satisfactory. While the utilization against allocations was forthcoming the problem was with the reporting of the physical achievements. This could be attributable to the fact that there was no one place where the monitoring of the BMS took place. There was considerable overlap between provisions from the three sources and there was likelihood of substitution of funds from one head to the other. To illustrate in the case of shelter, there is a CSS called Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) where in free cost housing is given to families

living below poverty line. The Centre contributes 75 per cent and the States are required to provide 25 per cent. It is quite likely that the ACA for BMS was used for providing the State's matching share. In this case the ACA did not contribute to the creation of additional new houses. Therefore, the physical achievement cannot be correctly assessed and it would not correspond to the total financial provisions provided under three separate heads.

6. The discussion on each of the specific sectors is covered in the concerned chapters. However, it may be noted that given the enormous inter-state differences in levels of achievements, the Planning Commission devised a formula based on indicators reflecting infrastructural gaps in the BMS sectors for distribution of ACA among non-special category States. In respect of special category States, the allocations were based on the devolution of normal Central assistance and not on actual gaps in infrastructure. The ACA is in the form of 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grants for the non-special category States, while for special category States, it is in the form of 90 per cent grants and 10 per cent loan. In the first three years of the Ninth Plan, the ACA for BMS, added to the funds of States/UTs for these services, and were fully utilized.

7. In order to achieve the objective of sustainable human development at the village level, a new initiative in the form of Pradhan Mantri's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) was introduced in the Annual Plan 2000-01. This is intended to focus on the creation of social and economic infrastructure in five critical areas with the objective of improving the quality of life of our people living in rural areas. Schemes related to health, education, drinking water, housing and nutrition can be undertaken under this programme. ACA was provided to the States and UTs for this purpose. This replaced the ACA being provided for BMS, thus far.

8. PMGY was implemented in 2000-01 in all States and UTs for the components of primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water and nutrition. The concerned Administrative Departments at the Centre formulated guidelines in respect of the five areas identified under PMGY. The basis for distribution of ACA for PMGY among the States remains the same as under the ACA for BMS. Allocations of ACA to the States and UTs for PMGY in the Annual Plan 2000-01 and 2001-02 are given in Annexure 5.2.3 and Annexure 5.2.4 respectively.

9. The concerned Administrative Departments received proposals from the States and UTs in accordance with the guidelines formulated by these Departments for the PMGY. After these proposals were approved, the Ministry of Finance released funds to the States and UTs based on the recommendations of the Departments. It was decided that a minimum of 15 per cent of the total allocation of the States and UTs for PMGY during 2000-01 must be allocated for each of the five areas under PMGY. The States and UTs, however, had discretion to allocate the residual 25 per cent of their allocation to any of the five sectors under PMGY. The concerned Departments are required to periodically monitor the respective programmes under PMGY. The Planning Commission undertook the overall monitoring and coordination of the programme.

10. For the Annual Plan 2001-02, an amount of Rs.2800 crore has been provided as ACA for PMGY to all States and UTs. Planning Commission has allocated these ACA among States and UTs as per the criteria adopted for distribution of ACA for BMS adopted earlier. A copy of these allocations are in Annexure 5.2.4. Rural Electrification has been included as an additional component of PMGY from the current year. The States and UTs are required to allocate a minimum of 10% of their ACA to each of the PMGY sectors except nutrition, for which a minimum of 15% should be provided. The States and UTs, however, have discretion to allocate the residual 35 percent of their allocation to any of the six sectors under PMGY.

ANNEXURE 5.2.1

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

(Rs in Crore)

	States	ACA 1996-97	ACA 1997-98	ACA 1998-99	ACA 1999-2000
	1	2	3	4	5
A	**Non Spl. Category States**				
1	Andhra Pradesh	140.52	170.59	179.61	196.34
2	Bihar	225.67	364.07	383.32	419.04
3	Goa	1.55	1.55	3.63	3.63
4	Gujarat	52.58	72.58	76.42	113.54
5	Haryana	19.08	19.08	40.09	26.96
6	Karnataka	59.4	99.42	104.68	114.43
7	Kerala	69.64	78.69	102.85	110.57
8	Madhya Pradesh	144.09	210	236.1	265.34
9	Maharashtra	96.78	132.23	159.22	152.19
10	Orissa	79.26	147.45	164.25	190.31
11	Punjab	25.59	35.59	36.94	40.37
12	Rajasthan	87.63	132.98	140.01	153.05
13	Tamil Nadu	82.36	119.8	141.13	137.88
14	Utter Pradesh	317.33	456.84	500.99	575.81
15	W.Bengal	150	203.57	214.33	234.3
B	**Spl. Category States**				
1	Arunachal Pradesh	62.18	62.18	90.47	71.57
2	Assam	154.14	163.8	172.46	188.53
3	Himachal Pradesh	64.41	64.41	113.45	109.14
4	Jammu & Kasmir	156.52	156.52	164.8	180.15
5	Manipur	44.3	44.3	64.3	72.64
6	Meghalaya	37.03	37.03	38.99	63.62
7	Mizoram	36.87	36.87	49.96	51.43
8	Nagaland	37.53	37.53	49.51	67.19
9	Sikkim	25.65	25.65	47.25	49.76
10	Tripura	46.37	46.37	55.37	59.92
C	**Union Territories**				
1	NCT of Delhi	9	14.2	14.95	16.34
2	Pondicherry	3.9	6.13	7.45	7.06
3	A & N Island	8	13.19	17.17	15.19
4	Chandigarh	3.72	5.87	6.18	6.76
5	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.08	1.71	1.8	1.97
6	Lakshadweep	1.44	2.27	2.39	2.62
7	Daman & Diu	0.86	1.36	1.43	1.57
	Total	**2244.48**	**2963.83**	**3381.5**	**3699.22**

ANNEXURE 5.2.2

Statewise minimum outlays (Minimum Adequate Provision) earmarked in the State's Annual Plan 1999-2000.

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sr. No.	State	Actual Expend-ture 1995-96	Revised Estimates (RE) 1995-96	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) 1999-2000	From unalloca-ed ACA funds	Final allocation of ACA for BMS 1999-2000	15% of ACA (State Share)	Minimum Adequate Provision (MAP) 1999-2000 [(3or4)+7+8)]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	NON SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES							
1	A.P		19397.00	19634.00		19634.00	2945.10	41976.10
2	Bihar	20117.43		41904.00		41904.00	6285.60	68307.03
3	Goa		4055.50	178.00	185.00	363.00	54.45	4472.95
4	Gujarat	24250.71		8354.00	3000.00	11354.00	1703.10	37307.81
5	Haryana	6598.82		2196.00	500.00	2696.00	404.40	9699.22
6	Karnataka	55600.00		11443.00		11443.00	1716.45	68759.45
7	Kerala	6815.00		9057.00	2000.00	11057.00	1658.55	19530.00
8	M.P	28362.00		24170.00	2364.00	26534.00	3980.10	58876.10
9	Maharashtra	64957.00		15219.00		15219.00	2282.85	82458.85
10	Orissa	24945.90		16971.00	2060.00	19031.00	2854.65	46831.55
11	Punjab	4758.00		2945.00	1092.00	4037.00	605.55	9400.55
12	Rajasthan	54854.09		15305.00		15305.00	2295.75	72454.84
13	Tamil Nadu	18838.00		13788.00		13788.00	2068.20	34694.20
14	U.P	91719.00		52581.00	5000.00	57581.00	8637.15	157937.15
15	W.B	8907.95		23430.00		23430.00	3514.50	35852.45
	Sub Total	**410723.90**	**23452.50**	**257175.00**	**16201.00**	**273376.00**	**41006.40**	**748558.25**
	SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES							
1	Arunachal	6917.93		7157.00		7157.00		14074.93
2	Assm	26344.48	21564.00	18853.00		18853.00		40417.00
3	H.P		14814.31	7414.00	3500.00	10914.00		25728.00
4	J & K		17011.00	18015.00		18015.00		35026.00
5	Manipur	3952.54		5098.00	2166.00	7264.00		11216.54
6	Meghalaya	5721.69		4262.00	2100.00	6362.00		12083.69
7	Mizoram	4743.89		4243.00	900.00	5143.00		9886.89
8	Nagaland	2544.99		4319.00	2400.00	6719.00		9263.99
9	Sikkim		5046.40	2952.00	2024.00	4976.00		8417.40
10	Tripura		6303.85	5337.00	655.00	5992.00		12295.85
	Sub total	**50225.52**	**64739.56**	**77650.0**	**13745.00**	**91395.00**		**178410.29**
	UNION TERRITORIES							
1	NCT of Delhi	8797.00		1634.00		1634.00		10431.00
2	Pondicherry	2182.31		705.00		705.00		2887.31
3	A&N Islands	3492.00		1518.00		1518.00		5010.00
4	Chandigarh	1144.17		675.00		675.00		1819.17
5	D.N.Hawali	792.82		196.00		196.00		988.82
6	Lakshwadeep	384.54		261.00		261.00		645.54
7	Daman&Diu	444.81		156.00		156.00		600.81
	Sub Total	17237.65	0.00	5145.00	0.00	5145.00	0.00	22382.65
	Grand Total	**478187.07**	**88192.06**	**339970.00**	**29946.00**	**369916.00**	**41006.40**	**949351.19**

Annexure 5.2.3

ALLOCATION OF ADDITIONAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (ACA) FOR PRADHAN MANTRI GRAMODAYA YOJANA (PMGY) -2000-01

(Rs.in Lakh)

Sr.No.	Name of State/Uts	ACA 2000-01
	Non Special Category States	
1	Andhra Pradesh	14206.00
2	Bihar	28725.00
3	Goa	78.00
4	Gujarat	6479.00
5	Haryana	1678.00
6	Karnataka	7513.00
7	Kerala	6908.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	11377.00
9	Maharashtra	9913.00
10	Orissa	9855.00
11	Punjab	4040.00
12	Rajasthan	9640.00
13	Tamil Nadu	10479.00
14	Uttar Pradesh	34891.00
15	West Bengal	16782.00
	Sub total	**172564.00**
	Spl. Category	
1	Arunachal Pradesh	6817.00
2	Assam	17957.00
3	Himachal Pradesh	7061.00
4	Jammu & Kashmir	17158.00
5	Manipur	4856.00
6	Meghalaya	4059.00
7	Mizoram	4041.00
8	Nagaland	4113.00
9	Sikkim	2811.00
10	Tripura	5083.00
	Sub total	**73956.00**
	Union Territories	
1	NCT of Delhi	1105.00
2	Pondicherry	477.00
3	A & N Island	1027.00
4	Chandigarh	456.00
5	Dadra & Nagar	132.00
6	Lakshadweep	177.00
7	Daman & Diu	106.00
	Sub total	**3480.00**
	Grand Total	**250000.00**

Annexure 5.2.4

ALLOCATION OF ADDITIONAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (ACA) FOR PRADHAN MANTRI GRAMODAYA YOJANA (PMGY)- 2001-02

(Rs.in Lakh)

Sr.No.	Name of State/Uts	ACA 2001-02
	Non Special Category States	
1	Andhra Pradesh	15911.00
2	Bihar	24579.00
3	Chattisgarh	3517.00
4	Goa	87.00
5	Gujarat	7256.00
6	Haryana	1879.00
7	Jharkhand	7592.00
8	Karnataka	8415.00
9	Kerala	7737.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	9225.00
11	Maharashtra	11103.00
12	Orissa	11038.00
13	Punjab	4525.00
14	Rajasthan	10797.00
15	Tamil Nadu	11736.00
16	Uttar Pradesh	37671.00
17	Uttranchal	1407.00
18	West Bengal	18796.00
	Sub total	**193271.00**
	Spl. Category States	
1	Arunachal Pradesh	7635.00
2	Assam	20112.00
3	Himachal Pradesh	7908.00
4	Jammu & Kashmir	19217.00
5	Manipur	5439.00
6	Meghalaya	4546.00
7	Mizoram	4526.00
8	Nagaland	4607.00
9	Sikkim	3148.00
10	Tripura	5693.00
	Sub total	**82831.00**
	Union Territories	
1	NCT of Delhi	1238.00
2	Pondicherry	534.00
3	A & N Islands	1150.00
4	Chandigarh	511.00
5	D & N Havelli	148.00
6	Lakshadweep	198.00
7	Daman & Diu	119.00
	Sub total	3898.00
	Grant total	280000.00

5.3 EDUCATION

An important element of post Independence Educational Policy has been to provide free and compulsory education to all children at least upto the elementary stage. The Directive Principles of State Policy enunciated in our Constitution envisages that the State shall provide free and compulsory education for all children upto 14 years of age within a period of 10 years. The constitutional directive has been spelt out in the National Policy on Education 1986 and in greater detail in its Programme of Action of 1992. The 9th Plan treats education as a crucial investment in human development. In the last year of the 9th plan the schemes of education sector are being implemented with the aim of achieving total eradication of illiteracy and improving quality of education at all levels from primary schools to universities. Various steps had been taken by the two Departments of Education under MHRD and Planning Commission which has resulted in rationalization/convergence of Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes. A major initiative has been the launching of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to ensure that the schemes of elementary education are implemented in a holistic manner.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

2. The Ninth Five year Plan envisaged achievement of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) which means universal access, universal retention and universal achievement. Though considerable progress has been made towards achieving the targets, more rigorous and sustained efforts are required to achieve UEE by the end of Ninth Five Year Plan.

3. Consequent to several efforts, India has made enormous progress in terms of increase in the number of institutions, teachers and students in elementary education. The number of schools in the country increased four fold from 2,31,000 in 1950-51 to 9,30,000 in 1998-99 while enrolment in the primary cycle jumped by about six times from 1.92 crore to 11.0 crore. At the upper primary stage, the increase in enrolment during the period was 13 times, while enrolment of girls recorded a huge rise of 32 times. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at the primary stage has exceeded 100 per cent. Access to schools is no longer a major problem. At the primary stage, 94 per cent of the country's rural population has schooling facilities within one kilometer and at the upper primary stage, facilities are available to 84 per cent of the rural population within three kilometers.

4. The country has made impressive achievements in the elementary education sector. However, in the last year of the 9th Plan we are yet to achieve the goal of UEE. Out of 20 crore children in the age group of 6-14 years, 4.2 crore children do not attend school. There are problems relating to a high drop out rate, low levels of learning achievement and low participation of girls, tribal and other disadvantaged groups. There are still at least one lakh habitations in the country without schooling facility within one kilometer. Coupled with it are various systemic issues like inadequate school infrastructure, poorly functioning schools, high teacher absenteeism, large number of teacher vacancies, poor quality of education and inadequate funds.

5. It is to fill these gaps that the Govt. launched the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan a historic stride to achieve the goal of UEE in a time bound integrated partnership with the States with

the aim of providing useful and quality elementary education to all children in the age group 6-14 by 2010. The SSA will totally subsume all existing EE programmes within its overall framework with the district as a unit of programme implementation. The SSA will provide community owned quality elementary education in the mission mode. The programme aims to bridge the gender and social gaps. The Externally Aided Projects of DPEP, Shiksha Karmi, Lok Jumbish continued to be implemented in some States/UTs.

Review of the year 2000-01

6. As against the approved outlay of Rs. 3608.75 crores for Elementary Education Schemes the expenditure upto the end of March, 2001 was Rs. 3117.39 crores. There has been shortfall of expenditure under major schemes of District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), Teacher Education, Non-Formal Education and Assistance to Voluntary Agencies and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. The expenditure under MDM Programme, however, exceeded the approved outlay. The proposed new scheme National Programme for Women's Education is in the process of being launched. However, during the year the Mahila Samakhya Programme a hundred per cent Dutch assisted Central Scheme continued to educate and empower women in rural areas specially those belonging to socially and economically marginalized groups. The Ninth Plan outlay for the scheme was Rs. 35 crore out of which a sum of Rs. 23.47 crore has been spent upto the 31st March, 2001. An outlay of Rs. 11 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2001-02. In the year under review the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan will be operationalised in the entire country

Annual Plan 2001-02

7. In the Central Sector an outlay of Rs. 3800 crore has been approved by the Planning Commission for Elementary Education for the Annual Plan 2001-02 (Please see Annexure-I) This includes provision for externally aided projects. The preparatory work relating to formulation of District Elementary Education Plans (DEEP) is going on.

8. The Externally Aided District Primary Education Programme has been spread to 248 districts in 18 States. Expansion in 9 districts of Rajasthan and 8 districts of Orissa and 6 districts of Gujarat is in the pipeline. The programme has added 10,000 new formal schools (another 15000 are in the pipeline). The IED programme under DPEP takes care of education of handicapped children. Likewise 53 thousand alternative schooling centres have been set up covering about 18 lakh children under the Non-formal Education Scheme {now known as the Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative and Innovative Education (EGS & AIE).}

ADULT EDUCATION

9. The National Literacy Mission continues in the 9th Plan to implement the programmes of adult literacy. Out of the total 588 districts in the country 559 districts have been covered under the literacy campaigns : the Total Literacy Campaign is on in172 districts, the Post-Literacy Campaign is being implemented in 292 districts and the Continuing Education

Programme has begun in 95 districts. The goal of the Mission is to attain full literacy, i.e., a sustainable threshold level of 75% by 2005. The Census 2001 results have shown remarkable improvements in literacy specially in the context of female literacy.

Review of the year 2000-01

10. In the year 2000-01 an outlay of Rs. 120 crore was approved for the schemes of adult literacy. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 108.16 crore was incurred upto the end of the financial year. Although the total literacy campaigns took the form of a mass movement and spread very quickly throughout the country, in many cases number of campaigns stagnated due to the lack of political will, natural calamities, frequent transfer of collectors etc. Restoration of stagnating projects is a priority area during the 9th plan. This means assessing field realities, drawing up effective strategies and getting the programme back on the track. The National Literacy Mission has permitted and encouraged greater powers, flexibility and innovation to the State Literacy Missions and to Zila Saksharata Samities in designing/implementing literacy programmes to cater to specific/distinct needs of learners in a district. The TLC and PLC are now being treated as an integrated project which will enable smooth progression from one stage to another. The norms of financial assistance of adult literacy schemes have been enhanced in the year 2000. The funding ratio between the Centre and the State Govt. is 2:1 with the exception of tribal sub-plan where the ratio is the 4:1. During the year additional districts were brought under the literacy campaigns, Continuing Education centres (CE) and nodal continuing education centres were set up for providing life long learning and vocational skills to the neo literates. At present over 67,800 CEs and 8,500 NCECs have been sanctioned in 95 districts.

11. The NLM is encouraging participation of people's representatives at the panchayat level as also of industries and corporate houses. The Jan Shikshan Sansthans are offering 225 vocational training courses which cater to the needs of rural population by offering them relevant courses like hand pump repair, tractor repair etc. The 9th Five Year Plan had envisaged 50 new Jan Shikshan Sansthans (JSS). Of these 33 have already been sanctioned. In the last year 1,20,739 persons have been given vocational training. These JSSs are mostly set up under the aegis of non-governmental organizations.

Annual Plan 2001-02

12. During the year Rs. 200 crore has been approved for the schemes of adult education. More than 60% of this outlay is for the literacy campaigns, the Jan Shikshan Sansthans and the Continuing Education Programme.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Review of the year 2000-01

13. During the year 2000-01 Rs. 600 crore was approved for the schemes of Secondary Education against which an expenditure of Rs. 544.08 crores was incurred. More than 60% of this outlay was allocated for Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas.

14. In October 2000 the NCERT submitted to the Government the National Curriculum Framework formulated by it. This framework responds to many societal pedagogical

changes within the framework of the National Policy on Education. This framework has been circulated to all States/UTs for implementation of the recommendations. During the year the programmes on inclusive education, environment orientation, promotion of yoga and science were strengthened in the school system. The government decided to revive the Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) scheme for providing computer education in secondary and senior secondary schools. Out of a total of over 16 million children in the secondary school system only 2% of children with disabilities have joined schools. The Deptt. of Secondary Education has strengthened programmes for attitudinal changes, capacity building among teachers and training institutions to educate children in inclusive school settings. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samities continued their educational reforms. In the area of vocational education new curricula has been developed at the senior secondary level in vocational courses such ECG, X-ray and Audiometry Technician courses, confectionary and catering, food preservation, etc. A National Resource Centre for Value Education has been established to serve as the national treasure house of material on values. Material has been developed for teachers to inculcate values in children through stories and parables.

Annual Plan 2001-02

15. An outlay of Rs. 648.00 crore has been approved during the year 2001-02 for the schemes of Secondary Education. Of this almost 50%, i.e., to the tune of Rs. 349.50 crore is meant for Navodaya Vidyalayas. The Govt. has allocated Rs. 84.50 lakhs for the revised CLASS scheme which has become operational from 1.4.2000. The remaining outlay has been distributed among smaller schemes/institutions of secondary education.

HIGHER EDUCATION

16. We have one of the largest systems of higher education in the world with 234 universities/deemed universities and more than 11000 colleges spread across the country. Of these, 16 are Central universities.

Review of the year 2000-01

17. The Ninth Plan reiterates the objectives/policy directions of National Policy for Education of 1986 and its Programme of Action of 1992. Broadly the 9th Plan emphasizes on the following strategies which would improve the Higher Education system: Consolidation and Expansion of Institutions, Development of Autonomous Colleges and Departments, Redesigning of Courses, Training of Teachers, Strengthening of Research, Improvements in Efficiency, Review and monitoring etc.

18. To improve the quality of higher education various steps have been taken. New courses which have job potential have been introduced. Curriculum changes have been introduced in existing courses/vocational courses to make them more relevant. The UGC has established 50 Academic Staff Colleges for organizing orientation programmes for in-service/newly appointed lecturers. In addition, the UGC is paying greater attention to granting autonomy to colleges. So far 119 colleges have been conferred autonomous status by the UGC. The Commission is also paying attention to greater networking and increased research. Eight inter-university centres have been set up by the UGC.

19. During the year 2000-01 Rs. 501.85 crore was allocated for the university and higher education. Of this Rs. 435 crore was allocated for the UGC and Rs. 42 crore was sanctioned to IGNOU. Against Rs. 501.85 crore an expenditure of Rs. 497.55 crore was incurred upto 31st March, 2001.

Annual Plan 2001-02

20. In the current year Rs. 575.00 crore has been allocated for the University and Higher Education Programmes which is marginally higher than previous year's allocation.

21. During the year steps were taken to open more colleges to increase access of higher education. We have to increase enrolment in the higher education system. In addition, the enrolment of disadvantaged sections like the SC/ST and women has to increase. The coverage of open universities needs to be extended to the backward regions, remote inaccessible tribal areas of the North East and some of the Eastern States. Apart from IGNOU at present, there are 9 State Open Universities and 52 Correspondence Course Institutes/Directorates of Distance Education in conventional universities.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

22. The Technical Education system in the country covers courses and programmes in Engineering,Technology, Management, Architecture, Town Planning, Pharmacy and Applied Arts and Crafts.

Review of the year 2000-01

23. During the year under report, a large number of engineering colleges and other technical institutes were established across the country with the approval of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), mainly by mobilization of private initiatives. As in the past, the institutions of national importance/excellence like IITs, IIMs, RECs, IISc, Bangalore and other central institutes, namely, ISM, SPA, NIFFT, NITIE, IIITM, TTTIs, Boards of Apprenticeship Training NERIST, SLIET, etc. provided instructional training to make available high quality trained manpower in the field of Technical Education. The new IIT at Guwahati and new IIMs at Calicut and Indore, Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management (IIITM), Gwalior and IIIT Allahabad have accelerated their pace of activities so as to operationalise fully. Other schemes at the central level which include Programme for Apprenticeship Training (Scholarships and Stipends); Assistance to Universities for Technical Education; Community Polytechnics; World Bank Project for Improvement of Polytechnic Education; Polytechnic for Disabled Persons continued to be strengthened.

24. For strengthening Technician Education and improving the quality of polytechnic pass outs in the country, massive efforts were made using the assistance of the World Bank through a State Sector Project in two phases, covering 17 States and 2 UTs. To sustain the gains made under the project and also to include the states left out, the government has formulated another project so as to cover states of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Avenues for funding this are being explored.

25. The scheme of Community Polytechnics continued to contribute substantially by transferring techno-economic advances in technical education and appropriate technologies to the rural masses.

26. During the year under review, the on-going scheme for upgrading existing polytechnics so as to integrate the physically disabled in the mainstream of technical and vocational education in the country continued to be implemented. The Deptt. of Secondary and Higher Education has identified 50 existing polytechnics which have to be upgraded. Process of admitting students with disabilities has commenced in 12 polytechnics in the academic year 2000-01

27. A meeting was held in the Planning Commission to decide on the projects/areas which have to be taken up during the second phase of Technology Development Missions (TDMs). This meeting reviewed the projects of the first phase of TDMs. The various technologies developed under various missions of phase I have been transferred to the industry.

28. During the year 2000-01 Rs. 500 crore was allocated for the schemes of Technical Education against which an expenditure of Rs. 494 crore was incurred. The major share of the outlay is for the development of IITs and for the AICTE.

Annual Plan 2001-02

29. For the current year Rs. 575 crore has been allocated for Technical Education Sector. As in the previous year the major share of the outlay is for the IITs and AICTE. To meet the emerging need for quality manpower in Information Technology (IT) and related Areas, necessary initiatives have been taken. In this direction, based on the recommendations of a National Task Force, a National Programme of HRD in IT is envisaged. In line with the overall policy approach to upgrade technical institutes wherever possible to the level of IITs, University of Roorkee is being converted into an IIT.

PROMOTION OF LANGUAGES :

30. Language being the most important medium of communication and education, its development occupies an important place in the National Policy and its Programme of Action of 1992. Therefore, the promotion and development of Hindi and the other 17 languages listed in Schedule VIII of the constitution has received due attention.

Review of the year 2000-01

31. The Department of Education continued the implementation of the scheme of appointment and training of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi speaking States/UTs. The Central Hindi Directorate continued its work of preparing bilingual and multilingual dictionaries. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore played an effective role in the training of teachers in Modern Indian languages other than their mother tongue, language pedagogy and language technology.

32. The National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language and the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language continued to work for promotion of Urdu and Sindhi during the year.

33. The Deptt. of Secondary and Higher Education is reviewing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of financial assistance to States/UTs for appointment of modern Indian language teachers (other than Hindi). This scheme was launched in the 8th Plan. However, due to poor response from the States the scheme is being reviewed. The Central Plan scheme for Development of Sanskrit Education continued last year. Under the scheme 100% assistance is given to States/UTs for the activities of eminent Sanskrit scholars and for appointment of teachers teaching modern subjects in Sanskrit pathshalas.

34. During the year 2000-01 Rs. 75 crore was approved for Promotion of Languages against which an expenditure of Rs. 73 crore was incurred.

Annual Plan 2001-02

35. During the current year Rs. 100 crore has been allocated for the schemes of languages. A major share is for the Sanskrit Division and for the Institutions like Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan. This Sansthan is an autonomous organization under the Department of Secondary and Higher Education which is the apex body for development of Sanskrit learning. The Sansthan also gives aids to NGOs for propagating Sanskrit. Apart from this the two deemed universities, namely, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi and the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati also promote Sanskrit.

36. This year, the Indian Languages Promotion Council, an advisory Body under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, has been set up to provide guidance for the promotion and development of Indian languages, mentioned in the Schedule VIII of the Constitution.

SCHOLARSHIPS

37. The schemes of scholarships to students from non-Hindi speaking States for Post-Matric Studies in Hindi, National Scholarship Scheme for post matric studies for brilliant but poor students and the Scheme of Scholarship at the Secondary Stage for Talented Children from Rural Areas continue to be implemented through the State Govts/UT Administrations.

NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME

38. The scheme has been in operation since 1961-62. Under this Scheme, scholarships are awarded for post matric studies on merit cum means basis. The rates of scholarship vary fro. Rs. 60 per month to Rs. 120 per month for day scholars and Rs. 100 per month to Rs. 300 per month for hostellers, depending upon the course of study. The income ceiling of the parents for eligibility of scholarship is Rs. 25,000 per annum.

39. The Scheme of Scholarships at secondary stage for talented children from rural areas is being implemented through State Govts. The distribution of scholarship is made on the basis of community development blocks in each State/UT. The scholarship was awarded at the end of middle school stage and continues upto senior secondary level. The selection of the students is made by the State Govt. with the help of SCERTs. Rate of the scholarship varies from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 per month depending upon the course of study.

40. The scholarships/fellowships are also being offered by foreign countries under the Cultural Exchange Programme, etc. for higher studies in various subjects. During the year 1999-2000, 73 nominations of scholars were sent to the Governments of China, Japan, Germany, Mexico, Israel, Ireland, Belgium, Czech, U.K., Canada and New Zealand.

Review of the year 2000-01

41. As against an approved outlay of Rs. 2.40 crore an expenditure of only Rs. 0.65 crore was incurred.

Annual Plan 2001-02

42. Rs. 3 crore has been allocated for the above mentioned two national scholarship schemes.

BOOK PROMOTION AND COPYRIGHT

Review of the year 2000-01

43. The book promotion activities of the Department of Education are mostly carried out through the National Book Trust. The Trust organized number of book fairs and exhibitions to encourage and inculcate reading habit among the people.

44. The Govt. continued to take active steps for strengthening the enforcement of the Copyright law in the country. It also brought out an Amendment to the International Copyright Order to extend copyright protection to the works of nationals of those countries who have honed copyright treaties since the publication of the Order in 1999. The Copyright Office registered 3207 works during 1999-2000. An Indian delegation actively participated in the Diplomatic Conference on the Protection of Audio-visual Performances convened by the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) in Geneva in December, 2000.

45. The Department has constituted two new Committees one on promotion of reading habit and development of book publishing industry and another on setting up Educational libraries. During the year 2000-01 Rs. 8.81 crore was approved for the schemes of book promotion and copyright against which an expenditure of only Rs. 3.51 crore was incurred.

Annual Plan 2001-02

46. The National Agency for International Standard Book Numbering (ISBN) System continued to allot ISBNs to Indian publishers while simultaneously organizing and participating in book fairs and exhibitions with a view to popularizing ISBN.

47. For the Annual Plan 2001-02 Rs. 12 crore has been approved for the schemes of Book Promotion and Copyright of which a major share to the tune of Rs. 7.70 crore has been allocated as grant to the National Book Trust.

PLANNING, ADMINISTRATION AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Review of the year 2000-01

48. The National Institute of Education, Planning and Administration (NIEPA), the premier national training institute for educational planner continued to organize training programmes and provide consultancy and professional support to national, state and institutional level bodies, as well as to international organizations.

49. In pursuance of the Govt's Policy, the Deptt. of Education was able to step up expenditure in the North East Region to over 15% of its Plan budget against North East Region allocating 10% of the Plan Budget for the North East region.

50. The Planning and Monitoring Division of the Ministry continued to compile, analyse and publish data on educational statistics.

51. A separate International Cooperation Cell has been created in the Department of Secondary and Higher Education to facilitate coordination and monitoring of bilateral exchange programmes. The International Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO with its Secretariat in the Department of SE & HE has been contributing to the formulation and implementation of UNESCO's programmes.

52. As against an outlay of Rs. 15 crore only an expenditure of Rs. 6.44 crore was incurred during the year on the schemes of Planning and International Cooperation. The Bharat Shiksha Kosh for which Rs. 1 crore was allocated as Govt's contribution to the Corpus could not be operationalised.

Annual Plan 2001-02

53. Rs. 7 crore has been allocated for the schemes of Planning And International Cooperation during the current year of which Rs. 2 crore is for NIEPA. The Bharat Shiksha Kosh is to be operationalised from the current year. The Deptt. proposes to increase allocation for educational infrastructure for the North East Region in the current year.

Annexure-5.3.1

Outlay and Expenditure of the Scheme of Department of Education – Central Sector in the ninth Plan Period

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme/Programme	Ninth Plan (1997-02) Approved Outlay	1999-2000 Actual Expdr.	Approved Outlay 2000-01	Anti. Expdr. 2000-01	2001-02 Approved Outlay
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
A.I.	Elementary Education	16369.59	2851.97	3608.75	3117.39	3800.00
2	Adult Education	630.39	87.08	120.00	108.16	200.00
	Total (A)	**16999.98**	**2939.05**	**3728.75**	**3225.55**	**4000.00**
B1	Secondary Education	2603.49	484.83	600.00	554.08	648.00
2	University & Higher Education	2500.00	461.91	501.85	497.55	575.00
3	Language Dev.	324.45	60.48	75.00	73.00	100.00
4	Scholarships	25.32	1.04	2.40	0.65	3.00
5	Book Promotion	16.25	3.03	8.81	3.51	12.00
6	Planning and Administration	65.38	4.73	15.00	6.44	7.00
7	Technical Education	2373.51	473.13	500.00	494.00	575.00
	Total (B)	**7908.40**	**2489.15**	**1703.06**	**1629.23**	**1920.00**
	Grand Total (A+B)	**24908.38**	**4428.20**	**5431.81**	**4854.78**	**5920.00**

5.4 HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

5.4.1 Health

Improvement in the health status of the population has been one of the major thrust areas for the social development programmes of the country. This was to be achieved through improving the access to and utilization of Health, Family Welfare and Nutrition services with special focus on under served and under privileged segments of population. Over the last five decades, India has built up vast health infrastructure and manpower at primary, secondary and tertiary care in Government, voluntary and private sectors. The population has become aware of the benefits of health related technologies for prevention, early diagnosis, and effective treatment as well as rehabilitation for a wide variety of illnesses and accesses available services. Technological advancement and improvement in access to health care technologies, which were relatively inexpensive and easy to implement, had resulted in steep decline in mortality between 1950 and 1990. The extent of access and utilization of health care varied substantially between states, districts and different segments of society; this to a large extent, is responsible for substantial differences between states in health indices of the population.

2. During the 90s, the mortality rates plateaued; country entered an era of dual disease burden. On one side there are communicable diseases which have become more difficult to combat due to insecticide resistance among vectors, resistance to antibiotics in many bacteria and emergence of new diseases such as HIV for which there is no therapy; on the other side increasing longevity and the changes in life style have resulted in an increasing prevalence of non-communicable diseases. Under nutrition and micro nutrient deficiencies and associated health problems coexist with increasing prevalence of obesity and life style related non-communicable diseases. Unlike the earlier era, the technologies for diagnosis and therapy are becoming increasingly complex and are expensive, often unaffordable for the individual, institution or the country. As the country undergoes demographic and epidemiological transition, it is likely that larger investments in health will be needed even to maintain the current health status; the technology required for tackling resistant infections and non-communicable diseases will inevitably lead to escalating health care costs.

3. Current problems faced by the health care services include:

- Persistent gaps in manpower and infrastructure in govt. sector especially at the primary health care level, in remote rural, tribal and urban slum areas where health care needs are greatest,
- Sub-optimal functioning of the infrastructure; poor referral services,
- Plethora of hospitals in Govt., voluntary and private sector not having appropriate manpower, diagnostic and therapeutic services and drugs,
- Massive interstate/ inter district / urban-rural differences in performance as assessed by health and demographic indices; availability and utilisation of services are poorest in the most needy remote rural areas in states/districts.
- Sub optimal intersectoral coordination,
- Increasing dual disease burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases because of ongoing demographic, lifestyle and environmental transitions,
- Technological advances which widen the spectrum of possible interventions,
- Increasing awareness and expectations of the population regarding health care services,

- Escalating costs of health care, ever widening gaps between what is possible and what the individual or the country can afford.

4. Health system reforms in the Ninth Plan

Ninth Plan emphasised the need to :

- review the response of the public, voluntary and private sector health care providers as well as the population themselves to the changing health scenario
- reorganise health services so that they become efficient and effective
- introduce health system reforms to enable the population to obtain optimum care at affordable cost.

5. The suggested health system reforms broadly fall into two categories: **structural and functional. It was envisaged that the public sector will play the lead role in health system reforms**.

Structural reforms

6. Health system consists of:

- Primary, secondary and tertiary care institutions, manned by medical and paramedical personnel;
- Medical colleges and paraprofessional training institutions training the needed manpower and giving the required academic input;
- programme managers managing ongoing programmes at central, state and district level; and
- health management information system consisting of two way system of data collection, collation, analysis and response.

7. Policy makers and public health experts recognise composite health system as an essential prerequisite for effective delivery of healthcare functioning; the integrated health system with functional interlinkages has so far not been fully operationalised in the country. Another problem is the mindset; both healthcare providers and the population still feel more comfortable with and prefer the one to one relationship to the systems approach. The existing system suffers from inequitable distribution of institutions and manpower as well as poor functional status due to:

- mismatch between personnel and infrastructure
- need for orientation and skill up gradation of personnel to work as a team
- lack of appropriate functional referral system

The Ninth Plan envisaged reorganisation and restructuring of all the elements of health care so that they function as integral components of a multiprofessional health system.

8. The primary health care infrastructure provides the first level of contact between the population and health care providers. Realising the importance of the primary health care infrastructure in delivery of health services, states, centre and several agencies simultaneously started creating primary health care infrastructure and manpower. This has resulted in substantial amount of duplication of the infrastructure and manpower; inspite of this there are under served areas where the need for the health services is very great.

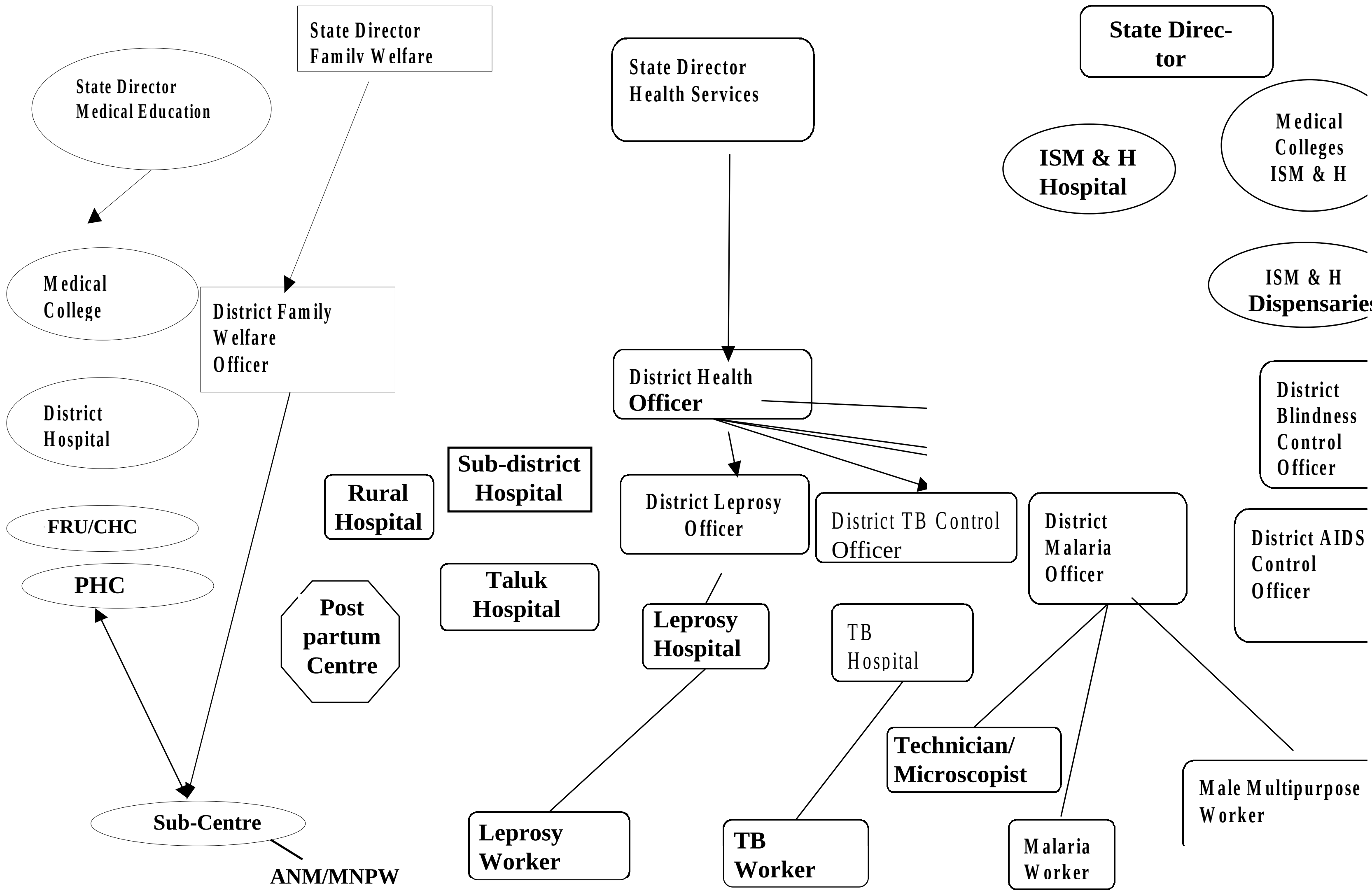
- The primary health care infrastructure created by the states in rural areas under modern system of medicine includes:
  - Subcentres 137271
  - Primary Health centres 22975
  - Community Health centres2935

  Subdivisional/Taluk hospitals
- The Dept of Family Welfare supports personnel in 5435 rural family welfare centres, and has created 871 urban health posts, 1083 urban family welfare centres, 550 district post partum centres and 1012 sub-district postpartum centres.
- Under the Dept of ISM&H there are 22,104 dispensaries, 2862 hospitals.
- Municipalities provide urban health services.
- CGHS provides health care for central Govt employees.
- Railways , defence and similar large Depts have their own hospitals and dispensaries for providing for the health care needs of their staff.
- PSUs and large industries have their own medical infrastructure.
- ESI provides hospital and dispensary based health care to employees
- All hospitals - primary, secondary or tertiary care also provide primary health care services to rural and urban population, thereby under utilising the infrastructure and expertise available.

9. Similar plethora of secondary and tertiary care institutions and medical college hospitals provide primary, secondary and tertiary care to all those who come to these institutions. There are no well organised referral linkages between the primary, secondary and tertiary care institutions in the same locality. The programme managers and medical colleges do not link with any of the three tiers and provide organic linkages between structure and function **(Organisational chart I**). Logistics of supply and HMIS are not operational in most states.

ORGANISATIONALCHART - I

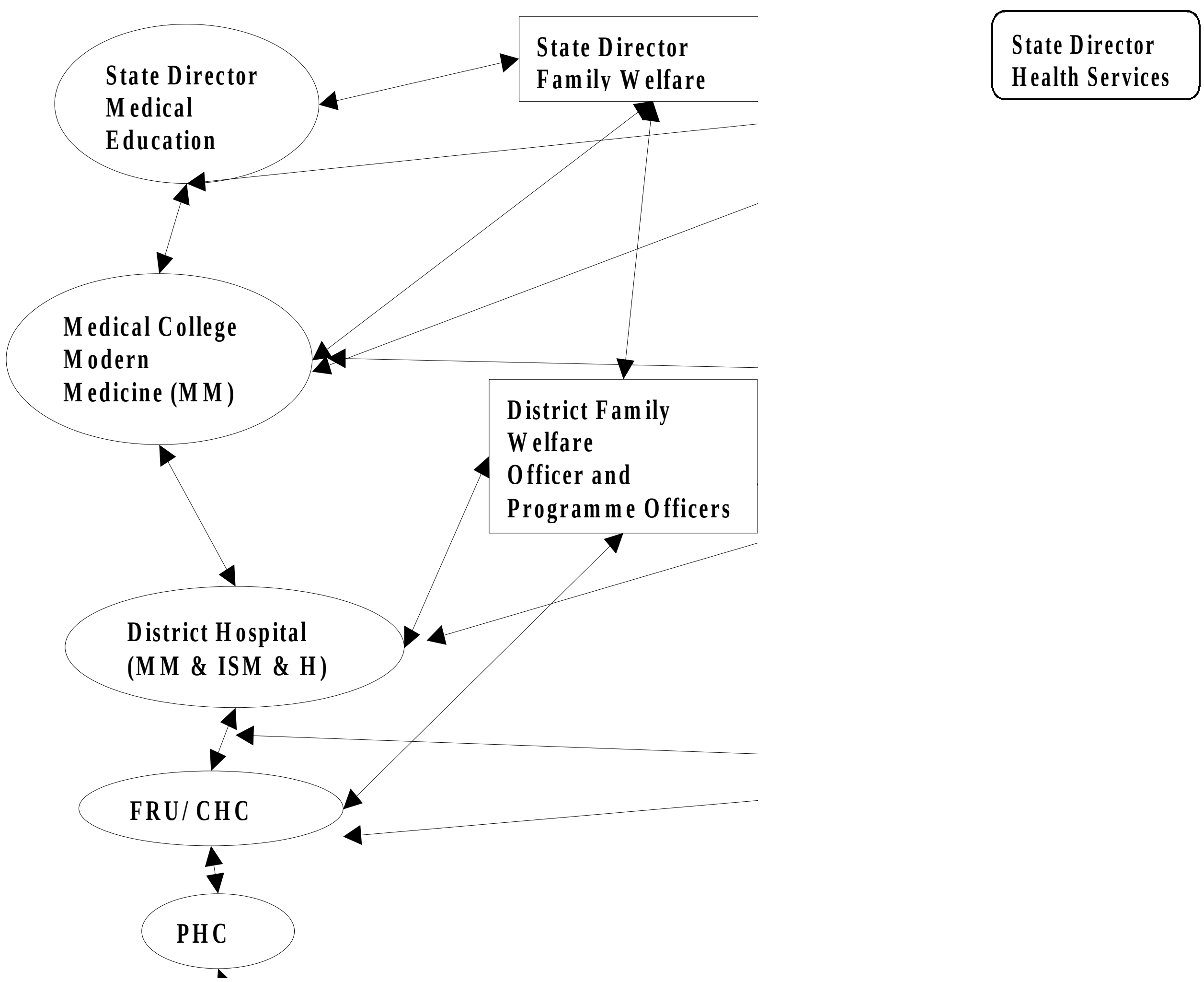
CURRENT STATUS OF HEALTH INFRASTUCTURE



10. In order to achieve substantial improvement in coverage and quality of health services the Ninth Plan proposed appropriate reorganisation and restructuring of the existing infrastructure making them responsible for health care of the population in a defined geographical area. Similarly substantial proportion of the manpower problems can be sorted out by appropriate reorientation, skill upgradation and redeployment of existing manpower. Suggested reorganisation and linkages is indicated in **organisational chart II.**

ORGANISATIONAL CHART-II

REORGANISATION AND LINKAGES PROPOSED IN THE NINTH PLAN



Functional reforms

11. The Ninth Plan envisaged that efforts will be made to improve efficiency by creating a health system with well defined hierarchy and functional referral linkages. The personnel in health system will work as a multi-professional team and perform duties according to their position, skills and level of care. The last link will be provided by the community based link worker who acts as a liaison between people and health care functionaries and ensure optimal utilization of available facilities. The PRI will participate in planning, assist in implementation and monitoring of programme. While many states are experimenting with village level workers and involvement of PRI, the establishment of effective health care system with referral linkage has not been operational even in public sector. There is at present no clearly defined referral system with appropriate "gate keepers" at various levels of institutions. Nor are the institutions in a defined geographical area linked to each other and function as a part of coordinated health care system. In spite of the fact that all the policy documents from the Bhore Committee Report onwards advocate a health care system with well defined hierarchy, it would appear that neither the health care providers nor the population perceive the need of such a system; the popular perception is still one to one relationship between an individual physician looking after the needs of individual patients. Ninth Plan had suggested three categories of functional reforms : efficiency related, resource related and governance related.

12. Efficiency Related:

- Reorganisation and restructuring of existing health care infrastructure including the infrastructure for delivering ISM&H services at primary, secondary and tertiary care levels , so that they have the responsibility of serving population residing in a well defined area and have appropriate referral linkages with each other.
- Human resource development to meet growing health care needs – adequate in number, with appropriate skills and attitudes.
- Skill upgradation of health care providers through CME and redeployment of the existing health manpower so that they can take care of the existing and emerging health problems at primary, secondary and tertiary care levels.
- Horizontal integration of current vertical programmes including supplies, monitoring, IEC, training and administrative arrangements; formation of a single health and family welfare society at state and district levels .
- Fully functional accurate reporting system which provides data on births, deaths, diseases and data pertaining to ongoing programme through service channels, within existing infrastructure; monitoring and evaluation of these reports and appropriate midcourse correction to be done at district level;
- Building up an effective system of disease surveillance and response at district, state and national level within and as a part of existing health services;
- Building up efficient and effective logistic system for supply of drug, vaccines and, consumables based on the need and utilisation.

13. Resources related:

- Continued commitment to provide essential primary health care, emergency life saving services, services under the National disease control programmes and the National Family Welfare programme totally free of cost to individuals based on their needs and not on their ability to pay

- Evolve, test and implement suitable strategies for levying user charges for health care services from people above poverty line while providing free service to people below poverty line; utilise the collected funds locally to improve quality of care.
- Evolve and implement a mechanism to ensure sustainability of ongoing govt. funded health and family welfare programme especially those with substantial external assistance.
- Working out cost of diagnosis and therapeutic procedures for major and minor ailment in different levels of care and setting cost of care norms.

14. Governance related

- Introduce a range of comprehensive regulations prescribing minimum requirements of qualified staff, conditions for carrying out specialized interventions and a set of established procedures for quality assurance.
- Evolving standard protocols for care for various illnesses at primary, secondary and tertiary care settings – public sector hospitals, medical colleges, professional associations to play a major role in this exercise.
- Quality assurance and redressal mechanism such as Consumer Protection Act and Citizens' Charter for hospitals are to be set up.
- Appropriate delegation of powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) so that the problems of absenteeism and poor performance can be sorted out locally and primary health care personnel function as an effective team.
- Involvement of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the planning and monitoring of ongoing programmes and making timely corrections for optimal utilisation of services.

15. During the last four years both the centre and the state Govts have taken several steps to implement these recommendations in the Ninth Plan. However, neither the State Govt. nor the Central Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have undertaken a comprehensive review of the reforms/steps initiated, the progress achieved and the lessons learnt. This was done by Planning Commission during the year 2000 and the progress and lessons learnt are reported. During the Ninth Plan period data from National Survey (NSSO 52nd Round NFHS I & II) was designed to provide information on how health services in private, voluntary and public sector were utilised by different segments of the population to meet their preventive and curative care needs and how the health care costs are met. There have been numerous publications regarding these findings; however, the implications of these for formulation of appropriate policies and evolution of strategies for meeting the felt needs for health care by optimal utilisation of available infrastruture, manpower and resources have not been reviewed. In view of the importance of these two aspects for formulation of Tenth Plan, the health chapter of this year addresses these issues. In order to adhere to the chapter length norms, the review of performance of centrally sponsored and central sector schemes have been omitted.

Implementation of the Health system reforms in the Ninth Plan period/State Sector:

16. Health is a state subject; faced with problems of suboptimal functional status and difficulties in providing adequate investments for improving health care facilities in the public

sector, almost all the state Govts. have introduced health system reforms. There are substantial differences in the content and extent of the reform. Several States have obtained external assistance to augment their own resources for initiation of health sector reforms in their State. Almost all the States have attempted introduction of user charges for diagnostics and therapeutic procedures from people above the poverty line and use the funds so generated to improve the quality of care in the institution where funds have been generated.

Some of the ongoing health system reforms to improve health care services include:

- Strengthening/appropriately relocating sub-centres/PHCs e.g. Tamil Nadu, Gujarat
- Merger, restructuring, relocating of hospitals/dispensaries in rural areas and integrating them with existing infrastructure –eg Himachal Pradesh
- Restructuring existing block level PHC, Taluk, Sub-divisional hospitals eg Himachal Pradesh.
- Utilizing funds from BMS, ACA for PMGY and EAP to fill critical gaps in manpower and facilities – all States.
- District level walk-in-interviews for appointment of doctors of required qualifications for filling the manpower gaps in PHC – e.g. Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat with limited success.
- Use of mobile health clinics – Orissa (for Tribal areas), Delhi (for urban slums).
- Handing over of PHCs to NGOs – Karnataka, Orissa. While Karnataka reported success, in Orissa as the NGOs did not have the resources and ability to run the institutions and handed them back to the Government after some time
- Training MBBS doctors in the speciality for 3-6 months (Obstetrics , Anaesthesia, Radiology) in a teaching institution and posting them to fill the gap in specialists in FRUs eg Tamil Nadu and West Bengal
- Improving logistics of supply of drugs and consumables.

17. One of the major initiatives in the Ninth Plan is the Secondary health system strengthening project funded by the World Bank in seven states (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh). The focus in this project is on strengthening FRUs/CHCs and district hospitals to improve availability of emergency care services to patients near their residence and reduce overcrowding at district and tertiary care hospitals. The States have reported progress in construction works, procurement of equipments, increased availability of ambulances, drugs; improvement in quality of services following skill upgradation training in clinical management, changes in attitudes and behaviour of health care providers; reduction in mismatches in health personnel/ infrastructure; improvement in hospital waste management, disease surveillance and response system. All the States have attempted introduction of user charges for diagnostic and therapeutic services from people above poverty line with varying degree of success.

18. Tamil Nadu had obtained assistance from DANIDA for strengthening of primary health care services and for streamlining the logistics of drug supply and distribution. Andhra Pradesh has obtained World Bank assistance for strengthening of primary health care services. The European Commission is providing assistance for health system reforms in various States as per the State implementation plans submitted by the States. DFID has provided assistance to Orissa for health system reforms in two districts including streamlining of drug distribution**.** The details of some of the reforms initiated by some major States are summarised in the following pages.

Andhra Pradesh

19. Andhra Pradesh has had a steep decline in birth rates in the nineties and is likely to be the third state to achieve replacement level. The state has obtained substantial EAP funds to strengthen primary and secondary health care infrastructure and has embarked on extensive health system reforms . Some of the major initiatives include:

20. **Strengthening of the Primary Health care infrastructure** under the Andhra Pradesh Economic Rehabilitation Project with an outlay of about Rs.300 crores. This project includes the provision of buildings, additional staff training and recurring expenditure.

21. **A system of community health care workers** located at each of 8500 tribal habitations has been set up to improve access to health care for tribal population. These community health workers are engaged by the VTDAs and will take care of the basic health requirements at the village level.

22. **Volunteers covering 20 families** in the urban areas of Hyderabad act as link between community and health care providers. This system is to be expanded to 73 other municipalities.

23. **Filling critical manpower gaps** in medical officers and certain para medical staff on contract basis for a period of one year through district based recruitment.

24. **Setting up of Advisory Committees** consisting of public representatives, voluntary groups, social workers, philanthropists to improve community participation, and monitor quality of services in Sub Centre, PHCs, CHCs, Civil Hospital and district hospitals. The functions of the Advisory Committee are :

- Review of performance under national health programmes
- Delivery of quality health care services for both inpatient and out patient
- Improving patients' satisfaction, monitoring the personnel working in the institutes
- Overseeing general maintenance and upkeep of the hospital
- Overseeing maintenance of equipments of the hospital
- Ensure optimal utilization of available infrastructure
- Overseeing preparation of Annual Action Plan
- Ensuring that funds released to hospitals are utilized properly
- Monitoring drug position and ensuring proper utilization

25. **A system of Hospital Advisory Committees** to provide for greater autonomy and accountability at hospital level has been formed. They have the power to raise revenue for the hospitals and also plan for health care delivery at the hospital level. Hospital Development Societies have been formed in all tertiary level hospitals in the State which are under the control of Director of Medical Education. The Society includes District Collector, Doctors, 3 representatives from Self Help Group/NGOs/Social Workers/Prominent Citizens (of which at least one shall be a women) 3 MLAs Mayor/Municipal Chairman and Superintendent of the hospital. The society is entitled to raise resources through:

- Donations in cash or kind from individuals and philanthropic organizations or Central Sector undertakings or Companies.

- Auction of parking facilities (Cycle/Scooter/ Car stands, etc)
- Fees for use of hospital for various purposes including for training and research facilities
- Charges towards provision of paying rooms, wards, surgery, diagnostic procedures, drugs, consumables and blood
- Auction of condemned material etc,
- The Government from time to time may permit any other source .

26. The hospital revenues so generated may be utilised for emergency repairs of equipments, minor maintenance work of the building, toilets maintenance, cleanliness of hospital wards / hospital compound and procurement of consumables.

27. **Strengthening and upgradation of 150 first referral units** under World Bank assisted Secondary Health systems project with an outlay of Rs.600 crores. This project also includes strengthening of civil infrastructure, equipment, additional staff and has a provision for meeting recurring expenditure.

28. **Centralised system of procurement of drugs for all government institutions** has been put in place. Quality Control measures have been introduced.

29. **Privatisation of non medical services** eg security, cleaning in all hospitals.

30. **Pilot project of Handing over one PHC each** in the tribal areas to NGOs in Vishakhapatnam and Adilabad districts. Subsequently, one PHC each in the remaining districts is to be handed over to reputed NGOs in the State.

31. **Private sector** is encouraged to set up medical and dental colleges and paraprofessional training institutions. A transparent system of selection for ensuring quality control has been introduced.

NCT of Delhi:

32. Delhi with a rapidly growing population of 1.4 crores has taken several steps to improve health status of under-served urban slum population through improved access to health care facilities. Specific efforts have been made to provide linked Primary, Secondary and Tertiary health care in under-served East Delhi areas through **healthy city initiative.**

33. Delhi Govt. has brought out a **directory of all public funded hospitals/dispensaries** in each of the Delhi constituencies as the first step of area specific rationalization In newer hospitals **privatisation of non medical services** e.g. security, cleaning etc. has been Initiative to improve **availability of essential drugs** at affordable cost and rational use of drugs has been taken up.

34. **Registration of all physicians in Delhi** under Delhi Medical Council has been completed. **Hospital infection control and waste management** is taken up as a major thrust area in all tertiary, secondary and primary care institutions. **Child friendly city action plan** for 1998-2002 has been formulated and is being implemented.

Kerala:

35. Kerala was the first State to achieve replacement level fertility; health indices, sex ratio, longevity of the State are comparable to many developed countries. The state is facing challenges of coping with the increasing disease burden due to non-communicable disease including cancers. Health sector reforms in the State focused on decentralized planning, strengthening disease surveillance and increasing the autonomy of institutions.

36. The State has initiated **decentralized planning** right from the inception of Ninth Plan. Kerala has **handed over all the health care institutions upto the district level along with the funds to the Panchayati Raj Institutions**. The progress made and the problems faced in this effort need be evaluated before replication in other States.

The state is implementing a **district hospital project with Additional Central Assistance from Planning Commission.** It is proposed to provide inpatient services in General ward, pay ward and pay rooms; the general ward will be free of cost, the pay ward will be subsidized and pay rooms charged at cost plus rates. The choice of place of treatment is left to the patient. A system of cross subsidy for inpatients has been proposed:

1. 20% of beds are free of cost
2. 20% of beds cost a fraction of the cost incurred in providing the services
3. 50% beds are available at cost price or little more of all services (include professional time, nursing, diagnostics, therapeutic management, consumables and equipments and building maintenance and depreciation etc).
4. 30% of beds available at double the cost or more for beds and all services and in addition have certain charged facilities such as specialists visit on request.

37. The above strategy is expected to meet the recurring cost as well as generate a small surplus (depending on relevant bed occupancy in the sub groups) for continuing modernisation, acquisition of newer diagnostic and therapeutic modalities, adding building and facilities for patients from time to time. Attempts are being made to work out the cost of care for common ailments so that the norms for cost of care are available. The project is being implemented in Zilla Panchayat Hospital, Idukki and Municipal Corporation Hospital, Cherthalla.

38. For effective vector control, the Kerala Government has initiated a **"monitoring and management of mosquitoes programme" in Kottayam, Alappuzha and Ernakulam** with community participation. The details are given under the National Malaria Eradication programme.

39. Kerala is implementing a **model of disease surveillance using data generated from Govt and private sector health care providers**. Health care providers both in the public and in the private sector were sensitized to report 14 readily identified diseases routinely every month through post cards. The data is computerized at district headquarters, analysed and reported. The project has been operationalised in three districts. The details are given under disease surveillance.

Madhya Pradesh

40. Madhya Pradesh with high fertility and mortality and limited access to health care in remote rural and tribal areas has embarked on health system reforms to achieve structural and functional improvement in govt. health care institutions.

41. **In Madhya Pradesh devolution of powers** both financial and administrative to the Panchayats have been completed ; eighteen subjects including health and education have been transferred to the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

42. **Rogi Kalyan Samitis in all districts and a Medical Facilities Development Board at State Level** have been established in the Ninth Plan period. They generate resources from non-budgetary sources by collecting donations and grants, contracting out services and through user charges in the hospitals; these funds are locally utilised for expansion and development of services.

43. In an effort to fully operationalise **decentralised area specific microplanning,** comprehensive information is collected on health and determinants of health at the village level through the Village Health Registers; these are to be aggregated at the district level to form the District Community Health Action Plan. Implementation is by an Advisory Group and is monitored by an Implementation Group. The Advisory Board will be the Zila Yojana Samiti. The progress in implementation of this concept is being monitored.

44. The state is implementing **Swasthya Jeevan Sewa Gaurantee Yojana**. Gram Swastya Samiti is the implementing agency. A core set of Services are guaranteed by the State Government within a specified time frame at the village level. The points for action in the District level Community Health Action Plan are the following:

- Providing a trained Jan Swasthya Rakshak in each village by June 2002.
- Providing a trained birth attendant in each village by June 2002.
- Provision of universal immunization.
- Three ante-natal check ups for pregnant women.
- Provision of safe drinking water supply and hygiene promotion.
- Provision of nutrition to infants and children under three, pregnant and lactating women.
- Sanitation in terms of solid waste management and waste water disposal in all villages.
- Family Planning Services to all eligible couples.
- Ensuring safe and clean delivery and promoting institutional deliveries.
- Planning for provision of essential drugs in all public health outlets.
- Planning for effective control of malaria.
- Planning for STD management and AIDS awareness.
- Placement of health personnel in a rational manner.
- Training of community leadership of Gram Swasthya Samitis/Panchayat leaders community health action.
- Training of health personnel on community health action.
- Training of all Anganwadi workers on the new model of community health to reposition them as community health activists.
- Supervise preparation of Block Level Health Plans.

- Develop a framework for collaboration with NGOs and private sector on community health.
- Develop a District Community Health Action Plan each year and allocate resources.
- Develop monitoring and evaluation indicators and furnish and disseminate an annual public report on Community Health.

Orissa:

45. Orissa has the highest mortality rate in the country; hunger and severe undernutrition are reported from some of the districts in Orissa even now. In order to rapidly improve health care services, the State has obtained substantial funds through externally assisted projects for strengthening primary, secondary care infrastructure and implementation of disease control programmes. Some of the major reforms initiated by the states are :

46. **Improvement in Drug Procurement and distribution** in all public health institutions through establishment of a centralized Drug Procurement and distribution system. **User Charges** were introduced to raise resources for all tertiary, and district level government hospitals in the State from people able to pay, and utilize the funds so generated for the improvement of the hospital and the benefit of the patients. The user charges were introduced for three categories of service, viz. diagnostics, special accommodation (pay wards) and transportation. The districts were divided into three categories on the basis of their economic prosperity and slightly varying rates were fixed for the different categories. Registered societies were set up for each hospital and the user charges collected are retained by the society for use in the hospital. People below the poverty line were exempted from payment. Tests and treatment relating to the national programmes are not charged (viz. Leprosy, TB, malaria, etc). The societies have been given the freedom to enhance the existing rates or introduce rates for new activities. They also have the authority to utilize the funds as they think fit, subject only to general guidelines (viz. no spending on construction, on major equipment or on hiring of personnel).

47. **A pilot project where the cleaning work** of the State's Capital Hospital Bhubaneswar was contracted out to Sulabh International at a negotiated price was initiated. It was agreed that the existing cleaning staff (i.e. the government employees) would be engaged in other work in the hospital. The State government's finance department required that while no retrenchment need take place, existing vacancies of cleaning staff should be abolished and any new vacancies occurring as a result of retirement or death should not be filled up. It was reported that there was remarkable improvement in cleanliness within 2 months.

48. **Petty maintenance of health buildings :**100 CHCs/Block PHCs were identified in the first year and each Medical Officer in charge was given Rs. 10000 to take up petty repairs and to maintain simple accounts. The initiative has been evaluated and has been found to be useful, but certain gaps in communication need to be addressed. Medical officers in all the districts are being trained on how this programme is to be implemented to ensure proper utilization of funds . The initiative is likely to be extended to the whole state shortly.

49. **Mandatory pre-PG rural service** was introduced to improve the presence of doctors in remote and difficult areas and provide better rural orientation to young doctors. Under this scheme, 11 districts which have consistently had a large number of vacancies were selected,

and health institutions in them identified. The entrance examination for the medical post graduate courses is held one year ahead of the date of admission. Those who qualify, are advised about the medical college and the discipline they will get, and thereafter assigned to one of the institutions in the 11districts. Those who are not already in government employment are given contract appointments and assigned to these districts. The doctors are to work in these institutions for one whole year, and only after obtaining a certificate regarding completion of the period, are allowed admission into the PG course. The initiative has been reported to be successful in ensuring the presence of doctors in difficult and remote areas.

50. **Pancha Byadhi Chikitsa (5 Diseases Treatment Scheme)** The scheme created a health entitlement and risk protection guarantee for the poor free of cost. It was estimated that 70% of the patients who attended public health institutions came for treatment of five diseases -malaria, leprosy, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infection, and scabies. Protocols for treatment were developed and drugs for treatment were distributed to all institutions; IEC campaign was taken up to improve public awareness. If any patient had to purchase medicines from outside, the cost would be reimbursed and the prescriptions so reimbursed would be kept for clinical audit. This was to improve rational drug use as per protocol. The scheme was to be evaluated after six months of operation. However it came to a halt after 6 months because of the occurrence of the super cyclone and the pre-occupation with cyclone relief work.

51. **State Health and Family Welfare Society** was established to create a simple, problem free method for making funds available under the centrally sponsored schemes, as and when required. With the establishment of the State Society, all non-budgeted funds were received, channelized and utilized through the Society.

52. **Amalgamation of District Health Societies** was done to ensure better co-ordination of all health and family welfare programmes and to avoid duplication.

53. **Formation of District Cadres for Paramedics was done** to ensure better availability of paramedics in difficult areas, less hardship for personnel due to transfers and consequently better service to the public. The existing personnel in the state cadre are to be divided and allotted to different district cadres. All new recruitment thereafter is to be made by the districts. In the recruitment of new candidates preference is to be given to candidates belonging to the same districts.

54. **To utilize existing health personnel for different activities** the state is implementing a scheme of Multi-skilling of Health Personnel; under this scheme Pharmacists and health workers have been trained in sputum microscopy and blood smear examination, and deployed in the implementation of the RNTCP and the malaria programmes. ANMs have been trained as DOTS providers and deployed in the RNTCP in addition to their own duties. It has been reported that as a result of this a drain on the State's resources has been avoided, health personnel are better motivated and programme management has improved.

55. **A pilot programme of providing a 3 month training in Anaesthesia** administration to CHC doctors to enable them to administer anaesthesia in emergency obstetric care was taken up in Orissa. However, the numbers trained are, so far, very small. The scheme is yet to be evaluated.

56. **Pilot project of handing over PHCs to NGOs** was tried in 2 districts. The NGOs did not have the resources and ability to run the institutions and handed them back to the Government after some time.

Rajasthan

57. Rajasthan has been concerned over the poor access to health care and poor health indices of the population. In an attempt to improve access to health care the state has been investing over 50% of the plan funds for primary health care for the last decade. In order to ensure sufficient funds for development of secondary and tertiary levels of care, the State Government has attempted the following :

58. **Increased Public/Private participation** by a liberal regime of allotment of land and investment subsidy for private hospitals both in rural and urban areas. Fiscal incentives such as exemption from payment of octroi duty and sales tax on medical equipment, plant and machinery on the approved list were provided . These private sector hospitals were required to provide free services to economically weaker sections and for poor patients referred to by the officer authorized by the Govt. Patients are to be provided free OPD facilities for one hour in the morning and one hour in the evening and at least 10% beds should be free for the poor patients.

59. In 1995-96, the State Govt. created autonomous **Medicare Relief Societies, one in each tertiary and secondary level hospital;** these societies enable greater autonomy to administrative heads, to provide measures to conserve resources like adoption of wards, opening life line fluid stores, generating revenue by providing services and charging from those who can afford and obtaining donations, grants and loans from financial institutions to strengthen the revenue resources. All the societies have introduced user charges and many have introduced the life line fluid stores. Fixation of user charges takes into account the cost of consumables, maintenance, depreciation and upgradation of equipments. Nominal fees are charged for outpatient and inpatient registration. Exemption is given to the poor, widows, orphans, emergency and accident cases, pensioners and senior citizens. Resource generated are utilized for purchase of new equipment, repair and maintenance. Medicare societies have promoted the **adoption of wards through institutions like Lions club, Rotary club, charitable trusts and individuals.**

60. Life Line Fluid Stores have been established which sell drugs and other consumables on cost basis with a margin levied as service charges; these stores take care of procurement of material, replacement of defective material, receipt of material, issue of material, appointment of manager, payment to the supplier, sale of material and management of registers and records.

61. **Privatization of non clinical services like cleaning, laundry, security**, transportation services etc. have been attempted in some hospitals.

62. The State has allowed **private sector to provide medical education and training.**

63. The State has **attempted sharing of public sector facilities by private sector** such as services of Government doctors in health camps organized by private sector and NGOs utilizing Govt. Blood Bank, public sector coordination with private sector for referral

of cases for diagnostic purposes, to provide facilities and receive referred cases from private doctors/hospitals.

Tamil Nadu

64. Tamil Nadu was the second State to achieve replacement level fertility; concerned at the relatively high IMR and maternal mortality the state embarked on health system reforms aimed at improving antenatal care and institutional deliveries. To tackle the increasing disease burden due to non communicable diseases attempts were made to improve access to services aimed at early detection and treatment of non-communicable diseases.

65. **Strengthening and reorganisation of Primary health care services** was taken up under the DANIDA assisted Area Health Care Project. PHCs were strengthened so that facilities for emergency care and delivery are available round the clock. Evaluation of the scheme in 1999 showed that there were 1400 PHCs; 94% of PHCs function in their own building and all PHCs had electricity. All the block PHCs have at least one roadworthy vehicle; 224 out of the 250 24 hour PHCs have ambulances; 98% of the ANMs and 95% of the pharmacists were in position. However, 21% of doctors position was vacant. There has been no increase in the average patients treated in the OPD per day which has remained static at 92.75 per day for three years. In spite of having OPD in the evening, majority of the patients are seen in the morning, the evening OPDs are not functioning well. In spite of having 24 hour services at PHCs, on an average PHCs conducts only 3.14 deliveries per month. This amounts to 5.8% of the total rural deliveries in the State. 48.2% of PHCs in the State do not conduct deliveries. There has not been any improvement in the number of deliveries being conducted in PHCs from 1996-97 to 1999-2000. There is gross under utilization of ambulances provided; average cases. transported per ambulance per 24 hour is 0.31/month; 74% of the ambulances are not utilised at all during the month for transport of emergency cases It is noteworthy that over the last five years there has been a steep increase in the institutional deliveries ; over 70% of all deliveries occur in institutions. Currently efforts are to strengthen the CHC/FRU which provide most of the delivery care as well as emergency services.

66. **Loans to purchase Moped were provided to the ANMs** to improve their mobility so that they could visit all the villages on schedule and undertake screening of all pregnant women and children; camps were organised to train the ANMs in driving the moped and discuss how to tackle the problems they may have in ensuring that the vehicle is available for their use.

67. In order to improve access to facilities for **early diagnosis and effective treatment of noncommunicable diseases** the state had initiated a system in which a team of specialists visit villages on a fixed schedule; after initial screening, persons detected to have problems were referred to appropriate facilities for treatment.

68. Tamil Nadu Government set up a **Medical Supplies Corporation** in 1994. The State has completed drawing up essential drug list, completed the training of personnel; protocols for quality assurance and pooled procurement have been drawn up. In addition to drugs currently in use for treatment of various illnesses which are being procured and supplied by the State Government, the State has suggested that all drugs, devices and vaccines and

other supplies under the centrally sponsored programmes may be channelised through the Corporation so that procedures for supply of drugs on demand are streamlined and implemented in a sustained manner.

Central Sector :

69. Although Health is a state subject; centre has a major stake in efficient functioning of the health system because centrally sponsored disease control programmes and the Family Welfare programme are implemented through the state health care infrastructure. Major initiatives during the Ninth plan include horizontal integration of vertical programmes, establishment of the disease surveillance system , strengthening of hospital infection control and waste management, essential drug supply, bioinformatics and telemedicine, and programmes for non communicable disease detection and management.

Disease Surveillance

70. Given the existing conditions of poor environmental sanitation and problems in the public health system it is not possible to completely prevent outbreaks of communicable diseases in the near future. It is, therefore, essential that disease outbreaks are recognized early and contained rapidly. Delays in recognition and reporting of focal outbreaks, absence of functioning HMIS and disease surveillance system result in delays in implementation of appropriate response and consequent high morbidity and even mortality. The Ninth Plan envisaged establishment of a district based system for early detection and prompt response for rapid containment and control of the disease outbreak through the existing infrastructure. The necessary back-up laboratory and epidemiological support was to be evolved by strengthening and optimally utilizing the facilities and expertise available in the national institutions/medical colleges.

71. The Department of Health has initiated a disease surveillance programme coordinated by the National Institute of Communicable Diseases which aims at strengthening laboratories and setting up a disease surveillance system. The major disease control programmes have their own vertical surveillance programmes e.g. Malaria and Polio. In addition to this national effort, some of the states e.g. Kerala and organizations such as ICMR have taken up projects to improve disease surveillance. There is as yet no organized effort to integrate all these into a single disease surveillance and response programme; common epidemic prone diseases are still not being monitored locally or reported systematically to the district level for analysis and response.

72. The Kerala Government has adapted a model of disease surveillance using data generated from Govt and private sector health care providers in the districts which was developed in the 80's in the North Arcot District in Tamil Nadu by Christian Medical College under the aegis of Indian Council of Medical Research. Health care providers both in the public and in the private sector were sensitized through Workshops to report 14 readily identified diseases routinely every month through post cards. The data is computerized at district headquarters, analysed and reported. The project has been operationalised in three districts of Kottayam, Alappuzha and Ernakulam. The experience over the last few months have shown that this system has enabled early detection, epidemiological investigations and effective control of outbreaks of cholera, typhoid fever, food poisoning, hepatitis and leptospirosis in these districts. The state has proposed that information will be systematically

disseminated every month to all people who participate in the disease surveillance through a Disease Information Bulletin and the experience will be fully documented in the next few months. In 2001-02 the state is proposing to extend this sustainable model of private public participation in disease surveillance to three more districts in Kerala.

Hospital Waste Management

73. Increasing incidence of hospital acquired infections and accidental infection in health care providers and waste disposers renders it imperative that efforts are made during the Ninth Plan to improve infection control and waste management through utilization of appropriate, affordable technology at all levels of health care. The Ministry of Health has constituted a National Hospital Waste Management Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Health) to co-ordinate and guide on various aspects, including policy and programme issues on Hospital Waste Management. The Ministry has also initiated a "Pilot Project/Demonstration Projects providing financial support to selected Government Hospitals for Hospital Waste Management" in which financial assistance is given to states/UTs for purchase of equipments for waste treatment facilities/installation of equipment and civil/ electrical works to house the waste treatment facilities, training, IEC activities etc. So far assistance has been given to LNJP Hospital, NCT of Delhi; Aizwal Hospital, Mizoram and Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna; Government of Meghalaya for hospitals in the state; SMS Hospital, Jaipur, Rajasthan and 5 hospitals in Sikkim. In addition, a project for Hospital Waste Management is being implemented with WHO Assistance in 11 medical colleges and the Command Hospital (Air Force), Bangalore. Hospital infection control and waste management is also being taken up as a component of secondary health system project. Under the PMGY infection control and waste management in primary health care institutions is being taken up in some States.

Horizontal Integration of Vertical Programmes:

74. Initially, when sufficient infrastructure and manpower were not available for management of major health problems, several vertical programmes eg. National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP), National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) were initiated. Subsequently, over the years a three-tier health care infrastructure has been established. The Ninth Plan envisaged that efforts will be made to integrate the existing vertical programmes at district level and ensure that primary health care institutions will provide comprehensive health and family welfare services to the population. The following measures have been taken:

75. At the Central level:

- Attempts are being made to integrate the activities related to training, IEC,STD/ RTI prevention and management under RCH and AIDS control Programme.
- Co-ordination between ongoing HIV/TB Control Programmes is being worked out.
- Attempts are underway to provide leprosy services through the primary health care infrastructure.

76. At state level:

- The Central Council of Health and Family Welfare has recommended the formation of single Health and Family Welfare Society at state and district level.

States like Orissa and Himachal Pradesh have formed a single Health and Family Welfare Society at state and district level for implementation of all health and family welfare programmes.

- In order to assist the PHC/ CHC officers to effectively implement such a horizontal integration, the middle level public health programme managers who are currently heading the vertical programmes at district level are being given the additional task of ensuring coordination and implementation of integrated Health and Family Welfare Programme at Primary Health Care institutions in defined blocks. Involvement of the public health specialists at the subdistrict level is also expected to improve data collection, reporting, strengthening HMIS, improving the supply of essential drugs/devices for all programmes at PHCs/ CHCs and enabling operationalisation of the disease surveillance and response at district level.

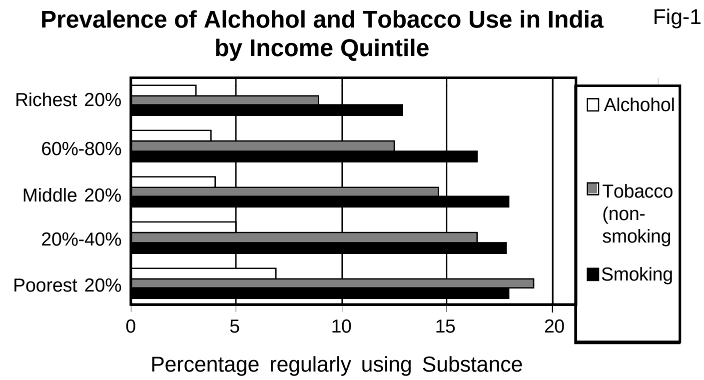
Detection and management of Non-communicable diseases:

77. Increase in life expectancy, changing life styles and behaviour patterns of people are resulting in increased prevalence of non-communicable diseases. Cigarette smoking and increased tobacco use, alcohol abuse, life style changes and environmental pollution and increased stress contribute to this increase. There is very little data on actual prevalence of many of these factors. It is estimated that there are nearly 5-7 million cancer cases in India; current projections suggest that the total cancer burden in India for all sites will increase from 6.02 lakhs new cases per year in 1991 to 14.14 lakhs new cases in 2026. Data on prevalence of cardiovascular disease from the few studies available are insufficient for national level projections. Available information suggests that 10% and 5% among adult population of urban and rural area respectively suffer from hypertension. The prevalence of Rheumatic heart disease (which constitutes 20-30% of hospital admissions due to all CVD in India) is 507/1000 in 5-15 year age group.

78. It is commonly believed that non communicable diseases are more prevalent in the higher income group. However, data from the 52nd round of NSSO 1995-96 showed that tobacco intake(smoking and non smoking) and alcohol abuse is higher in the poorest 20% of income quintile (Fig-1); the prevalence of non communicable diseases is therefore likely to increase in the lower socio economic groups in the coming years. IEC efforts to reduce tobacco consumption is being stepped up to reduce tobacco consumption in all income groups. In view of the high cost involved in management of non communicable diseases, attention need be focused on prevention of NCD, early detection and appropriate management that is affordable to all segments of the population.

79. As a central sector programme the Centre took up projects for strengthening facilities for care (Cancer Control Programme), setting up models for replication such as District Mental Health Programme and pilot projects on Diabetes Control. These models are to be replicated after appropriate adaptation by the states through existing infrastructure. Centre is also providing funds for equipping hospitals under the Cancer Control Programme. In some states e.g. Kerala, efforts are being made to implement an integrated non-communicable disease control programs at primary and secondary care level with emphasis on prevention of NCD, early diagnosis, management and building up of suitable referral system. Tertiary care centres are being strengthened so that treatment facilities for management of complications improve.

80. As the anticipated increase in prevalence of NCD over the next few decades is at least in part due to changing lifestyles, it is imperative that health education for primary and secondary prevention as well as early diagnosis and prompt treatment of NCD receive the attention that it deserves. The increasingly literate population can then be expected to take a pro-active role and help in achieving a reduction in morbidity and mortality due to NCD.



Source: NCAER-Who Benefits from Public Health Spending in India and NSSO, 1995-96

Essential Drugs Programme

81. It is estimated that at least about 1/3rd of all the expenditure on health care goes towards purchase of drugs. Drugs play a very critical role in management of illnesses. Yet there are major problems regarding availability and use of drugs in health care system.

- Drugs are not available or there is short supply.
- Several unnecessary drugs and unnecessary combinations of drugs are prescribed.
- There is no list of essential drugs.
- Poor quality and lack of quality control of drugs.
- Problems in logistics of procurement and distribution of drugs.
- Prescription does not follow specific protocol.
- Information for patients on drugs and need for compliance with regimens are not emphasized .

82. Several State Governments have initiated remedial steps. The two States, which are in the vanguard of the movement, are Tamil Nadu and Delhi. These States have initiated an essential drugs programme with the following components:

- Improvement of availability of safe and effective drugs.
- Establish quality control and assurance system.
- Draw up an essential drug list.
- Develop a drug policy, establish a pooled procurement system.
- Encourage rational prescription.
- Ensure that correct drugs are given in the right dosage for appropriate duration.
- Provide objective, information to the doctors through appropriate orientation and training courses so that they follow rational drug prescription practices.
- Provide information about medicines and their use to the patients so that they use drugs appropriately and minimize misuse, incorrect use or short duration use, which could lead to increasing drug resistance.
- Research and monitoring of all aspects of drug use including adverse drug reactions.

83. The essential drug list in generic names cuts down the purchase of unnecessary drugs, and results in rational drug prescription; bulk purchase, central payment and adherence to a strict schedule of payment results in economies of scale and value for money. Strip packing has increased the acceptability of the drugs by the public; quality testing and black listing of substandard drug suppliers has resulted in good quality drugs being supplied.

84. The centre is taking steps to include organisation of logistics of drugs and consumable supplies as a component of all the major programmes including EAPs so that within the next few years a similar system would be set up in all states. Further improvements that are under way are the adoption of a computerized online inventory control system and the formation of a Drug Corporation to take over the procurement and supply of drugs from the government.

Bioinformatics and Telemedicine

85. **Information technology** is now becoming one of the major components of the health management infrastructure. The nationwide network of NICNET provides rapid reporting mechanism for health information; Medlars' Biomedical Informatics Programmes provides ready access to medical databases to post graduates and research workers as well as practising physicians**.** Planning Commission has provided Additional Central Assistance to the Universities of Health Sciences in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Punjab for strengthening of libraries and networking them through **information technology upgradation.**

86. **Tele Medicine Programmes** bring experts together to assist local doctors in management of complicated cases. As a pilot project, Maharashtra has launched a Telemedicine service in three PHCs at Wagholi, Paud and Chakan. The service is provided by Doctoranywhere.com in collaboration with Tata Council for Community Initiatives. The service uses internet based technology to connect the PHC with medical specialists. Some of the major hospitals have taken up online consultation service with other specialists within the country as well as abroad.

Other initiatives

87. Centre has **provided funds to assist States for improving functional status of the health care facilities**

- with earmarked funding of ACA under PMGY to fill critical gaps in infrastructure and for essential maintenance;
- through externally assisted projects for strengthening health infrastructure and
- centrally sponsored programmes in Health and Family Welfare for strengthening infrastructure, covering critical gaps in manpower, equipment, consumables and drugs.

88. Under PMGY, an allocation of Rs. 2800 crore has been provided to the States. A minimum of 10 per cent of this allocation is to be spent by the States on health. Funds from PMGY under primary health care may be utilised for strengthening of existing primary health

care institutions: 50 per cent for procurement of drugs and essential consumables and contingency for travel costs for ANMs, repair of essential equipment, repair/replacement of furniture and 50 per cent for strengthening, repair and maintenance of infrastructure in sub-centres, PHCs and CHCs. Priority will be given to ensure potable water supply, adequate toilet facilities and hospital infection control and waste management.

89. Under the Reproductive and Child Health Care Programme, Rs. 10 lakh per district has been released to the States **for minor repair and maintenance of buildings**, especially for operation theatres, labour rooms and for improvements in water and electric supply. Rs. 10 lakh per CHC/District Hospital is also released to all states for major civil works to **improve facilities for essential obstetric services through construction/repair of operation theatre, labour room/**or to provide/improve facilities for water/electric supply in PHCs, CHCs and district hospitals.

Planning Commission has provided Additional Central Assistance to

- **NCT Delhi, Punjab and Maharashtra Govt.** for development of urban health care services and establishment of referral linkages;
- **Kerala** for strengthening district hospital and make them self sustaining.

The progress and impact of these initiatives are being monitored

90. It is obvious that the Centre and the States have made every effort to implement the recommendations of the Ninth Plan regarding health system reforms. The progress, however, has been uneven. None of the states have implemented a comprehensive package of structural and functional reforms. Most have taken up essential components of reforms such as logistics of drug supply, hospital infection control and waste management. The coverage as well as progress varies between states. Some States have moved far ahead in some aspects , e.g. Kerala in decentralised planning and devolution of funds and responsibilities to PRIs while others have encountered difficulties in implementing similar reforms. It is essential to assess progress and problems in implementation of the reforms in each state and appropriately modify the content and pace of implementation. In some states in the initial phases there may be greater enthusiasm in implementation of the reforms with the centre, state and the externally assisted programme providing financial; the progress in such states should be carefully monitored so that there is no faltering after the initial phase. Others who may have encountered problems in the implementation of the reforms in the initial phases have to be encouraged to persist.

Public – Private Participation in Health Care

91. Right from the pre-independence days private practice is allowed for government doctors; this practice continues even today in majority of states. To cope with lack of medical teachers many Medical Colleges in the fifties and sixties utilized private practitioners who worked as honorary teachers in medical colleges and honorary physician in teaching hospital; this practice dwindled with increasing availability of full time govt. teachers. Over the years both government and private sector have undergone massive expansion and diversification. Both private and public sector institutions grew at similar pace till eighties; subsequently the growth has been higher in the private sector. Over the years modalities

of private public collaboration have evolved taking into account the changing needs and availability of services.

92. In view of the importance of primary health care efforts were made to establish Sub Centre, Primary Health Centre, Community Health Centre according to defined norms in the Govt sector. Information on infrastructure and manpower at the state/central government funded primary health care institutions are reported, periodically updated and monitored.

TABLE 5.4.1.1

	Rural Population per centre	Tribal population per centre
Sub Centre	5000	3000
Primary Health Centre	30,000	20,000
Community Health Centre	1,20,000	80,000

93. At national level, the norms have been achieved for Sub centers and primary health centers by the 8th Plan period. Priority has been given to establishment of these institutions in the remote rural and tribal areas where there is an urgent need for health care services. However, availability and utilization of services are poorest in the most needy states/districts. There are persistent gaps in manpower and infrastructure especially at the primary health care level as persons posted in these areas do not stay and deliver services. Contractual appointment of the health care personnel and hiring of private practitioners for providing services in the PHCs have been attempted to fill the gaps but response has been poor. The private sector institution/doctors are not readily available in remote areas because in these areas people do not have the ability to pay and there is a lack of social infrastructure. Thus, population living in remote rural and tribal areas where health care needs are the greatest, have very poor access to functioning government health services or private sector facilities.

94. Private sector institutions have come up depending on availability of personnel, perceived need for health care by population and their ability to pay for health care services provided by private practitioners. At present there is no uniform nationwide system of registering either practitioners or institutions providing health care in private/voluntary sectors and there is no mechanism for obtaining and analyzing information on health care infrastructure and manpower in private and voluntary sectors at district level. This was identified as a priority area in the 9th Plan and a Standing Technical Advisory Committee had been set up under the chairmanship of Director General of Health Services; the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) was entrusted with the task of compiling the data on rural and urban, primary, secondary and tertiary health care infrastructure and manpower in private, voluntary, industrial, governmental and other groups. So far, very little progress has been reported in this important effort.

95. Available data on infrastructure and manpower in private, public sector in urban/rural area computed from CBHI reports is shown in Table-5.4.1.2. While information on the Govt. sector institutions is reliable, it is possible that here has been underreporting of the private sector institutions.

TABLE-5.4.1.2

NUMBER OF HOPITALS AND BEDS

	HOSPITALS	BEDS	DISPENSARIES	BEDS
RURAL	461	122453	12050	13076
URBAN	10416	501366	16175	12106
GOVT.	4473	375987	9460	13406
LOCAL BODIES	335	19677	1634	1254
PVT. AND VOLUNTARY	10289	228155	17131	10531
TOTAL	15097	623819	28225	25182

SOURCE : CBHI, DEPTT. OF HEALTH, 1995 & 96

	Private sector	
	Hospitals	Beds
Andhra Pradesh Census of Hospitals	2802	42192
Reported to CBHI	266	11103
Extent of under-reporting	10.5 times	3.8 times

Source: Census 1993, Director of Health Services and the Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhan Parishad

96. Available data from NSSO Surveys, surveys carried out by independent investigators and studies funded by the Department of Health suggest that majority of the physicians in modern system of medicine and ISM&H work in private sector. In spite of the abundant supply of registered physicians in modern system of medicine and ISM&H, unqualified persons still provide “health care” especially to poorer segments of population living in urban slums, remote rural and tribal areas.

97. Private sector doctors and institutions providing primary health care are more in urban than in rural areas. Both in private and in public sector, secondary, tertiary and superspeciality institutions are situated only in urban areas. Majority of private sector institutions are single doctor dispensaries with very little paramedical support or infrastructure. They provide symptomatic treatment for common ailments at convenient times; because of the convenience and easy access patients from even below poverty line pay for their services and utilize them. These private practitioners do not have access to updated standard protocols for management of common ailments. There are inadequacies in the quality of care provided. There is no attempt to screen persons for complications and refer them to appropriate level of care, no effort is being made to rationalize drug use or contain the costs of treatment.

98. The private sector represents a vast untapped human resource for improving coverage of national programmes and health indices of the population. There are ongoing experiments involving private sector practitioners in the National Programmes e.g. Mahavir Hospital, Hyderabad in DOTS programme in Andhra Pradesh, involvement of private practitioners/

institutions in blindness control programme, utilization of NGOs, not- for- profit institutions in leprosy programme.

Public Private Collaborations in Health Care

99. A wide variety of public-private collaborative efforts have been reported by difference states.

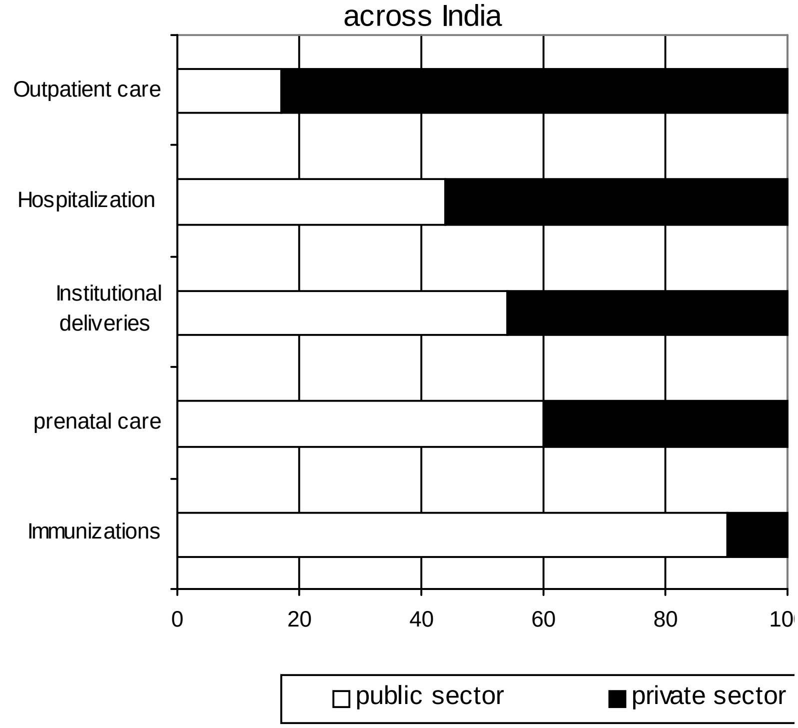
- In states where private practices for Govt. doctor is allowed, 80% of the doctors in government services, practice either in their own private clinic or work in a private clinic as a consultant. They have the advantage of knowledge and skills acquired from ongoing in-service training programmes and can utilize them for the benefit of patients whom they treat in private practice.
- In some states the private practitioners either in modern medicine or ISM & H are given the responsibility of manning a primary health care centre where government doctor is not available; these contract physicians need orientation training so that they can fulfill the role expected of PHC physicians in preventive, promotive and curative care as well as implementation of national programmes.
- Private practitioners especially specialists are hired on contract to provide specialist care in primary health centre/community health centre under RCH Programme, to improve access to RCH services for "at risk" women and children.
- Private sector individuals/institutions e.g. Tata Iron & Steel Company (TISCO) provide health care to the population living in a defined area.
- Private Sector institutions e.g. companies contribute to meet health care needs of a population living in the vicinity of their factory.
- Private superspeciality, tertiary/secondary care hospitals were given permission to import equipment without duty with the understanding that they will provide in-patient/out-patient services to poor patients free of charge.
- Private super-speciality, tertiary/secondary care hospitals were given land, water and electricity etc. at a concessional rate with the understanding that they will provide in-patient/out-patient services free of charge to BPL patients.
- Private practitioners provide information for disease surveillance in some districts.

100. The impact of all these on improving access to health care at affordable cost and improving control of communicable diseases have not yet been evaluated. However, available information suggest that these schemes had succeeded in places where there was a well defined committed group to ensure that the MOUs were implemented fully. It is important that public/private participation should be area specific taking into account the health care needs of the population, presence of each of these sectors, their strength and weaknesses. Monitoring of implementation with participation of the PRI and local leaders will go a long way in ensuring accountability.

101. Since private sector provides most of the curative care in the country, it is important that they are given ready access to updated protocols for management of common illnesses and current regimens used in National Disease Control Programmes and Family Welfare Programme. They may have to be given ready access to drugs, devices, vaccines which are provided through National Programmes. If this were done the private practitioners can play a very important role in increasing coverage as well as containing cost of care. One very important pre-requisite for such an effort will be development of standard treatment protocols appropriate for each level of care. The Medical Colleges and Research Institutions should play a key role in getting these documents made within a short period. The existing government institutions at each level will have to take up the responsibility of testing these management protocols, suggest modifications if necessary, utilizing these for the CME programme for skill upgradation and training of both government and private health professionals and para professionals. They will have to evolve appropriate norms for cost of care at different level of institutions, monitor both cost and quality of care in their own institutions, which will be a "model institution" in the district. The district health officials will have to monitor performance of both public and the private sector institutions in the district and assist them in improving quality of care. Available IT tools have to be fully utilized by CME Programmes to ensure easy access to these materials for skill and knowledge upgradation; online consultation services for doctors with specialists may improve quality of services and reduce the problem in transporting patients to hospitals for diagnosis and advice regarding management.

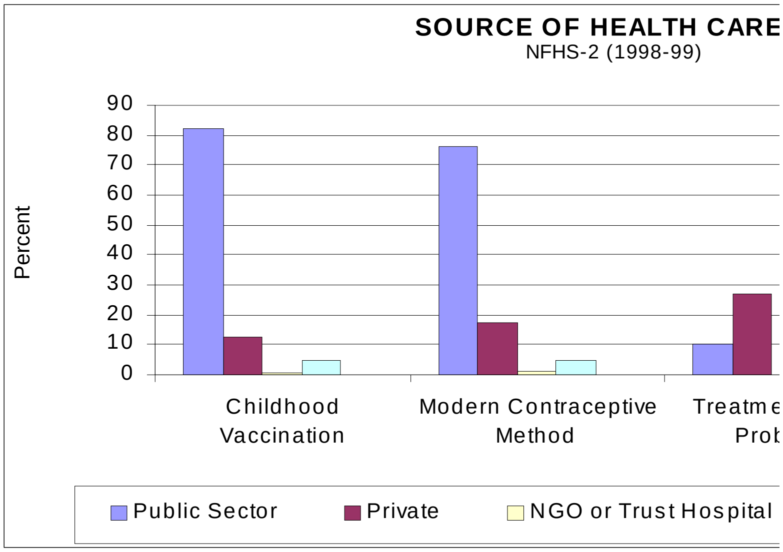
Fi

Public and Private Sector Shares in Service Delivery across India

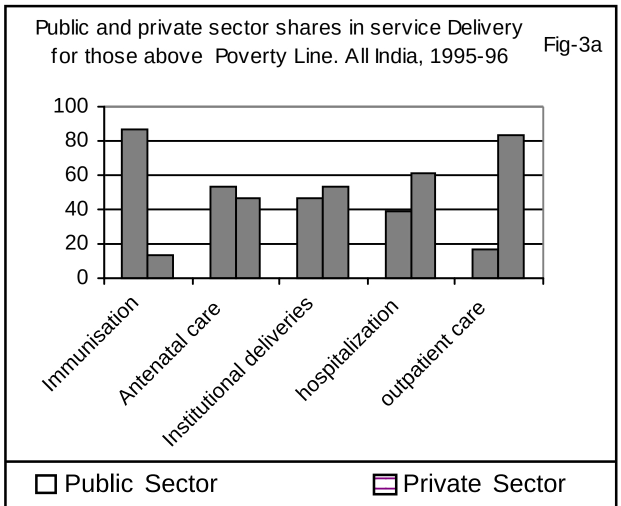


Source: NCAER-Who Benefits from Public Health Spendin India and NSSO - 52nd Round

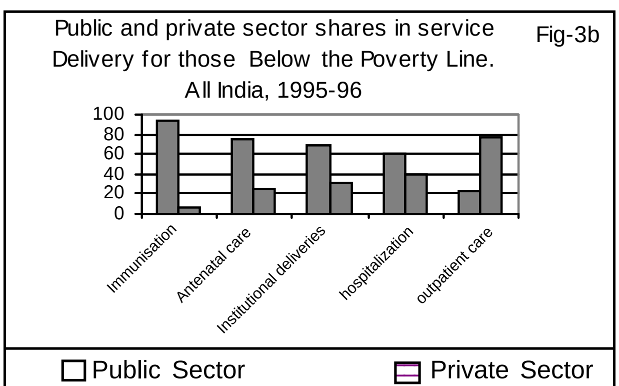
102. The 52nd round of NSSO and the NFHS I & II provided some insights into the type of services people sought from private and government sector institutions. Data from both these indicated that there were distinct patterns for utilization of out patient and inpatient services.



103. For out patient curative care for minor ailments majority of the population both above and below poverty line utilized private sector; however for obtaining immunization or antenatal care, majority of the population irrespective of income status went to government institutions/persons (Fig-2a, 2b, 3a & 3b). There is very little information about relative proportion of contribution of private and government sector for out patient treatment under disease control programmes, but service reporting under these programmes suggest that government sector provides treatment for high proportion of patients. These data suggest that government sector remains the provider of family welfare services and national disease control programmes related services to majority of the population. The Ninth Plan envisaged that in view of the importance of these for improving health and demographic indices of the population, these services will be provided free of cost to all. The finding from NSSO and NFHS confirm that Govt. sector remains the major source for these services and hence the policy will have to be continued.



Source : NCAER-Who Benefits from Public Health Spending in India and NSSO. 1955-96



Source : NCAER-Who Benefits from Public Health Spending in India and NSSO. 1955-96

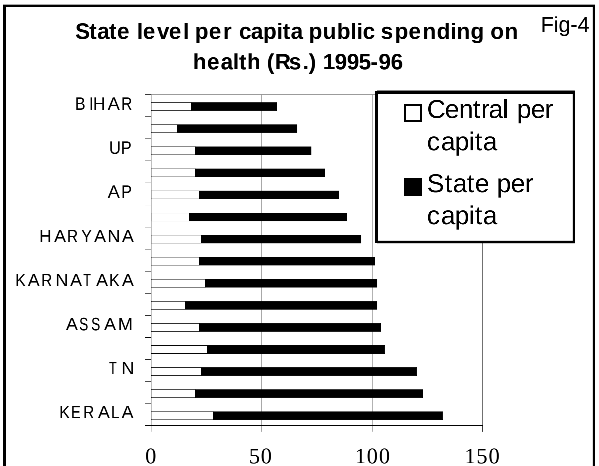
104. Hospitalization for all ailments is shared equally between private and government sector (Fig-2a). The lower cost of the services in the government sector is

cited as the major factor responsible for persons below poverty line seeking government services (Fig-3b). There are substantial interstate, inter-district and urban/rural differences in the presence and utilization of government and private sector institutions for inpatient health care . There have been very few studies documenting the geographic distribution of inpatient facilities, existing collaborations between private sector – public sector institutions and the role each of them play in inpatient health care in different states. The Ninth Plan envisaged that these will be documented and utilized for decentralized district based planning. This objective has not yet been achieved and may have to be taken up on priority basis during the 10th Plan. The 10th Plan will have to take into account the significant presence and utilization of private sector for primary, secondary and tertiary care while planning to meet the felt needs for health care of the population.

Health Care Financing

105. Health care has been recognized as an essential social sector investment for human resource development. Central and State Governments provide funds for development and running costs of Govt. health care institutions; health services in Govt. institutions are provided free of cost to all. The Ninth Plan recognized that with escalating costs of health care, increasing awareness and expectation of the population, it will not be possible to continue this policy and therefore identified some major public health priorities for continued government funding. The Ninth Plan advocated that the centre and state governments should evolve appropriate norms for levying of user charges for other services from people above poverty line. Appropriate mechanisms for collection and local utilization of the funds collected have to be evolved and tested so that these institutions will be able to become more autonomous and have funds for purchase of consumables, maintenance of infrastructure and equipment.

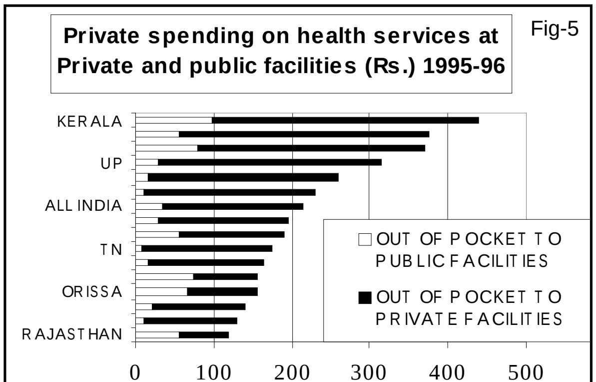
Fig-4



Source: Selvaraju (2000), NCAER-Who Benefits from Public Health Spending in India and NSSO, 1995-96

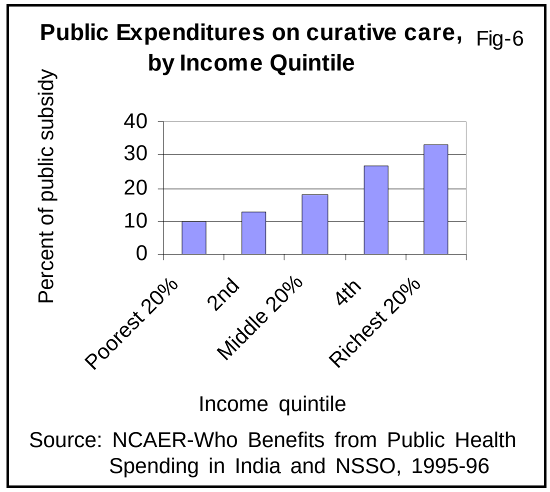
106. It is estimated that the country at present is spending 4.5% GDP on health; of this 0.9% is public expenditure. India ranks thirteenth from the bottom in terms of public spending on health (World Health Report 2000). It is estimated that currently per capita public health expenditure is Rs.97. There are substantial variations in public expenditure on health between States. However, Central Govt. contribution through Centrally Sponsored Schemes remains relatively similar (Fig–4). There are massive differences in private spending on health care services in public and

Fig-5



Source: Mahal A, Yezbeck, A, Peters DH, Ramana GNV-The poor and Health Service use in India and NSSO, 1995-96 private facilities between states. Kerala and Punjab spend about four times more on health as compared to Bihar and Rajasthan. The high and low spending in private and public sector do not always go hand in hand with each other . Private facilities receive major share of out-of pocket expenditure (Fig-5).

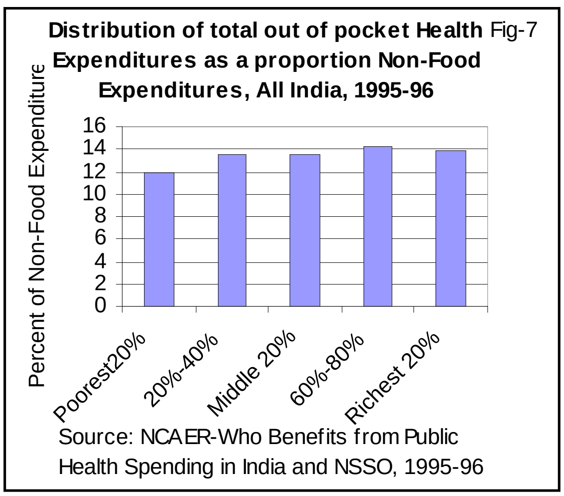
107. The poorer segments of population had less access and utilized public sector curative services far less than the better off segments of population (Fig 6). The richest 20% used over 30% of public expenditure on curative care while the poorest 20% use only 10% of the public expenditure on curative care. It is thus obvious that even in curative care the poor have unequal share of public expenditure



Public Expenditures on curative care, by Income Quintile Fig-6

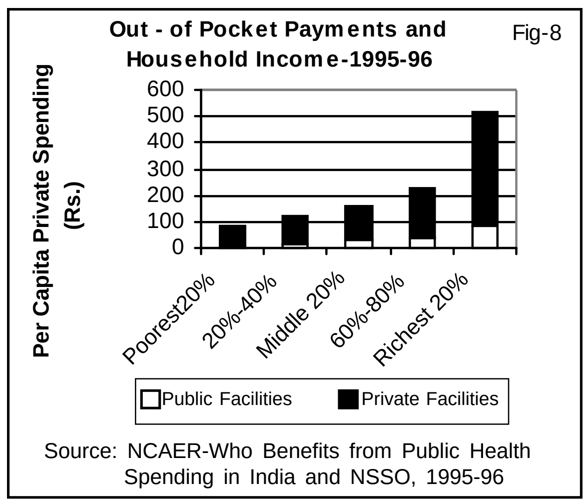
Source: NCAER-Who Benefits from Public Health Spending in India and NSSO, 1995-96

108. Out of pocket expenditure is the most common method of payment for private health care services. It is noteworthy that the poorest 20% spent 12% of the non-food expenditure on health care (Fig 7). The lower 20th Centile Population spends about Rs. 100 per capita on health care - most of it in the private sector. The out of pocket expenditure by upper 20% was five times that of the lowest 20th Centile (Fig 8).



Distribution of total out of pocket Health Expenditures as a proportion Non-Food Expenditures, All India, 1995-96 Fig-7

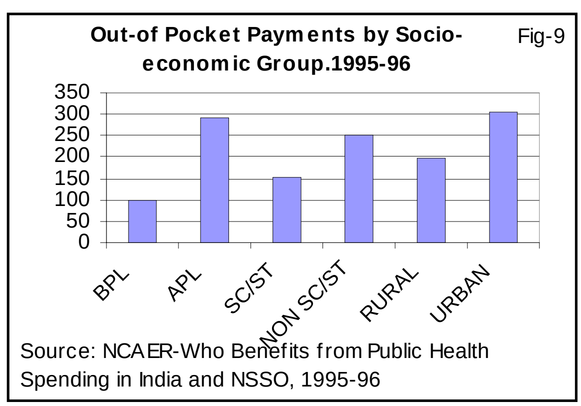
Source: NCAER-Who Benefits from Public Health Spending in India and NSSO, 1995-96



Out - of Pocket Payments and Household Income-1995-96 Fig-8

Source: NCAER-Who Benefits from Public Health Spending in India and NSSO, 1995-96

109. There is emphasis on a tribal subplan that the norms provide more institutions/ personnel to improve access to health services for the scattered tribal population; however, due to persistent vacancies in critical posts in primary health care institutions the tribal community continues to have limited access to health care. The out of pocket expenses of SC/ST population is higher than the below poverty line families perhaps because they had greater problem in access to health care services (Fig-9). The

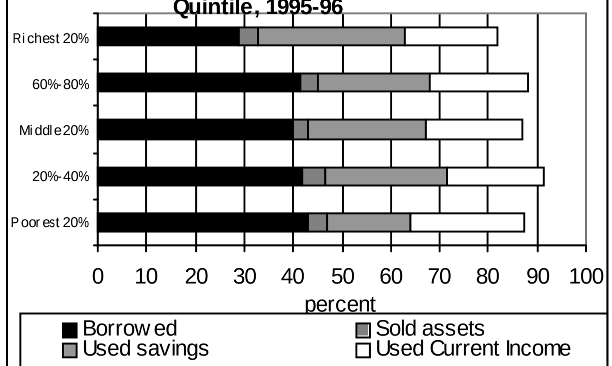


Out-of Pocket Payments by Socio-economic Group.1995-96 Fig-9

Source: NCAER-Who Benefits from Public Health Spending in India and NSSO, 1995-96 aware urban population spent larger amount on health care as compared to their rural counterparts perhaps because they have ready access to high cost or hi-tech care.

110. Mechanisms by which the different income groups meet the out of pocket expenses for hospitalisation is shown in Figure 10. Hospitalization for major illness is a cause of indebtedness in all income groups. With increasing awareness, people are willing to spend on health care; however, currently there is no mechanism for ensuring that they get due returns in terms of quality of care. There is an urgent need to evolve and implement standard protocols for management of illnesses as well as evolve cost of care norms so that the amount invested by individuals in health care does get appropriate returns in terms health care.

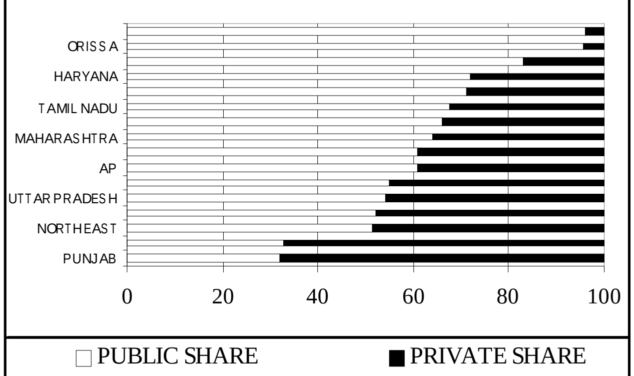
Sources of Financing for Private Expenditures on Hospitalisation in India by Income Quintile, 1995-96 Fig-10



Source: NCAER-Who Benefits from Public Health Spending in India and NSSO, 1995-96

111. There are substantial interstate differences in usage of public and private facilities by people below poverty line. In Himachal, West Bengal and Orissa the poor predominantly use public facilities. In contrast the poor in Bihar and Punjab make very limited use of public sector inpatient facilities (Fig-11). The reason for these substantial interstate differences can be varied. The lack of functional public funded hospitals in Bihar may be the reason for the poor accessing the private hospitals. In Punjab the perception regarding convenience , comfort and quality of care may be the reason why private sector hospitals are utilised even though functional public sector hospitals exist. In Orissa absence of private sector facilities in the remote rural and tribal areas might be the factor responsible for the poor using the available public sector hospitals.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR SHARE OF INPATIENT BED DAYS BY PEOPLE BELOW THE POVERTY LINE Fig-11



112. It is essential that health sector reforms during the Tenth Plan address the issues of equity and need and devise a targeting mechanism by which people below poverty line have ready access to subsidized health services to meet their essential health care needs; simultaneously efforts should be made to build up an appropriate mechanism of payment for health care by other segments of population. Hospitalization for major illnesses represents a major financial crisis for the entire family in all income groups. It erodes into the savings and is a major cause of indebtedness in low and middle-income groups. Appropriate scheme for health financing for different income groups have to be evolved and implemented to meet hospitalization costs. The range of health finance options may include health insurance for

individuals, institutions, industries, social insurance for below poverty line families; alternative mechanism of targeted health care subsidies have to be explored. Global and Indian experience with health insurance/health maintenance organisations have to be reviewed and appropriate steps initiated. In order to encourage healthy life styles early "no claim bonus"/ adjustment of the premium could be made on the basis of previous years hospitalisation cost reimbursed by the insurance scheme.

OUTLAY

State Sector

113. The state-wise outlay and expenditure in the Ninth Plan is shown in Annexure-5.4.1.1. Restructuring of the health care infrastructure, redeployment and skill development of manpower, development of referral network, improvement in the Health management information system, development of disease surveillance and response at district level are some of the critical steps that have to be taken up by the State Governments in order to improve the functional status and efficiency of the existing health care infrastructure and manpower in the States. The centrally sponsored disease control programmes and the family welfare programme provide funds for additional critical manpower and equipment; these have to be appropriately utilized to fill critical gaps. The ongoing and the proposed EAPs are additional sources for resources. Health is one of the priority sector for which funds are provided in the central budget under the head Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for PMGY to utilize these funds for meeting essential requirements for operationalising rural health care to fill initial gaps in health care infrastructure and manpower in rural areas.

CENTRAL SECTOR

114. The Table-5.4.1.3 below provides the central sector outlay and expenditure for Health during the Ninth Plan.

Table-5.4.1.3

APPROVED OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE FOR HEALTH

(Rs. in Crores)

Ninth Plan Outlay (1997-2002)	1997-98 (B.E.)	1997-98 (Actual)	1998-99 (B.E.)	1998-99 (Actual)	1999-2000 (B.E.)	1999-2000 (Anti.Exp.)	2000-2001 (B.E.)	2000-2001 (R.E.)	2001-2002 (B.E.)
5118.19	920.20	716.15	1145.20	814.34	1160.00	1000.00	1300.00		1450.00

115. Health is one of the sectors identified under the Special Action Plan. In addition to the funds available from Domestic Budgetary Support, several centrally sponsored disease control programmes are receiving funds from EAPs. Outlays for the major schemes (including CSS) are in Annexure 5.4.1.2.

Annexure 5.4.1.1

OUTLAY FOR HEALTH IN THE STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

(Rupees in Lakh)

STATES	9th plan Outlay HEALTH	1997-98				1998-99			
		Outlay		Act. Exp.		Outlay		Act. Exp.	
		HEALTH	MNP/ BMS	HEALTH	MNP/ BMS	HEALTH	MNP/ BMS	HEALTH	MNP/ BMS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ANDHRA PD.	63052.00	13937.00	2923.60	12366.00	2923.60	20046.00	3923.60	19865.00	NA
ARUNACHAL PD.	33502.00	3149.00	1021.00	1782.00	1021.00	3520.00	1072.00	1814.00	NA
ASSAM	38410.00	6561.00	3120.00	6223.00	3120.00	7191.00	4334.00	6887.00	4334.00
BIHAR	83200.00	7245.00	5059.00	4950.00	3726.00	12177.00	7518.00	6902.00	3218.28
GOA	8122.00	1082.00	187.80	1032.00	187.80	772.00	101.95	1069.00	105.70
GUJARAT	83225.00	22093.00	12177.00	17180.00	10424.01	23550.00	12132.31	17179.00	NA
HARYANA	35134.00	3882.00	1425.00	4493.00	1425.00	5946.00	2700.00	4126.00	2700.00
HIMACHAL PD.	31765.00	5544.00	2659.10	6535.00	2369.31	8965.70	3341.54	8164.00	3341.54
J & K	110029.00	7450.00	6460.00	6989.00	6460.00	11385.51	6334.86	8244.00	6896.80
KARNATAKA	110000.00	18359.00	12713.00	21914.00	12713.00	19544.30	11785.00	22909.00	11615.85
KERALA	30940.00	6096.00	855.00	5828.00	855.00	6200.00	775.00	7343.00	775.00
MADHYA PD.	56787.00	9331.00	5604.00	7031.00	5604.00	17351.47	4357.78	14524.00	4357.78
MAHARASHTRA	91823.00	17391.00	9882.00	13811.00	9882.00	22993.00	7142.00	16224.00	NA
MANIPUR	3600.00	630.00	271.65	540.00	271.65	809.35	600.00	809.00	550.00
MEGHALAYA	14000.00	2430.00	1306.50	1790.00	1306.50	2430.00	2000.00	2360.00	1750.00
MIZORAM	11201.00	1651.00	795.00	1651.00	795.00	1816.00	794.41	1785.00	781.66
NAGALAND	10631.00	2506.00	1017.00	2480.00	1017.00	2128.00	950.00	2022.00	1139.00
ORISSA	41606.00	4104.00	1907.89	5198.00	2737.09	7526.21	3465.19	7042.00	4376.01
PUNJAB	51159.00	9938.00	3432.00	3187.00	3432.00	16352.00	2579.60	8374.00	1968.60
RAJASTHAN	77060.00	13919.00	7005.05	12339.00	7005.05	15289.00	8830.00	10991.00	6600.00
SIKKIM	8000.00	857.00	267.15	757.00	267.15	814.00	275.05	1914.00	NA
TAMILNADU	78052.00	8909.00	2440.86	11005.00	2440.86	11650.93	3388.14	12843.00	3388.14
TRIPURA	8559.00	1371.00	619.00	1091.00	619.00	1407.92	659.00	1448.00	659.00
UTTAR PD.	118500.00	17312.00	12836.00	15609.00	13037.00	40551.00	27813.00	10862.00	9432.00
WEST BENGAL	97864.00	20633.00	1500.00	3322.00	1030.62	19286.00	3103.00	7811.00	3616.00
TOTAL STATES	**1296221.00**	**206380.00**	**97484.60**	**169103.00**	**94669.64**	**279702.39**	**119975.43**	**203511.00**	**71605.36**
U T s									
A & N ISLANDS	7741.00	1559.00	671.00	1831.59	671.00	1895.00	786.00	2055.29	NA
CHANDIGARH	17065.00	3617.00	353.00	3748.90	353.00	3548.30	222.50	3297.61	NA
D & N HAVELI	514.00	219.00	207.50	148.87	207.50	252.70	91.45	189.82	NA
DAMAN & DIU	887.00	133.00	97.00	165.96	97.00	173.00	153.80	186.91	NA
DELHI	110140.00	15240.50	1800.00	12684.15	1800.00	19700.00	3619.00	13994.62	NA
LAKSHADWEEP	817.46	233.85	151.77	267.78	151.77	333.00	71.00	323.61	NA
PONDICHERRY	10000.00	1630.00	240.52	1546.97	240.52	2370.00	303.87	1921.30	330.28
TOTAL UTs	**147164.46**	**22632.35**	**3520.79**	**20394.22**	**3520.79**	**28272.00**	**5247.62**	**21969.16**	**330.28**
GRAND TOTAL (STATES & UTs)	**1443385.46**	**229012.35**	**101005.39**	**189497.22**	**98190.43**	**307974.39**	**125223.05**	**225480.16**	**71935.64**

Annexure 5.4.1.1 Contd.

OUTLAY FOR HEALTH IN THE STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

(Rupees in Lakh)

STATES	1999-2000				2000-01	
	Outlay		RE.		Outlay	
	HEALTH	MNP/BMS	HEALTH	MNP/BMS	HEALTH	MNP/BMS
1	11	12	13	14	15	16
ANDHRA PRADESH	28033.00	1197.00	28033.00	NA	27749.95	2841.20
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2947.00	998.00	2957.00	998.00	2068.93	998.00
ASSAM	7741.00	4534.00	7732.00	NA	7439.00	3243.00
BIHAR	12768.00	10800.00	7376.00	6919.34	9891.01	4309.00
GOA	1646.00	106.55	1446.00	NA	1423.00	11.70
GUJARAT	25100.00	11342.82	25100.00	11342.82	26000.00	11905.53
HARYANA	5327.00	2700.00	4229.00	2400.00	5648.00	351.70
HIMACHAL PRADESH	10555.00	3319.83	11495.00	NA	9685.09	1334.00
J & K	11974.00	6312.79	12577.00	6312.79	10595.17	7277.00
KARNATAKA	22774.00	17200.25	22911.00	17254.32	22558.11	1126.95
KERALA	6400.00	607.00	5600.00	607.00	6335.00	627.00
MADHYA PRADESH	13524.00	4056.69	12425.00	NA	11217.62	7006.32
MAHARASHTRA	27798.00	6856.93	27798.00	6856.93	30485.85	1860.00
MANIPUR	1080.00	550.00	1080.00	NA	1250.00	728.40
MEGHALAYA	3079.00	2329.00	3050.00	2329.00	3300.00	2600.00
MIZORAM	2286.00	1830.00	2546.00	2090.00	2562.00	942.00
NAGALAND	2128.00	1139.00	2025.00	1139.00	1577.00	940.00
ORISSA	13208.00	4127.72	5045.00	NA	8405.05	1478.25
PUNJAB	18319.00	2458.00	17313.00	2093.00	19187.00	606.00
RAJASTHAN	17262.00	9656.00	12185.00	6500.00	9914.94	1446.00
SIKKIM	1559.00	540.05	1559.00	NA	1200.00	590.00
TAMILNADU	12426.00	2442.99	15819.00	NA	12724.42	1571.85
TRIPURA	1355.00	630.00	1558.00	NA	1442.46	851.00
UTTAR PRADESH	42816.00	15413.57	8600.00	NA	30200.00	8723.00
WEST BENGAL	23502.00	3246.00	20000.00	2116.00	32176.00	2518.00
TOTAL STATES	**315607.00**	**114394.19**	**260459.00**	**68958.20**	**295035.60**	**65885.90**
U T s						
A & N ISLANDS	2000.00	956.00	2000.00	21.63	1900.00	219.00
CHANDIGARH	3483.00	250.50	3406.63	NA	3717.00	100.00
D & N HAVELI	280.00	121.45	280.00	NA	217.80	19.80
DAMAN & DIU	136.00	128.00	136.00	NA	150.10	17.10
DELHI	27345.00	5525.00	20908.00	NA	26642.00	180.00
LAKSHADWEEP	229.03	141.09	229.03	NA	281.45	52.42
PONDICHERRY	2720.00	453.00	2800.66	446.49	2720.00	71.55
TOTAL UTs	**36193.03**	**7575.04**	**29760.32**	**468.12**	**35628.35**	**659.87**
GRAND TOTAL (STATES & UTs)	**351800.03**	**121969.23**	**290219.32**	**69426.32**	**330663.95**	**66545.77**

@: - As Recommended by Working Group, *: At B.E. level

SOURCE: - 1) STATE PLAN DIVISION, PLANNING COMMISSION

2) ANNUAL PLAN DOCUMENT STATE GOVERNMENT

Annexure 5.4.1.2

SCHEMEWISE APPROVED PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE NINTH PLAN (FROM 1997-98 TO 2001-02)

PROGRAMME/SCHEME	9TH PLAN OUTLAY (1996-97 PRICES)	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01	2001-02
		App. Outlay	Actual Exp.	App. Outlay	Actual Expend	App. Outlay	Ant. Exp.	App. Outlay	App. Outlay
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES									
1. MALARIA CONTROL (INCLUDING KALA AZAR, FILARIA & JE CONTROL)	1035.00	200.00	142.76	297.00	162.19	250.00	205.00	220.00	225.00
2. LEPROSY CONTROL	301.00	75.00	79.56	79.00	77.92	85.00	82.00	74.00	75.00
3. T.B.CONTROL	450.00	90.00	31.31	125.00	70.42	105.00	95.00	130.00	136.00
4. CONTROL OF BLINDNESS	448.00	70.00	58.06	75.00	72.73	85.00	84.00	110.00	140.00
5. GUINEA WORM ERADICATION PROG.	2.00	0.50	0.38	0.50	0.39	0.25	0.25	0.17	0.10
6. NATIONAL AIDS CONTROL PROGRAMME (INCLUDING STD AND BLOOD SAFETY MEASURES)	760.00	100.00	121.00	111.00	99.26	140.00	140.00	175.00	210.00
Total (1-6)	**2996.00**	**535.50**	**433.07**	**687.50**	**482.91**	**665.25**	**606.25**	**709.17**	**786.10**
7. OTHER PROGRAMMES	15.00	7.59	0.80	4.50	0.18	4.70	4.68	7.50	
8. RURAL HEALTH TRAINING, NAJAFGARH	4.00	0.80	0.20	0.80	0.17	0.80	0.20	1.20	1.00
9. CONTROL OF COMMUNICATION DISEASE	109.70	22.71	16.54	24.97	13.48	27.20	22.13	31.23	37.14
10. CONTROL/CONTAINMENT OF NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	251.50	28.11	26.12	39.35	35.54	46.15	51.30	62.88	72.00
11. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES	247.00	51.35	34.58	57.14	40.53	72.70	53.63	82.56	79.78
12. MEDICAL EDUCATION, TRAINING & RESEARCH	1179.00	202.53	178.26	254.61	223.18	289.74	228.71	327.36	375.98
13. OTHER PROGRAMMES	315.99	71.61	26.58	76.33	18.35	53.46	33.10	78.10	98.00
i) All Other Programmes	255.99	71.61	26.58	70.33	18.35	47.46	33.10	75.10	97.00
ii) Capacity Building for Drugs and PFA	60.00			6.00		6.00		3.00	1.00
GRAND TOTAL	**5118.19**	**920.20**	**716.15**	**1145.20**	**814.34**	**1160.00**	**1000.00**	**1300.00**	**1450.00**

5.4.2 INDIAN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE & HOMOEOPATHY

1. The Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy consist of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy, and therapies such as Yoga and Naturopathy. Some of these systems are indigenous and others have over the years become a part of Indian tradition. There are over 6 lakhs ISM&H practitioners. Majority of the practitioners work in the private sector, work in remote rural areas/urban slums and are accepted by the community.

2. The problems faced by ISM&H include lack of well qualified teachers in training institutes (hence quality of training is not of requisite standard); lack of essential staff, infrastructure and diagnostic facilities in secondary/tertiary care institutions; potential of ISM&H drugs & therapeutic modalities is not fully exploited and existing ISM&H practitioners are not fully utilized to improve access to health care.

3. The Central Govt. created Department of ISM&H in 1995 to provide focussed attention for development and optimal utilisation of ISM&H for the health care of the population; 18 states also have separate directorates of ISM&H. Ninth Plan envisaged that the Department of ISM&H should improve the quality, content and coverage of ISM&H services through infrastructure and manpower development; preserve and promote cultivation of medicinal plants and herbs, complete the pharmacopoeia for all the Indian systems of Medicine, draw up a list of essential drugs, encourage good manufacturing practices, ensure quality control of drugs and encourage research and development in ISM&H with a focus on drug development and patenting.

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE : PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY CARE INSTITUTIONS

4. ISM&H services are being provided at primary, secondary and tertiary care level by private, voluntary sector as well as by govt. centres/institutes. The current position of infrastructure, medical manpower and medical education facilities available under ISM&H is given in Table 5.4.2.1.

TABLE 5.4.2.1

S. No.	Facilities	Ayur-veda	Unani Medicine	Siddha	Yoga	Naturo-pathy	Homoeo-pathy	Total
1	Hospital	2258	196	224	8	21	297	3004
2	Beds	40313	4872	1811	101	733	12836	60666
3	Dispensaries	14416	970	363	42	56	7155	23028*
4	Registered Practitioners**	367528	41221	12915	-	388	189361	611413
5	i) Under Graduate Colleges$	196	40	2	-	-	149	387
	ii) Admission Capacity$	7070	1280	150	-	-	7610	16110
6	i) Post Graduate Colleges$	49	3	2	-	-	14	68
	ii) Admission Capacity$	645	35	70	-	-	186	936

Note: Nil Information Figures provisional

** Information as on 1.1.99; Source Depatt. Of ISMH

$ As on 1.10.2000 based on Information furnished by CCIM/CCH.

* = Includes 26 Amachi Dispensaries-

5. A huge health care infrastructure under ISM&H exists in India. According to available information in ISM & H there are 611413 practitioners, 3004 hospitals, 60666 hospitals beds and 23028 dispensaries of ISM&H drugs.

6. The state-wise distribution of functioning ISM&H infrastructure is shown in Annexure-5.4.2.1. In Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat ISM&H practitioners are posted as the only medical practitioners in some remote PHCs and they provide primary health care. States like Himachal Pradesh and Kerala have ISM&H practitioners in primary health care in addition to physicians of modern medicine so that complementary health care under both systems are being provided, depending upon patient choice and of health problems. Several states are setting up ISM&H clinics in district hospitals. Speciality clinics of Ayurveda and Homeopathy in Safdarjung Hospital and of Unani Medicine in Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital have been set up, as a research activity through the respective Central Council for Research. Apart from regular OPD, eminent leading Vaidyas /Hakims/Homeopaths are providing services once a week in these clinics. An advanced Ayurvedic Centre for Mental Health care has been established at the NIMHANS, Bangalore. Dept. of Family Welfare is providing ISM&H drugs as part of RCH drugs in selected States and cities.

7. It is important to:

- Utilise ISM&H practitioners working in Government, voluntary and private sector to improve IEC, counselling, increased utilization and completion of treatment in National disease control and Family Welfare programmes.
- Strengthen and upgrade ISM & H facilities and make them fully functional so that they provide promotive and curative services
- Utilize ISM&H services located in remote rural and urban areas to provide primary health care services to the population.
- Identify and ensure regular supply of potent ISM&H remedies for primary health care.
- Motivate local people to take up cultivation/harvesting of medicinal plants and herbs by generating awareness about the therapeutic uses of locally available medicinal plants for common ailments.
- Provide orientation training in traditional and ISM&H related health practices.
- Survey, document and propagate traditional foods, remedies and practices of remote & tribal areas.
- Monitor how the efforts in providing complementary system of health care to patients in the hospitals are utilized by the patients and effect mid course corrections.
- Improve tertiary care institutions especially those attached to ISM&H Colleges and National Institutions so that there will be simultaneous improvement in teaching, training, R&D and patient care.
- Establish effective referral linkage between primary, secondary and tertiary care institutions.

DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES FOR ISM&H: -

Professional Training in ISM&H

8. Nearly 16,000 ISM&H practitioners of various Indian systems graduate every year; however many of the ISM&H colleges do not have adequate infrastructure or qualified manpower, lack teaching, and training material and are functioning sub-optimally. There are

currently 387 under graduate colleges and 68 post graduate colleges under ISM & H. Majority of these are in Ayurveda, many of which have come up in the last decade. There is a skewed distribution of colleges between states e.g., of the 196 undergraduate Ayurvedic colleges 55 are in Maharashtra and 45 in Karnataka; many of these are run on a commercial basis. The quality of education provided in many of these institutions is sub optimal. It is essential to improve quality of training so that those who graduate from these colleges can effectively provide health care to the patients.

9. The Deptt. of ISM & H has taken several steps to improve the situation. The Central Council of Indian Medicine and the Central Council for Homoeopathy inspects educational institutions, registers qualified ISM&H practitioners and revises curricula. State and Central Depts. of ISM&H provide funds for improving and strengthening the existing undergraduate and post graduate colleges of ISM&H to enable them to achieve the norms prescribed by CCIM/CCH.. These should be optimally utilized for filling the deficits, for upgrading library and for equipment.

10. There are ongoing discussions on modalities for improving the functional status of these colleges both in the Govt and private sector . It has been suggested that CCIM/CCH has to take a proactive role in maintaining standards of education; CCIM/CCH should recognize only those institutions which have the necessary infrastructure and manpower. In addition to the initial inspection prior to recognition, these colleges should be periodically inspected and continued recognition will be conditional upon the fact that the minimum essential facilities are available to improve this. It is essential to improve quality of training so that these graduates can effectively take care of patients.

11. It has been suggested that at the National level the Dept of ISM&H should support one National institution for each of the major systems in ISM&H. For instance one National Institute of Homeopathy, National institute (Unani) may be supported by the centre. These institutions will be model institutions which will help in laying down the norms, provide lead role in teaching and research and patient care. The states will take the responsibility of fully developing at least one state level college with adequate facilities in each of the systems; all the Govt ISM&H colleges will be strengthened in a phased manner. Funds for strengthening will partly come from rationalization of tuition fees including admission of students from abroad as well as user charges for patient care in the hospitals attached to these colleges; essential prerequisite for these is improvement of quality of teaching and patient care in these institutions. Once the standards improve, they may be able to attract foreign students.

Paraprofessional training in ISM&H

12. Lack of well trained para professionals in ISM&H has been identified as an important factor in poor quality of care in ISM&H healthcare institutions. The Deptt. of ISM&H is currently taking steps to initiate the course for Nursing and Pharmacy in Unani medicine. Some private organisations and state governments are conducting courses in Ayurvedic Pharmacy. States like Kerala and Rajasthan are conducting courses on Ayurvedic Nursing. These courses are not recognised by any statutory body. Attempts are underway to sort out this problem.

Continuing Medical Education in ISM&H: -

13. Majority of the ISM&H practitioners have qualified from recognised Institutions and could be utilised for improving coverage of National Health Programmes. Most of these practitioners

are in the private sector and require periodic updating of the knowledge and skills through continuing medical education courses. ISM & H experts in consultation with Departments of Health & Family Welfare should design CME programmes so that the ISM & H practitioners get updated not only in their own speciality but also know the on-going health programmes. This would enable ISM&H practitioners to acquire the necessary knowledge and skills and help them to enter the mainstream of health care. Deptt. of ISM&H has a scheme for re-orientation/in-service training with a total outlay of Rs.6.10 crores during the Ninth Plan period. Under this scheme one month's course for Teachers and Physicians and 2 months each for training in specialised fields like Ksharasutra, Pancha Karma therapy and dental practices and training for yoga, is being provided for ISM&H personnel. Deptt. of Family Welfare has sanctioned Rs. 68.8 lakhs to 30 ISM&H institutions for conducting pre-training programmes for providing orientation for RCH programmes to ISM&H practitioners.

14. To sum up, the following steps may have to be taken to improve human resource for delivery of ISM&H services :

- develop one centre in each system as National Institute with adequate financial assistance so that it functions as a model centre.
- support Govt. institutions which submit well defined projects for strengthening.
- ensure accreditation of all educational institutions before they initiate enrolment and mandatory periodic review for continued recognition.
- ensure that students have access to hospitals with requisite number of patients, so that they get clinical training and develop clinical skills.
- ensure uniformity in entry standards, and uniformity in the curricula.
- improve quality and relevance of the undergraduate training and improve clinical skills through a period of internship with possible multi- professional interaction.
- introduce necessary curricular changes in graduate and CME courses, and develop appropriate course contents so as to design learning experiences related to expected task performance, i.e. increasing the involvement of ISM&H practitioners in counselling and improving the utilization of services under the National Health and Family Welfare Programme.

PRESERVATION AND PROMOTION OF CULTIVATION OF MEDICINAL HERBS AND PLANTS :

15. In view of the increasing demand for drugs in ISM&H and the fact that some of the species of medicinal plants are reported to be endangered, the Department of ISM&H has augmented resources for the development and cultivation of medicinal plants, the objective of which is to augment the production of raw herbs of plant origin by providing central assistance for their cultivation and development. States like Himachal Pradesh are investing in herbal gardens so that drugs required for Ayurvedic dispensaries could be provided by the State Govt. at an appropriate cost.

16. The Department also has a Central scheme for development of agro techniques and cultivation of Medicinal plants used in Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy. Under this scheme, central assistance is provided to specialized scientific institutions on project basis for development of agro-techniques for identified medicinal plants. The Dept. is implementing 34 projects in different organizations to develop agro techniques for about 126 medicinal plants and expenditure of Rs. 350 lakhs was allocated during 2000-01 on the schemes on medicinal plants.

17. There are certain traditional practices of health care, which usually make use of locally available medicinal plants/herbs. This heritage is notably important to be surveyed, explored and scientifically studied for putting to maximum use, especially when and where medical facilities don't exist. There is also a need to prevent patenting of our traditional knowledge by outsiders. All the available information should be properly formatted in a digital form by using international standards for wider use both at the national and international level. Efforts are underway to create an Indian Tradit
ional Knowledge Base Digital Library.

18. Planning Commission had constituted a Task Force on conservation, cultivation, sustainable use and legal protection of medicinal plants. One of the recommendations was establishment of "Medicinal Plant Board" for an integrated development of the medicinal plants sector. It is expected to formalize and organize medicinal plants marketing and trade, coordinate efforts of all the stakeholders of the sector and ensure health for all by improving the awakening and availability of herbal products, besides generating productive employment to one crore tribals and women on a sustainable basis.

19. As a follow up of the Task Force recommendations, Department of ISM&H has constituted the medicinal plant board. Under this head an amount of Rs. 16.10 crores has been allocated during the annual plan 2001-02.

PHARMACOPOEIAL STANDARDS:-

20. Availability of good quality drugs at affordable cost is an essential pre-requisite for any health programme. Currently the country is facing problems in ensuring quality of drugs. The Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine (PLIM) and the Homeoeopathy Pharmacopoeial Laboratory (HPL) at Ghaziabad are the major drug testing laboratories in ISM&H. in addition to these the state governments have also been advised to set up drug testing laboratories. Setting up Pharmacoepoeial Standards has been identified as a priority in the Ninth Plan.

21. The Department has finalised and notified Good Manufacturing Practices for Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani drugs in the last two years. There was a major problem in ensuring quality control because of lack of adequate number of ISM&H drug testing laboratories. The department has initiated a CCS on State Drug Testing Laboratories and Pharmacies for ensuring quality control, a grant of Rs. 40.00 crores is being given under this.

22. The feasibility of utilizing:

- laboratories of CCRAS and the Chemistry and biochemistry laboratories of universities/college Departments may be explored.
- effective implementation of stringent quality control measures by the Drug Controllers and strict enforcement of the provision of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Magic Remedies Prevention Act required to achieve reduction of substandard and spurious drugs.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT:

23. The Ninth Plan has emphasised attention on R&D especially clinical trials on new drug

formulations and clinical trial of promising drugs through strengthening of the Central Research Councils and coordination with other research agencies. There has been special emphasis on encouraging research aimed at improving ISM&H inputs in National Health Programmes. Clinical trials for safety and efficacy of drugs traditionally used in illnesses and those used in tribal societies and research on developing new drug formulation are being taken up.

24. The four Research Councils in ISM&H are currently undertaking clinical research on ISM&H drugs, research studies on drug standardisation, survey and collection of medicinal plants, potency estimation of homoeopathic drugs, as well as shelf life studies of different homoeopathic drugs, and clinical screening and pharmacological studies of oral contraceptive agents in Ayurveda. In addition to the Research Councils, the Department has a programme of Extramural Research Project under which funds for research projects are given to research organisations. The ongoing research projects are scattered and few in number; many not from identified priority areas. The linkages between research institutes with educational and service institutions need to be strengthened.

Involvement in National Progamme

25. The Department of ISM&H is associated with the RCH Programme of the Department of Family Welfare. Thirty institutes have been identified for providing training to ISM&H physicians in RCH and funds have been provided by Department of Family Welfare. Inclusion of Ayurvedic and Unani drugs in the drug kit of ANM is being considered. Involvement in all other Central and State Health Sector Programmes e.g. Malaria, Tuberculosis control, diarrhoeal diseases control will have to be taken up in a phased manner.

Outlays and Expenditure:

26. The total outlay proposed for the Department of ISM&H during the Ninth Plan period is Rs. 266.35 crores. The outlay and expenditure for Annual Plans 1997-98 to 2001-2002 are given in Table below.

APPROVED OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE FOR ISM&H

(Rs. in Crores)

1997-98 (B.E.)	1997-98 (Actual)	1998-99 (B.E.)	1998-99 (Actual)	1999-2000 (B.E.)	1999-2000 (Actual)	2000-2001 (B.E.)	2000-2001 (R.E.)	2001-2002 (B.E.)
35.30	32.80	50.00	49.00	59.13	52.04	100.00	90.00	120.00

27. The Department is continuing all its earlier schemes and proposes /has initiated 13 new schemes. With an annual outlay of Rs. 120.00 crores, on an average each scheme gets about Rs. 3.00 crores per annum. This may pose problems from the point of view of efficiency of investment, management and accountability of schemes. Various activities for which assistance is made available to institutions can be brought within the ambit of a major scheme. The restructuring undertaken by the Department and the Planning Commission on the ongoing proposed activities in a manner which would prevent the resources being spread too thinly and enable the Department to focus on key areas is recommended/supported.

Annexure 5.4.2.1

STATEWISE/ SYSTEMWISE NUMBER OF DISPENSARIES UNDER INDIAN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHY FUNCTIONING AS ON 1.4.1999

SL. NO.	NAME OF STATES/ UTs	AYURVEDA			UNANI			HOMOEOPATHY			OTHERS		
		Dispansaries	Hospitals	Beds	Dispansaries	Hospitals	Beds	Dispansaries	Hospitals	Beds	Dispansaries	Hospitals	Beds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1437	8	444	207	7	390	286	6	280	0	1	135
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	4	1	15	1	-	-	41	-	-	0	0	0
3	ASSAM#	329	2	130	1	-	-	75	3	105	4	1	25
4	BIHAR#	522	9	871	128	4	414	181	1	100	0	0	0
5	DELHI#	122	9	771	19	4	311	95	3	190	0	1*	50
6	GOA	59	6	245	-	-	-	56	-	-	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	539	45	1745	-	-	-	34	9	730	10	1	1
8	HARYANA	414	6	840	20	1	10	20	-	-	0	0	
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1064	16	330	3	-	-	14	-	-	0	2	25
10	J & K#	247	1	25	171	2	200	2	-	-	25	1	10
11	KARNATAKA	561	124	6132	45	11	202	25	25	1480	11	18	586
12	KERALA	759#	109	2561#	1#	-	-	2754	72	1440	9#	1#	30
13	MADHYA PRADESH	2105	34	1160	56	1	60	202	12	590	0	0	0
14	MAHARASHTRA#	463	73	11713	23	10	1400	-	77	5505	0	0	0
15	MANIPUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	10	1	2	65
16	MEGHALAYA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	0	0	0
17	MIZORAM	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	0	0	0
18	NAGALAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	0	0	0
19	ORISSA	527	8	323	9	-	-	503	5	150	65	0	0
20	PUNJAB#	489	11	771	35	-	-	105	6	185	0	0	0
21	RAJASTHAN	3486	90	1179	79	5	270	121	5	160	3	2	22
22	SIKKIM	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0	0
23	TAMILNADU	10	4	267	6	1	54	41	3	150	339	221	1716
24	TRIPURA	30	1	10	-	-	-	66	1	20	0	0	0
25	UTTAR PRADESH#	713#	1671	9911	148#	136	1186	1378	36	399$	0	0	0
26	WEST BENGAL#	254	3	215	-	2	110	899	14	682	0	0	0
27	A & N ISLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	0	0	0
28	CHANDIGARH#	5	1	150	-	-	-	4	1	25	0	1	10
29	D & N HAVELI	1	1	-@	-	-	-	1	1	-@	0	0	0
30	DAMAN & DIU	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
31	LAKSHADWEEP	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	0	0	0
32	PONDICHERRY	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	0	0
33	CGHS	31	1	25	9	-	-	34	-	-	5	0	0
34	CENTRAL RESEARCH COUNCILS	32	20	475	8	12	265	41	5	105	4	2	85
35	M/o RAILWAY	38	-	-	-	-	-	124	-	-	0	0	0
36	M/o LABOUR	129	-	-	1	-	-	25	-	-	2	0	0
37	M/o COAL	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
	TOTAL	14416	2258	40313	970	196	4872	7155	297	12836	487	254	2660

NOTE : THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPTALS HAVE REDUCED AS U.P. HAS REPORTED REDUCED FIGURES.
- = NIL INFORMATION.
= Information for the current year has not been received. Hence repeated for the latest available year.
* = Information regarding Yoga Hospitals in Delhi is under clarification.
$ = Figures as on 1.4.98. @ = No. of beds reported nil is under clarification
FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

5.4.3 Family Welfare

1. India, the second most populous country of the world having a meagre 2.4% of the world surface area, sustains 16.7% of the world's population. Realising the inevitable high population growth during the initial phases of demographic transition and the need to accelerate the pace of the transition, India became the first country in the world to formulate a National Family Planning Programme in 1952, with the objective of "reducing birth rate to the extent necessary to stabilise the population at a level consistent with requirement of national economy". The National Family Welfare Programme aimed at creating a conducive environment for the people to adopt small healthy family norm by providing ready access to maternal and child health services and contrace care free of cost to all and improving awareness through information, education and communication.

2. The pace of demographic transition in India has been relatively slow but steady. Census 1991 showed after three decades the population growth rate showed a decline. In order to give a new thrust and dynamism and achieve a more rapid decline in birthrate, death rate and population growth rate in the last decade of the century, the National Development Council (NDC) set up a Sub-Committee on Population and endorsed its recommendations in 1993.

The NDC Committee on Population has recommended that there should be a\paradigm shift in the Family Wlefare programme ; the focus should be on:

- Deceentralised area specific planning based on the need assessment
- Emphasis on improved access and quality of services to women and children
- Providing special assistance to poorly performing states/districts to minimise the inter and intra-state differences in performance
- Creation of district level databases on quality and coverage and impact indicators for monitoring the programme

International Conference on Population & Development (ICPD), Cairo 1994 has advocated similar approach.

Concordance between National (NDC Committee) and International (ICPD) efforts has improved funding and accelerated the pace of implemention of the family welfare programme.

3. During the Ninth Plan period the Deptt. Of Family Welfare has implemented the recommendations of the NDC Sub committee on population; the centrally defined methods specific targets for family planning were abolished; emphasis shifted to decentralized planning at district level based on community needs assessment and implementation of programmes aimed at fulfillment of these needs. Efforts were made to improve quality and content of services through skill upgradation training for all personnel and building up referral network. A massive pulse polio campaign was taken up to eliminate polio from the country. The Department of Family Welfare set up a consultative Committee to suggest appropriate restructuring and revision of norms for infrastructure funded by the states and the Department. Monitoring and evaluation has become accepted as a part of the programme and the data is used for mid term correction. The Department has prepared the National Population Policy to achieve replacement level of fertility by 2010, which has been approved by the cabinet.

Census 2001

4. Census 2001 recorded that the population of the country was 1027 million-15 million more than the population projected for 2001 by the Technical Group on Population Projections. The decline in both mortality and fertility during the nineties has been lower than the projections and the goals set for the Ninth Plan. However the decadal growth during 1991-2001 was 21.34% declining from 23.86% for 1981-91- the sharpest decline since independence. The analysis of growth rates of the states starting from the decade 1951-1961 indicate that it took four decades for Kerala to reach a decadal growth rate of less than 10% from a high growth rate of 26.29% during 1961-71. Tamil Nadu also took 40 years to reduce its growth rate from a high of 22.3% during 1961-71 to 11.2 % during 1991-2001. Andhra Pradesh, has shown an impressive fall in growth rate by over 10 percentage points within a short span of a decade. The growth rate in Bihar has shown an upward swing during 1991-2001 and the growth rates in Rajasthan, UP and MP are now at a level where Kerala and Tamil Nadu were 40 years ago.

Population Estimates: Census 2001 vs Projected Population 2001

5. Comparison of the projected population at the state level with the provisional population totals compiled from the current census indicate significantly higher figures compared to the projected figures in the states of Rajasthan, Bihar and Jharkand (combined), Gujarat, Maharashtra and Haryana. For these states taken together the provisional figures

TABLE-5.4.3.1

Population (Projected and Census2001)-Major States

State	Total population			Decadal growth rate 1991-2001 (Census-2001)
	Census 2001	Projected 2001	Difference as % to census 2001	
	1	2	3=(1-2)/1*100	4
Major States				
Andhra Pradesh	75,727,541	76,392,000	(0.88)	13.86
Assam	26,638,407	26,492,000	0.55	18.85
Bihar	109,788,224	101,819,000	7.26	28.43
Jharkhand				23.19
Gujarat [5]	50,596,992	48,972,000	3.21	22.48
Haryana	21,082,989	20,120,000	4.57	28.06
Karnataka	52,733,958	52,720,000	0.03	17.25
Kerala	31,838,619	32,530,000	(2.17)	9.42
Madhya Pradesh	81,181,074	81,189,000	(0.01)	24.34
Chhatisgarh				18.06
Maharashtra	96,752,247	92,057,000	4.85	22.57
Orissa	36,706,920	36,156,000		15.94
Punjab	24,289,296	23,794,000	2.04	19.76
Rajasthan	56,473,122	54,509,000	3.48	28.33
Tamil Nadu	62,110,839	62,252,000	(0.23)	11.19
Uttar Pradesh	174,532,421	174,290,000	0.14	25.80
Uttaranchal				19.20
West Bengal	80,221,171	79,991,000	0.29	17.84

exceed the projected figure by more than 17 million. Among major states, the census population figures exceed the projected ones by more than 2% for Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Bihar and Jharkhand (combined), Gujarat and Maharashtra. Jammu & Kashmir, UP and Uttaranchal (combined). For Madhya Pradesh and Chhatisgarh (combined), Karnataka and Tamil Nadu the difference between the census figures and projected figures are negligible (Table-5.4.3.1).

FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME IN THE NINTH PLAN

6. Reduction in population growth rate is one of the major objectives of the Ninth Plan. It recognized that the current high population growth rate is due to:

(1) The large size of the population in the reproductive age-group (estimated contribution 60%);
(2) Higher fertility due to unmet need for contraception (estimated contribution 20%); and
(3) High wanted fertility due to prevailing high IMR (estimated contribution about 20%).

7. While the population growth contributed by the large population in the reproductive age group will continue in the foreseeable future, the other two factors need effective and prompt remedial action.

The objectives during the Ninth Plan were :

- To meet all the felt-needs for contraception
- To reduce the infant and maternal morbidity and mortality so that there is a reduction in the desired level of fertility

The strategies during the Ninth Plan will be:

- to assess the needs for reproductive and child health at PHC level and undertake area- specific micro planning
- to provide need-based, demand-driven high quality, integrated reproductive and child health care.

8. Ninth Plan envisaged a paradigm shift in the FW programme. The Plan proposed to meet all the felt needs of the families and enable them to achieve their reproductive goals, so that the families ensure that the national goal of rapid population stabilization is achieved. Ninth Plan envisaged a paradigm shift from:

- Demographic targets to focus on enabling the couples to achieve their reproductive goals.
- Method specific contraceptive targets to meeting all the unmet needs for contraception to reduce unwanted pregnancies.
- Numerous vertical programmes for family planning and maternal child health to integrated health care for women and children.

- Centrally defined targets to community need assessment and decentralised area specific microplanning and implementation of Reproductive and Child Health care (RCH) programme to reduce Infant mortality and reduce high desired fertility.
- Quantitative coverage to emphasis on quality and content of care
- Predominantly women centred programme to meeting the health care needs of the family with emphasis on involvement of men in Planned Parenthood.
- Supply driven service delivey to need and demand driven service; improved logistics for ensuring adequate and timely supplies to meet the needs.
- Service provision based on providers' perception to addressing choices and conveniences of the couples

9. The programmes were to be directed towards:

a) Bridging the gaps in essential infrastructure and manpower through a flexible approach and improving operational efficiency through investment in social, behavioural and operational research

b) Providing additional assistance to poorly performing districts identified on the basis of the 1991 census to fill existing gaps in infrastructure and manpower.

c) Ensuring uninterrupted supply of essential drugs, vaccines and contraceptives, adequate in quantity and appropriate in quality.

d) Promoting male participation in the Planned Parenthood movement and increasing the level of acceptance of vasectomy.

Efforts were to be intensified to enhance the quality and coverage of family welfare services through:

Components of comprehensive RCH Programme:

Effective maternal and child health care

Increased access to contraceptive care

Safe management of unwanted pregnancies

Nutritional services to vulnerable groups

Prevention and treatment of RTI/ STD

Reproductive health services for adolescents

Prevention and treatment of gynecological problems

Screening and treatment of cancers, especially that of uterine cervix and breast

These services are available in all tertiary and most of the secondary care hospitals

Essential RCH services:

- Prevention and management of unwanted pregnancy,
- Services to promote safe motherhood,
- Services to promote child survival,
- Prevention and treatment of RTI/STD.

These services are to be made available at primary health care level through out the country

a) Increasing participation of general medical practitioners working in voluntary, private, joint sectors and the active cooperation of practitioners of ISM&H;

b) Involvement of the Panchayati Raj Institutions for ensuring inter-sectoral coordination and community participation in planning, monitoring and management;

c) Involvement of the industries, organised & unorganised sectors, agriculture workers and labour representatives.

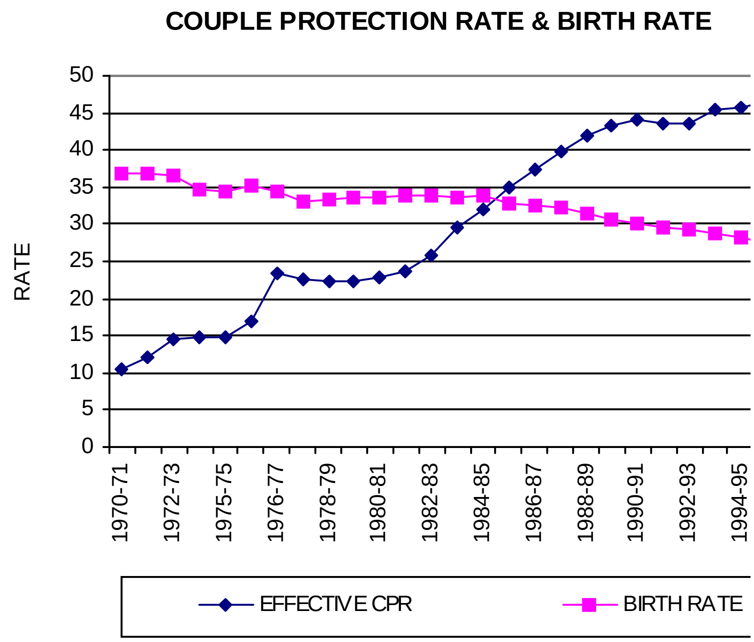
10. Efforts were made to provide adequate inputs to improve availability and access to services to improve performance so that the disparities between states narrowed. It is noteworthy that there are districts in these states where CBR and IMR are well below the national levels; steps may have to be initiated to study and replicate these success stories within each of these states so that the existing disparities between states are minimised.

Performance of the Family Welfare programme

Prevention of unwanted pregnancy:

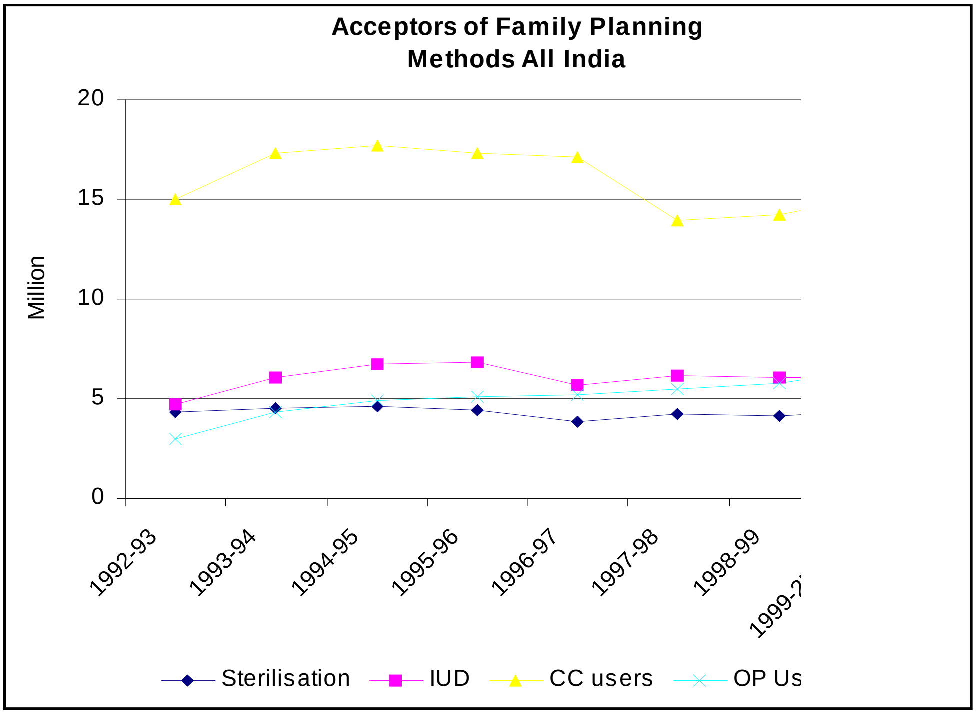
11. Information on CPR and CBR indicate that there has been a steady decline in the

Figu

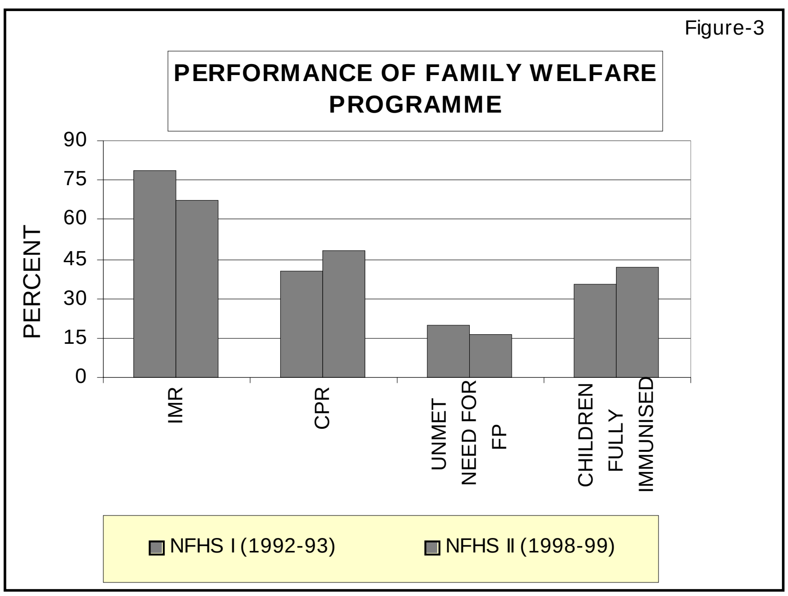


Source:- Registrar General India
Department of Family Welfare

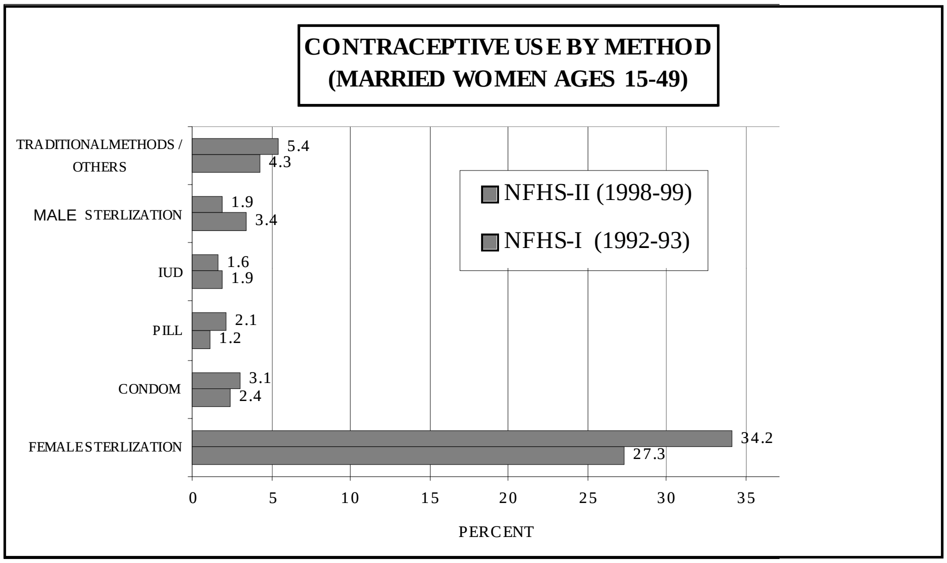
CBR during the Nineties in spite of the fact that the rise in CPR during the nineties has been very slow (Figure-1). This may indicate that there has been improvement in the quality of services being provided and appropriate contraceptives are being provided at appropriate time. It is essential that there should be further improvement in providing counseling and quality of services to enable couples to make the appropriate choice to meet their unmet needs for contraception and thereby achieve increase in couple protection rates; improvement in follow up care will go a long way in ensuring continued use of contraceptives to avoid unwanted pregnancies.



12. Data from service reports during the Ninth Plan period indicate that there has been a decline in acceptors of all family Planning methods except IUD as compared to the level of acceptance in 1994-95 (Figure-2). This has been a source of concern. The National Family Health Survey 1992-93 and 1998-99 provide nationwide data on contraceptive prevalence (Figure-3 & 4). Data from the Survey indicate that contrary to the performance figures



available from the service reports of the Department of Family Welfare, there has been substantial increase in the sterilization and OC use in the country. Only IUD and CC use have shown a decline. The reported improvement is supported by the steady decline in the CBR during the nineties reported by the SRS.



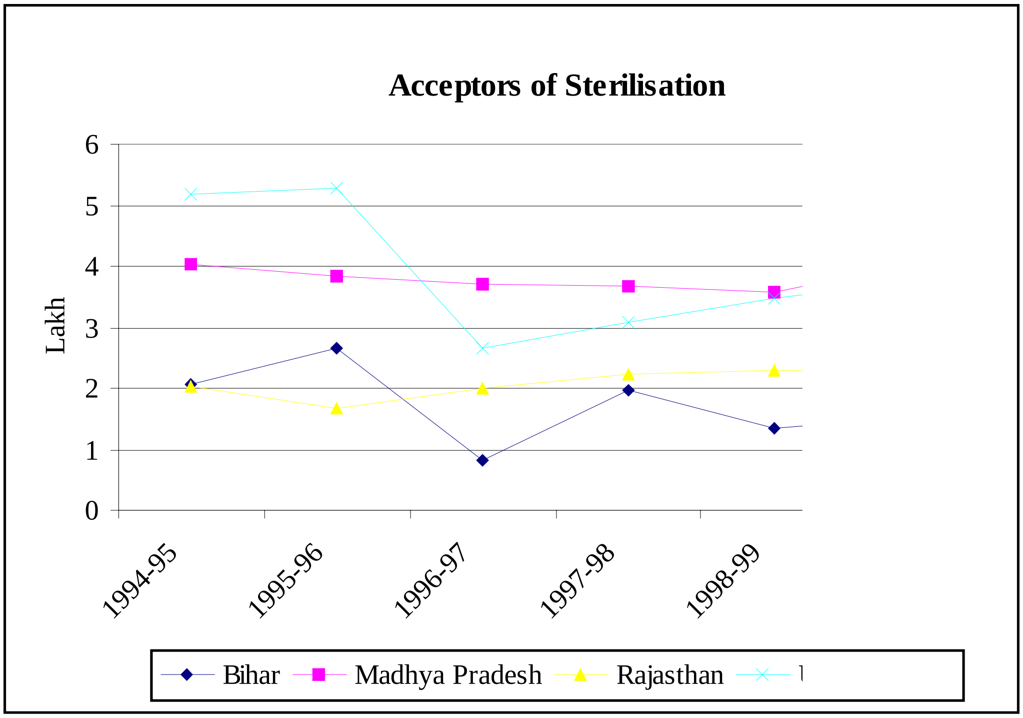
13. The inbuilt independent surveys and coverage evaluations within the Family welfare Programme have provided the reassuring findings that during the decade of the nineties there has not been any deterioration in the performance of the Family Welfare Programme. The reasons for the observed difference into CPR data reported by the Department of Family Welfare and NFHS may include:

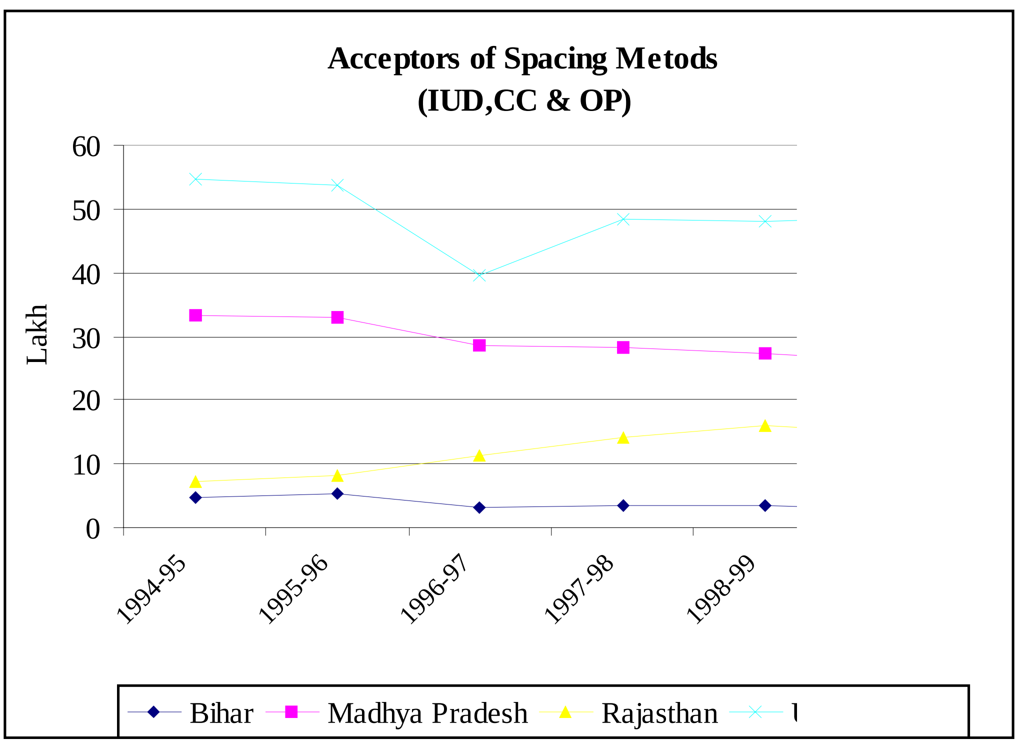
- Correction of the earlier over reporting in an attempt to reach the set target.
- Incomplete reporting due to changes in reporting under the Family Welfare Programme during the period.

14. However the coverage figures under service reporting for spacing methods, antenatal care and immunization are still substantially higher than the coverage reported by evaluations. These need to be looked into and corrected so that service reporting provide reliable indication of progress achieved in the programme. It has been suggested that the narrowing of the gap in coverage figures between the service and evaluation reports can be used as a new indicator for the quality in programme monitoring during the Tenth Plan.

Performance of the states with large unmet needs:

15. It is a mater of concern that in UP and Bihar as compared to their own performance in 1994-95, there is a fall in the acceptance of all contraceptive methods (Figure-5 & 6). In MP the decline in marginal while Rajasthan has shown some improvement. It is essential efforts to meet all unmet needs for contraception in these states are made. There are however districts with low CBR in all these states. The states have to study and replicate that the performance of these districts; simultaneously there should be efforts to meet all the unmet needs for contraception in all districts. Data from NFHS I & II also confirm that there is large unmet need for contraception in these states. Dept of Family Welfare and The National Commission on Population have taken several steps to improve the performance in these states/districts.


Acceptors of Sterilisation
Lakh
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
1994-95
1995-96
1996-97
1997-98
1998-99
Bihar
Madhya Pradesh
Rajasthan


Acceptors of Spacing Metods
(IUD,CC & OP)
Lakh
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1994-95
1995-96
1996-97
1997-98
1998-99
Bihar
Madhya Pradesh
Rajasthan

Maternal Health Care

16. Prevailing high maternal morbidity and mortality has always been source of concern and interventions in antenatal and intrapartum care have been components of the Family Welfare programme since inception. In India data on state/district specific maternal morbidity/ mortality is not available. However available data from SRS and survey of causes of death provide sufficient information on mortality rates and causes of death so that rational programmes could be evolved to combat major health problems in women. In the Nineties the SRS and the National Family Health Surveys have provided independent data to assess the impact of ongoing programmes on the maternal mortality.

SRS and the National Family Health surveys have shown that during the nineties there has not been any decline in MMR; more than 100,000 women die each year due to pregnancy related causes.

	1992-93	1997	1998
RGI (Sample Regn. Scheme)	NA	408	407
National family Health Surveys	424*	–	540*

*Differences are not statistically significant

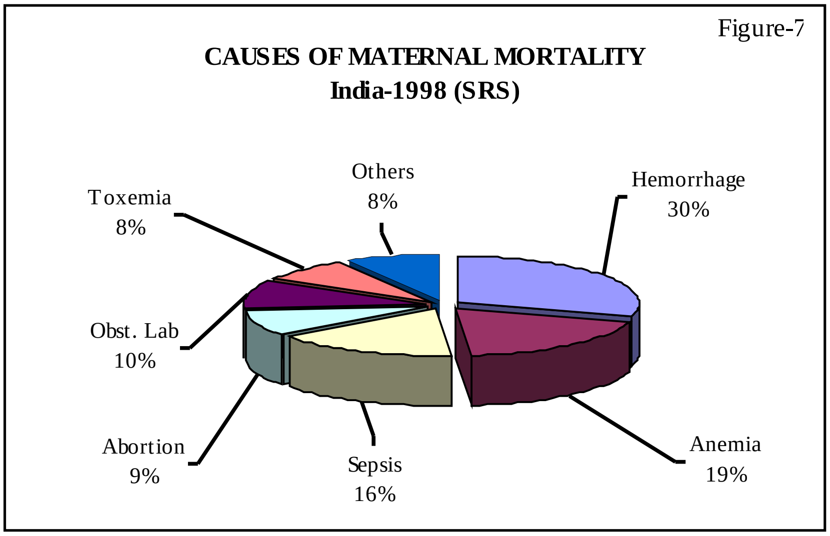
17. In addition to continuing SRS, there is a need to ensure 100% registration of pregnancies, deaths and births so that reliable district level estimates of MMR is made available on a sustainable basis.

18. Ascertaining the cause of death through SRS and also from hospital records will provide some reliable estimates on changes in maternal mortality over time and impact of ongoing interventions on maternal mortality

19. Data from SRS of the Registrar General of India indicate that the major causes of maternal mortality are unsafe abortions, ante and post-partum haemorrhage, anaemia, obstructed labour, hypertensive disorders and post-partum sepsis. There has been no major change in the causes of maternal mortality over years. Deaths due to abortion can be prevented by increasing access to safe abortion services. Deaths due to anaemia, obstructed labour, hypertensive disorders and sepsis are preventable with provision of adequate antenatal care, referral and timely treatment of complications of pregnancy, promoting institutional delivery and postnatal care. Emergency obstetric services will help saving lives of women with haemorrhage during pregnancy and complications during deliveries conducted at homes. Maternal mortality is also affected by a wide range of socio-economic determinates, such as the status of women, level of female education, economic dependency, lack of access to services and gender bias. Therefore, to reduce the current level of maternal mortality, besides providing for maternal health care services, it is necessary to improve the standard of education and social status of women. The ongoing interventions under RCH to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality and their impact is reviewed in the next few pages.

Medical Termination of Pregnancy

20. It is estimated that in 1998 about 9% of maternal deaths were due to unsafe abortions (Figure-7). Management of unwanted pregnancy through early and safe MTP services as envisaged under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act is an important component of the on going RCH Programme aimed at reducing maternal mortality.



Ninth Plan initiatives:

Efforts are to be made
- to improve access to family planning services and to reduce the number of unwanted pregnancies
- to cater to the demand/request for MTP
- to improve access to safe abortion services by training physicians in MTP and recognising and strengthening institutions capable of providing safe abortion services

21. Under the RCH programme the following initiatives have been taken up to improve access to safe abortion services :

- MTP equipment is being procured centrally and provided to District Hospitals, CHCs and PHCs wherever required through their respective Medical Stores Depots (MSDs). 180 sets of MTP equipment were procured during 2000-2001.

- To reduce shortage of trained manpower in PHCs/CHCs and sub-district hospitals, assistance is available to the States/UTs for engaging the doctors trained in MTP techniques (Safe Motherhood Consultants) to visit these institutions once a week or at least once a fortnight on a fixed day for performing MTPs and providing other services like ante-natal check up and treatment of pregnancies with complications. These doctors are being paid at the rate of Rs. 800/- per day visit. All the States/UTs are eligible for this facility. Feedback from the States suggests that they have been facing problems in hiring consultants willing to visit remote PHCs on a regular basis. Karnataka, Mizoram and UP have been provided consultants at PHCs on a monthly payment basis.

- In order to promote private sector participation, MTP equipments as well as free training in MTP technique is available to Non-government sector.

- there are 190 recognized MTP training centres in the country ; NIHFW has identified 238 institutions for MTP specialized skill training.

- promote alternate techniques like manual vacuum aspiration for promoting availability of safe abortion services at the level of PHCs and CHCs.

- Explore the feasibility of introducing non surgical methods of MTP initially in medical colleges and later extend it to other hospitals in a phased manner

- States take a long time in registration of the private clinics as per the provisions under the MTP Act. Dept of Family Welfare is trying to get the act amended to decentralize the registration of clinics to the district authorities and provide for stringent punishment to those violating the provisions of the Act.

22. It is a matter of concern that these provisions have been utilized by very few States and the number of reported cases of MTP over the last few years has remained stagnant at around 5.5 lakhs per year. There is a need to accelerate the pace of these processes and monitor the impact both in terms of coverage, number of MTPs reported and reduction in number seeking illegal abortion and suffering adverse health consequences.

Maternal health care

Ninth Plan strategy for improving maternal health indices :

Focus on Essential Obstetric care is to achieve substantial reduction in maternal morbidity and mortality through:

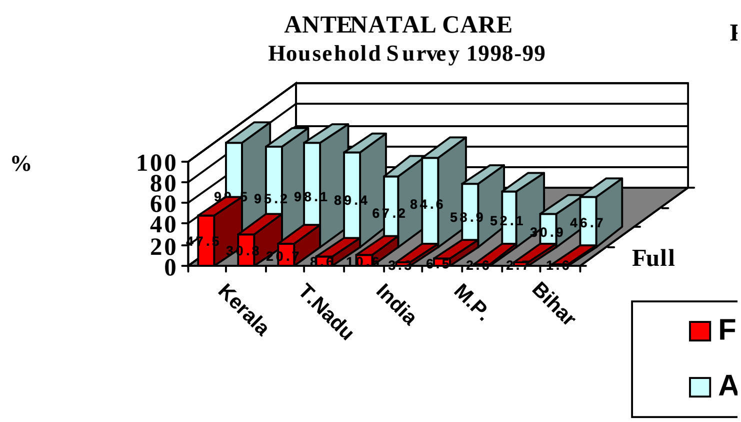
- Early registration of pregnancy (<16 weeks).
- Screening of all pregnant women at least thrice in pregnancy for detection of risks
- Appropriate referral and care for at risk person
- Safe delivery

23. Under the essential Obstetric care the following services are to be provided to all pregnant women:

- Early registration of pregnancy (12 - 16 weeks).
- Minimum three Ante-Natal Check-ups
- Identification of high risk pregnancies and referral wherever required.
- Universal coverage of all pregnant women with TT immunisation.
- Prophylaxis and treatment of anaemia.
- Advice on food, nutrition and rest.
- Promotion of institutional delivery/Safe deliveries by trained personnel.

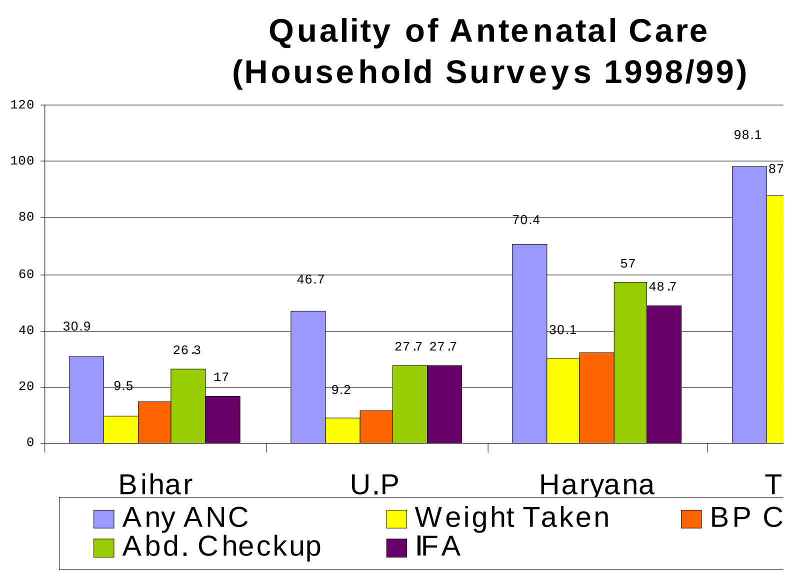
- Counselling for birth spacing.
- Postnatal care to detect complications and provide appropriate referral/treatment.

24. The RCH Programme aims at providing at least 3 antenatal check-ups during which weight, Hb estimation, blood pressure check and abdominal examination are done and 'at risk' women are identified; immunisation with TT, iron and folic acid for anaemia prophylaxis are provided to all the pregnant women. The feedback from the district household surveys



(1998 - 1999) indicate that at the national level 67.2% pregnant women received at least one check-up but only 10.6% had three antenatal checkups. Antenatal coverage in populous states with poor health indices such as of UP, Bihar, MP are very low (Figure-8).

25. District Household surveys 1998 and 1999 also revealed that in UP and Bihar the



content and quality of antenatal care was poor as compared to Haryana and Tamil Nadu (Figure-9). Universal screening of pregnant woman is essential for detection of problems during pregnancy and referral to appropriate facility for treatment. The problem of poor screening is aggravated by the fact that referral linkages for management of problems are also poor in these states and as a result both maternal/perinatal morbidity and mortality continue to be high.

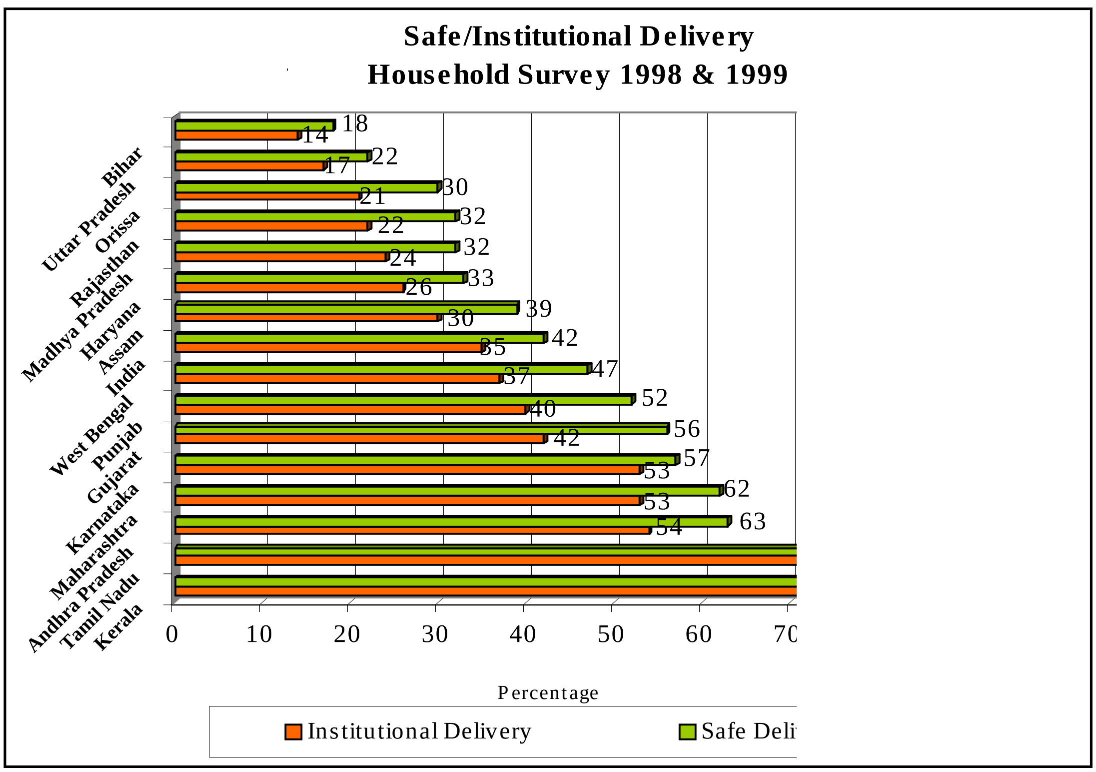
Provision of Essential drugs and equipment

26. Drug Kits of different types are provided under the RCH Programme for facilitating provision of essential obstetric care and care of children. These are:

> **Drug Kit A -** Contains five items i.e. Tablet IFA (large) and (Small), Vitamin A solution,ORS packets and Tablet Cotrimoxazole at all sub centres in the country and urban slum health posts in identified cities in the States.
> **Drug Kit B** - Containing 10 items of drugs and dressings for common ailments – supplied to all sub centres and urban areas as in the case of Drug Kit A.
> **Essential Obstetric care drug kits for PHCs** containing provisions needed for essential antenatal care and delivery services have been provided to 30% of the PHCs in category C districts and 50% PHCs in category B districts.
> **Equipment Kits for sub-centres** : midwifery kits and subcentre general purpose kit have been supplied to the Sub-centres which did not receive supplies under CSSM Programme.

Promotion of Institutional Deliveries and Safe Delivery Practices

27. During the Ninth Plan it was envisaged that efforts will be made to promote institutional



deliveries both in urban and rural areas; at the same time efforts are being made to train the TBAs through intensive Dai's Training Programme in the States where most of the deliveries take place at home.

28. The results of the NFHS-II and Household Suvey-98 suggest some improvement in the institutional deliveries; this is especially in states like Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh;

there are, however, in a large number of districts in many States where the situation with regard to safe deliveries is far from satisfactory.

	NFHS-I (1992-93)	NFHS-II (1998-99)	District Surveys (1998-99)
Institutional Deliveries	26%	33%	34%
Deliveries by Health Professionals (Doctors or Midwives/nurse)	34%	42%	–

29. The Surveys thus reveal that more than 65% deliveries in the country still take place outside any health institution. Of these, a very large number are conducted by untrained dais or relatives of the women. Out of 496 districts for which data on safe deliveries (institutional deliveries and deliveries conducted by trained personnel) is available from the district household surveys, only 123 districts have more than 70% safe deliveries; 240 between 30-70% while 142 districts have safe delivery rate less than 30%.

30. Training of Dais has been initiated in 142 districts in 18 States having safe delivery rate of less than 30% during this year. The States are Assam (9 districts), Bihar (32 districts), Gujarat (1 district), J & K (2 districts), Madhya Pradesh (18 districts), Manipur (3 districts), Meghalaya (3 districts), Mizoram (1 district), Nagaland (3 districts), Orissa (14 districts), Rajasthan (6 districts), Sikkim (2 districts) UP (33 districts) and West Bengal (3 districts). It is expected that deliveries conducted by trained Dais equipped with disposable delivery kits will increase substantially and this will result in substantial reduction in infection related material morbidity and mortality.

Emergency Obstetric Care

31. Complications associated with pregnancies are not always predictable. Therefore, provision of emergency obstetric care as close to the community as possible was envisaged under the CSSM Programme by setting up First Referral Units at the CHC/Sub District Level Hospitals. 1748 First Referral Units were identified by the states and provided with 12 types of equipment kits (Kit 'E' to Kit 'P') which were considered necessary for carrying out laparotomies, caesarian sections, other necessary surgical interventions and newborn care. However, most of the identified FRUs could not become fully operational due to lack of skilled manpower particularly anesthetists and gynecologists, adequate infrastructure, medicines and blood banking facilities.

32. During the Ninth Plan, under the RCH programme, provision was made for supply of drugs to the FRUs in the form of emergency obstetric drug kits containing 65 items of drugs at the rate of 3 Kits in 'C' Category Districts and 2 Kits in each of the 'B' Category Districts in the state. In order to improve availability of Anesthetists, provision was made for hiring the services of private anesthetists for conducting emergency operations at a payment of Rs. 1000/- per case. In order to facilitate transportation of pregnant women requiring emergency care at referral hospitals, a Referral Transport Scheme for pregnant women belonging to indigent families is being implemented. Under the Scheme, funds are provided to the Panchayats for arranging transport for women requiring emergency obstetric care. The department has also initiated special efforts with the assistance of European Commission to further strengthen the existing FRUs to enable them to provide emergency

obstetric care based on the inputs needed by individual states and districts. It is essential that the utilization of these provisions is monitored closely to ensure timely use and consequent improvement in services provided.

Schemes for improving access to and Implementation of Obstetric Care Services Additional ANMs

33. In order to improve delivery of these services, the Dept has provided support for additional 30% ANMs in all category C districts of Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Orissa, Haryana, Assam, Nagaland, Rajasthan and Assam. The scheme has been extended to the 6 smaller North Eastern States during 1999-2000. In addition, Delhi is eligible for appointing 140 ANMs for extending services to slum areas. 4199 additional ANMs are in position as against a target of 9882; the shortfall mainly in Madhya Pradesh (181 against 3300), Uttar Pradesh (2712 against 3860) and Orissa (145 against 305). A major reason for this is non-availability of trained ANMs due to closing of the ANM Training Schools in the states. Madhya Pradesh has now taken steps to reopen the schools and a large number of ANMs are presently being trained to occupy the vacant positions as indicated above.

Public Health/Staff Nurses

34. Under the programme, Public Health/Staff Nurses are also provided to 25% PHCs in C Category districts and 50% PHCs in B- Category districts.

Laboratory Technicians

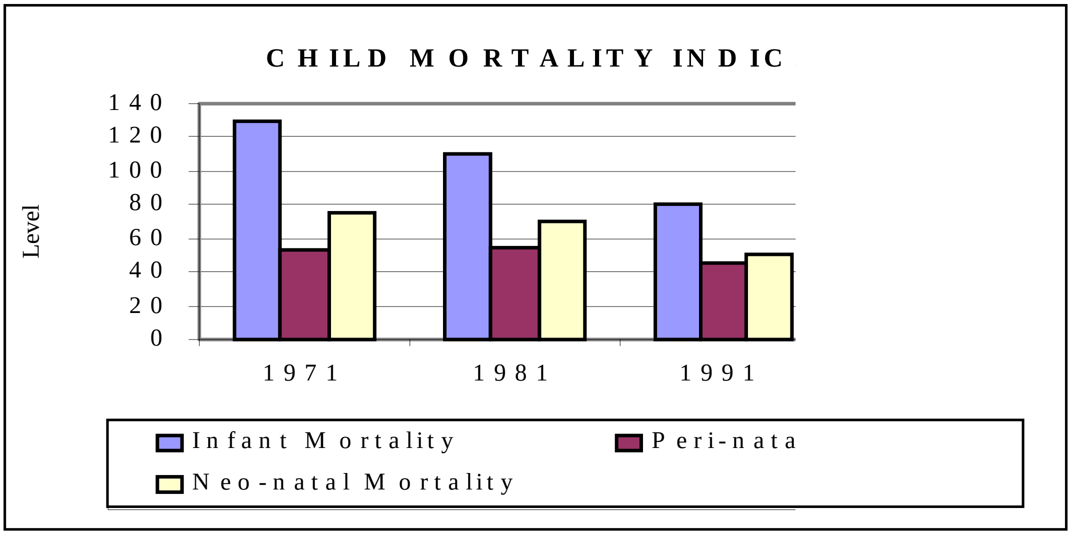
35. To build the capacity of the First Referral Units for looking after the needs of emergency obstetric care and RTI/STIs, the districts are being assisted to engage two laboratory technicians on contractual basis for doing routine blood, urine and RTI/STI tests. 199 Laboratory Technicians have been appointed in 14 states/UTs.

Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI) / Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

36. RTI/STI are common among the women in the reproductive age (15-44 years). In view of the close linkage between STI and HIV/AIDS, prevention and control of STI can reduce HIV transmission. Women with RTI do not present with symptoms in STD clinics; they have non specific symptoms and seek care in antenatal, gynecology FP clinics. Ninth Plan envisaged establishment of facilities for diagnosis and treatment of RTI as a part of essential RCH programme in primary healthcare institutions. Planning and implementation of services for RTI/STI prevention and management is taken up in close collaboration with National AIDS Control Organization (NACO). All STDs clinics at the district level are being assisted by NACO to incorporate the RTI/STI component. The areas of coordination between NACO and Department of Family Welfare are in training, counseling, IEC, social marketing of condoms, supply of RTI/STI drugs and monitoring & evaluation. In addition, the Department of F.W is collaborating with NACO in the implementation of their National Family Health Awareness campaigns. These campaigns are being organized once every six months and the last campaign was carried out during June 2000. Rs 5 crores have been committed by Department of Family Welfare to NACO for assistance in procuring drugs required for this campaign. RTI/STI clinics are being set up in the FRUs in a phased manner. 429 RTI/STI

clinics in the FRUs have been identified by the States for management of RTI/STI cases exclusively. To build the capacity of the First Referral Units, the districts are being assisted to engage two laboratory technicians. The assistance from Government of India is in the form of training, laboratory equipments and RTI/STI drug kits. Training arrangements in RTI/STI are being set up under the RCH Programme organized through the National Institute of Health & Family Welfare.

CHILD HEALTH CARE PROGRAMMES



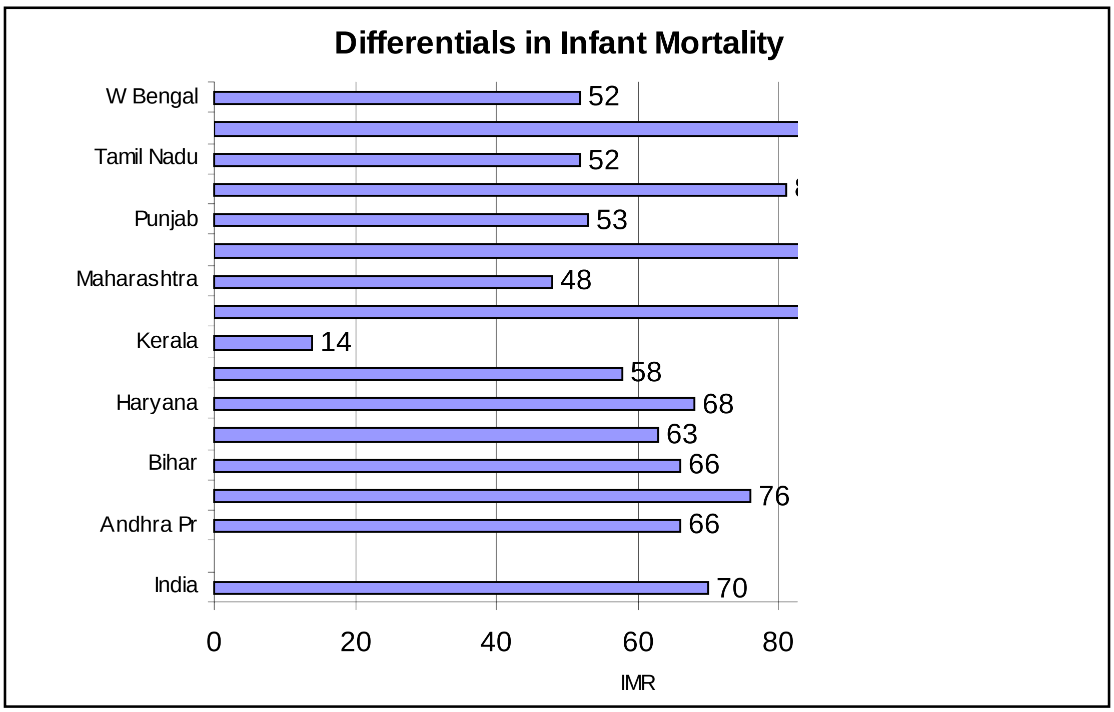


TABLE-5.4.3.2

Early neonatal mortality rates and percentage share of early neonatal deaths to infant deaths by residence India and bigger States, 1996

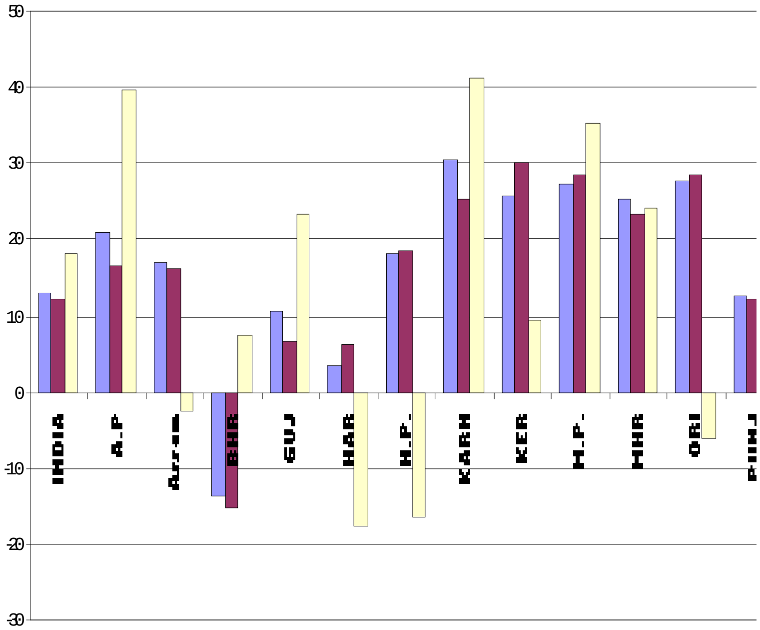
	Early neo-natal mortality			Early neo-natal deaths as Percentage of infant deaths		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
India	**35**	**37**	**23**	**48.6**	**48.3**	**50.5**
Andhra Pradesh	38	41	29	58.4	56.0	74.9
Assam	36	37	20	47.5	47.2	54.1
Bihar	33	34	24	46.8	46.9	44.1
Gujarat	30	30	28	48.2	44.8	60.3
Haryana	31	31	29	45.5	44.8	49.0
Himachal Pradesh	32	33	19	50.5	50.4	51.4
Karnataka	33	41	13	62.4	63.9	52.3
Kerala	8	8	8	55.9	58.5	49.8
Madhya Pradesh	47	48	36	48.4	47.5	59.4
Maharashtra	25	30	16	52.0	52.4	50.6
Orissa	44	45	31	46.0	45.9	48.0
Punjab	26	28	18	50.2	51.1	45.9
Rajasthan	44	46	30	51.0	51.2	49.3
Tamil Nadu	32	35	24	59.5	58.4	63.3
Uttar Pradesh	37	39	27	44.1	44.5	41.0
West Bengal	27	29	18	48.4	49.6	41.4

37. Infant and under five mortality rates are excellent indicators of health status of the children. It is well recognized that there are massive differences in the mortality rates not only between states but also between districts in the same states . In India there is no system for collection and analysis of data on morbidity during childhood. In the absence of morbidity data, available mortality data and analysis of causes of death have been utilised for drawing up priority interventions for improving child health. Ongoing major intervention programmes in child health include immunization to prevent morbidity and mortality due to vaccine preventable diseases, food and micronutrient supplementation programmes aimed at improving the nutritional status, programmes for reducing mortality due to ARI and diarrhea and essential new born care. Improved access to immunization, health care and nutrition programmes have resulted in substantial decline in IMR over the last five decades. However it is a matter of concern that the decline in perinatal and neonatal mortality have been very slow (Figure-11). IMR has remained unaltered in the last few years. The massive interstate differences in IMR (Kerala 14 , Orissa 97) continue to be another source of concern (Figure-12).

38. Early neonatal mortality i.e. deaths occurring during then first seven days of life forms an important component of infant mortality rate. At the National level the early neonatal mortality rate for 1996 has been estimated at 35 (37 in rural areas to 23 in urban areas (Table-5.4.3.2). There are wide variations among the states in early neonatal mortality [Kerala

CMR-PERCENT DECLINE BY RESIDENC

1991 TO 1997



(8) and Madhya Pradesh (47)]. Early neonatal deaths formed 48.6% of the total infant deaths during 1996 at the National level. In states where IMR is relatively low because of successful treatment of ARI and diarrhea, early neonatal mortality constitute more than 50% of IMR; in such states it is imperative that steps to improve antenatal, intrapartum and neonatal care are taken to achieve substantial reduction in NNMR as well as IMR. In states where IMR is high and NNMR constitutes less than 50% of IMR the focus may initially be on simple intervention to reduce death due to diarrhea and ARI.

39. Child Mortality Rate (number of deaths among children (0-4 year) had shown a decline from 41.2 per thousand in 1984 to 23.9 in 1996, a decline of 42%. It is, however, a matter of concern that in most of the states there has not been any decline in CMR during the Nineties and in rural Bihar there had been some increase in CMR (Figure-13).

40. The gender differences in CMR persists. At the National level the SRS, 1996 reported a differential of 3.4 points in the mortality rates for boys and girls; with the exception of the States of Kerala, AP, Orissa and West Bengal CMR was higher in female children. There is no biological reason for a higher mortality rate in females in the age group 0-4 years. The social causes, which adversely affect the mortality rate of girls, need to be tackled.

41. Under 5 mortality is more sensitive than infant mortality to the burden of childhood diseases, including those preventable by improved nutrition and by immunization programme (Table-5.4.3.3).

42. As with IMR & CMR under 5 mortality rate also has plataeued in the nineties and the inter state and sex differential persist.

Major causes of infant and under 5 mortality continue to be:

- Inadequate maternal and newborn care
- Prematurity;
- Diarrhoeal diseases;
- Acute respiratory infections;
- Vaccine preventable diseases (in places where immunization coverage has not reached optimal levels);

43. It is estimated that under nutrition and anaemia are contributory factors in over 50% of child deaths. Under the Child Health component of the RCH programme efforts are made to address each of these major problems.

TABLE-5.4.3.3

State	Under-5 mortality rate
Kerala	19
Maharashtra	58
Tamil Nadu	63
West Bengal	68
Karnataka	70
Punjab	72
Haryana	77
Himachal Pradesh	80
Gujarat	85
Andhra Pradesh	86
Assam	90
India	**95**
Orissa	104
Bihar	105
Rajasthan	115
Uttar Pradesh	123
Madhya Pradesh	133

Child Health Programme Interventions

Essential Newborn Care

Ninth Plan Strategy:

- Reduce infant and under five mortality and morbidity so that there is a reduction in desired level of fertility.
- Reduction in peri-natal and neonatal mortality will be achieved through universal screening for risk factors during pregnancies, labour and neonatal period, identification and referral of ‘at risk’ mother and neonates to facilities where appropriate care could be provided

44. About two third of all deaths during infancy take place during the first month of life. About 50% of these deaths are accounted for during the first week of life.In order to accelerate the decline of IMR, essential newborn care was included as an intervention under the RCH Programme. Equipment for essential newborn care is being supplied to districts in the country under the RCH Programme. Medical officers and other staff are being trained at the district hospitals and medical colleges in the use of the equipment to provide essential newborn care. Department of Family Welfare has initiated a project in collaboration with the National Neonatology Forum (NNF) for operationalisation of newborn care facilities at the primary level. NNF is to train medical and para medical personnel at the district and sub-district level health facilities where equipment for essential newborn care is being provided under the RCH Programme. In the current year this scheme has been initiated in 60 districts. It is proposed to expand the scheme over the next two to three years to cover all districts with high IMR.

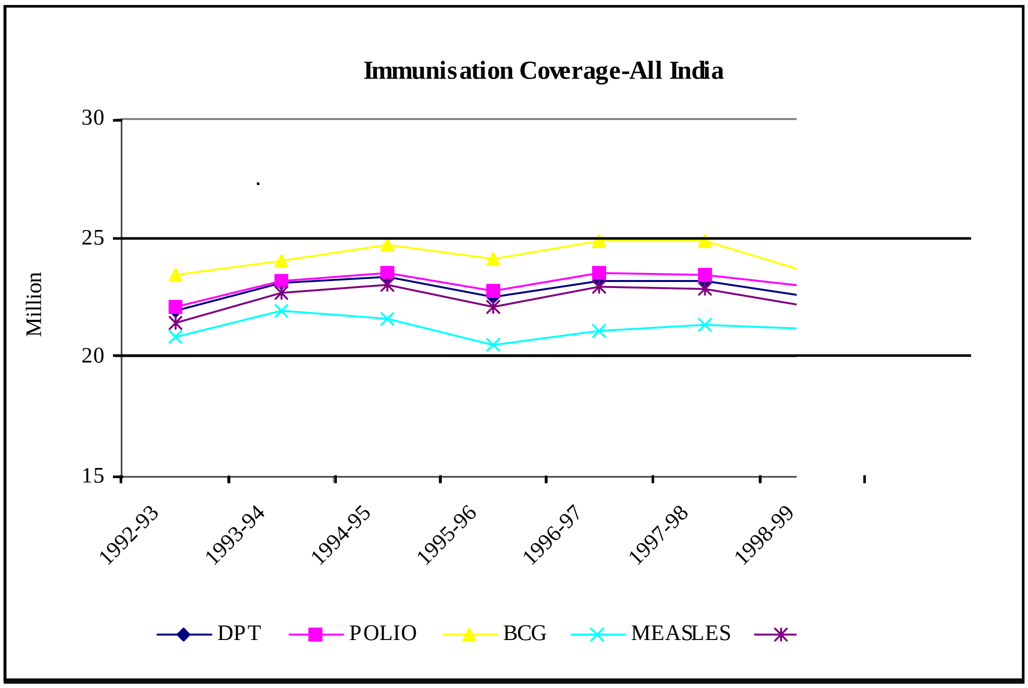
Universal Immunization Programme

45. The Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) was taken up in 1986 as National Technology Mission and became operational in all districts in the country during 1989-90. UIP became a part of the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) Programme in 1992 and Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme in 1997.

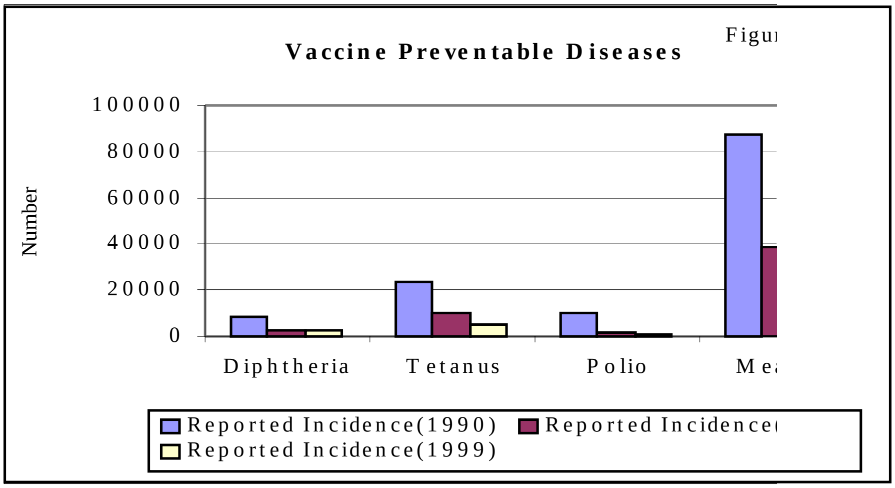
46. Under the Immunization Programme, vaccinations to infant and pregnant women are given for the control of vaccine preventable diseases namely childhood tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, poliomyelitis, measles and neo-natal tetanus.

Performance under the immunisation programme

47. Immunization coverage during the period 1992-93 to 1999-2000 is shown in Figure-14. The immunization coverage has been stagnating at the same level throughout



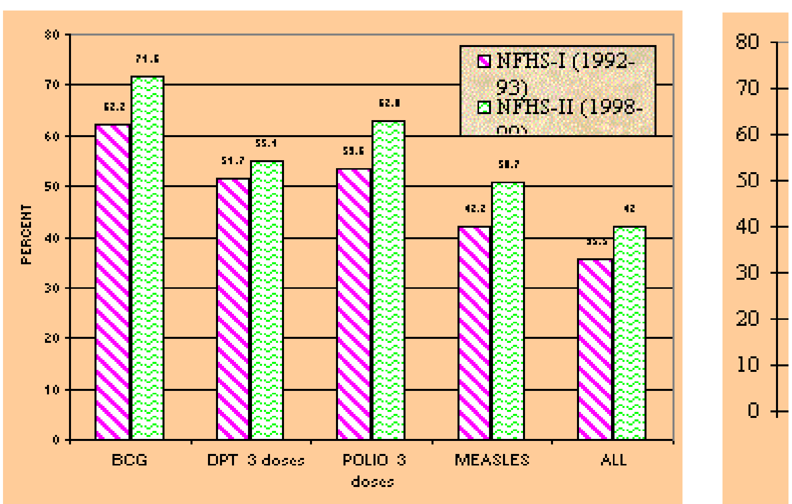
the nineties in most of the states and in some of the states a declining trend is observed. However it is noteworthy that the reported cases of vaccine preventable diseases have declined over the same period. (Figure-15). The coverage evaluation survey conducted by ICMR and National Family Health Survey shows a wide gap between the reported and evaluated coverage. The drop out rates between the first second and third doses of oral polio vaccine and DPT have been very high in most of the states. At the national level the difference between the highest and lowest covered antigens is more than 20 per cent. The difference between the reported and evaluated coverage and high drop out rates is of serious concern. The data from the NFHS-I & II has shown that coverage under immunization programme is substantially lower than the coverage figure reported by service providers; however, there has been some improvement in the immunization coverage between NFHS I & II (Figure-16).



48. Immunization coverage, although far from complete, has improved substantially since NFHS-1, when only 36 percent of children were fully vaccinated and 30 percent had not been vaccinated at all. Coverage of individual vaccines has also increased considerably, and is

Figure-16

IMMUNISATION OF CHILDREN 12-23 MONTHS : NFHS-I (1992-93) AND NFHS-II (1998-99)



much higher than would appear from information on full coverage alone. According to NFHS-2, 72 percent of children ages 12–23 months have been vaccinated against tuberculosis, 63 percent have received three doses of the polio vaccine, 55 percent have received three doses of the DPT vaccine, and 51 percent have been vaccinated against measles. The largest increases in vaccination coverage between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2 are for the first two doses of polio vaccine, undoubtedly because of the introduction of the Pulse Polio Immunization Campaign in 1995. Dropout rates for the series of DPT and polio vaccinations continue to be a problem. Eighty-four percent of children received the first polio vaccination, but only 63 percent received all three doses; 71 percent received the first DPT vaccination, but only 55 percent received all three doses. There are large inter-state differences in immunization coverage. While coverage in Tamil Nadu and Kerala is good but in some states like Bihar the routine immunization coverage has fallen to 20%. It is imperative that routine immunization coverage is improved and the target of 100% coverage for each of the six vaccine preventable diseases is achieved. The Department of Family Welfare has negotiated the World Bank assistance for routine immunization strengthening programme in the next three years.

Pulse Polio Immunization

49. Under this programme all children under five years are to be administered two doses of OPV in the months of Dec and Jan every year until polio is eliminated. Pulse Polio Immunization in India has been a massive programme covering over 12 crores of children every year. Coverage under the pulse polio immunization has been reported to be over 90% in all States, however, it has been a matter of concern that over the last 5 years coverage under routine immunization has not improved; in fact in some States there has been a substantial decline. There are segments of population who escape both routine immunization and the pulse polio immunization. As a result of all these, the decline in number of polio cases, though substantial, was not sufficient to enable the country to achieve zero polio incidence by 2000.

	1998	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**
Number of cases of confirmed polio	1931	1126	265	9*

* upto 23.04.2001

50. During 2001, 9 cases of wild polio have been detected in the country (6 in Uttar Pradesh one each in Delhi, Haryana and Bihar); mop-up rounds to control the poliovirus transmission in 62 high risk districts in the country and responsive mop-up in 35 districts in some of the States have been conducted.

51. To chalk out the strategy to be adopted during 2001-2002, the Expert Group meeting was held on 30th January 2001 and recommended that in addition to two nation wide National Immunization Days (NID) in December, 2001 and January, 2002, one Sub National Immunization Days (SNID) in Bihar, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and 50% of the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka in the month of October, 2001 will be conducted. Mop-up immunization will be undertaken following detection of any wild poliovirus including areas with clusters of polio compatible cases and in areas of continued poliovirus transmission. The SNID and NIDs will be conducted using combined fixed posts and house to house approach in all the States. Special efforts will be taken to achieve high routine and campaign coverage in under-served communities and remind families about need for routine immunization during the PPI campaigns.

National Polio Surveillance Programme (NPSP)

52. National Polio Surveillance Programme (NPSP) was started in 1997 with DANIDA and USAID assistance and is working under the management of WHO. The management of NPSP will ultimately be transferred to GOI. The programme has helped in detection of cases, case investigations, laboratory diagnosis and mop up immunization. The programme will take up the surveillance of other vaccine preventable diseases in a phased manner.

Poliovaccines during the 'final phase' Polio Eradication

53. The medical goal of polio eradication is to prevent paralytic illness due to polioviruses by elimination of pathogenic virus so that countries of the world need not continue to immunize

all children perpetually. India has undertaken massive pulse polio immunization since 1995 and it is expected that polio elimination will be possible by 2002. If for the next three years there are no more cases the country will be declared polio free. As and when this is achieved the country will have to take steps to ensure that the disease does not return.

54. The oral polio vaccine contains live attenuated virus. Recent experiences in Egypt, Dominican Republic and Haiti have shown that the vaccine derived viruses can become neurovirulent and transmissible. Such mutant viruses have caused outbreaks of polio when immunization coverage drops. It may, therefore, not be possible to discontinue polio immunization. Several countries which have eliminated polio have shifted to killed injectable polio vaccine after elimination of the disease. India along with other developing countries of South Asia may have to consider this option and prepare appropriate strategies during the Tenth Plan.

Infections in children

55. NFHS-2 collected information on the prevalence and treatment of three health problems that cause considerable mortality in young children, namely - fever, Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI), and diarrhoea. In India 30 percent of children under age three had fever during the two weeks preceding the survey, 19 percent had symptoms of ARI, and 19 percent had diarrhoea. About two-thirds of the children who had symptoms of AR0I or diarrhoea were taken to a health facility or health-care provider. Knowledge of the appropriate treatment of diarrhoea remains low. Only 62 percent of mothers of children aged less than 3 years know about Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) packets and 34 percent of mothers incorrectly believe that children should be given less to drink than usual when sick with diarrhoea. Forty-eight percent of children with diarrhoea received some form of Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT), including 27 percent who received ORS. The percentage of children with diarrhoea who received ORS has increased substantially since NFHS-1, when it was only 18 percent, suggesting some improvement in the management of childhood diarrhoea. Among children sick with diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey, the proportion who were given some form of ORT varies from 90 percent in Kerala, 76 percent in Goa, and 73 percent in West Bengal to 34 percent in Rajasthan and 36 percent in Uttar Pradesh. The proportion given ORS varies from 56 percent in Goa and 51 percent in Manipur to only 15–16 percent in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

Diarrheal disease control programme

56. Diarrhea is one of the leading causes of death among children. Most of these deaths are due to dehydration caused due to frequent passage of stools and are preventable by timely and adequate replacement of fluids. The Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) Programme was started in 1986-87. The main objective of the programme is to prevent death due to dehydration caused by diarrheal diseases among children under 5 years of age due to dehydration. Health education aimed at rapid recognition and appropriate management of diarrhea has been a major component of the CSSM programme Use of fluids at home available and ORS has resulted in substantial decline in the mortality associated with diarrhoea from 10-15 lakh children every year prior to 1985 to 6-7 lakhs deaths in 1996. In order to further improve access to ORS packets 150 packets of ORS are provided as part of the drug kit-A; two such kits are supplied to all sub-centres in the country every year. In addition social marketing and supply of ORS through the PDS are being taken up in some states.

Acute Respiratory Infections Control.

57. Pneumonia is a leading cause of deaths of infants and young children in India, accounting for about 30% of the under-five deaths. Under the RCH Programme, Tablet co-trimoxazole is supplied to each sub-Centre in the country as part of Drug Kit-A. Health workers have been trained in ARI management. Mothers and community members are being informed about the symptoms of ARI which would require antibniotic treatment or referral.

Health Care For Adolescents

58. The nineties witnessed rapid increase in the adolescent population. In the next two decades there will be a rapid increase in the number of adolescents. At the moment there are no specific health or nutrition programmes to address the problem of adolescents.

> **Ninth Plan Strategy**
>
> Appropriate antenatal care will be provided to high risk adolescent pregnant girls under the RCH Programme. Efforts to educate the girl, her parents and the community to delay marriage will receive focussed attention during the Ninth Plan. Efforts will be made to mount programmes for early detection and effective management of nutritional (under-nutrition, anemia) and health (infections, menstrual disorders) problems in adolescent girls.

59. The following initiatives have been taken up:

1. Health care needs of adolescents are being addressed under the RCH Programme
2. Inter-sectoral coordination with ICDS is being strengthened in blocks where ICDS Centres have an adolescent care programme.
3. Proposals for the specialised counselling and IEC material to be provided through NGOs, is being sought under the NGO programme.

The progress in these efforts is being carefully monitored.

Men's Participation In Planned Parenthood Movement

> **Ninth Plan Strategy:**
>
> Men play an important role in determining education and employment status, age at marriage, family formation pattern, access to and utilisation of health and family welfare services for women and children. Their active co-operation is essential for the success of STD/RTI prevention and control. In condom users, consistent and correct use is an essential pre-requisite for STD as well as pregnancy prevention. Vasectomy, which is safer and simpler than tubectomy should be re-popularised.

Promotion of vasectomy

60. Vasectomy is safer and easier to perform in primary health care settings than tubectomy. However since seventies there has been a steep and continuous decline in vasectomy. Efforts to repopularise vasectomy including IEC campaigns and training of surgeons in No Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV) have resulted in substantial increase in vasectomies in some districts in Andhra Pradesh; however similar change has not happened at the national level.

61. During the Ninth Plan specific efforts have been made to promote vasectomy and NSV. Introduction of NSV has resulted in large number of vasectomies being performed in Karimnagar in Andhra Pradesh; Sikkim has reversed the ratio of tubectomy to vasectomy. The reported performance under NSV is given in Table-5.4.3.4.

TABLE-5.4.3.4
Status of No Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV) Project (up to December 2000)

States	Courses	No. of Districts covered	No. of Acceptors	No. of Doctors Trained	No. of Certified Trainers
Andhra Pradesh	78	30	80558	155	11
Assam	1	3	60	5	1
Maharashtra	9	8	546	38	4
Tamil Nadu	10	19	327	40	2
Uttar Pradesh	11	11	391	13	2
Haryana	14	18	567	51	1
Orissa	17	34	1171	72	1
Punjab	16	16	590	61	1
West Bengal	8	6	1084	25	4
Rajasthan	2	3	31	4	1
Sikkim	8	6	677	28	3
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	83	0	0
Kerala	6	7	382	27	1
Bighar	4	2	162	13	0
Gujarat	6	5	118	24	1
Karnataka	12	11	231	45	3
Delhi	4	4	181	15	2
Manipur	5	4	315	20	3
Madhya Pradesh	10	23	3466	119	2
J & K	1	8	19	6	0
FPAI, Mumbai	1	1	88	0	1

62. It is essential that the efforts to popularize vasectomy are continued by addressing the concerns and conveniences of men, and improving the techniques and quality of vasectomy services. This would result not only in improving men's participation in the FW programme but also result in substantial increase in access to sterilisation services, reduction in the morbidity and mortality associated with sterilization.

Logistics Support

Ninth Plan Strategy

Ensure uninterrupted supply of essential drugs
contraceptives, adequate in quantity and appropriate in qual

63. The Government of India procures and supplies drugs, equipment kits, contraceptives and vaccines to States for use in Family Welfare programme. While the drug kits are supplied at district level, vaccines and contraceptives are supplied at State or regional level. The States have so far not created any specialised or dedicated system for receiving such supplies, storing them in acceptable conditions and distributing them. As a result there are delays, deterioration in quality and wastage of drugs. Supplies under FW Programme is about Rs.500 crores; it is estimated that the losses due to deterioration and inefficiencies may be to the extent of 20-30%.

64. The DOFW in collaboration with different external funding agencies working in different states has formulated a logistic project for each major state. These proposals envisage creation of a specialised agency at State level which will manage warehouses at regional level for each cluster of 5 - 8 districts. These places will receive indent from each hospital in the area and will ensure delivery within 15 days through contracted transporter. To ensure efficiency, the State Government agency will be paid only on the basis of a percentage of supplies it handles. Logistics project in some states have already been approved.

65. It is essential that the facilities which are being created should handle all the drugs/ vaccine/devices etc. provided by central govt. (Health, Family Welfare, ISM&H) and state governments for all health care institutions. The progress in the efforts and problems encountered have to be monitored and appropriate mid course corrections instituted.

New Initiatives during the 9th Plan Period for improving the coverage and quality of Reproductive and Child Health Services

Flexible Integrated Financial Envelope

66. The purpose of the envelope is to provide flexibility to better performing states to design state specific package of interventions and undertake innovations to address problems of Maternal Health care in their states instead of tying them to national schemes. Under the scheme flexibility was granted to Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra & Punjab. An amount of Rs. 270 lakhs have been released to the State of Tamil Nadu, Rs. 337.73 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 69.90 lakhs to Kerala, Rs. 209 lakhs to Karnataka and Rs. 50 lakhs to Punjab.

RCH Camps

67. In order to provide the RCH services to people living in remote areas where the existing services at PHC level are under utilized, a scheme for holding camps has been initiated during this year. The scheme will be implemented in the 10 poorly performing States and also in 7 North Eastern states. Initially 102 districts have been selected in these States and more districts would be added next year. It is proposed to expand the scheme to all category C districts in the country.

RCH Outreach Scheme

68. An RCH Outreach Scheme is being implemented to strengthen the delivery of immunisation and other maternal and child health services in remote and comparatively weaker districts and urban slums in 8 large states. Selected districts will be provided additional

support for mobility of staff, improvement in quality of services and generation of demand for services. In the current year the Scheme has been operationalised in 50 districts. The scheme will be expanded to cover 150 additional districts in 2001-2002.

Border District Cluster Strategy

69. Under this initiative 48 districts spread over 16 States have been selected for providing focused interventions for reducing the infant mortality and maternal mortality rates by at least 50% over the next two to three years. States and districts have been allowed sufficient flexibility to introduce innovations to achieve the objectives. Districts are being supported for development and training of Health and Nutrition Teams, physical up-gradation of sub-centres and primary health centres, additional supply of equipment and drugs, organization of outreach sessions, support for mobility of staff, development of local IEC for social mobilization. In addition, training of medical officers, up-gradation of First Referral Units and filling of vacant posts through contractual appointments has been allowed depending on the needs of the districts.

Participation Of NGOs In RCH Programme

70. Under the RCH programme the NGOs are being assisted at three levels:

- **(a) Small NGOs:** At the village, Panchayat and Block level small NGOs are being involved for advocacy of RCH and family welfare practices and for counselling. As these small NGOs have limited resources, they are being assisted through the mother NGOs. In addition, some NGOs are to be assisted for providing spacing or terminal methods of contraception and for counselling.

- **(b) Mother NGO:** NGOs with substantial resources and proved competence are being approved as mother NGOs. So far 49 mother NGOs have been identified by the Department. The mother NGOs are required to screen the credentials of the applicant small NGOs, obtain proposals from them, consider them for sanction, release money and monitor its work and obtain utilisation certificate from the small NGOs. The mother NGOs are also required to provide training to the staff of the small NGO for both management of the NGO and for management of the programme.

- **(c) National NGOs:** A limited number of National NGOs are being assisted by the Department on project basis for innovative programmes for introducing Baby Friendly Practices in hospitals, for helping in enforcement of Prenatal Diagnostics Technique Act by detecting offending sex determination clinics and collecting evidence for making specific complaints against them to the designated authorities in the State.

The progress in these efforts is being monitored.

Involvement Of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) In FW Programme

> **Ninth Plan envisaged Involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions for:**
>
> - Ensuring inter-sectoral coordination and community participation in planning, monitoring and management of the RCH programme.
> - Assisting the states in supervising the functioning of health care related infrastructure and manpower such as Sub-Centres (SCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Aganwadis.
> - Ensuring coordination of activities of workers of different departments such as Health, Family Welfare, ICDS, Social Welfare and Education etc. and functioning at village, block and district levels.

71. There are massive diiferences between the states in involvement of PRI in Family Welfare Programme. States like Kerala have embarked on decentralized planning and monitoring programmes utilizing PRIs and devolution of powers and finances to PRIs. In other states the involvement is mainly in planning and monitoring without devolution of power and finances. In some states the PRIs have not yet started participating in the programme. There is a need to constantly review the situation and initiate appropriate interventions.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

> **Ninth Plan Priorities in Research and Development**
>
> **Basic and Clinical Research**
>
> - Development and testing of new contraceptives including contraceptives which are considered to be effective in Indian Systems of Medicine
> - Research on methods for male fertility regulation
> - Clinical trials on newer non-surgical methods of MTP
> - Post-marketing surveillance of Centchroman
>
> **Operational Research**
>
> - Studies on the ongoing demographic transition and its consequences.
> - Studies on continuation rates and use effectiveness of contraceptives. Research on operationalising integrated delivery of RCH services, nutrition, education, women & child development, rural development and family welfare services at village level

72. The ICMR is the nodal research agency for funding basic, clinical and operational research in contraception and MCH. In addition to ICMR, CSIR, DBT and DST are some of the major agencies funding research pertaining to Family Welfare Programme. The

National Committee for Research in Human Reproduction assists the Department of Family Welfare in drawing up priority areas of research and ensuring that there is no unnecessary duplication of research activities. Some of the major institutions carrying out research in this area include the Institute for Research in Reproduction, Bombay, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, National Institute of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow and the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, Delhi. A network of 18 Population Research Centres conduct studies on different aspects of the Family Welfare Programme and undertake demographic surveys.

73. Under RCH Programme the Department of Family Welfare has constituted Expert Committee for Research in Reproductive Health and contraceptives under modern system of Medicine and Expert Committee for Research in Reproductive Health and Contraceptive under ISM & H to examine and recommend the proposals that require funding. In addition the Department is making efforts for creation and support of an appropriate institutional mechanism to test and ensure the quality of products utilised in the programme.

74. Major research areas currently funded by ICMR and other research agencies include:

a) Basic research efforts for the development of newer technology for contraceptive drugs and devices in modern system of medicines and ISM&H to cater to the requirements of the population in the decades to follow.
b) improving the contraceptive coverage for men and women by operational research
c) operational research for improving the performance of Family Welfare Programme and socio-behavioural research to improve community participation for increased acceptance of family welfare services.
d) STI/RTI operational research for detection, prevention and management in different situations

Monitoring And Evaluation

75. Currently, the following systems are being used for monitoring and evaluation of programmes in the Family Welfare Programme:

a) Service reporting system;
b) SRS and Census Data;
c) Research Studies especially designed to look into specific problems

76. The Department of Family Welfare has constituted regional evaluation teams which carry out regular verifications and validate the data on acceptance of various contraceptives. These evaluation teams can be used to obtain vital data on failure rates, continuation rates and complications associated with different family planning methods.

77. Department of Family Welfare had initiated a rapid household survey to obtain information about the progress on programme interventions as well as its impact from the independent surveys at district level. All the districts were covered in a two-year period. The reports are being used to identify district specific problems and rectify the programme implementation.

78. To assess the availability and the utilisation of facilities in various health institutions all over the country, a number of facility surveys have been done during 1998-99. So far data collection has been completed in 101 districts. The survey results are being scrutinised and deficiencies found therein are being brought to the notice of the States and districts concerned for taking appropriate action.

79. Planning Commission and DOFW have developed proforma for monitoring the infrastructure, manpower and equipment mismatch in the primary health care institutions. The format for monitoring the processs and quality indicators have been developed and sent to all the states.

80. The Department of Family Welfare, in collaboration with RGI, had set a target of 100% registration of births and deaths by the end of the Ninth Plan. Steps to collect collate and report these data at PHC/District level on a yearly basis have also been initiated. Available information with RGIs office indicates that as of mid-nineties over 90% of all births and deaths are registered in states like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Punjab and Gujarat. In these States these data should be used at district-level both for PHC-based planning of RCH care as well as evaluation of the coverage and impact of RCH care annually. In districts where vital registration is over 70%, efforts are being stepped up to ensure that over 90% of births and deaths are reported so that independent data base is available for planning as well as impact evaluation of PHC- based RCH care.

Evaluation of RCH programme

81. Monitoring the above indicators do not provide any information on the quality of care or appropriateness of the services. The programme must evaluate 'quality of care' of the services being provided. Efforts should be made to collate and analyse service data collected at the district level and respond rapidly to the evolving situations. Available data from census, demographic and health surveys undertaken in the district by various agencies including the Population Research Centres needs to be analysed and utilised at the local level for area-specific micro planning. Besides, the information generated through adhoc surveys such as National Family Health Survey (NFHS) must also be utilised to identify the shortcomings of the programme and to initiate requisite remedial measures. The census reports, studies conducted through Population Research Centres, adhoc surveys and district surveys under RCH provide data for evaluating the impact of the programme. The data generated through these reports and surveys should be utilized to evaluate the family welfare programme at the PHC level.

National Population Policy-2000

Ninth Plan Recommendation

A National Population Policy should be drawn up so that it provides reliable and relevant policy framework not only for improving Family Welfare Services but also for measuring and monitoring the delivery of family welfare services and demographic impact in the new millennium.

82. One of the major recommendations of the NDC Sub Committee on Population was that a National Population Policy should be drawn up so that it provides reliable and relevant policy frame work not only for improving Family Welfare Services but also for measuring and monitoring the delivery of family welfare services and demographic impact in the new millennium. The Dept of Family Welfare has drawn up the National Population Policy 2000, which was approved by the Cabinet in February 2000.

83. The National Population Policy 2000 has set the following goals for 2010:

i) Universal access to quality contraceptive services in order to lower the Total Fertility Rate to 2.1 and attaining two-child norm.

ii) Full coverage of registration of births, deaths and marriage and pregnancy.
iii) Universal access to information/ counseling and services for fertility regulation and conception with a wide basket of choices.
iv) Infant Mortality Rate to reduce below 30 per thousand live births and sharp reduction in the incidence of low birth weight (below 2.5 kg.) babies.
v) Universal immunization of children against vaccine preventable diseases, elimination of Polio by 2000 and near elimination of Tetanus and Measles.
vi) Promote delayed marriage for girls, not earlier than age 18 and preferably after 20 years of age.
vii) Achieve 80% institutional deliveries and increase the percentage of deliveries conducted by trained persons to 100%.
viii) Containing of Sexually Transmitted Diseases.
ix) Reduction in Maternal Mortality Rate to less than 100 per one-lakh live births.
x) Universalisation of primary education and reduction in the drop out rates at primary and secondary levels to below 20% both for boys and girls.

84. To facilitate the attainment of the goals set under NPP 2000 an Empowered Action Group attached to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has been constituted.

National Commission on Population

85. The National Commission on Population has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister of India and Deputy Chairman Planning Commission as Vice Chairman on 11th May 2000 to review, monitor and give direction for implementation of the National Population Policy with a view to achieve the goals set in the Population Policy. The Commission has the mandate

- To review, monitor and give direction for implementation of the National Population Policy with the view to achieve the goals set in the Population Policy
- Promote synergy between health, educational environmental and developmental programmes so as to hasten population stabilization
- Promote inter sectoral coordination in planning and implementation of the programmes through different sectors and agencies in center and the states.
- Develop a vigorous peoples programme to support this national effort

86. The first meeting of National Commission on Population was held on 22nd July 2000. There were wide ranging discussions and useful suggestions for achieving the goal of population stabilization. A Strategic Support Group consisting of secretaries of concerned sectoral ministries has been constituted as standing advisory group to the Commission. Nine Working Groups have been constituted to look into specific aspects of implementation of the programmes aimed at achieving the targets set in NPP 2000. A National Population Stabilization Fund with a seed contribution of Rs.100 Crores from Central Government is being set up. Contributions from corporate, industry, trade organizations and individuals are expected.

Goals for the Ninth Plan

87. Table –5.4.3.5 provides information of present status (as indicated by NFHS-II & SRS) of process and impact indicators and the goals set for these in the National Health Policy -NHP 1983 (for 2000), Ninth Plan (for 2002) and NPP 2000 (for 2010). While there has been steady improvement in indicators, the pace of improvement is slower than visualised.

Table 5.4.3.5

Present Level of Indicators and the Goals

No	Indicator	Present Status	Goals		
			NHP-1983	**Ninth Plan**	**NPP 2000**
	Target Year		**2000**	**2002**	**2010**
1.	**Family Planning Indicators** • Crude Birth Rate • Total Fertility Rate • Couple Protection Rate	 26.1 (1999) 3.3 (1997) 46.2% (2000)	 21 2.1 60%	 23 2.6 60%	 21 2.1 Meet all needs
2.	**Mortality Indicators** • Maternal Mortality Ratio • Perinatal Mortality Rate • Neo Natal Mortality Rate • Infant Mortality Rate • Under 5 Mortality Rate	 540 (NFHS-II) - 43.4 (NFHS-II) 70 (1999) 94.9(NFHS-II)	 400 30-35 - Below 60 -	 300 - 35 56-50 -	 100 - below 30
3	Full Immunization of infants (six vaccine preventable diseases) - Measles - DPT - Polio - BCG	42% (NFHS-II) 51% 55% 63% 72%	100%	65%	100%
4.	Pregnant mothers receiving ante-natal care • % received at least 3 ANC • % received IFA for 3 or 4 months • % received 2 TT Vaccine	NFHS-II 43.8 47.5 66.8	100%	95%	100%
5.	Deliveries • Institutional Deliveries • Deliveries by trained health personnel including trained birth attendants	 34% (NFHS-II) 42.3% (-do-)	 - 100%	 35% 45%	 80% 100%
6.	Prevalence of low birth weight babies	30% (Estimated)	10%		

However, the pace can be accelerated through streamlining of infrastructures, improving quality, coverage of services and increasing efficiency of delivery of services.

Externally Aided Projects

Area Projects

88. Area Development Projects have been taken up under National Family Welfare Programme in different States with financial assistance from external agencies such as the World Bank, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Overseas Development Agency Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) with the objectives of reducing maternal and child mortality, morbidity and birth rate.

89. IPP-VIII and IPP IX projects, Family Health Support Project in Maharashtra assisted by German Government, DANIDA Phase III Project in Tamilnadu, ODA Phase III Project in Orissa and UNFPA assisted district projects in five districts of Kerala, Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh were implemented during 2000-01 and would continue during 2001-02. The USAID assisted project in UP would also continue during 2001-02.

Funding of Family Welfare programme

Financing of Non-plan Activities through the Plan Funds

90. Family welfare programme is an important programme and was initiated as a plan scheme so that adequate attention is paid with regard to positioning of requisite manpower at various health care delivery institutions. The programme is a hundred percent Centrally sponsored Programme and is being implemented through the state governments. The Department of Family Welfare provides funds to the state governments for the maintenance of health and family welfare infrastructure and implementation of the programme according to certain fixed norms. The plan funds of the Department of Family Welfare are being utilized for infrastructure maintenance, for meeting the expenditure for salaries, recurrent provision for rent, medicines, contingencies etc. which are essentially non-plan in nature. Inspite of the substantial increase in the outlay for the Family Welfare Programme in the Ninth Plan period funds available for innovative programmes to improve quality and coverage is limited because over 50% of the funds are being used to meet the committed non-plan expenditure on salaries and maintenance of infrastructure..

The problem of Arrears

91. The Department of Family Welfare bears the cost of maintenance of Rural Family Welfare Sub-Centres, Post Partum Centres, Urban Family Welfare Services and training activities according to certain norms which were fixed long back. There is a wide gap between the actual funds required to maintain the above services and the funds being provided according to the norms. Thus, it results in the accumulation of arrears payable to the states. The delay in the payment of arrears to the states adversely affects the family welfare services in all the states especially those with fiscal problems; many of these states such as Bihar, UP, MP & Rajasthan are also the ones who have made all efforts to improve performance in FW programme .In view of this the Planning Commission had suggested that there is an urgent need to review the norms for providing funds to the states for implementation of the family welfare programme.

92. Sufficient provision was made in the budget of respective Annual Plans for liquidation of arrears. The outlay for National Family Welfare Programme increased from Rs.2489.35 crore in 1998-99 to Rs.2920.00 crore in 1999-2000 and further to Rs.3520 crore in 2000-2001 and to Rs.4210 crores for 2001-02. In normal circumstances, this sizeable increase in allocation provided by the Planning Commission would have almost solved the problem of arrears for future years. But, as States have started to implement the recommendations of Fifth Pay Commission the problem continues.

93. As suggested by the Planning Commission, the Department of Family Welfare constituted a Consultative Committee to review these norms, evolve realistic norms for salary, contingency and other expenses for different types of infrastructure and manpower funded by the Department of FW. The Consultative Committee constituted by the Department of FW to revise norms has also looked into rationalisation of infrastructure and manpower created in rural and urban areas so that Centre and states both fund the relevant portions of the programme. The department of FW has circulated the draft report of the Committee to the states for their comments; it is expected that the report will be finalised and the recommendations implemented in the current year.

Reorganisation of Family Welfare Infrastructure

94. The recommendations made in the Ninth Plan Document, recommendations of the Consultative Committee, and the views of Planning Commission regarding the reorganization of infrastructure and manpower being maintained by the Department of Family Welfare are at Annexure-5.4.3.1.

95. The Ninth Plan suggested that the infrastructure involved in the delivery of family welfare services should be reorganized in the following manner:

96. The Department of FW may provide funding for

- All the 1,37,271 ANMs functioning in Sub-centres instead of 97,757 ANMs at present. It is imperative that the ANMs, who are crucial for increasing the outreach of the Programme, should be available and fully funded by the FW Programme.
- The ANMs required for Urban in Sub-centres (equivalent of rural Sub-centres) located in urban slum areas may be re-deployed from existing Health Posts/Post-partum Centers/Family Welfare Centers etc.
- 8 to 10% of the administrative costs.
- Requisite supply of consumables, contraceptives and vaccines.

97. Apart from other recommendations regarding Family Welfare Programme, the need to ensure availability of ANMs and taking over of all the ANMs in rural/urban areas is made in order to eliminate any anamoly of different emoluments in the same states (depending

upon whether the state paid for them or Centre), to employ staff with similar qualifications and functions. If the states try to avoid this they may have to upwardly revise the emoluments of ANMs who are being paid by the state which in turn could trigger yet another upward spiral of the infrastructural maintenance costs to be borne by the states who are yet to recover from the financial problems due to implementation of the Fifth Pay Commission recommendations.

98. The States may take over

- Rural Family Welfare Centres
- Type C & Sub-District Level PP centres that are part and parcel of primary health care infrastructure in the states. These can be integrated with PHCs & CHCs.
- Over the last three decades family welfare services are being provided as an integral part of obstetric & gynaecological services by secondary and tertiary care institutions. So type A and B postpartum centres may be taken over by the States and merged with the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the respective hospitals.
- The staff whose salaries are met from the head "Rural Family Welfare Centre" are functioning as Primary Health Centre officers in most States. The sub- district postpartum centre staff may be posted in FRUs. These two categories of staff will become a part of State primary health care infrastructure.

ACA under PMGY

99. Additional Central Assistance (ACA) is being provided by the central government to the states under PMGY; during 2000-01 15% of the PMGY funds were earmarked for improving identified priority interventions aimed at improving the functional status of the primary health care institutions; in 2001-02 10% of the total PMGY funds of Rs.2800 crores has been earmarked for health sector; these funds could be used for improving the functioning of the primary health care infrastructure in the states, including reorganization of the infrastructure for the delivery of family welfare services.

Outlays for 2001-02

100. The outlay for Annual Plan 2001-2002 for the Department of Family Welfare is Rs.4210 crores. The scheme-wise allocation of the approved outlay is shown in Annexure-5.4.3.2.

Annexure-5.4.3.1

REORGANISATION OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE AND MANPOWER BEING CURRENTLY MAINTAINED BY DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE

Scheme	Outlay (Rs.Crores)		Recommendation for the Ninth Plan	Recommendations of the Consultative Committee	Comments of Planning Commission to the Recommendations of Consultative Committee
	1998-99	1999-2000			
Rural F W Centres (Established at all block level PHCs before 1980. There are 5435 such functioning centers)	265.00	350.00	To be made part of the state primary health care infrastructure	The States to take over the maintenance of Rural FW Centres	Planning Commission supported the Recommendations of Consultative Committee
Sub-Centres (Funded by the Deptt. of FW 97757 Funded by States 38782)	340.00	525.00	All ANMs to to fully funded under FW programme	Deptt. Of FW to provide for the maintenance of all the SCs.	
Maintenance of Urban FW Centres & Revamping of urban level organization There are 871 health posts functioning in ten states and two UTs There are 1083 Urban FW Centres	64.00	58.00	States to set up well-structured urban primary health care infrastucture; Funding from Deptt. Of Family Welfare for ANMs only; ANMs for urban health care will be mainly redeployed & gap, if any will be filled.	To set up: Urban Health Centres per 10000 slum population Urban Primary Health Centres per 50000 slum population	
Post Partum Centres There are 550 district level PP centres and 1012 sub-district level PP centres which provide MCH and family planning services.	100.00	120.00	All district level PP Centres to be taken over by the states and mearged with Deptts. Of Obst./ Gyna. Of the respective hospitals during Ninth Plan Sub-district level PP Centres to be merged with PHCs/CHCs	PP Centres to be continued to be supported by the Deptt. Of FW	

Annexure-5.4.3.1 Contd.

REORGANISATION OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE AND MANPOWER BEING CURRENTLY MAINTAINED BY DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE

Scheme	Outlay (Rs.Crores)		Recommendation for the Ninth Plan	Recommendations of the Consultative Committee	Comments of Planning Commission to the Recommendations of Consultative Committee
	1998-99	1999-2000			
Direction & Administration Under the existing norms the central assistance is restricted to 7.5%/ 8.33% of the total allocation to the state/UT under the National Family Welfare Programme in the year 1985-86.	92.00	185.50		The states with more than/less than one crore population will be entitled to 8%/ 12% of the audited expenditure on the Family Welfare Programmes or the actual expenditure whichever is less.	The Commission supports the recommendations of the Consultative Committee.
Sterilisation beds	1.70	1.70		To evaluate the Scheme for better functioning	
Basic training schools There are 509 ANM Training Schools, 44 LHV Training Schools and 47 Health & Family Welfare Training Centres that provide training to ANMs, LHVs and in-service training to medical and Para-medical personnel at the regional level.	39.95	61.90		To be maintained by the Deptt. Of FW as at present	Shift to States as training is their function
Arrears	250.00	200.00			Deptt. of FW to Revise norms for the salaries and reimburse to the States actual salary costs based on audited statements of accounts
Sub-total	**1152.65**	**1502.10**			
Total	**2489.35**	**2920.00**			

Annexure-5.4.3.2

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE –Annual Plan 2001-02

(Rs. in crore)

	Scheme	Ninth Plan Allocations	Annual Plan 2000-01		Annual Plan 2001-02
			BE	RE	BE
1	Rural Family Welfare Centres	3700.00	857.00	856.00	1105.00
2	Sub-Centres				
3	Maintenance of urban FW Centres	250.00	58.50	58.50	75.00
4	Revamping of urban level organisation				
5	Direction & Administration	700.00	102.10	102.70	120.00
6	Maternal & Child Health				
	(A) Reproductive & Child Health Project	5000.00	951.00	801.00	1252.00
	(B) Immunization Strengthening Projects		46.00	35.00	60.00
	(C) Procurement of Cold Chain Equipment	150.00	5.00	0.40	0.00
7	New Initiatives/ Measures Under National Population Policy	265.00			118.04
8	Sterilsation and IUD insertion	600.00	101.00	101.00	125.00
9	Post Partum Centres	530.00	111.00	111.00	150.00
10	Basic Training Schools	240.00	81.10	78.10	122.00
11	Reseach Institutes	124.00			
12	Information, Education and Communication	170.00	25.50	25.50	35.00
13	Village Health Guides Scheme	50.00	4.75	4.75	5.00
14	Transport	150.00	70.20	70.20	70.00
15	Contraceptives				
	(A) Free Distribution	930.00	203.71	181.71	258.50
	(B) Social marketing of contraceptives				
	(C) No Scalpel Vasectomy				
16	Logistic Improvement	80.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
17	Area Projects/India Population Projects (IPP)	800.00	180.00	180.00	250.00
18	USAID Assisted UP Project	250.00	60.00	55.00	70.00
19	Travel of Experts/Conferences /Meetings etc.	16.10	0.00	0.00	1.25
20	International Contribution	6.30	0.00	0.00	1.69
21	Sterilization Beds	8.60	1.70	1.70	1.50
22	FW Counsellor Scheme	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Arrears	950.00	292.00	260.00	380.00
24	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.02
25	School Health Schemes & Others	127.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Involvement of NGO/ SCOVA	0.00		0.00	0.00
27	Flexible Approach Scheme			0.00	0.00
28	Other Schemes*	20.10	369.44	277.44	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL	**15120.00**	**3520.00**	**3200.00**	**4210.00**

*- Includs Lumpsum provision for projects in North Eastern Areas & Sikkim for AP 2000-01

Source: Actuals- Department of Family Welfare, BE/ RE-AP 2000-01 & BE-AP 2001-02, Expenditure Budget 2001-02, Ministry of Finance

5.5 HOUSING, URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL AMENITIES

5.5.1 URBAN HOUSING

Shelter is the basic human requirement that needs to be met on priority basis. Fast increase in the population, rapid urbanization and regional development are the major factors that have aggravated the housing scenario over the years. While accepting the fact that housing is essentially a private self help activity, housing policies and programmes has to recognise that state intervention is necessary to meet the housing requirements of the vulnerable sections and to create an enabling environment in achieving the goal of **"Shelter for All"** on sustainable basis. The National Housing and Habitat Policy 1998 accepted that even after lapse of more than 50 years of independence living conditions of large section of the population have not improved. This policy document has clearly identified the respective roles of the Central Government, the State Government, local authorities, financial institutions, research standardization and technical institutions etc. However, since housing is a State subject, State Governments have to play primary role in formulating specific action plans and programmes suited to local needs and conditions in consultation with local bodies and citizen groups.

2. In addition to the natural growth of population, constant migration of rural population to cities in search of jobs put unbearable strain on urban housing and basic services. The National Building Organisation (NBO) which estimated the 1991 urban housing shortage at 8.23 millions, expects the absolute shortage to decline to 6.64 millions in 2001. Habitat-II estimates, however, indicate that the shortage will increase to 9.4 millions in 2001.

3. The ultimate goal of the Housing and Habitat policy, 1998 is to ensure the basic need, **"Shelter for All"** and better quality of life to all citizens by harnessing the unused potentials in Public–Private partnership for tackling the housing and habitat issues. Under this policy, government provide fiscal concessions, carry out legal and regulatory reforms and create an enabling environment. The private sector, as the other partner, would be encouraged to take up the land assembly, housing construction and invest in infrastructure facilities

4. In the Ninth Plan, special attention is being focused on households at the lowest end of the housing market. The priority groups identified for such support are people below poverty line, SC/STs, disabled, freed bonded labourers, slum dwellers and women headed households. Government as a facilitator is to create the environment in which access to all the requisite inputs will be in tune in adequate quantum and of appropriate quality and standards. To create conducive environment to facilitate growth of housing activity in the country, the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation and Ministry of Finance have taken certain major initiatives which include:-

- Removal of legal constraints by repealing the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act 1976 (ULCRA) to correct the distortions in the land market.
- Preparation of the Model Legislation for Apartment Ownership, Rent Control and Regulation of Private Builders and Developers for adoption by the State Governments with suitable modifications necessitated by local needs;

- Amendment of NHB Act 1987 to strengthen the control of NHB on the Housing Financing Companies and to provide a simple, speedy and cost effective methods of recovery of over dues of Housing Finance Institutions;
- Granting of fiscal concessions to the housing sector by way of exclusion of interest on loan for self-occupied property from the total income for the purpose of calculation of Income-tax;
- Extension of loan facility to small borrowers at reduced rate of interest who basically belong to EWS & LIG categories;
- Granting of various concessions under Central Excise and Customs Tariff Act with a view to promote the use of cost effective, energy efficient and eco-friendly building materials etc.

5. To augment the flow of institutional finance to the housing sector and promoting and regulating housing finance institutions, National Housing Bank (NHB) was set up as a subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India in July 1988. Also the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) is functioning with equity support provided by Government of India as the apex national techno-financing agency in the sector with focus on housing for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) .

6. The Special Action Plan (SPA) on housing introduced in 1998-99, also known as the "Two Million Housing Programme" aims at providing shelter to all within a given time frame. Under this housing programme 7 lakhs additional houses are to be constructed annually in the urban areas. As per the programme, HUDCO has been entrusted with the responsibility of being a facilitator for construction of 4 lakh houses. Of the balance 3 lakh houses HFIs were to finance 1.5 lakh, cooperative sector to construct 1.00 lakh and the remaining 0.50 lakh houses were to be constructed by `other sources'. The physical achievement under the programme during 1998-99 had been 7.58 lakh houses. During 1999-2000 (as on 21.3.2000) 795218 units were sanctioned out of which construction of 317911 units have been completed and 335641 units were in progress. During 2000-2001 (as on 31.3.2001) out of the sanctioned 670881 units 529385 units were in progress (The total figure does not include units of Cooperatives and other sources as the same are not available).

EWS and LIG Housing:

7. The housing activity is basically a State subject. The role of the central govt.is mainly for providing Institutional and Research support. The State Governments are implementing various social schemes according to their plan priorities under the 20 Point programme and housing is one of them. The estimation of physical progress of new construction and upgradation of old and dilapidated housing stock is difficult as there is no single agency collecting such data from central/state agencies, cooperative housing societies, Public and Private housing. The only systematic data collection is undertaken in respect of EWS and LIG housing units under 20 Point Programme. State-wise details of EWS and LIG housing for the years 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are given in annexures 5.5.1 and 5.5.2 respectively.

8. Direct public investment is made for providing housing to the Economically Weaker Section in the urban areas. This is supplemented by loans from the HUDCO (Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.). Refinance is also available from the National Housing

Bank to States. Cooperative and other organisation involved in the construction of EWS Housing. During the year 2000-2001 (upto July, 2000) about 1.02 lakh EWS dwelling units were constructed against the annual target of 1.96 dwelling units. LIG Housing is primarily an old continuing scheme and is being executed by the State Governments through Housing Boards and Housing Departments. The budget provision is supplemented by institutional finance. During the year 2000-2001 (upto July, 2000), 5688 LIG dwelling units were constructed against the annual target of 27457 dwelling units. The Income, cost and loan ceiling for EWS and LIG housing are revised from time to time keeping in view the cost escalations and changes in the income of the target groups.

Review of Outlays Annual Plan 2000-2001

9. Scheme-wise details of central sector giving actual expenditure for 1999-2000, BE and RE of 2000-2001and provision for 2001-2002 are indicated in Annexure 5.5.3. During 2000-2001 out of total allocation of Rs.364.01 crores for housing sector major allocation was in the form of Equity support to HUDCO (Rs.155 crores) followed by General Pool Residential Accommodation (Rs.75 crores) and Housing for Para Military Forces (Rs 64.00.crores), Delhi Police Housing (Rs.58 crores) BMTPC (Rs.4 crores), Night Shelter (Rs. 3.4 crores) and S&T grant to institute including Building Centres (Rs.3 crores). The utilization is anticipated to be 96% of the total allocation.

Annual Plan 2001-2002

10. In the Annual Plan 2001-2002, in the central sector, an outlay of Rs .416.68 crores has been provided for Housing. There is an increase of 9% in the provision for 2001-2002 for central sector as compared to allocation of 2000-2001.

11. Scheme-wise details of approved outlay of central sector for the Annual Plan 2001-2002 is given in Annexure-5.5.3. As in the previous year an allocation of Rs. 155 crores has been made to HUDCO as equity support, followed by General Pool Accommodation (Rs. 80 crores), Housing for Para Military Forces (Rs. 100 crores), Delhi Police Housing (69 crores), BMTPC (Rs. 4 crores),Night Shelter (Rs.4.56 crores)and S&T and Grants to Institutes including Building Centers (Rs. 3 crores). State-wise/ UT-wise outlay and revised estimates on housing for the year 2000-01 (State sector) is given at Annexure-5.5.4)

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

12. India has one of the largest urban systems with a projected population of 289 million in 2001 and is anticipated to increase to around 605-618 million in 2021-2025. Urban Development is essentially supportive of economic development in commensurate with the ongoing structural reforms. Its sectoral content comprises a host of subjects comprising demography, land development, provision of infrastructure facilities, civic amenities etc. in cities and towns. The rapid growth of urban areas both physically and demographically has activated changes in terms of land use pattern, town structure, physical infrastructure and socio-economic activities which have a direct bearing on the total urban environment. The positive impact of urbanisation is often over-shadowed by the evident deterioration in the physical environment and quality of life caused by the gap widening between demand and supply of essential infrastructure services like water supply, sanitation, solid waste

management, transportation etc and accelerated development of housing particularly for the people below poverty line and other disadvantaged groups. Clarity of objectives, will help in designing the policy instruments for accomplishing the targets. Fiscal policies need to be used for influencing rational use of land and for financing land development/ provision of basic amenities. The Ninth Plan sought to provide an insight into the foreseeable future development needs in terms of new assets and up-gradation of existing ones by integrating the inter-dependent infrastructure components.

13. The 74th Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 may be seen as a culmination of the process of structural adjustment in the country through empowerment of local bodies at the grass-root level to undertake developmental functions and assuring them of financial powers through constitutional/ legislative provisions. Last two decades have witnessed major changes in urban governance. The concept of cost recovery of the amenities provided by the Urban Local Bodies came into being to enhance their financial base. Efforts need to be backed by actual devolution of powers and responsibilities of their use by municipal bodies. Mid term review of the Ninth Plan observed that there is an urgent need for the State Governments to transfer the functions and responsibilities to the ULBs as envisaged in the 12th schedule of the Constitution as also to ensure that the Legislature provides for such laws that can authorise the municipalities to levy, collect and appropriate taxes and duties to augment the revenue/resources of the ULBs which today are only dependent on government grants. There is also need for capacity building of the personnel of the ULBs to make them competent to organize their functions in the changed scenario. To improve the quality of urban governance, it would be necessary to ensure that all follow-up action with reference to the 74^{th} Constitutional Amendment is pursued in letter and spirit.

Review of Annual Plan 2000-01 and Provision for 2001-2002

14. An outlay of Rs 3496.85 crore comprising Rs. 405.62 crore in the Central Sector and Rs. 3091.23 Crore in the State Sector had been provided for urban development in the Annual Plan 2000-01. The actual expenditure in the Central Sector is placed at Rs. 387 crore and the revised estimate in the State sector is Rs. 2926.26 crores showing a slight shortfall in the utilization level.

15. The current year, 2001-02 is the terminal operational year of the Ninth Five Year Plan. The Plan proposals of the central Sector were reviewed in the background of expenditure incurred on the various schemes vis-à-vis the overall plan size for the Ninth Plan and the physical achievements thereof. The positive development is that the utilization level has been steadily growing. The overall performance was observed to be better during 2000-01 as compared to the previous year. The outlay for 2001-02 is Rs. 401 crores. Annexures 5.5.5 and 5.5.6 give scheme-wise central sector and state-wise (State sector) financial outlays and expenditure respectively.

16. The Urban Planning System has passed through several paradigms from the isolated improvement scheme to comprehensive development plan for town/ city as a whole. The pattern of urban growth across States is heterogeneous. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) initiated during the Sixth Five Year Plan was with a view to reducing migration of population from rural areas and smaller towns to large cities, to generate employment opportunities in the small and medium

towns and to provide infrastructural facilities in these towns. The selection of towns is required to be done after studying the stage of development, growth potential, employment generating capacity, relative importance in their regional perspective etc. The projects so selected needs to be demand driven suited to changing habitat. A provision of Rs. 60.00 crores was made for 2000-01 which was reduced to Rs. 52 crores. Till December 2000, the central assistance of Rs. 10.68 crores was released to 45 on-going towns and one new town. Also Rs,. 24.60 lakhs was released under central urban infrastructure support scheme for preparation of projects. An overall provision of Rs. 70 crores has been made for the Annual Plan 2001-2002.

17. About one-third of Urban India lives in metropolitan cities (million plus). Given the propensity of the major cities to double their size in a brief span of a decade or two, it is absolutely essential to develop acceptable physical standards conceived in a perspective of direct development of cities. The centrally sponsored scheme of Infrastructural Development in Mega Cities was launched during 1993-94 in the five megacities namely, Mumbai, Chennai, Calcutta, Hyderabad and Bangalore with the broad objectives of promoting investment in economic and physical infrastructure and to facilitate building up a Revolving Fund for sustained development of infrastructure in the Mega cities. It is expected that in the coming years, the State Governments would be able to take up more self-sustainable/commercially viable projects. An aggregate outlay of Rs. 91 crores had been provided for 2000-01. The cumulative central share released till February 2001 was Rs. 578 crores and the corresponding expenditure is placed at Rs 1288.37 crores. The state share released upto December, 2000 was Rs. 652.75 crores. Under the programme an institutional finance to the tune of Rs. 922.33 crores had been mobilized. An outlay of Rs. 95.50 crores has been provided for 2001-2002.

18. The above two programmes, viz, IDSMT and Mega City are considered as major initiatives of the Govt. of India to facilitate development of urban infrastructure across the country. The programmes underline the need for full cost recovery and financial viability of its components. In most of the States, mobilization of institutional finance has been lacking and also that the concept of creation of revolving fund (RF) does not seem to have been working except for a few States. Overall, the programmes have been facing major problems like abandonment/ distortion of scope/ location of projects, mobilisation of Institutional Finance etc. resulting in time and cost over-run projects.

19. Traffic congestion has assumed critical dimensions in many metropolitan cities due to massive increase in the number of personalised vehicles, inadequate road space and lack of public transport. A good network of roads and an efficient mass urban transport system make a substantial contribution to the working efficiency of cities especially for their economic and social, development. Its adequacy help to determine development in diversifying production, expanding trade etc. There is a strong linkage between the availability of these services and per capital GDP.

20. During 2000-01, the sum of Rs. 186 crores had been provided for urban transport which include provision for MRTS Delhi and the funds are expected to be fully utilized. A provision of Rs. 167 crores has been kept for the Annual Plan 2001-2002.

21. The only major scheme currently in operation is the Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) for Delhi, for which the investment proposals for first phase of Delhi Mass Rapid

Transport System (MRTS) were approved by the Union Government in September, 1996 envisaging introduction of a metro rail system of about 55.3 kms of elevated-cum-surface rail corridors. The estimated cost of the project was Rs. 4860 crores at April 1996 prices. Following the decision to substitute the original rail corridor by another rail corridor, the total route length had been reduced to 51.98 km. The aggregate cost of the project at current prices (1999-2000) is estimated to be around Rs. 8155 crores. The project is scheduled to be completed by March 2005. About 56 percent of the cost is being met through soft loan from OECF (Japan). Till December, 2000, an overall physical progress of about 10.7% had been achieved. The OECF loan is made available to the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) as pass through assistance reflected in the budget of the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation.

22. The planning exercise need continuous data collection, updating of data etc. To help generate comprehensive information, a scheme for preparing base maps using aerial photography and satellite remote sensing techniques was initiated during the Eighth Plan. The central TCPO in collaboration with the concerned State Town Planning Departments is undertaking interpretation of aerial photographs and collection of other secondary data/ information to generate thematic maps and graphic data base for the development of GIS and processing of information for use of town planning departments, local bodies, development authorities, PWD, tax authorities and other sectoral development agencies as multi-purpose maps. The scheme was initiated to cover 50 towns in two phases. Recent reviews held with the State Governments indicated their desire for getting areas in their States covered by the urban mapping programme undertaken by the TCPO. The remote sensing technology is very useful as it gives a high resolution photographs providing not only data which can be utilized for preparation of development plans, master plans and utility maps, but also facilitate updating with improved data on public land holdings, underground utilities etc. which would help in formulating fiscal policies/ tariff structures, and other activities. It is felt that the scheme should also be extended to utility mapping and States' participation may be mobilised.

23. An amount of Rs. 11.18 crores including Rs. 2.50 crores during 1999-2000 was released to TCPO and an expenditure of Rs. 9.95 crores had been incurred by way of payment to NRSA and upgradation of hardware/ software facilities and training of personnel. During the year 2000-01, upto February, 2001 an amount of Rs. 1.44 crores was released. For the II phase aerial photography and mapping etc. 13 towns out of 28 towns were taken up out of which the work with respect to 10 towns have been completed. For the remaining 15 towns, the processing is under progress. A provision of Rs 4.93 crores has been made for 2001-02 under Urban Mapping including for research in Urban & Regional planning.

National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB)

24. The NCRPB operating since 1989 had its two core objectives of the regional plan – 2001 for NCR – (i) to reduce the pressure of population in Delhi and (ii) to achieve harmonious and balanced development of NCR. The NCR is spread over an area of 30242 sq.km. comprising NCT Delhi (1483 sq.km), Haryana (13413 sq.km), Rajasthan (4493 sq.km.) and Uttar Pradesh (10853 sq.km.). The NCRPB has decided to include additional areas of 23971 sq.km. comprising the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Mathura and Aligarh of U.P. The NCRPB finances various projects which are required to be funded jointly by the

participating States and the Board specially on those schemes under the Township Development Programmes. For this, necessary budgetary provisions are required to be made by the States/ Implementing Agencies.

25. The review of performance of NCR projects does not show a satisfactory progress. Some of the key issues ascribed are sanction of a large number of projects without any co-relation to availability of funds, prioritisation of projects, lack of coordination within the states, inadequate provision in the outlays by the Central Ministries and the participating states, etc.

26. The contribution to NCRPB during 2000-01 was Rs. 50 crores out of which 25 crores was released upto Nov. 2000 and the anticipated amount is Rs 42 crores. The Board received approval for Rs. 284 crores as IEBR during the same period. A budget provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made for the Annual Plan 2001-2002.

Externally Aided Projects

27. The objectives of externally aided projects point to strengthening the institutional and financing capabilities of the local/ State Government besides aiming to promote equity in services for the very poor and enhancing urban environment.

28. A few externally aided projects encompassing urban infrastructure development, poverty alleviation and housing sectors are being implemented in States like Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh etc. The externally aided project of Delhi MRTS project has been provided pass through assistance of Rs. 362.24 crores for the Ninth Plan.

Areas of concern

- Lack of suitable strategy to deal with the housing problem for the socially disadvantaged group.
- Urgent need for follow up action of the74th Constitution Amendment Act by the State Govt.
- Easy access to land for taking up infrastructure development projects;
- Slow progress of the Centrally Sponsored Programmes of IDSMT and Mega City, mobilisation of institutional finance/creation of Revolving Fund for sustainable infrastructural development;
- No area-specific impact study on the implementation of IDSMT, Megacity, undertaken at Government level;
- No impact study of the implementation of NCRPB projects.

5.5.2 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

29. The Ninth Five Year Plan envisages to provide safe drinking water on a sustainable basis to every settlement in the country and to take all possible measures for rapid expansion and improvement of sanitation facilities in the urban as well as rural areas with local participation.

30. Whereas provision of safe drinking water and sanitation is a State subject and primary responsibility of the State Governments and more specifically the local bodies, the Central Government have been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in the form of financial assistance and technical guidance since 1976-77 by implementing a large scale Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the case of rural water supply, viz. “Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)”, also known as “the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission”. Based on the reports received from the State Governments by Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, there were 26121 left over “Not Covered” (NC) and 213331 “Partially Covered” (PC) habitations as on 1.4.2000 out of a total of 1422664 identified habitations. Besides, as many as 2.17 lakh habitations, which are reported to have been suffering from water quality problems, like excess fluoride, arsenic, salinity, iron etc, also need to be tackled. Thus, the task ahead is significantly large in terms of “No-source” villages/ habitations, extent of quality and quantity problems of water supply to be tackled and more importantly the sustainability of the programme. As regards rural sanitation, a re-structured Centrally Sponsored Scheme with involvement of local people and NGOs has been brought in force from April, 1999.

31. In so far as urban water supply is concerned, a modest Centrally Sponsored scheme viz., Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for small towns with population less than 20,000 (as per 1991 census) is under implementation by the Ministry of UD&PA since 1993-94. Similarly, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Urban Low Cost Sanitation for liberation of scavengers is also under implementation since 1990 with the primary objective of eliminating the obnoxious practice of manual handling of human excreta, through conversion of all the existing dry latrines into sanitary latrines. Under this scheme, “whole-town” approach is adopted and in the process, assistance is also provided for construction of new sanitary household/community latrines, where no toilet facility exists. Besides, the State Governments have also been putting in substantial plan allocations for urban water supply and sanitation schemes and significant institutional funding availed. However, the per capita or unit costs of incremental water supply and modern underground sewerage schemes are very high and are beyond the means of most of the Urban local bodies/State Governments in their current financial status. More innovative “User-Charges” and pricing principles therefore, need to be adopted to enhance the financial viability of the Sector and permit resource mobilisation through institutional finance, market borrowing, private investment etc.

Review of Annual Plan 2000-2001.

32. The Annual Plan 2000-2001 included an outlay of Rs.8342.58 crore (Rs.6031.75 crore in the State and UT Plans and Rs.2310.83 crore in the Central Plan) for water supply and sanitation sector. Against this, the likely expenditure during the year is Rs.7865.38 crore (Rs.5588.94 crore in the State and UT Plans and Rs. 2276.44 crore in the Central Plan). In addition, an amount of Rs 23.02 crore was also released under Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources for North-Eastern States and Sikkim.

33. On the basis of reports, furnished by the State Governments to the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, 56913 villages/habitations have been provided with safe

drinking water supply facilities during 2000-2001, against a total target of 79468 villages/ habitations.

34. Under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP), 575 projects costing Rs. 706.88 crore have been approved up to 2000-2001 including 136 projects costing Rs. 207.69 crore during 2000-2001. The government of India has so far released an amount of Rs. 265.57 crore including Rs 64.00 crore during 2000-2001 and States have released a total amount of Rs. 170.22 crore. An expenditure of Rs. 285.81 crore has been reported to have been incurred so far on these schemes.

35. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "low cost sanitation for liberation of scavengers", HUDCO sanctioned a total of 835 schemes covering 1248 towns after 1989-90 till March 31st 2001, costing Rs.1422.10 crore for conversion of 16.46 lakh individual dry latrines into sanitary latrines and construction of 18.77 lakh new individual sanitary latrines and 3966 community toilets in various States. The total cost of the sanctioned projects of Rs.1422.10 crore includes a component of Rs.498.11 crore as the sanctioned Central subsidy component, Rs.588.55 crore as HUDCO loan component and the balance Rs. 335.44 crore as beneficiaries' contribution. Against this, cumulative amounts of Rs.245.94 crore as subsidy and Rs. 277.70 crore as loan have been released up to March 31st, 2001. These include Rs.29.34 crore as subsidy and Rs. 19.88 crore as loan during 2000-2001. In so far as physical progress is concerned, 13.38 lakh household sanitary latrines (6.62 lakh conversion + 6.76 lakh new construction) and 3966 community toilets have been completed. Besides, 1.09 lakh conversion and 2.22 lakh new construction of household and 185 community toilets are in progress. In all, 37057 scavengers have been liberated and 369 towns declared scavenging-free.

Annual Plan 2001-2002

36. In keeping with the Ninth Plan objective, the Annual Plan 2001-2002 includes a large Plan Outlay including Rs. 2383 crore under Central Plan as shown in Annexure 5.5.7. The scheme-wise break-up of the approved outlays under Central Plan and State-wise details of the State/UT plans are indicated in Annexure-5.5.8 and Annexure-5.5.9 respectively.

Rural Water Supply & Sanitation:

37. Priority during 2001-2002 will continue to be given to the remaining "Not-Covered" villages/habitations and those with acute chemical and bacteriological contamination, the "Partially-Covered" (<10 lpcd) and (>10 lpcd) villages/ habitations in that order. The Annual Plan 2001-2002 envisages to cover 8143 "Not-Covered" and 37383 "partially-Covered" villages/habitations. State-wise details are shown in Annexure 5.5.10.

38. Rain Water Harvesting has been recognised as an important source of water, particularly in hilly regions of North-Eastern States, islands and water-stress areas. This will also help recharge the ground water aquifers and check the depleting ground water table as also reduce severity of floods and quality problems of water, like fluoride, arsenic, salinity, etc. Concerted efforts, therefore, need to be made to construct rain water harvesting structures and conserve the rain water under/over the ground to help meet the water demand. Operation and maintenance of rural water supply is not satisfactory at present and therefore, is an area of concern and needs special attention with the involvement of community, particularly the women.

39. Rural Sanitation programme is now gaining momentum in several States. The type of facilities to be provided would be decided, based on the felt-need and full participation and involvement of Gram-Panchayats, the people, particularly the women and the NGOs. The programme of construction of low-cost household sanitary latrines will continue to get emphasis with priority on conversion of dry latrines into sanitary ones. The concept of total environmental sanitation needs to be adopted. For success of the programme, it may be necessary to ensure alternative delivery system also through "Rural Sanitary Mart", 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.

Urban Water Supply & Sanitation

40. Due to rapid urbanisation and ever increasing population of the cities and towns, their demand for adequate drinking water supply and hygienic disposal of liquid and solid wastes is assuming greater importance year after year. The service levels of water supply in most of the cities and towns are far below the desired norms; in some cases, particularly the smaller towns, even below the rural norms and therefore, augmentation of water supply systems is necessary. While the coverage of urban population by protected water supply is estimated to be around 88%, this however, does not truly reflect the poor service levels and deprivation of the poor, particularly those living in slums. Similarly, in the case of urban sanitation, though about 55% of the population is reported to have access to sanitary excreta disposal facilities, only 30% have access to sewerage system and the balance 25% is covered only with low-cost sanitary latrines. Even where sewered, the same are partial and without adequate treatment facilities in most of the cases. Slums are worst affected and mostly without basic environmental sanitation facilities.

41. In view of constraint on budgetary resources, it would be necessary, as envisaged in the Ninth Plan, that the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes should increasingly depend on institutional finance and the State budgetary support be provided adequately to meet the counterpart matching requirements of institutional finance. In so far as budgetary provisions are concerned, besides State Plan outlays, the Central Plan also includes an outlay of Rs.95 crore under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for Small Towns with population less than 20,000 (as per 1991 census). The Operation and Maintenance and Management of Urban Water Supply Schemes has not been given due attention and in most of the cases, the revenue generation is much less than the actual cost of Operation and Maintenance. This calls for an urgent revision of Water Tariff and improvement of Billing and collection Mechanism.

42. The coverage of urban population with sanitation facilities is rather slow. While sophisticated sewerage system and sewage-treatment facilities may be necessary in the case of metropolitan cities and a few important tourist/pilgrim centres and industrial cities/ towns, the low-cost sanitation approach may have to be adopted in all other cases due to constraints on financial resources and other competing demands. Waste-water-recycling for non-domestic uses in the water scarcity areas needs to be given due priority, if found techno-economically viable. This would save a large quantity of fresh water to be used for domestic purpose.

43. With a view to eradicate the most degrading practice of manual handling of night-soil completely in the country within a short time frame, the Centrally Sponsored scheme of urban low cost sanitation for liberation of scavengers has been accorded a high priority during the Ninth Plan. The Annual Plan 2001-2002 includes Rs.40 crore for this scheme under the Central Plan. The Central legislation titled "The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of dry Latrines (Prohibition) Bill 1993" had already been passed by the Parliament and assented by the President in June, 1993. All the State Governments have been requested to adopt the Central legislation or enact State legislation in line with the Central legislation. In addition to Uts, 12 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tripura, West Bengal, Orissa, Punjab, Assam, Haryana, Bihar and Gujarat have already adopted this legislation. However, the Act is yet to be enforced strictly in these States.

Externally Aided Water Supply & Sanitation Projects

44. The World Bank is assisting various States in Water Supply and Sanitation Programme in urban and rural areas. Currently 4 projects are under implementation as given in Annexure 5.5.11. The disbursement budget estimate for 2001-2002 is about Rs. 290.00 crore. Apart from these projects, several projects are also being funded by other External support Agencies like ADB, OECF, KFW, EEC, DIFD, DANIDA, Netherlands etc.

Annexure-5.5.1

Physical Achievement of EWS Housing Schemes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1999-2000		2000-01	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	74250	9548	0	3026
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	1034	0	1666	0
4	Bihar	4620	221	5082	0
5	Goa	220	0	0	0
6	Gujarat	4400	58	2000	0
7	Haryana	0	0	0	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	33	23	30	1
9	Jammu & Kashmir	825	0	908	0
10	Karnataka	5500	2504	5500	2589
11	Kerala	1760	13421	1936	31100
12	Madhya Pradesh	4400	1224	4000	470
13	Maharashtra	594	0	1340	0
14	Manipur	825	0	880	0
15	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
16	Mizoram	220	200	440	0
17	Nagaland	0	0	0	65592
18	Orissa	2640	0	144721	0
19	Punjab	1100	0	1811	0
20	Rajasthan	2200	0	1225	11
21	Sikkim	165	65	150	27
22	Tamil Nadu	4055	9452	4461	56
23	Tripura	165	0	0	0
24	Uttar Pradesh	15400	1223	6380	11
25	West Bengal	4400	0	500	0
26	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0
27	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
28	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0
29	Daman & Diu	3	0	3	0
30	Delhi	0	0	546	0
31	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
32	Pondicherry	1163	0	12728	0
	Total:-	**129972**	**37939**	**196307**	**102883**

Annexure-5.5.2

Physical Achievement of LIG Housing Schemes

States/UTs	1999-2000		2000-01	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	35750	3364	0	946
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	13	0	0	0
Bihar	2310	0	2541	0
Goa	165	0	0	0
Gujarat	1430	100	600	0
Haryana	1100	1056	3900	3386
Himachal Pradesh	288	39	116	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	0	0	0	0
Kerala	2672	1194	2939	612
Madhya Pradesh	2750	160	0	0
Maharashtra	4866	3022	2952	0
Manipur	550	0	943	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	242	0	356	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Orissa	282	422	949	0
Punjab	550	0	862	0
Rajasthan	1100	0	700	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	7173	2494	7890	604
Tripura	110	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	1650	467	880	140
West Bengal	275	36	288	0
A & N Islands	55	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	4	0	4	0
Delhi	0	0	1212	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	275	0	325	0
Total:-	**63610**	**12354**	**27457**	**5688**

Annexure 5.5.3.

Scheme-wise outlay on Housing - Central Sector

Rs.lakhs

Name of Scheme	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002
	Approved Outlay	Actual Expend	Approved Outlay	Anti.Exp.	Approved outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation.					
HUDCO (Eqty for Housing)	150.00	150.00	155.00	155.00	155.00
H.P.L. (Equity Loan)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Housing Census (Peroidic Survey &MIS through NBO	0.52	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.30
S&T & Grant to Instti. & other Programme & Bldg. Centres	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Night Shelter Scheme	1.00	1.00	3.40	3.40	4.56
I.Y.S.H.Activities/Conferences	0.60	0.60	0.57	0.30	0.32
Building Material and Technology Promotion Council	4.00	3.00	4.00	6.50	4.00
Grants-in-aid to NCHF	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Contribution to C.G.E.G.W.H.O	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Counter Part Fund for External aid to HUDCO from KFW Loan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Counter Part Fund for external aid to HDFC(Loan from KWF)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Special Plan Scheme for Areas affected by natural calamities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NEW SCHEMES (subject to approval by Plg. Comm.					
i) Saving linked housing scheme with LIC/ HUDCO support for urban and rural poor	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
ii) PM's Awas Yojana for urban poor affected by natural calamities	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
iii) Development of indicators Programme	0.01	0.00	0.32	0.30	0.30
Total (A)	**159.35**	**158.05**	**167.00**	**169.20**	**167.69**
Deprtment of Urban Development General Pool Accommodation(Res)	80.00	55.00	75.00	75.00	80.00
Ministry of Home Affairs:- (a) Para-Military Housing	58.00	65.72	64.00	59.42	100.00
(b) Delhi Police Housing	N.A.	N.A.	58.00	58.00	69.00
Total (A+B+C):			**364.01**	**361.62**	**416.68**

Annexure-5.5.4

Outlays on Housing-States & Union Territories (State Sector)

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1999-2000 R.E.	2000-2001	
			Approved outlay	R.E.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	153.51	147.56	96.83
2	Arunachal Pradesh	19.53	18.67	18.83
3	Assam	5.46	5.82	5.82
4	Bihar	32.36	26.72	18.83
5	Goa	6.05	5.40	5.60
6	Gujarat	264.50	344.50	318.55
7	Haryana	16.00	16.00	22.28
8	Himachal Pradesh	84.38	30.12	73.73
9	Jammu & Kashmir	2.71	2.26	2.26
10	Karnataka	149.31	234.76	490.98
11	Kerala	39.00	39.40	30.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	170.30	188.37	188.37
13	Maharashtra	41.22	124.63	124.63
14	Manipur	15.50	14.42	13.56
15	Meghalaya	5.25	10.78	10.75
16	Mizoram	46.39	48.22	36.19
17	Nagaland	25.01	27.31	27.31
18	Orissa	14.24	74.67	150.67
19	Punjab	70.67	27.91	37.07
20	Rajasthan	146.31	103.23	86.39
21	Sikkim	22.45	10.62	10.62
22	Tamil Nadu	219.57	211.67	286.04
23	Tripura	59.28	63.85	62.95
24	Uttar Pradesh	33.87	77.24	162.56
25	West Bengal	45.00	26.56	26.56
26	A & N Islands	15.00	14.54	14.54
27	Chandigarh	5.93	5.90	5.90
28	D&N Haveli	1.77	1.71	1.71
29	Daman & Diu	0.39	0.43	0.43
30	Delhi	27.23	20.82	20.82
31	Lakshadweep	2.39	2.40	2.39
32	Pondicherry	11.54	10.08	10.81
	Total:-	**1752.13**	**1936.57**	**2363.99**

Annexure 5.5.5

Scheme-wise outlay: Urban Development - Central Sector

(Rs.crore)

Name of Scheme	1999-2000 Actual exp.	2000-2001		2001-02 Approved outlay
		Approved outlay	Actual Expend.	
Depatment of Urban Development				
Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns	44.50	60.00	55.00	70.00
Contribution to NCR Planning Board Urban Transport	42.00	50.00	45.00	50.00
i) Equity (DMRC)	90.00	160.00	160.00	165.00
ii) Land Acquisition (DMRC)	58.00	25.00	25.00	1.00
iii) Others	1.00	7.62	5.00	6.64
iv) EAP-Pass-through assistance to DMRC from OECF	52.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Equity to HUDCO(UD)	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Research in Urban and Regional Planning & Urban Mapping	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.93
Mega City Scheme	90.00	91.00	86.00	95.00
Computerisation	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
New Scheme (subject to approval of Plg. Comm.)	0.03	1.00	0.00	1.32
Total	**374.50**	**405.62**	**387.00**	**400.99**

Annexure-5.5.6

Outlays in Urban Development- States & Union Territories(State Sector)

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1999-2000 Rev.estimate	2000-01	
			Appro.outlay	Rev. estimate
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	96.01	82.96	58.66
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.28	7.42	4.12
3	Assam	11.65	26.32	26.32
4	Bihar	27.68	46.98	10.00
5	Goa	5.80	5.40	6.00
6	Gujarat	220.86	226.12	211.00
7	Haryana	28.54	20.81	20.81
8	Himachal Pradesh	29.76	36.99	35.98
9	Jammu & Kashmir	51.57	37.81	37.81
10	Karnataka	152.70	242.57	195.07
11	Kerala	28.50	43.00	25.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	101.14	88.18	88.18
13	Maharashtra	327.37	198.02	198.02
14	Manipur	5.50	7.43	3.58
15	Meghalaya	9.25	19.00	19.00
16	Mizoram	8.93	28.26	30.17
17	Nagaland	9.81	4.76	4.76
18	Orissa	25.29	30.72	23.87
19	Punjab	66.85	27.80	35.38
20	Rajasthan	381.10	450.45	418.88
21	Sikkim	4.77	4.68	4.68
22	Tamil Nadu	378.69	491.48	463.86
23	Tripura	2.49	2.66	2.31
24	Uttar Pradesh	80.61	129.18	170.32
25	West Bengal	29.00	304.18	304.18
26	A & N Islands	7.00	7.00	7.00
27	Chandigarh	55.19	51.42	51.42
28	D&N Haveli	1.17	1.16	1.16
29	Daman & Diu	1.09	1.08	1.08
30	Delhi	378.12	452.46	452.46
31	Lakshadweep	1.15	1.35	1.35
32	Pondicherry	11.74	13.58	13.83
	Total:-	**2802.61**	**3091.23**	**2926.26**

Annexure - 5.5.7

Water Supply and Sanitation - Summary of Outlays/Expenditure

(RS. Crore)

Scheme	1999-2000 Anti./Actual Expenditure	2000-2001		2001-2002 Approved Outlay
		Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
State & UT's Plans				
a) Rural Water Supply & Sanitation b) Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	5329.24	6031.75	5588.94	N.A.
Sub Total (State and UT's Plan)	**5329.24**	**6031.75**	**5588.94**	**N.A.**
Central Plan				
a) D/o Drinking Water Supply Ministry of Rural Development				
1) Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.	1717.91	1960.00	1960.00	2010.00
2) Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme	92.00	140.00	140.00	150.00
b) D/o Urban Development, Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation				
1) Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for small towns with population less than 20,000	65.00	87.90	64.00	95.00
2) Centrally Sponsored Urban Low-cost Sanitation Scheme for liberation of scavengers	27.35*	29.80*	29.80*	39.80*
3) Other Schemes	40.75	92.93	82.44	88.00
Sub-Total (Central Plan)	1943.01	2310.63	2276.24	2382.80
GRAND TOTAL	**7272.25**	**8342.38**	**7865.18**	**–**

Note : (i) The above mentioned figures do not include the funds released under the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources for NER and Sikkim.

(ii) *-Beside the above mentioned schemes a Provision of Rs 0.20 crore is made every year for meeting establishment related expenditure under Water Supply & Sanitation

Annexure: 5.5.8

Water Supply and Sanitation - Central Plan Scheme wise outlay/Expenditure

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	1999-2000 Actual Expenditure	2000-2001		2001-2002 Approved Outlay
			Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
	D/o Drinking Water Supply Ministry of Rural Development				
1	Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme inclu. Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission programme	171791	196000	196000	201000
2	Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme	9200	14000	14000	15000
	Sub total (D/DWS)	180991	210000	210000	216000
	D/o Urban Development, Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation				
1	Public Health Engineering Training Prog.	150	200	168	198
2	Monitoring & Management Information System				
3	Research & Development				
4	Equity to Urban Development and Urban Water Supply Finance Corporation/HUDCO (WS Share)	1800	2000	2000	2000
5	Centrally Sponsored Urban Low-Cost Sanitation Scheme for Liberation of Scavengers	2735*	2980*	2980*	3980*
6	Pilot project on solid waste management near Airport in few selected city in the country.	0	500	74.00	500
7	Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for small towns with population below 20,000 (as per 1991 Census)	6500	8790	6400	9500
8	Counterpart fund for external assistance to HUDCO from OECF(Japan)	1675	393	0	0
9	Support to water supply scheme of major cities facing acute water shortage (Ganga Barage)	450	6000	6000	6100
10	Special new scheme for Water Supply	0	100	1	1
11	Special new scheme for Solid Waste Management and Sanitation	0	100	1	1
	Sub Total (D/UD)	**13310**	**21063**	**17624**	**22280**
	Total	**194301**	**231063**	**227624**	**238280**

Note: (i) The above mentioned figures do not include funds released under Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources for NER and Sikkim.

(ii) * - Besides the above mentioned schemes, a provision of Rs. 0.20 crore is made every year for meeting the establishment related expenditure under Water Supply & Sanitation.

Annexure 5.5.9

Outlay / Expenditure on Water Supply and Sanitation – States and UTs.

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1999-2000 Anticipated Expenditure Total	2000-2001	
			Approved Outlay Total	Anticipated Expenditure Total
1.	2.	3	4	5.
1	Andhra Pradesh	7509	20924	7321
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2786	2900	3052
3	Assam	7727	6463	6463
4	Bihar	4200	7331	5622
5	Goa	4980	9026	6798
6	Gujarat	60000	65800	60665
7	Haryana	4700	5800	7750
8	Himachal Pradesh	12073	12750	12137
9	Jammu & Kashmir	11571	11949	11949
10	Karnataka	43843	56866	56152
11	Kerala	13160	15125	9000
12	Madhya Pradesh	20811	21161	21161
13	Maharashtra	119420	98458	98458
14	Manipur	5300	5340	4800
15	Meghalaya	2862	3550	3340
16	Mizoram	2680	2650	3250
17	Nagaland	2375	3279	3279
18	Orissa	9027	7205	7385
19	Punjab	11081	8786	8806
20	Rajasthan	30098	37104	35564
21	Sikkim	1747	1459	1459
22	Tamil Nadu	64453	73005	72879
23	Tripura	2620	2846	2872
24	Uttar Pradesh	38000	53748	38898
25	West Bengal	12684	20087	20087
26	A&N Islands	1750	1700	1700
27	D&N Haveli	363	342	343
28	Daman & Diu	282	177	177
29	Delhi	32300	44955	44955
30	Lakashadweep	175	240	221
31	Pondicherry	1157	1473	1675
32	Chandigarh	1190	676	676
	Grand Total	**532924**	**603175**	**558894**

Annexure 5.5.10

Status of Drinking Water Supply in Rural Habitations

(No. of habitation)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Status as on 1. 4. 2000				Coverage during 2000-2001						Status as on 1. 4. 2001				Target for 2001-02		
						Target			Acheivement									
		NC	PC	FC	Total	NC	PC	Total	NC	PC	Total	NC	PC	FC	Total	NC	PC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	21583	48149	69732	0	5400	5400	0	3000	3000	0	18583	51149	69732	0	2560	2560
2	Arunachal Pradesh	440	1084	2774	4298	400	300	700	22	41	63	418	1043	2837	4298	60	103	163
3	Assam	1623	24318	44728	70669	1500	3000	4500	822	2004	2826	801	22314	47554	70669	623	3500	4123
4	Bihar	625	144	204667	205436	52	2	54	50	0	50	20	2	105318	105340	2	2	4
5	Chhathisgarh	Included in M.P.				1208	2795	4003	343	952	1295	865	1843	47671	50379	402	817	1219
6	Goa	16	44	336	396	16	37	53	5	3	8	11	46	339	396	11	39	50
7	Gujarat	293	3127	26849	30269	200	1000	1200	35	355	390	258	2772	27239	30269	100	400	500
8	Haryana#	12	276	6457	6745	12	276	288	12	558	570	0	0	6745	6745	0	193	193
9	Himachal Pradesh	2738	12961	29668	45367	1000	1300	2300	1145	1303	2448	1593	11658	32116	45367	900	950	1850
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2348	3726	5110	11184	1200	800	2000	0	0	0	2348	3726	5110	11184	600	400	1000
11	Jharkhand	Included in Bihar				573	142	715	76	23	99	497	119	99480	100096	421	100	521
12	Karnataka	65	23129	33488	56682	65	4485	4550	30	3258	3288	38	22090	34554	56682	10	4990	5000
13	Kerala	842	6927	1994	9763	455	1100	1555	35	92	127	807	6954	2002	9763	30	300	330
14	Madhya Pradesh	1967	8726	149175	159868	759	5931	6690	632	7614	8246	127	0	109362	109489	127	0	127
15	Maharashtra	2597	28740	54593	85930	1000	7500	8500	251	4117	4368	2346	26942	56642	85930	500	2500	3000
16	Manipur	74	469	2248	2791	74	300	374	0	20	20	28	364	2399	2791	28	364	392
17	Meghalaya	633	1127	6879	8639	300	280	580	206	134	340	549	920	7170	8639	240	200	440
18	Mizoram	0	569	342	911	0	569	569	0	76	76	0	553	358	911	0	206	206
19	Nagaland	417	670	438	1525	200	100	300	6	33	39	411	637	477	1525	74	38	112

Annexure 5.5.10 Contd.

Status of Drinking Water Supply in Rural Habitations

Sl. No.	State/UT	Status as on 1. 4. 2000				Coverage during 2000-2001						Status as on 1. 4. 2001				Target for 2001-02		
						Target			Acheivement									
		NC	PC	FC	Total	NC	PC	Total	NC	PC	Total	NC	PC	FC	Total	NC	PC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	ORISSA	448	1469	112182	114099	448	1469	1917	414	1451	1865	34	119	113946	114099	34	101	135
21	PUNJAB	2050	3123	8276	13449	1000	800	1800	258	0	258	1792	3123	8534	13449	513	0	513
22	RAJASTHAN	7864	28843	57239	93946	3000	8000	11000	956	9298	10254	6908	19545	67493	93946	3000	8000	11000
23	SIKKIM	0	624	1055	1679	0	462	462	0	130	130	0	472	1207	1679	0	130	130
24	TAMIL NADU	0	11207	55424	66631	0	6000	6000	0	6617	6617	0	4934	61697	66631	0	4934	4934
25	TRIPURA	541	1198	5673	7412	300	754	1054	114	252	366	427	946	6039	7412	287	370	657
26	UTTAR PRADESH#	432	4999	269210	274641	75	3556	3631	43	3430	3473	57	1131	242445	243633	2	31	33
27	Uttaranchal	Included in U.P.				357	1443	1800	32	268	300	325	1175	29508	31008	164	288	452
28	WEST BENGAL	0	23732	55304	79036	0	7256	7256	0	6317	6317	0	17809	61227	79036	0	5750	5750
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	161	343	504	0	50	50	0	20	20	0	141	363	504	0	50	50
30	D & N HAVELI	56	259	201	516	56	50	106	10	47	57	46	243	227	516	15	24	39
31	DAMAN & DIU	0	1	31	32	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	31	32	0	0	0
32	DELHI	0	0	219	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	219	0	0	0
33	LAKASHADWEEP	0	10	0	10	0	10	10	0	2	2	0	10	0	10	0	10	10
34	PONDICHERRY#	40	85	142	267	20	30	50	0	1	1	40	84	143	267	0	33	33
35	CHANDIGARH	0	0	18	18	0	0	0				0	0	18	18	0	0	0
	TOTAL	**26121**	**213331**	**1183212**	**1422664**	**14270**	**65198**	**79468**	**5497**	**51416**	**56913**	**20746**	**170299**	**1231619**	**1422664**	**8143**	**37383**	**45526**

\# - PC Targets fixed in respect of Haryana, U.P. and Pondicherry are for augmentation beyond the norm of 40 lpcd.

Note :- NC - Not Covered, PC - Partially Covered, FC - Fully Covered

Annexure - 5.5.11

World Bank Assistance for Ongoing Water Supply and Sanitation Projects.

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of State	Total Cost of the project	Terminal Date of Disburse-ment	External Assistance (Loans)		
					2000-2001 Actual drawl	Cummulative drawl upto 31-3-2001	2001-2002 BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	3907-6-IN IInd Madras Water Supply Project dt. 20-11-1995	Tamil Nadu	546.31	30.6.2002	72.385	252.472	113.860
2	Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project. Dt 28-12-1995	Maharashtra	1843.68	30-12-2002	79.425	209.091	142.325
3	4056-In UP Rural Water Supply & Environment Sanitation Project dt. 22.07.1996	Uttar Pradesh	300.76	31-05-2002	42.794	84.565	33.209
4	P-362 IN Calcutta Water Supply. Sewerage & Drainage Project. dt. 23-07-1999.	West Bengal		31.7.2001	2.668	2.668	0.950

5.6 SOCIAL WELFARE

5.6.1 Empowerment of Women and Development of Children

WOMEN & THE YEAR 2001

The Year 2001 is very significant for Women of India as the Government made a major policy initiative of declaring the Year 2001 as the Women's Empowerment Year. This was to intensify the efforts of both governmental and non-governmental organisations towards fulfilling the Ninth Plan commitment of Empowering women. Also, the Government has adopted a National Policy for Empowerment of Women in 2001 to provide an enabling environment for women to exercise their rights freely both within and outside their homes at par with men. The National Policy for Empowerment of Women was drawn through a long drawn process of consultations with NGOs, Activists, Academicians, Experts, Subject Specialists, Women Parliamentarians, State Governments and Central Ministries/ Departments etc. Also, the draft Policy was further considered by a Group of Ministers (GOM), headed by Shri K.C. Pant, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The GOM which met twice on – 12 September, 2000 and on 7 December, 2000 recommended the Policy for the approval of the Cabinet. Finally, the Cabinet approved the Policy on 20.3.2001. Further, a Task Force on Women and

Month and Theme	Event
January, 2001 Human Rights for Women	1. Launch of the Empowerment year on 1.1.2001. A function will be organized which will include : • Televised Address by PM • Release of logo, slogan, posters etc. • Award of Stree Shakti Puraskar 2. Launch of an Integrated SHG based Programme for Women
February, 2001 Economic Empowerment of Women	1. National level seminar on Property Rights for Women 2. Expansion of Banking Facilities for Women 3. Micro credit Summit
March,2001 Social Empowerment of Women	1. Introduce Legislation and Amendments such as the Domestic Violence Bill, amendments to include Indecent Representation Act, Sati and NCW Acts. 2. IWD (8 th March) 3. Operationalise District level Committees on Violence against Women
April,2001 Women in difficult circumstances	1. Launch of the Scheme for Women in difficult circumstances 2. Gender Training for Police Officials, Judiciary, Revenue Officials
May,2001 Women & Technology	1. Programme on Environment/S&T/Agriculture 2. Workshop on Women-Centric Technology, Bio-technology etc.
June ,2001 Women & Governance	1. Teleconference to create a dialogue between MPs/MLAs and Grass-root Women 2. Intensification of Leadership Training for Women Members of Panchayats
July,2001 Women and Education	1. Campaign to ensure 100% Enrolment Rates for Girls 2. Country wide poster competitions at school and college level
August,2001 Women & Health	1. Intensification of health camps at PHC level with a focus on anemia control and STI/RTI, towards safe motherhood for women 2. Special Programme on Safe Abortion 3. On going scheme for training of Dais will be implemented in 142 districts of 15 States where safe delivery rate is less than 30%
September,2001 Nutrition	1. National Nutrition Week-Programme on Nutrition 2. Awareness campaign by M/o Health on Nutrition (details to be worked out)
October,2001 Women & Media	1. Film/Documentary Festival on Women (traveling) 2. Sensitisation of Media-Workshop
November,2001 Entrepreneurship in Women	Mela month · Use of traditional Melas specially the Kumbh Mela, fold artists to propogate messages on Women's Empowerment · Delhi Haat · Conference of Women Entrepreneurs
December,2001 Vision for the Future	1. Commemorative book containing prominent Women's view of the vision for the future. 2. Workshops on Future Strategies

Children was also set up in 2000 under the Chairpersonship of Shri K.C. Pant, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to review all the existing legislations and the on-going programmes for women and also to draw up an year-long Thematic Calendar of Activities to celebrate Women's Empowerment Year. Details are given in the Box.

2. Some of the on-going strategies and mechanisms that were put into action to empower women include – i) setting up of a National Commission for Women (NCW) in 1992 to safeguard the interests of women; ii) setting up of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) in 1993 for women to meet the credit needs of poor and assetless women; iii) adoption of the National Nutrition Policy (NNP) in 1993 to fulfill the constitutional commitment to ensure adequate nutritional standard to its people especially to women and children; iv) setting up of National Crèche Fund (NCF) in 1994 so as to meet the growing demand for creche services; v) launching of Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY) in 1995-96 on pilot basis (Recast and ratified in 2000 as Integrated Women's Empowerment Programme (IWEP); vi) launching of Stree Swa-Shakti Project in 1999 which was earlier known as Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project (RWDEP); vii) Launching of Balika Samriddhi Yojana in 1997 which was recast in 1999; and viii) Distance Education Programme for Women's Self-Help Groups etc.

REVIEW OF THE ANNUAL PLAN 2000 - 01 AND ANNUAL PLAN 2001 – 02

3. In the Annual Plan 2001 - 02, an outlay of Rs.1650.00 crore (including Rs.165.01 crore for North Eastern Region) has been earmarked for Women and Child Development under the Central Sector. Under the State Sector, no separate figures of either outlays or of expenditure are available, as the women and child development forms part of the 'Social Security and Welfare'. While programme-wise and year-wise details of the outlays at central level are given below, scheme-wise details and the details of the externally aided projects are given at Annexures 5.6.1.1 and 5.6.1.2, respectively.

TABLE 5.6.1.1

Outlays and Expenditure on the Empowerment of Women and Development of Children during 1999-2000 to 2001-2002

(Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Programme	Annual Plan (1999-2000) Actuals	Annual Plan (2000-2001)		Annual Plan (2001-2002) Outlay
			BE	Revised	
I.	**Centre**	**1244.61**	**1460.00**	**1336.07**	**1650.00**
	1. Child Development	1183.69	1183.82	1235.24	1340.94
	2. Women Development	56.77	124.38	94.79	135.79
	3. GIA and Others	2.51	2.90	3.17	4.26
	Sub Total	**1242.97**	**1311.10**	**1333.20**	**1480.99**
	4. Food & Nutrition Board	1.64	2.90	2.87	4.00
	5. Lumpsum provision for North Eastern Region	-	146.00	130.00	165.01
II.	**States / UTs**	**Refer Annexure –5.6.3.2 of Chapter on Social Welfare**			

Source: Department of Women and Child Development

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

4. The Impact of various development policies and programmes and the efforts put in by both governmental and non-governmental organisations over a period of time in empowering women and development, have brought forth a perceptible improvement in the status of women and children.

5. The Ninth Plan attempted convergence of existing services, resources, infrastructure and manpower available in women specific and women related sectors with the ultimate objectives of achieving the empowerment of women. Measures undertaken and the investment made by the nodal Department of Women and Child Development during the Ninth Five Year Plan are as follows :

STREE SHAKTI PURASKARS

6. For the first time in the history of the Department of Women and Child Development, Five National Awards known as **'Stree Shakti Puraskars'** were instituted in 1999, each one carrying a cash prize of Rs. 1,00,000 and a Citation, to be given annually in the name of five eminent women in the Indian History viz., Kannaki, Mata Jijabai, Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar, Rani Lakshmi Bai and Rani Gaidinliu. These will be conferred to honour and recognize the achievements of individual women who have triumphed under difficult circumstances and have fought for and established the rights of women in various areas such as education, health, agriculture, rural industry, protection of forest and environment, awareness generation and consciousness on women's issues through art and media. The Puraskars for the year 2000-01 were conferred on the following by the Prime Minister at a function held in Vigyan Bhavan on 4.1.2001 on the eve of launching of **Women's Empowerment Year 2001**.

- Smt. Kinkri Devi of District Sirmaur, Himachal Pradesh for Jhansi Ki Rani Lakshmi Bai Stree Shakti Puraskar
- Kumari Lalitai Pradkar of District Dhar, Madhya Pradesh for Rni Gaidinliu Stree Shaktiar Puraskar
- Brahmacharini Kamala Bai of District Nagour, Rajasthan for Devi Ahiliya Bai Holkar
  Stree Shakti Puraskar
- Smt. K.V. Rabiya of District Malappuram, Kerala for Kannagi Stree Shakti Puraskar
- Smt. Chinnapillai of Madurai, Tamil Nadu for Mata Jijabai Stree Shakti Puraskar.

Support to Training-cum-Employment Programme (STEP)

7. The programme of STEP, was launched in 1987, aims to upgrade the skills of poor and assetless women through training-cum-employment-cum-income generation activities, credit and market linkages in the traditional sectors of agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries, handlooms, handicrafts, khadi and village industries, sericulture, social forestry and wasteland development etc. Under this programme a comprehensive package of services, such as, extension inputs, market linkages etc. are provided besides linkage with credit for

transfer of assets. Since inception of the programme, about 4.92 lakh women have been covered under 96 Projects launched in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In the year 1999-2000, 5 projects benefiting about 6,100 women have been sanctioned. So far, women in the dairying sector have been enjoying the maximum support, followed by Handlooms, Handicrafts, Sericulture and Poultry. During 2000-01, programme received a significant boost. 12 new projects benefiting around 48,550 women in eight states were sanctioned. Of the Ninth Plan outlay of Rs.88.32 crores, an expenditure of Rs.58.27 crores is likely to be incurred during 1997-2001. For the Annual Plan 2001-02 an outlay of Rs. 18.00 crores (Rs. 3 crores for North Eastern Region) to benefit 30,000 women has been provided.

Employment-cum-Income Generation - cum - Production Units (NORAD)

8. Under NORAD, financial assistance is given to Women Development Corporations, Public Sector Corporations, Autonomous bodies and Voluntary organisations to train poor women / girls mostly in non-traditional trades like electronics, watch assembling, computer programming, garment making, secretarial practices, community health work, fashion designing, beauty culture etc. and to ensure their employment in these areas. This programme was launched with the assistance of Norwegian Agency for Development Corporation in 1982-83. The upper ceiling for assistance under this Scheme is normally confined to Rs. 8,000/- per beneficiary. Since 1996-97, assistance from NORAD has been supplemented with domestic resources. As per the agreement signed between the Government of India and the Government of Norway on 13 November, 1997 for a period of 5 years, a total financial grant of Rs.20 crores (NOK 38 million) is expected to be flowing over for a period of 5 years that is up to 1997-2002. Thus, the share of the Norwegian Government remained around 33 % of the total outlay. Towards better monitoring of the programme, the State Women's Development Corporations have been involved not only at the pre-appraisal stage but also at the mid-term evaluation of these Projects. The Programme which is being implemented with an ultimate objective of extending sustainable employment opportunities for women / young girls could so far benefit 2.50 lakh young women / girls through 1,850 Projects. The procedure for sanctioning NORAD projects has since been streamlined, a large number of 383 projects benefiting 25,650 women were sanctioned during the year 2000-01. Of the Ninth Plan outlay of Rs. 88.98 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 57.61 crores is likely to be incurred during 1997-2001. For the Annual Plan 2001-02, the outlay is Rs.18.00 crores (Rs. 3 crores for North Eastern Region) has been provided.

Distance Education for Women's Development and Empowerment

9. The scheme entails a certificate course by IGNOU to train a large mass of trainers from amongst village level implementers of the projects, their supervisors and district level functionaries. Such trainers, after their successful participation in the programme, would be able to guide sustainable group formation work in their areas. The implementation of the project is being jointly undertaken by the Department of Women & Child Development, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). The total cost of the project is about Rs. 3.90 crore consisting of Rs. 105 lakh towards hardware, Rs. 166 lakh for software preparation and rest for printing, distribution and support services. The project also covers the installation of 150 units of receiving terminals with T.V. facilities and 250 new telephone connections at the identified centres. The following are the main objectives of the course:

- Strengthen ongoing efforts to train facilitators / master trainers of SHGs.
- Evolve an effective and sustainable in-country training network and resource pool of such trainers.
- Empower the change agents to function more effectively as trainers and community organizers in helping set up SHGs and addressing gender issues.

10. The certificate programme has been launched on 16.8.2000. Under this programme an expenditure of Rs. 1.41 crore is likely to be incurred during the year 2000-01. Of the Ninth Plan outlay of Rs. 3.60 crore, expenditure incurred, so far, is Rs. 2.31 crore. For the Annual Plan 2001-02, an outlay of Rs. 0.50 crore has been earmarked.

Socio-Economic Programme (SEP)

11. The Socio-Economic Programme (SEP) endeavours to provide employment opportunities on full / part time basis to destitute women, widows, deserted women and the physically handicapped to supplement their meagre family income. This programme is being implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB). It assists voluntary organizations for setting up agro-based activities such as animal husbandry, sericulture and fisheries, and self-employment ventures like vegetable or fish vending etc for poor and needy women. The scheme of SEP has been reviewed and modified to expand the scope of the programme. Now organizations, working for the handicapped, women's cooperative organizations and institutions like jails, Nari Niketans etc. are also made eligible to receive grants under this programme. Grants to the extent of 85% of the Project cost are provided by the Board, the balance being the matching contribution from the NGOs. Under this programme, voluntary organisations are encouraged to set up Production Units with a view to provide employment on full or part-time basis and the project proposals are to be cleared by District Industrial Centres, KVICs, etc. from the angle of viability of the projects. A grant is provided by CSWB to facilitate the setting up of Production Units by the grantee institution on a case-to –case basis subject to a limit of Rs. 3 lakhs. During the year 2000-01, grants amounting to Rs. 33.70 lakhs benefiting 5,819 women have been sanctioned under this scheme. Of the Ninth Plan outlay of Rs. 26.42 crores, the likely expenditure for 1997-2001 is Rs. 3.67 crores. The outlay for 2001-02 is Rs. 1.00 crore.

Condensed Courses of Education & Vocational Training Programme (CCE&VT)

12. The Scheme of Condensed Courses of Education and Vocational Training (CCE & VT) was started in 1958 with the objectives of providing basic education and skills to needy women viz. widows, destitutes, deserted and also those belonging to economically backward classes. While the scheme of Condensed Courses, voluntary organizations are given grants to conduct courses of 2-year duration to enable 15+ to pass Middle and Matric level examinations. A vocational training programme extends training for young girls/women in employment-oriented trades such as dress designing, computer courses, typesetting, batik, handloom weaving, nursery teachers' training, stenography etc. to enable them to get employment in government, public sector undertakings, corporations, autonomous bodies, private sector, etc. During the year 2000-01 grants amounting to Rs. 247.47 lakh for conducting 443 courses benefiting 11,225 women have been sanctioned and an amount of Rs.253.32 lakhs have been released till February 2001 for 691 vocational training programmes benefiting 14,250 women. The Ninth Plan outlay for this programme is Rs. 45.60 crores. The likely expenditure for 1997-01 is Rs. 17.54 crores. For the year 2001-02, an outlay

of Rs. 2 crores has been earmarked. The Department of Women & Child has agreed to the suggestion of the Planning Commission, to merge all the above-discussed four on-going programmes of STEP, NORAD, SEP and CCE&VT and formulate an umbrella scheme of "Training and Employment for Women".

Working Women's Hostels

13. To extend safe and inexpensive accommodation for working women of lower income groups, financial assistance is extended to voluntary and other autonomous organizations to the extent of 75 per cent of the cost of the construction of the hostel building and 50 per cent of the cost of the land. The income ceiling for eligibility of hostel accommodation has been raised from Rs.5,000/- to Rs.16,000/- per month in metropolitan cities and from Rs.4,500/- to Rs.15,000/- per month in other cities and towns w.e.f. 14 July 1998. A resident is allowed to stay in these hostels for a maximum period of 5 years. Women undergoing employment oriented education / professional courses are also eligible for accommodation in these hostels.

14. During the year 2000-01, grants amounting of Rs. 7.89 lakhs have been sanctioned for the maintenance of 34 Working Women's Hostels, which benefited 810 women. Of the Ninth Plan outlay of Rs. 51.25 crore, an expenditure of Rs. 29.65 crores is likely to be incurred during 1997-2001. In the Annual Plan 2001-02, an amount of Rs. 9.00 crores (Rs. 1.00 crore for NER) has been provided.

Short Stay Homes for Women and Girls

15. The Scheme of Short Stay Homes which takes care of the women and girls in social/ moral danger, is now being implemented by the CSWB. The scheme provides temporary shelter to women and girls who are - (i) being forced into prostitution; (ii) made to leave their homes without any means of subsistence and have no social protection from exploitation or are facing litigation on account of marital disputes; (iii) being sexually assaulted and are facing the problem of re-adjustment in the family or society; (iv) victims of mental maladjustment, emotional disturbances and social ostracism; and (v) escaped from their homes due to family problems, mental or physical torture and need shelter, psychiatric treatment and counseling for their rehabilitation and re-adjustment in family or society.

16. During 2000-01, 120 new Short Stay Homes have been sanctioned to raise the total number of Short Stay Homes to 272 homes. Of the Ninth Plan outlay of Rs. 55.64 crore, an expenditure of Rs.20.21 crore is likely to be incurred during 1997 – 2001. For the Annual Plan 2001-02, the approved outlay is Rs. 10.00 crore of this Rs. 1.00 crore for North Eastern Region.

Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY)

17. During 2000-01, the Government approved restructuring of Indira Mahila Yojana (1995), into an 'Integrated Women's Empowerment Programme' (IWEP) to empower women through – i) generating awareness by disseminating information / knowledge to bring about an attitudinal change; ii) help women achieve economic strength through micro-level income generating activities; and iii) establish convergence of various services such as literacy, health, non-formal education, rural development, water supply, entrepreneurship etc. The IWEP is being expanded from the existing 238 blocks to 650 blocks by the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan. More than 42,000 Self Help Women's Groups have been formed under

the Scheme, of which about 2000 Groups were formed during 2000-01. For the purpose of sensitizing implementation of IWEP, a series of state / district level workshops are being conducted throughout the country with the assistance of National Institute of Public Cooperation & Child Development at the state/district level. The Ninth Plan outlay for IWEP is Rs. 165.00 crore. Of this, no expenditure was incurred during the first three years of the Ninth Plan (1997-2000) as the scheme was being recast. The expenditure during 2000-01 is Rs. 2.10 crore. For the Annul Plan 2001-02, the approved outlay is Rs. 19.50 crore.

Swa – Shakti Project

18. The Swa-Shakti Project, earlier known as Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project (RWDEP), was sanctioned on 16 October, 1998 for a period of 5 years (1998 – 2003) with the assistance from IDA and IFAD. The same is in action in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Jharkhand and Gujarat with an estimated outlay of Rs.186.21 crore. In addition to, an amount of Rs. 5 crore is being provided as one time Revolving Fund for giving interest bearing loans to beneficiary groups primarily during their initial formative stages. The major objective of Swa-Shakti Project is to strengthen the processes for creating an enabling environment for empowerment of women through - i) setting up of 7400 and 12000 self-reliant women's Self-Help-Groups (SHGs) with 15-20 members each, to help improve the quality of their lives through greater access to and control over resources; ii) sensitizing and strengthening the institutional capacity of support agencies to pro-actively address women's needs; iii) developing linkages between SHGs and lending institutions to ensure women's continued access to credit facilities for income generation activities; iv) enhancing women's access to resources for better quality of life, including those for drudgery reduction and time saving devices; and v) increased control of women, particularly poor women, over income and spending, through their involvement in income generation activities which will indirectly help in poverty alleviation. The Women's Development Corporations, which are the implementing agencies, are expected to involve NGOs in the implementation tasks. The Project at the end of five years is expected to bring about the following qualitative and quantitative benefits:

- Organisation of 7,400 to 12,000 self-help-groups (SHGs) of about 2.14 lakh rural women and strengthening their ability to control their own affairs and to further their own development;
- Increased self-esteem, confidence and self-reliance of women to address the constraints which society has imposed and is imposing on them;
- Improved management and technical skills for women;
- Improvement in the women's social status in both the family and the community;
- Increased mobilization of various public and private sector services for women's benefit;
- Capacity building and strengthening of the support agencies, such as NGOs and Women Development Corporations, to enable them to be more effective in addressing women's needs;
- Orientation of financial institutions and line departments, to facilitate their sensitization to gender issues and better services to women, especially rural women;

- Development of training modules and material which can be replicated and extensively used elsewhere, with such adaptations as may be warranted by the local situations;

- Enhanced involvement of women in economic activities, additional income and control over it, thereby leading to upgradation of standards;

- Integration of women into the social mainstream, especially in the areas of control over and / or access to finance, including credit from institutional and other sources; and

- Improvement in women's well being through improved conditions of living, including drudgery-removal and time saving devices.

19. Of the Ninth Plan outlay of Rs. 102.94 crore, an expenditure of Rs.21.00 crore is likely incurred during 1998-2001. The outlay for the year 2001-02 is Rs. 15.00 crore.

National Commission for Women (NCW)

20. The National Commission for women (NCW), is a statutory body constituted under the National Commission for Women Act 1990 to protect / promote the interests and safeguard the rights of women. The Commission continued to pursue its mandated activities of safeguarding women's rights through investigating into the individual complaints of atrocities; sexual harassment of women at work place; organizing Parivarik /Mahila Lok Adalats; legal awareness programmes / camps; review of legislations etc. The Commission maintains a Complaints Cell as one of the Core Units to process both written and oral complaints and takes suo-moto action in matters relating to - i) deprivation of women's rights; ii) non-implementation of laws; iii) non-compliance of policy decisions; iv) guidelines or instructions aimed at mitigating hardships to women; and v) taking up issues arising out of such matters with appropriate authorities. The Commission received a total of 5286 complaints during the year 2000 which included dowry deaths (527), murder(235), rape (277), molestation (11), dowry harassment (963), sexual harassment (131) bigamy (110), desertion of wives (267) and other type of harassment (2747) Of the Ninth Plan outlay of Rs. 16.25 crore, an expenditure of Rs.12.00 crore is likely to be incurred during 1997-2001. For the Annual Plan 2001-02, a sum of Rs. 5.00 crore has been provided.

Rehabilitation of Widows at Vrindavan

21. For the rehabilitation of marginalized women of Vrindavan and to monitor flow of benefits of Central Schemes to the Target Group, a Central Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Minister of State for Women and Child Development was set up. The Committee consists of the Chairpersons of the National Commission for Women and of the Central Social Welfare Board; Secretaries of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Department of Youth Affairs and Sports, Director General of Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan and of the Secretary and Joint Secretary of the nodal Department of Women and Child Development, Chief Secretaries of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, besides the representatives of voluntary organisations and women's activists in the field. A meeting was taken by Secretary, D/WCD on 25.8.2000 with the Secretary, Department of WCD Uttar Pradesh and District Magistrate, Mathura and reviewed the measures taken for rehabilitation of the marginalized women of Vrindavan. Another meeting with the trustees of various Bhajanashrams of Vrindavan, Voluntary Organisations and Representatives of

the State Government of Uttar Pradesh was held on 6.2.2001 to finalise a strategy for providing shelter and rehabilitation to the marginalized women of Vrindavan and adjacent areas. On the recommendations of the Central Committee, the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have taken various steps for providing shelter, health check up facilities etc. to the widows living in Bhajanashrams of Vrindavan.

Development of Children

22. Human Resource Development being the major focus of the development planning, policies and programmes relating to 'Survival, Protection and Development' of Children, especially that of the girl children, were accorded high priority with emphasis on family/ community-based preventive services to fight against the high rate of infant and under - five child mortality and morbidity. For the holistic development of the child the development operates through the country wide network of more than 5000 ICDS Projects spread through out the country.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

23. ICDS completed 25 yeas of committed service to children and mothers in the country with a renewed mandate to get universalized during the Tenth Five Year Plan. The ICDS caters to improve the nutritional and health status of pre-school children below 6 years and expectant and nursing mothers with a package of services viz. immunization, health check-ups, referral services, supplementary nutrition, pre-school education and health and nutrition education. Universalisation of ICDS contemplated in 1995-96 could not be achieved due to the restrictions imposed upon by the Ministry of Finance. Therefore, of the total 5614 ICDS Projects sanctioned till 1996, only 4200 projects became operationalised by the end of the Eighth Plan. There were about 2.27 crore beneficiaries which included about 1.89 crore children below 6 years of age and more than 0.38 crore pregnant and nursing mothers and about 1.13 crore children of 3 – 6 age groups were getting pre-school education services by the end of Eighth Plan. At present, the number of beneficiaries have expanded to 2.80 crore which includes 2.31 crore children below the age of 6 years of age and 0.49 crore expectant and nursing mothers belonging to disadvantaged sections of the society. Of these, 1.55 crore children (3 – 6 years of age) participate in Central –based Pre-school Activities through 4384 operational ICDS projects. During January, 2000 ban on further expansion of ICDS scheme was relaxed and Government approved the proposal of operationalisation of 390 more projects in a phased manner during the Ninth Plan period with domestic support and 461 additional ICDS projects under the World Bank assisted ICDS-III and ICDS-APER Projects. Additional 120 projects in the North Eastern States have been permitted to be operationalised during the year 2000-01. Thus, it will be possible to cover about 5171 blocks / urban slums in the country by the end of Ninth Plan which indicate 90% coverage of the blocks. However, the process of universalisation will continue beyond the Ninth Plan till all the 5614 Projects become operationalised.

24. The impact of ICDS, which has completed 25 years of its implementation in October 2000, was evaluated by a number of individual Experts and various research organisations. Of these, the National Evaluation of ICDS conducted by the National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development (NIPCCD), New Delhi in 1992 and the Mid-term Evaluation of World Bank assisted ICDS need a special mention. The nation-wide evaluation is a sequel to a pilot study conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) during 1996-97. The evaluation aimed at examining the performance of the scheme on the ground with a view to assess the capability of the functionaries, to meet the objectives of the programme and to drop the policy license for further improvement. The survey result

indicates the ICDS programme in the country benefited over 50% of the eligible children and women. This is despite the fact that most Anganwadi centres (AWCs) are located within a distance of 100 – 200 metres from the beneficiaries households. Another feature revealed by the survey is that only about 36% of the AWCs in the country were housed in pucca buildings. The findings of the Study by NIPCCD indicated a very positive impact of ICDS on the health and nutrition status of pre-school children. The Mid-term evaluation of the World Bank assisted ICDS (Project-I) conducted in Andhra Pradesh during 1995-96 also revealed that the Project interventions had brought down the IMR to 62 per 1000 live births which was in consonance with the project objective of 60 per 1000 live births. The incidence of severe malnutrition amongst children of 0-3 years was reduced to about 5 per cent and that of 3-6 years to 3 per cent. The proportion of low birth weight babies also came down to 20 per cent as against the project goal of 24 per cent. Similarly, in Orissa, the IMR has come down to 93.6 per cent and the incidence of low birth weight of babies to 23 per cent.

25. Keeping in view the future prospects of ICDS, the following Action Points will continue to receive special attention during 2001-02 also.

- Special efforts to ensure that adequate funds are made available for supplementary feeding of ICDS by all the States/UTs, as there exists a large gap of around 50 per cent between the 'need' and 'supply'. ICDS becomes meaningful only when the funds for food supplementation from States/UTs get synchronized with the funds contributed by the Government of India towards the maintenance of the super-structure for operation and supervision of ICDS.

- The Adolescent Girls Scheme which has been launched to take care of the specific Needs of the adolescent girls has been in operation in 507 blocks benefiting 3.5 lakh adolescent girls under ICDS is poised for a huge expansion covering 2,000 CD blockis during the Ninth Plan period.

- The concept of mini-Anganwadi (four mini-Anganwadi centres can be opened in lieu of full fledged Aganwadis) being flexible enough to take care of the sparse population in remote hilly areas dominated by tribals. The process will continue during the Ninth Plan.

- Other innovative/emergent activities include - models for community participation; integration of the scheme with the activities of Department of ISM&H; strengthening of MIS of ICDS in States; improved service delivery by providing IFA and vitamin 'A' supplementation to adolescent girls; quality improvement at anganwadi centres; strengthening women's component; action research projects aimed at improved nutritional level, inter-State coordination and consultation for devising replicable.

- Iinnovative models, area/project specific intervention for tackling early childhood disabilities etc.

26. Of the Ninth Plan outlay of Rs. 4980 crore, an expenditure of Rs. 3332.16 crores is likely incurred during the year 1997-2001. The reason for less expenditure is due to ban on expansion of ICDS project during the first three years of the Ninth Plan. For the Annual Plan 2001-02 the outlay of Rs. 1198.00 crore (Rs. 148.00 crore for North Eastern Region) has been provided.

World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects

27. There has been substantial progress in human development since independence but still more than half of the children under four years of age are moderately or severely mal-nourished. The World Bank has supported Early Childhood Development Efforts since 1980 through several projects namely Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project (TINP – I) – I in 1980-89, TINP – II Project in 1990-97, ICDS – I Project in 1991-97, ICDS – II Project in 1993- 2002 and ICDS-II Project in 1999-2004. Apart from providing normal ICDS services, the World Bank assisted ICDS extends additional components like construction of Anganwadi buildings, Office cum godowns on a selective basis, strengthening of training and communications components, improved health facilities, income generation activities for women and Women's Integrated Learning for Life etc.

28. The TNIP- I was implemented in 173 blocks in sixteen districts in Tamil Nadu and TNIP-II was implemented in 318 blocks in nine districts of Tamil Nadu. The World Bank assisted ICDS Project – I launched in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa came to an end in December, 1997. It covered 191 blocks in Orissa and 110 blocks in Andhra Pradesh. All the blocks covered under the Project in both the states have become operational. ICDS-II Project in Bihar (and Jharkhand) and Madhya Pradesh (and Chhatisgarh) became operational in September 1993 for a period of seven years, i.e., upto September 2000. The project has been restructured and extended upto September, 2002 with state of Andhra Pradesh included. Restructuring/ extension envisages 62 new projects in Bihar and 133 new projects in Madhya Pradesh. The project covered 210 blocks in Bihar and 244 blocks in Madhya Pradesh in predominantly tribal and difficult areas, in a phased manner. Following the reorganization of the States of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh in November, 2000 bifurcation of the projects and apportionment of the approved provision between the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh had been ordered. The third phase of the World Bank assisted ICDS Project – III which has started in March 1999 and currently is in action in the States of Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Of the Ninth Plan outlay of Rs. 1163.79 crore, an expenditure of Rs. 663.68 crore is likely to be incurred during the year 1997-2001. An outlay of Rs. 220.00 crore has been provided for the year 2001-02.

ICDS Training Programme - UDISHA

29. The Nation-wide Training component of the World Bank assisted Women and Child Development Project – UDISHA aims to develop all functionaries into agent of social change, people who can shape the situation and also can act positively at all times. UDISHA seeks to address the physical, social, emotional and intellectual development of children, by promoting convergence of action in the area of health, nutrition, early learning and better parenting. The functionaries trained in the programme include the Anganwadi Workers, Helpers, Supervisors, Additional Child Development Project Officers (ACDPOs), Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs), Medical Officers (MOs) and paramedical staff. Training Institutions include the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), its three Regional Centres, Middle Level Training Centres (MLTCs) and Anganwadi Workers Training Centres (AWTCs) run by voluntary organisations in cooperation with the State Governments.

30. To ensure effective implementation of UDISHA, an elaborate mechanism for frequent and regular interaction with the States/Union Territories has been introduced. For imparting training to Anganwadi workers, there are 528 Anganwadi Workers Training Centres (AWTCs). Anganwadi Workers initially received three months basic job training, followed by monthly visits from a medical team and subsequent refresher courses. In 1998-99 and 1999-2000, 41193 and 48690 Anganwadi Workers were trained respectively. Till October 2000, 32117 Anganwadi workers have been trained. For imparting training to Supervisors, there are around 43 middle level training centres (MLTCs) in the country, which are academic and professional institutions in the government and voluntary sectors. Three Regional Centres of NIPCCD at Lucknow, Guwahati and Bangalore impart training to Supervisors. In 1998-99 and 1999-2000, 921 and 709 supervisors were trained respectively. Till October, 2000 another 709 supervisors have been trained. The training of CDPOs/ ACDPOs conducted by NIPCCD at its headquarter and three regional centres and also at approved state Institutes. During the Training, efforts are made to familiarize trainees with various aspects of the ICDS scheme, including organizational and administrative structure, with special emphasis on field training and placement in rural, tribal and urban ICDS projects. In 1998-99 and 1999-2000, 386 and 329 CDPOs/ACDPOs were trained respectively. Till October, 2000 349 CPDOs/ ACDPOs have been trained. Of the Ninth Plan outlay of Rs. 329.29 crore, an expenditure of Rs. 89.77 crore is likely to be incurred during the year 1997-2001. For the Annual Plan 2001-02 an outlay of Rs. 40.00 crore (Rs. 5 crore for NER) has been provided.

Balika Samriddhi Yojana (BSY)

31. With a view to extend financial assistance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, the scheme of Balika Samriddhi Yojana (BSY) was launched in 1997. During 1997-98 and 1998-99 the scheme was implemented as Central Sector Scheme, under which the funds were released to district level implementing agency such as DRDAs and DUDAs for giving a grant of Rs. 500/- to the mother of new born girl child. . For this, the Government released an ad-hoc grant of Rs.60 crore to cover 12 lakh girl children in the financial year 1997-98. The scheme was reviewed and was recast as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to extend 100% central assistance to States and Union Territories to provide benefits under the scheme through ICDS infrastructure with the following features - i) a post-delivery grant of Rs.500/- per girl child upto two girl children born on or after 15 August, 1997 which would now, instead of being paid in cash, be deposited either in the Bank / Post Office in an interest-bearing Account in the name of the girl child. ii) Annual scholarships would also be given to the girl child when she starts going to school. The rate of scholarships will be Rs.300 each in classes I-III, Rs.500 in class IV, Rs.600 in class V, Rs.700 each in classes VI and VII, Rs.800 in class VIII and Rs.1000 each in classes IX and X per annum; iii) however, the amount of annual scholarships may be permitted to be utilized for purchase of text books or uniforms for the girl child, with due authorization of the mother/guardian of the girl. The amount of scholarship remaining after such utilization shall be deposited in the same interest bearing Account in which the post delivery grant has been kept. These deposits will be paid to the girl child on attaining the age of 18 years and remaining unmarried till then. The programme of Recast BSY with the above revisions was put into action during 1999-2000. Of the Ninth Plan outlay of Rs.390.00 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 163.63 crore is likely to be incurred during the year 1997-2001. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 crore has been provided for the year 2001-02.

Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)

32. The KSY aimed at improving the nutritional and health status of adolescent girls and promoting self-development, awareness of health, hygiene, nutrition, family welfare and management and thus improve the health and nutritional status of women and children and promote the decision making capabilities of women. Therefore, a need was felt to extend the coverage of the Scheme with content enrichment, strengthen the training component particularly in vocational aspects and bring about convergence with other programmes of similar nature of education, rural development, employment and health sectors. The objectives of the scheme are as follows:

- to improve the nutritional and health status of girls in the age group of 11-18 years;
- to provide the required literacy and numeracy skills through the non-formal stream of education, to stimulate a desire for more social exposure and knowledge and to help them improve their decision making capabilities;
- to train and equip the adolescent girls to improve/upgrade home-based and vocational skills;
- to promote awareness of health, hygiene, nutrition and family welfare, home management and child care, and to take all measures as to facilitate their marrying only after attaining the age of 18 years and if possible, even later;
- to gain a better understanding of their environment related social issues and the impact on their lives; and
- to encourage adolescent girls to initiate various activities to be productive and useful members of society.

33. With the implementation of this revised Adolescent Girls – Scheme, the nation-wide unique intervention aimed at empowerment of adolescent girls initially introduced in 507 blocks in the country benefiting 3.5 lakh adolescent girls under ICDS Scheme is poised for huge expansion covering 2000 CD blocks by the end of Ninth Plan. It is estimated that 12.8 lakh adolescent girls from the deprived sections of the society will be benefited under the Scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)

34. In order to achieve the objective of sustainable human development at the village level, a new initiative in the form of Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) has been introduced. PMGY envisages an Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the basic minimum services of rural roads, primary health, primary education, shelter, drinking water and nutrition. In order to focus on these priority areas the nutrition component of PMGY has been specifically outlined with the objective of eradicating malnutrition amongst under 3-year children by increased nutritional coverage of supplementary feeding of the se children through ICDS scheme. The ACA for nutrition component under PMGY during 2000-2001 is Rs. 375

crores which is an additionality over and above the provision for supplementary nutrition provided under the State Plan for ICDS scheme.

Crèches / Day Care Centres

35. The Day Care services for the children of casual, migrant, agricultural and construction labourers and also the children of those women who are sick or incapacitated due to sickness or suffering from communicable diseases are covered under the scheme of Creches / Day Care Centres. The scheme which is non-expanding maintained the same level of 12470 crèches benefiting about 3.11 lakh children. This Central Sector Scheme which is being implemented through the medium of NGOs is a non-expanding scheme and is expected to be merged with the National Crèche Fund. Of the Ninth Plan outlay of Rs. 36.05 crore, an expenditure of Rs. 21.90 crore incurred during the year 1997-2001. An outlay of Rs. 7.45 crore (Rs. 0.50 crore for North Eastern Region) has been provided for the year 2001-02.

The National Crèche Fund

36. The National Crèche Fund was set up on 21.3.1994 with a corpus of Rs. 19.00 crore made available out of the Social Safety Net Adjustment Credit of World Bank to meet the growing needs of opening more crèche centres. It has so far sanctioned 2455 crèches (1856 general crèches and 599 Anganwadi cum Crèche Centres). The Scheme envisages that while 75% of the Crèches being assisted by the National Crèche Fund would be of general nature and 25% of centres would be Anganwadi-cum-Crèche Centres. The general crèches assisted by the NCF would be on the pattern of the Crèche Scheme of the Department of Women and Child Development and would provide children below 5 years which would include day-care facilities, supplementary nutrition, immunization, medical and health care and recreation. Children of parents whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 1,800/- are eligible for enrolment. While an ordinary Crèche receives Rs.18,480/- as recurring grant and Rs.4,000/- as non-recurring grant per center , an Anganwadi - cum - Crèches Centre receives assistance of Rs.8,100/- per crèches per annum under a schematic pattern of assistance. This includes honorarium to two crèche workers per crèche @ Rs. 600/- per month and contingency and emergency expenditure @ Rs. 75/- per month. The Ninth Plan outlay for NCF is Rs.0.03 crores. No expenditure has been incurred during the first four years of the Ninth Five Year Plan as the expenditure on Crèches is being met from the interest accrued over years on the Corpus. However, a token provision of Rs.0.97 crore has been made for the Annual Plan 2001-02.

37. Other programmes for the development of children include – (i) Early Childhood Education (ECE) which extends pre-school education and a distinct strategy to reduce the drop-out rate and to improve the rate of retention of children of the age group of 3-6 years in primary classes. The scheme is being implemented in 9 educationally backward states like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Under the Scheme, financial assistance amounting to Rs. 7980/- per centre per annum is given to Voluntary Organisations for running the ECE Centres. With the universalisation of the ICDS the Scheme shall be fully integrated with the ICDS; ii) Balwadi Nutrition Programme aspires to meet the basic very basic nutritional requirements of a child in the age group of 3-5 years by ensuring that she/he is provided with 300 calories and 12-15 gms of protein everyday. Under the scheme a grant of Rs. 17,220/- is given per Balwadi Centre per annum. The Scheme is non-expanding and is likely to be fully integrated

with the ICDS after its universalisation and iii) The National Institute for Public Co-operation and Child Development takes care of the training needs of various ICDS functionaries. The Ninth Plan outlay for these three schemes is Rs. 23.19 crores. The likely expenditure for the years 1997-2001 is Rs. 11.35 crores. The Annual Plan 2001-02 provides an outlay of Rs. 2.52 crores.

National Plans of Action for Children and the Girl Child

38. The National Plan of Action for Children, 1992 had set goals for various indicators for the year 2000 A.D. The achievements of the goals are under are review and fresh goals for the present decade are to be set. Ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child has given further thrust so as to achieve the goals set under the two National Plans of Action - one for children and the other exclusively for the Girl Child, adopted in 1992. These Plans of Action are expected to ensure survival, protection and development for children. Based on the National Plans of Action, the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and NCT of Delhi have formulated their own State Plans of Action. To monitor the progress of the implementation of these two Plans of Action, Inter-ministerial / Inter-departmental Coordination Committees have been set up both at the Central and State levels.

Role of the Voluntary Organisations

39. The Voluntary Organizations (VOs) have been contributing their mite in a big way in the implementation of various programmes for the empowerment of women and development of children, especially in the areas of creating awareness generation and gender sensitization to change the mind-set of the people in favour of both Women and the Girl Child and also for combating violence / atrocities against women and the girl child.

Annexure 5.6.1

Plan Outlay And Expenditure Under Women and Child Development Sector During 1999-2002

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	ANNUAL PLANS			
		1999-2000	2000-2001		2001-2002
		Actuals	Outlays	R.E.	Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I.	**CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME**				
A.	**Welfare & Development of Children**				
1.	Creches / Day Care Centres for children of workingAiling Mothers	3.85	4.50	4.50	6.95
2.	National Crech Funds for Child Care Schemes	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.97
3.	Balsevika Training Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	
4.	Training of ICDS Functionaries	25.55	35.00	19.95	35.00
5.	National Instiute of Public Co-operation & Child Development (NIPCCD)	3.42	1.50	1.85	2.00
6.	Early Childhood Education	0.00	0.30	0.27	0.01
7	Balwadi Nutrition Programme (BNP)		0.50	0.07	0.01
	Total - A	**32.82**	**41.81**	**26.64**	**44.94**
B.	**Welfare & Development of Women**				
1.	Hostel for working Women	6.98	7.02	7.46	8.00
2.	Setting up of Employment & Income Generation Training cum Production Centres for Women (NORAD)	12.20	13.00	13.93	15.00
3.	Support to Training cum Employment Programme(STEP)	13.04	13.00	14.36	15.00
4.	Short Stay Homes (SSH)	6.75	12.00	8.00	9.00
5.	Education Work for Prevention of Atrocities Against Women	0.01	0.20	0.20	0.28
6.	Programme Monitoring & Evaluation Unit	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00
7	National Commission for Women	3.25	3.50	3.50	5.00
8	National Credit Fund for Women (RMK)	0.00	3.00	0.00	1.00
9	Common Wealth Meeting Strengthening of WD Bureau	0.50	1.50	0.60	0.00
10	Creation of Office of the Commissioner for Rights of Women	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
11	Mahila Samridhi Yojana(MSY)	1.96	15.00	15.95	8.00
12	Integrated Empowerment Project	0.50	1.43	0.00	0.01
13	Condensed Courses of Education and Vocational Training for Women	1.65	1.50	1.50	2.00
14	Socio-Economic Programme	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
15	Awareness Generation Project for Rural and Poor Women	2.60	1.80	1.80	3.00

Annexure 5.6.1 Contd.

Plan Outlay And Expenditure Under Women and Child Development Sector During 1999-2002

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	ANNUAL PLANS			
		1999-2000	2000-2001		2001-2002
		Actuals	Outlays	R.E.	Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
16	GIA to Voluntary Organisation through CSWB and strengthen of its Field Organisations	2.33	14.00	14.00	15.00
	Total -B	**51.77**	**88.46**	**82.30**	**82.29**
C.	**Grant-in-Aid and Other Schemes**				
1.	GIA to Research Publication & Monitoring	0.50	0.50	0.56	1.00
2.	Organisation awareness to Voluntary Organisation	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.01
3.	Organisational Awareness in the field of women and child development	0.19	0.20	0.25	0.25
4.	Information and Mass Media	1.32	2.00	1.88	3.00
	Total - C	**2.01**	**2.90**	**2.69**	**4.26**
	Total - I (A + B + C)	**86.6**	**133.17**	**111.63**	**131.49**
II.	**CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**				
1.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	880.15	935.00	1047.59	1050.00
2.	Indira Mahila Yojana(IMY)	0.00	18.00	2.10	19.50
3.	World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects	230.75	180.00	140.01	220.00
4	Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project	5.00	15.00	8.00	15.00
5	National Resource Centre for Women (NRCW)	0.00	1.00	0.00	2.00
6	Balika Samriddhi Yojana	39.97	27.00	21.00	25.00
	Total - II	**1155.87**	**1176.00**	**1218.70**	**1331.50**
	Total (I + II)	**1242.47**	**1309.17**	**1330.33**	**1462.99**
III.	**FOOD AND NUTRITION BOARD**				
A.	**Central Sector Scheme**				
1.	Fortification of Milk with Vitamin A	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.00
2.	Research & Development	Scheme Merged			
3.	Capital Expenditure	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Production of Nutrition Food	**Scheme dropped**			
	Total - A	**0.04**	**0.00**	**0.02**	**0.00**
B.	**Centrally Sponsored Scheme**				
1.	Nutrition Education	1.53	2.90	2.78	4.00
2.	Implementation of National Nutrition Policy	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.00
	Total - B	**1.60**	**2.90**	**2.85**	**4.00**
	Total - III (A+B)	**1.64**	**2.90**	**2.87**	**4.00**

Annexure 5.6.1 Contd.

Plan Outlay And Expenditure Under Women and Child Development Sector During 1999-2002

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	ANNUAL PLANS			
		1999-2000	2000-2001		2001-2002
		Actuals	Outlays	R.E.	Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
IV.	**NEW SCHEMES**				
1.	NEMA	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
2.	Distance Education	0.00	1.41	1.41	0.50
3.	National Commission for Children	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.00
4.	Information Technology	0.50	0.50	0.48	0.50
	Total - IV	**0.50**	**1.93**	**1.89**	**2.00**
V.	**Additional Schemes During 2001-2002:**				
1.	Women's Empowerment Year 2001		0.00	0.96	10.00
2.	Schemes for Women in difficult circumstances				6.00
	Total V.	**0.00**	0.00	**0.96**	**16.00**
VI.	**Lumpsum Provision for Schemes for the benefit of NE Region & Sikkim**	**-**	**146.00**	**130.00**	**165.01**
	Total VI	**0.00**	**146.00**	**130.00**	**165.01**
	Grand Total (I+II+III+IV+V+VI)	**1244.61**	**1460.00**	**1466.05**	**1650.00**

Annexure - 5.6.1.2

EXTERNAL AID ROUTED THROUGH BUDGET - UNDER WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT SECTOR DURING - 1999-2002

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	Funding Agency	Annual Plan 1999-2000 Actuals		Annual Plan 2000-2001 Outlays		Annual Plan 2000-2001 RE		Annual Plan 2001-2002 RE	
			EAP	Total	EAP	Total	EAP	Total	EAP	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A.	**CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES**									
I.	**Welfare and Development of Children**									
1.	Training of ICDS Functonaries	UNICEF & WORLD BANK	20.19	25.55	28.00	35.00	14.16	19.94	28.00	40.00
2.	National Instiute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)	UNICEF	0.00	3.42	0.00	1.50	0.00	1.85	0.00	2.50
II.	**Welfare and Development of Women**									
3.	Setting up of Employment and Income Generation Training cum Production Centres for Women (NORAD)	NORAD	5.00	12.20	5.00	13.00	5.00	13.95	5.00	18.00
4.	Integrated Empowerment Project	UNIFPA	0.50	0.50	1.43	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
	Total A		**25.69**	**41.67**	**34.43**	**50.93**	**19.16**	**35.74**	**33.00**	**60.51**
B.	**CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**									
5.	World Bank Assisted Services (ICDS)	IDA & WB	161.60	230.75	126.00	180.00	98.01	140.01	154.00	220.00
6.	Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project	IDA & IFAD	4.50	5.00	12.00	15.00	7.00	8.00	13.00	15.00
III.	**FOOD AND NUTRITION BOARD**									
7.	Nutrition Education	UNICEF	0.10	1.52	0.50	2.50	0.50	2.78	0.50	3.00
8.	Implementation of National Nutrition Policy	UNICEF	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.50
	Total B		**166.20**	**237.34**	**138.50**	**197.65**	**105.51**	**150.86**	**167.50**	**238.50**
	Total (A + B)		**217.58**	**321.61**	**207.36**	**299.51**	**124.67**	**186.60**	**200.50**	**299.01**

5.6.2 Empowerment of the Socially Disadvantaged Groups

40. Welfare and development of the Socially Disadvantaged Groups viz. Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and the Minorities occupy a distinct and prominent niche in the country's development planning. To this effect, in the Ninth Plan, empowerment of these Socially Disadvantaged Groups has been accorded high priority, in pursuance of achieving the Constitutional commitment of raising their status on par with the rest of the society. Towards empowering these Socially Disadvantaged Groups, various welfare, developmental and protective programmes are being implemented through a three pronged strategy of – i) Social Empowerment; ii) Economic Empowerment; and iii) Social Justice to ensure removal of disparities, advancement of exploitation and suppression and to ensure their protection. In this endeavor, not only the on-going programmes are being strengthened/ expanded, but also new measures are being initiated wherever necessary to accelerate the process of over-all development of these disadvantaged groups.

Review of the Annual Plan 2000-01 and 2001-02

41. In the Annual Plan 2001-02, while a total outlay of Rs. 992.00 crore (including Rs.411 crore of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Special Component Plans (SCP)) has been allocated to the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (M/SJ&E) for the welfare and development of the SCs, OBCs and Minorities, an amount of Rs.1040 crore (includes Rs.500 crore SCA to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) + Rs.300 crore Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution) has been earmarked for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (M/TA) towards implementing various programmes for the welfare and development of the STs. In the Annual Plan 2000-01, allocations to the tune of Rs. 907.57 crore and Rs.810 crore were made for the well being and improve the lot of SCs, OBCs and Minorities and STs in the Budgets of M/SJ&E and M/TA, respectively. Thus in the Annual Plan 2001-02, a total of Rs.2032.00 crore has been provided for the empowerment of all the Socially Disadvantaged Groups including SCs, OBCs, Minorities and STs as against Rs.1717.57 crore allocated for the same in the preceding year 2000-01. The Governments' increasing concern commitment towards the well-being of the Socially Disadvantaged Groups is obviously manifested in the enhancement of the allocations made under Central Sector during 2000-01 and 2001-02 which has registered 18.3% increase in respect of sectors of Backward Classes and Tribal Affairs.

42. In the State Sector, an amount of Rs.1973 crore was allocated for implementing various socio-economic development programmes meant for the Socially Disadvantaged Groups in the Annual Plan 2000-01. While the scheme-wise details of the outlays allocated and expenditure incurred at the central level on account of welfare and development of Socially Disadvantaged Groups are given at Annexure 5.6.2.1, the details of the outlays in the expenditure in the State sector for the same are given at Annexure 5.6.2.2.

43. In pursuance of the Ninth Plan commitment of empowerment of these Socially Disadvantaged Groups, concerted efforts of both governmental and non-governmental organizations are being made for effective implementation of various policies and programmes to ensure - i) Social empowerment through educational development; ii) Economic empowerment through poverty alleviation and employment and income generation; and iii) Social justice through legislative support and other programmes. The government

accorded special priority for strengthening / expansion of the on-going schemes / programmes to accelerate the over-all development of these disadvantaged groups. One of the important initiatives taken in this direction was that of setting up of an exclusive Ministry of Tribal Affairs at the Centre in October, 1999 with an aim to give more focussed attention to the welfare and development of tribal population as they suffered from typical problems of their own such as illiteracy, ignorance, land alienation, displacement, indebtedness etc.

44. The details of the outlays allocated and expenditure incurred under the Backward Classes and Tribal Affairs Sectors during the Ninth Plan (1997-02) are given in Table No.5.6.2.1.

TABLE 5.6.2.1

Outlays and expenditure on the Empowerment of Socially Disadvantaged Groups during 1997-98 to 2001-02

(Rs. Crore)

S. No	**Schemes**	**Annual Plan 1997-98 Actuals**	**Annual Plan 1998-99 Actuals**	**Annual Plan 1999-00 Actuals**	**Annual Plan 2000-01**		**Annual Plan 2001-02**
					Outlay	**RE**	
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
I 1.	**BACKWARD CLASSES SECTOR (M/SJ & E)** **Welfare & Dev. Of SCs**						
i)	Central Sector	75.34	123.11	76.58	83.00	44.90	66.51
ii)	CSS	226.49	209.86	233.05	281.70	276.61	394.77
iii)	**SCA to SCP**	308.41	360.83	436.75	423.00	450.39	411.00
	Total – 1	**610.24**	**693.80**	**746.38**	**787.70**	**766.90**	**872.28**
2.	Welfare of OBCs						
i)	Central Sector	-	92.34	101.03	72.61	1.59	21.85
ii)	**CSS**	-	7.46	12.22	17.91	19.99	57.51
	Total – 2	**-**	**99.80**	**113.25**	**90.52**	**21.58**	**79.36**
3	Welfare of Minorities						
i)	Central Sector	41.01	38.22	25.61	29.35	30.68	40.36
	Total – 3	**41.01**	**38.22**	**25.61**	**29.35**	**30.68**	**40.36**
	Total – I (1+2+3)	**651.25**	**831.82**	**885.24**	**907.57**	**819.16**	**992.00**
II.	Tribal Development						
	(Min.of Tribal Affairs)						
i)	**Central Sector**	46.82	45.90	40.49	76.90	52.17	119.50
ii)	**CSS**	15.03	29.29	18.01	112.10	123.60	120.50
iii)	**SCA to TSP**	329.61	380.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	500.00
iv)	**Grant under Art.275(1)**	75.00	75.00	100.00	200.00	191.29	300.00
	Total-II	**466.46**	**530.19**	**558.50**	**810.00**	**715.07**	**1040.00**
	Grand Total (I+II)	**1117.71**	**1361.91**	**1445.96**	**1717.57**	**1534.23**	**2032.00**

SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT

Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)

45. As education is a fundamental requirement for social empowerment and also provides broad-base for all developmental activities, high priority has been accorded to improve the educational status of SCs and STs, especially that of their women and the girl child. To reduce the existing gap between literacy rates of SCs and STs and that of the general population especially through encouraging school enrolment and arresting drop out rates, concerted efforts were made through extending special incentives viz., scholarships, hostels, coaching, Ashram Schools, educational complex etc.

46. Through the nation-wide scheme of Post Matric Scholarships (PMS) for SCs and STs students, which paid great dividends in improving the educational status of SCs and STs, scholarships are awarded to eligible SC and ST students, based on a mean test, for the payment of tuition and compulsory fees and maintenance allowances to pursue higher studies. In 1997-98 the scheme was revised to extend its scope besides increasing the amount of scholarships and the ceiling of income limits of parents. In the Ninth Plan a provision of Rs.614.16 crore was made to cover 99.70 lakh SC and ST students. During the first four year of the Ninth Plan (1997-98 to 2000-01) the total funds released for PMS was Rs.438.17 crore (including Rs. 70 crore for STs under Ministry of Tribal Affairs (M/TA) in 2000-01) to benefit 46.72 lakh SC/ST students. In the Annual Plan 2001-02, outlays of Rs.159.77 crore and Rs.69.60 crore have been earmarked for SC and ST students, respectively. In 2000-01, under the Scheme of PMS outlays of Rs.130 crore and Rs.70 crore were allocated for SCs and STs respectively to benefit 19.25 lakhs SC/ST students.

47. The scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarships for children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupations, was implemented with added thrust with the ultimate objective of diverting the incumbent children from the clutches of the traditional occupation of scavenging. In the Ninth Plan, an outlay of Rs.30 crore was allocated for the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarships to cover 16.91 lakh students. So far in the first four year of the Ninth Plan (1997-2002), an amount of Rs.23.28 crore was utilized covering 15.25 lakh students. An outlay of Rs.12 crore has been allocated for the Scheme in 2001-02 as against Rs.9 crore for the same in 2000-01. As many as 3.63 lakh students were provided with pre-matric scholarships during 2000-01.

48. To facilitate the SC/ST students to pursue higher studies especially in professional courses like Medicine, Law, Chartered Accountant, Business Management, Bio-Technology, Engineering, Veterinary and Agricultural and Poly-technic other such courses, text books are made available to them through the scheme of Book Banks for SC/ST students. In the Ninth Plan a provision of Rs.12 crore was made to cover 12,0000 SC / ST students. In the first four year of the Ninth Plan, the expenditure incurred under this scheme was Rs.9.42 crore to benefit 84,470 students. An outlay of Rs.2.50 crore is made for the same in the Annual Plan 2001-02.

49. The Central assistance is provided on matching basis (50:50) to States and to the extent of 100% to UTs for the construction of hostel buildings for SC/ST boys and girls so

as to check the high-drop-out rates amongst the SC / ST students studying in middle, higher and secondary schools, colleges and universities and thus encourage them to pursue studies in educational centres. The NGOs are also involved in the implementation of the Scheme of Hostels with 10% of the cost to be borne by them and the remaining cost to be shared equally between the Centre and the States. During the first four year of the Ninth Plan (1997-98 to 2000-01) Rs.79.31 crore was spent for construction of 518 hostel building with the capacity to host 69,357 students during the same period for SCs. Similarly for the STs, the likely expenditure for the construction of hostels during the first four years of the Ninth Plan was Rs.39.05 crore to construct 486 hostel buildings with capacity of 17,852 seats accommodation.

50. Under the Coaching and Allied Scheme, free coaching facilities are provided to SC and ST candidates, through Pre-Examination Training Centres and the Private Institutions / Universities, to enable them to compete with others in Civil Services and other competitive examinations. The ultimate aim of extending coaching services is to help improve the representation of the SC / ST candidates in various Central, State governments and the Public Sector Undertakings. During 1999-2000 a total of 1490 students were benefited for which a sum of Rs.2.30 crore was spent. The outlay for the year 2001-02 is Rs.10 crore as against Rs.2.4 crore earmarked for the same in the previous year (2000-01).

51. In addition to the above, there are some more educational programmes – which are under implementation to provide the much needed inputs to SC and ST students in the field of education. They include Upgradation of Merit of SC and ST students, Special Educational Developmental Programmes for SC girl students belonging to low literacy areas, setting up of Ashram schools in TSP areas and Educational Complexes to promote education amongst STs and most Primitive Tribal Groups etc. Besides, the National Overseas Scholarships are also offered to meritorious SC and ST students to pursue higher studies abroad.

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

52. Towards promoting economic development amongst SCs and STs, SCA to SCP and TSP is being extended to States / UTs on the basis of their population as well as their performance of implementing the SCP / TSP strategies. During the first four years of Ninth Plan period (1997-2001) 89.25 lakh SC families below the poverty line were benefited through SCA to SCP. Similarly in the case of Scheduled Tribes 42.78 lakh families were supported under SCA to TSP to enhance their productivity and income. Four apex financial organisations working for the economic empowerment of these groups have also been strengthened. They are - i) National Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC); ii) Scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDCs); iii) National Safai Karamchari Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) and iv) Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED), continue to play important role in the promotion of income-generating activities. These Corporations in collaboration with the State Finance and Development Corporations are expected to work as the catalytic agents besides extending both ‘forward’ and ‘backward’ linkages of credit and marketing facilities to the micro-level agencies to improve the economic lot of these Socially Disadvantaged Groups.

53. The TRIFED, set up in 1987, aims to provide marketing assistance and remunerative prices to STs for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) collected by them and surplus agriculture produce and thus protect them from exploitative private traders and middlemen. The Central Government extends funds as contribution to the share capital of TRIFED and also for Price Support operations. The authorised share capital of TRIFED is Rs.100 crore and the paid up capital is Rs.99.98 crore. In the Ninth Plan, outlays of Rs.29.25 crore and Rs.13 crore have been earmarked for the investment in TRIFED and price support to TRIFED respectively. The likely expenditure during the first four year of the Ninth Plan (1997-98 to 2000-01) for these two schemes were to the order of Rs.29.25 crore and Rs.11.97 crore on account of investment and price-support respectively. Outlays for investment in TRIFED and price support to TRIFED have been maintained at the same level i.e. at Rs.1 crore and Rs.4 crore respectively during 2000-01 and 2001-02.

54. The NSKFDC was set up to act as an apex institution for all round socio-economic upliftment of the Safai Karamcharis and their dependents through extending concessional financial assistance / loans for taking up income generating and viable projects. In the Annual Plan 2001-02, an outlay of Rs.25 crore has been allocated for the NSKFDC. Financing sanitary marts setup with groups upto 25 scavengers for running production-cum-trading-cum service centres and taking up conversion of dry latrines to wet ones, is one of the new initiatives under NSKFDC. These sanitary marts function as cooperative of scavengers and as shop, service centre and production unit. The States have been asked to consider procurement of sanitary related requirements of their municipalities and local bodies from these Sanitary Marts so that they become sustainable and viable units. During 2000-01 as many as 38317 Safai Karamchari had been supported under the activities sponsored by NSKFDC.

55. Efforts towards achieving the national goal of complete eradication of scavenging gathered momentum due to the introduction of sanitary marts with the active cooperation of States. To this effect Municipalities and local bodies have started issuing notices to the owners of individual dry latrines to convert the same to water borne wet latrines under the relevant municipal laws. This is expected to have a significant impact in liberating the scavengers and rehabilitating them in alternative occupations. An outlay of Rs.75 crore is kept for this Scheme in the Annual Plan 2001-02. During the first four years of the IX plan (1997-01) a total of Rs.226.84 crore expenditure was incurred to benefit 1.13 lakh of scavengers through training and rehabilitation.

56. Besides the above, the scheme of ‘Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for the welfare of SCs / STs’ is also under implementation to supplement the governmental efforts for the development of SCs and STs. Under this scheme, assistance is given to NGOs for implementing a wide spectrum of activities viz., Residential and Ashram Schools, Hostels, Medical Units, Computer Training units, shorthand and typing training units, balwadis / creches, libraries and audio-visual units etc. The grant is generally restricted to 90% of the total approved cost of the project and the balance of 10% is to be borne by the grantee organisation. During 1999-2000, an expenditure of Rs.25.47 crore was incurred for extending grant-in-aid to 376 voluntary organisations in case of SCs and Rs.15 crore

to assist 165 NGOs in the case of STs. Since the establishment of the new Ministry of Tribal Affairs in 1999, the scheme had been bifurcated one each meant for SCs and STs. For 2001-02, an outlay of Rs.30 crore each for SCs and STs is made available as against Rs.26 crore and Rs.28 crore allocated respectively for the same in the previous year (2000-01).

SOCIAL JUSTICE

57. The Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 are the two important legal instruments to prevent / curb persistent problems of social discrimination, prevalence of social evils like untouchability and increasing cases of exploitation and atrocities against these disadvantaged groups. The SC & ST (POA) Act, 1989, provides for special courts / mobile courts for on the spot speedy trials and disposal of cases promptly. To ensure effective implementation of these Acts a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been under implementation, under which financial assistance is provided for strengthening the administrative, enforcement and judiciary machinery, publicity and for the relief and rehabilitation of the affected persons. In the Annual Plan 2001-02, Rs.30 crore outlay has been provided as against Rs.27 crore for the same in 2000-01. Further, there exist National Commission for SCs and STs and National Commission for Safai Karamcharis, to safeguard the rights and interests of these vulnerable groups, besides investigating into individual complaints and grievances. These commissions continue to function actively with their extensive activities including ensuring social justice to these socially disadvantaged groups.

Special Strategies of SCP, TSP and SCA to SCP and TSP

58. The implementation of the special strategies of the SCP for SCs, TSP for STs and the SCA to SCP and TSP has been receiving special attention, since their inception, as these are affective instruments to ensure proportionate flow of funds for SCs and STs from the other general development sectors. The special strategies of SCP and TSP are being implemented only by 13 and 20 Ministries / Departments, respectively, at the Centre. As per the available information, 24 States / UTs reported earmarking Rs.9561.01 crore (12.70%) under SCP in 2000-01 and Rs.5615.13 crore (8.1%) by 20 States under TSP in 1999-2000. Further, to supplement the efforts of States / UTs towards economic development of SCs / STs, SCA is extended to fill the critical gaps in their SCP and TSP, especially through funding / supporting SC and ST families below the poverty line to take up various income generation and self employment projects. In the Annual Plan 2001-02, Rs.411 crore as SCA to SCP and Rs.500 crore as SCA to TSP have been provided to supplement the efforts made in the poverty alleviation programmes in the sectors of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry, cooperatives, fisheries, village & small-scale industries etc.

59. In addition to SCA to TSP, exclusive grant-in-aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution to the tune of Rs.200 crore was extended to the States in 2000-01 towards / utilizing the same for raising the level of administration in the Scheduled Areas and also to meet the cost on special projects meant for welfare and development of the tribals. To

accelerate the efforts in improving the situations in the Scheduled Areas and also to give added boost to the special activities taken up for the welfare and development of the tribals, grants under Article 275(1) has been enhanced to Rs.300 crore in the Annual Plan 2001-02 indicating a rise by 50% over the preceding year.

Other Backward Classes (OBCs)

60. An important and vital input for improving the socio-economic status of backward communities and to bring them into the main stream of society is ensured through their access to education, assisting them by upgradation of merit through special coaching programmes and concessional financial assistance for supporting economic activities. Recognising the importance of educational development, four new schemes have been launched by the Government in the Ninth Plan for the OBCs. Further, towards promoting educational development among the OBCs, the allocations for the programmes/ schemes for educational development has been increased from Rs.20.41 crore in Annual Plan 2000-01 to Rs.59.01 crore in the Annual Plan 2001-02. The major components of the investment in educational development programmes include Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships, Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls and Pre-Examination Coaching Centres.

61. Towards ensuring economic development amongst OBCs, the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) has been playing an important role by extending additional channel of finance to backward classes for economically and financially viable schemes and projects; and for upgrading the technological and entrepreneurial skills of individuals or groups belonging to Backward Classes. The Government of India has so far provided Rs.390.40 crore to the Corporation as paid-up capital and towards the authorized share capital of Rs.700 crore was also made available. The Corporation had disbursed Rs.522.45 crore, up to 31.3.2001. In the Annual Plan 2001-02, Rs.16.84 crore has been allocated for NBCFDC. The Corporation has launched a special scheme for eligible women beneficiaries of backward classes under the name of ‘SWARNIMA’ extending financial assistance upto Rs.1 lakh at concessional rate of interest. NBCFDC has provided financial assistance to 1.98 lakh beneficiaries during the period 1997-98 to 2000-01 (upto December, 2000).

Minorities

62. The Government is commitedly implementing programmes for the social and economic upliftment of minorities. The Maulana Azad Education Foundation was setup as an autonomous organisation with the objective of promoting education among backward minorities. In the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002), an outlay of Rs.70 crore was earmarked, so as to raise the corpus of the Foundation to Rs.100 crore. The Foundation works through the medium of NGOs for implementing its objectives. During 1999-2000, the Foundation extended a total grant-in-aid of Rs.3.15 crore to support 333 NGOs for establishment / expansion of schools / residential schools / colleges for girls, vocational training centres, modernization of Madarsa Education etc. In the Annual Plan 2001-02, an amount of Rs.22 crore has been earmarked for the Foundation.

63. Pre-examination Coaching Centres for weaker sections, based on economic criteria has been playing a vital role in enabling the Minorities to compete with other candidates in various job-oriented competitive examinations. In Annual Plan 2001-02, an amount of Rs.3 crore has been provided for this scheme as against Rs.2.5 crore provided in 2000-01. In addition to these, the Department of Education has also been implementing exclusive schemes for educational development of the Minorities like Modernization of Madarsas, Community Polytechnics etc.

64. In pursuance of the strategy of area-based approach for tackling the problems of minorities, the scheme of multi-sectoral development plans was launched in 41 districts of Minorities concentration to undertake various developmental activities. In Annual Plan 2001-02, an allocation of Rs.0.10 crore is made for this purposes to ensure equitable opportunities for development.

65. The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) plays a vital role for economic development for providing concessional finance to eligible beneficiaries belonging to minorities for setting up self-employment ventures. The Corporation has an authorised share capital of Rs.500.00 crore of which Central Government has contributed Rs.177 crore and the States / UTs have paid Rs.35.12 crore. Till December, 2000, NMDFC has financed 78,995 beneficiaries utilising an amount of Rs.272.41 crore. The NMDFC has taken up micro financing through NGOs for assisting the poorest among the minorities, who have no access to financial institutions. In Annual Plan 2001-02, an amount of Rs.15.26 crore is made for the Corporation.

Efforts of NGOs

66. Voluntary Organizations who have been playing a vital role in delivering services at the grass-root level have been encouraged not only to supplement the government's efforts to extend various welfare and developmental services to these socially disadvantaged groups, but also to assist both the government and the target groups to fight against the social evils like untouchability and social and economic exploitation inflicted upon these groups. In the Annual Plan 2001-02, an amount of Rs.63.50 crore has been allocated for the NGOs to extend various welfare and developmental services to these socially disadvantaged groups which is more than the previous year (2000-01) outlay of Rs.56 crore.

ANNEXURE-5.6.2.1

PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE- BACKWARD CLASSES (SCs, OBCs & MINORITIES) SECTOR UNDER MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR UNDER MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS)

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Sector/Programmes	Ninth Plan 1997-2002 Outlay	ANNUAL PLANS					
			1997-98 Actuals	1998-99 Actuals	1999-2000 Actuals	2000-01		2001-02 B.E.
						B.E.	R.E.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I.	**BACKWARD CLASSES SECTOR (M/ SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT)**							
A	**Scheduled Castes Development**							
I	**Central Sector Scheme(CS)**							
1	GIA to Ambedkar Foundation	200.00	40.00	13.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
2	National SC/ST Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)*	241.23	20.23	81.00	30.00	31.50	0.00	10.00
3	National Safai Karamchai Finance & Dev. Corp. (NSKFDC)	81.75	4.75	10.00	20.00	22.00	22.00	25.00
4	Research and Training for SCs	2.85	0.33	0.45	0.27	0.50	0.30	0.50
5	Grant-in-Aid to NGOs for SC	118.03	10.03	18.01	25.61	26.00	22.50	30.00
6	Spl. Education Devp. Programme for girlsbelonging to SC of very low literacy levels	7.70	0.00	0.65	0.70	2.00	0.10	0.01
	Total (I)	**651.56**	**75.34**	**123.11**	**76.58**	**83.00**	**44.90**	**66.51**
II	**Centrally Sponosred Scheme(CSS)**							
7	Post-Matric Scholarship for SC/ST Students *	614.16	54.16	99.94	84.07	130.00	114.15	159.77
8	Pre-Matric Scholarships for children of those engaged in unclean occupation	30.00	2.00	4.40	7.88	9.00	11.63	12.00
9	Hostel for SC boys and girls	97.05	15.05	19.09	20.32	19.80	25.00	40.00
10	Book Bank Scheme for SC/ST*	12.00	1.50	1.26	2.44	2.50	2.49	2.50
11	Scheduled Castes' Devp. Corpn.(SCDC)*	180.00	45.00	60.00	20.00	22.50	27.62	23.00
12	National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers & their Dependants	335.00	90.00	5.90	70.00	67.50	60.92	75.00
13	Coaching and Allied Scheme for SC/ST* Students	16.71	1.71	2.93	2.30	2.40	2.25	10.00
14	Upgradation of Merit of SC/ST students*	5.26	0.76	1.00	1.50	1.00	0.47	42.50

ANNEXURE-5.6.2.1 Contd.

PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE- BACKWARD CLASSES (SCs, OBCs & MINORITIES) SECTOR UNDER MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR UNDER MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS)

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Sector/Programmes	Ninth Plan 1997-2002 Outlay	ANNUAL PLANS					
			1997-98 Actuals	1998-99 Actuals	1999-2000 Actuals	2000-01		2001-02 B.E.
						B.E.	R.E.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
15	Implementation of PCR Act, 1955 and the SC/ST(Prevention of Atrocities) Act,1989*	121.81	16.31	15.34	24.54	27.00	27.08	30.00
	Total - II	**1411.99**	**226.49**	**209.86**	**233.05**	**281.70**	**271.61**	**394.77**
	III. SCA to Special component Plan(SCP)	**2092.95**	**308.41**	**360.83**	**436.75**	**423.00**	**450.39**	**411.00**
	Total- A (I + II + III)	**4156.50**	**610.24**	**693.80**	**746.38**	**787.70**	**766.90**	**872.28**
B	**Other Backward Classes Welfare(OBCs)**							
I	**Central Sector Scheme**							
1	Pre-Examination Coaching for Other Backward Classes	10.00	0.00	0.20	0.03	2.50	0.01	1.50
2	National BC Finance & Dev. Corp. (NBCFDC)	400.00	0.00	91.50	100.00	68.10	0.00	16.84
3	Equity participation in State BC Corporations	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
4	Strengthening of BC Bureau	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Grant-in-aid to NGOs	10.00	0.00	0.64	1.00	2.00	1.58	3.50
	Total - I	**430.75**	**0.00**	**92.34**	**101.03**	**72.61**	**1.59**	**21.85**
II	**Centrally Sponsored Scheme**							
6	Post-Matric Scholarships including Higher Scholarships for Ph.D. and Higher levels	49.90	0.00	4.65	4.97	8.00	8.99	42.50
7	Pre-Matric Scholarships for OBC students	49.90	0.00	1.50	4.25	5.40	6.00	
8	Hostel for OBC boys and girls	49.90	0.00	1.31	3.00	4.50	5.00	15.00
9	Residential Schools for OBC boys/girls	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
10	Mobile Schools,Shelters etc. for Nomadic &Semi-Nomadic tribes	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total - II	**190.70**	**0.00**	**7.46**	**12.22**	**17.91**	**19.99**	**57.51**
	Total - B	**621.45**	**0.00**	**99.80**	**113.25**	**90.52**	**21.58**	**79.36**

ANNEXURE-5.6.2.1 Contd.

PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE- BACKWARD CLASSES (SCs, OBCs & MINORITIES) SECTOR UNDER MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR UNDER MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS)

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Sector/Programmes	Ninth Plan 1997-2002 Outlay	ANNUAL PLANS					
			1997-98 Actuals	1998-99 Actuals	1999-2000 Actuals	2000-01		2001-02 B.E.
						B.E.	R.E.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
C	**Minorities Welfare**							
	Central Sector Scheme(CS)							
1	Pre-Examinations Coaching for Weaker Sections based on economic criteria	12.00	0.82	2.24	2.46	2.50	2.72	3.00
2	Grant-in-Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation	70.00	40.00	3.75	3.15	2.85	2.85	22.00
3	National Minorities Finance and Devp.Corp.(NMFDC)	111.00	0.00	32.00	20.00	22.50	25.00	15.26
4	Preparation of Multi-Sectoral Plan for Minority concentration Districts	14.10	0.19	0.23	0.00	1.50	0.11	0.10
	Total - C	**207.10**	**41.01**	**38.22**	**25.61**	**29.35**	**30.68**	**40.36**
	Total - I (A+B+C)	**4985.05**	**651.25**	**831.82**	**885.24**	**907.57**	**819.16**	**992.00**
II.	**TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR (M/ TRIBAL AFFAIRS)**							
I	**Central Sector Schemes (CS)**							
1	Grant-in-Aid to NGOs for STs	92.09	7.09	11.24	15.23	28.00	21.88	30.00
2	Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas	30.25	3.50	6.25	3.75	11.00	2.54	12.00
3	Educational Complex in low literacy packets	23.20	2.20	3.60	1.84	5.40	1.47	7.50
4	Investment in TRIFED	29.25	23.00	6.00	0.25	1.00	0.00	1.00
5	Price support to TRIFED	13.00	1.00	4.00	2.97	4.00	4.00	4.00
6	Grants-in-Aid to STDCs for MFP	45.48	8.23	6.87	9.05	13.00	8.42	14.00
7	Village Grain Banks	12.80	1.80	3.00	1.00	2.00	3.15	2.00
8	Devepment of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)	22.00	0.00	4.94	6.63	12.50	10.71	16.00
9	Rehabilitation of Tribal Villages of protected areas	2.00						
10	National ST Finance and Devepment Corporation			*	0.00	0.00	5.00	30.00
11	Information & Mass Education & others			-	-	-	-	3.00

ANNEXURE-5.6.2.1 Contd.

PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE- BACKWARD CLASSES (SCs, OBCs & MINORITIES) SECTOR UNDER MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR UNDER MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS)

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Sector/Programmes	Ninth Plan 1997-2002 Outlay	ANNUAL PLANS					
			1997-98 Actuals	1998-99 Actuals	1999-2000 Actuals	2000-01		2001-02 B.E.
						B.E.	R.E.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Total - I	**270.07**	**46.82**	**45.90**	**40.71**	**77.90**	**52.17**	**119.50**
ii	**Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)**							
12	Post-Matric Scholarship for ST Students	-	-	*	0.00	63.20	63.10	69.60
13	Girls Hostels for STs	36.77	3.77	7.69	3.93	12.00	2.34	13.00
14	Boys Hostels for STs	36.53	3.53	8.29	6.98	10.80	2.51	10.80
15	Ashram Schools in TSP areas	44.86	4.86	9.39	5.32	13.00	0.00	14.00
16	Coaching and Allied Scheme	*	*	*	-	1.40	0.00	1.40
17	Book Bank Scheme for ST	*	*	*	-	0.90	0.00	0.90
18	Upgradation of merit of ST students	*	*	*	-	0.40	0.00	0.40
19	Research and Training for STs	25.90	2.87	3.92	1.78	7.80	1.25	7.80
20	GIA to Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Corporation			*	2.00	2.60	2.41	2.60
	Total - ii	**144.06**	**15.03**	**29.29**	**20.01**	**112.10**	**71.61**	**120.50**
	Total (i + ii)	**414.13**	**61.85**	**75.19**	**60.72**	**210.00**	**210.70**	**240.00**
iii	**Special Central Assistance to TSP**	**2010.00**	**329.61**	**380.00**	**400.00**	**400.00**	**400.00**	**500.00**
iv	**Grants under Art.275(I) of Constitution**	**750.00**	**75.00**	**75.00**	**100.00**	**200.00**	**191.29**	**300.00**
	Total - II - (i + ii + iii + iv)	**3174.13**	**466.46**	**530.19**	**560.72**	**810.00**	**715.07**	**1040.00**

*Outlays were common for both SCs/STs upto the year 1999-2000

Annexure-5.6.2.2

PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE-BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE (SCs,STs,OBCs & MINORITIES)- STATES/UTs.

(Rs.in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	IX PlAN 1997-2002 Outlays	ANNUAL PLANS				
			1997-98 Actuals	1998-99 Actuals	1999-2000 Actuals	2000-01	
						B.E.	R.E.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1240.59	122.71	275.46	140.49	171.93	158.15
2	Assam	179.17	20.31	37.67	26.49	17.13	17.13
3	Bihar	468.00	32.94	28.04	11.61	28.11	16.43
4	Goa	4.50	0.38	0.29	0.63	0.58	0.86
5	Gujarat	1080.00	144.46	144.46	288.64	360.00	328.60
6	Haryana	80.26	6.99	5.36	5.52	6.00	6.70
7	Himachal Pradesh	31.34	6.08	6.71	6.12	6.53	6.24
8	Jammu & Kashmir	29.98	6.88	10.07	4.80	4.94	4.94
9	Karnataka	800.00	197.68	219.97	260.29	212.31	208.18
10	Kerala	640.90	114.04	126.95	58.78	129.00	90.00
11	Madhya Pradesh	635.56	136.68	157.69	122.45	63.27	63.27
12	Maharashtra	1101.27	161.70	214.47	255.64	249.32	249.32
13	Manipur	43.15	3.14	8.52	10.81	8.30	8.40
14	Meghalaya	0.50	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.10	0.10
15	Orissa	444.75	91.43	124.63	128.37	52.67	94.26
16	Punjab	477.36	79.80	23.28	16.22	57.87	61.40
17	Rajasthan	292.05	44.31	59.25	58.35	58.99	46.80
18	Sikkim	15.00	1.32	3.07	0.89	2.35	2.35
19	Tamil Nadu	1000.00	159.60	175.68	158.45	204.40	204.40
20	Tripura	94.80	21.82	25.13	19.69	18.68	19.29
21	Uttar Pradesh	755.50	238.28	220.16	226.21	247.20	238.27
22	West Bengal	172.32	38.05	46.41	59.74	45.32	45.32
	Total (States)	**9587.80**	**1628.68**	**1913.34**	**1858.31**	**1945.00**	**1870.41**
1	A&N Islands	2.10	0.25	0.37	0.73	0.70	0.70
2	Chandigarh	4.91	1.02	0.64	0.62	0.74	0.74
3	D&N Haveli	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Daman& Diu	1.05	0.25	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.18
5	Delhi	68.25	4.46	2.14	5.11	17.66	17.66
6	Pondicherry	25.00	3.71	5.83	7.62	8.72	9.02
	Total (U.Ts)	**101.35**	**9.70**	**9.14**	**14.27**	**28.00**	**28.30**
	GRAND TOTAL	**9689.15**	**1638.38**	**1922.48**	**1872.58**	**1973.00**	**1898.71**

5.6.3 Social Welfare

67. In line with the Ninth Plan strategies of Empowering the Persons with Disabilities; Reforming the Social Deviants; and Caring the Other Disadvantaged Groups and the specific needs of the target groups, programmes in the field of Social Welfare have been specially designed with a major objective of enabling them to over-come their social, economic, physical and mental disabilities and thus get into the main stream along with the rest of the society

Review of the Annual Plan 2000-01 & Annual Plan 2001-02

68. A total outlay of Rs. 1204.94 crore was provided for the Social Welfare Sector in the Annual Plan 2000-01 which includes Rs. 300.68 crore for the Central Sector and Rs. 904.26 crore for the State Sector. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 288.01 crore for the Central Sector and Rs. 823.06 crore for the State Sector. Of the Rs. 300.68 crore, Rs. 292.68 was meant for the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (M/SJ&E); (Rs. 230.61 crore for the Disabled and Rs. 62.07 crore for Social Defence); Rs. 7.0 crore was meant for the Modernization of Prison Administration, Ministry of Home Affairs; and Rs. 1.00 crore from the Department of Revenue was meant for the implementation of Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act of 1998.

69. Similarly, a total outlay of Rs. 351.80 crore was earmarked in the Annual Plan (2001-02) for Social Welfare Sector at the Centre. This includes Rs. 343.80 crore for the M/SJ&E (Rs. 262.30 crore for the Disabled and Rs. 81.50 crore for Social Defence); Rs. 7.0 crore for Ministry of Home Affairs towards Modernization of Prison Administration and Rs. 1.0 crore from the Department of Revenue for implementation of the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act of 1988. While the year-wise details are given below, scheme-wise details are given at Annexure 5.6.3.1 and 5.6.3.2 respectively:

TABLE.5.6.3.1

Plan Outlays and Expenditure incurred – Social Welfare during 1998-99 to 2000-01

Ministry / Dept.	Annual Plan 1999-2000 Actual	Annual Plan 2000-2001		Annual Plan 2001-02 BE
		BE	Actual	
I. Centre	200.61	300.68	288.01	351.80
- Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	192.98	**292.68**	**280.26**	**343.80**
- M/Home Affairs	**7.00**	**7.00**	**7.00**	**7.00**
- D/Revenue	**0.63**	**1.00**	**0.75**	**1.00**
II. States / UTs	**777.20**	**904.26**	**823.06***	**
Total I + II	**977.81**	**1204.94**	**1111.07**	

* Revised Estimate ** Being finalised.

Empowering the Disabled

70. To ensure equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation of Persons with Disabilities, the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 continued to be implemented to make as many disabled as possible active, self-reliant and productive contributors to the national economy. In order to fulfill the commitments of the Act, efforts are being made not only to expand the on-going schemes but also launching of a few new interventions.

71. In consonance with the policy of providing a complete package of welfare services to the physically and mentally disabled individuals and groups and to deal with the multi-dimensional problems of the disabled population, the 6 National Institutes continued to expand their activities in close collaboration with the concerned organizations both governmental and non-governmental. These National Institutes continued to offer a variety of both long-term and short-term courses ranging from 3 years degree courses in physio-therapy, occupational therapy, mental retardation, education of the deaf, etc. Besides, as a new initiative, these Institutes have started multi-professional rehabilitation services in the slums, tribal belts, foot-hills, semi-urban and rural areas through community awareness programmes and community-based rehabilitation services such as diagnostic treatment at rehabilitation camps and distribution of aids and appliances to the disabled. To act as the extended limbs of the existing National Institutes, 6 Regional Composite Centres and 4 Rehabilitation Centres for Spinal Injured are being set up to cater to the needs of the disabled in various regions of the country. Work is in progress. For running these National Institutes, a total outlay of Rs. 16.05 crore was made available during 2000-01. For 2001-02, an outlay of Rs. 16.70 crore was earmarked for these Institutes.

72. To assist the needy disabled persons with durable, modern aids and appliances, the scheme of Assistance to Persons for Purchase/Fittings of Aids and Appliances will continue during the year under report. Financial assistance was being extended to 106 implementing agencies located in different parts of the country. The Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) continued to manufacture artificial limbs and rehabilitation aids for the disabled. The product range includes orthodox (calipers) and prosthetics (artificial limbs) appliances, rehabilitation aids like chairs, crutches, 3-wheelers and special tools and equipments requirement for treatment of prosthetic and orthodox assemblies by limb fitting Centres. Under the S&T Mission Mode programme, various research projects and different technology assisted devices viz., educational science kit for the orthopaedically handicapped and communication devices kit for the disabled. 10,000 Plastic Aspheric lenses developed under S&T Mission Mode were distributed to the needy persons with low vision through National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun. The outlay for the year 2000-01 for Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase of Aids and Appliances was Rs.28.70 crore. For 2001-02, an outlay of Rs. 47.28 crore was provided. The outlay for ALIMCO during 2000-01 was Rs. 6.75 crore and for 2001-02 an amount of Rs. 6.0 core is earmarked. The outlay for the S&T Mission Mode during 2000-01 was Rs. 1.0 crore and an amount of Rs. 3.0 crore is earmarked for 2001-02.

73. To provide a package of comprehensive rehabilitation services to the rural disabled, the 11 District Rehabilitation Centres (DRCs) continued to extend services which include prevention and early detection, medical intervention and surgical corrections, fitment of artificial aids and appliances, therapeutical services like physio-therapy, occupational and speech therapy, etc. Till September 2000, 11,915 persons with disabilities were benefited.

A total of 2956 assisted devises were also provided during April-September, 2000. These Centres were funded through Non-Plan budget. To promote voluntary action for persons with disabilities, the procedures have been simplified for non-governmental organizations. Voluntary organizations are being supported for running a variety of schemes viz., rehabilitation Centres for leprosy-cured persons, institution for man-power development in the field of mental retardation, cerebral palsy, establishment and running of special schools for children with disabilities, etc. Till December, 2000, 418 organizations have been assisted benefiting about 63,629 persons.

74. The Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) which has a mandate to register rehabilitation professionals and issue certificates, has so far, registered 15,277 professional /personnel in the Central Rehabilitation Register and also issued certificates to them. To meet the need of developing 16 professionals, RCI has developed and approved 59 training programmes. To give an opportunity to special teachers / rehabilitation workers who were working in the area of disability without any formal training / qualification, the National Bridge Course scheme continued till November, 2000. Further, to sensitize the medical officers working in the PHCs regarding disability prevention, early identification, intervention, referral and rehabilitation services, a National Programme on Orientation of Medial Officers working in PHCs, which was launched during 1999 has trained 2800 PHC Medical Officers The RCI has also signed MOUs with Madhya Pradsesh, Bhuj (Open University), Bhopal and Indira Gandhi Open University, New Delhi for conducting training programmes through Distance Learning Mode and to develop audio and video material for sensitization of parents and grass-root functionaries. During 2000-01 an approved outlay of Rs. 7.0 crore was made available whereas for 2001-02, an outlay of Rs. 3.0 crore was provided.

75. To extend employment-cum-income generation opportunities for the persons with disabilities and to integrate them into the main stream of economic development activities, the National Handicapped Development Finance Corporation (NHFDC) continued to provide loans for promoting self-employment ventures, pursuing general/ professional, technical education besides up-gradation of technical / entrepreneurial skills. Till December 2000, 1574 persons have been supported. The outlay for the year 2000-2001 was 12.0 crore and during 2001-02 an amount of Rs. 13.0 crore was provided

76. To extend placement services to the disabled, 41 Special Employment Exchanges, 40 Special Cells for the Disabled Persons in the normal Employment Exchanges continued to function during the year. The total number of disabled persons in the live Register of these 40 Special Employment Exchanges during 1999 was 96,241 and the placement in the same period was 1,281. During 2000-01, an amount of Rs. 1.60 crore was provided and the same amount is earmarked for 2001-02.

REFORMING THE SOCIAL DEVIANTS

77. The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 has been replaced by a new Act viz., The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection Children) Act, 2000. The new law is more child-friendly and provides for proper care and protection and ultimate rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection. A clear distinction has been made in the new Law between the juvenile offenders and the ‘neglected child’. It also prescribes uniform age of 18 years below which both boys and girls are to be treated as children Further, setting up of Juvenile Justice Board (previously known as Juvenile Court) and Child Welfare Committees (previously known as Juvenile Welfare Board) has been made compulsory. In the revised Act, special emphasis

has been given for rehabilitation and social integration of the children and the alternatives provided for the same are adoption, foster-care, sponsorship and after-care. Further, the role of voluntary organizations and local authorities has been specified by involving them at various stages for handling and rehabilitating children. The outlay for the year 2000-01, was Rs. 12.12 crore, while an amount of Rs. 12.50 crore is earmarked for 2001-02.

78. The scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse continued to extend a variety of services like awareness generation, treatment-cum-rehabilitation Centres, de-addiction camps, follow-up and rehabilitation to tackle the increasing problems of drug abuse and alcoholism. Starting with 7 Centres in 1985-1986, the total number of Centres have become 462 as on December, 2000. Of the 462 Centres, 144 are Drug Awareness, Counseling and Assistance Centres and 318 are Treatment cum-Rehabilitation Centres, benefiting 2.66 lakhs in 1999-2000 and 1.69 lakhs (upto September, 1999) alcohol / drug addicts respectively 1999. In the same period about 1.23 lakhs were detoxified in 1999-2000 and 0.66 lakh detoxified upto September, 2000. More than 40% of the cases were alcoholics. Keeping in view the alarmity of the problem in the North-Eastern region, 5 Training of Trainers programmes and 15 training courses for service providers in reputed Centres were conducted. To strengthen and provide technical in-puts to the Drug Addiction Prevention Programme (NCDAP), a National Centre for Drug Abuse Prevention has been set up in the National Institute of Social Defence, New Delhi.with the assistance from United Nation Drug Control Programme (UNDCP). The NCDAP has started conducting a 3-months Certificate Course on De-addiction Counseling and Rehabilitation for functionaries working in De-addiction Centres in all over the country and from neighboring SARC countries. To assess the nature, extent and patterns of drug abuse in the country, a National Survey in collaboration with UNDCP is being conducted. During 2000-01, the outlay was Rs. 18.50 crore. For 2001-02, an amount of Rs. 22.50 crore is earmarked.

79. The National Institute of Social Defence, New Delhi continued to serve as the Central Advisory Body in the field of prevention of crime, treatment of offenders in the areas of juvenile justice administration, welfare of prisoners, probation and allied measures, suppression of immoral traffic and drug abuse prevention, etc. During the year the Institute organized both in-house and regional training programmes for child adoption, care of older persons, etc. During 2000-01, the outlay was Rs. 2.25 crore. For 2001-02, an amount of Rs. 3.0 crore is earmarked.

CARING THE OTHER DISADVANTAGED

80. To tackle the growing problem of the Elderly, an Integrated Programme for Older Persons continued to be implemented during the year. Under this scheme, financial assistance upto 90% is being provided to NGOs for establishing and maintaining Old-age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile, Medicare Units and to provide non-institutional services to older persons. At present 733 Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres / Mobile Medicare Units are operational under the scheme. To strengthen the partnership between the young and old a collaborative project has been launched with the Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sansthan under which 100 new Day Care Centres for the Older Persons have been established in different parts of the country. The number of organizations assisted during the year was 470. In addition, financial aid was also extended for construction of Old Age Homes / Multi-service Centres for Older Persons through the scheme of Assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions / Voluntary Organizations / Self-Help Groups. Under this scheme, 59 Old Age Homes have

been constructed so far, in different parts of the country. To translate the National Policy on Older Persons, a Plan of Action for 2000-2005 has been prepared and circulated to all the Ministries / Departments/ Organizations for implementation. During 2000-01, the outlay was Rs. 9.00 crore. For 2001-02, an amount of Rs. 15.00 crore is earmarked.

81. Due to rapid organization and un-abitated migration of rural poor, population of destitutes, especially that of the Street Children in Urban areas has been increasing. In order to tackle this problem, an Integrated Programme for Street Children continued to be implemented in 39 cities in the country, involving 118 NGOs and benefiting around 1.40 lakh Street Children. The programme provides for Shelter, nutrition, health-care, education, recreation facilities to Street Children and seeks to protect them against abuse and exploitation. Further, recognizing the need for rehabilitation of children of sex-workers, 25 projects in collaboration with NGOs, have been launched. To provide emergency assistance to Street Children and a platform for net-working among organizations, a Child Help Line, Free Phone Service were established in 26 cities of the country, which could be accessed by dialing 1098 on the telephone. To provide support services and to monitor efficient service delivery of the Centres at various locations, a Child Line India Foundation has been established. So far, Child Line has been responded to over 6 lakh calls from children / concerned adults till March 2001. These calls were mainly for medical assistance, shelter, repatriation, missing children, production from abuse motional support and guidance, information and referral services, death related calls etc. . During 2000-01, the outlay was Rs. 9.50 crore. For 2001-02, an amount of Rs. 12.00 crore is earmarked.

82. The Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA) provides a detailed frame work and for regulating and expediting in-country and inter-country adoption in India. Both Indian and foreign agencies which are engaged in sponsoring Indian children for adoption abroad were given grants. 80 agencies in the country have been given recognition for handling inter-country adoption. In addition, 306 foreign agencies have also been enlisted to sponsor inter-country adoption cases in more than 27 countries. Further, 25 placement agencies in India and 13 agencies abroad have been given recognition for inter-country adoption and 8 Voluntary Coordinative Agencies (VCA) have been given recognition to promote intra-country adoption. During the last 6 years, a total estimated number of 16866 children found homes through these agencies. Of these, 9551 were covered under in-country adoption while 7315 were through inter-country adoption. In order to enhance the capacity building of agencies involved in adoption, 17 training programmes were organized under National Initiatives on Adoption in collaboration with National Institute of Social Defence.. Further, through the schemes of Assistance to Homes (Shishu Griha), emphasis was laid down for providing grant-in-aid to government institutions along with non-government organization for increasing and promoting adoption within the country. Under this scheme, till January 2001, 22 NGOs have been supported benefiting around 1870 children. . During 2000-01, the outlay was Rs. 2.00 crore and the same amount is earmarked for 2001-02. For Shishu Griha, the outlay during 2000-01 was Rs. 2.70 and for the year 2001-02, an amount of Rs. 5.0 is approved.

Voluntary Action

83. In all these efforts, the non-governmental organizations have been playing a very crucial role by shouldering the major responsibility of reaching the welfare services to the most deprived and the needy.

ANNEXURE - 5.6.3.1

PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE-SOCIAL WELFARE (WELFARE OF THE DISABLED SOCIAL DEFENCE & CHILD WELFARE) - MINSITRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(Rs. In Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Annual Plan			
		(1999-2000) Actual	(2000-01) B.E.	(2000-01) Actual	(2001-02) B.E.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A.	**WELFARE OF THE DISABLED**				
1	National Institute of Visually Handicapped, Dehradun	2.50	2.25	2.25	2.50
2	National Inst. of Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta	2.50	2.25	1.12	2.50
3	National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Mumbai.	0.00	2.63	2.63	2.90
4	National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secundrabad	3.30	2.97	2.97	3.30
5	National Institute of Rehabilitation, Training & Research, Cuttak	4.08	3.60	3.60	4.00
6	Institute of the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi	1.50	1.35	1.35	1.50
7	National Institute for the Multiple Handicapped, Channai	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
8	Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation, Kanpur	6.35	6.75	0.00	6.00
9	Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Person for Purchasing /Fitting of Aids & Appliances	28.42	28.70	29.11	47.28
10	Assistance to Vol. Organisation for the Disabled				
11	Assistance to Vol. Organisation for Rehabilitation of Laprocy Cure Person	53.97	55.00	62.13	65.00
12	Assistance to Vol. Organisation for Person With Cerebral Palsy and Mental Retardation				
13	Assistance to Vol. Organisation for Establishment of Special School				
14	Science & Technology Projects in Mission Mode	0.68	1.00	0.25	3.00
15	Employment of the Handicapped	0.78	1.60	0.99	1.60
16	Indian Spinal Injury Centre	5.40	2.25	2.30	2.25
17	Rehabilitation Council of India	1.95	7.00	3.75	3.00

ANNEXURE - 5.6.3.1 Contd.

PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE-SOCIAL WELFARE (WELFARE OF THE DISABLED SOCIAL DEFENCE & CHILD WELFARE) - MINSITRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(Rs. In Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Annual Plan			
		(1999-2000) Actual	(2000-01) B.E.	(2000-01) Actual	(2001-02) B.E.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
18	National Trust for Persons with Mental Retardation	4.00	44.00	44.00	42.00
19	National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation	10.00	12.00	0.00	13.00
20	Miscellaneous Scheme	0.51	0.51	1.02	1.50
21	Office of the Commissioner for Person with Disability	0.33	1.00	0.25	1.00
22	National Rehabilitation Programmes for the Disabled	5.00	43.00	55.99	43.61
23	Schemes arising out of the Implementation of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of right and full participation) Act, 1995 - including the scheme for women and children with disabilities	3.50	11.75	4.08	13.75
	New Scheme - UNDP Funded				
24	Support to children with Disability	**-**	**-**	-	1.61
	SUB-TOTAL(A)	**134.80**	**230.61**	**217.79**	**262.30**
B.	**SOCIAL DEFENCE AND CHILD WELFARE**				
1	Education work for Prohibition and Drug Abuse	19.03	18.50	20.66	22.50
2	Scheme of Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment	10.45	12.12	10.53	12.50
3	Central Adoption Resource Agency	0.48	2.00	0.53	2.00
4	Scheme for Welfare of Street Children	7.84	9.50	7.33	12.00
5	Assistance to Home for Infant and Young Children for Promoting Incountry Adoption	1.57	2.70	1.88	5.00
6	National Institute of Social Defence	1.23	2.25	2.13	3.00
7	Assistance to Vol. Org. for providing Social Defence Services	3.00	1.00	2.75	4.00
8	Assistance to Vol. Org. for Programme related to Aged.	10.80	9.00	12.39	15.00
9	Grant in aid for Research Studies and Publication	0.36	0.50	0.27	0.50
10	Information and Mass Education Cell	3.42	4.50	4.00	5.00

ANNEXURE - 5.6.3.1 Contd.

PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE-SOCIAL WELFARE (WELFARE OF THE DISABLED SOCIAL DEFENCE & CHILD WELFARE) - MINSITRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(Rs. In Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Annual Plan			
		(1999-2000) Actual	(2000-01) B.E.	(2000-01) Actual	(2001-02) B.E.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
11	Scheme for Beggary Privention	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Assistance to all India Vol. Orgns. In the field of Social Welfare	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Grant in aid to School of Social Work	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SUB-TOTAL(B)	**57.19**	**62.07**	**62.47**	**81.50**
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	**192.98**	**292.68**	**280.26**	**343.80**

Source :- Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

ANNEXURE - 5.6.3.2

PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE SOCIAL WELFARE (WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT WELFARE OF DISABLED AND SOCIAL DEFENCE) - STATE/UTs.

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territories	Annual Plans				
		(1998-99)	(1999-2000)		(2000-2001)	
		Actual	B.E.	Actual	B.E.	R.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	STATES					
1	Andhra Pradesh	50.98	41.72	48.07	32.48	27.66
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.11	1.10	1.01	1.20	1.52
3	Assam	2.17	3.04	3.03	3.25	3.25
4	Bihar	1.50	11.36	0.50	9.02	1.33
5	Goa	2.71	2.82	2.95	2.91	3.25
6	Gujrat	3.30	44.12	42.31	61.55	56.83
7	Haryana	130.01	122.50	189.35	265.94	314.94
8	Himachal Pradesh	19.91	23.66	23.74	24.75	24.76
9	Jammu & Kashmir	15.03	16.24	15.69	15.92	15.92
10	Karnataka	26.53	37.19	43.59	48.98	54.08
11	Kerala	5.40	5.09	4.67	6.10	4.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	16.53	28.93	16.64	21.34	21.34
13	Maharashtra	11.06	19.24	14.16	13.52	13.52
14	Manipur	1.34	1.10	1.12	1.00	1.00
15	Meghalaya	1.15	2.00	1.28	2.00	1.50
16	Mizoram	1.78	4.57	4.63	3.60	3.55
17	Nagaland	0.58	0.60	0.41	0.40	0.40
18	Orissa	13.92	13.14	12.80	13.66	15.32
19	Punjab	51.60	148.53	165.24	148.71	53.00
20	Rajasthan	6.95	8.83	5.35	14.79	7.55
21	Sikkim	1.43	1.37	1.36	2.30	2.30
22	Tamil Nadu	30.46	28.84	12.64	29.05	29.75
23	Tripura	2.29	2.19	4.71	4.59	5.50
24	Uttar Pradesh	82.01	104.33	78.51	96.34	79.59
25	west Bengal	17.45	22.49	43.94	29.65	29.65
	TOTAL (States)	**497.20**	**695.00**	**737.70**	**853.05**	**771.51**
	UNION TERRITORIES					
1	A & N Islands	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.05
2	Chandigarh	0.57	0.70	0.77	1.10	1.10
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.08
4	Daman & Diu	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07
5	Delhi	21.77	30.50	24.79	34.69	34.69
6	Lakshadweep	0.29	0.28	0.19	0.28	0.25
7	Pondicherry	9.98	12.91	12.53	13.94	14.31
	TOTAL (UTs)	**33.76**	**45.65**	**39.50**	**51.21**	**51.55**
	GRAND TOTAL	**530.96**	**740.65**	**777.20**	**904.26**	**823.06**

Source :- State Plan Division.

5.7 EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR WELFARE

The planning process attempts to create conditions for improvement in labour productivity and for provision of social security to supplement the operations of labour market. The resources are directed through the Plan programme towards skill formation and development, exchange of information on job opportunities, monitoring of working conditions, creation of industrial harmony through an infrastructure for healthy industrial relations and insurance against disease and unemployment for the workers and their families. The achievements of these desirable objectives in the areas of labour and labour welfare are determined primarily by the kind of labour market that exists. The situation of surplus labour, coupled with the employment of most of the workers in the unorganised segment of the economy has given rise to unhealthy social practices like bonded labour, child labour and adverse working conditions faced by the migrant labour. During the Ninth Plan period, elimination of these undesirable practices and aspects such as ensuring workers safety and social security, looking after labour welfare and providing the necessary support measures for sorting out problem relating to employment of both men and women workers in different sectors has received priority attention. To raise living standards of the work force and achieve higher productivity, skill upgradation through suitable training is of utmost importance. Human development to provide adequate labour force of appropriate skills and quality to different sectors is essential for rapid socio-economic development. Employment generation in all the productive economic activities is one of the basic objectives of the planning. In this context, efforts are being made for providing the environment for self- employment both in urban and rural areas.

2. During the Ninth Plan period priority areas in the labour and employment sector are:

- Strengthening of accreditation facilities for vocational training institutes to facilitate investment by private sector in vocational training.
- Extending the ambit of the existing vocational training system to include training in skills required in service sector.
- Modernization of employment exchanges and job placement services. improvement in conditions of workers facing highly adverse work situations
- Elimination of evils of child labour and bonded labour.
- Review of labour laws and harmonise them with the new economic and social setting.
- Expand the provision of social security to workers through efforts to create viable location specific and a self financing system.

3. These priorities were to be addressed by formulating relevant policies and legislation, by expanding activities of self financing public institution and investments through various plan schemes.

Plan Outlay & its Utilization

4. Various plan schemes of the Ministry of Labour and State aim at achievement of plan targets relating to Labour and Employment Sector. Ninth Five Year Plan outlay for this sector was Rs. 792.12 crore for the Central Plan under Ministry of Labour and Rs. 1287.22 crore in th State's Plan.

5. A total outlay of Rs. 792.12 crore including civil works component had been allocated to the Ministry of Labour by the Planning Commission for the 9^{th} Five Year Plan. However, the Ministry re-allocated its initial 9^{th} Plan outlay with the approval of Planning Commission to meet more fund requirements in some schemes, viz. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour, Information Technology and Child Labour etc. Accordingly, reallocation of Rs. 792.12 crore has been made and re-distributed among various plan schemes pertaining to Labour and Employment Sector during 9^{th} Five Year Plan (1997-2002).

6. The approved outlay for the year 2000-2001 was Rs. 123 crore including civil works outlay of Rs. 25 crore and Foreign Aid Component of Rs. 75 lakh, against which the anticipated expenditure would be Rs. 128.43 crore which is almost equal to the approved outlay during the year 2000-2001.

7. An outlay of Rs. 145.00 crore inclusive of Civil Work Component of Rs. 10.36 crore and Foreign Aid Component of Rs. 47 lakh has been approved for the Labour and Employment (Central) Sector during the year2001-2002. The step-up in Annual Plan outlay is basically on account of expansion of the on-going scheme viz. National Child Labour Project including indo-American project with the matching US grant (+65 crore) for which an MOU has already been signed by the two Governments. **(For Labour and Labour Welfare Sector outlay refer to Annexure 5.7.1 for Central Sector and Annexure 5.7.2 for State Sector)**

8. The nature of work of the Ministry of Labour is regulatory and the various plan schemes aim at achievement of welfare and social security of the working class and maintenance of industrial peace. The major percentage of the plan budget of the MOL relates to the schemes of DGE&T – programmes relating to Employment Services, Vocational Training Schemes and Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for the handicapped. Elimination of child labour through National Child Labour Projects , Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour, Research and Statistics on Labour related subject, scheme for improving working conditions of mines and factories are the other important plan schemes.

9. Women constitute a significant part of the work force of India. Women component plan in Labour & Employment Sector for 2000-2001 works out to Rs.11.85 crore. The Woman's Training Cell of the DGE&T and Women Labour Cell deal with the schemes exclusively meant for women. There are 19 schemes relating to women of which 17 are exclusively for women's training.

10. In line with the general policy of the Government, the Ministry of Labour has formulated several schemes which provide significant benefits to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Together they constitute the common Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Special Component Plan (SCP) for ST's and SC's respectively. During the plan period 2000-2001 Rs. 17.27 crore have been allocated for TSP and SCP.

11. **Special Schemes for Scheduled Castes / Tribes**

- Coaching –cum-guidance Centres for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- Special Coaching Schemes.
- Labour Welfare Funds / Schemes.
- Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour.
- Survey and Research Studies.

12. In addition to labour and labour welfare sector , in number of labour intensive sectors, and social welfare sectors many initiatives are taken for the benefit of workers through the plan schemes. They are not discussed here because they fall under purview of respective sectoral programmes of the plan.

13. Rationalization of Plan schemes under Ministry of Labour.

(i) With a view to optimising and containing the growth of govt. expenditure and deploying scarce resources in a more cost effective manner, it has become essential to introduce zero base budgeting as an integral part of the budgetary process. To respond to the changing needs of the economy and priorities of the govt, some new schemes are invariably required to be introduced but a simultaneous exercise to weed out old schemes which may have outlived their utility is not carried out. Finance Minister in the Budget Speech for the financial year 2000-2001 had indicated that in preparation for the next years budget it is proposed to initiate a system of zero base budgeting. Cabinet Secretary had written to all the Secretaries of the Ministries / Departments in this regard.

(ii) During 2000-2001, Ministry of Labour was having 142 schemes, but on the suggestion of Planning Commission for the re-organisation of schemes, number of schemes have been reduced to 101 by dropping or merging of some of the redundant or similar schemes of Labour and Employment Sector for the Annual Plan 2001-2002. These 101 schemes are formulated to achieve different objectives of Ninth Plan concerning Labour and Employment Sector viz. training of youth, women, workers, employment and job placement service for the unemployed, industrial relation, and safety, elimination of child labour, rehabilitation of bonded labour, labour statistics and social security of the workers in organised and unorganised segments of the economy.

(iii) The Table given below shows the comparative statement of number of schemes during 2000-01 and 2001-02

Sl. No.	Division / Scheme	2000-2001 (No. of Schemes)	2001-2002 (No. of Schemes)
1.	Employment Dte.	9	6
2.	World Bank Programme (Trg.)	27	21
3.	Women Training Scheme.	14	10
4.	Other Trg. Programmes	35	24
5.	Child Labour	3	5
6.	Women Labour	2	2
7.	Industrial Relations	10	7
8.	C.B.W.E.	1	1
9.	Labour Statistics	14	7
10.	D.G.M.S	10	4
11.	DGFASLI	10	6
12.	V.V.Giri NLI	1	1
13.	GIA to Research Institute / NGOs	1	1
14.	Housing Scheme for Hamals	1	-
15.	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	1	1
16.	Information Technology	1	1
17.	Modernisation of Sections	1	1
18.	Training to personnel of the Min.	1	1
19.	Awareness Generation on Labour	0	1
20.	Welfare Scheme for Agricultural Workers.	0	1
	Total	142	101

(iv) The exercise on weeding out / merger is to identify the schemes that will continue in 10th Plan.

Vocational Training / Skill Development Training

14. The primary purpose of Vocational Trianing is to prepare individuals, especially the youth in the age group of 15-25 years for the world of work and make them employable for a broad group of occupations. Vocational Training is a concurrent subject with Central and State Govt. The development of training schemes at National level, evolution of policy, training standards and procedures, conducting of trade tests, certification, etc. is the responsibility of the Central Government, whereas the implementations of the training schemes largely rests with the State/ UT Governments. The Central Govt. is advised by the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT), a tripartite body having representatives from employers, workers and Central / State Governments. State Governments have been advised to constitute similar State Councils of Vocational Training (SCVT) at State level.

15. The main Vocational Training Schemes comprise of Craftsmen Training Scheme, Apprenticeship Training Scheme, Training of skilled workers, Training of women as a special

Target group, Training of Craft instructors , Training of Supervisors and also to carry out applied research on vocational training problems while paying adequate attention towards preparation and development of instructional material.

16. An Apex level Statutory Body, namely, [All India Council for Vocational Training (AICVT) by merging National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) and Central Apprenticeship Council (CAC)]; with corresponding bodies at State level responsible for different types of vocational training is under consideration of Union Ministry of Labour. This is intended to :

- Assign a due role to state Governments in accreditation of institutes and award of certificates to candidates.
- Avoid overlapping of functions amongst different vocational training providers.

17. A project is under preparation in the Union Ministry of Labour on these lines. However, it is still at preliminary stage and will require 6 to 7 years to bring into effect the requisite legislative , institutional, inter-departmental and state level changes in Government's role in vocational training. Though the task is complex certain immediate effective steps are necessary.

Craftsmen Training

18. Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) under the National Vocational Training System was introduced in 1950 for imparting skill training. Training is imparted mainly in engineering trades. A few trades outside the engineering field are also covered but the bulk of the services sector and need of industries other than manufacturing are not handled by DGE&T. In the area of training, 6 new trades (in the areas of Information Technology, Electronics) in Craftsmen Training Scheme in different ITIs and 9 new trades under Apprenticeship Training Scheme have been introduced.

19. There has been a significant growth and expansion in the network of ITIs in India. In 1980, there were 831 I.T.I.s and the number rose to 1887 I.T.I.s in 1987. During 1990's the growth of I.T.I.s had been steep and presently there are 4274 I.T.I.s (1654 in Govt. and 2620 in Private Sector) having a seating capacity of 6.28 lakh as on 31.12.2000. **(State-wise details presented in Annexure 5.7.3)**

20. The Govt. has initiated the steps for strengthening and Modernisation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in Jammu & Kashmir. All trades that have demand and local relevance will be covered by including even such activities that are presently outside NCVT approved trades such as construction, carpet weaving, horticulture, catering, tourism, etc. Purpose is that bulk of the youth entrants to labour force get some vocational training for gainful employment. Ministry of Labour has commissioned one of its institutes to design this project.

21. The existing training institutions have, no doubt, been meeting a significant part of the requirements of the skilled manpower of the organised industry. It, however, seems

necessary that the process of restructruing and reorientation of their courses may be made more expeditious with a view to quickly responding to the labour market. For skill upgradation of the workers in the unorganised sector, flexibility in the duration, training and location of training courses would need to be introduced. To the extent a sizeable proportion of employment would have to be self employment in tiny and small units in various sectors, the training system should also gear up not only for providing hard skills suitable trades, but also the soft skills of entrepreneurship, management and marketing, as part of training courses.

22. In order to sustain high quality training infrastructure, it is necessary to have close interaction between I.T.I.s and industry. A new concept of joint management of institutions by the Government and Industry has been developed. A pilot programme in 5 States has been started. Institute Managing Committee (IMC) in one I.T.I. each has been formed in Punjab, Haryana, H.P., J&K, and Chandigarh. Gujarat has also formed IMC at I.T.I. Kuber Nagar. The IMCs have substantial representation of local industry and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII). The chairman of these committees is also from industry. IMCs are playing a role in the following activities:

- Arranging practical on-the-job training in factories for the existing trainees.
- Conducting industrial visits for the existing trainees.
- Placement of the trainees as apprentices under the Apprentices Act after completion of training in I.T.I.
- Organising Campus interviews for employment of the trainees who successfully completed training.
- Joint invigilation with industry experts of the trade tests in I.T.I.s
- Training and development of Faculty.
- Revenue generation.
- Improvement in the monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems in the I.T.I.s including development of MIS system.

Strengthening and Modernisation of Industrial Training Institutes (I.T.I.s) in Jammu & Kashmir.

23. The proposal of Ministry of Labour i.e. a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening & modernisation of I.T.I.s in the State of Jammu & Kashmir on the basis of recommendations of the working group of Planning Commission has been given principle approval for inclusion of the scheme in the Plan. This will help to tackle the problem of employability of youth to some extent in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is envisaged by Ministry of Labour. At present the consultancy study is underway by the state govt. of Jammu & Kashmir in consultation with DGE&T (Ministry of Labour) and once FR/DPR available, a plan scheme will be prepared for consideration by the Planning Commission.

Establishment of New Industrial Training Institutes(I.T.Is) in the North-Eastern States & Sikkim.

24. Honourable Prime Minister held a conference with the Chief Ministers & Governors of North Eastern States & Sikkim on January 21-22, 2000 at Shillong and announced an

agenda for socio-economic Development of the North Eastern States. The agenda, inter alia, included an item relating to doubling of number of I.T.I.s in these States for imparting training in new trades over the next three years. As per this decision of the Government, action has been taken to revise the scheme for establishing of I T Is in North Eastern States and Sikkim. The existing capacity of I.T.I.s in all the North-Eastern States put together is 7698 as against total seating capacity of 6.3 lakh in the country. It is therefore proposed to open 22 new I.T.I.s in North Eastern States during the next three years to meet the following objectives.

(i) To increase employability of educated youth in North-Eastern States & Sikkim by equipping them with skills suitable for industrial employment / self entrepreneurship.
(ii) To ensure the steady flow of skilled workers in the desired trades to raise the quality and quantity of industrial production.

25. The Schemes which aim at creating and developing infrastructure for training of youth in the identified skill areas as per the demand pattern of 7 North Eastern States and Sikkim, when fully operational will cover 22 new and 35 existing I.T.I.s. this would double the existing seating capacity of I.T.I.s in NE States and Sikkim.

National Employment Service

26. National Employment Service in the context of newly emerging market scenario has to be reoriented. The Employment Services has now accepted its enhanced role and is paying greater attention to compilation and dissemination of comprehensive labour market information. **Year wise registration , placement, vacancies notified, submission made and live register for the period 1989 to 1999 may be seen in the Annexure 5.7.4.** The important reports generated by EMI are " The Quarterly Employment Review", "Occupational and Educational Pattern of Employees in India", etc. There is also plan scheme for modernization and computerization of employment exchanges for strengthening of Employment Market Information Programme.(But this has not progressed much since 1995when Planning Commission included this scheme in Plan.)

Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Handicapped

27. Seventeen Vocational Rehabilitation Centres (VRCs) for handicapped have been functioning in the country one each at Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Bhubaneshwar, Bangalore, Kolkata, Delhi, Hyderabad, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Guwahati, Kanpur, Ludhiana, Chennai, Thiruvananthapuram, Agartala, Patna and Vadodara. Out of these, the Vocational Rehabilitation Centre at Vododara has been set up exclusively for the disabled women.

28. These Centres evaluate the residual capacities of the handicapped and provide them adjustment training, facilitating early economic rehabilitation . Efforts are also made to assist them in obtaining other suitable rehabilitation services such as job placement, training for self employment and in plant training.

29. Rehabilitation services are also extended to the disabled living in rural areas through mobile camps and Rural Rehabilitation Extension Centres (RRECs) set up in 11 Blocks under 5 VRCs viz; VRCs at Mumbai, Kolkata, Kanpur, Ludhiana and Chennai.

Welfare of Labour

30. Ministry of Labour is mandated to create a work environment conducive to achieve a high rate of growth with due regard to protecting and safeguarding the interests of workers in general and those constituting the deprived, disadvantaged and poor sections in particular. In order to provide welfare measures to workers in the unorganised sector, particularly in trades like beedi rolling and non coal mine, the Ministry of Labour has liberalised and enhanced the scope of various kinds of schemes like housing assistance, health care facilities and educational assistance for children of workers. In the last year, more than 13000 houses were sanctioned for such workers which is the highest ever achievement under the welfare programme. In educational assistance about 4.2 lakh students availed themselves of financial benefits which is also the highest achievement. Likewise in the last year, about 40 lakh workers were given health care assistance under the welfare funds.

31. In order to mobilize resources for implementing Welfare Schemes, the Ministry of Labour collected approximately Rs. 75 crore through levy of cess on the manufacturing / consumption / export of various kinds of products. This cess was imposed under various Labour Laws in order to provide welfare measures for workers in the unorganised sector. It is estimated that in the current year because of better resource mobilization, the cess collection would be of the order of Rs. 127 crore.

National Commission on Labour

32. Central Government has set up Second National Commission on Labour on 15.10.1999. The Commission will suggest rationalization of the existing laws relating to labour in the organised sector and also an umbrella legislation for ensuring a minimum level of protection to the workers in the unorganised sector. The Commission would submit its report by February,2002.

Second National Commission on Labour

33. Terms of reference

a) Suggest rationalization of existing laws relating to labour in the organised sector.
b) Suggest an umbrella legislation for ensuring a minimum level of protection to the workers in the un-organised sector.

34. Government has directed the Commission that following Points be taken into account in framing the recommendations :

a) Follow-up implications of the recommendations made by the commission set up in May,1998 for review of various administrative laws governing industry.

b) (i) The emerging economic environment involving rapid technological changes, requiring response in terms of change in methods, timings and conditions of work in industry, trade and services. Ii) globalization of economy requiring liberalisation of trade and industry., iii) emphasis on international competitiveness and the need for bringing existing laws in tune with the future labour market needs and demands.

c) The minimum level of labour protection and welfare measures and basic institutional framework for ensuring them in a manner which in conducive to a flexible labour market and adjustments necessary for furthering technological changes and economic growth.

d) Improving the effectiveness of measures relating to social security, occupational health and safety minimum wages and linkages of wages with productivity and in particular safeguard facilities required for women and handicapped persons in employment.

Elimination of Child Labour

35. The framers of the Indian Constitution consciously incorporated relevant provisions in the Constitution to secure compulsory universal primary education as well as labour protection for children. Labour Commissions and Committees have gone into the problems of child labour and made extensive recommendations. India's judiciary right upto the apex level has demonstrated profoundly empathetic responses against the practice of child labour. India's policy on child labour has evolved over the years in this backdrop. The NCLP Programme which was drawn up in the Ninth Plan at a total outlay of Rs. 249.60 crore continued to be implemented in 96 districts spread over 13 states of the country. **(Statewise coverage under NCLP is as given in Annexure 5.7.5.)**

36. A review of the implementation of various programmes of child labour also reveals that even though good beginning has been made from 1994-95 onwards, in order to make a significant dent on this old evil a multi strategy coupled with a massive mobilization of resources both physical and financial is required.

37. There is a need to set up a concurrent evaluation mechanism as a part of this project; some independent evaluation studies at the district level should also be got done well before the close of the Ninth Plan so that inputs are available for restructuring this programme in the Tenth Plan period.

38. It would be better to involve the State Governments in implementation of the National Child Labour Scheme in some way or the other, at least for monitoring. Some fora at the State Government level may be formed to monitor the working of district child labour societies which have been created under the National Child Labour Project.

39. State wise coverage under NCLP is as given in Annexure 5.7.5. As can be seen, there exists severe regional imbalance in sanctioning of schools, sanctioned coverage in terms of number of schools in States like Bihar and Madhya Pradesh is too less compared

to their share in total child labour, as per 1991 census. The states in which the National Child Labour Project has made considerable progress are Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Orissa. In other States, some progress has been possible through the National Project but much remains to be done on the dimension of the problem. The States will have to formulate their own schemes for rehabilitation of working children; national project concentrates only upon the child labour endemic locations / districts.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

40. Under the Bonded Labour System (abolition) Act,1976, the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitaiton of free bonded labourers vest with the State Governments. However, with a view to supplement the efforts of the State Governmeent, a CSS was launched by the Ministry of Labour in 1978-79. The expenditure is shared equally by the Central and State Governments on 50:50 basis.

41. The original approved outlay under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 9th Plan was Rs. 20 crore. Keeping in view of the demands by State Govts., the scheme has been modified by raising the rehabilitation package from existing Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 20,000/- per bonded labour released and provision has been made for conducting survey for identification of bonded labour, creation of awareness and conducting evaluation studies.The outlay has been raised to Rs. 35.81 crore after modification of CSS. The Scheme is being implemented and a review will be done before the start of the 10th Plan.

Woman Labour

42. The Ministry of Labour set up a Women Labour Cell in 1975. The intention was to focus attention on the lot of working women in order to bring about improvement therein.

43. An important activity of the Cell is to convene the meeting of the Central Advisory Committee which has been constituted under the Equal Remuneration Act,1976 and follow up the recommendations made by the Committee.

44. Another important activity of the Women Cell is to examine and process project proposals to carry out studies on matters affecting women workers and also to fund programmes aimed at improving their economic well being. Several projects aimed at improving the working conditions of women and raising their economic level were processed by the Women Cell of the Ministry.

Vocational Training for Women

45. The Women's Vocational Training programme, launched in 1974 under the Directorate General of Employment and Training implements various skill training programmes to increase women's wage employment and self employment opportunities. A separate Women's Cell was formed for the purpose, which has now developed into the Women's Occupational Training Directorate. At present under this Directorate in the Central Sector, the Institutional Network includes a National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI), Noida(UP),

and 10 Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) in different parts of the country. These institutes organise regular skill training courses at basic, advacned and post advanced levels. Besides regular courses these institutes also organize need based short term / ad-hoc courses for housewives, local industries and refresher Training Programmes in Advance Skills / pedagogy for ITI instructors.

46. Vocational Training facilities exclusively for women at Craftsmen level (Basic Courses) are also provided through a network of Women Industrial Training Institutes (WITIs) / Women's wings in general I.T.I.s under the administrative control of the State Governments. There are about 765 Institutes (231 WITIs and 534 Women wings in General I.T.I.s / private I.T.I.s) with about 46750 training seats.

Training of Women in Indian Institute of Workers Education (IIWE)

47. The Indian Institute of workers' Education Mumbai has established a separate cell on 'Women and Child Labour' and evolved advanced training programmes for the women activists of Central Trade Union Organisations / Federations and Women's Organisations who are involved in the Upliftment and welfare of women and child labour in the country. Modular syllabus for the advanced training programmes on the theme of women and child labour has been prepared by the cell. From 1992-93 to October, 2000, 280 women activists were trained in the various training programmes conducted by the Women and Child Labour Cell of the Institute.

Assistance to Women Job Seekers.

48. The Employment Exchanges took special care to cater to the job needs of women registered with them. During January to December,1998 they placed 42021 women in various employments.

Industrial Relations

49. The Industrial relations situation continued to improve. At the aggregate level, there was a decline in the number of strikes and lockouts during 1999 compared to the previous year. The number of strikes declined to 540 during 1999 as against 665 during 1998. The number of lockouts also came down to 387 in 1999 from 432 in 1998. the reduction in strikes and lockouts was more prominent in public sector and central sphere compared to the private sector and state sphere. The Government's proactive role, seeking solutions through, involvement of social partners in various tripartite fora for arriving at policies programmes on labour interests was responsible for bringing down the outbreak of strikes and lockouts.

Occupational Safety & Health

50. The Constitution of India contains specific provisions for the occupational safety and health of workers. The Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) and Directorate General of Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) strive to achieve occupational safety and health in mines, factories and ports. The schemes relating to occupational safety concentrate on improvement of work environment, man-machinery interface, control and

prevention of chemical hazards, development of protective gear and equipment, training in safety measures and development of safety and health information system.

Directorate General of Factory Advice, Service and Labour Institute (DGFASLI)

51. This organization functions as the technical area of the Ministry in matters concerning with safety, health and welfare of workers in factories and ports/docks. Sixty Five Seminars/ Workshops and longer duration Training Programmes including the one year diploma courses in industrial safety and three months PG certificate courses in occupational health have been conducted for 1523 participants from 683 organisations during April to December, 2000. Labour Institutes in Mumbai, Kanpur, Kolkata and Chennai conducted 259 appreciation programmes for 4816 beneficiaries on safety, health and welfare. Mobile safety exhibitions were set up at 3 factories benefiting 2800 factory workers. DGFASLI completed 45 consultancy studies in the areas of hazardous assesment, environment assessment, safety audit, assessment of occupational health status at the request of various organisations.

Directorate Gerneral of Mines Safety (DGMS)

52. During the year following activities were undertaken at DGMS.

(a) A national tripartite workshop on occupational safety and health was organised by DGMS in collaboration with ILO, in which 54 officials from Mine management, Trade Unions and Enforcement Directorate participated.

(b) Five workshops on “Management of roof and sides” were held in which 98 managers / assistant managers / under managers, 19 supervisory personnel and 11 workmen participated. Also, seven workshops on “Risk assessment” were held, particpated by about 200 officers and supervisory personnel.

(c) A project for “Training of DGMS officials in mines safety” is being executed in collaboration of Govt. of Australia since June,1997. The project was granted as one year extension during which period it was planned to be used as industry examples in India. In October,2000, the Indian project management team visited Australia for review of the results achieved so far in the project along with a visit of DGMS training officers for exposing him to Australian mining and mine safety practices. Visit of two teams of Australian experts have been scheduled in the later part of the year for taking up model studies in Indian coal and non-coal mines.

Labour Statistics

(i) Labour Bureau

53. The Labour Bureau along with its two wings at Chandigarh and Shimla, for regional offices at Ahmedabad, Kolkata, Chennai, and Kanpur and one sub-regional office at Mumbai has successfully played the role of providing data base at the national level for policy formulation, evaluation and research. This office is responsible for collection, compilation and publication of aspects of labour statistics employment, wages and earnings, absenteism,

labour turnover social security, welfare amenities, industrial relation etc. This Bureau also brings out three price indices on regular basis every month. These are:

- Consumer price index for industrial workers (base 1982=100)
- Consumer price index for Rural Labourers as well as for its sub set viz. Agricultural Labourers (Base 1986-1987= 100).
- Retail price index of selected 31 essential commodities in urban areas (base 1982=100).

54. These index numbers are used as an indicator of trend in retail prices for determining dearness allowance, for policy formulation by the government and for wage regulation for the employees of different sectors of the economy.

55. In the Ninth Plan, many initiatives have been taken by the Government for Labour Welfare. The Labour Bureau, Shimla has conducted evaluation studies of the Minimum Wages Act,1948 to determine the degree of implementation in the various employment categories.

56. Data compiled for periodic returns do not meet all the information requirements for planning and policy formulation in the field of labour. With a view to bridge the gap in the availability of labour statistics, the Bureau conducts several periodic / adhoc surveys on different aspects of labour such as.

- New working class family income and expenditure survey.
- Rural labour enquiries.
- House Rent Surveys.
- Occupational Wage Surveys.

57. To update the base year of the existing series of Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Base 1982=100) which is widely used to determine the Dearness Allowance Component of the wages of workers, main survey for collection of income & expenditure data from all the 78 selected centres, launched w.e.f. September,1999 for one year was completed in August,2000. The cost of the scheme is Rs.12.4 crore. The new base will be implemented from 2003.

Workers Education

58. The Central Board of Workers Education (CBWE), Nagpur, sponsored by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India was established in 1958 to implement workers education scheme at National, Regional, Unit and Village Levels. Different types of training programmes are organised by Board for workers in organised, unorganised , rural and informal sectors. The Programme conducted by CBWE reflects new orientation, direction and dimensions for meeting wider edcuational needs of the workers, trade unions and managements keeping in view the changed scenario. The primary objectives of workers education scheme is not only to make the workers more knowledgeable to tackle issues connected with industries relation but also to mould their thinking. Workers Education Programme are to equip the rural workers to know their socio-economic problems and to enable them to find solutions to their problems.

59. The scope of the scheme Rural Education Programme is to cover land less labourers, marginal farmers, rural artisans, educated unemployed in rural areas, forest and tribal workers to generate awareness through 2 day Rural Awareness Camps organsied with the assistance of Rural Education and the organisation of rural workers, tribal labour forest workers and other agencies in the field wherever exist.

Labour Research and Training

60. V.V. Giri National Labour Institute (VVGNLI) is a premier institute of Research, Training and Education in the field of Labour. This is set up in July,1974 as an autonomous body of the Ministry of Labour. The Objectives of the Institute is to carry out research studies on important labour issues such as trends in labour market, employment, relations, rural labour, agrarian relations, women labour , labour legislations, wages, migrant labour, child labour, gender issues etc. Apart from the academic research, the institute also undertakes action research programmes mainly in the field of unorganised labour as well as research based documentations. During the 9th Plan the research on the problems of unorganised labour, specially child labour is proposed to be conducted by the institute. Also, the impact of economic liberalization and structural programmes on the labour market would form subjects of research. During Plan period 75 research projects as proposed to be taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.50 crore.

61. For recurring policy inputs to enrich future labour policies government also finance research studies in approved labour related matters and grant is extended to the desecuring research and academic institutions, voluntary organisations NGOs on the merit of each proposed. Since inception of this scheme in late 1995-96, 28 studies have been taken up under this scheme of which 16 have been completed and 12 studies are in advance progress.

62. The National Labour Institute organised a National Seminar on Child Labour Realities and Policy Dimension in collaboration with the Indian Society of Labour Economics and the Institute for Human Development. The Seminar deliberated on the efficacy of interventions at various levels against child labour in India and evloved an ageda for future action.

63. The institute has decided to initiate two major projects during 2001:

64. Bringing out a National Level Labour Report on an annual basis to be modelled on Reports like World Labour Report, Human Development Report,etc. It is expected to provide an in depth and precise analysis of information, research and policy on various aspects of labour. The Report, the first of its kind in the country, is also expected to develop relevant indices to throw light on the state of labour in the country.

65. Bringing out a volume on labour studies. The volume, which will consist of contributions from leading scholars and practitioners in the area of labour studies, will address core themes in the contemporary world of work.

Social Security

66. There are also laws enacted and schemes established by the Central / State Governments providing for social security and welfare of specific categories of working people. The principal social security laws enacted centrally are the following:

- The Workmen's Compensation Act,1923.
- The Employees State Insurance Act,1948
- The Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act,1953.
- The Maternity Benefit Act,1961.
- The Payment of Gratuity Act,1972.

67. The E.P.F. and M.P. Act is administered exclusively by the Government of India through the EPFO. The cash benefits under the ESI are administered by the Central Government through the Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) whereas medical care under the ESI Act is being administered by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Payment of Gratuity Act is administered by the Central Government in establishments under its control, establishments having branches in more than one State, major ports, mines, oil fields and the railways and by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in all other cases. In mines and circus industry, the provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act are being administered by the Central Government through the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and by the State Governments in factories, plantation and other establishments. The provisions of the Workmen's Compensaton Act are being administered exclusively by State Governments.

68. Employees Pension Scheme, 1995 was amended in February,1999 to provide for pension to dependent father / mother in respect of deceased member, who has no eligible family members and if no nomination was executed by him during his life time. Permanent and totally disabled children of the PF members were made entitled w.e.f. February,1999 to payment of monthly children / orphan pension irrespective of age and number of children in the family. Disbursement of pension and provident fund benefits on the date of retirement in Public Sector Undertakings and model private sector establishments was introduced. Under the Workmen Compensation Act, persons employed as cooks in hotels / restaurants made eligible for benefits of compensation w.e.f. July, 1998.

Social Security for Unorganised Sector Workers.

69. For workers of poor families not covered under any insurance scheme or any law statute, the Central Government has introduced a scheme of Personal Accident Insurance Social Security Scheme. The Scheme is applicable to all persons in the age group of 18-55 who are earning members of poor families and meet with fatal accidents. The quantum of benefits is Rs. 3,000. The Scheme is implemented through the General Insurance Corporation.

DEVELOPMENT / IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN SOCIAL SECURITY DURING 2000-2001.

70. The Govt. has enhanced the minimum amount of compensation payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 80,000/- in case of death and

from Rs. 60,000/- to Rs. 90,000/- in case of permanent total disablement. The existing wage ceiling for computation of maximum amount of compensation has been enhanced from Rs. 2,000/- to Rs. 4,000/-. This will facilitate enhancement in the maximum amount of compensation from Rs. 2.28 lakh to Rs. 4.56 lakh in the case of death and from Rs. 2.74 lakh to Rs. 5.48 lakh in the case of Permanent Total Disablement. A Bill in this regard was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 22.8.2000 and by the Lok Sabha on 28.11.2000. The enhanced rates of compensation have come into force w.e.f. 8.12.2000.

71. Under the Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 in the case of death in service, the family in addition to pension is also entitled to insurance benefit linked to deposit in the PF Account of the deceased member. There is a ceiling on the maximum amount payable under the Scheme. The ceiling of Rs. 35,000/- was fixed in 1993. Keeping in view the increase in wages / prices, the Government has enhanced the ceiling on maximum amount of EDLI benefit from Rs. 35,000/- to Rs. 60.,000/- A notification in this regard was issued on 13.6.2000.

72. The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for 2001-2002 has announced introduction of Social Security Scheme for the Welfare of agricultural workers – Khetihar Mazdoor Yojana. Secretary, Planning Commission has accorded in principal the approval of the Planning Commission to Ministry of Labour for introduction of plan scheme " Social Security Scheme for the Welfare of Agricultural Workers.

73. The Finance Minister in his budget speech for 2001-2002 has also announced an introduction of a new scheme of group insurance viz. "Ashraya Bima Yojana" to extend security cover to such affected workers on account of ongoing liberalizaion of the economy. The policy will provide compensation of upto 30% of last drawn annual pay for a period of one year to workers who lose their jobs. It is proposed that the policy will initially cover all employees drawing a salary upto Rs. 10,000 per month. The four Govt. owned general insurance companies will administer this policy on a " No profit No loss" basis.

74. **Initiatives on Social Security taken by the State Govts.**

Assam: The Govt.of Assam has a Honorary organisation for creating general awareness in the minds of tea garden population about the injurious effects of Drugs abuse and the killer disease AIDS

Bihar: The Govt. of Bihar has a Group Insurance Scheme for the rural unorganised workers to provide financial assistance.

In addition to Rs.10,000, the State Govt. is providing extra Rs.6250 to a SC/ST bonded Labourer as Special Central Assistance. State Govt. get Funds from Social Welfare Department.

Goa: The Govt. of Goa has a unique programme of Manpower Development through a society and the society is deputing unemployed persons for training in the industry.

The Welfare Fund Board set up in the State has 15 schemes to provide benefit to organised workers.

Govt. of Goa has a time bound programme in collaboration with a UNICEF for the all round development of children and elimination of malpractices associated with employment of children.

Gujarat: State Govt. give funds to social institutions undertaking the family welfare programmes for workers of unorganised sector.

The State Govt. has established Ahmedabad Cloth Market and Shops Labour Board and Railway Yards and Goods Sheds Unprotected Manual Workers Board to protect the rights of unorganised workers

The State Govt. has Group Insurance Scheme which covers agricultural workers salt, forest workers and fishermen in the age-group of 18-60 years. Scheme is in cooperation with the LIC of India and Oriental Insurance Co. The premium of these schemes will be paid by the State Govt. on behalf of rural workers.

Himachal Pradesh There is a scheme " Skill making and skill upgradation" which help the unemployed youth to get jobs in private sector.

The State Govt. has a Janta Insurance Scheme for the welfare of organised and unorganised workers.

Karnataka: To provide social security benefits to the labour class, the State Govt. has set up Social Security Authority in the State.

Kerala: Agriculture Workers Welfare Fund has been set up to provide benefits such as medical assistance, educational scholarships, advance for houses, marriage purpose, maternity benefits, etc to agricultural labourers.

For the welfare of Auto-rickshaw Workers, the State Govt. has a scheme which besides other financial assistance provides Rs.1.25 lakh as retirement benefit on the completion of 40 years. Under the scheme, employer and worker contribute and the State Govt. contribute 10% of the contribution made by members.

Madhya Pradesh To help the agricultural labourers the State Govt.has Krishi Shramik Durghatna Kshati Purti Yojana.

The State Govt. also gives vocational training to school going children of labourers.

Tamil Nadu	To give benefit to construction Workers, Govt. has started Insurance Corpus by levying a small cess on building construction. The cess is levied at the time of passing of building plan lay out itself.
West Bengal:	Group Insurance Scheme for Agriculture, Construction and Unorganised Labourers has been started by the State Govt. to provide financial assistance in the form of premium of Group Insurance Scheme, medical expenses in case of accidents and education assistance, etc.
Pondicherry:	The administration has a scheme for the welfare of unorganised workers to be implemented in near future.

Indian Labour Conference

75. The 36th Session of Indian Labour Conference was held on April 14-15, 2000 under the Chairmanship of Union Labour Minister. The following agenda items were discussed:

- Industrial Sickness.
- Workers' Participation in Industry.
- Workers' Education.

76. Hon'ble Prime Minister inaugurated the Session. During the course of his address to the Conference, the Prime Minister highlighted the need for the following:

- Re-examining the role of labour movement and defining its stand on various issues concerning labour empowerment and economy.
- Protection and promotion of Labour as an integral part of philosophy of economic reforms.
- Trade Unions to adopt a supportive and positive attitude towards economic reforms and be partners in the reform process:
- Changes in Labour laws have not kept pace with changes in rest of the economy; and
- Reforms in the labour laws and administrative machinery in order to reap the full benefits of economic reforms.

77. The Prime Minister also assured that (i) the problem of employees of CPSUs would be satisfactorily resolved in ongoing efforts to restructure and revive the PSUs; and (ii) the Government is actively considering upgradation of National Labour Institutes and Central Board for Workers' Education into Institutions of excellence.

Institute of Applied Manpower Research

78. The Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) was established in 1962 as an autonomous organization under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. IAMR has the mission of improving human resource planning, development and utilisation. The main mandate of IAMR is to evolve an institutional framework capable of sustaining and steering of systematic manpower planing process. IAMR is an autonomous body under the Planning Commission. The supreme governing body of the Institute is the General Council. The Labour, Employment

and Manpower (LEM) Division of the Planning Commission is the nodal Division for the activities related to the Institute. The affairs of the Institute are managed by the Executive Council. The Standing Committees assist the EC in its work. The Standing Committee on Research Programmes (SCRP) acts as an advisory committee and approves broad areas of academic work as well as provides directions for future activities of the Institute, keeping in view the Perspective Plan of the Institute and societal needs. There are three more standing committees; one each concerned with staff matters (Standing Staff Committee), budget (Standing Budget Committee) and administration of the Contributory Provident Fund(Committee on Administration of IAMR Contributory Provident Fund). The Chief Executive of the Institute, for its day-to-day management, is the Director, IAMR.

Academic & Research Activities

79. The Institute envisioned, conceptualized and developed a range of academic activities in the field of human resource planning and development, including research, consultancy, information system, training and workshops, seminars and conferences. Research activities of IAMR mainly lay stress on rural and urban employment and unemployment, establishment of computerized labour market information systems, relevance of technical and vocational education-in service and continuing education to upgrade knowledge and skill component, development of skill among women, self-employment generation, human resource development (HRD), issues of decentralised governance and development, emerging areas of science and technology, rural industrialisation, manpower dynamics in agriculture and rural development and impact assessment of social sector development programmes. These activities are carried out by various Units/Cells to achieve continued thrust in direction on major research areas, viz. Employment and Unemployment; Science, Technology and Industry; Human Resource Development; Social Concerns; and Manpower Information Systems.

80. During the year 2000-2001, three International Training Programme, viz., (I) Human Resource Planning and Development, (ii) Manpower Research, and (iii) Technical Manpower Information System were conducted.

81. The Plan Outlay & Expenditure for IAMR

Outlay	Previous year (2000-2001)			Current year (2001-2002) BE
	BE	RE	Expenditure	
Plan Capital	8 crore	4 crore	4 crore	15 crore
Plan Revenue	-	-	-	50 lakhs

Development of New Campus at Narela

82. A new Campus for the Institute is coming up at Narela (35 km from Central Delhi) on a 15 acre plot. Cost of the building project is Rs.16 crore. The Foundation Laying Ceremony of the Institute's New Campus at Narela was held in February, 2000. The building is near completion. The inauguration of Computer Management Block at Narela Campus was done by Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission on 5th Oct., 2001. The Campus is expected to be fully functional this year.

Research & Training Activities

A. Continuing programmes

83. Manpower Profile India Year Book : A compilation in information on various aspects of manpower related to different sectors is brought out annually. The Year Book 2000 was brought out during the year.

84. National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS): Compilation of information on technical manpower is done with the aid of All India Council of Technical Education(AICTE), Ministry of Human Resources Development (HRD), Government of India.

B. Studies

85. Twelve time bound studies were completed and eight studies initiated by IAMR during the year 2000-2001.

86. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs was sanctioned in March, 2001 to the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) as a grant-in-aid under Plan (capital account) with the purpose of conducting special studies in the thrust area "Impact of Economic Reforms and Employment" with an objective to promote research competence by (1) taking up a set of studies in house of IAMR and by commissioning papers in consultation with the LEM Division of Planning Commission and (2) developing IAMR research personnel in the thrust area "Impact of Economic Reforms and Employment".

87. The output of the scheme will be a set of research reports which are useful to Planning Commission, State Govt., and Ministry of Labour and the ministries in charge of Programme and Planning in various sectors leading to employment creation.

C. Training

88. During the year 2000-2001, three international training programmes viz., I) Human Resource Planning and Development, ii) Manpower Research, and iii) National Technical Manpower Information System were conducted. In all, 29 participants from different countries attended the training programme. Among them, seven were female participants. 37 external and 46 internal faculty members were associated with these training programmes.

89. Three orientation programmes were organised for the participants of the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

90. As part of its activities for the HRD of IAMR Staff, the Institute nominated nine faculty members to training programmes conducted by other organisations. The Institute also deputed 11 faculty members to attend Seminars/Workshops/Conferences, etc., organised by other institutions. Under the Faculty Development Programme, the Institute organised six special lectures by eminent experts during the year.

Annexure 5.7.1

Ministry of Labour- Annual Plan 2001-2002

Rs. In lakhs

Sl. No.	Division/Schemes	Approved Outlay Ninth Plan (1997-02)	Actual Exp. (1997-98)	Actual Exp. (1998-99)	Actual Expenditure (1999-2000)	Approved Outlay (2000-01)	Anticipated Expenditure (2000-2001)	Approved Outlay (2001-2002)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Employment Directorate	3700.00 (cw 2200)	60.63	869.00 (cw 790)	675.89 (cw 550)	1600.00 (cw 900)	1449.29 (cw 900)	351.00 (cw 1)
2	Training Directorate							
	a) World Bank Projects	18700.00 (FA 9000)	3933.64	5263.12	1359.48 (cw 170)	1532.00 (cw 500)	1387.55 (cw 500)	715.00
	b) Women Training Schemes	1820.00	231.14	307.43	368.22 (cw 260)	480.00 (cw 280)	428.50 (cw 260)	959.00 (cw 544)
	c) Other Training Schemes	9620.00 (FA 1746)	560.16	679.41 (FA 39.01)	940.54 (FA 83.65)	1510.00 (FA 75) (cw 260)	1493.36 (FA 65)	2312.00 (FA 47) (cw 189)
3	Child labour	24960.00	1317.76	2744.00	3796.00	3600.00	4000.00	6700.00
4	Women Labour	100.00	8.58	12.44	15.08	20.00	22.00	20.00
5	Industrial Relations	3856.00	223.20	322.94	467.41 (cw 150)	550.00 (cw 160)	559.63 (cw 160)	600.00 (cw 202)
6	Workers Education (CBWE)	1500.00	161.06	184.12	325.00	468.00	500.00	425.00
7	Labour Statistics (Labour Bureau)	3000.00	468.04	582.22	714.90	800.00	849.60	750.00
8	Mines Safety (DGMS)	4000.00	225.00	124.00	174.25	497.00 (cw 300)	194.85	200.00
9	Industrial safety (DGFASLI)	2500.00	496.63	226.57	131.68	298.00 (cw 100)	202.00 (cw 75)	270.00 (cw 100)
10	Labour Research(NLI)	1075.00	114.00	160.00	268.00	265.00	265.00	250.00
11	Grants-in-aid to Resarch & Academic Institutes/ NGOs	100.00	0.53	9.17	23.33	30.00	30.00	20.00
12	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	3581.00	300.12	298.00	383.00	575.00	1300.00	603.00
13	Housing Scheme for Hammals	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Information Technology (New)	250.00	0.00	0.00	66.11	75.00	85.50	100.00
15	Training to Personnel of the Ministry	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.26	25.00
16	Modernisation of Sections	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00
17	Awareness Generation on Labour Welfare & Development	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
18	Welfare Scheme for Agricultural workers.	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
	TOTAL	**79212.00 (FA 10746)**	**8100.49**	**11782.42 (FA 39.01) (cw 1087)**	**9708.89 (FA 83.65) (cw 1130)**	**12300.00 (cw 2500) (FA 75)**	**12842.54 (cw 1895) (FA 65)**	**14500.00 (cw 1036) (FA 47)**

cw-= civil works components FA= Foreign Aid Component

Annexure 5.7.2

LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE: OUTLAY

(Rs. Lakhs)

States/Uts	Annual Plan 2000-2001	
	Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay
Andhra Pradesh	346.00	382.00
Arunachal Pradesh	118.00	128.00
Assam	4310.00	4310.00
Bihar	254.00	150.00
Goa	323.00	350.00
Gujarat	6550.00	6050.00
Haryana	1860.00	1884.00
Himachal Pradesh	179.00	179.00
Jammu & Kashmir	863.00	863.00
Karnataka	1730.00	3051.00
Kerala	750.00	500.00
Madhya Pradesh	987.00	987.00
Maharashtra	4143.00	4143.00
Manipur	245.00	145.00
Meghalaya	186.00	120.00
Mizoram	75.00	81.00
Nagaland	144.00	144.00
Orissa	300.00	273.00
Punjab	717.00	686.00
Rajasthan	988.00	929.00
Sikkim	30.00	30.00
Tamil Nadu	294.00	266.00
Tripura	56.00	60.00
Uttar Pradesh	1366.00	1200.00
West Bengal	975.00	975.00
Total (States)	**27789.00**	**27886.00**
Union Territories		
A&N Islands	90.00	90.00
Chandigarh	38.30	38.30
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26.00	26.00
Daman & Diu	27.00	27.00
Delhi	748.00	748.00
Lakshadweep	24.25	25.36
Pondicherry	340.00	350.95
Total (U.Ts.)	**1293.55**	**1305.61**
GRAND TOTAL	**29082.55**	**29191.61**

Annexure : 5.7.3

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF ITI/ITCS WITH SEATING CAPACITY IN VARIOUS STATES/UNION TERITORIES AS ON 31.12.2000

Sl. No.	Name of State/Uts	No. of Govt. ITI	Seating Capacity Govt.	No. of Pvt.ITCs	Seating Capacity (Private)	Total ITI/ITCs	Total Seating Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NORTHERN REGION						
1	Haryana	78	13157	23	1380	101	14537
2	HP	41	3771	2	88	43	3859
3	J&K	37	4044	0	0	37	4044
4	Punjab	103	13999	29	1724	132	15723
5	Rajasthan	79	8256	12	892	91	9148
6	UP	179	38148	93	7204	272	45352
7	Chandigarh	2	904	0	0	2	904
8	Delhi	14	8772	32	1428	46	10200
9	Uttaranchal	66	7372	12	900	78	8272
	Sub-Total	**599**	**98423**	**203**	**13616**	**802**	**112039**
	SOUTHERN REGION						
1	Andhra Pradesh	82	22395	470	83580	552	105975
2	Karnataka	94	15374	355	25024	449	40398
3	Kerala	46	12520	454	41401	500	53921
4	Tamil Nadu	53	17200	603	59200	656	76400
5	Lakshadweep	1	96	0	0	1	96
6	Pondicherry	8	1228	7	440	15	1668
	Sub-Total	**284**	**68813**	**1889**	**209645**	**2173**	**278458**
	EASTERN REGION						
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2	374	0	0	2	374
2	Assam	24	4536	3	84	27	4620
3	Bihar	33	12820	19	3404	52	16224
4	Manipur	7	540	0	0	7	540
5	Meghalaya	5	622	2	304	7	926
6	Mizoram	1	294	0	0	1	294
7	Nagaland	3	404	0	0	3	404
8	Orissa	23	5540	109	10148	132	15688
9	Sikkim	1	140	0	0	1	140
10	Tripura	4	400	0	0	4	400
11	West Bengal	47	11436	12	612	59	12048
12	A&N Island	1	198	0	0	1	198
	Sub-Total	**151**	**37304**	**145**	**14552**	**296**	**51856**
	WESTERN REGION						
1	Goa	11	2492	4	420	15	2912
2	Gujarat	130	54016	90	8202	220	62218
3	Madhya Pradesh	129	21426	20	1720	149	23146
4	Maharashtra	347	66216	269	30724	616	96940
5	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	228	0	0	1	228
6	Daman & Diu	2	388	0	0	2	388
	Sub-Total	**620**	**144766**	**383**	**41066**	**1003**	**185832**
	Grand-Total	**1654**	**349306**	**2620**	**278879**	**4274**	**628185**

Annexure: 5.7.4.

Year Wise Registration, Placement, Vacancies Notified, Submission Made and Live Register for The Period 1989 To 1999

(IN THOUSANDS)

Year	Employment Exchanges ($)	Registration	Placement	Vacanices Notified	Submission Made	Live Register
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1989	849	6575.8	289.2	600.2	5740.4	32776.2
1990	851	6540.6	264.5	490.9	4432.2	34631.8
1991	854	6235.9	253.0	458.6	4531.2	36299.7
1992	860	5300.6	238.7	419.6	3652.1	36758.4
1993	887	5532.2	231.4	384.7	3317.8	36275.5
1994	891	5927.3	204.9	396.4	3723.4	36691.5
1995	895	5858.1	214.9	385.7	3569.9	36742.3
1996	914	5872.4	233.0	423.9	3605.9	37429.6
1997	934	6321.9	275.0	393.0	3767.8	39139.9
1998	945	5851.8	233.3	358.8	3076.6	40089.6
1999	955	5966.0	221.3	328.9	2653.2	40371.4

$:- At the End of the year.

Annexure : 5.7.5

Coverage Under National Child Labour Project During 2000-01 upto Dec, 2000

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Districts covered	Sanctioned coverage		Actual coverage	
			No. of schools	No. of children	No. of schools	No. of children
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	975	61050	984	63991
2	Bihar & Jharkhand	8	194	12200	187	11268
3	Karnataka	3	110	5500	69	3018
4	M.P.&Chhattisgarh	8	237	14500	119	6309
5	Maharashtra	2	74	3700	61	3184
6	Orissa	18	614	36750	580	34620
7	Rajasthan	6	180	9000	136	6800
8	Tamil Nadu	9	425	21900	407	20986
9	UP	11	370	22500	270	16987
10	West Bengal	8	346	17350	277	13841
11	Punjab	1	27	1350	0	0
	Total	96	3552	205800	3090	181004

5.8 ART AND CULTURE

Review of Annual Plan 2001-02

With a view to preserving and promoting the rich cultural heritage of the country, the Department of Culture continued its activities of archaeological excavations, performing visual & literary arts, preservation of the material and non-material heritage, developing of museums, libraries and institutions of National Character etc. The Department of Culture deals with both tangible and intangible heritage of India. In a larger perspective, it also addresses issues relating to National Identity in conjunction with several other Ministries and Departments, such as, Tourism, Education, Textiles and External Affairs. A number of institutions have been actively associated with the promotion, preservation and dissemination of rich cultural heritage of India. Within the conceptual framework, the preservation of cultural heritage through the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Museums and National Archives has maintained the continuity of cultural traditions in the context of development.

Review of the Year 2000-01

2. During the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-98 to 2000-01) an amount of Rs. 635.00 crore was provided by the Planning Commission, out of agreed outlay of Rs.920.41 crore of which Rs.530.66 crore spent during first four years of the Ninth Plan. For the Annual Plan 2001-02 an amount of Rs.225.00 crore has been provided for various activities of the department. In the year 2000-01, the Department accomplished considerable work in a variety of fields and have expanded its activities in North Eastern States including Sikkim. As per the directives of the Prime Minister, 10 per cent of the Plan Budget is earmarked for various initiatives in the North Eastern Region in concurrence with the Planning Commission.

Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

Review of the Year 2000-01

3. An outlay of Rs.182.49 crore was provided to ASI for the Ninth Plan and for the first four years Plan Rs. 83.33 crore has been spent. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is entrusted with the responsibilities for the maintenance, preservation, conservation and management of Centrally Protected Monuments and providing essential infrastructure required for tourists besides looking after the security of monuments. At present, ASI has an inventory of 3606 Centrally Protected Monuments declared to be of National importance, which include 16 Monuments inscribed in the World Heritage list of UNESCO. The total number of individual structure being maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India is over 5000. ASI has increased entry fees w.e.f. October 2000 from Rs.5 to Rs.10 at the 14 World Heritage Sites and Rs.2 to Rs.5 in 109 other Monuments. In addition to this, foreign tourists are charged US $ 10 per head at World Heritage Sites and US $ 5 per head for other Monuments. On an average Rs.85.00 crore revenue collections is done annually by the ASI.

During the year 2000-01, more than 500 monuments were taken up for conservation and structural repairs, chemical preservation and environmental development in various places of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Goa, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Kerala and Daman & Diu. For the last 55 years the activities of the ASI have expanded to a great extent and 7 Regional Centers, 1 sub-Regional Center, 1 Permanent Field Station and number of other stations have been established in different parts of the country.

4. The Archaeological Survey of India conducted several important excavations, such as, Dholavira, a Harappan Site in the Rann of Kutch, Gujarat has emerged as one among the five great Centers of Indus Civilization in the sub-continent.

5. The Archaeological excavations at Great Stupa in Kanganhalli, Sannati in Chitrapur Taluk of Gulbarga District, Karnataka has yielded Maha Chaitya built of huge carved architectural blocks in limestone. The Archaeological excavations at Vijaynagar (Hampi), Hospet Taluk of Bellary District of Karnataka have been excavated in the recent years exposing remains of palace complexes, enclosures, residential areas, rectangular halls, guard rooms, screen walls with zigzag entrances, water storage tanks with channels etc. with different enclosures. These structures are scattered over the site. The architectural design found during excavations need to be restored to their original positions.

6. Every year requests are being received from the field offices of the Archaeological Survey of India and various Universities for approval of programmes for carrying out archaeological excavations and explorations in the country. During the current financial year, ASI has approved 63 archaeological excavation programmes and 48 exploration programmes in the country.

7. Kesariya, East Champaran District, Bihar has brought to light a lofty terraced shrine of enormous proportions. It is assignable to the Pala period dating from the 8^{th} century. The excavation has yielded terraces with pradakhahine – paths, which follow the pattern of those reported from Nandangarh (Bihar) and Paharpur (Bangladesh).

8. Excavations were undertaken at Malpur, about 22 km. north – west of Jammu to understand the Neolithic horizon of this region. A fairly good number of Neolithic assemblage of tools including a few from the trench were found which include axes, adzes, chisels, picks, hammer stones, ring-stones, grinder – mullers along with considerable number of unfinished tools. Axes constitute the single largest group among them and in general they have triangular form with rounded butt. However, some of them have pointed butts also. These tools have similarities with Neolithic assemblage of Kashmir and Kangra.

9. During the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-98 to 2000-01) an outlay of Rs.107.62 crore was provided by the Planning Commission to the Archaeological Survey of India for their various activities and similarly for the current year 2001-02 Rs.46.00 crore .

Museums:

10. An outlay of Rs.237.75 crore is provided for various activities in the fields of acquisition, exhibition, education and conservation of art and objects during Ninth Five Year Plan. During the first four years of the Ninth Plan and amount of Rs109.21 crore has been spent. For the Annual Plan 2001-02 an amount of Rs.42.01 crore has been provided under the scheme.

11. Indian Museums are the repositories of the Nation's valuable treasures. The Department of Culture is of the view that they play a positive and important role in modeling people's tastes and making them aware of the history and creative talent available in India. The emphasis in the Ninth Plan is, therefore, to correct the perception that Museums are only 'Store-house' of curiosities. Department of Culture is striving to change Museums into multi-cultural complexes engaged in promotion of art, education, research and appreciation. At present, the Department of Culture administers five General Museums/Art Galleries of National Importance. These are: National Museums Delhi; Indian Museum, Calcutta; Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad; Allahabad Museum, Allahabad; and the National Gallery of Modern Art, Delhi and Mumbai. In addition, there is National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Musicology, which is a deemed a University offering courses and awarding degrees for M.A. and Ph. D. in the fields of History of Art, Conservation and Musicology.

12. The National Council of Science Museums(NCSM), Calcutta, which is a group of 29 Science Centers and Science Museums spread all-over the country also comes under the jurisdiction of the Department. NCSM is an autonomous organization primarily engaged in popularizing Science & Technology amongst students, in particular, and the masses in general through its wide range of activities and interactive programmes. During the last 2 years, several new initiatives have been taken by the Department to modernize the Museums and make them an integral part of India's Development. Some of the major activities of the NCSM during the period under report were exhibits for the Rajiv Gandhi Science Center, Mauritius, which is being developed by the NCSM as a part of its catalytic support programme to the Government of Mauritius. BITM, Kolkata is developing a gallery on the life sciences while VITM, Bangalore is developing one on biotechnology. At NSC, Delhi a gallery on human biology is being developed while science-city, Kolkata is developing a gallery on the evolution of life.

13. The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Culture Property (NRLC), Lucknow is engaged in the Research & Training in Conservation, providing Conservation services and advice to cultural institutions in conservation matters in the country. To meet these objectives, the NRLC carries out research in materials and methods of conservation, imparts training in conservation, disseminates knowledge in conservation and provides library services to conservators of the country. The Headquarter of NRLC is in Lucknow, however, to provide conservation services in Southern Region a Regional Center is functioning at Mysore.

14. The National Archives of India (NAI), an attached office under the Department of Culture, houses Central Government Records of enduring value for permanent preservation and use by administrators and scholars. NAI has regular programme for assisting various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India in their record management, extending research facilities to scholars and providing financial assistance to various voluntary organizations for the preservation of manuscripts in their custody. The school of Archival studies imparted training under its one year Diploma Course in Archival Studies and other short term courses to Indian and foreign trainees. As part of its programme of creating archival awareness amongst the people, various exhibitions were organized during the year. NAI has one Regional Office at Bhopal and 3 Record Centers at Pondicherry, Jaipur and Bhubaneswar. It has so far collected information in respect of 19,44,960 manuscripts from different sources in respect of Maths, Temples, Churches, Universities, Oriental Libraries and a variety of subjects, like literature, astronomy, music, religion history, yoga, science & mathematics etc. The National Archives of India being the nodal agency for records management appraised 31852 files pertaining to various Departments/offices located in New Delhi and Kolkata. Departmental Record rooms of 11 Ministries/ Departments were inspected during the year, which include the Prime Minister's office, Cabinet Secretariat, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Information technology & Department of Expenditure, supply, Agriculture & Cooperation, Personnel & Training, Heavy Industry, Minerals & Metal Trading Corporation and Min. of Information Broadcasting.

15. Libraries have been the mainstay for all scholarly pursuits since time immemorial. Libraries and librarians have always been at the Center Stage of Document Collection, knowledge possessing and knowledge dissemination to scholars, decision makers, students and technologists. The Department of Culture has undertaken to modernize the libraries and their activities during the period under review. The Department have undertaken the initiative to modernize and computerize the library under its supervision including the National Library, Kolkata, Central Reference Library, Kolkata, Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna, Raja Ram Mohan Rai Library Foundation, Kolkata, Delhi Public Library and Rampura Raza Library, Rampur. The Department of Culture has also taken initiatives to modify the delivery of Books Act of 1954 to suit the IT based publishing scenario. The construction of Bhasha Bhawan in the National Library, Kolkata is a major positive initiative to provide all the facilities of a Modern National Library of International Standard.

16. The 3 National Academies viz. Lalit Kala Academy, Sahitya Academy, Sangeet & Natak Academy, are continuously supported by the Planning Commission and provided plan funds. The National Academy of Music, Dance & Drama is an autonomous organization fully funded by the Department of Culture for arranging performance by renowned veterans as well as by talented artists of the new generation through training documentation and award/ scholarships. Sangeet Natak Academy runs Kathak Kendra at New Delhi and Jawahar Lal Manipur Academy at Imphal. The Academy also looks after the management of Rabindra

Rangshala, New Delhi. A number of dance programmes and festivals were organized at different places in India, such as, Gantantra Mahotsava in various places of North Eastern States and series of performances and other cultural events were held. Academy selected 51 artists and scholars and provided 50 Academy Awards for the year 1999-2000. The Academy Awards carry a purse of Rs.25,000/- a Shawl and Citations for Tamarpatra in various fields of music, dance, theatre etc. Sahitya Academy continued its endeavour for the development of its library activities in all the Indian languages recognized by the Constitution of India. The Sahitya Academy has brought out over 3,300 books in 22 Indian languages since its inception and during the current year it has already published more than 100 books. The Academy continued the project of translation of Indian Classics into Foreign Languages in collaboration with various Government Institutions. The Lalit Kala Academy promotes and propagates the understanding of Indian Art, both within and outside the country. An Annual National Exhibition of Art, Rashtriya Lalit Kala Mela, Exhibition, Lectures and Slide Show, and Workshop/Camps/Demonstrations are some of the regular activities of the Academy. The Academy functions with its 4 Regional Centers at Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow and Bhubaneswar.

17. Keeping in view the promotion, dissemination and protection of cultural heritage of India 7 Zonal Cultural Centers in the country continuously organize cultural programmes and strengthening cultural movements in the country and protect vanishing traditional and folk art in both rural and urban areas. All the zonal cultural centers have been sending their folk artists for participation in the Republic Day Folk Dance Festival since 1993. The festival provides a unique opportunity for folk artistic at the National Level. In addition to performance in the Republic Day Parade Zonal Cultural Centers involved in Documentation of various folk and tribal art forms especially those which are found to be vanishing, is one of the main thrust areas of the Center.

18. Planning Commission has continuously supported the Plan activities of the Anthropological Survey of India (ASI), a scientific research organization under the Department of Culture. The organization is engaged in activities like collection, preservation, maintenance, documentation and the study of ethnographic materials as well as of ancient human skeletal remains.

19. Continuous support is being extended for strengthening the Centers of Buddhist and Tibetan Studies (CBTS) envisaged by Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru in consultation with his holiness the Dalai Lama for preservation of Tibetan Culture & Tradition, restoration of ancient Indian Sciences & Literature in the Tibetan Language, to offer alternative educational facilities to students from the Indian Himalayan Border who were formerly availing the opportunity of receiving Higher Education in Tibet and providing award of degrees in Tibetan Studies. The Department of Culture supports various institutes engaged in research in Buddhist and Tibetan Studies at Sarnath, Varanasi, Nalanda , Dharamshala , Gangtok, Tibet House, Tawang Monastery School, Central Tibetan Library etc. for improving their infrastructure as being repositories of rare manuscript and Centers of Buddhist Learning. The Department

of Culture has recently taken a view for setting up of a Central Institute of Himalayan Cultural Studies in Arunachal Pradesh.

20. During the year under report all the schemes of the Department. of Culture were reviewed and discussed in detail in regard to the weeding out, convergence and rationalization of schemes being operated by the Department. After the detailed exercise it was decided to abolish some of the smaller schemes. It was also decided to merge some of the schemes

21. Officers of the Education Division, Planning Commission are fully associated with the Monitoring and Review Committees of various Central Sector Scheme like, Development activities of Jallandhar Science City Project, setting-up of Central Institute of Himalayan Cultural Studies in Arunachal Pradesh etc.

5.9 YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS:

Youth Affairs

In the context of our country, Youth as a distinct group comprises those men and women who are in the age group of 15 to 35 years. According to 1991 census, there were approximately 340 million people in this age group out of which around 74% live in rural areas. The number increased to 380 million in 1997, which is expected to increase further to 510 million by the year 2016. The Century is the Century of the Youth. Nearly 70 per cent of our population is less than the age of 35 years. The percentage of youth in the total population was estimated to be 37% in 1997. This group is more vibrant and resourceful segment of the country's population. The Ministry pursues the twin objectives of man making and nation – building, i.e. developing the personality of youth and involving them in various nation-building activities. Youth have to play a vital role with regard to the fostering and strengthening social consciousness against communalism and social evils. Continuous support is being provided by the Planning Commission for several programmes of Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports to channelize the energy of youth into constructive work and to inculcate in them patriotic value and to upgrade their skills.

Review of the Year 2000-01

2. An outlay of Rs.353.48 crore is provided for the Ninth Five Year Plan and during first four years of the Ninth Plan Rs.282.77 crore has been spent for the various youth welfare schemes.

3. In view of the fast changing socio economic scenario and also to address the future concerns of the Youth it was felt to have a New Youth Policy. For formulation of New Youth Policy various State Governments, Youth Wings of Political Parties, Members of Parliament, Youth Organization and other concerned agencies were consulted and a draft new National Youth Policy has been formulated for further consideration of the Government.

Youth Welfare

Review of the year 2000-01

4. The response of students to the scheme of National Service Scheme(NSS) has been quite encouraging starting with an enrolment of 40,000 students in 1969, the coverage of National Services Scheme (NSS) has increased to more than 17 lakhs during 2000-01. Volunteers have spread-over 176 Universities and 16 Senior Secondary Councils. From its inception, more than 1.52 crore students from Universities, Colleges and Institutions of Higher Learning have benefited from the NSS activities. The NSS has two types of programmes, viz. “Regular Activities” and “Special Camping Programmes” undertaken by its volunteers. Under “Regular Activities”, students are expected to work as volunteers for a continuous period of two years, rendering community service for a minimum of 120 hours per annum. The activities include improvement of campuses, tree plantation, constructive work in adopted villages and slums work in Welfare Institutions, blood donation, adult and non-formal education, health, nutrition, family welfare, AIDS awareness campaign, etc. Under “Special Camping Programme”, a camp of 10 days duration is conducted every year in adopted areas on specific themes like “Youth for Forestation and Tree Plantation”, “Youth for Mass Literacy”, “Youth for Rural Reconstruction”, “Youth for Development”, “Youth for Social Harmony”, etc. The theme for the current year is “Youth for Healthy Society”. For 2000-01, the target was to enroll 16.89 lakhs students volunteers and to conduct 8000 special camps on Youth for Healthy Society. Besides, it was also decided to adopt 8000 villages for community development activities.

5. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan(NYKS) is an autonomous organization of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports working through its Network in 500 districts in the country for formation of village based organization namely Youth clubs and Mahila Mandals across the length and breadth of the country. NYKS operates through 46 Regional Coordinators and 18 Zonal Directors. During the period under report there were 1.83 lakhs active Youth clubs and Mahila Mandals with a membership of over 8 million rural youth in the age group of 15-35. During the year to mobilize, educate, trained and organize the unorganized rural youth in their respective villages, a total of 1134 programmes were organized and a sum of Rs. 4690 was spent on each programme, for vocational training 3785 programmes were organized and Rs. 20,000 was spent on each programme. Similarly, for generating awareness campaigns NYKS organized 2543 programmes of five days duration each and Rs. 2000 had been earmarked to each Kendra for the activity. Besides, 591 work Camps, 883 tournaments, 543 cultural programmes, 366 adventure programmes, 5243 national integration camps, 572 seminars and workshops were organized during the year. Under the Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SJGSY), NYKS, is implementing this project in collaboration with Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. The principal objective of the programme is to bring the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families above poverty line in three years. At the initial stage and on pilot basis, the project is being implemented in 800 villages of the 8 districts of 4 states of the country. The total cost of the project is Rs.28.39 crore. Through this project 8000 poor people belonging to the BPL families are expected to get the benefit.

6. During the year an amount of Rs.135 lakhs has been released to 106 voluntary organization for 6255 beneficiaries(up to 31-01-2001). For improving the productive potential of youth through training courses 86 voluntary organizations were financially assisted for training of 3355 youths. In order to promote Youth Activities among the youth of backward tribes based on their needs and potential 102 Voluntary Organizations were assisted for the benefit of 6260 Youth of Backward Tribes under the Scheme for Youth of Backward Tribes. Financial Assistance is given to Voluntary Organizations, NYKS, NSS Regional Centers, and Educational Institutions including Universities, State Government/U.Ts. for organizing exhibition on folk dances, folk songs, painting, art & crafts etc. for 6150 beneficiaries. Under the Scheme of Promotion of National Integration about 150 organizations were given Central Assistance for organizing National Integration Camps.

7. To provide youth avenues for creative and constructive work and to utilize their energy to bring a meaningful socio-economic transformation for our society and nation. Government of India has launched the National Reconstruction Corps Scheme (NRC) on April 1, 2001 as a Central Sector Scheme on a pilot basis . The scheme aims to harness the vital youth energy in constructive channels on a sustained basis. The NRC volunteers would act as catalysts of change. The volunteers would give one-year service to the Community and Nation. The volunteer’s qualification would be at least matriculation, and having attained the age of 18 years. Sufficient representation would be given to women, SC/ST and Backward youths. The volunteers will be paid an honorarium of Rs. 1000/- per month, the scheme is being implemented by the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS). For the current year the Planning Commission has provided an amount of Rs. 12 crore.

Sports

Review of the year 2000-01

8. After the1982 Asian Games, the Government of India took a number of initiatives for creation of sports infrastructure and promotion of sports in the country. The Government of India, through Sports Authority of India (SAI) is providing grant-in-aid for further creation of sports infrastructure, nurturing of talent spotted at various tournaments and through talent scouting scheme of SAI. An outlay of Rs.472.61 crore provided for sports during Ninth Five Year Plan. The Expenditure during first four years of Ninth Plan is Rs.402.52 crore. During last 3-4 years there has been resurgence in Indian sports, which was evident from improved performance in Asian Games. In Olympic- 2000 the performance of India was not very satisfactory in terms of medals won, but there was an appreciable improvement in the standard of sports as 7 sports persons from different disciplines came in the first 10 at the World Level. Though India won only a Bronze medal in weightlifting, but performance in some of the other disciplines especially in Boxing and Shooting improved appreciably. In fact, Sport promotion is primarily the responsibility of various National Sports Federations. The role of the Government is to create the infrastructure and promote capacity building for broad basing sports as well as for achieving excellence in various competitive events at the National and International Level. For achieving these goal immense resources has been provided by the Planning Commission.

Annual Plan 2001-2002

9. An outlay of Rs.149.39 crore has been provided for the various schemes of Sports for the Annual Plan 2001-2002.

10. Sports Authority of India (SAI) through its regional centers located at Bangalore, Gandhi Nagar, Delhi, Chandigarh, Kolkata , Imphal and sub-Center at Guwahati is implementing various Sports Promotion Schemes, viz; National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC), Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC), SAI Training Center (STC), Special Area Games (SAG), Center for Excellence, Sports Academy & National Coaching Schemes. Under the Scheme of (NSTC), 32 adopted schools and 2 Akharas were functioning benefiting 971 trainees. SAI is providing Sports facilities, equipment and services of 1600 qualified coaches for bringing 3874 trainees in 27 Disciplines in 47 SAI Training Centers during the 2000-01. Under the Special Area Games Scheme a significant increase in training has been achieved. During the year 4 new SAG Centers and 2 Associated Centers were established. The disciplines in which training was being imparted increased from 17 to 21. As a result of new initiative, 1032 trainees were trained in 21 disciplines at 12 SAG Centers and 3 Associated Centers in 2000-01. During the year 2000-01, 278 trainees were trained at 6 Centers of excellence.

11. The first Afro -Asian Games are proposed to be held in India in the month of November this year in New Delhi. The following eight disciplines Athletics; Football; Boxing; Shooting; Swimming; Tennis; Hockey (Men and Women); and Weightlifting (Men and Women). In these games teams from both Asian and African continent will participate. For meeting the expenditure on Infrastructure and conduct of the games Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports in consultation with the Ministry of Finance has approved an expenditure of Rs.55.00 crore. Out of these Rs.30.00 crore will be for up- gradation of infrastructure and Rs.25.00 crore for the conduct of games. For conducting the Afro- Asian Games an amount of Rs.20.00 crore has been provided by the Planning Commission for Annual Plan 2001-02.

12. During the year 2000-01 all the schemes of the Ministry were reviewed and it was decided to merge following schemes with other schemes so as to bring the required focus and efficient delivery;

a) ‘Promotion of Adventure’ and ‘Establishment of Mountaineering Institutes’.
b) ‘Promotion of National Integration’ and ‘National Youth Awards’.
c) ‘Scheme for Youth Development Centres’ will be merged into ‘Scheme of financial Assistance to Youth & Sports Clubs’.
d) ‘Scheme of Assistance to voluntary Organisations working in the field of Youth’ and ‘Training of Youth and Scheme for Exhibitions for Youth’ will be merged into one scheme of ‘Promotion of Youth Activities and Training’. With a special component for the youth of tribal areas, replacing the ‘Special Scheme for Promotion of Youth Activities in Tribal Areas’.

e) ‘International Cooperation in Youth related Activities’ will replace the existing scheme for ‘Exchange of Delegations of Youth at International Level’, ‘Common Wealth Youth Programme’ and ‘United Nations Volunteers’.

13. Ministry of Youth Affair and Sports has also proposed that all the schemes relating to sports will be brought under six umbrella schemes viz.; Schemes relating to Infrastructure, Talent Search and Training, Events(including holding of National/International Sports events), Awards, Institutions and Incentives for Promotion of Sports Activities.

Annual Plan 2001-02:

14. An outlay of Rs.255.00 crore has been provided for the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports for the Annual Plan 2001-02. An amount of Rs.81.86 crore for Youth Welfare Schemes, Rs.149.39 crore for Sports and Physical Education, Rs.0.30 crore for Secretariat and Social Services and Rs.23.45 crore for the North Eastern Component have been provided for the year 2001-02.

CHAPTER 6

AGRICULTURE, WATER RESOURCES, FOOD NUTRITION SECURITY

6.1 Agriculture

Agriculture in India continues to be dependent on rains with 62 per cent of the Net Sown Area being rainfed. During the first four years of the Ninth Plan the foodgrains production moved-up from 192.26 million tonnes in 1997-98 to 208.87 million tonnes, a record, during 1999-2000. In this period, rice production increased from 82.53 million tonnes to 89.48 million tonnes. Similarly, wheat production increased from 66.35 million tonnes to 75.57 million tonnes. In case of pulses, oilseeds and cotton, their production during 1999-2000 was lower than the production level achieved in 1998-99. Sugarcane production moved to 299.23 million tonnes, which was 10.51 million tonnes more than the production achieved in 1998-99.

2. During 2000-01, only 70 per cent of the area and 66 per cent districts of the country received normal to excess rainfall. 135 districts in the country experienced deficient rainfall during the monsoon (June to September, 2000), largely falling in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. The deficiency in rainfall adversely affected crop prospects: Saurashtra and Kutch received 44 per cent less than normal rainfall, East Rajasthan, Gujarat Region, West Madhya Pradesh received 30 to 35 per cent less than normal rainfall. Similarly, West Rajasthan and East Madhya Pradesh received rains 22 per cent and 28 per cent, respectively, below normal, The winter rainfall too, during the year had not been satisfactory. As a result, production during 2000-01 is likely to be less. Foodgrains production is estimated around 196.07 million tonnes against a target of 212 million tonnes. The production and target of crops are given ***Annexure 6.1.1.*** A major earthquake of the magnitude of 6.9 at Richter Scale occurred on 26th January 2001 with epicenter 20 KM northeast of Bhuj in Gujarat causing heavy loss of human lives and property.

Macro Management of Agriculture

- 27 ongoing Schemes integrated under the Macro Management.
- This will enhance the productivity of support programmes and accord greater flexibility to States to act as per their requirements.
- This will assist in achieving decentralization in pursuance of restoring primacy of States in agricultural development planning.

3. During 2000-01, 27 ongoing Schemes have been integrated under one Comprehensive Programme entitled "Macro-Management of Agriculture". Through this approach assistance is extended to the States to meet Work Plan objectives and targets. States are required to prepare Work Plans identifying specific areas/programmes for focused attention and concerted efforts according to their regional priorities.

Crop Production

Foodgrains

4. Foodgrains production during 1997-98 was only 192.26 million tonnes which was much below the target achieved during the last year of the Eighth Plan (1996-97) at 199.43 million tonnes While the position of production improved during 1998-99 and 1999-2000, as per the estimates of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, the foodgrains production during 2000-01 has been estimated to be only 196.07 million tonnes. During 1999-2000 the country could achieve record production of 87.50 million tonnes.of rice and 75.60 million tonnes of wheat which may likely to come down in 2000-01 to 86.30 million tonnes. and 68.46 million tonnes. respectively. The record production of 34.10 million tonnes. of coarse cereals achieved during 1996-97 could not be sustained during the first four years of the Ninth Plan. The performance of pulses production also remained much below the targeted level. The performance of the foodgrain production during the first four years of the Ninth Plan was not up to the mark. Considering this fact, the foodgrains production target of 234 million tonnes, as fixed for the terminal year of the Ninth Plan earlier had been revised and the target for 2001-02 fixed at 218 million tones. It comprises of 203 million tonnes of cereals and 15 million tonnes of pulses.The production of 14.24 million tonnes achieved during 1996-97 and 14.81 million tonnees during 1998-99 could not be attained during the other years of the Ninth Plan.

Oilseeds

5. Similarly, oil seeds production target for 2001-02 has been revised downward to 28 million tones from that of 30 million tonnes envisaged earlier. The performance of oil seeds production during the first four years of the Plan has not been satisfactory. For increasing production of oilseeds, the Oilseeds Production Programme and Oil Palm Development Programme are being implemented as Centrally Sponsored Schemes under Technology Mission on Oilseeds. In addition, National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Development (NOVOD) Board is supplementing the efforts of TMOP by opening new areas for non-traditional oilseeds and non-traditional areas for promotion of additional oilseed cultivation. It is also promoting tree-borne oilseeds.

Cotton

6. The revised Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Intensive Cotton Development Programme under the Technology Mission on Cotton, is being implemented in 15 major cotton growing states, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Tripura and Jammu & Kashmir. The production performance of 14.23 million bales achieved during 1996-97 could not be repeated in the subsequent years. The likely production of cotton during 2000-01 would be 9.39 million bales which shows consecutive decline since 1998-99. The Ninth Plan target of 15.7 million bales does not seem achievable and the target for 2001-02 has been fixed at 14.50 million bales.

Jute and Mesta

7. The likely production of Jute & Mesta during 2000-01 would be 10.37 million bales which is lower than the achievement of the preceding year. The target of production of Jute and Mesta for 2001-02 has been fixed at 11 million bales. The jute development programme in the major jute growing states is being supported through Special Jute Development Programme which has since been subsumed under the Macro Management.

Sugarcane

8. From 2000-01, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Sustainable Development of Sugarcane based Cropping System (SUBACS) has been brought under Macro-Management approach. This scheme is being implemented in 21 States and one Union Territory. The sugarcane production has shown steady increase during the four years of the Ninth Plan. The increase during 2000-01 is only marginal. The production increased from 299.23 million tonnes in 1999-2000 to a likely level of 300.32 million tonnes during 2000-01. With the growth in the production observed so far, the Ninth Plan target of 336 million tonnes does not seem achievable. For 2001-02, the target of production of sugarcane has been fixed at 325 million tonnes.

Horticulture

9. India is endowed with diverse agro-climatic conditions and rich bio-diversity. Therefore, there are varieties of horticulture crops, medicinal and aromatic plants, spices and plantation crops. Horticulture sector has significance for increasing gainful employment opportunities, both in rural and urban areas, besides improving the nutritional status of the masses. Horticulture sector also provides a sound base for agro industries. There are however, constraints in the form of inadequacy of technologies and infrastructure, small and marginal size of land holdings, preponderance of old and senile orchards, shortage of good quality seeds and elite planting materials, prevalence of diseases and pests and poor post harvest management practices such as handling, sorting, grading, packaging, transportation and storage facilities. Processing network is also unsatisfactory. Efforts are made to provide boost to the development of the horticulture sector in

Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture In North Eastern Region including Sikkim.

The goals of the Mission are:

- To establish convergence and synergy among numerous ongoing government programme in the field of horticulture development to achieve their horizontal and vertical integration to ensure adequate, appropriate, timely and concurrent attention to all the links in the production, post harvest and consumption chain .
- To maximize economic, ecological and social benefits from the existing investment and infrastructure created for horticulture development.
- To promote ecologically sustainable intensification, economically desirable diversification and skilled employment to generate value addition.
- To promote the development and dissemination of eco-technologies based on blending of the traditional wisdom and technology with frontier knowledge, such as bio-technology, information technology and space technology.
- To provide the missing links in ongoing horticulture development projects.

terms of increased availability of good quality seeds and healthy/elite planting materials, incentives for area expansion with improved cultivars and varieties, integrated management of nutrients, water, pests and diseases, development of infrastructure etc. The emerging areas in the horticulture are medicinal and aromatic plants, floriculture, mushrooms etc. Beekeeping enhances crop productivity. Therefore, a thrust has been given for expanding the scope of beekeeping. Cashew and spices are traditional crops grown in the country and productivity and quality improvement has been focus of activity.

10. A credit linked subsidy programme of action was launched during last year to create additional 12 lakh tonnes of cold storage capacity, rehabilitation/modernization of eight lakh tonnes of existing cold storage capacity and creation of 4.5 lakh tonnes of onion storage capacity. A large number of entrepreneurs and organizations have come forward to avail benefit under this scheme. Thus, under this project it is.envisaged that sizeable additional capacity of cold storage would be created during the Ninth Five Year Plan.

11. Technology Mission for integrated development of horticulture in North East including Sikkim has since been launched toward the end of 2000-01 with an outlay of Rs.229.38 crore for the remaining period of the Ninth Plan. The programme is aimed at providing all relevant services to boost productivity and quality of horticulture in North-East region. Ninth Plan target of production of fruits and vegetables is kept at 179 million tonnes. The estimated production of fruits and vegetables during 1999-2000 is 137 million tonnes. Achievement of Ninth Plan target therefore seems to be a difficult task.

Plantation Crops:

12. Coastal areas and hills in the southern part of the country and Himachal Pradesh and North East region are endowed with agro-climatic conditions suitable for large scale tea plantation. The states of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and some parts of North-East region are suitable for growing coffee. Rubber plantation has been popular in Kerala, Tripura and other few pockets of North-East states. The commodity Boards have been implementing various developmental programmes for area expansion under tea, coffee rubber etc. and increasing the productivity and improvement of quality of the produce at various stages of processing. The achievement of production of each of the commodities during Ninth Plan is very close to the target.

Soil and Water Conservation and Watershed Development

13. Scheme for soil conservation and reclamation of problem soils namely; Soil Conservation for enhancing the productivity of degraded land in the catchments of River Valley Projects (RVP) and Flood Prone Rivers (FPR) and Reclamation of Alkali soils, have been subsumed under Macro Management allocation to States for these activities will depend upon their work plans/physical targets.

14. The National Watershed Development Projects for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA) programme aimed at to improve production and productivity in the vast rainfed areas and to restore ecological balances have also been subsumed under the Macro Management. For the Ninth Plan period an outlay of Rs. 1020 crore was provided to treat 22.5 lakh ha. During first four years of the plan 21.19 lakh ha has been treated with an expenditure of Rs.792.15 crore. Physical target and allocation under the programme will depend on the work plans of different States.

The National Watershed Development Projects for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA)
Salient Features:

- Revision of cost norms and introduction of flexibility and revision of component-wise allocation of resources.
- Development of Sustainable Watershed with different Project Implementing Agencies (PIA).
- Broadbasing of Watershed Development Team (WDT) for better community mobilization.
- Provision of Farm Pond Technology.
- Cluster Plantation under Horticulture/Agro-forestry.
- Enlarging role of NGOs and Panchayats.
- Management of Common Property Resources.
- Project Benefit and cost sharing.
- Improvement in Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) through concurrent evaluation.
- Impact assessment through development of realistic quantifiable indicators.
- Capacity building through training and orientation.

Agricultural Inputs and Services:

Seeds

15. Seed is a critical and basic input for attaining sustained growth in agricultural production and productivity in different agro-climatic regions and different geographic locations. During the Ninth Plan, much emphasis is being laid on increasing the production and distribution of certified/ quality seeds to the farmers. The target of certified/ quality seed production for the terminal year of the Ninth Plan has been fixed at 109.6 lakh quintals. During 2000-01, 112.89 lakh quintals of certified/ quality seeds were made available to farmers. . During 2001-02, Govt. of India would continue to provide incentive/ assistance for production, storage, quality control, transport and distribution of improved seeds under various crop production oriented schemes are proposed to be continued.

16. During 2000-01, the DAC proposed for enacting Legislation on Plant Varieties and Farmer's Rights Protection. The Department has also proposed to modify the existing Seed Act and enact the Seeds Act, 2000.

Fertiliser

17. Fertilizer is another important agricultural input in achieving the higher production and productivity of agricultural crops. The consumption of chemical fertilizer during 1999-2000 was 180.70 lakh tonnes of nutrients (NPK) as against 167.72 lakh tonnes achieved during 1998-99, showing an increase of almost 13 lakh tonnes. The schemes of concession on sale of decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizer to the farmers continued during 2000-01. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Balanced and Integrated use of Fertilizers was implemented during 2000-01 to achieve the twin objective of strengthening soil testing

facilities and ensuring promotion of balanced fertilizer use. During the Ninth Plan period, the existing 519 Testing Laboratories would be modernized and new laboratories would be established in areas where these facilities are weak. 36 new compost plants are intended to be established during the Ninth Plan for balanced and integrated use of fertilizers with organic manure/ compost.

Plant Protection

18. In order to minimize the losses/ damages to the various crops and to save them from number of diseases, pests and insects, a number of Central Sector Schemes are in operation. Under the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Programme, the main thrust during the year lays emphasis on conservation of existing biocontrol and fauna and use of bio-pesticides, bio-control agents and products of plants origin. The existing 26 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres located in 21 States and one Union Territory have conducted demonstrations and training on integrated pest management technology to educate farmers and State education functionaries. Demonstrations of IPM approach are also being organised through various crop production oriented schemes. This has helped in reducing the use of pesticides which has declined to 46195 tonnes in 1999-2000 against 56114 tonnes used in 1996-97.

19. Plant Quarantine and Fumigation Centres are in existence at International Airports, seaports, land frontiers to check the entry of exotic pests and diseases. These Centres also issue Phytosanitray Certificates for export and import of planting materials. These Centres are being strengthened to keep a strict vigil on the export and import of different plants and enforce the quarantine regulations. The Locust Warning Organisations (LWO) undertakes regular surveillance on locust situation and control of its population in scheduled desert area in the northwest region of the country.

Agricultural Implements & Machinery

20. Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Promotion of Agricultural Mechanisation is in operation since 1992-93 to popularise the agricultural equipments amongst the small farmers. Subsidy to the extent of 30 per cent limited to Rs.30,000/- is being provided to individual farmers for purchase of tractors. Under the scheme, during the first two years of the Ninth Plan, a total no. of 11,020 tractors were distributed. The scheme has also been implemented in the North Eastern States and during the year 2000-01, funds amounting to Rs.150 lakhs have been allocated to these states for subsidizing the supply of 500 tractors to eligible beneficiaries under the scheme. During 2000-01, till October, 2000, 2083 persons have been trained against the target of 3500 in different courses. These Institutes have tested 47 machines (till Oct., 2000) of various categories, including tractors, power tillers, combine harvesters and other implements as against a target of 70 machines.

Agricultural Extension

21. Transfer of technology in agriculture sector is being taken care of by the Agriculture Extension Programmes. Training infrastructure in the country has already been developed

at the existing National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management at Hyderabad with World Bank Assistance under national Extension Projects. Regional Extension Education Institutes and Advanced Training Centre have also been established in critical subject matter areas. Special Sub-projects for North-Eastern States and for the States of Goa, Sikkim and all the U.Ts. are being continued during the year. Extension services specially for women farmers are being strengthened through Externally Aided Projects.

Agriculture Credit and Cooperatives

22. Agricultural credit and its timely availability plays an crucial role in enhancing the efforts of farmers in increasing production and productivity.. Agriculture credit is disbursed through a multi-agency network, consisting of Cooperatives, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs). The disbursement to the agriculture sector was Rs. 26411 crore in the terminal year of the Eighth Plan (1996-97). Although the actual disbursements of credit has been increasing in the first four years of the Ninth Plan, there has been shortfall against the projected requirement of credit recommended by the Ninth Plan Working Group on agricultural credit and cooperation. The credit flow from all agencies is targeted to reach a level of Rs. 60,842 crore in 2001-2002 (the terminal year of the Ninth Plan) as per the Working Group.

TABLE 6.1.1
Flow of Credit to Agriculture & Allied Activities

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Recommended by Ninth plan Working Group	Disbursements	Percentage shortfall
1997-98	33375	31956	(-) 4.3
1998-99	38645	36860	(-) 4.6
1999-2000	44780	44612 *	(-) 0.4
2000-2001	52108	51460 **	(-) 1.2
2001-2002	60842	NA	-

Source : Economic Survey : 2000-2001.
* Estimated
** Projected

According to RBI Report on Trends and Progress in Banking (1999-2000), the relative share of agriculture credit in net bank credit stood at 11.7 per cent in March, 1998 and in March, 1999. It has declined to 11.1 per cent in March, 2000. As against the target of 40 per cent for priority sector lending by banks, the sub target for agriculture has been fixed at 18 per cent. The declining share of agriculture in the net bank credit against 18 per cent target is a matter of concern.

23. Due to various reasons, the Cooperative Credit Structure (CCS) is almost defunct in most of the states. Limited ability to mobilize resources, low levels of recovery of the loans advanced , high transaction costs, frequent suspensions of recovery, administered interest rates and externally imposed controls, have all seriously affected the health of the system. A number of measures have been taken to ensure their growth and thereby improve credit flow to agriculture sector. They include, measures for procedural simplification for credit delivery, delegation of more powers to bank managers, introduction of composite cash credit limit to farmers, introduction of one specialized agricultural bank in each state to cater to the needs of high-tech agriculture, introduction of cash credit facility, issue of Kisan Credit Cards to farmers to draw cash for their production

Kisan Credit Card Scheme

While presenting the Union Budget for 2001-02, Finance Minister announced the following measures with regard to Kisan Credit Cards:

- Banks have to accelerate the programme and cover all eligible farmers within the next three years.
- The banks have to provide a personal insurance package to the Kisan Credit Card holders, as is often done with other credit cards, to cover them against accidental death or permanent disability, upto maximum amount of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively. The premium burden will be shared by the card issuing institutions.

Other measures concerning agricultural credit are:

- To reduce interest rate charged by NABARD under RIDF from 11.5 per cent to 10.5 per cent. The corpus of RIDF-VII to be increased from Rs. 4500 crore to Rs. 5000 crore.
- NABARD to link one lakh additional Self-Help Groups, which would assist in providing credit to an additional 20 lakh families. Share croppers and tenent farmers will also become eligible for this scheme and special attention will be given to SC/ST groups. A micro finance development fund has also been set up in NABARD with contribution of Rs. 40 crore each by NABARD and RBI.
- To continue with the issue of capital gains tax exemption bonds by NABARD. .
- The resources from the Watershed Development Fund set up in NABARD would be used to promote people's participation and also enable water users' associations to implement, operate and maintain irrigation schemes.
- To extend the coverage of the credit linked subsidy scheme for construction of cold storage for perishable commodities to also cover rural godowns. The loans would carry an adequate long-term repayment period and would enable individuals, cooperative banks, commercial banks and RRBs. This scheme will enable small farmers to enhance their holding capacity in order to sell their produce at remunerative prices.NABARD to reduce its rate of interest for funding the storage of crops, from 10 per cent to 8.5 per cent.
- To launch a scheme for setting up Agriclinics and Agribusiness Centres by agricultural graduates with the support of NABARD.

needs, augmenting Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), etc. The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme aims at providing adequate and timely support from the banking system to the farmers for their cultivation needs including purchase of inputs in a flexible and cost effective manner. Details of progress under the KCC scheme is given below:

TABLE 6.1.2
KCC Scheme- Progress upto 31-3-2001

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	**Coop. Banks**		**RRBs**		**Comm. Banks**		**Total**	
	No.of Cards Issued	Amount sanc- tioned	No.of Cards Issued	Amount sanc- tioned	No.of Cards Issued	Amount sanc- tioned	No.of Cards Issued	Amount sanc- tioned
1998-99	155353	826.10	6421	10.68	445451	1246.63	607225	2083.41
1999-2000	3594869	3605.64	173301	405.41	1365911	3537.08	5134081	7548.13
Upto 31-3-2001	5614445	9411.71	648324	1400.42	1814719	4730.14	8077488	15542.27
Cumulative Progress Upto 31-3-2001	9364667	13843.45	828046	1816.51	362608	9513.85	13818794	25173.81

Source: NABARD

24. The Introduction of National Insurance Scheme (Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana) by replacing earlier Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme from Rabi 1999-2000 has been a significant development in the Ninth Plan. 17 States and 2 UTs have implemented the scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana during 2000-2001. While during 1999-2000 rabi season, 5.74 lakh farmers were covered and a sum of Rs. 339.13 crore was insured, in the kharif 2000 season 7.5 million farmers were covered for a sum of Rs. 6040 crore.

Outlays and Expenditure:

25. During 2000-01, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation incurred an expenditure of Rs.1644 crore (Provisional) on various schemes for the development of agriculture against an outlay (BE) of Rs.1965 crore . For 2001-02, being the terminal year of the Ninth Plan, an amount of Rs. 1985 crore has been provided to the Department. The details of outlays and expenditure are given in ***Annexure 6.1.2.***

Animal Husbandry and Dairying:

Livestock Development

26. The major thrust in the Ninth Plan is concentrated on the improvement of livestock productivity through scientific management and upgradation of genetic resources, control of animal diseases, production of quality feed and fodders, establishment of dairy processing and marketing infrastructure in hilly and back-

Major Achievements in Livestock Sector:

- The contribution of livestock sector to the GDP is about 6 per cent.
- Animal Husbandry sector provide employment opportunities to about 15 million persons.
- India ranks first in milk production and fifth in egg production, in the world.
- The country is at present provisionally free from rinderpest w.e.f. 31-3-1998.

ward areas, revamping the sick district cooperative milk unions and modernization of abattoirs. In pursuance of the strategy of doubling food production, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has identified ten schemes as action plan schemes for accelerated growth of livestock products. Besides the action plan schemes, the Department is also implementing 16 schemes related to creation of infrastructure facilities, eradication of rinderpest and modernization of abattoirs.

Milk and Milk Products

27. With concerted efforts, the milk production has increased significantly in the last decade and is anticipated to reach the level of 78.1 million tonnes during 1999-2000. The target of milk production during 2000-01 has been kept at 81.0 million tones. The per capita availability of milk is also expected to increase to 214 gm. per day during 2000-01 against minimum nutritional requirement of 201 gm. per day. However, it seems that with the present growth rate of milk production (about 4.8 percent during nineties), it will be difficult to achieve the Ninth Plan target of milk production set at 96.49 million tones. A new centrally sponsored scheme 'National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding' was approved in October 2000 with a focus on delivery of breeding inputs at farmer's doorstep, quality control of inputs and improvement of indigenous breeds.

28. A new scheme 'Assistance to Cooperatives' aims at revitalizing the sick dairy cooperatives at the district level was started in January 2000 with an outlay of Rs. 150 crore. The Department has since approved rehabilitation proposals of four milk unions in Madhya Pradesh and two in Karnataka with a total outlay of Rs.53.51 crore. Another scheme 'Integrated Dairy Development Projects in Non-operation Flood, Hilly and Backward Areas' which was running since Eighth Plan as a Central Sector scheme has been converted into Centrally Sponsored scheme. Since the starting of the scheme, 42 projects with a total outlay of Rs. 215.97 crore have been sanctioned in 20 states.

Poultry including Egg

29. India is the only country in the developing world, which has the necessary technology and capabilities for successful poultry production. India is the 5th largest egg producers in the world, and ranks 19th in respect of broiler production. Both egg and broiler meat production has been accelerated at an annual growth rate of about 5 and 15 percent respectively. Egg production during 2000-01 is anticipated to be 32500 million compared to 800 million two decades ago. Ninth Plan target of egg production (35 billion no. Egg) is likely to be achieved. A new Centrally Sponsored scheme 'Assistance to State Poultry/Duck Farms' has started during the Ninth Plan in Northeastern states including Sikkim as a 100 percent central assistance to strengthen at least two duck/poultry farms in each state. The programme will be extended to other states in the ensuing years.

Other Livestock

30. Sheep and Goat are mostly reared by weaker sections of society, particularly the small and marginal farmers and the landless laborers. About 5 million households in the country

are engaged in the rearing of sheep and goat. The fact that the population of sheep and goat has been increasing continuously despite high annual slaughter rate and bare minimum Government assistance indicates the relevance and importance of these livestock species in the rural economy. Wool production of about 47.4 million kg has been expected to be achieved during 2000-01 as against 41.2 million kg during 1990-91. Under the National Ram/ Buck production programme, a small amount of fund (Rs.86.21 lakh) has been released to the State Government of Mizoram, Gujrat, Nagaland, Sikkim and Orissa during 2000-01 upto December 2000.

31. Piggery development is of considerable significance, particularly in the Northeastern region of the country. To strengthen the state pig farms, a scheme 'Assistance to the States for Integrated Piggery Development' is continuing since 1991-92. During 2000-01, an amount of Rs. 60.25 lakh has been released till November, 2000.

Improvement of Slaughter Houses

32. There are 2702 registered slaughter houses in the country; most of them have poor facilities for maintaining proper hygiene and sanitation. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme entitled 'Assistance to States for improvement/modernisation of abattoirs/establishment of carcass utilisation centers and primary hide flaying units' is being implemented to improve the conditions of the slaughter houses but the scheme is running poorly; out of total disbursal of Rs.20.37 crore during the first four years of the Ninth Plan, unspent balance is Rs.12.56 crore as on 1-1-2001.

Animal Diseases

33. The present National Project for Rinderpest Eradication is continuing with financial assistance from European Union since 1992. Government of India declared the country provisionally free from rinderpest w.e.f. 1-3-1998, which was accepted and notified by Office International des Epizooties (OIE). However, due to dismantling of the immune zone from October, 2000 along the Indo-Pak border, as rinderpest is endemic in Pakistan, an early warning and response system has been installed along the border. A new scheme 'Creation of Disease Free Zone' is being formulated by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying with the objective to create rinderpest, foot and mouth disease and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia free status in selected areas of potential growth of livestock products.

Fisheries

34. The fisheries sector occupies an important place in the socio-economic development of India. The sector's contribution in supplementing the family income of households, especially in the rural areas, and assisting in employment generation has been well-recognized. The sector also stimulates growth of a number of subsidiary industries and is a source of cheap and nutritious food. At the same time it is an instrument of livelihood for a large section of economically backward population of the country. The fishery sector has also been one of the major contributors of foreign exchange earning through exports. The

earnings from export of fish and fishery products has reached a level of Rs. 6308 crore in 2000-01.

35. The main objectives of the fisheries development programmes of the government during the Ninth Five Year Plan are: optimising production and productivity, augmenting export of marine products, generating employment, improving the socio-economic conditions of the fisher folk/fish farmers, conservation of aquatic resources and genetic diversity, increasing the per capita availability and consumption of fish etc. The Ninth Plan also focuses on an integrated approach to sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture.

Major Emphasis in Fisheries :

- Optimising production and productivity.
- Conservation of aquatic resources and genetic diversity.
- Integrated approach to sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture.

36. Fisheries is a state subject and as such the primary responsibility for development rest with the state government. However, supplementing the efforts of the state governments, the central government has been implementing various central sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the development of fisheries in collaboration with the states/UTs. The Ninth Plan fish production target is set at 70.40 lakh tonnes envisaging a growth rate of 5.64 per cent per annum. An allocation of Rs. 800 crore has been earmarked for the fishery sector during the Ninth Plan period.

37. Development of Freshwater Aquaculture is one of the most important production oriented programmes implemented by the states through a network of 422 Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs). Under this programme, all the potential districts in the country have been covered. The Agencies provide a package of technical, financial and extension support to fish farmers. Under another programme, 39 Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agencies (BFDAs) have been sanctioned in all the coastal states and the UTs of Andaman and Nicobar Islands to develop brackishwater aquaculture in the country. In the marine sector, some of the major programmes are motorisation of traditional craft, reimbursement of central excise duty on HSD oil supplied to mechanised fishing vessels below 20 meters length etc. Since inception of the scheme for strengthening of infrastructure, 6 major fishing harbours, 33 minor fishing harbours and 130 fish landing centres are operational in the country. Besides, another 15 minor fishing harbours and 41 fish landing centres are at the various stages of construction which are likely to be completed by the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan. A number of welfare programmes for fishermen such as construction of houses, insurance coverage to active fishermen and saving-cum-relief during the lean period of fishing are being implemented by the government.

38. During the terminal year of the Plan, the four pilot projects, viz. Development of Coldwater Fisheries and Aquaculture; Development of Reservoir Fisheries ; Utilisation of Inland Saline Soil ; and Development of Waterlogged Areas as Aquaculture Estates are being taken in the identified states by the Government

Agriculture Research and Education

39. Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) is an apex body responsible for planning, undertaking, aiding, promoting and coordinating agriculture research education and frontline demonstration in the country. It undertakes, aid, promote and coordinate research

and its applications in agriculture, animal sciences, fisheries, agro-forestry and allied sciences. The outlay approved for the year 2001-2002 is Rs.684 crore. The major programmes of the ICAR are as under:

- Inventory of natural resources base, especially in the area of land-use, water-use and agro-forestry and wastelands systems for an identified area/watershed.
- Conservation and planned exploitation of germplasm resources through genetic enhancement centers, technology blending centers of plants, trees, livestock and fisheries.
- Enhancing productivity through evolution of new high-yielding hybrids/varieties/ breeds/ strains with tolerance to biotic and abiotic stresses.
- Breeder seed production.
- Development and refinement of dry-farming technology.
- Improving integrated nutrient management system.
- Development of integrated pest-management practices.
- Diversification of agriculture with emphasis on agro-forestry, livestock and fisheries.
- Research on export-oriented commodities.
- Energy management in agriculture.
- Post-harvest technology and engineering with emphasis on on-farm storage.
- Fostering excellence in research and educational programme.
- Transfer of technology and improving information and communication system.
- Human resource development.

40. ICAR undertakes research education programmes through its network of Agriculture Universities , ICAR Institutions, Project Directorates and Extension activities through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), State Agriculture Universities (SAUs) and through Voluntary Organizations. There are 47 Institutes, 5 Bureaus, 30 National Research Centres, 11 Project Directorates and 80 All India Coordinated Research Projects including network projects. There are 30 State Agriculture Universities and one Central Agricultural University in the country. 261 Krishi Vigyan Kendras are there.

New Initiatives taken by the ICAR during 2001-02:

- ❖ ICAR Research Complex for Eastern Region, Patna, Bihar.
- ❖ National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Microbes.
- ❖ National Research Centre on Seed Spices.
- ❖ National Research Centre on Lichhi – Bihar.
- ❖ National Research Centre on Pomegranate – Maharashtra.
- ❖ Upgradation of AICRP On Disease Monitoring and Surveillance to Project Directorate.
- ❖ Upgradation of AICRP on Pig to Project Directorate.
- ❖ Establishment of Agricultural University at Jammu.
- ❖ AICRP on Engineering Measures for efficient land and water management.
- ❖ Network on Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.
- ❖ Rural Agricultural Work Experience.
- ❖ Establishment of 66 new Krishi Vigyan Knedras.

41. During 2000-01, the following scientific achievements were made by the ICAR:

- Two varieties of rice, five varieties of wheat, five hybrids for maize, six hybrids for sorghum, four hybrids for pearl-millets, twelve improved varieties of different pulse crops were released. In regard to oilseeds, several improved varieties were also released. Nine sugarcane varieties, consisting of six for peninsular zone, one for east-coast and two for North-central zone were released.

- Under germplasm collection, 242 explorations were undertaken in diversity rich under-explored areas. 40,330 samples representing cultivated types in cereals, vegetables, major and minor food crops, ornamental, medicinal and aromatic plants, arid-zone samples, under-utilized crops' samples, were collected from diverse habitats in different parts of the country.

- Under DNA Fingerprinting, inter-microsatellite polymorphism were used to detect variations and develop molecular fingerprints of rice, wheat, barley, moong-bean, brassica, sesame, cotton and mango.

- Soil erosion maps of many states mainly Haryana, Punjab, J&K, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu have been finalized.

- In Animal Sciences, DNA fingerprinting of Indian Goat by Mini Satellite and Micro-Satellite Marker have been done. Gene marker study is of great value for identification, characterization of valuable germplasm and planning future breeding experiments.

- In areas of poultry, selected and controlled lines of White Leghorn chicken were evaluated for their genetic biodiversity with the help of DNA methods.

- In catfish seed production, *Ompak pabda*, a freshwater catfish was induced bred for the first time in the country using the reared brooders.

Externally Aided Projects

42. The following are details concerning the progress of the Externally Aided Projects (EAP) in the agriculture and the allied sector.

Agriculture and Cooperation

43.i) Alkali Land Reclamation and Development Project with EEC Assistance: This project which has the objective of improving the income level of disadvantaged small and marginal farmers of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, by reclaiming the potentially fertile alkaline land, came into existence during 1993-94 with EEC assistance. Out of the estimated cost of Rs.85.80 crore for the project, the Central Government's share works out to be Rs.6.88 crore. It is proposed to reclaim 15,000 hectares of alkali lands (10,000 hectares in UP and 5,000 hectares in Bihar). Life span of the project is 7 years and is likely to be completed by September, 2001. Since inception, an area of 0.27 lakh hectares of alkali soil has been reclaimed in both the States at a cost of Rs. 91.49 crore. For 2000-01, an area of 4500 hectares of alkali soil was proposed for reclamation with an outlay of Rs. 20 crore.

ii) UNDP Programme for Food Security: The agreement with the UNDP for this programme was signed on 13-2-1998. It involves US$ 13 millions to be given by UNDP for three years. The Food Security Programme is an umbrella programme under which various sub-programmes have been formulated. Five sub-programmes and one supplementary programme have been finalized under the overall Food Security Programme. They are:

(1) Development of Hybrid Rice Technology for Large Scale Adoption in India (implemented by ICAR) with an outlay of Rs.101.85 crore (US$ 2.55 millions):

(2) Maize Based Cropping System for Food Security in India (implemented by TMOP&M) with an outlay of Rs.3.43 crore (US$ 0.814 million);

(3) Sustainable Dryland Agriculture by Mahila Sangams, Andhra Pradesh with an outlay of Rs.13.42 crore ;

(4) Empowerment of Women Farmers for Food Security (implemented in UP) with an outlay of Rs.7.04 crore;

(5) (a)-Strengthening of Natural Resources Management and Sustainable Livelihoods of Women in tribal Orissa with an outlay of Rs.7.04 crore and (b)-Supplementary Programme for selected super cyclone affected districts at a cost of Rs. 1.49 crore; and

(6) Management Support for Food Security Programme at a cost of Rs. 0.33 crore.

iii) World Bank Funded National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP): The extension component " Innovations in Technology Dissemination" is being implemented in six states namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Punjab. The broad objectives of the project is to sustain and strengthen research and extension capabilities, restructure public extension services and test new institutional arrangements for technology transfer involving the Government and Non-Governmental agencies at the district level in the selected NATP states.

iv) EEC assisted Development of Rural Growth Centre Project in Bihar: This is an ongoing scheme being assisted by the EEC. EEC has allowed to spend the unutilized funds under the project.

v) EEC assisted Coconut Development Projects in Kerala: The objective of the scheme is to establish three integrated production, processing and extraction units for coconuts.

Agriculture Research and Education:

44.i) The National Agriculture Technology Project (NATP): This project was started from 1998 and funds are being used to compliment existing resources and augment productivity in the National Agriculture System. This is being achieved by enhancing the availability of funds for research, upgrading of facilities and scientific skill. The projects which have been released so far are: 26 projects under Teams of Excellence, 32 under Mission Mode, 211 under Production System Research, 70 under Institute Village Linkage Programme and 80 under the Competitive Grant Programme. The total cost of the NATP is US $ 239.7 million (equivalent to Rs. 861.30 crore in August, 1997). The World Bank contribution is 82 per cent of the total cost (US $ 196.80 million) and the Government of India share is 18 per cent which comes to US $ 42.9 million. The total Bank assistance comprises IDA credit of SDR 73.8 million (US $ 100 million) and US $ 96.8 million has IBRD loan at the usual rate of interest.

ii) Human Resource Development Project (HRDP): This project is running in NAARM (National Academy of Agriculture Research Management) and Tamil Nadu Agriculture University. This project is meant for human resource development.

iii) Indo-French Seabass Breeding and Culture: This project is being implemented through Central Institute of Brackish-water Aquaculture at Chennai at a total cost of 3.90 million FRF as a soft loan.

iv) Indo-Israel Project: This project is for establishing a ten-hectare Farm Unit in the IARI campus at New Delhi which undertakes programmes of demonstrating peri-urban high technology methods of growing flowers, vegetables and fruits. The total outlay of this project is Rs. 986.36 lakhs out of which Government of India's share is Rs. 301.55 lakhs and Israel Government's share is Rs. 684.81 lakhs.

TABLE: 6.1.3

Allocation and Expenditure under Externally Aided Projects

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of the Scheme	**IXth Plan Allocation**	**Expenditure**				**2001-02 (BE)**
		97-98 (Actuals)	**98-99 (Actuals)**	**99-00 (Actuals)**	**2000-01 (Provi.)**	
Agriculture & Cooperation:						
EEC Assisted Alkali Land Reclamation and Dev. Programme	150.00	17.94	24.90	24.90	19.81	1.50
UNDP Programme for Food Security	24.00	Nil	Nil	4.58	6.42	11.50
WB funded National Agri. Technology Project	78.00	0.40	3.47	11.36	13.78	17.67
EEC assisted Rural Growth Centre Project in Bihar	15.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	5.00	5.00
EEC assisted Coconut Dev. Project in Kerala	10.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.00	1.94
Total (Agri. & Coop.)	**277.00**	**18.34**	**28.37**	**40.84**	**45.01**	**37.61**
Agriculture Research & Education (ICAR):	**638.97**	**26.64**	**42.56**	**101.79**	**211.54**	**154.99**

ANNEXURE 6.1.1

Physical Targets and Achievements of Agriculture And Allied Sector

Part-A: Production and Targets of Crops

(In Million Tonnes/bales for Cotton, Jute and Mesta)

Crop	1996-97	Ninth Plan Target	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00 (Final Est)	2000-01		2001-02 (Target)	Highest Production ever achieved	
						Target	Likely Achieve-ments		Quantity	Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Rice	81.74	99.00	82.53	86.08	89.48	90.00	86.30	92.00	89.48	1999-2000
Wheat	69.35	83.00	66.35	71.29	75.57	74.00	68.46	78.00	75.57	1999-2000
CoarseCereals	34.10	35.50	30.40	31.33	30.47	33.00	30.25	33.00	36.59	1992-1993
Pulses	14.25	16.50	12.98	14.91	13.35	15.00	11.06	15.00	14.91	1998-99
Food grains	**199.44**	**234.00**	**192.26**	**203.61**	**208.87**	**212.00**	**196.07**	**218.00**	**208.87**	**1999-2000**
Oilseeds	24.38	30.00	21.32	24.75	20.87	28.00	18.20	28.00	24.75	1998-1999
Sugarcane	277.56	336.00	279.54	288.72	299.23	325.00	300.32	325.00	299.23	1999-2000
Cotton	14.23	15.70	10.85	12.29	11.64	14.50	9.39	14.50	14.23	1996-1997
Jute & Mesta	11.13	11.11	11.02	9.81	10.53	10.00	10.37	11.00	11.13	1996-1997

Part-B: Production of Fruits & Vegetables and Plantation Crops

Crop	1996-97	Ninth Plan Target	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01		2001-02 (Target)	Highest Production ever achieved	
						Target	Provi-sional		Quantity	Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Fruits& Vege-tables (Million Tonnes)	141.00	179.00	112.88	131.58	137.00		-	-	131.58	98-99
Tea (Million Kg)	775.00	1000.00	838.00	850.00	816.06		840.00	-	850.00	98-99
Coffee (Lakh Tonnes)	2.05	3.00	2.28	2.65	2.92		2.95	-	2.92	99-00
Rubber Lakh Tonnes)	5.49	7.17	5.84	6.05	6.22		6.95	-	6.22	99-00

Part-C: Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fishery

Crop	1996-97	Ninth Plan Target	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01		2001-02 (Target)	Highest Production ever achieved	
						Target	Provi-sional		Quantity	Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Milk (Million Tonnes)	69.10	96.49	70.80	74.70	78.10	90.13	81.00	85.00	81.00	2000-2001
Egg(Billion No)	27.50	35.00	28.57	30.15	31.50	31.32	32.50	33.60	32.50	2000-2001
Wool (Million Kg)		54.00	44.50	45.50	46.50		47.40		47.40	2000-2001
Fish(Lakh Tonnes)	53.48	70.40	53.90	52.62	56.55	66.60	58.00	70.40	56.55	1999-2000

Annexure 6.1.2

Outlays and Expenditure of Agriculture & Allied Sector

(Rs. Crore)

Name of Division/Scheme	IX Plan Outlay	1997-98 Actuals	1998-99 Actuals	1999-2000 Actuals	2000-01			2001-02 B.E.
					B.E.	R.E.	Prov.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Part A: Agriculture & Cooperation								
Agricultural Census	48.00	2.27	6.89	7.32	13.00	9.00	8.68	12.00
Cooperation	765.00	114.08	136.22	110.18	106.33	75.98	82.47	85.00
Credit	1633.85	250.95	222.67	322.87	401.87	341.37	341.37	360.00
Crop	1279.82	112.12	119.47	111.74	142.75	65.40	64.24	120.00
Extension	180.00	9.78	12.21	28.34	45.00	33.24	32.54	46.00
Fertilizer	167.50	8.10	6.43	13.41	12.83	8.62	7.87	6.00
Agri. Implements & Machinery	96.00	18.66	17.65	18.85	8.30	3.65	3.47	4.00
Horticulture	1298.00	183.05	221.14	240.20	191.25	180.21	185.68	175.00
Plant Protection	122.51	19.20	17.06	21.06	25.00	25.66	12.75	23.00
Rainfed Farming system	1030.00	149.13	225.26	186.97	156.85	215.85	215.38	1.50
Seeds	130.80	7.38	3.79	15.65	27.64	19.55	16.40	32.00
Dte.of Econ.&Stat.&CACP	244.00	28.88	30.10	48.98	55.00	38.08	35.09	50.00
Soil & Water Conservation	891.62	135.50	164.90	150.27	62.18	60.42	58.52	10.00
including SP.								
TMO&P	906.00	164.01	154.99	160.19	165.00	134.15	141.82	150.00
Natural Disaster Management	40.00	1.85	1.80	2.86	7.00	3.15	3.32	8.00
Trade(SFAC) &Int.Cooperation	40.00	0.50	0.50	2.50	5.00	4.00	4.50	5.00
Information Technology	180.00	0.00	0.50	8.99	13.00	5.50	3.77	15.00
Secretariat Econ. Services	15.00	2.34	2.24	2.37	4.00	2.50	1.93	2.50
Macro Management	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	490.00	342.00	381.88	850.00
Agri. Marketing	70.00	0.00	0.00	3.95	10.00	6.67	5.50	10.00
Policy Division	12.72	0.00	0.06	0.20	8.00	2.00	0.96	5.00
NES						100.00	20.85	0.00
Total Plan Outlay	**9153.82**	**1207.80**	**1343.88**	**1456.90**	**1950.00**	**1677.00**	**1628.99**	**1970.00**
State Plan Schemes								
Watershed Development in								
Shifting Cultivation Areas in N-E								
States	75.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Total	**9228.82**	**1222.80**	**1358.88**	**1471.90**	**1965.00**	**1692.00**	**1643.99**	**1985.00**
Part B: Plantation Crops								
Plantation	740.20	123.78	125.81	149.22	186.49	174.51	166.08	185.44
Part C: A.H. D.& Fisheries								
Animal Husbandry Sector	1076.12	94.84	53.03	97.26	156.49	91.72		156.49
Dairy Sector	469.52	29.24	23.97	16.45	37.45	39.45		37.45
Fishery	800.00	85.06	91.93	91.97	120.70	96.63	85.98	103.86
Part D: Agriculture Research And Education								
Agriculture Research & Education	3376.95	323.30	427.73	498.47	629.55	500.00	550.00	684.00

Source: Part A: Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Part B: Department of Commerce, Part C: Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying and part D: Department of Agriculture Research & Education

6.2 IRRIGATION, FLOOD CONTROL AND COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

The agricultural development strategy for the Ninth Five Year Plan is based on the policy of food security announced by the Government to double the food production and make India hunger free in ten years. The irrigation development and water management are going to be most crucial factors for increase in agricultural production. Of all the inputs that are required to boost agricultural production, assured irrigation facilities occupy a very important place .

2. The net cultivated land per capita decreased from 0.48 ha. in 1951 to 0.20 ha. in 1980 and is likely to further decrease due to pressure of urbanisation, industrialisation and growth of population. In such circumstances due emphasis have to be placed on expanding the area under irrigation and optimising the agricultural productivity from irrigated area.

3. The Ninth Plan target is to achieve a growth rate of 4.5% per annum in agricultural output in order to make a significant impact on overall growth and poverty alleviation. With the net sown area almost stagnant in the country at 140-141 m.ha., further expansion of irrigation, including additional irrigation becoming available from modernisation/renovation of irrigation capacities, is needed as a critical input in achieving the targeted growth rate of agriculture in the Ninth Plan. In the post-independence era, the Government recognized the importance of irrigation in increasing the agricultural production and accordingly assigned a high priority to it in successive Five-Year Plans.

4. The strategy for irrigation development in the Ninth Five Year Plan has interalia laid emphasis on rational pricing of irrigation water , promotion of participatory irrigation management, encouraging conjunctive use of ground and surface waters, improving water use efficiency and completion of ongoing projects particularly those which were started during pre-Fifth and Fifth Plan period.

Major & Medium Irrigation

5. The ultimate irrigation potential through major & medium irrigation projects has been assessed at 58.46 M Ha . The potential created at the end of Eighth Plan was 32.95 M. Ha. It is targetted to create an additional irrigation potential of 9.81 M Ha. through major & medium irrigation during IX Plan. The yearwise potential created and potential utilised during the Ninth Plan period is given in Annexure V.

6. The following table indicates the outlay and expenditure for major and medium irrigation projects during the Ninth Five Year Plan.

TABLE 6.2.1

Plan Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. Crores)

Period	Central Sector		State Sector (including UTs)	
	Approved Outlay	Actual/Ant. Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual/Ant. Expenditure
9th Plan	330.12	—	42629.22	—
1997-98	39.69	35.95	8362.31	7525.32
1998-99	47.56	47.72	10024.03	8144.31
1999-2000	52.51	48.24	12228.81	11234.79
2000-2001	50.60	36.91	12922.40	10976.08
2001-2002	56.14	49.65		

7. During the year 2000-01, there was shortfall in the total outlays for some of the States due to negative BCR and lower contribution of Public enterprises and consequently there was reduction in outlays for Irrigation Sector.

Programme for 2001-02

8. The Ninth Plan strategy for irrigation development interalia provides the completion of all the ongoing projects, particularly those which were started during pre-Fifth and Fifth Plan period as a time bound programme to yield the benefits from the investments already made.

9. The Planning Commission has identified 43 nos. of major irrigation projects which are continuing from pre-Fifth Plan period. An exercise has been taken up in the Planning Commission for their time bound completion in the next two years. The matter will be further examined in consultation with the State Governments. A provision of Rs. 2000 Crore has been made during 2001-2002 under AIBP for early completion of irrigation projects. In the Central Sector, there is a provision of Rs. 50.60 Crores during 2000-2001 for major & medium irrigation projects, which is mainly for survey & investigation.

Water Use Efficiency

10. Water use efficiency is presently estimated to be only 38 to 40% for canal irrigation and about 60% for ground water irrigation schemes. On the basis of 1991 census, our country's per capita water availability per year was estimated at 2214 cubic metres against the global average of 9231 cubic metres and 3020 Cubic Meters (m^3) , 3962 m^3 and 4792

m^3 per year respectively for countries like Afganistan, Pakistan and Sudan. In 1990, India was ranked at the 42nd position among 100 countries by per capita water availability. In the total water use in 1990, the share of agriculture was 83%, followed by domestic use (4.5%), industrial use (2.7%) and energy (1.8%). The remaining 8 per cent was for other uses including environmental requirements. The projected total water demand by the year 2025 is around 1050 cubic kilometres against the country's utilisable water resources of 1122 cubic kilometres. The share of agriculture in total water demand by the year 2025 would be about 74 per cent. Thus, almost the entire utilisable water resources of the country would be required to be put to use by the year 2025 A.D. Irrigation, being the major water user, its share in the total demand is bound to decrease from the present 83% to 74% due to more pressing and competing demands from other sectors by 2025 A.D. and, as such, the question of improving the present level of water use efficiency in general and for irrigation in particular assumes a great significance in perspective water resource planning. It is estimated that with 10% increase in the present level of water use efficiency in irrigation projects, an additional 14 m.ha area can be brought under irrigation from the existing irrigation capacities which would involve a very moderate investment as compared to the investment that would be required for creating equivalent potential through new schemes.

RENOVATION & MODERNISATION OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS

11. Increasing the effective irrigation area through timely renovation and modernisation of the irrigation and drainage systems, including reclamation of waterlogged and salinised irrigated lands through low-cost techniques, needs to be considered especially in the context of the present resource constraints. It is estimated that about 21 m.ha of irrigated area from major and medium projects from pre-Independence period and those completed 25 years ago, require renovation/upgradation/ restoration to a great extent of the areas which have gone out of irrigation, either partly or fully, due to deterioration in the performance of the systems. The total investment involved is estimated at Rs.20,000 - 30,000 crore over a period of 20 years. Water Resource Consolidation Project (WRCP- 6 years duration) in the States of Haryana (estimated cost - Rs.1442.12 crore), Tamilnadu (Rs.807 crore) and Orissa (Rs.1409.90 crore) is taking care of this aspect to some extent. Recently, an externally aided Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Project (Phase-III) has been taken up for modernisation/renovation of selected irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh. Besides the above, Punjab Irrigation and Drainage Project Phase-II (1990-98), with an estimated cost of US $ 165 million and including components of all sectors of irrigation (major/ medium/ minor, CAD and flood control) has been completed which aimed primarily at better water management and improved functioning to achieve optimum utilisation of water in Punjab, as the State has almost exhausted the exploitation of surface water. However, a greater push for modernisation/renovation of existing irrigation projects will be needed during the Ninth Plan period.

12. As a follow up of the Union Finance Minister Budget Speech (1999-2000) that a larger assistance will be given to the States, so that rationalise their water rates to cover O&M costs a proposal for taking up renovation and modernisation of irrigation systems is under active consideration of the Government, as a component of the ongoing AIBP.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

13. AIBP was launched by the Government of India in 1996-97 for expeditious completion of approved ongoing major/medium irrigation projects . Central loan assistance under the programme is in the form of loan at the rate of interest prescribed by the Ministry of finance from time to time and is provided to those projects which have investment clearance of the Planning Commission. Projects which are already receiving assistance from domestic agencies i.e. NABARD are not eligible . However, components of such projects which are not covered under such assistance are considered for inclusion under the programme. Minor irrigation schemes are not eligible for assistance under AIBP. However, from 1999-2000 Minor Surface Irrigation Schemes both new as well as ongoing of North Eastern States, Hilly States (Himachal Pradesh , Sikkim and J&K) and KBK districts of Orissa which are approved by State (TAC) are now eligible under the programme. Further, as per the revised guidelines CLA for the projects is provided to the non special category States in the ratio of 2:1 (Centre : State). For the special category states the funding is in the ratio of 3:1.. The projects benefiting KBK districts of Orissa are treated at par with special category states as far as funding pattern is concerned. During 1996-97, a sum of Rs.500 crore was released to 52 projects in various States . During the A.P. 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 the total releases were Rs.952.19 crore (for 73 projects) Rs.1119.18 crore (for 77 projects) and Rs. 1463.36 Crore(for 87 projects) respectively under A.I.B.P. During 2000-2001 , a budget provision of Rs. 1712 crore exists under AIBP also the releases made was Rs. 1470.25 Crore for 98 major & medium and 853 minor irrigation schemes . Table indicating CLA released under AIBP appears at Annexure-VII .

14. The suggestions of the Planning Commission for the intensive and broad based monitoring needs to be further strengthened. In this regard an analysis was carried out in the Planning Commission on the basis of data made available by the MOWR on AIBP projects and the result is as under:

TABLE 6.2.2

Category	No. of projects	Total CLA released (Rs. Crore) upto 3/2000	Total Potential created under AIBP (000'ha) 3/2000	Balance Cost (Rs. Crore)	Balance Potential (000'ha)
Projects with expdr. More than 75%	49	1334.30	3840.51	3117.48	1383.10
Projects with expdr. 50 to 75%	40	1467.20	1742.43	6312.79	2320.50
Projects with expdr. 30 to 50%	18	629.86	278.09	4607.98	595.32
Projects with expdr. Less than 30%	36	2194.02	397.63	25144.58	3544.80
Grant Total	**143**	**5625.38**	**6258.66**	**39182.83**	**7843.72**

15. The above analysis indicates that the maximum funds have been pumped for the projects with expenditure less than 30% and for the projects with expenditure between 30 to 50 %. This has definitely dampen the progress of accelerated irrigation development and against the idea of AIBP which was conceptualised in 1996-97 by the Planning Commission. Also the requirement of funds for the projects with progress less than 30% shall be Rs. 25,144.58 Crore which shall create additional irrigation potential of 3544.80 th. ha. and this is not a wise investment.

External Assistance for Development of Water Resources

16. The task of development of water resources in various regions of the country requires large financial investments. The external assistance from different funding agencies is required to fill up the resource gap for implementation of projects for development of water resources.

17. The World Bank continues to be the primary source of external assistance in this sector. The other donors are EEC, OECF-Japan, Kfw Germany and Government of Netherlands etc. In the financial year (1999-2000) upto December, 1999 an amount of Rs. 664.74 Crore was received from the World Bank , European Economic Community and other bilateral agencies and utilised by the State Governments and Government of India for implementation of various externally aided projects in the water sector. The three projects namely “Dam safety assurance & Rehabilitation, water control system for diversification of crops in Maharashtra and Upper Indravati Irrigation Project, Orissa mainly utilized these funds.

Minor Irrigation

18. All groundwater and surface water schemes having culturable command area upto 2000 ha individually are classified as minor irrigation schemes. Minor surface water flow irrigation projects comprising storage, diversion works and surface lift irrigation schemes occupy a prominent place in the scheme of irrigated agriculture particularly in the undulating areas south of the Vindhyas and the hilly regions. Minor Irrigation Schemes are labour intensive , provide employment to rural population and check their migration to urban areas. They also help in raising the standards of living of rural population and bring them above the poverty line. Such schemes are quick maturing and the benefit from the schemes starts flowing with a very small gestation period. Generally the schemes are installed in a maximum, of two to three years.

19. The ultimate irrigation potential from minor irrigation schemes has been assessed as 81.43 m. ha. comprising of 17.38 m. ha from surface water schemes and 64.05 m. ha from ground water schemes. Upto the end of the Seventh Plan, the potential created through the minor irrigation schemes was 47.20 m. ha. The additional potential created under minor irrigation during the Eighth Plan period is 6.10 m. ha. The total potential created at the end of Eighth Plan is estimated at 53.3 m. ha. Hence, the balance potential available at the beginning of Ninth Plan works out to 28.13 m. ha. The target of potential creation in minor irrigation for the Ninth Plan has been fixed at 7.24 m. ha. The year-wise potential created and potential utilised during the Ninth Plan period is given in Annexure VI.

Plan Outlays and Expenditure

20. The minor irrigation schemes are funded from plan funds , institutional finance and private investments by the farmers. It is generally considered as a people's programme as the plan funds form only a small portion of the total investment for its development. The following table indicates the outlays and expenditure in the Central Sector and State Sector for minor irrigation schemes during the Ninth Plan.

TABLE 6.2.3

(Rs.Crore)

Year	Central Sector		State Sector & UTs	
	Approved Outlay	Actual/Ant. Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual/Ant. Expenditure
9th Plan	385.00	8984.84	8977.02	1454.43
1997-98	70.56	42.48	1799.20	1536.11
1998-99	67.40	48.09	2057.20	1566.30
1999-2000	55.81	56.47	2117.79	1840.21
2000-01	85.27	66.28	1907.93	1731.67
2001-02	84.58	122.18	—	—

21. Ground water development forms the major part of the minor irrigation programme and includes construction of dugwells, dug-cum-bore wells, filter points , private shallow tubewells and deep Public tubewells . It is essentially a people's programme implemented primarily through individual and cooperative efforts with finances obtained mainly from institutional sources. However, due care as well as control need to be exercised against overdrawal of ground water, as is now found in some parts of Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra and North Gujarat.

22. The existing regulation of ground water development is in the form of administrative measures being adopted by the institutional financing agencies for schemes proposed for bank financing. The financial institutions by and large insist on technical clearance of the schemes from authorised ground water development institutions of the concerned states. Keeping in view the national interest and to serve the objective of ground water development a model bill "To control and regulate the development of ground water" was framed by the Government of India and circulated to the States in 1970 for adopting the same in the form of suitable legislation. The bill was revised in 1992 and it was circulated to the States for their comments and adoption in a suitable manner . The options for regulating the extraction of ground water are:

(a) Regulation by education i.e. by creating awareness among the people of the adverse effects of over exploitation of ground water.
(b) Regulation by administration and legislation as stated above.

23. Whereas the need to regulate ground water is paramount, simultaneous measures will have to be taken to ensure its availability on a sustainable basis. To achieve this, measures like artificial recharge of ground water to augment ground water storage, conservation through economic water use and protection from pollution will have to be taken without further loss of time. The Government of India has constituted a Central Ground Water Authority in pursuance of the directions of Supreme Court. After its constitution in 1997, the Authority considered the following issues which required immediate regulatory measures;

a) To conserve the ground water resources and ensure its prudent use.
b) To control over-drawal of ground water in critical areas.
c) To augment resource in areas of over-exploitation.
d) To achieve statutory quality standards for ground water set up by BIS and ICMR.
e) To control discharges to ground eater systems

24. The following powers have been given to the Authority to perform the functions given below:

(i) Exercise of powers under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for issuing directions and taking such measures in respect of all the matters referred to in sub-section(2) of Section 3 of the said Act.
(ii) To resort to the penal provision contained in section 15 to 21 of the said Act.
(iii) To regulate indiscriminate boring and withdrawal of ground water in the country and to issue necessary regulatory directions with a view to preserve and protect the ground water.

25. In the North-Eastern States, generally only one crop is cultivated. The present stage of overall development of Minor Irrigation in North-Eastern States is only 33% as compared to the All India figure of 75% and of about 98% in the North-Western States of Punjab and Haryana. In case of Eastern States, the situation is significantly better. Keeping in view the potential available in the Indo-Gangetic belt and its easier and cheaper exploitation, it is pertinent that minor irrigation which includes the ground water also be exploited fully. A proposal is under consideration for tapping vast unutilised ground water resource potential in the four co terminus States of Bihar, Orissa, Eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for raising agricultural productivity and for overall upliftment of weaker sections of the farmers.

26. As the Minor Irrigation programme in some States and UTs is implemented through several Departments there is a need for effective coordination among all such Departments. In case of Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), emphasis is being laid on stepping up the work relating to ground water investigation and development in North-Eastern States. The Board has drawn up a programme to complete the survey work in the States and to accelerate

exploratory drilling specially in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland where the work has been lagging behind. Similarly CGWB has drawn up a programme to take ground water surveys and drilling in tribal areas on a systematic basis.

27. The salient features of Minor Irrigation Programme are:-

(i) To ensure adequate provision of funds for the externally aided projects according to the schedule of disbursement;

(ii) To ensure prioritisation for on-going schemes;

(iii) Stepping up the institutional investment to the extent possible including subsidy to small & marginal farmers and other weaker sections;

(iv) Stepping up ground water development, especially in the Eastern and North-Eastern states;

(v) Encouraging minor irrigation programme for tribal, backward, drought-prone areas and areas having pre-dominantly scheduled caste and scheduled tribe farmers by establishing effective coordination as well as by dovetailing if possible all ongoing programmes/schemes like employment generation schemes etc. under various Ministries.

(vi) Encouraging schemes utilising non-conventional sources of energy like hydrums etc.,

(vii) In water scarce and drought prone areas, the use of sprinkler/drip irrigation system as a water saving device as well as for efficient use of water for productivity should be encouraged.

(viii) To improve the utilisation of public tubewells and their rehabilitation along with turning over to beneficiary farmers for O&M.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

28. The setting up of RIDF in NABARD was announced in 1995-96 with a corpus of Rs. 2000 Crore and the contributions had to be made by Scheduled Commercial Banks excluding foreign banks operating in India, to the extent of shortfall in agricultural lending in the priority sector targets, subject to a maximum of 1.5% of net bank credit. Presently under RIDF, loan assistance is provided for the purposes of major , medium & minor irrigation, soil conservation, watershed management , rural roads and bridges, integrated cold chain projects, integrated market yard projects and other rural infrastructure . The assistance is currently provided upto 90% of the updated cost of the scheme or the balance cost whichever is less and is repayable in 7 years along with interest at the rate of 12% or so per annum.

29. It was observed that the flow of credit from NABARD in respect of certain States was not taking place in the manner as envisaged. The matter was taken up with NABARD to take a review of the disbursements made and persuade the State Govern-

ments for fully availing the funds available so as to ensure that there is no short-fall. The NABARD has indicated the following reasons for slow progress in implementation of RIDF projects:

a) In the absence of firm figures relating to sanctions to be issued from NABARD the State Governments are finding it difficult to make adequate budgetary provision for projects to be executed in a particular year. This , in turn, affects the implementation of the projects.

b) Monitoring studies conducted by the Regional Offices of NABARD as well as the feedback received from the implementing authorities reveal the following major constraints in implementation/execution of the projects. Completion of land acquisition/compensation formalities; Forest/environment clearances; Change of design necessitated during the implementation and consequent cost escalation; Cumbersome and time consuming tendering process and sometimes poor responses to the tenders and dispute with the contractors(tendering procedure has since been simplified in many States).

c) All the States have set up High Powered Committee(HPC) under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the State to review the progress in the implementation of RIDF projects on a quarterly basis. However, the meetings of the HPC are not held regularly in some of the States.

30. In view of the above noted issues the State Governments were requested to take necessary corrective measures for completion of the projects within stipulated time frame.

Command Area Development

31. The Command Area Development (CAD) programme was initiated in 1974-75 with a view to bridge the gap between the potential created and its utilisation and optimising agricultural productivity through better management of land and water use in the command areas served by selected major and medium irrigation projects. The programme presently covers 226 projects with a total culturable command area of 21.95 million hectares spread over 23 States and 2 Union Territories and administered through 55 CAD authorities. From the inception of the programme in 1974-75, upto March, 2000 an amount of Rs. 2146.24 Crore has been released to the States as Central assistance under the CAD programme. On the basis of shortcomings as found during the implementation of this programme over last two decades, it is being reoriented based on Evaluation Studies so as to make it more effective instrument for ensuring speedy transit to irrigated agriculture alongwith optimising the water use efficiency.

Plan Outlays and Expenditure

32. The table given below indicates the outlays and expenditure in the Central Sector and State Sector for command area development programme during the Ninth Plan.

TABLE 6.2.3

(Rs.Crore)

Year	Central Sector		State Sector	
	Approved Outlay	Actual/Ant. Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual/Ant. Expenditure
9^{th} Plan	860		2032.10	
1997-98	140.70	129.96	371.35	303.43
1998-99	188.00	173.32	348.48	311.37
1999-2000	178.00	163.92	315.31	306.46
2000-01	160.88	144.95	298.07	268.52
2001-02	187.19	115.53		

33. The physical position of this programme is given in the following table.

TABLE 6.2.4

Achievement on CAD Activities (Mill. Ha.)

Sl. No.	Items	Achiv. Till March 1992	Achiv. 1992-93 to 1996-97	Achiv. 1997-98	Antcpt. Achiv. 1998-99	Antcpd. Achiv. 1999-00	Cumulative Achiv. upto March 2000
1	Field Channels	12.19	1.76	0.32	0.32	0.15	14.74
2	Warabandi	6.12	2.52	0.42	0.33	0.11	9.50
3	Land Leveling	1.99	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.02	2.14
4	Field Drains	0.58	0.19	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.88

34. Greater stress is being laid on better and efficient management of the water distribution system, more efficient and timely onfarm water delivery, training of field staff and farmers and involvement of farmers under the command area in the management of water distribution system below the outlet level. Reclamation of waterlogged areas is another item now included under the programme.

Programme for 2001-02

35. The programme will be continued during 2001-02 . Greater thrust needs to be given for Land Consolidation as a prerequisite for optimal water use efficiency. Close monitoring and evaluation of the projects is being emphasised both at the Centre and State level by

suitably strengthening the concerned organisations wherever necessary. An amount of Rs.187.19 Crore has been provided in the Central Sector for Annual Plan 2001-02.

36. In order to assess the implementation and impact of ongoing centrally sponsored Command Area Development Programme in terms of the objectives and its quantification, the Planning Commission has emphasised the need for comprehensive evaluation of the CAD programme. Accordingly, evaluation of 18 CAD projects had been awarded by MOWR. Most of the reports have been submitted to the MOWR. The major findings are as under:

a) Enforcement of Warabandi has helped in equitable distribution of water among farmers and in improving utilisation of irrigation potential as well as agricultural productivity.

b) The extension service support has been considered very important to help the farmers in their decision making in switching over from dry land crops to irrigated crops.

c) Suitable cropping pattern and improved variety of crops having better water efficiency have been introduced in many irrigation projects replacing non remunerative crops.

d) The major constraints for ground water development includes small and fragmented holdings, poor economic status of farmers, cumbersome institutional financial support and poor supply of electricity and diesel to operate pump sets, availability of inadequate subsidy to farmers.

e) For achieving efficiency in irrigation, emphasis have to be given to the maintenance of the system.

Farmers' Participation

37. Participation of farmers in irrigation management implies a significant role of water users in decision making. It is a role which goes beyond mere consultation. It implies an active role of beneficiaries in all the facets of irrigation water management and its attendant forward and backward linkages with main system management in agricultural/agronomic activities . This role is very different from the traditional passive role of farmers to look to the Department for irrigation water supply and its distribution. In order that farmers play an active part in decision making, there is a need to evolve appropriate forms of local organization. The irrigation agency can clearly facilitate this process by developing a planned interaction/intervention strategy. The timing of farmers involvement is crucial. Farmers' participation is most effective when it takes place from the initial stages of project development , including the stages of project formulation and design. Such involvement forms part of ideal conditions for genuine participation for a true partnership between farmers and government. There are successful examples of farmers associations (which are also known as Water Users' Associations) managing irrigation systems, both traditional as well as contemporary . These are nevertheless , quite isolated , scattered and site specific in the sense that such successful experiments have, curiously enough, not spread further to

other areas or even in the adjoining block(s) of the same command. There are about 26771 WUAs in various forms in the States of Andhra Pradesh , Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh , Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Assam in India. But total area as presently managed by all such WUAs is estimated to be about 5759.23 th. Ha.

Flood Control

38. Out of a total geographical area of about 329 m. ha. , roughly about 1/8th has been assessed as flood prone. Out of this about 32 m. ha. has been estimated as protectable. After the disastrous floods experienced in the country in 1954 a National Programme of Flood Management was launched . So far various methods of flood protection both long term and short term have been adopted in different States depending upon the type of problem and local conditions. From March, 1954 to March 1992, barring occasional breaches in embankments, various types of flood control works as executed have provided reasonable protection to an area of about 14.20 million ha. The total area benefited upto the end of VIII Plan is 1.8 m. ha. This excludes the area (about 3 million hectares) protected prior to 1954 by works which already existed in some of the States. Apart from these works , reservoirs with the specific flood cushion have been constructed in the country to provide protection to downstream areas. In addition, such multi-purpose storages have helped greatly in moderating the intensity of floods in the flood plains lower down.

39. The following table indicates the outlay and expenditure for flood management works during the Ninth Five Year Plan.

TABLE 6.2.5

Plan Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Central Sector		State Sector	
	Approved Outlay	Actual/Ant. Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual/Ant. Expenditure
9th Plan	716.13		2012.12	—
1997-98	72.15	48.47	363.66	351.87
1998-99	71.65	55.87	348.48	465.98
1999-2000	61.79	68.69	662.36	486.72
2000-01	154.87	95.13	654.25	573.77
2001-02	148.85	140.96	—	

40. The above table indicates the outlay and expenditure for flood management works during the Ninth Five Year Plan. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 440.23 Crore for flood

control programme both in Central and State sector during 1998-99 , the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 383.52 Crore. During the year, the states like Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal suffered flood menace due to unusual floods in these states. Relief was provided by the Centre to affected States to mitigate the suffering of the people. Since improper maintenance of flood control works leads to extensive damage, it is necessary to ensure proper maintenance by adequate provision of maintenance funds by the States. It should also be ensured that ongoing protection works with strict prioritisation are completed on a time- bound basis.

Plan for 2001-02

41. In view of heavy relief expenditure incurred year after year on flood affected areas priority needs to be given to complete the works in hand. Research and development activities in respect to flood control works also need to be intensified. It is also necessary to prepare a comprehensive master plan for flood control works so that the projects taken up for flood protection works are completed in a time bound manner.

42. In addition to progress made on structural flood protection measures, the flood forecasting and warning of incoming floods has played a great role in mitigating the loss of life and movable property apart from alerting the organisations in charge of various engineering works. The Central Water Commission is entrusted with this work in respect of all the inter-State rivers. To assist the States in framing the flood plain zoning legislation a model Bill was circulated to States in 1975. The State Governments are being persuaded to enact the legislation on the basis of the Model Bill so that unplanned and unregulated development and encroachment into flood plains could be stopped and increasing trend in flood damage is reversed. Only Manipur State has so far enacted the legislation.

43. The MOWR is formulating Centrally Sponsored Schemes for anti-river erosion works and anti-sea erosion works in the country.

Water Rates

44. According to the National Water Policy (1987), water rate should be such as to convey its scarcity value to the users and motivate them in favour of efficient water uses, besides, at the same time, being adequate to cover annual maintenance and operation charges and recover a part of the fixed cost. Agricultural productivity per unit of water needs to be progressively increased in order to be able to compete with other higher value uses of water.

45. The Planning Commission had set up a Water Pricing Committee popularly known as Vaidyanathan Committee . Subsequently a Group of Officials was constituted by the Planning Commission to consider the recommendations made by the above Committee. This Group unanimously recommended that full O&M cost should be recovered in a phased manner i.e. over a 5 year period starting from 1995-96 taking into account the inflation also

and that subsequently after achieving the O&M level the individual States might review the status to decide on appropriate action to enhance the water rates to cover 1% of the capital cost also. In addition , the setting up of Irrigation and Water Pricing Boards by all the States and mandatory periodic revision of water rates at least every 5 years with an opportunity for users to present their views were also recommended. Further, the Group also recommended the formation of Water Users Associations and the transfer of the maintenance and management of irrigation system to them so that each system may manage its own finances both for O&M and eventually for expansion/improvement of facilities.

46. Most of the States have at present very low irrigation water rates at substantially varying levels and some of them have not revised these for the last 2-3 decades. Most of the North-Eastern States (except Assam and Manipur), do not even charge any irrigation water rate. Maharashtra is the only State where the irrigation water rates are announced for 5 years period at a time with a provision for 10% increase per annum so as to cover the full O&M cost as well as interest payable on the public deposits raised through irrigation bonds. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan , Maharashtra, Haryana and Orissa have revised the water rates recently.

47. During the meetings of the Working Group to discuss the Annual Plan 2001-02, the State governments have been requested to revise the water rates to reach a level that at least O&M expenses were covered. They have also been advised to cut down the establishment cost and to improve the collection efficiency of the Water rates.

ANNEXURE-6.2.1

Actual Expenditure in respect of Major & Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrgn., CAD & Flood Control for the year 1998-99.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States & U.Ts.	Major & Medium	Minor Irrigation	CAD	Flood Control	Total
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
1	Andhra Pradesh	709.98	175.54	8.99	36.98	931.49
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.33	13.37	0.82	4.33	18.85
3	Assam	38.77	67.59	3.19	14.72	124.27
4	Bihar	327.59	40.42	11.94	48.06	428.01
5	Goa	20.22	5.56	1.53	1.16	28.47
6	Gujarat	1212.95	148.16	11.32	4	1376.4
7	Haryana	231.27	39.46	8.99	27.36	307.08
8	Himachal Pradesh	12.03	42.81	0.23	5.54	60.61
9	Jammu & Kashmir	27.54	28.17	3.39	16.27	75.37
10	Karnataka	1431.1	92.53	20.45	14.17	1558.2
11	Kerala	171.09	72.23	12	25.48	280.8
12	Madhya Pradesh	462.85	153.44	3.91	1.2	632.2
13	Maharashtra	1593.68	292.25	62.92	3.23	1952.0
14	Manipur	29.02	7.43	2.05	5.1	43.6
15	Meghalaya	2.49	6.5	0.22	3	12.21
16	Mizoram	0.03	4.88	0.03	0	4.94
17	Nagaland	0	2.04	0.1	0.09	2.23
18	Orissa	526.71	83.98	6.18	16.03	632.9
19	Punjab	69.72	37.43	35.76	111.14	254.05
20	Rajasthan	444.65	48.3	66.3	5.73	564.98
21	Sikkim	0	0.85	0.02	2.84	3.71
22	Tamil Nadu	221.27	35.13	21.88	0	278.28
23	Tripura	7.58	8.94	0.02	3.75	20.29
24	Uttar Pradesh	448.4	108.59	25.15	26.45	608.59
25	West Bengal	153.65	41.44	3.77	68.39	267.25
	Total States	8142.92	1557.04	311.16	445.03	10466.9
	Union Territories					
26	A & N Island	0	2.4	0	0	2.4
27	Chandigarh	0	0.44	0	0	0.44
28	D & N Haveli	1.05	1.24	0.21	0	2.5
29	Daman & Diu	0.34	0.03	0	0.34	0.71
30	Delhi	0	0.66	0	14.88	15.54
31	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	2.55	2.55
32	Pondicherry	0	4.44	0	3.18	7.62
	Total U.Ts.	1.39	9.24	0.21	20.95	31.76
	Total States & Uts.	8144.31	1566.30	311.37	465.98	10487.96
	Central Sector	47.72	48.09	173.32	55.87	325.00
	Grand Total	**8192.03**	**1614.39**	**484.69**	**521.85**	**10812.96**

Annexure 6.2.2

Revised Approved Outlay in respect of Major & Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrgn., CAD & Flood Control for the year 1999-2000

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States & U.Ts.	Major & Medium	Minor Irrigation	CAD	Flood Control	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1051.14	208.63	12	42	1313.77
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.34	20.09	0.9	4.25	25.58
3	Assam	38.86	66.42	3.19	22.9	131.37
4	Bihar	401.05	50	12	80.69	543.74
5	Goa	17.36	6.55	2.52	1.75	28.18
6	Gujarat	1580	237.3	10	5	1832.3
7	Haryana	342	57	7	20	426
8	Himachal Pradesh	16.75	52.45	0.35	7.74	77.29
9	Jammu & Kashmir	68.16	45.93	4.19	32.11	150.39
10	Karnataka	1500.17	74.53	19.83	11.03	1605.56
11	Kerala	145.72	41.4	12	24	223.12
12	Madhya Pradesh	382.13	150.22	4.55	1.15	538.05
13	Maharashtra	3449	379.61	52.78	0.99	3882.38
14	Manipur	60	18	1.6	15.3	94.9
15	Meghalaya	2	7	0.3	3	12.3
16	Mizoram	0.05	10.44	0.05	0	10.54
17	Nagaland	9.49	0	0.1	0.02	9.61
18	Orissa	515.24	89.08	4.16	3.33	611.81
19	Punjab	96.39	51.44	62.5	109.76	320.09
20	Rajasthan	349.63	35.07	50.85	2.84	438.39
21	Sikkim	0	20	0.5	0.02	20.52
22	Tamil Nadu	366.63	52.88	21.88	22.14	463.53
23	Tripura	7.03	16.49	0.02	7.38	30.92
24	Uttar Pradesh	523.74	22.63	26.52	16.24	589.13
25	West Bengal	78.5	45	2	96	221.5
	Total States	11001.4	1758.16	311.79	529.64	13601
	Union Territories					
26	A & N Island	0	2.5	0	0	2.5
27	Chandigarh	0	0.25	0	0	0.25
28	D & N Haveli	1	1.26	0.24	0	2.5
29	Daman & Diu	0.04	0.05	0.1	0.18	0.37
30	Delhi	0	1.1	0	19.73	20.83
31	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	3.05	3.05
32	Pondicherry	0	6.48	0	6.43	12.91
	Total U.Ts.	1.04	11.64	0.34	29.39	42.41
	Total States & Uts.	11002.4	1769.8	312.13	559.03	13643
	Central Sector	48.32	56.62	165.92	68.69	339.55
	Grand Total	**11050.7**	**1826.42**	**478.05**	**627.72**	**13983**

Annexure 6.2.3

Revised Approved Outlay in respect of Major & Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrgn., CAD & Flood Control for the year 2000-01

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States & U.Ts.	Major & Medium	Minor Irrigation	CAD	Flood Control	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	915.45	143.04	11.1	62.11	1131.7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.34	45.63	0.9	4.05	50.92
3	Assam	50.48	77.57	19.16	3.41	150.62
4	Bihar	253.58	26.62	28.71	84	392.91
5	Goa	112.16	6.61	2.79	1.45	123.01
6	Gujarat	1495	240.35	9	4.9	1749.3
7	Haryana	211.01	68	8	20	307.01
8	Himachal Pradesh	14.89	45.62	1.36	7.9	69.77
9	Jammu & Kashmir	68.85	48.61	5.67	27.43	150.56
10	Karnataka	1898.71	100.07	11.83	5.99	2016.6
11	Kerala	125	39	9.4	16.85	190.25
12	Madhya Pradesh	506.4	163.38	2.81	0.91	673.5
13	Maharashtra	3525.18	269.27	24.61	0.65	3819.7
14	Manipur	43	26	0.95	9	78.95
15	Meghalaya	2.5	7.1	0.3	3	12.9
16	Mizoram	1	3.31	0.05	0	9.31
17	Nagaland	0	8.1	0.1	0.3	8.5
18	Orissa	355	84.83	4.74	2.96	447.53
19	Punjab	57.32	25.78	32	75.34	190.44
20	Rajasthan	274.61	59.37	46.3	2.48	382.76
21	Sikkim	0	3.6	0.02	1.32	4.94
22	Tamil Nadu	213.74	103.8	16.58	22.08	356.2
23	Tripura	6.28	17.45	0.02	6.01	29.76
24	Uttar Pradesh	765.45	54.26	27.82	50.18	897.71
25	West Bengal	80.52	54.63	4.25	130.9	270.3
	Total States	10975.48	1722	268.47	543.22	13515
	Union Territories					
26	A & N Island	0	1.5	0	0	1.5
27	Chandigarh	0	0.2	0	0	0.2
28	D & N Haveli	0.5	0.58	0.05	0	1.13
29	Daman & Diu	0.1	0.05	0	0.22	0.37
30	Delhi	0	1.1	0	21.3	22.4
31	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	3.5	3.5
32	Pondicherry	0	6.24	0	5.53	11.77
	Total U.Ts.	0.6	9.67	0.05	30.55	40.87
	Total States & Uts.	10976.08	1731.67	268.52	573.77	13550.0
	Central Sector	39.91	68.28	144.95	95.13	345.27
	Grand Total	**11012.99**	**1799.95**	**413.47**	**668.9**	**13895.31**

Annexure 6.2.4

Approved Outlay in respect of Major & Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrgn., CAD & Flood Control for the year 2001-02

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States & U.Ts.	Major & Medium	Minor Irrigation	CAD	Flood Control	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh					
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.36	44.25	1.95	3.68	50.24
3	Assam					
4	Bihar					
5	Goa	82.62	10.73	3.05	1.65	98.05
6	Gujarat					
7	Haryana	287.1	50	10	20	367.1
8	Himachal Pradesh					
9	Jammu & Kashmir					
10	Karnataka					
11	Kerala	146	40	14	17	217
12	Madhya Pradesh					
13	Maharashtra					
14	Manipur					
15	Meghalaya	4.5	10	0.3	2	16.8
16	Mizoram	0.01	5.75	0.3	—	6.06
17	Nagaland	—	8.25	0.1	0.2	8.55
18	Orissa	480.37	113.78	4.511	12.86	611.52
19	Punjab					
20	Rajasthan					
21	Sikkim					
22	Tamil Nadu	557.25	76.58	15.61	—	649.44
23	Tripura	6.09	45	0.02	10.16	61.27
24	Uttar Pradesh	950.48	96.26	30	54.49	1131.2
25	West Bengal					
	Total States	2514.78	500.6	79.84	122	3217.3
	Union Territories					
26	A & N Island					
27	Chandigarh		0.2	—	—	0.2
28	D & N Haveli	0.5	0.57	0.18	—	1.25
29	Daman & Diu	0.1	0.05	—	0.22	0.37
30	Delhi					0
31	Lakshadweep					0
32	Pondicherry		10.02	5.88		15.9
	Total U.Ts.	0.6	10.84	6.06	0.22	17.72
	Total States & Uts.					
	Central Sector (RE)	49.65	122.18	115.53	140.96	428.32

Annexure 6.2.5

Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes – Physical achievement upto 8th Plan and Target for 9th Plan

(000'ha)

Sl. No.	Name of States & UTs.	Achievement upto March 1997		Ninth Plan Target Major & Medium		1997-98 Achievement Major & Medium		1998-99 Achievement Major & Medium		Achievement 1999-2000		Ant. Achievement 2000-01		Target 2001-02	
		Pot	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	3045	2883.8	579.13	506.28	76.52	12.1	116.2	158.8	151.4	151.5				
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
3	Assam	196.7	138.17	6.5	4	4.2	2	1.3	1	8.8	4.8	6.95	2.4	26	26
4	Bihar	2803	2324.2	492	518	4.33	4.33	27.1	22.1	53.46	0	17.73	18	119.1	78.5
5	Goa	13.02	12.07	16.22	12	3.5	1	0.02	0.02	0.54	0.89	0.15		3.94	1.2
6	Gujarat	1350	1200	1867	1892	17.14	20.62	16.08	20	15	20				
7	Haryana	2079	1833.62	197.71	211.21	1.66	1.66	3.49	3.49	7	3				
8	Himachal Pradesh	10.55	5.59	3	1.5	0.3	0.15	0.15	0.34	0.15	0.34				
9	Jammu & Kashmir	173.7	147.57	29.9	40.1	2.07	2.62	0.22	2.86	0.7	5.3				
10	Karnataka	1666	1471.7	1109.9	887.9	45.44	36.35	35.17	35.17	100	80				
11	Kerala	513.3	464.31	373.12	373.12	32.23	30.61	14	14	30	30				
12	Madhya Pradesh	2318	1620.95	384.75	195.11	32	23.3	20.7	10.3	14.9	8.51	25.5	15.6	16.4	8.7
13	Maharashtra	2337	1287.7	1755	1700	151	150	187	187	200	187				
14	Manipur	63	52	50.38	42.33	1	1	12	10	4	4				
15	Meghalaya	0	0	3.88	3.88	0	0	0	0.97	0	0				
16	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
17	Nagaland	0	0	4.5	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	0				
18	Orissa	1558	1442.66	915.39	819.27	34.57	54.14	40.39	191.3	62.51	40.39				
19	Punjab	2513	2451.25	126.25	126.25	12.62	22.85	5.01	5.01	1.77	1.77				
20	Rajasthan	2274	2088.39	469.26	394.92	58.9	46.46	11.5	98.7	5.92	10.57	14.65	0	30.5	5
21	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
22	Tamil Nadu	1546	1545.49	4.8	3.8	2.18	2.18	0	0	1.62	1.62				

Annexure 6.2.5 Contd.

Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes – Physical achievement upto 8th Plan and Target for 9th Plan

(000'ha)

Sl. No.	Name of States & UTs.	Achievement upto March 1997		Ninth Plan Target Major & Medium		1997-98 Achievement Major & Medium		1998-99 Achievement Major & Medium		Achievement 1999-2000		Ant. Achievement 2000-01		Target 2001-02	
		Pot	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
23	Tripura	2.3	2.3	22.92	11.05	0.85	0.85	0.2	0.8	1	0.8				
24	Uttar Pradesh	7043	6114	1000	600	129	33	112	75	125	75	425.1		14.4	150
25	West Bengal	1433	1315.28	395	355	53.41	43.22	50	40	35.1	29.5	62	58		
	Total States	32935	28401.05	9806.6	8702.22	662.9	488.44	652.5	876.9	829.5	663				
26	A & N Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
27	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
28	D & N Haveli	0	0	2.2	-	0.1	0.4	—	0.55	0.08	0.28	0.04	0.42		
29	Daman & Diu	3.22	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0				
30	Delhi	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR		NR				
31	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
32	Pondicherry	0.29	0.29	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	Total U.Ts.	18.51	9.29	5.2	3	0.1	0.4	0	0.55	3	0			0	
	Total States & Uts.	32954	28410.34	9811.8	8705.22	663	488.84	652.5	877.4	832.5	663			0	0
	Grand Total														

NOTE :- The physical achievements during Eighth Plan as above are anticipated and are likely to change.

Annexure 6.2.6

MINOR IRRIGATION - PHYSICAL DETAILS

(000 ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of States & U.Ts.	Achievement Upto March 1997		Target Ninth Plan Minor Irrigation		Target 1997-98 Minor Irrigation		Achievement 1997-98 Minor Irrigation		Achievement 1998-99 Minor Irrigation		Antcpd. Achiv. 1999-2000	
		Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	2901.87	2687.16	28.90	28.70	5.30	5.30	45.94	45.94	49.73	49.73	48.33	48.33
2	Arunachal Pradesh	83.42	65.54	23.00	23.00	4.35	2.25	4.68	2.68	3.21	1.75	2.18	2.18
3	Assam	592.76	484.45	12.84	12.00	7.98	7.98	6.00	4.80	1.22	1.22	0.20	0.20
4	Bihar	5108.24	4573.70	205.25	190.00	8.71	7.00	42.30	25.50	20.00	20.00	66.22	50.22
5	Goa	20.52	17.77	3.02	1.68	0.24	0.20	0.27	0.20	0.01	0.01	0.40	0.40
6	Gujarat	1935.30	1839.62	70.10	50.80	23.91	9.50	23.91	11.50	7.20	4.00	7.20	4.00
7	Haryana	1576.77	1531.62	80.64	80.64	18.00	18.00	15.07	12.06	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
8	Himachal Pradesh	150.38	128.42	6.00	6.00	1.80	1.80	2.00	1.80	2.00	2.00	2.12	2.00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	374.62	361.16	21.00	15.00	3.60	5.00	1.62	1.38	0.91	0.63	1.70	1.20
10	Karnataka	1531.01	1488.71	155.00	155.00	14.00	14.00	4.76	4.76	28.13	28.13	7.00	6.00
11	Kerala	573.12	537.49	50.18	50.18	12.84	12.84	12.84	12.84	20.00	20.00	18.00	18.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	2657.52	2422.02	150.00	67.00	25.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	9.90	10.00	18.50	18.50
13	Maharashtra	2547.40	2341.10	528.00	400.00	20.00	83.30	82.00	19.30	67.00	67.00	90.00	4.00
14	Manipur	60.39	51.19	15.00	12.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	2.40	3.00	1.80
15	Meghalaya	46.57	41.25	8.82	6.62	5.75	2.45	3.50	2.68	0.61	0.48	2.13	1.60
16	Mizoram	12.73	11.22	1.85	1.85	0.00	1.36	0.11	0.11	0.35	0.35	1.50	0.80
17	Nagaland	67.24	57.93	14.30	12.00	1.03	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.03	1.00	3.45	3.00
18	Orissa	1357.47	1227.05	89.60	101.07	66.08	29.39	30.76	29.39	16.19	29.39	27.06	18.60
19	Punjab	3354.17	3296.12	241.61	241.61	19.75	19.75	14.72	19.75	13.41	19.75	16.56	12.00

Annexure 6.2.6 Contd.

MINOR IRRIGATION - PHYSICAL DETAILS

(000 ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of States & U.Ts.	Achievement Upto March 1997		Target Ninth Plan Minor Irrigation		Target 1997-98 Minor Irrigation		Achievement 1997-98 Minor Irrigation		Achievement 1998-99 Minor Irrigation		Antcpd. Achiv. 1999-2000	
		Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20	Rajasthan	2421.24	2336.78	39.44	25.67	8.70	5.21	7.35	5.21	5.00	5.21	5.00	9.20
21	Sikkim	26.23	20.58	4.50	4.00	0.90	0.80	1.13	1.13	0.30	0.30	1.00	0.75
22	Tamil Nadu	2115.22	2111.36	11.57	7.38	1.68	0.57	1.81	1.81	1.45	1.45	1.25	1.25
23	Tripura	92.58	84.03	16.00	16.00	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	2.50	2.00	6.45	3.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	20450.61	18482.71	5000.00	3000.00	129.10	117.45	328.16	359.94	378.87	364.96	143.02	143.01
25	West Bengal	3217.37	2576.90	450.00	400.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	100.00	90.00	100.00	90.00
	Total States	**53274.75**	**48775.88**	**7226.62**	**4908.20**	**535.92**	**513.35**	**798.16**	**731.98**	**741.52**	**730.26**	**580.77**	**448.54**
26	A & N Island	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10
27	Chandigarh	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.02	0.02			0.06		0.02	0.02
28	D & N Haveli	0.26	0.25	0.55	0.55	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.12
29	Daman & Diu	5.39	4.94	2.20	2.00	0.80	0.00	1.69	0.00	2.19	0.00	2.20	2.20
30	Delhi	21.64	18.52	9.70	9.70	4.74	4.09	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
32	Pondicherry	2.02	2.01	4.00	4.00	0.48	0.48	0.10					
	Total U.Ts.	**29.98**	**26.39**	**17.11**	**16.91**	**6.23**	**4.78**	**1.98**	**0.19**	**2.47**	**0.22**	**2.46**	**2.44**
	States & UTs	**53304.73**	**48802.27**	**7243.73**	**4925.11**	**542.15**	**518.13**	**800.14**	**732.17**	**743.99**	**730.48**	**583.23**	**450.98**

The physical achievement during Eigth Plan are anticipated and are likely to change.

Annexure-6.2.7

Details of Central Loan Assistance (CLA) released and potential created under AIBP under various projects

Category	No. of projects	Total CLA released (Rs. Crore)	Total Potential created under AIBP (000'ha)	Balance Cost (Rs. Crore)	Balance Potential (000'ha)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Project with expdr. More than 75%	49	1334.30	3840.51	3117.48	1383.10
Projects with expdr. 50 to 75%	40	1467.20	1742.43	6312.79	2320.50
Project with expdr. 30 to 50%	18	629.86	278.09	4607.98	595.32
Projects with expdr. Less than 30%	36	2194.02	397.63	25144.58	3544.80
Grand Total	**143**	**5625.38**	**6258.66**	**39182.83**	**7843.72**

6.3 FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

6.3.1 Food Security

1. Food security implies a situation where everyone has access, at all times, to the food needed for an active and healthy life. Thus, the essential elements of food security are (a) adequate availability of food, (b) efficient distribution through trade or public distribution system, and (c) availability of adequate purchasing power in the hands of the people.

2. Judicious combination of domestic production and food trade can provide a reasonable degree of stability in food availability, specially in a situation where food production is characterised by seasonal and annual fluctuations. Seasonal and annual instability in domestic supplies can also be reduced through buffer stocking operations involving accumulation and off-loading of public stock of food grains in years of good and bad harvests respectively.

3. Procurement of paddy (in terms of rice) during the financial year 2000-01 at 19.10 mn. tonnes was higher compared to 17.28 mn. tonnes during the same period of the previous year. Procurement of wheat during financial year 2000-01 was also higher at 16.36 mn. tonnes compared to14.15 mn. tonnes during the previous year.

4. Total stocks of foodgrains with the Government at the end of March, 2001 stood higher at 44.70 mn tonnes compared to 28.91 mn. tonnes during the same period last year. The stocks of rice and wheat were placed at 23.19 mn. tonnes and 21.50 mn. tonnes, as compared with those of 15.72 mn. tonnes and 13.19 mn. tonnes, respectively a year ago.

5. A good record of food grains production over a period of years combined with a high level of procurement has led to a huge stock of food grains which is largely in excess of the requirements. The situation points to the fact that the farmers are by and large satisfied with the procurement price fixed and an undue increase in minimum support prices will lead to further accumulation of food grains stocks with FCI for which there may not be adequate demand. The problem on the food front today is one of dealing with excess stocks rather than one of scarcity.

6. One of the solutions that suggests itself in the management of surplus foodgrains is to restrict procurement to levels that are just sufficient to maintain an adequate level of buffer stock for the purpose of price stabilization. This would mean that the procurement agencies do not absorb all the foodgrains offered to them at the prescribed price. Rather the public agencies will intervene in the market within a prescribed price band buying foodgrains when prices are low and offloading when prices are high.

7. New initiatives have been taken in India in the field of decentralised procurement of foodgrains. Several state governments have for instance initiated their own food procurement operations. More such initiatives are likely in the future. In this context the task of maintaining buffer stocks will become the joint responsibility of the central and state governments.

8. The main objective of our food distribution policy should be stabilization of food prices rather than provision of food subsidies. Even today when food subsidies are provided to the BPL population only a limited proportion of the food requirements of the BPL population is met by the PDS. For the rest of their requirements even the BPL families have to depend on the private traders. Thus the objective of stabilization of food grain prices becomes important. This objective has to be achieved by appropriate buffer stocking operations and market interventions by the FCI.

9. In India with its wide network of FCI godowns and PDS outlets, a great deal of the distribution of foodgrains was handled by the public sector. The role of the private sector in this regard has been limited. In the future, there is a need to strengthen the role of private trade in the matter of storage and distribution of foodgrains. Various restrictions that continue to inhibit private initiatives in this regard need to be removed. Only then private trade will have the incentive to make huge investment in grain handling operations. Tax concessions could also be extended to the private sector to promote such investments.

10. In the operation of PDS, while it is the ultimate objective to restrict supply of subsidised foodgrains to only the population below the poverty line, the better off sections of society will be expected to meet their entire requirements by purchases from the open market. Thus as the principle of targeting is more strictly applied in the case of PDS, there is all the more reason to promote private trade in foodgrains supported by more sophisticated grain handling techniques.

11. While the National Policy on Handling, Storage and Transportation of Foodgrains is timely, its success is largely dependent upon highly regulated and controlled sectors of the economy. Unless the control regime governing storage and movement of foodgrains and other essential commodities is suitably relaxed, the degree of success would be limited. State governments have imposed many restrictions on the movement and storage of foodgrains. Even when the country has achieved food self-sufficiency, many of these controls which have outlived their utility are still continuing. There is need to relax, withdraw or dilute them urgently, keeping in view the emerging economic environment. Legislative and administrative measures for removing impediments on storage and movement of foodgrains needs to be accorded topmost priority.

6.3.2 NUTRITION

Introduction

1 At the time of Independence the country faced two major nutritional problems - one was the threat of famine and acute starvation due to low agricultural production and lack of appropriate food distribution system. The other was chronic energy deficiency due to

1. Low dietary intake because of poverty and low purchasing power
2. High prevalence of infection because of poor access to safe-drinking water, sanitation and health care and
3. Poor utilisation of available facilities due to low literacy and awareness.

Kwashiorkor, marasmus, goitre, beriberi, blindness due to Vitamin-A deficiency and anaemia were major public health problems. The country adopted multi-sectoral, multi-pronged strategy to combat the major nutritional problems and to improve nutritional status of the population.

Progress achieved

- Famines no longer stalk the country
- Country has achieved self sufficiency in food grains to meet the needs of the growing population
- There are ample food grain stocks **;**

Problems faced

- Green revolution fatigue has been witnessed in some areas
- Productivity remains low
- Improved food grain availability has not resulted in eradication of hunger or reduction in under-nutrition especially in vulnerable groups .
- Very little attention is being paid to achieve integrated farming systems that will ensure sustainable evergreen revolution, and appropriate dietary diversification and achieve nutrition security.

Challenges:

- Continue to improve food grain production to meet the needs of the growing population
- Increase coarse grain production to meet the energy requirements of the BPL families at lower cost
- Increase pulse production to improve affordability of pulses and increase consumption
- Improve availability of vegetables at affordable cost through out the year in urban and rural areas

Opportunities

- Achieve substantial improvement in food security
- Achieve decline in macro and micronutrient under-nutrition

Paradigm shift needed

- Shift from food security at state level to nutrition security at the individual level
- From self sufficiency in food grains to meet energy needs to providing food stuffs needed for meeting all the nutritional needs
- From production alone to reduction in post harvest losses and value addition through appropriate processing

2. Over years there has been improvement in the access to food through PDS; food for work programme has addressed the needs of the vulnerable out of work persons. ICDS programme aimed at providing food supplementation and health care for mothers and children covers over 80% of all blocks in the country. Mid-day meal programme aims at improving dietary intake and reduction in the school drop out rates. There has been substantial improvement in access to health care. National programmes for tackling anaemia, iodine deficiency disorders and Vit A deficiency have been implemented. As a result of all these interventions there has been substantial reduction in moderate and severe undernutrition in children and some improvement in nutritional status of all segments of population. Kwashiorkor, marasmus, pellagra, lathyrism, beriberi and blindness due to severe Vitamin-A deficiency have become rare. However while mortality has come down by 50% and fertility by 40%, reduction in under-nutrition is only 20%. There has not been a substantial reduction in mild and moderate under- nutrition, low birth weight and anaemia; reduction in Vit A deficiency and IDD are sub-optimal. Under-nutrition associated with HIV/AIDS is emerging a public health problem. Alterations in the life styles and dietary intake have led to increasing prevalence of obesity and associated non-communicable diseases; the country will have to gear itself to prevent and combat the dual burden of under and over-nutrition and associated health problems.

Currently the major nutrition-related public health problems are:

a) Chronic energy deficiency and under-nutrition
b) Micro-nutrient deficiencies
    - Anaemia due to iron and folic acid deficiency
    - Vitamin A deficiency
    - Iodine deficiency disorders
c) Chronic energy excess and obesity

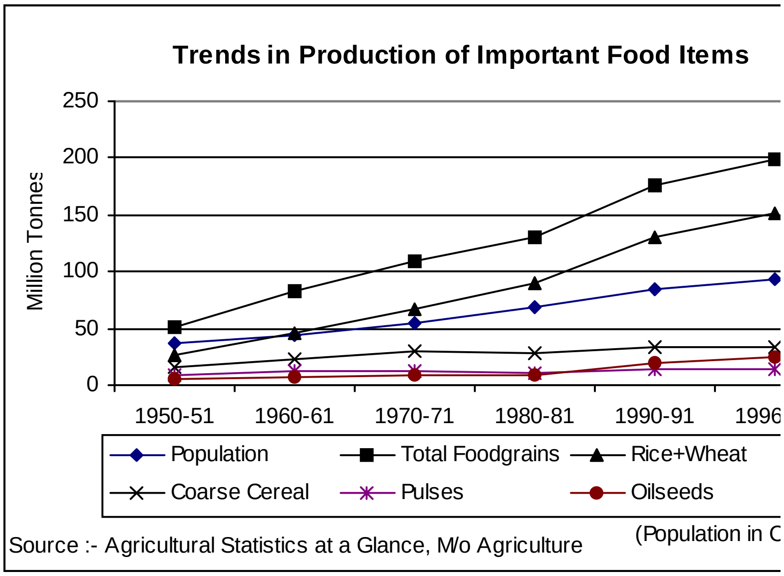
The Ninth Plan envisaged

1. Freedom from hunger through increase in food production, effective distribution, improvement in purchasing power of the population;
2. Reduction in under nutrition and its health consequences through:
    - Universalisation of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS);
    - Screening at risk groups, growth monitoring and better targeting of food supplement to those suffering from under-nutrition;
    - Close monitoring of under-nourished persons receiving food supplements;
    - Effective intersectoral coordination between health and nutrition workers to ensure early detection and management of health problems associated with or leading to under-nutrition;
3. Prevention, early detection and effective management of micronutrient deficiencies and associated health hazards.

Changing Food Production Patterns:

3 One of the major achievements in the last fifty years has been the green revolution and self-sufficiency in food production. Food grain production has increased four fold (from 50.82 million tons in 1950-51 to 200.88 million tons in 1998-99).(Fig 1). India has moved

from chronic shortages to surplus in most food grains. The growth in food production has been higher than the growth in population.



However the increase in production is not because of high productivity. India's current position in the world in a few major crops is given in **Table-1**

Table-1

India's Current Position and Goal						
Crop	**Area (1,000 hectare)**		**Production (million tons)**		**Productivity (kg/hectare)**	
	India	Highest	India	Highest	India	Highest
Wheat	25122 (3)	China 29001	72.0 (2)	China 109.005	2493 (32)	Ireland 8997
Rice	42700 (1)	India	82.2 (2)	China 190.100	2811 (51)	Ukraine 7444
Maize	6150 (5)	USA 29602	8.66* (9)	USA 236.604	1408 (105)	UAE 18636
Sorghum	11700 (1)	India	10.50* (2)	USA 20.39	897 (51)	France 6182
Potato	1089 (3)	China 3502	17.94* (6)	China 46.05	16478 (51)	Ukraine 43966
Pulses	25604 (1)	India	14.8 (1)	India	608 (119)	France 4769
Cotton	8300 (1)	India	14.0 (3)	China 18.75	922 (57)	Israel 4527
Sugarcane	3870 (2)	Brazil 4826	289.7 (2)	Brazil 324.435	65892 (34)	Peru 121361

*Production figures for India are 1998-99 estimates taken from the Economic Survey. For the rest of the world, production figures correspond to the year 1996

Figures pertaining to productivity and area correspond to the year 1996. Figures in parenthesis indicate rank

1996 production figures used for those items

Source: Dr. MS Swaminathan Reprint Report Series 1/2000 Planning Commission

4 The high position India occupies in the production of several crops is to a considerable extent due to the large area covered under those crops. Productivity is, however, poor. This yield gap represents an untapped production potential; substantial increase in output of food grains in the coming decades will come through improving the yield. The ‘Green Revolution’ resulted in higher production through enhanced productivity; over the last few years there has been stagnation in yield levels and increasing requirement of nutrients for producing the same yield; this has been termed as a ‘fatigue of the Green revolution’. The possibility that declining per capita availability of land and water and absence of technologies that can help to enhance the yield potential of major food crops, coupled with increasing population, increasing purchasing power leading to the consumption of more animal products could result in our inability to meet all the food needs has been debated. The increasing ecological damage due to widespread use of pesticides, weedicides and other chemicals is another matter of serious concern. .It is imperative that the country embarks on a programme of integrated sustainable farm management system.

5 Time trends in food and nutrient consumption indicate that a substantial proportion of population has clearly intake far below RDA (Tables–2 & 3). It is estimated

Table 2

Consumption of different foods (Cu/day) Vs RDA

Food	**1975**	**1980**	**1990**	**1995**	**1996-97**	**RDA**
Cereals and millets g	523	533	490	464	450	460
Pulses	32	33	32	33	27	40
GLV	11	14	11	13	15	40
Other Vegs	51	75	49	40	47	60
Fruits	10	25	23	22	-	-
Fats and oils	9	10	13	13	12	20
Sugar/ Jaggery	19	18	29	23	21	30
Milk and milk products	80	88	96	95	86	150

Source: Krishnaswamy et al 25 years of National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) (1992-1997) National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, NNMB (1999) report.

Table 3

Intake of Nutrients (Cu/day)

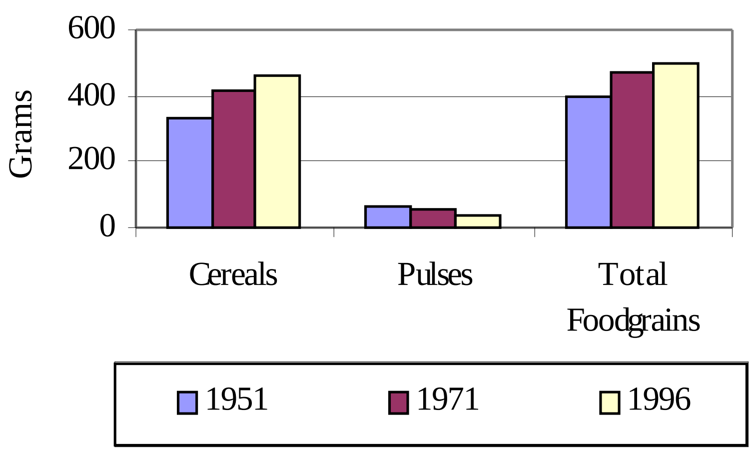
Nutrient	1975	1980	1990	1995	1996-97	RDA
Protein (g)	64	52	62	56	54	60
Energy (K cal)	2296	2404	2283	2172	2108	2425
Iron (mg)	32	30	28	26	25 (14*)	30
Vitamin A (eq.mg)	263	313	294	298	282	600
Vit.B_2 (mg)	0.98	0.91	0.94	0.8	0.9	1.4
Vit.C(mg)	41	52	37	35	40	40

Source:Krishnaswamy et al 25 years of National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) (1992-1997) National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, NNMB (1999) report.

that in order to meet the nutritional requirements of the population, an additional 5 million tons of food grain, significant increase in production of life stock, fish and horticultural products will be required. In order to achieve this, it will be necessary to increase yield, income and livelihoods per unit of land and water, by bringing about a paradigm shift in our agricultural research and development strategies. Farming systems that can help produce more from the available land, water and labour resources without either ecological or social harm by a shift from a commodity centered approach to an entire cropping or farming system need be adopted. A shift from a crop-centered to a systems-based approach to technology development and dissemination is essential. Research should be tailored to enhance the performance and productivity of entire production systems.

Figure-2

PER CAPITA NET AVAILABILITY OF FOODGRAINS



Source: NNMB

Steps to improve the stagnant pulse production

6. It is a matter of concern that while the cereal production has been growing steadily at a rate higher than the population growth rates, the coarse grain and pulse production has not shown a similar increase (Fig.1,Table 4). There has been

a reduction in the per capita availability of pulses (from 60.7 grams per day in 1951 to 34 grams per day in 1996 – Fig.-2) and coarse grains.

Table 4

Production of major food crops in india- m.tons

Crop	**1980-81**	**1994-95**	**% increase**
Cereals	86	147	71
Millets	23	25	11
Pulses	11	14	33
Oil seeds	9	21	127
Sugar cane	154	258	67

Source: K.S.Parikh, India development report (1997)

7. During the last few years the country has imported pulses to meet the requirement. There has been a sharp and sustained increase in cost of pulses; consequently there is substantial decline in per capita pulses consumption among poorer segment of population. This in turn could have an adverse impact on the protein intake.

8. The pulse component of the “Pulses and Oil Seeds Mission” need to receive a major thrust in terms of R&D and other inputs, so that essential pulse requirement of growing population is fully met. Experience gained by Swaminathan Foundation’s experiments in organizing Pulse villages in the dry districts of Pudukkotai and Ramanathapuram in Tamil Nadu indicates that rapid progress can be made in improving the production and productivity of pulses, provided the farming families of the village/watershed cooperatively undertake the harvesting of every drop of rain water. In order to ensure cooperation in water harvesting it is essential to devise mechanism for equity in water sharing. Once this is ensured pulses, which have high value but low water requirement can play an important role in ensuring that the resource-poor farmers get maximum income from the available land and water. Productivity improvement will be possible by paying attention to improving the efficiency of input use, particularly nutrients and water.

Measures to increase coarse grain production

9. Over years the coarse grain production has remained stagnant and per capita availability of coarse grain has under gone substantial reduction; there has been a shift away from coarse grains to rice and wheat consumption even among poorer segment of population. One of the benefits of this change is virtual elimination of pellagra, which was widely prevalent among low-income group population in Deccan Plateau whose staple food was sorghum.

10. Coarse grains are less expensive than rice and wheat; they can thus provide higher calories for the same cost as compared to rice and wheat. Coarse grains which are locally produced and procured if made available through targeted public distribution system (TPDS) at subsidised rate, may substantially bring down the subsidy cost without any reduction in calories provided and improve " targeting" - as only the most needy are likely to buy these coarse grains. Millets are rich in minerals and micronutrients and hence they represent one of the mechanism through which it will be possible to improve dietary intake of these vial nutrients among poorer segments of the population

Horticultural Production:

11. India ranks as first & second in production of vegetables and fruits in the world. This is primarily because of the development and adoption of location-specific improved technologies, investments in agriculture, availability of inputs and more important the receptiveness of the farmers to the new methods and use of required inputs duly supported by the favorable Governmental policies. Horticulture represents an economically viable option for persons with small land holdings. Horticulture crops contribute higher production from a unit area than cereals, have potential for exports and, therefore, add to the income of the producers and the nation. The total production of these crops in 1997-98 was nearly125 million tons from only 24.5 million hectares as compared to 193 million tons of food grains from 124 million hectares in the same year. One hectare under vegetables yields 10 to 30 tons and above of produce as against 2 to 3 tons of cereal crops. Consequently, the earnings from the same area are higher because of higher yields and also because of higher prices these commodities command in domestic as well as international markets.

12. Information on production of fruits is in Table-5 Available data on current production, estimated demand for the population of one billion in 2000 and the projected demand for 2006 (for the population of 1094 million) are shown in Table-6

Table 5
Production of major fruits*

In lakh tons

Crop	**1991-92**	**1995-96**	**% increase**
Apple	11.4	12.1	6.5
Banana	77.9	130.9	68.13
Citrus	28.2	37.9	34.4
Guava	10.9	15.0	37.6
Mango	87.5	108.1	23.5
Papaya	8.0	13.3	66.3

**Source: "Indian Horticulture Database - 1997-98" of National Horticulture Board*
Kaul G.L. Paper presented in the symposium on Diversification of Agriculture for Human Nutrition. NAAS, Hyderabad, November, 1999.

Table 6

Production of fruits and vegetables Vs future demand

	2000 Demand	2006 Demand	Production 1997/98
Fruit	45	50	40.05
Vegetables	115	130	72.83

Source :Dr Bamji : Background paper for the Sub group on Dietary diversification

13. The above demands will have to be met both by horizontal (expansion in the area) and vertical (increase in productivity of individual crops) growths in the coming years. The former approach will contribute about 30 per cent of the additions required, and can be achieved through utilisation of wastelands and diversion of the land in the dry land, arid, coastal and hilly zones which are presently lying fallow, or are under subsistence farming of cereals etc., characterised by low yields and poor returns. The apprehension normally voiced against the growth of these crops at the cost of the area presently under food grain crops is misplaced, as these will not encroach upon the prime irrigated areas, which constitute the backbone of the food grain production in the country. On the other hand, substantial part of increment in the total production could have to be derived through the latter option, scope for which is unlimited. Bulk of the existing perennial plantations/orchards is mostly senile/ old and diseased, adversely affecting the national averages of yields per hectare, and at the same time are occupying lands in prime locations. Majority of these can be easily revived through appropriate rejuvenation practices to develop them into sustainable production units. Others would have to be uprooted to make way for new plantings of improved cultivars. Similarly, in the case of annual crops, such as vegetables fruits, use of high yielding varieties/ hybrids would have to be resorted to extensively.

14. The above strategy can bear desired results only if the supply of quality planting and seed material of improved cultivars/ hybrids is organised on a priority basis. Private sector needs to be harnessed to get involved in production and marketing of duly certified seeds and saplings, and at the same time enforcement of quality standards needs to be carried out to compete in the world market.

15. Inspite of being first and second in the world in production of fruits and vegetables in the world, per capita consumption of these in India is very low. Consumption of adequate quantities of vegetables is essential for health. In addition to vital micronutrients, vegetables provide several phytochemicals and fibre. At present there is lack of sufficient focus and thrust for cultivation and marketing of the low cost locally acceptable green leafy vegetables and yellow vegetables and fruits; because of this, utilisation of these vegetables throughout the year at affordable cost both in urban and rural areas to meet the micronutrient needs of the population has remained an unfulfilled dream. Health and nutrition education emphasizing the importance of consuming these inexpensive rich sources of micronutrients will not result in any change in food habits unless there is harnessing and effective management of horticultural resources in the country to meet the growing needs of the people at affordable cost. States like Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh have initiated some efforts in increasing vegetable production and improving marketing; similar efforts need be taken up in other states also. Processing of fruits and vegetables at or near the areas where they are grown would minimize

the inevitable losses during transport and reduce transport costs. Processing units in rural areas would also provide employment opportunities and economic benefits due to value addition.

White Revolution

16. India the largest milk producer in the world is estimated to have produced 74.3 million tonnes of milk (equivalent to 203.5 million litres per day) in 1998-99 compared to 16 million tonnes at the time of independence and 20 million tonnes at the commencement of Operation Flood (OF) in 1965. This milk was produced by 70 million dairy farmers from a milch herd comprised of 57 million cows (31 millions in milk) and 39 million buffaloes (25 million in milk) with an average milk yield of 1,250 kg. Almost the entire quantity (98%) was produced in the rural sector. Only 10 percent of the milk produced (20 million litres per day) was processed in dairy plants. The value of the output of the dairy plants was Rs. 105,000 crores. The per capita availability of milk rose from 132 g/day in 1950-51 to an estimated 214 g/day in 1997-98 despite a large increase in population. Production and per-capita availability of milk, meat and egg is given in table 7.

Table 7

Production and per Capita availability of milk, meat and egg for one billion people in India (Provisional)

Animal Products	Production (m t)	Per Capita Availability (kg/year)
Milk	78.0	78.0
Meat	3.24	3.24
Cattle & buffalo	0.84	
Sheep & goat	1.13	
Pig	0.17	
Poultry	1.10	
Egg	32 (billion number)	32 number/year

Source: Pradhan K.. Paper presented in the symposium on Diversification of Agriculture for Human Nutrition. NAAS, Hyderabad, November, 1999.

17. Operation Flood has been one of the largest and most successful rural employment schemes in the world. Cooperative dairying means regular income to small farmers. Cooperative dairying has not been merely the modernisation of milk production but has larger technological, economic and social dimensions. It has created and nurtured democratic structures at grass root levels

18. The present consumption of milk is at the per capita rate of 206 grams per day. Of the liquid milk consumed in India, a substantial part is used for whitening coffee or tea. For the economically weaker sections, this use accounts for almost all milk consumed. The fat content of milk is not of much consequence for this usage, hence the sizable demand for lower cost toned and double-toned milks. The world average of per capita consumption is 300 grams per day. If India's consumers were to have a consumption of milk above the ICMR recommended rate of 220 grams per day, India's need for milk would be much greater - 110 million tonnes. It is estimated that the demand for milk may go up with growth in income to as high as 173 million tonnes per year by 2020.

19. In the traditional context, three cumulative factors have been restricting the opportunities for raising milk production. First of all, the crucial importance of animal draught power in the rural economy tends to make the bullock a more productive animal for the farmer than the buffalo. Secondly, due to high population densities in India, there is chronic scarcity of feed resources. In combination with the first factor, this leads to an allocation of resources in favour of draught animals, which leaves little quality feed for milk production. Thirdly, even though there are some excellent specialized breeds of buffaloes and cattle, an average low quality of animal stock in terms of milk productivity has been a constraint in increasing milk production. The majority of Indian bovines, are of a non-descript type. The productivity per animal in India (1,250 kg/lactation) is still very poor compared in to international levels (2,038 kg/lactation).

Homestead production:

20. It is important to promote dietary diversification to meet the nutritional needs of the population so that there will be sustained reduction in prevalence of under-nutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Availability and deficit of life stock products is shown in Table-8.

Table 8:
Availability and Deficit of livestock products in India

Food Items	Per capita Availability	ICMR Recommendation	Per capita Deficit
Milk	216 g/day	250 g/day	34 g/day
Egg	30 egg/annum	180 eggs/annum	150 egg/annum
Meat	3.24 kg/annum	10.95 kg/annum	7.71 kg/annum

Source: Pradhan K. Paper presented in the symposium on Diversification of Agriculture for Human Nutrition. NAAS, Hyderabad, November, 1999.

21. Commercial production, by large/ corporate producers may not ensure food and nutrition security for the poor. Homestead production of vegetables, fruits and animal foods has been shown to improve the intake of these foods by the family including children. Such an effort should be backed by strong educational component to facilitate the right choices and utilisation. With milk, eggs, meat, fish having gone beyond the reach of the poor, there are concerns about sustaining enhanced production of animal foods. However, even without resorting to excessive commercial production of these foods, strategies can be worked out for using degraded lands and farm waste as well as food grains unfit for human consumption to increase the production of these highly nutritious foods. Back- yard poultry needs to be promoted to increase homestead production of eggs and chicken and generate employment for farm- women. Breeds suitable for back yard poultry have been developed in India. Integration of aquaculture into smallholder farming systems has shown promise in Bangladesh. Aquaculture can be integrated in rice fields. This integrated agriculture-aquaculture is reported to be successful when investments in terms of pond construction, feed and fertiliser are kept low, by utilising on-farm and near-farm resources eg. recycling

residues. Also the solutions have to be location specific and not tailor made packages for universal application.

22. Promotion of home gardens is difficult but not impossible. The commonly stated problems are: lack of space, lack of water, destruction by pests and even children. Non-availability of good quality planting material and location- specific technical advice also contributes to the failure stories. Where space is a problem, a few varieties of nutrient dense-perennial plants like drumstick (leaves rich source of all micronutrients), papaya, leguminous plants like Sesbenia grandiflora (Avisha), Basella alba (creeper spinach) etc can be planted in little space and waste water used. The seasonal varieties can be grown in the farm. Location-specific strategy, including choice of plants, good quality planting material and technical advise are needed. Establishment of decentralised nurseries and seed banks would help income generation and preserve the germ plasm for the indigenous varieties.

23. The micronutrient content of fruits and vegetables vary widely. Agriculture/horticulture scientists, planners, extension workers and farmers need to be sensitised to grow fruits and vegetables that are rich in micronutrients (GLV, yellow orange vegetables and fruits, citrus fruits, beans etc). Fortunately major increases have occurred in the production of nutritious fruits like papaya, guava, and banana (Table 5). This is an encouraging trend. But due to bad planning, glut occurs during some seasons and the grower does not get much profit.

24. Green leafy vegetables are inexpensive and very rich in micronutrients. Apart from the conventional varieties, less conventional ones grow wild during rainy season, and people can be encouraged to use them. Precious greens from vegetables like carrot, radish, turnip, cauliflower which are discarded can be easily utilised if people are educated about their edibility and value. Thailand brought down the incidence of vitamin A deficiency by promoting consumption of ivy gourd (Coccnia indica) leaves. In India this plant is grown widely, but only the fruit is consumed. Identification and promotion of such unfamiliar sources of micronutrient-rich foods is needed.

25. There is need to recognise and preserve the knowledge regarding traditional plant varieties and methods of growing and cooking/processing them. Today powerful molecular methods of genetic besides the conventional taxonomic characterisation of biological material are available. These should be de-mystified and made available to agricultural institutions and home science colleges for routine screening of local varieties of plants. People's knowledge about them should be documented. Facilities for analysing foods for their nutrient content and availability should be strengthened and made accessible to all including farmers and NGOs.

Food Processing and Preservation:

26. Post harvest losses presently in the range of 20 to 30 per cent, which contribute directly to the reduction in the availability of these commodities to the people, and estimated to cost Rs.23, 000 crores, are the other major constraints in achieving the goals. This is primarily due to very weak infrastructure available for post harvests handling, lack of appropriate technology for on-farm adoption and unorganised marketing practices in vogue. These in turn contribute to the high retail prices of these commodities, thus making these unaffordable to the ordinary consumers.

27. There is considerable scope and need for the expansion of agro-based industries in villages and townships dealing with food preservation and processing. This could create job opportunities for women and men. This could also lead to better production and more effective utilisation of local food resources by the community, and reduce the present considerable loss of perishable food items. Local women's organisations could be entrusted the responsibility of organising village level feeding programmes in schools and welfare programmes instead of depending on foods donated by foreign organisations and alien to the local dietary culture. Nutrition and welfare programmes could then become programmes of the people, by the people, for the people. It is important to ensure that decentralised small-scale food systems, which are today providing great employment opportunities to women and men in the country-sides are not replaced overnight by global agro-business corporations who are now attempting to control the entire food chain. Wheat and wheat flour, for instance, provide livelihood and nutrition to millions of men and women in India. In the current decentralised small-scale economy, based on millions of producers, processors and traders, people are the substitutes for capital and infrastructure. India should be careful not to allow erosion in this traditional approach, which makes optimal utilisation of the abundant human resources. Planning of agriculture and food processing in villages around towns and cities will help to increase farmers' income and rural employment considerably and will attract and retain educated youth in farming through spreading science-based precision farming and processing techniques which are both intellectually stimulating and economically rewarding.

28. Though horticulture can be economically beneficial, its perishability, lack of price stability, and need for constant care discourage farmers from diversifying into horticulture. Seasonal glut can ruin the farmers if outlets for their sale to other areas or value addition through food processing are not available.

29. Decentralised storage and processing centres need to be established in every block. Technologies such as zero energy cooling chambers, solar dryers, fermentation and pickling etc. need to be promoted not only at household level but also in these food- processing centres. These can generate employment for women. Decentralised food processing centres can do the primary processing, but they have to be linked to larger food industries for further value addition. Better-decentralised cold chain is needed for storage, but power shortage, and investment for developing infrastructure are major bottlenecks.

30. In the area of food technology, processing without loss of micronutrients particularly vitamins is a big challenge. A recent study from Coimbatore has shown that shade drying of GLV results in loss of 70% beta-carotene. On the other hand drying in a properly designed solar drier with an ultraviolet filter resulted in loss of only 20% (Bamji unpublished). Solar dryers are expensive and beyond the reach of individual small farmers, but community processing units can acquire them and dry excess fruits and vegetables for sale during lean season. Culturally acceptable processed foods do sell even in villages, as convenience foods.

Targeted Public Distribution system

31**.** The targeted public distribution system came into operation with effect from 1st June 1997. The objective of TPDS is to restrict the benefits of subsidized food grains to those sections whom the State wants to protect. A number of innovative features have been introduced in the TPDS to provide differential treatments to the BPL population vis-à-vis the APL population. In order to make the TPDS transparent and accountable and thereby plug the leakages, a number of steps have been taken. These include (a) release of food grains to the states subject to satisfactory completion of identification of eligible families; (b) involvement of the Panchayats/Nagarpalikas in the identification exercise as well as for supervision of the work of the fair price shops (FPS) (c) constitution of vigilance committee at FPS, Taluk, District and State level and (d) a system of monitoring the reporting on the working of TPDS. It is essential that the functioning of the TPDS is carefully monitoered and appropriate corrective measures taken to ensure that subsidized food does reach the needy. In addtion to rice and wheat it might be preferable to provide coarse grains, pulses and iodised salt through TPDS to the population.

Intrafamilial distribution of food:

32. It is widely believed that in India especially among rural poor, intrafamilial food distribution is not based on the 'need'; the breadwinner gets sufficient food, the children the next share and the remains taken by the women. In times of scarcity dietary intake of women and children are likely to be most adversely affected. Several small studies in different States have reported that intrafamilial distribution of food follows this traditional pattern even today. However, this may not be applicable to all States and all strata of societies. Analysis of data from diet survey by 24 hours dietary recall method carried out by NNMB in 1975-80 shows that in 31% of households energy consumption was adequate in all members of the family. In 19% of households energy consumption was inadequate for all members of the family. It was noteworthy that in 22.5% of households energy intake was adequate among adults but not among the preschool children. Maternal education (high school and above) enabled the mothers to achieve a better intrafamilial distribution of food. It is important that adequate attention is paid to nutrition education aimed at ensuring that the preschool children especially children in the age group 6 –24 months get adequate food from the family pot; care and time spent on feeding the young child can pay rich dividends in terms of sharp reduction in under-nutrition in this age group.

Infant feeding practices and infant nutrition

33. Steps taken for protection and promotion of breast feeding have been effective and in India breast feeding is almost universal. However, the message that exclusive breast feeding upto six months and gradual introduction of semisolids after six months are critical for prevention of undernutrition in infancy has not been as effectively communicated. Data from NFHS II indicated that though median duration of exclusive breast feeding or breast feeding and water is 5.3 months even at 3 months 27.5% of infants received supplements; even at 9 months only 67.2% of infants received supplements. Too early introduction and too late introduction of breast supplements to breast feeding infants are associated with increased risk undernutrition and infection. As a result of these faculty infant feeding habits. There is a steep increase in prevalence of undernutrition (% below from 11.9% at 6 months to 58.5 % at 24 months of age) (table 9). It is important to correct these faulty infant feeding practices through nutrition education. In order to improve introduction of supplement from 6 months onwards take home cereal, pulse oil seed mixtures are being supplied to families with children between 6-36 months of age. Efforts are also under way to improve monitor of nutritional status in infancy detect infants with growth faultary and take appropriate steps to improve their nutritional status.

Table 9: Prevalance of Undernutrition (Weight for age % below – 2 SD)

Age	**< 6**	**6 - 11**	**12 - 23**	**23 - 35**
% - 2 SD	11.9	37.5	58.5	58.4
% - 3 SD	2.0	11.8	23.1	24.1

Source: NFHS II 1998-99

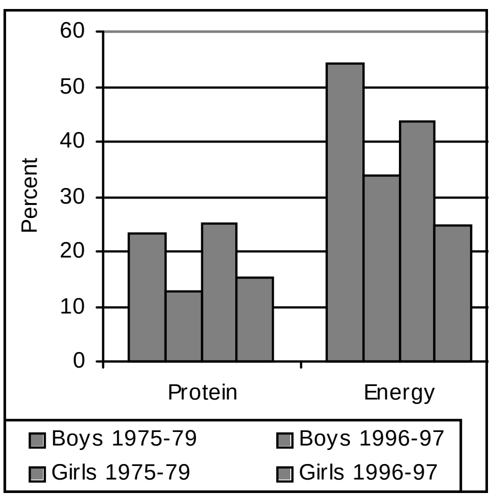
Time trends in adolescent nutritional status

34. Adolescence is a period of rapid growth and maturation in human development. There is very little information about dietary and nutritional status of adolescents in India. An assessment of the current diet and nutritional status of adolescents was carried out utilizing the data collected by the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau in ten states. The anthropometrics data obtained on 12,124 adolescents and 24 hour recall dietary information on 2,579 individuals in 1996-97 were analyzed and were compared with the anthropometrics data obtained on 24,683 adolescents and dietary information on 3,313 individuals obtained from the same villages in 1975-79.

Table 10

Average daily Intake of Nutrients among 16-18 year adolescents

Nutrients	Boys		Girls	
	1975-79	1996-97	1975-79	1996-97
Protein (g)	58	62	48	52
Total Fat (g)	23	33	22	29
Energy (kcal)	2036	2371	1751	2069
Iron (mg)	27.9	29.0	23.9	23.7
Vit A (µg)	230	426	234	258



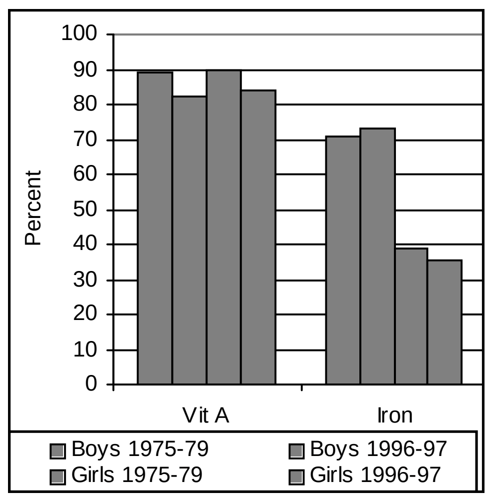


Fig.3: Distribution of adolescents with nutrient intake < 70% of RDI
Source (for both the Table and figures): NNMB Technical Report No.20

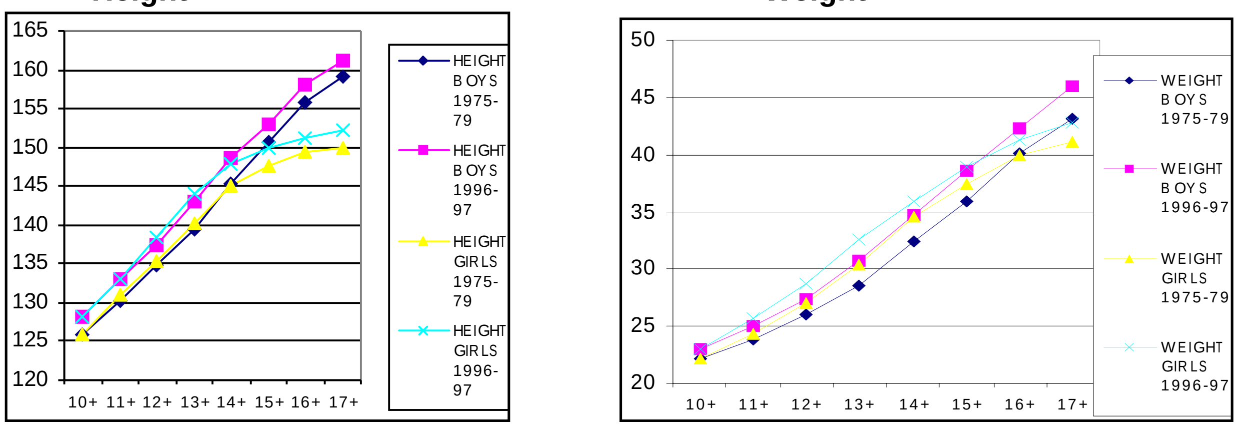
35. The proportion of adolescent girls getting married before the age of 18 years was 23%. Among them the proportion with short stature (<145 cms) was 24.1% and that with underweight (<38 kg) was 18.6%. The food and nutrient intake, in general, were below the RDA. More than two-thirds of adolescents were consuming less than 70% of RDA for Vitamin A and Iron (Fig.3). However, in general there was an improvement in nutrient intake in 1996-97 as compared to1975-79 (Table 10). The extent of severe deficit with respect to energy

(<50% of RDA) decreased from 21% to 9% in boys and 14% to 5% in girls during 1996-97 as compared to 1975-79. The percent of underweight (<Median-2SD of NCHS weight for age) in males was 53% as compared to females (39.5%). About 39% were stunted.

36. The adolescents measured during 1996-97 were significantly taller and heavier than their counterparts studied in 1975-79 indicating secular changes in growth during a period of twenty years (figure 4). There was an increase to the extent of 2.5 to 3.5 cms in mean heights and 1-1.5 kgs in mean weights. Socio-economic variables like type of house, occupation, land holding and per capita monthly income were significantly ($p<0.05$) associated with weight and height for age.

Fig.4: Average heights and weights of boys and girls by age

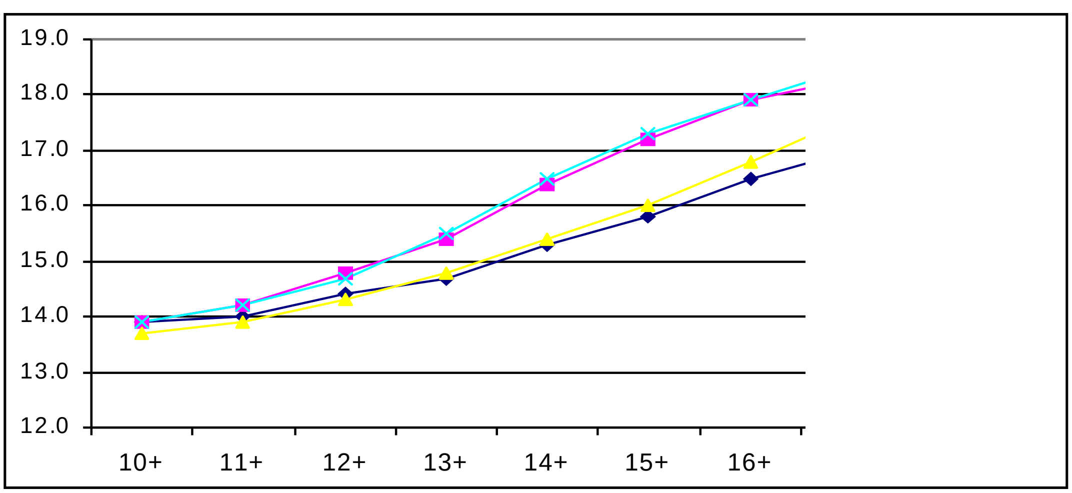
Height **Weight**



Source: NNMB Technical Report No.20

37. Figure 5 below gives the median Body Mass Index of adolescents age-wise in the two survey periods. As can be seen from the graph, the extent of under-nutrition was considerably less among girls than their male counterparts in each of the age groups. While in girls the BMI measured almost the same at the two time points, there is a small improvement in boys in the higher age groups.

Figure 5: Median Body Mass Index of Adolescents



Source: NNMB Technical Report No.20

Diet and Nutrition situation in the drought affected areas of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan

38. Achievement of food adequacy at the national level is a condition, necessary but not sufficient in itself, to ensure the achievement of household nutrition security. . Buffer stocks do help to combat acute transient food scarcity, caused by natural disasters like floods and droughts. These acute disasters are, no doubt, now being handled more expeditiously and efficiently than in the past, and several lives are being saved by timely action. Early warning systems are in place and food can be rushed to areas of threatened distress fairly rapidly. What is proving more difficult, however is the task of combating chronic mild / moderate undernutrition in large number of poor households; India has today built up fairly adequate buffer stocks of food grains, but nearly a third of households in the country do not enjoy full nutrition security.

39. Drought in India is due to failure of monsoon and its severity depends upon the extent of failure of monsoon. It is usually measured in terms of crop failure. Monsoon failure results in very low agricultural production and agro based industrial output. This, in turn results in increased unemployment, decreased purchasing power, reduced household food security, migration to urban areas, large scale movement or death of cattle and scarcity of drinking water; small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural workers are the worst affected persons.

40. The states of Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat were affected by drought during the year 2000. The national Institute of Nutrition conducted a survey in these three states to assess the impact of drought on the diet and nutritional status of the population. The survey covered a total of 1200 households from 30 villages in three districts each of Gujarat (Dahod, Jamnagar and Kutch) and Andhra Pradesh (Anantpur, Mahaboobnagar and Nalgonda) and 800 households from 21 villages in two districts of Rajasthan (Barmer and Jaisalmer).

41. All the villages surveyed experienced drop in rainfall, reduction in total area under cultivation and crop failure. The extent of failure varied from village to village as also from crop to crop. Instances of migration were reported in almost all the villages of Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh and in 17 out of the 30 villages surveyed of Gujarat. Of the various relief measures, Andhra Pradesh benefited only from additional ration through PDS. In the other two States, other measures such as food for work, supply of drinking water, essential medicines and cattle feed were also in operation.

42. The evidence of drought in the form of dried up water tanks and emaciated cattle was een in all the districts surveyed; 26% of the households in Gujarat, 64% in Rajasthan and 13% in Andhra Pradesh reported cattle deaths due to scarcity of water and/or fodder. Only 4%, 10% and 33% of the households respectively in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh had adequate quantity of cattle feed. Households which were food insecure was 11.3% in Andhra Pradesh, 38% in Rajasthan and 55% in Gujarat.

43. Dietary intake of foodstuffs and nutrients in the drought affected districts in 2000 and the intake in non-drought conditions from NNMB/INP surveys is indicated in the figures 6a to 6f. In respect of Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat, the intake is also compared with the intake during the earlier drought in 1987.

MEAN INTAKE OF FOOD STUFFS (g/cu/day) AS PERCENT OF RDA

MEAN INTAKE OF NUTRIENTS (cu/day) AS PERCENT OF RDA

ANDHRA PRADESH

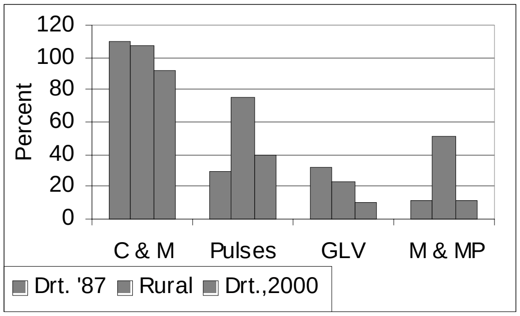


Figure 6a

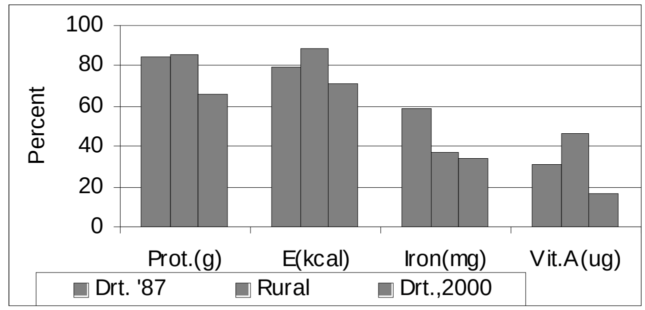


Figure 6b

Source: Report on Diet and Nutritional Situation in Drought Affected Areas of Andhra Pradesh, NIN

GUJARAT

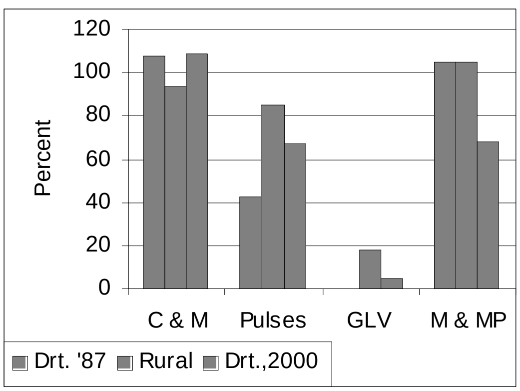


Figure 6c

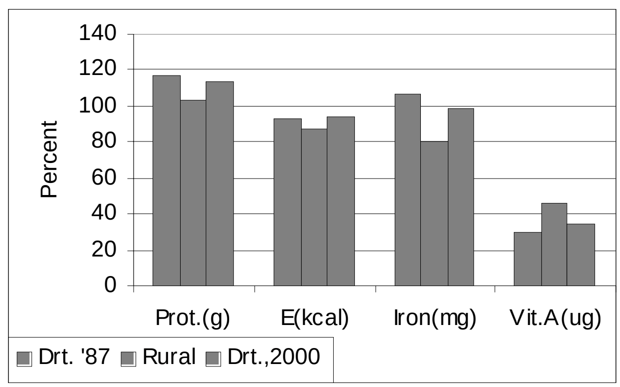


Figure 6d

Source: Report on Diet and Nutritional Situation in Drought Affected Areas of Gujarat, NIN

RAJASTHAN

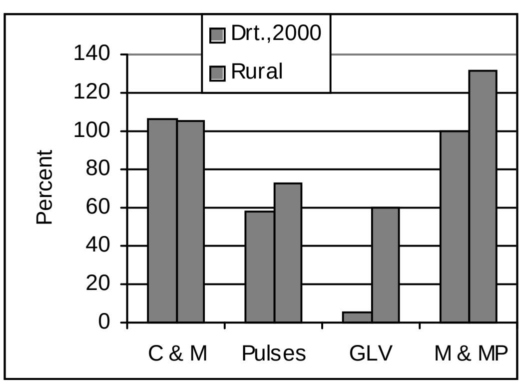


Figure 6e

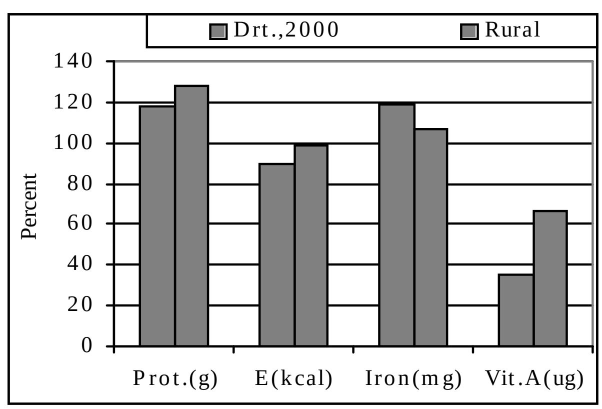


Figure 6f

Source: Report on Diet and Nutritional Situation in Drought Affected Areas of Rajasthan, NIN

44. In general, at the household level, the consumption of all the foodstuffs in the drought-affected areas was lower than that reported in the rural survey by NNMB except for cereals and millets in Gujarat and Rajasthan. When compared with the drought of 1987, the consumption of all foodstuffs except pulses was lower in Andhra Pradesh. In Gujarat, the intake was more as compared to drought 1987 except for milk and milk products and other vegetables.

45. In respect of nutrient intake, the pattern widely varies among the three states; in Andhra Pradesh, the intake during drought, 2000 was lower in respect of all nutrients as compared to that during non-drought conditions; in Rajasthan, the intake was lower in respect of all except iron; in Gujarat the intake of all nutrients except calcium and vitamin A was more during the drought. In Andhra Pradesh, the intake is lower not only as compared to non-drought conditions but also than that during previous drought 1987. In Gujarat the intakes during both the droughts were comparable except for Vitamin A.

46. Surveys on nutritional status of the rural population conducted by NNMB have revealed that the intake of important nutrients like energy, vitamins and minerals the agricultural labourers is lower as compared to the others and, therefore, they are likely to be worst affected (table 11). Among the agriculture families, the children and pregnant are likely to be most adversely affected.

Table 11: Nutrient Intake by Occupation

MAJOR OCCUPATION	Protein (g)	Energy (Kcal)	Iron (mg)	Vitamin A (ug)
Landless Agri. Lab.	51.7	1989.3	23.6	197.6
Other Lab.	47.9	2041.5	24.7	381.2
Owner cultivator	57.2	2205.3	25.8	324.7
Owner+Tenant cult.	54.7	2213.3	27.5	528.0
Tenant Cult.+Agri Lab	53.6	2142.2	26.4	234.6
Others	54.4	2187.0	23.6	308.0
Pooled	53.7	2108.3	24.8	299.9

Source: NNMB Technical Report No.18

47. Data on anthropometric measurements and deficiency signs in drought-affected states was compiled. In Rajasthan, there was no increase in prevalence of CED (BMI<18.5) in adults as compared to the non-drought period. However, there was an increase in the prevalence of under-nutrition in pre-school children (64.8%) as compared to non-drought period (46.7%). In Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh, prevalence of CED in children and adults was not more in the drought-affected districts than the prevalence reported under NNMB survey for the entire state. These data suggest that except in children in Rajasthan, the adverse consequences of drought on nutritional status were not significant. This might perhaps be due to the effective measures to provide minimum essential food stuff in the drought affected areas in these states.

Nutritional Component of the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

48. ICDS, perhaps the largest of all the food supplementation programmes in the world, was initiated in 1975 with the following objectives:-

i) To improve the health and nutrition status of children 0-6 years by providing supplementary food and by coordinating with state health departments to ensure delivery of required health inputs;

ii) To provide conditions necessary for pre-school childrens' psychological and social development through early stimulation and education;

iii) To provide pregnant and lactating women with food supplements;

iv) To enhance the mother's ability to provide proper child care through health and nutrition education;

v) To achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation among the various departments to promote child development.

49. The initial geographic focus was on Scheduled tribes, drought-prone areas and blocks with a significant proportion of scheduled caste population. In 1975 there were 33 ICDS blocks. Over the last two decades the ICDS coverage has progressively increased. As of 1996, there are 4,200 ICDS blocks with 5,92,571 anganwadis in the country; the number of beneficiaries rose from 5.7 million children and 1.2 million mothers in 1985 to 18.5 million children and 3.7 million mothers in 1996.

ICDS during the Ninth Plan:

Efforts are to be made to - a) ensure that bottlenecks in food supply are eliminated; b) improve the regularity and quality of services c) effective inter sectoral coordination between health, family welfare and nutrition programmes. Growth monitoring, targetted nutritional supplements to children and mothers with CED, nutrition and health education are to be intensified through the joint coordination of activities of Anganwadi Workers/ANMs;active community/ PRI participation in planning, implementation and monitoring of ICDS activities at village level is to be attempted. The efforts should be to focus on detection of moderately or severely undernourished children and women who will receive available supplements on priority basis from existing ICDS programme. These efforts should be intensified.

Evaluation of food supplementation programmes under ICDS and TINIP:

50. National Institute of Nutrition undertook an evaluation of ongoing ICDS programmes in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa and the end evaluation of Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project. The findings in terms of achievement against the targets set at the time of initiation of the projects are indicated in the table below:

Parameter evaluated	Tamil Nadu		Andhra Pradesh		Orissa	
	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.
1. Reduction in the prevalence of grade III & IV children in the 6-36 months age group	50% in TINPII areas 25% in TINPI areas	48.1% in TINP-II 49.3% in TINP-I	50% of base line	67.5% in old 54.1% in new	50% of base line	15% in old 10% in new
2. Increase in normal and grade-I children of 6-36 months	50% in TINPII areas 25% in TINPI areas	7.2% in TINP-II 12% in TINP-I	25%	34% in old 38% in new	25%	3.8% in old 1% in new
3. Additional weaning foods by the age of 6 months	50%	57%	60%	More than 90% in both the areas	50%	27% in old 30% in new
4. Immunization of 12-24 months children	100%	90% of the gr. III & IV children	90%	68% in old 73% in new	85%	68% in old 78% in new
5. Proportion of children who received mega dose of vitamin A	90%	32% (recd. 2 doses)	80%	45% in old 26.7% in new	80%	17% in old 13% in new
6. Proportion of children who had regular growth monitoring	90%	43%	80%	62% in old 68% in new	80%	76% in old 64% in new
7. Coverage of grade II, III & IV children for supplementary feeding		65% children in 6-36 months age group	90%	79% of 6-36 months and 53% of 36-72 months in old 55% of 6-36 months and 53% of 36-72 months in new	90%	88% of 6-36 months and 95% of 36-72 months in old 76% of 6-36 months and 78% of 36-72 months in new

Parameter evaluated	Tamil Nadu		Andhra Pradesh		Orissa	
	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.
8. Proportion of children who had received ORT during an episode of diarrhoea	60%	74.8% of gr.III & IV children; 88.7% of 36-60 months old children	60%	44.4% in old 54.4% in new	50%	90% in old 77.5% in new
9. Proportion of 36-72 months children who were weighed regularly	70%	15%	80%	53% in old 53% in new	60%	79% in old 69% in new
10.Children referred to health personnel	100% for 6-36 months	20% of 6-36 months old 15% of 36-60 months old				
11.Lactating women who were registered for ANC during the last pregnancy		95%	100%	90% in old 85% in new	100%	78% in old 66% in new
12.Proportion of women who underwent all components of ANC			100%	37% in old 43% in new	100%	6% in old 5% in new
13.Proportion of women who had received atleast one dose of TT during last pregnancy	80%	94%(2 doses)	90%	94.8% in old 92.2% in new	80%	87% in old 82% in new
14.Women who received supplementary food during last pregnancy	60%	48%(recd. For more than 16 weeks)	80%	41% in old 58% in new	60%	34% in old 34% in new

Parameter evaluated	Tamil Nadu		Andhra Pradesh		Orissa	
	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.
15.Women who received more than 90 folifer tablets	60% (IFA)	9%	90%	14.4% in old 29.2% in new 72% recd. IFA tablets	60%	37% in old 30% in new 76% recd. IFA tablets
16.Registered women who were assessed for obstetric and nutritional risk	100%	67%				
17.Lactating women who received supplementary food for more than 16 weeks	90%	52%				
18.Lactating women who breast fed their offspring for more than 4 months		52%				
19.Coverage of mothers for post-partum vitamin A supplementation		11%				

Source: Annual Report, 1998-99 National Institute of Nutrition

51. As can be seen from the above table, though the nutritional status of the children had improved in general, yet the achievements were far below the target. Some of the reasons for this could be inadequate coverage of children below 3 years of age who are at greatest risk of malnutrition, irregularity of food deliveries to anganwadis and hence irregular feeding and inadequate rations, and poor nutrition education of mothers to improve community participation. Even though the programme envisages special targeting towards malnourished children, who are to be given double the quantity of the supplement, in practice most beneficiaries of supplementary feeding are not selected through nutritional screening.

Nutrition component under PMGY:

52. To improve the coverage of children below three years who are nutritionally one of the most vulnerable population and whose needs do not get properly addressed under the ICDS programme, a component to specially address their needs was included under the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana introduced in the last financial year. Funds under PMGY are to be used for providing take home food supplements consisting of cereals, pulses and oil seed mix for children 6-36 months of age. The programme is being implemented by the Department of Women and Child Development through the ICDS centers. There were some

initial delay in getting appropriate proposals as well as statements of expenditures from the States; these are getting sorted out.

53. The allocation of funds for states follows the same norm as distribution of central assistance under the Gadgil Mukherjee formula. According to this formula, the special category states with only 6% of the country's population get 30% of the funds under PMGY. Therefore these states have more funds under PMGY than would be required to feed all children in the 6-36 moths age group. In view of the fact that there are substantial gaps in providing nutrition supplements under the ICDS programme and that under-nutrition is wide spread, it was decided to allow the states with surplus funds under PMGY to utilize it to ensure better coverage of pregnant and lactating women as well as to ensure that children with grade III & IV malnutrition get double ration of supplements as specified under ICDS. The scheme is being continued in the current financial year as well with increased allocation (Rs.2800 crore). The States have been informed that they should allocate atleast 15% of the PMGY outlay for the nutrition component.

Monitoring of Nutritional Status:

54. Nutritional status based on weight for age is documented and reported in ICDS project. They are seldom analysed and used because of the fear that the data may not be robust enough to permit its use for monitoring trends. Utilising the data sent by 'routine' reporting of ICDS workers block-wise GIS mapping of the severe and moderate under nutrition in 0-3 years age groups and 4-6 age groups in 229 ICDS blocks in Orissa was done. The GIS maps clearly bring out trends in under nutrition in different areas, different seasons and in different age groups. Based on the data appropriately targeted interventions could be initiated. Increasing use of the data would encourage workers to correctly file their monthly reports. The CDPOs will develop confidence in the AWW's report and utilise the data to organise intervention at appropriate time right at the village level.These encouraging state level studies need to be utilised to improve of monitoring of ICDS. Efforts should be made to improve quality of weighment and reporting of under nutrition in all ICDS blocks. Once the good quality data on a regular basis become available at block and district level it should be used as an instrument for:

a) Monitoring ICDS activities in terms of reduction in under nutrition.
b) Planning appropriate interventions based on the data and
c) Mechanism for nutritional surveillance in vulnerable groups

Micro-nutrient Deficiencies

55. Micronutrient (vitamins and minerals) deficiencies have come to be recognized as being as common and as important as chronic energy deficiency. Among the micronutrient deficiencies, those of iron, vitamin A and iodine have received greater attention because of the morbidity and mortality associated with them. Calcium, zinc, vitamin B-complex, C & D deficiencies are being reported. For tackling the problem of micronutrient deficiencies it is useful to take a holistic view and evolve strategies that would ensure adequate intake of all micronutrients through dietary sources. The ultimate goal should be to eliminate the recognized diseases due to micronutrient deficiencies and substantially reduce if not eliminate sub-clinical deficiency.

Vitamin A deficiency:

56. Vitamin A deficiency resulting in Xerophthalmia and blindness was a public health problem in fifties and sixties. The massive dose Vitamin A programme was initiated in 1973 to combat this problem. The coverage under this programme has been low; there has not been any significant increase in consumption of vitamin A rich food. However blindness due to vitamin A deficiency has become rare and there has been substantial decline in prevalence of Bitot's spots.

57. During the Ninth Plan coverage for the first dose has been reported to range between 60-70% but coverage for other doses is as low as about 20% only. In an attempt to improve coverage for second and subsequent doses of Vit A, some States like Orissa had linked administration of Vit. A with pulse polio immunization campaign. It is reported that the State took precautions to prevent overdosing by stopping Vit A administration in preceding 6 months. The State reported improved coverage. Similar attempts in other states like UP have not been successful. The problem associated with this strategy is that special efforts need to be made to ensure that only children between 1-3 years receive Vit.A and 0-5 yrs. old children receive polio. This may not be easy as PPI is a massive campaign covering over 12 crore children and the booths are manned by persons who are not health professionals. Another problem is that the second dose of Vit. A for the year has to be administered through alternative strategy.

Ninth Plan strategy for control of vitamin A deficiency included:

- Continuing providing the first dose with measles vaccination.
- Improving the coverage of subsequent doses of massive dose Vit A.
- Ensuring adequate availability of Vit. A
- Health education to improve consumption of foods rich in B-carotene and backed up by efforts to improve their availability at affordable cost.

The target for the Ninth Plan is to control Vitamin A deficiency so that the incidence of blindness due to Vit.A deficiency becomes less than 1/10,000 not only at the national level but also in every State.

National consultations

58. Vitamin A prophylaxis in children was provided as a national programme primarily for prevention of blindness in children caused due to vitamin A deficiency. Subsequently, several studies have shown that in areas where vitamin A deficiency is common, vitamin A prophylaxis reduces childhood mortality largely by decreasing case fatality related to common diseases such as diarrhea and measles. In a national consultation on the subject held on 29th and 30th September 2000, at the ICMR it was noted that in a few studies including one in India the mortality sparing impact of vitamin A prophylaxis was not found. The majority of studies on the subject did however show a positive impact on child mortality between six months and three years of age.

59. There was a National Consultation on Benefits and Safety of Administration of Vitamin A to Pre-School Children and Pregnant and Lactating Women in 2000; the Indian Academy of Paediatrics (IAP) also had a consultation on Vitamin A administration in children. The major conclusions of the IAP consultations were:

- There is an unambiguous evidence of appreciable secular decline in clinical Vitamin A deficiency in children below five years in the country.
- Recent data indicates that Vitamin A supplementation in infancy does not have any beneficial effect on growth, morbidity and mortality.
- Linking Vitamin A administration to the pulse polio program is inappropriate as the routine programme may be destabilized. There would be difficulties in keeping adequate record of Vitamin A dosing with possibility of toxicity or side effects due to multiple dosing within six months and a negative impact on Vitamin A administration through the routine services. The change strategy that all nutrition and health workers would have to be instructed to discontinue routine Vitamin A administration and establish systems for distribution of Vitamin A supplies would become immobilized. When pulse polio programme ceases to exist, re-initiation of routine Vitamin A administration would have obvious implications in terms of retraining logistics and supplies.

60. In view of this it might be preferable to use the sustainable strategy for improving Vit. A status of children such as:

- Administration of massive dose of Vit.A through AWW twice a year say April and October every year
- Nutrition education by AWW to improve intake of green/yellow vegetables

61. In India, the magnitude of clinical Vitamin A deficiency has declined significantly but in some parts it still exists as a public health problem. Dietary surveys have shown that the intake of Vitamin A is on an average significantly lower than the recommended daily allowance in young children, adolescent girls and pregnant women. It is important to note that in these vulnerable sub groups multiple nutritional problems coexist including inadequate intake of energy as well as of micronutrients other than Vitamin A.

62. The need is for broad based programmes aimed to improve the overall nutritional status of the population particularly the vulnerable categories of children, adolescent and women. Nevertheless, because Vitamin A prophylaxis is in existence since long and as dietary intakes of Vitamin A are still low in large segments of the population the existing massive dose Vitamin A supplementation programme should be continued and its implementation strengthened.

Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)

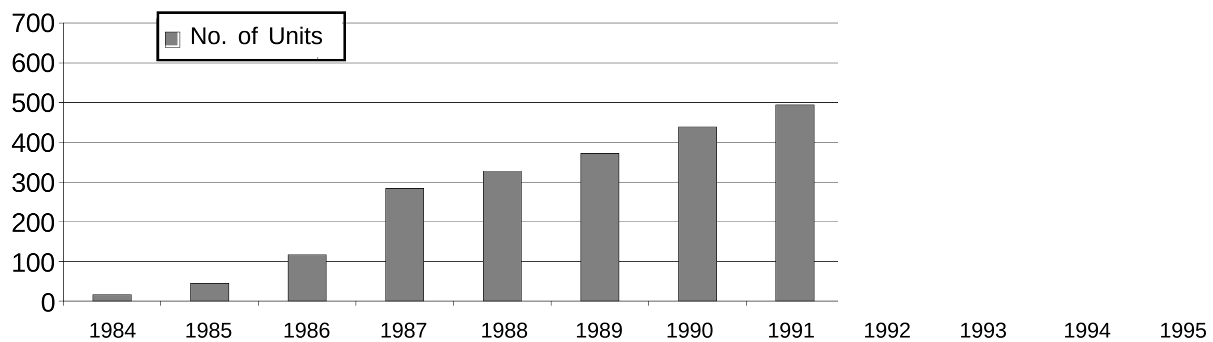
63. IDD has been recognized as a major public health problem. Unlike other micronutrient deficiencies, IDD is due to deficiency of iodine in water, soil and foodstuffs and affects all socioeconomic groups living in defined geographic areas.

64. Following the successful trial of iodized salt in the Kangra Valley, Himcahal Pradesh, a National Goitre Control Programme(NGCP) was launched by the Government of India in 1962. In spite of the fact that the technology was available and affordable the intervention programme did not result in substantial reduction in the magnitude of the problem. In August 1992, the NGCP was renamed as National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) taking into its ambit control of wide spectrum of IDD like mental and physical handicap, deaf mutism, cretinism, still birth etc. The objectives of the programme were (i)

to carry out surveys to assess the magnitude of IDD in the country (ii) produce and supply iodized salt in place of common salt (iii) to resurvey the area after five years to assess the impact of the iodized salt programme (iv) laboratory monitoring of iodised salt and urinary excretion and (v) health education. The Goal of the NIDDCP is to reduce the prevalence of IDD below 10% in endemic districts of the country.

65. Based on the recommendations of the Central Council of Health, the Govt. took a policy decision to iodise the entire edible salt in the country by the year 1992. There has been a steady progress in the production of iodized salt over the past few years in India. There are about 650 iodized salt production units in the country located mainly in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu; of these 557 (86%) are registered with the Salt Dept. The yearwise progress in the number of salt manufacturers is given in Fig.7. The year wise number of iodisation units, capacity and supplies of iodised salt is given in Table 12.

Fig. 7 : No. of Iodized Salt Manufacturers in the Country



Source: Evaluation of Universal Salt Iodisation In India, Salt Deptt., Min. of Industry, Govt. of India

Table 12

Year	No. of Iodisation Units	Capacity	Supplies
1983	13	3.86	1.41
1986	115	16.08	5.98
1989	353	48.71	21.34
1992	529	65.33	26.87
1993	519	65.67	27.23
1994	572	75.04	28.01
1995	657	82.33	34.88
1996	699	87.28	40.92
1997	784	107.50	39.07
1998	809*	115.21*	37.42

*As on 31st March, 1998

Source : National Consultation on 'Benefits and Safety of Iodised Salt, Salt Department, Government of India, Jaipur

66. All these efforts together with the active participation of salt manufacturers and traders has made India the second largest producer of iodised salt in the world today after China. The requirement and current supplies of edible salt is shown in Table 13. The production of iodised

salt has reached a level of 40 million tones providing access to iodised salt to over 75% of the population in the country. All the State Governments except Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra (partly) had issued notifications prohibiting sale of non-iodised salt for edible use.

Table 13

POPULATION, REQUIREMENT & SUPPLIES OF EDIBLE SALT – 2000

Sl. No.	Name of State	Prov. Popn. as per 2001 Census	Requirement @5 kgs in 000 tonnes	Supplies during 2000 in '000 tonnes (Salt Comm.)
	INDIA	**1,027,015,247**	**5135.1**	**5221.2**
1	Andhra Pradesh	75,727,541	378.6	523.6@
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,091,117	5.5	4.5
3	Assam	26,638,407	133.2	192.1
4	Bihar	82,878,796	414.4	671.0
5	Jharkhand	26,909,428	134.5	
6	Goa	1,343,998	6.7	1.0
7	Gujarat	50,596,992	253.0	206.4
8	Haryana	21,082,989	105.4	14.5
9	Himachal Pradesh	6,077,248	30.4	4.8
10	Jammu & Kashmir	10,069,917	50.3	34.0
11	Karnataka	52,733,958	263.7	115.3
12	Kerala	31,838,619	159.2	274.2@
13	Madhya Pradesh	60,385,118	301.9	336.3
14	Chhatisgarh	20,795,956	104.0	
15	Maharashtra	96,752,247	483.8	492.7@
16	Manipur	2,388,634	11.9	
17	Meghalaya	2,306,069	11.5	
18	Mizoram	891,058	4.5	4.7
19	Nagaland	1,988,636	9.9	10.8
20	Orissa	36,706,920	183.5	203.7
21	Punjab	24,289,296	121.4	59.4
22	Rajasthan	56,473,122	282.4	43.3
23	Sikkim	540,493	2.7	4.7
24	Tamil Nadu	62,110,839	310.6	193.9
25	Tripura	3,191,168	16.0	19.8
26	Uttar Pradesh	166,052,859	830.3	930.3
27	Uttaranchal	8,479,562	42.4	
28	West Bengal	80,221,171	401.1	654.5
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands*	356,265	1.8	0.6
30	Chandigarh	900,914	4.5	27.4
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220,451	1.1	
32	Daman & Diu	158,059	0.8	0.1
33	Delhi	13,782,976	68.9	189.2
34	Lakshadweep	60,595	0.3	
35	Pondicherry	973,829	4.9	1.4
36	Defence			7.0

@ Non iodised salt: 675.6 Iodised salt : 4545.6 Total 5221.2

67. For quality control, analysis of iodized salt samples is being done by iodometric titration (92%of the iodisation units) method and Spot Testing Kits (72% iodsation units, in addition to the titration method). External monitoring of the production and quality of iodized salt is being done by the Salt Dept. and a study has shown that 97.2% of the salt units reported that samples were drawn by the Salt Dept. officials. Quality testing at retail and household level is low.

68. Most of the manufacturers transported salt both by rail and road; 24.7% of the manufacturers dispatched salt exclusively by rail, and 22% exclusively by road (Fig.8). There is no check on whether the salt transported by road is iodised or not, especially if it is transported for short distances (<250 kms).

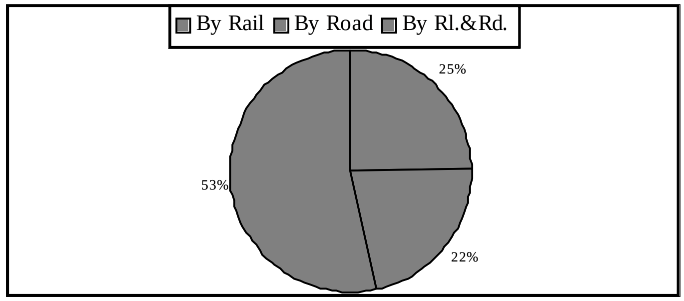


Figure-8

Source: Evaluation of Universal Salt Iodisation In India, Salt Deptt., Min. of Industry, Govt. of India

69. Wholesalers received iodized salt directly form manufacturers both by road (43%) and rail (50%). About 69% of them were distributing iodized salt only in bulk packing , another 19% in retail and remaining 12% were distributing in bulk and retail packing (Fig.9). The proportion of storage of iodised salt stored in various sites by the manufacturers is given in Fig.10. Most of the wholesalers (85.7%) do not repack the iodized salt for further distribution to retailers and most of them (74%) have adequate storage space.

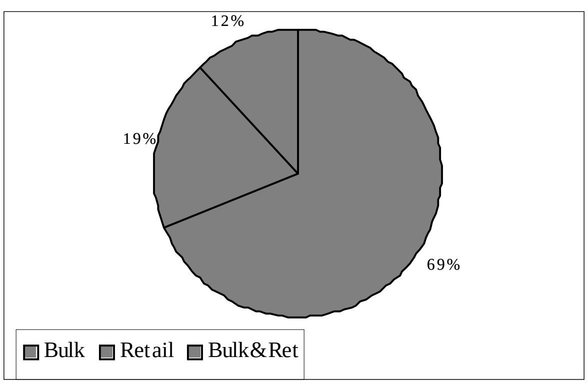


Figure 9

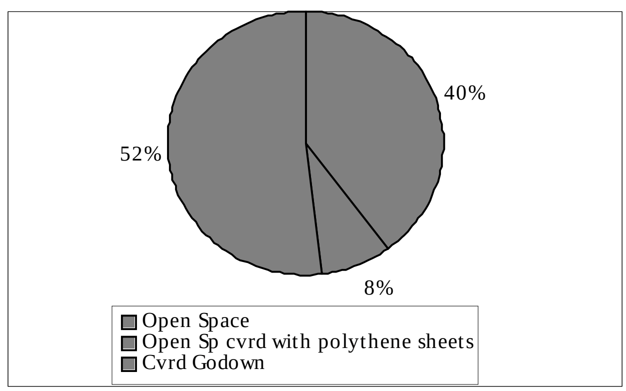


Figure 10

Source: Evaluation of Universal Salt Iodisation In India, Salt Deptt., Min. of Industry, Govt. of India

70. The cost of iodisation varies depending on the quality of raw salt used, packing material etc. Powdered iodized salt in 1 Kg, polythene pouch is available at about Re.1 per kg. at the production centers. The cost of iodisation percentage distribution of various components is given in Fig. 11. The price of iodised salt at retail level depending upon the

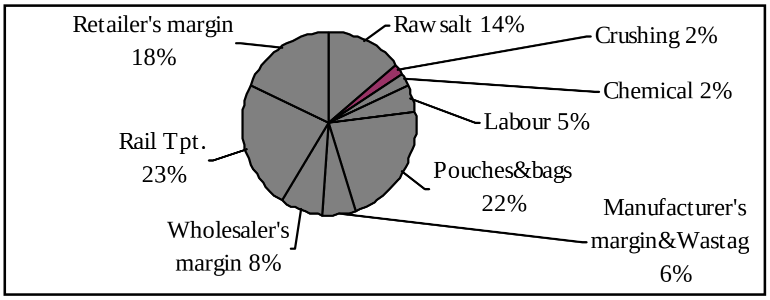


Figure-11

Source: Evaluation of Universal Salt Iodisation In India, Salt Deptt., Min. of Industry, Govt. of India

variety packing ranges from Rs.1.5 to Rs.6 per Kg as indicated below:

Crystal iodised salt in loose	:	Rs.1.50 – 2.00
Powdered/Crushed iodised salt in loose	:	Rs.2.00 - 2.50
Powdered iodised salt in pouches	:	Rs.2.50 - 4.50
Refined iodised salt in pouches	:	Rs.5.50 & above

71. On an average the purchase price of iodised salt at the retailer level is Rs.3.5 per kg. as compared to Rs.1.4 per kg. for loose salt. The average selling price of iodized salt to consumers was Rs.4.3 per kg. as against Rs2.5 per kg. for common salt. The State-wise retail price of salt and the price through PDS is given in Table 14.

Table 14

PDS Selling Price and Retail Price of Salt

Sl. No.	Name of State	PDS Selling Price in Rs.per kg	Retail Price during Dec., 2000 in Rs./kg
1.	Andhra Pradesh	N.A.	3.00 loose 6.50 packed
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.60	2.35 loose
3.	Assam	2.00 powdered 3.00 packed	1.99-2.07 loose 2.05-3.15 packed
4.	Bihar		6.50 packed
5.	Goa		4.00 loose 6.00 packed
6.	Gujarat	0.50 (Rs.1.82 subsidy comp.)	
7.	Haryana		N.A.
8.	Himachal Pradesh		7.00 packed
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	
10.	Kerala	2.25 crystal salt 4.65 free flow	
11.	Maharashtra	2.90 DPAP areas 1.65 TTDP areas	
12.			
13.	Meghalaya	N.A.	3-3.50 loose 5-7 packed
14.	Mizoram	N.A.	N.A.
15.	Orissa	2.00	
16.	Rajasthan	3.25	6.00 packed
17.	Sikkim	N.A.	
18.	Tamil Nadu	2.50	
19.	Tripura	1.90	3-3.50 loose 5-6 packed
20.	West Bengal	N.A.	2.50 packed
21.	Delhi	2.50 3.50 ref. free flow	6.00 packed
22.	Lakshadweep	2.50	
23.	Pondicherry	N.A.	6.50 loose/packed

The Ninth Plan strategy for prevention of IDD included:

- Production of adequate quantity of iodised salt of appropriate quality.
- Appropriate packaging at the site of production to prevent deterioration in quality of salt during transport and storage.
- Facilities for testing the quality of salt at production level, at retail outlets and household level so that consumers get and use good quality salt.
- IEC to ensure that people consume only good quality iodised salt and
- Reduction in the price differentials between iodised and non-iodised salt through subsidy to people below poverty line, improving ready access to iodised salt through TPDS

72. In the nineties there has been substantial increase in the availability and consumption of iodised salt. A study of 4500 households using the spot testing kits showed that 89% of the households were using iodised salt and as high as 70% of the households were using iodised salt with 15 ppm and more iodine. The consumption was higher in urban areas (78.1%) compared to rural areas (63.3%). The recent NFHS-II Survey showed that only 49% of households use cooking salt that is iodised at a recommended level of 15 ppm or more, about 28% of the households use salt that is not iodised at all and 22% use salt that is inadequately iodised. State-wise use of iodised salt is indicated in Fig. 6. The data shows that in coastal states like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, and Gujarat, the percentage of households consuming adequate iodised salt is much lower than many of the northern states where availability of iodised salt is more than 90%. One of the reasons could be that the salt transported by road are not subject to any kind of check regarding iodisation and this loophole in the law permits transport of non-iodised salt by road to areas upto 250 kms.

73. The ongoing IEC strategy under IDD control programme is mainly focused on sensitizing producers, traders and wholesalers. At the consumer level the strategy is to educate people regarding need for iodised salt, problems that could arise if iodised salt is not used and proper storage of iodised salt by the households. In addition to mass media campaign, inter personal communication includes home visits, and Mahila Mandal/ Gram Sabha meetings are utilised.

74. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is the nodal Ministry for NIDDCP. The Programme is implemented through participational coordination of several Depts. of the Government including Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Industry (Salt Dept.), Ministries of Railway, Education, Food & Civil Supplies etc.

75. Despite significant progress made in the last 15 years, questions were raised about the benefits and safety of iodised salt, effect of this programme on traditional salt

manufacturers, cost of iodised salt etc. A national consultation was held in April 1999 to discuss the cumulative, scientific and epidemiological evidence on benefits and safety of iodised salt in prevention and control of IDD. The consensus statement that emerged from the National Consultation stated that

1. A safe daily intake of iodine has been estimated to be between 50 mcg and 1000mcg. The desirable dietary intake of iodine by an adult is 100-300 mcg/ day.
2. Iodine has a wide margin of safety. On the basis of toxicological studies it has been confirmed that potassium iodate is very safe at the level of used in salt iodization.
3. Since iodine, when ingested in large amounts is easily excreted in the wine, iodine intake even at very high levels is safe; normal people exposed to excess iodine remain euthyroid and free of goiter through adaptive mechanism. However, high intakes of dietary iodine may induce hypothyroidism in autoimmuno thyroid diseases and may inhibit the effects of thioazide drugs. Iodine induced hyperthyroidism is an adverse effect, which may occur primarily in older people where severely iodine deficient populations increase their iodine intake, even when the total amount is within the usually accepted range of 100-200 mcg/day. Epidemiologically, iodine induced hyperthyrodism represents a transient increase in the incidence of hyperthyroidism which disappears in due course with the correction of iodine deficiency. From a public health point of view, the benefits of correcting iodine deficiency through universal iodisation of salt greatly outweigh the risk of iodine induced hyperthyroidism.
4. The daily intake of upto 1 mg is entirely safe. In India, daily consumption of 10 gms of salt containing 15 parts per million of iodine would add a maximum of only 150 mcg of iodine, the likelihood of exceeding an intake of 1 mg/ day is negligible.

Impact of Universal Iodisation of salt

76. A countrywide study of over 14,000 school children to assess the iodine nutritional status and goiter prevalence among them was carried out during 1997-2000. This study showed following widespread availability of iodised salt there was normalization of urinary iodine excretion indicating adequate iodine intake in 95% of the school children with remarkable decline in goitre prevalence from pre salt iodisation levels (Table 5.4.4.12). The most dramatic impact of the programme was seen in those districts/states which were worse affected in the pre salt iodisation phase. Concurrently urine iodisation excretion studies in the same regions showed marked improvements of iodines intake by the people. A small study on comparison of IQ score in iodine deficient area before and after salt iodisation among children below 10 years and 11-14 years showed significant increase in IQ scores after iodisation of salt showing that use of iodised salt is reducing mental and physical developmental retardation (fig. 12 & 13).

Figure-12

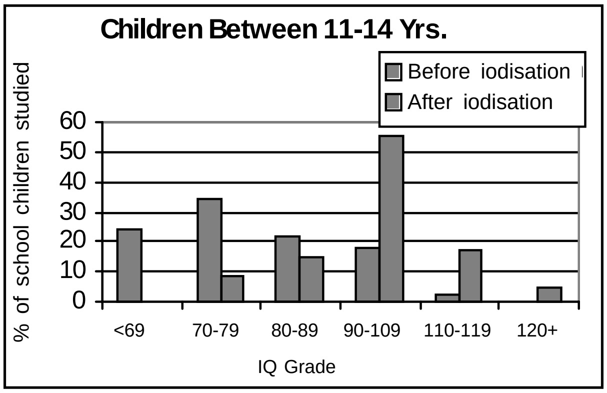
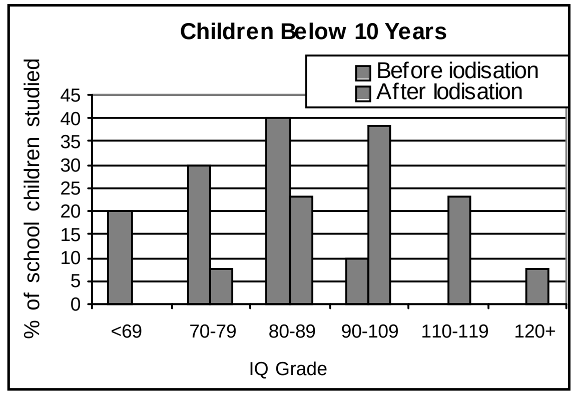


Figure-13



Source: Dr. Manju Mehta, Additional Professor, Psychometry, Deptt. of Psychiatry, AIIMS & Dr. Kochupillai, Prof. & Head of Endocrinology, AIIMS

77. In October 2000, the central government lifted the ban on sale of non-iodised salt for human consumption. So far, at the State level, the ban order has not been with drawn and because of this availability of iodised salt has not declined in many States. However, in May 2001, Government of Orissa has lifted the ban order. If more States follow this practice there might be substantial reduction in the availability and use of iodised salt.

Iron deficiency anaemia:

78. Nutritional anaemia due to iron and folate deficiency is a major global public health problem; India is one of the countries with the highest prevalence of anaemia. Low dietary intake and poor iron and folic acid intake are major factors responsible for high prevalence of anaemia in India. Poor bioavailability of iron in phytate fibre rich Indian diet aggravates the situation. Anaemia due to deficiency of other micronutrients like copper, zinc, pyridoxine and vitamin B12 are rare in India.

79. Various studies conducted by ICMR show that prevalence of anaemia is highest in pregnant women – estimated prevalence range between 50 – 90%. However, these surveys have not been conducted nation wide using appropriate sampling and same methodology; hence they may not provide comparative data on prevalence of anaemia in different states and income groups. The NFHS-2 was the first national survey to undertake measurement of haemoglobin levels of all ever-married women in the age group 15-49 years and their children under three years of age. Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women was 49.7%, which is substantially lower than earlier reports. This might be partly due to the fact that Haemocue method for estimating haemoglobin, which was used in NFHS Survey, is reported to under estimate prevalence of anaemia.

80. There is very little information on haemoglobin levels in children below 3 years. Data from NFHS-2 indicates that 74% of children in this age group are anaemic. Prevalence of anaemia in women during reproductive age is also high (Fig.14, 15).

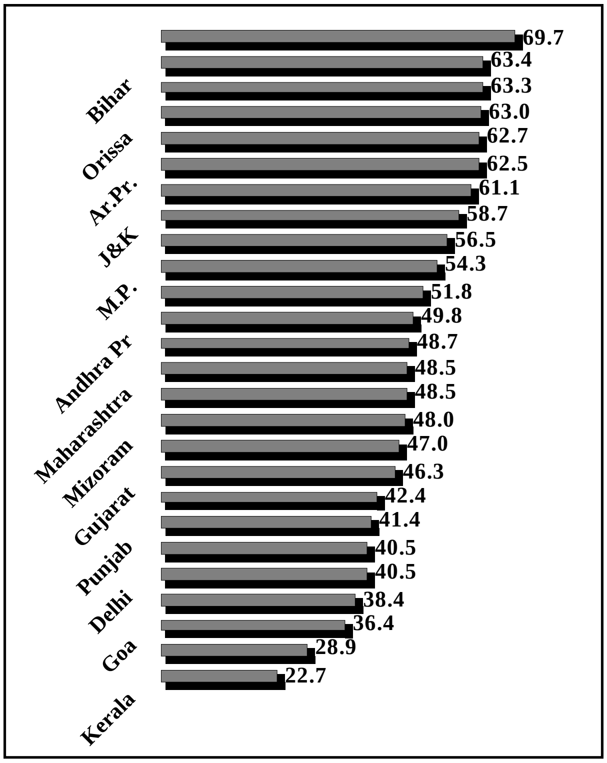


Figure-14: Anaemia among ever married women by State

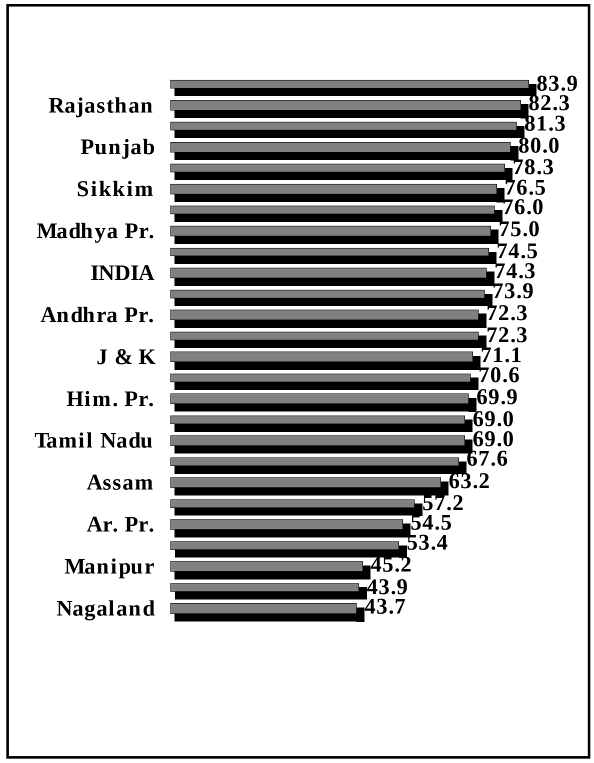
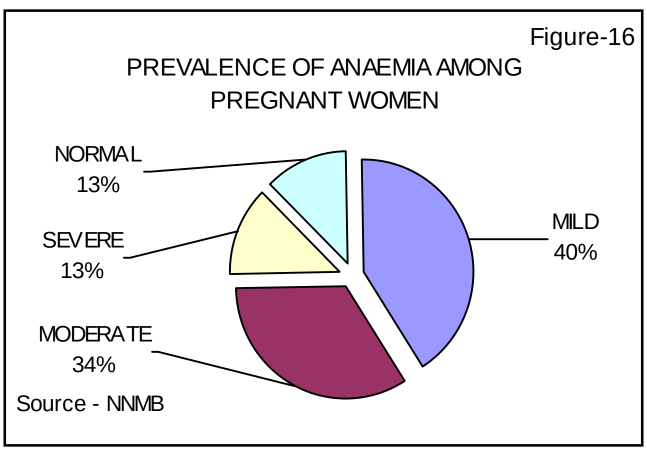


Figure-15: Anaemia among children 6-35 months

Source : NFHS 1998-99

81. Data from NFHS –2 indicate that there are substantial variation in prevalence of anaemia between states and between income groups. Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women is high and what is more important, the moderate and severe forms of anaemia (<8 gms.% and < 5gms %) associated with adverse obstetric outcomes continue to remain high (Fig.16). There is very little data on prevalence of anaemia in adolescence (especially adolescent girls), men in different age groups and elderly (both men & women).



82. Realising the magnitude of the problem, obstetricians made screening and effective management of anaemia an essential component of antenatal care. The National Anaemia Prophylaxis Programme of iron and folic acid distribution to all pregnant women was initiated in 1972. Available data from hospital records and information from community-based surveys on prevalence of anemia in urban and rural population, suggests that the prevalence and the adverse consequences of anaemia in pregnancy have remained essentially unaltered

over the past three decades. The programme was revamped and renamed as National Nutritional Anaemia Control Programme. NNACP aims to reduce anaemia among women of the reproductive age and pre-school children by providing iron-folate supplements, identifying and treating cases of severe anaemia and promoting the consumption of iron-rich foods.

1. **Ninth Plan operational strategy for prevention of Anaemia**:

   For general Population:

   - Fortification of common foods with iron to increase dietary intake of iron and improve haemoglobin status of the entire population including children, adolescent girls and women prior to pregnancy.
   - Health and Nutrition education to improve consumption of iron and folate rich foodstuffs such as green leafy vegetables
   - Horticultural interventions to improve availability of green leafy vegetables in urban and rural areas at affordable costs throughout the year.

2. **Prevention & Management of Anaemia in pregnancy**:

   - Double fortification of salt with iron and iodine
   - Hemoglobin estimation of all pregnant women for detection of anaemia
   - Oral iron folate prophylactic therapy for all non-anaemic pregnant women
   - Iron folate oral medication at maximum tolerated dose for all pregnant women with Hb 8-11 g/dl
   - Intra-muscular (IM) iron for all pregnant women with Hb 5-<8 g/dl
   - Hospital admission and intensive personalised care for women with Hb < 5 g/dl
   - Promoting utilisation of available facilities for antenatal and intra parterre care

The current intervention is:

- One tablet of Iron and Folic Acid tablets (100 mg elemental iron) to all pregnant women for 100 days,
- Two tablets of Iron and Folic Acid to the pregnant women who show clinical signs of severe anaemia for 100 days.

83. In an effort to ensure that adequate number of tablets are available each Sub Centre receives 30,000 tablet of IFA large every year as part of Drug Kit A. The iron folic acid tablets are also available free of cost in all government health centres. Data from NFHS II showed that coverage under IFA was only 57.6%. The major causes for the unsatisfactory coverage have been identified as irregular supply of drugs and improper storage, poor acceptance by women, poor knowledge of the programme among health functionaries and poor monitoring of the programme in the States. A number of steps have been initiated during the Ninth Plan to improve the situation. The packaging of the tablets has been improved and these are now available in aluminium strip packs. This will take care of the problem of moisture and discoloration of the tablets and also improve acceptability. There is an urgent need to operationalise universal screening for anaemia in pregnancy and initiate appropriate treatment in anemic pregnant women as envisaged in RCH programme.

Vitamin D

84. Vitamin D deficiency leading to rickets in children and osteomalacia in adults especially women had been a well recognized clinical entity in the earlier half of the twentieth century. However, during the second half it was reported that persons living in sunny India do not any longer suffer from Vitamin D deficiency. Studies among Indian emigrants in UK during the eighties documented high prevalence of Vitamin D deficiency especially in the women and neonates. Studies carried out among north Indian population in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi in the nineties showed that except the one group with lot of exposure to direct sunlight, all others had sub normal concentration of 25(OH) Vit.D_3 (Table 15). Vitamin D_3 level shows seasonal variation with lower levels being recorded in winter.

Table 15: Direct Exposure to Sunlight and 25 (OH) Vitamin D Status

Group	Maximum Exposure (min/day) to Sunlight	25 (OH) D (mol/l)	DTH (intact) (mg/l)	Total Calcium (mol/l)
Soldiers	$370+3^{1}$	$47.17+11.73^{1}$	$17.6+4.8^{2}$	$2.35+0.17^{1}$
Physicians/ Nurses	$25+5^{2}$	$7.98+3.49^{3}$	$38.8+18.2^{1}$	$2.17+0.10^{2}$
Depigmented Subjects	$5+5^{3}$	$18.2+11.23^{2}$	$35.5+12.6^{1}$	$2.22+0.10^{3}$

Note: Values are mean + S.D. Values in the same column with different superscript are significantly different of $p < 0.05$

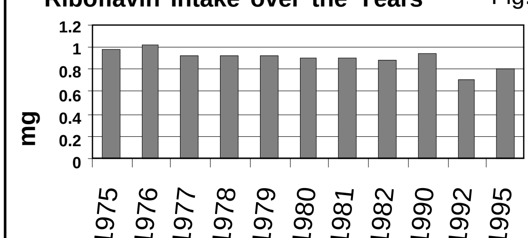
Source: Dr. Kochupillai NFI Bulletin Vol.22 No.1 Jan.2001

85. Vitamin D deficient group tended to have imbalance of bone mineral metaboliam homeostasis when exposed to winter weather, low dietary calcium with high phytate content, low calcium and high parathyroid hormone level- all suggestive of sub-clinical osteomalacia. Whether sub-clinical Vit.D deficiency is also prevalent in Southern India has not been explored. In view of the changing lifestyles and indoor living in most population groups in India, it might be worthwhile to undertake studies to find out magnitude if any of Vit.D deficiency and take simple preventive steps to increase exposure to direct sunlight through health education and appropriate change in life style.

Vitamin B Complex and Vitamin C Deficiency

86 Intake of Vitamin B Complex such as riboflavin is far below RDI and has not improved over years (Figure 17). Biochemical evidence of Vitamin B Complex deficiency especially riboflavin and folic acid are wide-spread among poorer segments of population. Prevalence of clinical signs of Vitamin B Complex deficiency such as glossitis and angular stomatitis are common in poorer

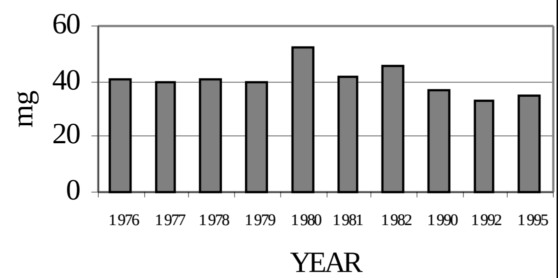
Riboflavin Intake over the Years Fig.17



Source : NNMB 25

segments of population. Prevalence of clinical signs of deficiency is higher during pregnancy, lactation and childhood, following antibiotic treatment and after infections. There is ample evidence of the importance of these vitamins in normal metabolic processes. Folic acid is essential for erythrocyte maturation and prevention of anaemia. Folic deficiency has been reported to be associated with neural tube defects; folate deficiency and consequent high homocysteine level in blood have been reported to be associated with increased risk of cardio vascular diseases. Riboflavin is important for energy transduction reactions. Riboflavin deficiency might therefore impair optimal utilization of macronutrients for generation of chemical energy. The problem of B12 deficiency in India has not been investigated intensively. In view of largely vegetarian nature of the Indian diet B12 deficiency might perhaps be present but masked by widespread iron and folic acid deficiency. It is generally assumed that Vitamin C intake in India is adequate (Figure 18). However there are substantial losses due to cooking and so the actual availability may be far lower than what is consumed. The extent of Vitamin C deficiency and its possible consequences is not documented in the country. Vit. C and Vit. B Complex deficiencies have not been shown to be associated with severe adverse health consequences and, therefore, these deficiencies have not been investigated as the others (clinicians treat the deficiencies as and when detected). It is important to monitor the extent of these problems and also take up appropriate interventions but there is no specific intervention programme.

Figure18: Vitamin C Intake



CHAPTER 7

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (INCLUDING MINERALS)

Since announcement of the New Industrial Policy by the Government of India in July, 1991, the Indian economy has been gradually moving from controlled economy to a market oriented economy. The thrust of the new policy has mainly been on providing access to capital, technology and international market to induce industrial efficiency and integrate the domestic economy with the global economy.

2. The Government of India has been periodically reviewing the industrial policy framework to remove procedural obstacles faced by the industrial sector and to provide the needed thrust to make India's industrial environment conducive for further investment by domestic and foreign entrepreneurs and to make the Indian industry competitive internationally. At present only six industries are under compulsory licensing and four industries reserved for the public sector mainly on environmental, safety and strategic considerations. 811 items are reserved for manufacture in the small scale industries(SSI) sector. Dereservation of another 14 items is under consideration. Foreign equity upto 100 per cent has been permitted. Except for a small negative list under automatic route for major items in the infrastructure sector and the time frame for consideration of FDI proposals has been reduced from 6 weeks to 30 days. The other major measures announced in the latest Exim Policy include permitting 100 per cent FDI for B to B e-commerce, removal of condition of dividend balancing of 22 consumer items, removal of cap on foreign investment in the power sectors and 100 per cent FDI in oil-refining. The automatic route of FDI upto 100 per cent is allowed in all manufacturing activities in Special Economic Zones except for items of strategic and environmental importance. A Foreign Investment Implementation Authority has been set up in the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion to provide a single point interface between foreign investors and the Government.

PERFORMANCE OF THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

3. The Indian industry has experienced a cyclical trend in the industrial growth during the first four years of the Ninth Plan. It turned around in 1999-2000 with a growth rate of 6.7 per cent after a slow industrial growth experienced during the year 1998-99. Again the industrial growth has declined to 4.9 per cent during the year 2000-01. Of the three sectors represented in the Index of Industrial Production(IIP), manufacturing, mining & quarrying and electricity, a slow down has been noticed in the manufacturing sector (weight 79.36 per cent in IEP) with a growth rate of 5.2 per cent during 2000-01 against a growth rate of 7.1 per cent in the previous year. The growth rate in the electricity sector has also slumped to 4.0 per cent during the year 2000-01 in comparison to a growth rate of 7.3 per cent during 1999-2000. The mining sector has shown improvement by achieving 3.4 per cent growth during the year 2000-01 against a growth rate of 1.00 per cent in the previous year.

4. According to use-based classification mixed trends are observed during the year 2000-01. The growth rate of consumer goods including durables and non-durables accelerated to 7.9 per cent during the year 2000-01 against 5.7 per cent achieved in the previous year. The growth rate of basic goods, capital goods and intermediate goods declined drastically, and is estimated at 3.8 per cent, 1.4 per cent and 4.5 per cent respectively during the year 2000-01 in comparison to growth rates of 5.5 per cent, 6.9 per cent and 8.8 per cent respectively in the previous year. Six core and infrastructure industries viz. electricity, crude oil, refinery, coal, steel and cement having a weight of 26.7 per cent in over all IIP grew at 5.3 per cent in 2000-01, compared to 9.1 per cent in 1999-2000. The Government has announced various policy measures in the budget for 2001-02 to promote industrial sector and it is expected that the industrial growth would improve in the terminal year of the Ninth Plan.

5. Table 7.1 below presents trends in the performance of industrial sub-sectors at two digit level, during 2000-01 in comparison to performance during the period 1997-98 to 1999-2000.

TABLE 7.1
Trends in The Performance of Industrial Sub-Sectors
Annual Growth Rate (Per Cent)

Industry Code	Industry Name	Weight in IIP	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
20-21	Food Products	9.08	-0.40	0.70	4.20	10.0
22	Beverages & Tobacco	2.38	19.40	12.90	7.60	4.7
23	Cotton Textiles	5.52	2.40	-7.70	6.70	3.0
24	Wool, Silk & Man-made Fibre Textiles (Except Cotton)	2.26	18.50	2.80	11.90	5.4
25	Jute Textiles	0.59	16.90	-7.30	-0.90	0.8
26	Textiles Products	2.54	8.50	-3.50	2.00	3.6
27	Wood & Wood Products	2.70	-2.60	-5.80	-16.20	3.6
28	Paper & Paper Products	2.65	6.90	16.00	6.30	-9.3
29	Leather & Fur Products	1.14	2.20	8.10	13.80	10.6
30	Chem. & Chem. Products	14.00	14.40	6.60	10.00	7.5
31	Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum	5.73	5.20	11.30	-1.10	10.9
32	Non-metallic Mineral Products	4.39	13.40	8.30	24.40	-2.0
33	Basic Metals & Alloys	7.45	2.60	-2.50	5.00	1.6
34	Metal Products & Parts	2.81	7.90	17.00	-1.20	15.4
35-36	Machinery & equipment	9.57	5.80	1.50	17.70	7.9
37	Transport equipment	3.98	2.50	20.10	5.70	-2.1
38	Other Manufacturing Industries	2.56	-1.30	1.00	-16.00	7.5
Div.2-3	Manufacturing	79.36	6.70	4.40	7.10	5.2
Div.1	Mining	10.47	6.90	-0.80	1.00	3.4
Div.4	Electricity	10.17	6.60	6.50	7.30	4.0
	General	100.0	6.70	4.10	6.70	4.9

Source: Central Statistical Organisation.
Note: The indices from April, 1998 onwards are based on revised weights.

6. From the above table it is seen that some sub-sectors of industry like food products, wood and wood products, rubber, plastics, petroleum, metal products and parts other manufacturing industries etc have shown improvement during the year 2000-01. The sub-sectors of food products, metals products and parts, rubber, plastics and petroleum and other manufacturing industries have improved significantly with growth rates of 10.0 per cent, 15.4 per cent, 10.9 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively during 2000-01 against 4.20 per cent and negative growth rate of 1.20 per cent, 1.10 per cent and 16.00 per cent respectively in the previous years. The growth rates in the sub-sectors of beverages & tobacco, cotton textiles, wool, silk and man-made fibre textiles, leather and fur products, chemicals and chemical products, machinery and equipment have decelerated drastically and were even negative in the case of paper & paper products and non-metalic mineral products.

7. The important factors for the slow down of industrial growth during the year 2000-01 are capital market not being in good shape, lack of domestic demand particularly for intermediate goods and capital goods, high oil prices, existence of excess capacity in some sectors, business cycle, inherent adjustment, lacks in industrial restructuring, infrastructural constraints particularly power, roads and transport, natural calamity like Gujarat earthquake, a high interest rate with an adverse impact on private investment, competition from China and other countries and slow down in the world economy.

BOX 7.1
Major factors affecting Industrial Growth

Lack of domestic demand for capital market not being in good shape goods;
Low demand for capital goods;
Slowdown in the world economy;
Existence of excess capacity in some sectors;
Lack of infrastructure like power, transport, communication, etc.;
High interest rate affecting private investment; and
Natural calamities like Gujarat earthquake.

8. The Government of India has announced a number of policy measures to check the deceleration in the industrial sector and to improve upon the industrial production during the year 2001-02. These measures are rationalisation and reduction of excise duty; lowering of interest rates; flexibility in labour laws; reduction of tax on dividends of companies; proposal to repeal SICA and to amend the Companies Act to set up a National Company Law Tribunal; Doubling of excise exemption limit to Rs.1.00 crore for SSIs sector to encourage production and employment; credit Guarantee Fund for SSI ; setting up of Integrated Apparel Parks; modernisation of looms by funding from Technology Upgradation Fund in the textile sector; continuation and strengthening of Cotton Technology Mission; raising of basic customs duty on import of second-hand cars; reduction in import duty on cinematic cameras and other related equipment for use in entertainment industry; reduction in customs duty on several items of IT and Tele-communication sector; enhancing the corpus of Rural Infrastructural Development Fund(RIDF) and reducing the interest charged on this by half percent, de-reservation of garments, and proposed de-reservation of 14 SSI items in the current year. These measures have been highlighted in Box 7.2 given below:

Box 7.2

Measures Taken/Being Taken To Improve Industrial Growth

Rationalisation and reduction of excise duty;
Lowering of interest rates;
Flexibility in labour laws;
Reduction of tax on dividends of companies;
Proposal to repeal SICA and to amend the Companies Act to set up a National Company Law Tribunal
Doubling of excise exemption limit to Rs.1.00 crore for SSI sector to encourage production and employment
Credit Guarantee Fund for SSIs
Setting up of Integrated Apparel Parks
Modernisation of looms by funding from Technology Upgradation Fund in the textile sector
Continuation and strengthening of Cotton Technology Mission
Raising of basic customs duty on the import of second-hand cars
Reduction of import duty on cinematic camera and other related equipment for use in entertainment industry;
Reduction in customs duty on several items of IT and Tele-communication sector
Enhancing the corpus of Rural Infrastructural Development Fund(RIDF) and reducing the interest charged on this by half percent
De-reservation of garments and
De-reservation of 14 SSI items proposed in the current year's budget speech.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

9. During 2000 (January –December), FDI inflow has been of the order of Rs. 19341.74 crore against Rs. 16867.79 crore in 1999-2000.Thus FDI inflows have shown a positive trend with an increase of 14.67 percent over the corresponding period last year. An appraisal of approvals since 1991 shows that in terms of investment USA accounts the highest share followed by Mauritius,UK and Japan and Korea.

10. The Government has, inter-alia taken steps for simplifying foreign investment procedures, allowing foreign investment in new activities such as Global Mobile Personal Communication Systems and bringing FDI upto 100 percent in power sector, oil refining, roads, and highways, ports and harbours, vehicular tunnels and vehicular bridges under the automatic route. FDI upto 26 percent is allowed under the automatic route in the insurance sector subject to their obtaining licence from Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority

11. In the Union Budget for 2001-2002 progressive liberalization in the provisions relating to Evaluation Investment Studies are: Financial Institutional Investors (FIIs) can invest in a company under the portfolio upto 24 percent of the paid-up capital of the company and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) is permitted on a case by case basis upto 100 percent with the condition that a minimum of 25 percent of their holding is divested in the domestic market.

REVIVAL AND RESTRUCTURING OF PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPERISES

12. The Government of India has adopted the Public Sector Enterprise Policy to bring down Government equity in all non-strategic PSUs to 26 percent restructure and revive potentially viable PSUs; closed on PSUs which cannot be revived; and fully protect the interest of workers. As a safety net, Government introduced a Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) providing benefits equivalent to VRS in order to minimize hardship caused to the workers of these PSEs.

13. A new Department of Disinvestment has been set up in order to give thrust of disinvestments in PSUs. The Department is responsible for all matters relating to disinvestments of Central Government Equity in Central Public Sector Undertakings, implementation of disinvestments decisions and recommendations of the erstwhile Disinvestment Commission.

14. It has been proposed in the Union Budget 2000-01 to raise Rs. 10,000 crore through disinvestments in public sector enterprises during the year 2000-01. The Department of Disinvestment is at present taking action in about 30 PSUs/Subsidiaries of PSUs where Govt. decision for disinvestments for locating joint venture partner has been taken.

BOX 7.3
Areas of Concern

Slow-down in the rate of industrial growth in the recent past;
Lack of demand due to low public investment;
Poor growth rate of capital goods;
Slow progress of disinvestments of PSEs;
Delay in closing down of a large number of un-reviable;
BIFR procedures are time-consuming and highly unsatisfactory;
Repeal of SICA Act;
Inadequate availability and poor quality of infrastructure;
Delay in framing feedstock and pricing policy for fertilizers; Strengthening of anti-dumping machanism.

INDUSTRIALISATION OF BACKWARD AREAS

15. Growth Centres Scheme was announced by the Government of India in June, 1988 to promote industrialization of backward areas in the country. The Central assistance is released to the approved Growth Centers on the basis of physical and financial progress achieved in implementation of the Centers by the States. Total central assistance released to the growth centres as on 31.12.2000 is of the order of Rs. 316.71 crore and contribution made by State Governments and other agencies is Rs.576.28 crore. A budgetary allocation of Rs. 40 crore has been made for the scheme in the Annual Plan 2001-2002.

16. Out of the 71 Centers, 68 Growth Centers have been approved so far. Full Central assistance have been released in 14 Growth centres. 27 Growth Centres have become functional and in 16 growth centers, progress is yet to be demonstrated and in such cases

State Governments have been advised to expedite progress. Unsatisfactory progress of growth centres is mostly in the states of West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry.

17. The Government of India announced in December, 1999 increase of the Central contribution for the growth centers from Rs.10.00 crore to Rs.15.00 crore per center. An industrial package for the State of J&K is being finalized. Two Growth Centres have been sanctioned in this State under which the Central contribution for each Growth Centre is proposed to be enhanced to Rs. 15 crore as has been done in the case of NE States. It is also proposed to enhance the Central contribution for the Growth Centres in the 3 newly created States of Uttaranchal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

18. Transport Subsidy Scheme was introduced in July, 1971 to promote industries in hilly, remote and inaccessible areas of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep, Darjeeling District of West Bengal, eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh and North Eastern States. Under the scheme, subsidy at rates ranging from 50 per cent to 90 per cent on the transport cost incurred on the movement of raw-materials and finished goods from/to designated rail heads/ports is provided to all industrial units except plantations, refineries and power generation units. The scheme works on reimbursement basis i.e. subsidy to eligible units is first disbursed by the States/ Union territories concerned and the disbursement is claimed from the Centre. From the inception of the scheme upto 31.12.2000, an amount of Rs. 574.13 crore has been released to the various States/Union Territories. The Scheme has been extended upto 31.03.2007. A budgetary allocation of Rs. 90.00 crore has been made for the Scheme during 2001-2002.

19. To promote industrial development, tax holiday for undertakings set up in industrially backward States and industrially backward Districts has been extended upto 31.3.2002.

SECTORAL PROFILE

Engineering Industry

20. The engineering industry comprises mainly of capital goods industry and transport equipment and has extensive forward and backward linkages. The engineering sector recorded a growth rate of 6.5 percent during 1999-2000 which was mainly due to high growth rates recorded in manufacturing and power sectors. The growth rate declined to 6.0 percent in the year 2000-01 mainly owing to poor performance of some sectors like capital goods, power, heavy vehicles, paper & paper products etc. The Government has taken various policy initiatives to accelerate the industrial growth rate; these include reforms in foreign direct investment policy, EXIM policy, infrastructure development, information technology and financial sectors to help industry improve its efficiency, productivity and international competitiveness. The automotive industry comprising automobile and the component sectors has shown substantial growth since delicencing of the sector. The turnover of the automobile industry was Rs. 44,338 crore in 1999-2000 compared to Rs. 36,000 crore in 1998-99. However, in the year 2000-2001, growth rate have come down in this sector.

21. There are 48 PSUs under the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) engaged in manufacturing, consultancy and contracting activities. Out of 48 PSEs, 12 made profits in 1999-2000 and the remaining 36 made losses; 27 LPSEs are under reference to BIFR. The loss in 2000-01 is estimated at Rs.527.47 crore. The loss is attributed to shortfall in production of some major enterprises owing to decline in demand, shortage of working capital, surplus manpower, obsolete plant and machinery, besides increase in the cost of inputs, etc. Steps are being taken for restructuring the PSEs for improving their competitiveness and long term viability. The already approved revival plans involve fresh infusion of funds by Government of India to the extent of Rs. 637 crore and financial restructuring of Rs. 2063 crore. Apart from the revival plans, sanctioned by BIFR the Government has approved restructuring plans of 6 PSEs namely Hindustan Cables Ltd.(HCL),Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. (Ay & Co.),Nepa Ltd. (Nepa),Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.(HPC),Praga Tools Ltd.(PTL) and HMT Ltd. (HMT)

22. Cases of 15 PSEs of DHI have been referred to Department of Disinvestment for undertaking disinvestments/JV formation. After carefully considering the recommendations of the Expert Group, PSEs present status, it was decided to take action for closure of such PSEs. Permission for closure has been granted by the 'Appropriate Authority' in case of two of the above PSEs namely; Weighbird India Ltd.(WIL) and Rehabilitation Industries Ltd.(RIC). An amount of Rs. 230 crore has been provided by the Government as budgetary support for these PSEs in 2000-2001. Permission for closure of unviable units of HMT Ltd. and loss making refractory units of Burn Standard Co. Ltd. (BSCL) has also been granted by the Appropriate Authority. Karnataka High Court have issued an order for winding up of the Mandya National Paper Mills (MNPM).

Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd. (BHEL)

23. The Navratna company, BHEL is today a major single point supplier of all systems and equipment required in power sector. It has 14 manufacturing plants, 8 service centers and 4 power sector regional centers, besides project sites and regional offices spread all over India and abroad. During the year 2000-01, 2437 MW of Steam Turbines, 2027 MW of Turbo Generators, 501 MW of Hydro Turbines and 355 MW of Hydro Generators were planned for completion. In addition, 17 Gas turbines and 11 Gas Turbo generators were also budgeted during the year, besides other major 'items' like 135180 MT of Boilers and Valves, 11281 MVA of Transformers, 15 Diesel Shunters, 875 motors, 220 Traction machines etc. In 2000-01, the company has bagged orders of Rs. 650 crore (upto Nov'2000). Largest ever overseas turnkey substation contract valued at Rs. 68 crore has been bagged from Zambia. Export orders have also been procured for setting up 9 Gas Turbine based power plants from Bangladesh and manufacture and supply of Gas Turbine generating units for Iraq. The company is expected to have achieve a turnover of Rs. 6800 crore during the year 2000-01.

Hindustan Cables Ltd. (HCL)

24. The company is engaged in manufacture of a wide range of sophisticated telecommunication cables and wires and is catering to the needs of vital sectors like Railways, Defence, Communication etc. A revival plan of the company was approved by the Government of India which includes reservation of orders from C-Dot and MTNL. Performance of the company has since improved substantially with growth in production from

Rs. 217 crore in 1998-99 to Rs. 784 crore in 1999-2000 signifying an increase of 260 percent. The production of the company during the year 2000-2001 is anticipated to be Rs. 909.81 crore.The company has been referred to the Department of Disinvestment for undertaking Disinvestment/Joint Venture formation.

Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.(BHPV)

25. For effective utilization of existing facilities,the company has implemented a number of diversification schemes such as manufacture of air and gas separation plants,design and manufacture of industrial boilers etc.The production of the company for the year 2000-01 is anticipated to be Rs.270 crore. The company has been referred to the Department of Disinvestment for undertaking Disinvestment/Joint Venture formation.

Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. (HMT)

26. A comprehensive turnaround plan of the company has been approved by the Government of India in July, 2000. The major elements of financial and organizational restructuring are;fresh infusion by Government of India to the extent of Rs. 395 crore, closing 5 unviable units, offering VRS to employees etc. Implementation of the turnaround plan is under progress. The production of HMT during the year 2000-2001 is anticipated to be Rs. 891.58 crore.

Instrumentation Ltd. (IL)

27. The company is engaged in manufacture of micro processor based and digital distributed control systems. The company became sick and was referred to BIFR. The revival package approved by BIFR is under imlementation.Meanwhile,the company has been referred to the Department of Disinvestment for undertaking Disinvestment/Joint Venture formation. Bids have been invited seeking expression of interest for offering 51 percent of the equity. The production of the company during the year 2000-2001 is anticipated to be Rs. 145.00 crore.

R&D Activities

28. Five institutes have been set up with UNIDO/UNDP assistance for research in newer technologies. There are – Fluid Control Research Institute, Pollution Control Research Institute, Centre for Electric Transportation Technology, Ceramic technological Institute and Welding Research Institute. Fluid Control Research Institute has helped many organizations in obtaining ISO 9000 certification by calibrating their reference/master instruments with traceability to national standards. The Pollution Control Research Institute provide services to various industries and Thermal Power Station on a regular basis. Centre for Electric Transportation Technology has capabilities to analyse and test all aspects of electrically powered vehicle designs to improve their performance, reliability and efficiency. Many ceramic products required for the industry have been developed at Ceramic Technological Institute and Welding Research Institute and a few of them have also been commercialized. Welding Research Institute has entered into an agreement with GTZ Germany for undertaking cooperative research projects in welding, in the IInd phase of the Project.

Shipbuilding and Shiprepair Industry

29. There are 28 shipyards in the country; out of which, seven are in the public sector, two in the State sector and the remaining in the private sector. Out of seven shipyards in the public sector, four are under the administrative control of Ministry of Shipping. These are Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam; Cochin Shipyard Ltd.; Hoogly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd., Calcutta; and Central Inland Water Transport Corporation, Calcutta. The capacity utilization of the public sector shipyards in the shipbuilding has been poor. The main reasons for under-utilization of the capacity are lack of adequate orders, reluctance on the part of the ship owners to place orders due to higher price of indigenous ship and long period involved for construction in comparison to international builders.

30. Among the public sector shipbuilding units, after financial restructuring of Cochin Shipyard Ltd.(CSL), the yard has improved its productivity and strengthened its profitability position. The shipyard has earned a net profit of Rs.44.39 crore during the year 1999-2000. The overall performance of the company has been rated 'Excellent' for the last three years.

31. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. (HSL) has been incurring losses continuously due to lack of order for shipbuilding its main activity and excessive manpower. HSL is laying greater emphasis on shiprepair activity, acquisition of floating dock, diversification into related areas of structural fabrication for steel plants, railways, manufacturing of shipping equipment, etc. The Government has taken various steps to improve the performance of the company.

32. The Shipbuilding Subsidy Scheme which was reintroduced in August, 1997 for a period of five years has been further modified in August 2000 to make it attractive and enable shipyards to obtain fresh orders. The Government has also approved capital restructuring of HSL with a view to make it profitable and attractive for a suitable joint venture partner.

PETROCHEMICALS

33. Indian Petrochemical Industry made rapid strides in terms of production and consumption. Production of major petrochemicals (excluding fibre intermediates) increased from 4253 kt in 1999-2000 to 5124 kt (estimated) in 2000-01 registering a growth of 20.5 per cent. Similarly, consumption of major petrochemicals has recorded a growth rate of 17.6 per cent during 2000-01. To remain competitive, in the wake of lowering of tariff barriers, the petrochemical industry is adopting state-of-the-art technologies and is producing quality petrochemical products of international standards.

34. The process of disinvestment of 25 per cent of the equity holding of the Government in Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL) along with transfer of management control through strategic sale was processed further. The Government has, on an offer from the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), decided to transfer IPCL's Vadodara Complex to IOC and disinvest 25 per cent of its equity in the remaining IPCL. The process is in final stage. Meanwhile, advertisement for sale of balance of IPCL is being finalised for issue.

35. The Gas Supply Agreement between Oil India limited and Reliance Assam Petrochemicals Limited has been signed on October 19, 2000 with a view to supplying gas to the Assam Gas Cracker Project, to be implemented by Reliance Assam Petrochemicals Limited, a joint venture of Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and Assam Industrial Development Corporation. The process of land acquisition by the State Government of Assam is under progress.

36. In order to meet the fast growing demand of petrochemicals, Government of India have approved setting up of several petrochemical complexes in the country.

37. With a view to further strengthening the Petrochemical industry, boosting exports and facilitating enhanced foreign direct investment, Government has set up a high-powered "Petrochemical Vision 2010 Advisory Group" called "Task Force on Petrochemicals" under the chairmanship of Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Member, Planning Commission with renowned industrialists, economists and technocrats as its members.

CHEMICALS & PESTICIDES

38. The chemicals and pesticides industry is highly heterogeneous, encompassing many sectors like organic and inorganic chemicals, paints, dyestuffs, speciality chemicals, pesticides, etc. Some of the prominent individual chemical industries are caustic soda, soda ash, carbon black, phenol, acetic acid, methanol and azo dyes. The production of chemical industry registered a growth of 7.5 per cent during the fiscal year 2000-01 compared to 21.8 per cent in 1999-2000. The turnover of Indian chemical industry has gone up from around Rs. 900 billion in 1996-97 to the current level of over Rs. 1,150 billion making it the 13th largest chemical industry in the world. It contributes 14 per cent of the output of the country's manufacturing sector. The exports from this sector are worth over Rs. 140 billion, representing almost 14 per cent of the exports from the manufacturing sector and about 10 per cent of the total exports from the country.

39. Post April 2001, with the phasing out of quantitative restrictions (QRs), the chemical industry will for the first time be facing the full brunt of global competition. At this critical juncture, strategic alliances and partnerships within and across the border for products and processes are the need for the industry.

40. The pesticides industry has developed substantially, contributing significantly towards India's agriculture and health sector. Besides use of natural pesticides, use of bio-pesticides is gradually picking up in the country. The country's export of pesticides has risen from just Rs. 64 crore in 1988-89 to around Rs. 1500 crore in 1999-2000 against an average import of only about Rs. 150 crore. There is still a tremendous potential of growth in exports as total world demand of pesticides is around Rs. 1,40,000 crore. The country's total consumption of technical grade pesticides has fallen from 75,000 tonnes in 1990-91 to 49,160 tonnes in 1998-99 due to adoption of integrated paste management practices and increased measures amongst farmers in avoiding over-spraying. In India, 20 to 30 per cent of total crop production is lost due to pests, weeds and plant diseases and the resultant annual

loss is estimated to be Rs. 15,000 crore. Therefore, importance of the role played by pesticides in agricultural production cannot overemphasized.. Though efforts made by some of the Pesticide Manufacturers to educate farmers about safe and judicious use of pesticides in close tandem with State Agriculture Extension Officers, Scientists of State Agricultural Universities, etc. are worth appreciating, vigorous attempt in this direction are called for.

41. The Indian dyestuffs industry has made remarkable progress since independence. Today India exports dyes and intermediates to the very same countries from which it used to import till recently. The industry has witnessed growth rate of more than 50 per cent during the last decade and has emerged as the second largest producer of dyes and dye intermediates in the Asian region.

42. To be able to discharge the obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), each country is required to have a domestic legislation, which makes filing of correct information about various activities in scheduled chemicals mandatory. CWC Act has been notified on August 28, 2000.

43. Hindustan Insecticides Limited (HIL) and Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL) are in the process of disinvestments. While Global Advisers for the transaction have been appointed in case the of both the companies, in case of HIL bidders have been shortlisted and finalisation of bids is under progress.

DRUGS & PHARMACEUTICALS

44. The drugs and pharmaceuticals industry is one of the largest and most advanced among the developing countries, manufacturing quality bulk drugs and formulations, belonging to several major therapeutic groups. The production and export performance of the industry has been quite good. During 1999-2000, exports of drugs and pharmaceuticals registered a growth of around 6 per cent over 1998-99.

45. All the five central PSUs are sick. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited has successfully implemented the BIFR rehabilitation package and the company is on the path of recovery. However, in the case of Bengal Immunity Limited, Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited and Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, the revival plans approved by BIFR have failed and revised plans are under consideration. In the case of IDPL, the BIFR in its hearing held on 05/07/2000 directed the Industrial Development Bank of India, Mumbai, the Operating Agency, to issue an advertisement for change in Management of the company inviting offers for take-over/leasing/amalgamation/merger for rehabilitation.

46. In order to upgrade the industry to world standards, to further rationalise the pricing mechanism and to promote R&D in the pharmaceutical sector, a “Task Force on Pharmaceuticals and knowledge-based Industries” was set up under the chairmanship of the Union Minister, Human Resource Development. During the year 2000-01 (April, 2000 till 15/11/2000), the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority revised/fixed the prices of 14 scheduled bulk drugs (12 bulk drugs and 2 derivatives) and 883 formulations.

47. While Government of India has decided to reduce the span of drug price control substantially, it will retain the power to intervene comprehensibly in cases where prices show violent fluctuations.

FERTILISERS

48. The total consumption of fertilisers, which was 18.07 million tonnes during 1999-2000, went up to 19.37 million tonnes (estimated) during 2000-01. The consumption of phosphatic fertilisers increased from 4.80 million tonnes in 1999-2000 to 5.11 million tonnes (estimated) in 2000-01 representing a growth of 6.56 per cent while the total production of fertilisers registered a growth rate of 6.25 per cent during 2000-01 over 1999-2000. There was no import of urea during 2000-01.

49. As on 01/12/2000, the total installed capacity of fertilisers was 11.69 million tonnes of nitrogen and 4.64 million tonnes of phosphatic nutrients, making India the third largest fertiliser producer in the world. The increase in capacity over 1999-2000 was due to commissioning of DAP Project of M/s. Indo Gulf Corporation Limited at Dahej (Gujarat), NPK Expansion Project of M/s. Coromandal Fertilisers Limited at Vizag (A.P.) and Urea Expansion Project of M/s. National Fertilisers Limited (NFL) at Nangal (Punjab).

50. Four major projects, namely, Namrup Revamp Project of M/s. Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Limited, new DAP/NPK/NP Plant of M/s. Oswal Chemicals & Fertilisers Limited at Paradeep (Orissa), DAP Expansion Project of M/s. Gujarat State Fertilisers & Chemicals Limited at Sikka (Gujarat) and DAP Expansion Project of M/s. Godavari Fertilisers & Chemicals Limited at Kakinada (A.P.), are under implementation are expected to be commissioned in the year 2001-02. When commissioned, these projects would add additional capacities of 3.80 lakh tonnes per annum (TPA) of urea, 3.20 lakh TPA NPK, 21.76 lakh TPA of DAP and 1.00 lakh TPA NP fertilisers.

51. The Government had given 'in principle' approval for two expansion projects, namely, Expansion of Hazira Plant of KRIBHCO in Gujarat & Expansion of Thal Plant of Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers Limited (RCF) in Maharashtra and two grassroot projects, namely, new Urea Plant to be set up by KRIBHCO at the existing site of FCI's Gorakhpur Plant in U.P. & new Urea Plant to be set up by IFFCO at Nellore in A.P. In June 2000, the Government considered these projects and deferred the proposal for taking a final investment decision.

52. The joint venture company, namely, Oman India Fertiliser Company, has been approved by the Government in June, 2000. The project will be completed in 35 months after the financial closure.

53. Keeping the interest of industry and farmers in view, the formulation of new fertilisers pricing policy based on the recommendations of the High Powered Fertilisers Pricing Policy Review Committee, chaired by Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao and the Expenditure Reforms commission, chaired by Shri K.P. Geethakrishnan needs to be expedited.

54. Preparation of a detailed feasibility report for setting up an integrated chain of LNG supply in the country by the Core Group of Fertiliser Companies is under progress. The Task Force, constituted in March, 2000 under the chairmanship of Secretary (Fertilisers) with representatives from Ministry of Science & Technology, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, Fertiliser Association of India and Projects & Development India Limited, with a view to exploiting the abundant resources of coal in the country as a feedstock for the production of fertilizers, is yet to submit its report.

55. The Government has decided to disinvest 51 per cent of its equity holding out of 97.65 per cent in NFL; 32.74 per cent of its holding out of 58.74 per cent in Madras Fertilisers Limited (MFL); and 74 per cent of its holding out of 100 per cent in Paradeep Phosphates Limited (PPL) in favour of strategic buyers along with transfer of management control. The decision on disinvestment in the case of Fertilisers & Chemicals Limited Travancore (FACT) and RCF has been deferred. In the case of NFL, Global Adviser for the transaction has been appointed and bidders have been shortlisted. In the case of MFL, Global Adviser has been appointed, bidders have been shortlisted and the Department of Fertilisers is pursuing with National Iranian Oil Company – Joint Venture partner – to obtain their consent. In the case of PPL, expression of interest has been published and action is being taken for selecting the prospective Global Adviser.

LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS

56. The leather industry has been identified as as one of the thrust areas for exports and the export performance of the leather sector has improved considerably. Export performance of the leather sector went up from Rs. 3036 crores during 1991-92 to Rs. 6968 crores in 1999-2000. The export of leather and leather products during April 2000 to November 2000 was Rs. 6062 crores.

57. In the Union Budget for 2001-2002, 11 items pertaining to the leather sector have been dereserved. These include semi-finished leather, leather shoes and shoe components. No industrial licence will be required for setting up units to manufacture these items. For Leather, Handicrafts & Garments the entitlement for duty-free import of trimmings, embellishments and other items has been increased from 2 to 3 percent of FOB value of exports.

58. A plan scheme titled Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDP) was launched during the Ninth Five Year Plan for integrated development of Indian leather industry at a total outlay of Rs. 14.50 crore. The scheme seeks to provide the much needed financial help to the tanneries for their technological upgradation and better capacity utilization and undertake adequate pollution measures. After the successful completion of the UNDP-assisted National Leather Development Programme (NLDP Phase-I), Phase II of the Programme – SIDE-NLDP has been under implementation with UNDP assistance with focus on poverty alleviation and sustained likelihood and building linkages between organized and unorganized sector. Under this scheme, Decentralized Common Facility Centres (DCFC) and Design Studios for Leather Goods and Footwear have been set up in Kanpur, Delhi, Calcutta,Hyderabad and Bhopal etc.

59. During 2001-02, Rs. 6.84 crore have been provided to implement the activities relating to organization/participation in technology-cum-investment promotion activities, technical upgradaion and improvement in productivity of organized sector, scheme of tannery modernization, design studios for leather goods, facilitating component industry and marketing support for ethnic footwear.

TEXTILES

60. The textile industry accounts for 37 per cent of the country's export earnings, 14 per cent of industrial production and provides an estimated 35 million jobs with indirect employment for another 58 million people, next only to agriculture. Textile industry in India continues to be cotton-based. In addition to the natural fibres, the industry also uses wide range of synthetic and the man-made fibres such as polyester, viscose, nylon, acrylic as well as filament yarn. The fabric production has increased from 39202 million sq.mtrs. during 1999-2000 to 40910 sq.mtrs. during 2000-2001 by mills, powerlooms, handlooms, hosiery including khadi, wool and silk. The production of spun yarn has increased to 2885.28 million Kgs. during April'99-February 2000 against 2779.98 million kgs. during the same period in the previous year. The per capita availability of cloth in the country has risen to 31.25 sq.mts.in 2000-01 (Prov.) from around 26.22 Sq. mts. in 1993-94. The spindlage capacity has increased from 28.60 million in 1993-94 to 37.70 million by the end of November 2000. The open end rotors capacity has increased from 4.43 lakh in February 2000 to 4.55 lakh in February 2001.

61. The modernization of textile industry is a major thrust area in the Ninth Plan. A Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) was launched by the Government of India w.e.f. 01.04.1999 for a period of five years for strengthening the overall viability and competitiveness of the Textile and Jute Industries. The scheme envisages 5 per cent interest subsidy on loans availed by industry units, the participating nodal agencies being IDBI for organized textile units, SIDBI for small scale industries and IFCI for jute industries. A Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) was launched by the Government of India on 21.02.2000 to improve cotton productivity, quality and reduce the cost of production and thus provide the much needed competitive advantage to the textile industry along with ensuring attractive returns to the farmers. Under TMC, mini-Missions I & II with specific objectives of research and dissemination of technology to farmers are under Ministry of Agriculture. Mini-Missions III & IV relating to improvement in market infrastructure and modernization of ginning & pressing factories are under Ministry of Textiles.

62. The international trade in textiles and clothing since 1974 is covered by a special arrangement called Multi-Fibre Arrangement(MFA) under the broad framework of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) rules. The unique feature of MFA is that while it permits unrestricted trade amongst the developed countries, trade of developing countries is allowed under quota arrangement. As per WTO agreement, the quota regime will be phased out by the end of 2004 and textile trade will be totally free. The Government of India has announced the National Textile Policy 2000 (NTxP-2000) with a view to preparing the industry for successfully meeting the challenges of the post-MFA era and develop a strong and vibrant industry that can a) produce cloth of good quality at acceptable prices to meet the growing needs of the people; b) increasingly contribute to the provision of sustainable employment and economic growth of the nation; and c) compete with confidence for an

increasing share of the global market. The target set by the policy for exports is US $ 50 billion by 2010 of which the clothing exports would be US $ 25 billion from the present level of US $ 11 billion.

63. In addition, a textile package comprising the following schemes were announced in the union budget for the year 2001-02:

- A scheme for setting up Integrated Apparel Parks is being initiated. This will enable the dereserved readymade garment industry to set up modern units with the best infrastructure. A budget provision of Rs. 10 crore has been provided for the year 2001-02
- A strong and modern weaving sector is very critical for this purpose. At least 50,000 new shuttleless looms and modernization of 2.5 lakh plain looms to automatic looms is expected to take place by 2004 through funding from the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS). The budget provision under TUFS is being raised from Rs. 50 crore this year to Rs. 200 crore in the next year.
- The Cotton Technology Mission is being continued and strengthened. The budget provision is being increased from Rs. 15 crore to Rs. 25 crore.
- The budget allocation for Ministry of Textiles was enhanced substantially from Rs. 457 crore in 2000-01 to Rs. 650 crore in 2001-02.

64. A large number of textile mills have become sick in the public sector, particularly, cotton textile mills under National Textile Corporation (NTC) and British India Corporation (BIC). These PSUs have already been referred to BIFR as their net worth has become negative. The decisions of closing down/reviving the unviable mills is pending before BIFR.

JUTE

65. India is the largest producer of the raw jute in the world and the second largest exporter of jute goods. About four million families are engaged in the cultivation of jute and mesta and about two lakh workers are employed in the jute industry. The production of jute and mesta has been estimated to be 95 lakh bales in the year 2000-01 as against 90.09 lakh bales produced in the previous year. The production of jute goods has been estimated to be 16 lakh tonnes in the year 2000-01 as against 15.90 lakh tones produced in the previous year.

66. A major area of thrust during the Ninth Plan is to consolidate the achievements of the UNDP-assisted National Jute Development Programme to carry out the holistic development of jute sector. Second phase of UNDP programme known as Successor Country Cooperation Frame Work-I (CCF-I) has been under implementation w.e.f. 1-4-1999 envisaging a total contribution of US $ 7 million by UNDP and Rs. 20 crore by Government of India, which also include investment in wool and sericulture. This programme will continue till the end of March 2002. The activities to be taken up under this programme include promotion of fine jute fibre cultivation, support to NGOs working with diversified jute products, implementation of strategic marketing plan for jute, Human Resource Development, commercialization of R&D efforts of Phase-I, indigenzation of machine

manufacture, quality assurance of jute goods, bio-technology intervention for development of better quality of jute fibre etc. The new National Textile Policy 2000 envisages setting up of Jute Technology Mission on the lines of Cotton Technology Mission for the development of Jute sector.

67. The National Centre for jute diversification (NCJD) is actively engaged in consolidating the R&D results and transfer these to entrepreneurs by providing technical, financial and marketing support to take up production and marketing of various jute based diversified products.

68. Due to continuing cash losses and complete erosion of net-worth, National Jute Manufactures Corporation (NJMC) Jute mills were referred to BIFR in 1992. BIFR directed the Operating Agency (IIBI) to prepare a Unit-wise viability report.

SUGAR

69. India has emerged as the largest producer of sugar in the world in the sugar season 1999-2000 (Oct-Sept) with production of 181.41 lakh tonnes. During the current sugarcane season (October 2000-September 2001), the production of sugar is estimated to be about 181.00 lakh tonnes.

70. Government has taken a number of important policy decisions as part of reform process in the sugar sector. Some of these decisions are:

- reduction of levy obligation of domestic sugar producers from 40% to 30% with effect from 1.1.2000 and further reduction from 30% to 15% with effect from 1.2.2001,

- restructure the Sugar Development Fund Rules, 1983 for providing loans at concessional rates for by-products utilization and

- amend the Sugar Development Fund Rules, 1983 for providing loans at concessional rates for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick sugar mills.

71. In order to boost export of sugar, Government has taken some measures: (i) the sugar factories exporting sugar have been given exemption from levy on the quantity of sugar exported till 31.3.2001 and (ii) DEPB benefits @ 5% on the f.o.b. value of exports have been allowed to exporters. Govt. of India has allowed export of 10 lakh tonnes of sugar during the year 2000-01. About 3.73 lakh tonnes of sugar has been exported upto 17.2.2001.

CEMENT

72. Cement which is a key infrastructure industry, has been growing since the decontrol of price and distribution on 1st March, 1989 and several policy reforms thereafter including delicensing of the industry on 25th July, 1991. Apart from meeting the entire domestic demand, the industry is also exporting cement and clinker.

73. India is the second largest producer of cement in the world after China. At present, there are 120 large cement plants with an installed capacity of 112.01 million tonnes and more than 300 mini cement plants with an estimated capacity of 9 million tonnes per annum. There is only one Central Public Sector Undertaking in the cement sector i.e., Cement Corporation of India which has 10 units. There are 10 large cement plants owned by various State Governments.

74. The actual production in 1999-2000 was 100.45 million tonnes. As against a production target of 107.00 million tonnes, the cement production is estimated to be about 100 million tonnes in the year 2000-01. The export of cement and clinker during 2000-01 is placed at 5.11 million tones.

75. The performance of Cement Corporation of India, which has ten units located in different parts of the country, has not been satisfactory and it is under reference to BIFR.

PAPER AND PAPER BOARD

76. There are, at present 515 units engaged in the manufacture of paper and paperboards and newsprint in India. The country is approaching self-sufficiency in the manufacture of most varieties of paper and paperboards.

77. At present about 60.8 per cent of the total production is based on non-wood raw material and the rest on wood . The capacity utilization of the industry is low at 70.5 per cent as about 194 paper mills, particularly small mills, are sick/ or lying closed. The total production of paper during 1999-2000 was 34.56 lakh tonnes. The production is estimated at 35 lakh tonnes in 2000-01.

78. The performance of the industry has been suffering due to inadequate availability and high cost of inputs like raw materials, and power. Several policy measures have been initiated in recent years to remove the bottlenecks of availability of raw materials and inadequate infrastructure. To bridge the gap due to shortage of raw materials, duty on pulp and waste paper, wood logs/chips has been reduced. Several fiscal incentives have also been provided to industry, particularly those mills which are using non-conventional raw materials.

79. Imports of paper and paper products have been growing over the years. The import is estimated to be 2.75 lakh tonnes in 2000-01. About one lakh tones of paper was exported in 1999-2000 mainly to the neighbouring countries.

NEWSPRINT INDUSTRY

80. There are at present 56 mills (4 in Central Public Sector, 2 in State Public Sector and 50 in Private Sector) with an annual installed capacity of about 10.83 lakh tonnes. The capacity utilization of the Newsprint industry is low at 60 per cent.

81. The total newsprint produced during 2000-01 is estimated at 6 lakh tonnes as against a production of 5.04 lakh tonnes 1999-2000.

82. The demand for newsprint in the country is met partly from indigenous production and partly by import. Free imports and low customs duty have made newsprint market competitive. There are no price or quantitative controls. Various policy measures have been taken to improve production and availability of newsprint. The industry has been delicensed. Excise duty on newsprint has been removed.

83. The performance of the PSU, Hindustan Paper Corporation (HPC) and its subsidiary, Hindustan Newsprint Limited (HNL) engaged in the manufacture of newsprint and paper has been satisfactory. The internal resources generated by HPC upto January 2001 have been good and are estimated at Rs.32 crore, while for HNL it is of the order of Rs.19.96 crore.

84. The performance of Nepa Ltd has not been satisfactory. The Government had accorded in principle approval for private sector participation in Nepa Ltd and approved financial restructuring of the Company before inviting bids for strategic sale. Financial restructuring of Nepa Ltd. was carried out only in March, 2000. The accumulated losses of the company have risen to Rs. 124.30 crore, while the paid up capital is Rs. 105.39 crore as on 31.3.2000. The company has not been able to come out of the purview of the BIFR because of further cash losses.

ATOMIC ENERGY

85. The activities of Deptt.of Atomic Energy under I&M sector pertain to production of Heavy Water for Nuclear Reactors, fabrication of nuclear fuel for power reactors, re-processing of spent fuel and waste immobilization, mining and processing of Uranium and mineral sands and production of control and instrumentation equipment for nuclear plants, etc.

86. One of the important schemes of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre(BARC) is the Technology Development Programme, which has been approved by the Government in October, 1998 at a cost of Rs. 611 crore. The scheme involves maintenance, upgradation and augmentation of the old plants and related facilities. The scheme is being executed on Engineering/procurement & commissioning (EPC) mode and it is expected that some of the activities of the scheme may spill-over to the Tenth Plan. Another scheme of BARC for which an outlay of Rs. 15 crore has been proposed is the Combined Multi Stage Flash-Reverse Osmosis (MSF-RO) desalination plant.

87. Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology (BRIT), which is responsible for production and supply of a variety of radio isotope products including radio-chemicals, radiation sources, radio pharmaceuticals, radiography equipment and radiators has supplied radio isotopes to various users for application and health-care, industry, agriculture and research and executed export orders for Canada and Saudi Arabia for supply of large quantities of radio isotopes.

88. DAE has planned to set up two gamma-radiation sterilized mid-wifery facilities of DAI Kits at appropriate locations in India in the next two years. These facilities are expected to contribute significantly to the health-care programme for women.

89. Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC) is engaged in Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) Fuel Project, to meet the initial and reload fuels of the forthcoming 500 Mwe units at Tarapur namely TAPS-3 and TAPS-4 and Advanced materials processing facilities for developing production facilities of advanced metals which have direct relevance to Nuclear power generation and space applications.

90. Eight Heavy Water Plants have been installed in the country to meet the requirements of the Indian nuclear and research reactors. The heavy water plants at Manuguru and Kota are based on indigenously developed hydrogen sulphide exchange process (Frontline Technology) and the other plants use ammonia-hydrogen exchange process. In view of the energy intensive nature of heavy water production technology, the Heavy Water Board(HWB) has been pursuing a defined policy of energy conservation.

91. ECIL, one of the PSUs under the Deptt.of Atomic Energy, is engaged in manufacturing electronics components/instruments required by the Government Departments and others. The operations of the company have not been satisfactory. A revival and turn around programme for the company is under consideration; it involves cash infusion of Rs. 145 crore. It is proposed to bring down the employees' strength from 6500 personnel to 4500. Financial restructuring of ECIL is under consideration.

FOREIGN TRADE AND EXPORT PROMOTION

92. The export growth rate of about 20 per cent in dollar terms was registered during the year 2000-01 as against a growth rate of 12.93 per cent during the year 1999-2000. The government of India has taken a number of measures during the year 2000-01 to boost exports. Some of these are: removal of quantitative restrictions making import and – items license-free, promoting free trade zones, etc.Out of the 1400 items on which QRs were there ,QRs on 715 items were removed in the Budget for 2000-01 and the remaining QRs were removed with effect from Ist April,2001.

93. With a view to enabling hassle-free manufacturing and trading activities for the purpose of exports, Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are being set up. The units in these zones shall not be subjected to any pre-determined value-addition, export obligation, of the country/wastage norms. They shall be treated as outside the customs territory of the country. Sale in domestic tariff area by the units in these zones will only be allowed after payment of full customs duty. Private sector SEZs in an area of about 3500 hectares have been sanctioned at Pipava in Gujarat on the west coast. Another SEZ has been sanctioned at Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu. Besides, the existing export processing zone in Mumbai, Vizag, Kandla and Cochin are also being converted into SEZs.

94. The Government has provided additional equity support of Rs. 50 crore to Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC)n in 2001-02 for providing higher insurance cover to

the Indian Exporters and guarantees to banks and other financial institutions for extending credit facilities to exporters. In addition, a new scheme entitled Market Access Initiative has been announced for critical infrastructure and support programmes to stimulate and stabilise exports.

INVOLVEMENT OF STATE GOVERNMENTS IN EXPORT PROMOTION EFFORT

95. With a view to making exports a national effort by involving all the State Govts., a new scheme of Export Promotion Fund for States has been evolved for granting assistance to the States on the basis of their export performance for development of export related infrastructure. The objectives of two schemes of the Department of Commerce i.e. Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) Scheme and Critical Infrastructure Balance Scheme (CIBS) also form part of the new scheme. To facilitate equitable allocation of resources, this amount will be distributed on the twin criteria of absolute export performance as well as incremental exports. To begin with, an allocation of Rs. 97 crore have been provided for 2001-02. The amount would be utilized by the States for complementary export related infrastructure, such as roads connecting the production centers with ports, research and development of state specific ethnic products, development of cold chains for agro exports, development of minor ports, creation of new export promotion industrial parks, human resource development and for the purpose of developing marketing infrastructure.

Mining and Metallurgical Industry

96. The policy objective of the Ninth Five Year Plan for the mining sector was to make available minerals to the consumers at internationally competitive prices with the domestic mining industry competing with imports in both domestic as well as world markets as no protection was available except what was permitted within the world trade regime. The major thrust in the mining sector was to accelerate the growth rate along with conservation and protection of the environment through inflow of foreign technology and capital.

97. The cost effective mineral exploration and development with latest state-of-the-art exploration technologies continues to be the Plan objective along with promoting private sector in both mineral exploration and creating new mining capacities.

98. The non-ferrous metals and mining sector have been opened up to the private sector. As such, no targets were fixed for the Ninth Plan as well as for the Annual Plans including for the public sector companies, namely, Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO), National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO), Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (HZL) & Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL). However, indicative physical targets were attempted and included in the Ninth Plan.

99. A statement placed at Annexure-7.1 indicates the output of iron ore and non-ferrous metals, namely, aluminium, copper, zinc and lead during 2000-01 as well as likely production in 2001-02 as against the IXth Plan targets. It would be seen from the statement that the

production of iron ore, copper by HCL and lead is likely to fall short of the indicative target set for the Plan (i.e. the terminal year 2001-02 of the IXth Plan). The reasons have been discussed under sub sectoral profile.

100. The availability of metals in the market was also supplemented through imports. The non-ferrous metals market is now consumer driven as against the producer driven in the closed economy. This has been a major development in this sector with the opening up of the economy.

101. Coming to prices, the London Metal Exchange prices of non-ferrous metals kept on fluctuating during the last four years. In particular, copper has been the worst case and its prices have remained depressed, affecting adversely the performance of HCL; while companies in aluminium and zinc metals business have been able to absorb the price shocks. The duty structure of the industry is by and large at par with the international averages.

102. The recent amendments to the MMRD Act and the new National Mineral Policy are encouraging investment by the private sector including multi-national companies in the state-of-the art technologies in mineral exploration and opening up of new mines for base metals, noble metals and other scarce minerals.

103. Reconnaissance permits in 42 cases, involving an area of about 53,000 sq.km., have been approved up to February, 2001 since December 1999.

104. The Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) has so far cleared about 67 proposals of foreign direct investment in the mining sector involving expected FDI flow of Rs.3697 crore.

105. During the year 2000-01, the FIPB approved seven proposals involving foreign direct investment to the tune to Rs.230 crore.

106. Following the setting up of the Foreign Investment Implementation Authority (FIIA), a Fast Track Committee (FTC) comprising representatives of the State Governments, Central Government and concerned agencies has been set up in the Department of Mines, Ministry of Mines & Coal, for monitoring the progress of implementation of major projects.

107. An Expert Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary, Industries & Commerce Department of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh had earlier suggested upward ceilings of royalty rates and dead rent for Granite. The State Governments were requested to incorporate the same in their respective Minor Mineral Concession Rules (MMCRs). The said Committee has also recommended some structural changes in the taxation regime for the granite sector. The Granite Development Council constituted by the Department of Mines, Ministry of Mines & Coal is examining these recommendations.

108. The major achievements during the past four years of the Ninth Plan are highlighted in the Box below:

Some Major Achievements

- The Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act 1957 was amended and notified in December, 1999. The Act has been renamed as Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act which delegates more powers to the State Governments.
- A new clause of reconnaissance permit has been added in the Act as a stage distinct from and prior to actual prospecting operations. This will make investment in the state-of-the art technologies in mineral exploration more attractive.
- Consequential amendments to the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules (MCDR), 1988 were notified in January, 2000. By these amendments, power of approving mining plan (for open cast mines only) for 29 non-metallic and industrial minerals has been given to the State Governments.
- Revised rates of royalty for major minerals (other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing) were notified in September, 2000 which has brought 21 rates on ad-valorem basis covering 39 specified minerals.
- Guidelines for calculating royalty on minerals, etc., were also notified in September, 2000.
- The Government has, through a review of its FDI policy in February, 2000, allowed automatic route for foreign equity participation up to 100% in the case of exploration and mining of all minerals, except diamonds and precious stones for which 74% foreign direct investment is permissible via this route.
- The Government had set up a Multi-Disciplinary Committee inter-alia for suggesting an appropriate tax structure conducive to rapid development of minerals and mineral-based industries in the country. The Committee has submitted its report, which is under consideration of the Government.
- The Government notified Granite Conservation and Development Rules, in June, 1999 for ensuring systematic and scientific development of valuable granite resources of the country.
- The Department of Mines constituted a group on Marble Development in September, 1999 with a view to look into various problems related to mining, value addition and exports, etc., of marble and suggest appropriate measures to overcome the bottlenecks affecting this industry.
- The Government disinvested 51% of its equity in Bharat Aluminium Company to a strategic partner.
- The Government has approved the disinvestment of Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL) in two phases. In the phase-I, the Khetri unit along with Taloja plant would form a separate company. The assets of these two units will be valued, which would constitute 49% contribution from HCL in the new company. The remaining equity in the new company will be from a strategic partner.
- The Government has also approved disinvestment of 26% of HZL's equity to a strategic partner with an appropriate role in the management of the new company.
- The Government has decided to wind up sick Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.
- The Government has approved, in December 2000, setting up of a 100,000 tpa Greenfield zinc smelter plant by the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. at Kapasan in Rajasthan at an estimated cost of Rs.1203.75 crore. This decision will be implemented soon after the disinvestments process is completed.
- After liberalization, the private sector has come up significantly in the copper production in the country and at present it is producing about 76% of the total copper output. With this, the dominance of the public sector HCL in copper production has ended.

109. Despite progress made during the last four years of the Ninth Plan, particularly in stimulating the growth of private sector including FDI in the mining sector as was planned, there are some areas of concern which need to be addressed. These have been highlighted in the Box below.

Some Areas of Concern

The present procedure for granting various clearances such as for reconnaissance permit, prospective licence, mining lease, transfer of surface rights has been perceived to be taking unduly a long time.

The mining industry is of the view that the above clearances should be made time-bound. In case, the approvals are not granted within the laid down time-frame, these should be treated as having been granted.

A provision needs to be made in the MMRD Act for revoking reconnaissance permit if not implemented within the prescribed time limit.

Presently one cannot mine a deposit which lies in declared forest area. There are many excellent mineral deposits available in such forest areas. There can be a way out for exploiting commercially such deposits for the benefit of the economy vis-à-vis maintaining requisite forest cover and at the same time enforcing safeguarding other concerns of maintaining eco-balance. This way out needs to be found.

Various State Governments have laid down extraneous conditions and demands such as free extra royalty, etc., besides asking the mining companies to put up their processing plants in the respective States. Such conditionalities are contrary to the present policy dispensation and needs to be done away with for the speedy growth of the private sector investment including FDI in the mining sector.

The practice of reserving large mining areas by the State Governments for exploitation by the Public Sector needs to be discontinued as this practice is also inconsistent with the present policy dispensation.

Inadequacy and high cost of infrastructure continues to be a big constraint in the growth of mineral sector including exports. This constraint will have to be eased out with speed that it demands.

Due to low availability of indigenous lead concentrates as well as scrap, there is an urgent need to look for a new lead resources in the country.

There is also a need for centralized collection of battery scrap and its processing in the organized secondary sector by units having the required environmental control measures in position. This will arrest the growth of backyard lead smelters, which are not considered environment friendly.

The Sub Sector-wise details are given below:

Iron Ore

110. Production during 2000-01 of iron ore was around 77 million tonnes (estimate) as against an indicated production target of 80 million tonnes. An indicative production target of 100 million tonnes of iron ore was set for the terminal year of the Ninth Plan (2001-02). As against this, production is estimated to be around 80 million tonnes. The iron ore output

has been affected due to slow-down of the economy. The indicative export target of 32 million tonnes set for the year 2001-02 – the terminal year of the Plan – is, however, likely to exceed by around 5-8 million tones primarily because of demand from China, South Korea, etc.

111. As per the present Policy, iron ore with Fe content upto 64 per cent is completely decanalised and direct export of iron ore by iron ore producers from Goa and Redi sectors to China, Europe, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, etc., is permitted. The export of iron ore with Fe content exceeding 64 per cent (high grade) continues to be canalised through the Minerals and Metals Trading corporation (MMTC).

112. The Government of India had approved development of Bailadila 10/11A iron ore projects of the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) at an estimated cost of Rs.430.50 crore in August, 1995. The project was to be completed by August, 1999. The implementation of the project got delayed because of some technical reasons. The project is likely to be completed by 2002.

113. The NMDC Board approved in March, 1999 setting up of Tertiary Crushing Plant at Bailadila deposit-14/11C with an estimated cost of Rs.11.47 crore. The project is nearing completion.

114. The development of 11-B deposit under joint venture with a private company has not yet been taken up due to some technical problems.

115. Consequent upon the expiry of mining lease granted to the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. (KIOCL) on 24.7.1999, the company was granted a temporary work permit for a period of one year, which expired on 24.7.2000. The work permit was further extended for a period of one year i.e. up to 24.7.2001. While approving the extension, the Government of India had directed the Government of Karnataka to finalise the notification regarding Kudremukh National Park on or before 30.9.2000. The KIOCL is contemplating to develop Nellibeedu and Gangrikal deposits in addition to pursuing renewal of the existing mining lease. Mining of primary ore at deeper levels of the existing mine is also under the consideration of KIOCL.

116. The Central Government has approved in January 2001 the proposal of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry regarding renewal of long term agreement for export of iron ore by MMTC.

Steel

117. The year 2000-01 saw the Indian steel industry attain an excellent growth rate of 23 per cent as compared to the preceding year when the growth rate of finished steel was 12.1 per cent. The projected demand for finished steel in 2000-01 is 32.68 million tonnes and the production of steel from domestic sources is estimated at a record 32.68 million tonnes. The total availability of finished steel including imports was 32.01 million tonne. India continued to be the 10th largest steel producing country of the World.

118. The production of Saleable Steel in the four integrated steel plants of SAIL in 2000-01(April- December) is 7.24 million tones as against a target of 7.65 million tonnes owing

to poor market demand. It is expected that against a target of 10.21 million tonnes for 2000-01 only 10.05 million tonnes of saleable steel is estimated to have been produced and similarly only 0.48 million tonnes are expected to have been exported against an export target of 0.7 million tonnes for the year. The business restructuring plan of SAIL was approved by the Government of India in Feb., 2000. The restructuring package which involves financial restructuring of the company by waiver of loans and advances to it from the Steel Development Fund to the tune of Rs.5073 crore and Rs.381 crore from the Government of India, provision of Government guarantee(without Guarantee fee) with 50 percent interest subsidy for enabling the company to raise Rs.1500 crore from the market to finance its VRS programmes. Business restructuring includes trimming of SAIL by hiving off unviable and non-core units such as Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur, Salem Steel Plant, Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Plan, Oxygen Plant II of Bhilai Steel Plant, Power Plants at Bokaro, Durgapur, Rourkela and Fertilizer Plant at Rourkela apart from business on product basis that is, long products and flat products for achieving synergy in production and marketing. Other measures to improve profitability of SAIL include intensive cost-reduction drive and introduction of VRS to reduce work-force from 1,76,000 to 1,00,000 persons in the next five years. Conversion of IISCO into Joint Venture Company with minor shareholding of SAIL has been approved as a part of the revival package of SAIL. SAIL has signed an MOU with the Ministry of Steel in March, 2000 for implementation of the business restructuring plan. The process of divestment has already been initiated by appointing Financial Advisers and merchant bankers. The Company has issued advertisement inviting expressions of interest for divestment of identified units. However, the pace of implementation of restructuring plan has been rather unsatisfactory. The performance of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.- Visakhapatnam (VSP) has been satisfactory. VSP had registered a loss of Rs.130 crore during 1999-2000; however, during the period 2000-01 (April-Sept), it is likely to register a profit Rs. 29 crore (provisional).

119 With the commissioning of two more plants, viz., SISCOL in Salem & Mukand Limited in Hospet, the number of new/green field steel plants which have been fully commissioned, increases from eight with a total capacity of approximately 4.2 million tonnes per annum. Five additional projects have been partly commissioned involving a capacity of 2.9 million tone per annum. The Government has taken several measures to address the problems of the newly commissioned and up-coming projects.

120. Both Public and Private Sector Iron and Steel Plants continued their Research and Development activities to solve their plant specific problems and also to develop new processes and products. The research areas cover mining and beneficiation of minerals, improvement of properties of coal, reduction in energy consumption, reduction in refractory consumption, improvement in productivity, utilization and treatment of wastes, control of pollution, improvement of quality, development of human resources etc.

121. With the liberalization of India’s trade policy and commencement of the export-import policy for 5 years (from 1.4.1997 to 31.3.2002), the policy for import and export of iron and steel materials has undergone sweeping changes. Import of all items of iron and steel is freely allowed. Exports of all items of iron and steel are also freely allowed. To check the increasing trend of cheap imports in certain categories of flat products especially from CIS and South East Asian countries, measures have been initiated to strengthen anti dumping mechanism in this sector.

NON-FERROUS METALS

Aluminium

Demand

122. As against the anticipated annual growth rate of 8 per cent in demand of aluminium during the IXth Plan period, the actual apparent consumption of the metal grew at an average annual growth rate of around 4.5 per cent. This was primarily due to slow-down of the economy, particularly, of the major aluminium consuming sectors such as power (transmission), construction, transport, packaging, etc.

123. India is not one of the major primary aluminium producers in the world and it is also not contributing significantly to the world aluminium trade. The primary aluminium production with the given technology is power guzzler. India is short in energy but rich in bauxite resources. Therefore, it is quite likely that in future also India will not be in a position to contribute significantly to the world primary aluminium output. There is, however, possibility that India may emerge as one of the major contributors to the world alumina market in future. India has a comparative advantage in manufacturing down- stream aluminium products which has amply been borne by the fact that in the post liberalization era, the Indian aluminium down-stream industry has been able to meet the opening up shocks fully.

Capacity & Production

124. The primary aluminium capacity was anticipated to increase from 670,000 tonnes to 714,000 tonnes during the IXth Plan period with HINDALCO – a private sector company - and NALCO – a public sector company – adding 32,000 tonnes and 12,000 tonnes capacity per annum to their smelters respectively. These expansion programmes have since been completed. Production of aluminium during 2000-01 and indicative target for 2001-02 are given at Annexure 7.1.

125. Production of primary aluminium during 2001-02 – the terminal year of the IXth Plan – is likely to fall short by around 100,000 tonnes due to INDAL's Belgaum Smelter not likely to be re-energised apart from marginal expansion of its Hirakud Smelter also not likely to materialize, as was anticipated. Besides, INDAL's Alwaye, Kerala Smelter's capacity has also declined by around 7,000 tpa due to some technical reasons.

Projects

126. The investment in the three large private sector export-oriented alumina refineries during the Ninth Plan period in Orissa has been deferred due to commercial reasons.

127. No green field investment was anticipated in the aluminium sector in the public sector during the Ninth Plan period.

128. A new Cold Rolling Mill project of Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. was approved in 1997. The project got delayed due to some technical reasons and is likely to be

commissioned in June 2001. Besides, BALCO had also planned developing two captive mines located at Manipat and Bodai Daldali in Madhya Pradesh. While the production from Manipat mine has already commenced, the other mine at Bodai Daldali is in the process of development. Meanwhile, the Government has sold 51% of its equity in BALCO to Sterlite Industries (India) Ltd. and transferred the management control of the company to the later. The BALCO is, therefore, no longer a public sector enterprise.

129. The NALCO's expansion projects of bauxite mines from 2.4 million tpa to 4.8 million tpa and Alumina Refinery from 0.8 million tpa to 1.575 million tpa, both located at Damanjodi, Orissa, are progressing as per schedule.

130. The smelter expansion project of NALCO, which will increase its annual capacity from the present 230,000 tonnes per annum to 345,000 tonnes per annum is on schedule and is likely to be completed by May, 2002.

131. The Government approved in December, 2000 8th unit of 120 MW capacity for the Captive Power Plant of NALCO. The project is likely to be completed by August 2002.

132. A major development that took place in the primary aluminium market was taking over of Indian Aluminium Company by HINDALCO from ALCAN, Canada.

Copper

133. The known copper resources in India are characterised by low volume, narrow width, low grade and poor precious metal content. With the exception of Malajkhand deposit in Madhya Pradesh, no deposit is amenable to low cost surface mining and is also not amenable to high degree of mechanisation. India is not a major copper producer and exporter in the world.

134. High cost of operations of the underground mines of Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL) has been one of the major reasons for the company not having been able to absorb fall in the international copper prices. The thrust, therefore, continues on exploration for identification of world class deposits for commercial exploitation.

135. With the liberalization, the private sector has entered into copper production with imported concentrates.

Demand

136. The demand for copper was anticipated to grow at 8% annually during the IXth Plan period (1997-2002). As against this, the annual growth in copper consumption during the first four years of the Plan was around 8.3%. This was due to the spurt in demand for the metal from sectors such as telecommunication, consumer durables, handicrafts, etc., which more than off-set the decline in demand for the metal from sectors such as process industry, transport, construction, defence, mints, etc. The demand for copper during the Ninth Plan period is expected to be marginally higher at 8.2% as against 8% annual growth in demand anticipated at the time Plan was formulated.

137. The company has been incurring losses for the last few years mainly due to steep fall in the London Metal Exchange (LME) prices of copper and reduction of custom duty on the metal. A number of measures were initiated to revive the company – which included closure of its unviable mines located at Mosabani, Pathargora and Kendadih in Bihar and Chandmari in Rajasthan, rationalising workforce through voluntary retirement scheme, capital restructuring, etc.

Capactiy & Production

138. The existing copper smelting capacity in the country is 2,47,500 tonnes per annum, comprising 47,500 tpa with HCL in the public sector and 100,000 tpa with Sterlite Industries India Ltd., 100,000 tpa with Birla Copper Ltd. – both in the private sector. The indigenous copper smelting capacity during the terminal year of the IX Plan is likely to be around 3,47,500 tpa as against the IX Plan anticipated target of 5,00,000 tpa – with Birla Copper and Sterlite Industries expanding their smelters by 50,000 tpa by the end of the next year.

139. The other additions to the indigenous copper smelting capacity to the tune of 2,02,500 tpa was anticipated to come from expansion of HCL's Khetri smelter (52,500 tpa), new smelters of Metdist Ltd. (1,00,000 tpa) and SWIL Ltd. (50,000 tpa). These investments have not materialized, reportedly, on commercial considerations.

140. Given the poor copper resources in the country, all the private sector smelters are based on imported copper concentrates.

141. Production of copper during 2000-01 and indicative target for 2001-02 are given at Annexure 7.1. Production during 2001-02 is expected to fall short by 1,85,000 tonnes of the anticipated target set for the terminal year of the IXth Plan due to non-realisation of additions to the indigenous smelting capacity, as detailed above.

142. The private sector is now contributing 76% and the public sector, HCL 24% to the copper output. Thus, the public sector monopoly in copper production has ended.

Zinc and Lead

Demand

143. As against the anticipated annual growth of 6 percent in demand for zinc during the IXth Plan period , it grew at an annual rate of 6.5 percent during the first four years of the IXth Plan period. This was due to a steady growth of zinc consuming sectors such as the galvanizing (consuming around 70 percent of zinc annually), die-casting, dry-cell batteries, chemicals, etc. The growth in demand for zinc during the year 2001-02 is anticipated to be around 7 percent. With this, the indicative demand growth target for zinc for the IXth Plan is expected to be achieved. India is not a major player in zinc in the international market.

144. The demand for lead grew at an average growth rate of 7 per cent during the first four years of the Ninth Plan. This was primarily due to a steady growth of the lead consuming

sectors like automobiles, inverters, uninterrupted power supply (UPS) system, etc. The demand for lead is likely to grow at the same rate during the next year 2001-02 – the terminal year of the Ninth Plan. With this, the indicative demand growth target for lead for the IXth Plan is expected to be achieved. India is also not a major player in lead in the international market.

Capacity & Production

145. Presently, the indigenous primary zinc capacity stands at 182,000 tonnes per annum, comprising 152,000 tonnes per annum with Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (HZL) – a public sector company – and 30,000 tonnes per annum with Binani Industries Ltd. – a private sector company. There is also around 20,000 to 30,000 tonnes per annum scrap-based secondary zinc capacity in the organized sector.

146. For most of the last four years of the Ninth Plan, the secondary zinc producers were not in operation because they were not able to import raw materials such as zinc ash, dross and skimmings, etc., on account of ban imposed by the Government under the Basal Convention. This matter was also considered by the Planning Commission. After a long deliberations, the secondary zinc producers were permitted to import these raw materials under the 'Actual Users Licence'. With this, the secondary zinc producers resumed their production.

147. No addition to the primary zinc smelting capacity was anticipated during the Ninth Plan period by way of greenfield smelters. However, it was anticipated that HZL would expand the capacity of its Vizag and Debari zinc smelters by 10,000 tonnes per annum during the Ninth Plan period.

148. Production of zinc during 2000-01 and indicative target for 2001-02 is given at 7.1.

149. Presently, the primary lead smelting capacity in the country stands at 65,000 tonnes per annum, all with Hindustan Zinc Ltd. – a public sector enterprise. There is also around 24,000 tonnes per annum secondary lead capacity in the organized sector with India Lead Ltd. The Hindustan Zinc Ltd. has closed its Vizag Lead refinery.

150. Due to ban imposed on importing lead scrap in the form of whole-drained batteries or battery plate scrap, lead residues or lead dross under the Basal Convention, the secondary lead output has come down to about 50 per cent during the last four years of the Ninth Plan and the remaining 50 per cent capacity is being utilized by the India Lead Ltd. with the imported lead concentrates. The lead production, however, has remained stagnant for the last 6-7 years.

151. A close study done on this reveals that India is no longer internationally competitive in the production of primary lead; it is competitive in the production of secondary lead using various forms of lead scraps as inputs provided import of these materials is allowed to actual users who have the technology in position to produce lead using these materials as inputs without affecting the eco balance.

152. Production of lead during 2000-01 and indicative target for 2001-02 is given at Annexure 7.1. Production of lead in 2001-02 is anticipated to fall short by 33,500 tonnes of the indicative Plan target due to closure of Vizag Lead Smelter of HZL and the secondary lead capacity with Indian Lead Ltd. likely to operate at half of its capacity with imported lead scrap.

153. A big constraint in increasing lead output in the country is the non-availability of indigenous concentrates as well as scrap. There are not any good mineable deposits of lead in the country. There is a need to look for new lead resources in the country. There is also a need for a centralized battery scrap collection system for its processing in the organized secondary sector, particularly by the companies who have the required environmental controlled measures in position. There is also, therefore, a need for a suitable law in this regard.

Projects

154. No major investment was planned in the Ninth Plan in the lead-zinc sector either in the private or public sector by way of greenfield projects. The Hindustan Zinc Ltd., however, took up the expansion project of its Vizag and Debari smelters by 10,000 tpa, which are under implementation and are likely to be completed by the end of June 2001. Besides, HZL also took up the expansion programme of its Rampura-Agucha lead-zinc mine and concentrator inter-alia for increasing the supply of lead concentrates for its captive use. This project has since been completed. The HZL also took up some exploration projects for augmenting its lead resource position.

155. The private sector India Lead Ltd. had planned its capacity expansion from the present level of 24,000 tpa to 40,000 tpa in the IXth Plan. This programme was shelved by the company on commercial considerations.

156. The Government approved in December 2000 setting up of a 100,000 tonnes per annum greenfield zinc smelter plant by HZL at Kapasan in Rajasthan an estimated cost of Rs.1203.75 crore. The project is expected to be completed in 48 months from the date of completion of the disinvestments process of HZL, which has been approved by the Government.

Gold

157. The Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. (BGML), ever since its incorporation as a PSU in 1972, had been incurring losses and became sick. It was referred to BIFR in 1992. No viable revival package could be possible despite many attempts made in this regard. The Government has decided to wind up BGML.

Plan Outlay and Expenditure

158. An outlay of Rs.7753.96 crore was approved for the Ninth Plan for the Department of Mines, Ministry of Mines & Coal to be financed with budgetary support of Rs.844.96 crore and IEBR of Rs.6909 crore. As against this, the cumulative actual expenditure during 1997-2000 and 2000-01 (revised estimates) is placed at Rs.3483.27 crore, which has been financed

through BS of Rs.684.76 crore and IEBR of Rs.2798.51 crore. Thus, the actual expenditure during the last four years has been 45.2% of the Ninth Plan outlay. This has been due to some delay in taking up investments such as cold rolling mill project of BALCO, de-bottlenecking of HCL, expansion of HZL's smelters at Vizag and Debari, dropping of HCL's expansion programme, etc.

159. An outlay of Rs.1455.04 crore was approved for 2001-02, to be financed through a budgetary support of Rs.190.00 crore and IEBR of Rs.1265.04 crore.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS IN THE MINERAL SECTOR

160. Among the on-going collaboration projects of GSI with BRGM, phase IV of the project "Regional Geo-Chemical Inventory of Karnataka Craton Greenstone Belt" is under implementation. Another project entitled "Technical Assistance for Detailed Exploration of Platinum Group of metals in Orissa" has been concluded.

161. The agreement between GSI and BRGM related to supply of drilling rigs to GSI came into force with effect from April, 1999. Supply of drilling rigs is at an advance stage. The other two project proposals viz. Impact Assistance of Mining Activities in Subarnarekha Basin and supply of Electron Probe Micro-Analyzer to GSI are under final evaluation by the French Government.

162. The Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) took up a project with BRGM, France in August 1997 at a cost of 16 million French Francs for developing application techniques in relation to environmental management of mines and waste recovery. The project was successfully completed and termination agreement was signed between IBM and BRGM, France in October 2000. As a follow up action, 11 iron ore mines in South Goa have been directed to take proper abatement measures to prevent wash offs from the waste dump which pollute paddy fields, etc. Similarly, environmental issues have been brought to the notice of the mine managements of 11 mines in Sukinda chromite valley highlighting the problems of pollution of surface and underground water by Hexavalent Chromium and educating them about the possible abatement measures. Further, they have been directed to take necessary corrective measures and intimate the detailed action plan to IBM.

163. The second project is regarding setting up Technical Management Information System (TIMS). The agreement for this project was signed between IBM and BRGM, France in July 1998. The project is expected to cost 23.4 million French Francs. Out of the nine phases of the project, eight phases have since been completed as per schedule. The final phase of the project is on preparation of the final as well as technical reports. These reports are likely to be completed by June, 2001.

164. The Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. has one project with BRGM namely, Development of cost models for economic evaluation of mining projects. The cost of the project is 1.5 million French Francs. The agreement with BRGM for the said project was signed in June, 1998 as a part of Indo-French Protocol. Applications of Cost Modeling in UN Framework classification has been added to the project. The project is under implementation.

VILLAGE & SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

165. The Village & Small Industries (VSI) sector includes industries such as Small Scale Industries (SSI), handlooms, handicrafts, powerlooms, sericulture, khadi, wool, coir, etc. This sector has emerged as a dynamic and vibrant sector of the economy over the years. It has consistently registered growth in production, employment and exports. Small scale industries (SSIs) play an important role as producers of consumer goods and providers of employment to labour at lower investment than the large and medium scale industries, thereby addressing the problems of poverty and unemployment. There are about 31 lakh small scale industrial units in the country accounting for more than 40 per cent of the gross value of output in the manufacturing sector and about 35 per cent of the total exports of the country. It provides employment to about 171 lakh persons, which is second only to agriculture.

166. Small scale industries are helping in more equitable distribution of national income and promotion of industrial activities. The Government has been encouraging and supporting promotion of small scale industries through policies such as infrastructural support, preferential access to credit, reservation of products for exclusive manufacture in the SSI sector, preferential purchase.

167. The growth of SSI sector has generally been higher than the industry sector as a whole by two to three percentage points. However, in the more recent past, the sector has started feeling the effect of opening up of the economy and competition from imports. A Study Group on Development of Small Enterprises has been set up under the chairmanship of Dr. S.P. Gupta, Member, Planning Commission to look into the problems of the SSI sector. The Study Group has representation of SSI sector, SSI associations, government officials, experts, Reserve Bank of India, Indian Institute of Management, Small Industries Development Bank of India, etc. The group held a number of meetings and set up four sub-groups to consider the problems of SSI sector in areas like policy issues, credit and fiscal matters, technological upgradation, marketing and exports.

168. The Study Group had submitted an Interim Report on 6th July, 2000 to the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. Based on the Interim Report of the Study Group and inter-ministerial consultations on the same, the Prime Minister had announced a number of new policy initiatives at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, on 30th September, 2000 at the National Convention of Small Scale Industries. These announcements were followed by more announcements by the Ministry of SSIA&RI. Thus, a large number of recommendations made by the Study Group have been accepted and implemented even before submission of the final report of the Study Group, which is expected shortly.

169. Recognising the importance of this sector and its valuable contribution to the national economy, the government has been devoting special attention to this sector. The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) is the apex bank for the small scale sector disbursing large funds and providing refinance to commercial banks for on-lending to the SSI sector. Loans upto Rs.2 lakh are to be provided without any collateral guarantee. A Credit Guarantee Scheme has been taken up on pilot basis. Under this scheme, loans upto Rs.10 lakh would be guaranteed by the Credit Fund and upto 75

per cent of the loan would be repaid to banks in case of failure of the SSI unit and balance 25 per cent would be recovered after liquidating its assets. Turnover limit of SSI units has been raised from Rs.4 crore to Rs.5 crore to help banks to provide more working capital; lending by banks to NBFCs or other financial intermediaries for purposes of on-lending to tiny sector has been included under priority sector lending by banks. Specialised bank branches exclusively meant for small industries are being set up to improve availability of credit to the SSI sector. So far, 391 specialised bank branches have been set up by the banks.

170. The scope of the technology modernisation fund of SIDBI has been widened to include all SSI units. Earlier, only export-oriented units were provided credit under this scheme. The Government has sanctioned a Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme for Technology Upgradation for SSI sector, based on the recommendations of the Study Group.

171. Indicative physical targets and achievements in respect of production, employment and exports are given in Annexure- 7.2. Details are discussed sectorwise in subsequent paragraphs. Plan outlays and expenditure for 1999-2000, 2000-2001 (BE & RE) and 2001-02 (B.E.) are given in Annexure-7.3.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES:

172. Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO), under the Ministry of Small Scale Industries, Agro and Rural Industries (SSIA&RI) provides services to the SSI units through a network of organisations. SIDO provides technical input, quality testing facilities, training, extension, market development assistance, data base support, infrastructural facilities, credit guarantee, capital linked subsidy for technology upgradation, etc.

173. Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) has set up a number of Tool Rooms to assist SSI units and to provide assistance for technological assistance upgradation. Tool Rooms also provide technical consultancy and common service facilities for design and production of quality toolings. Presently there are 10 Tool Rooms functioning at Calcutta, Ludhiana, Jullundar, Hyderabad, Nagaur, Bhubaneshwar, Jamshedpur, Ahmedabad, Indore and Aurangabad. A new tool room and training centre is being set up at Guwahati. Mini Tool Rooms are also being set up in various states to help in creating localised training and production facilities.

174. Most of the workshops set up in Small Industry Service Institutes to provide common facilities to SSI units, are more than 30 years old. Modernisation and technology upgradation of these workshops is being taken up in a phased manner to equip them with modern machines and skilled manpower.

175. A scheme of Technology Upgradation and Management Programme (UPTECH) was launched in 1998 to take care of modernisation and technological needs of the SSI clusters. Six clusters have been identified and diagnostic studies for these clusters have been taken up.

176. Integrated Infrastructure Development Centres (IIDC) scheme was taken up during the Eighth Plan to augment the infrastructural facilities in rural and backward areas to promote industrial development. This scheme has been revamped by removing certain restrictive provisions and by providing liberal finance to North East Region, including Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir. So far, 58 IIDCs have been approved and Central grant of Rs.38.83 crore has been released upto February, 2001.

177. Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) is under implementation to make available institutional finance to educated unemployed youths for setting up of business/ industrial ventures. A number of modifications have been made in the scheme to make it more attractive, e.g., increase in the age to 45 years for ex-servicemen, women and disabled, reduction of minimum educational qualification, enhancing the income limits and project size, enhancing credit/loan portion for beneficiaries of N.E. states etc. During 2000-01, upto November, 2000, 2.23 lakh cases were received and 72,656 cases sanctioned against the target of 2.2 lakh beneficiaries for the whole year. Out of these, 34,593 beneficiaries have been disbursed the loan amount. Poor rate of recovery under PMRY in some states is a cause for concern. Banks have been advised by RBI and office of DC(SSI) to take suitable remedial measures.

National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC)

178. The National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) Limited is providing machinery on hire purchase, equipment on leasing, raw material assistance, marketing inputs for domestic and exports, single point registration, etc, to promote, aid and foster the growth of small industries in the country. NSIC is also helping in promoting viable small industries all over the country, particularly industries in backward areas and in selected lines of production identified as priority areas.

179. NSIC has been operating 'Marketing Assistance' programme which includes i) Raw Materials Assistance Programme, ii) Integrated Marketing Support Programme and iii) Marketing to Government and Tender Marketing, including Consortia Formation. Under Raw Materials Assistance Programme, the corporation has been purchasing various raw materials, components, sub-assemblies for and on behalf of SSI units and allows the units to take delivery in small lots, as per their requirement and capacity to make payment so as to clear the entire stock within 100 days from the date of storage. The Integrated Marketing Support Programme has been envisaged to meet financing requirements of SSI units arising due to deferred payment being made for sale of goods.

180. Under the scheme of 'Single Window' assistance to exporting SSI units, the Corporation provided assistance to a number of SSI units. The products being exported by SSI units include builders' hardware, safety razors, brass components, machine tools, hand tools , hand gloves, diesel engines, sanitary and bathroom fittings, sports goods, leather goods, garden tools, etc. NSIC is also participating in international trade fairs along with SSI units. During 2000-01, upto January 2001, the exports from SSI units through NSIC were Rs.35.10 crore as against Rs.33.45 crore during the corresponding period of previous

year. NSIC has also made project exports of Rs.4.32 crore during 1999-2000. During the first ten months of the year 2000-01, project exports were Rs .4.90 crore. NSIC has registered 30,660 SSI units upto March, 2000, under Government Store Purchase Programme. During 2000-01, 703 new units were registered under this programme.

181. In collaboration with Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology, Techmart India 2000 was organised by the corporation. NSIC is also helping SSI units in technology transfer from abroad through Technology Transfer Centre. An internet based portal (Technology Showcase) has been set up for sourcing technologies from international partner institutions.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

182. The Performance of khadi and village industries may be seen in Annexure-7.2.

183. Over the years, khadi cloth production and employment is going down. However, production and employment in village industries have shown growth and new job creation is reported in village industries. A project has been entrusted to National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad, to induce new and trendy designs in khadi. Fibre dyeing and yarn dyeing designs for khadi are being taken up by NID. Also, new fashion designs Developed by National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) are to be taken up for production by khadi units. These activities are expected to improve khadi demand to boost production and employment. In future, emphasis would be on 'No Loss' basis instead of 'No Profit' concept.

184. The High Powered Committee had envisaged creation of two million jobs in KVI sector during the Eighth Plan. This is called Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP). Taking into account the unsatisfactory progress of job creation (only about 5 lakh new jobs could be created till 2000-01) , the targets for REGP have been revised and a total of 10 lakh jobs may be created by the end of the Ninth Plan.

185. Since 1995-96, the KVIC has introduced a new Margin Money Scheme (MMS) to encourage setting up of new village industries. Funds upto 25 per cent of the project cost are provided as margin money for projects upto Rs.10 lakh. For projects costing between Rs.10-25 lakh, 10 per cent of the remaining cost of the projects is provided as margin money. For N.E. Region margin money is provided upto 30 per cent of the project cost. Utilisation of funds from consortia of banks is rather low. Upto 31.3.2000, an amount of Rs.112.01 crore has been released to 26 states/UTs under MMS. Utilisation of Rs.63.38 crore has been reported by the KVIC, indicating a total investment of Rs.228 crore (approx). 33,538 beneficiaries got benefit under MMS upto 31.3.2000. During 1999-2000, in 12 States/Uts, Task Forces were set up under the chairmanship of Commissioner (Industries) for better implementation of MMS. Under the National Programme for Rural Industrialisation (NPRI), 50 clusters have been have been identified by the KVIC. 12 clusters were taken up in 1999-2000, out of which 5 clusters have commenced production. Further work on promotion of clusters for increasing rural employment and establishment of backward and forward linkages, setting up of common facility centres, common service network support for satellite cluster units, etc, has been taken up by the KVIC.

Coir Industry

186. The coir industry ranks foremost among the traditional cottage industries. It is a labour intensive and export oriented industry. Performance of Coir Industry has been indicated in Annexure-7.2. The Coir Board is vested with responsibilities of promoting growth and development of coir the industry, promotion of exports and expansion of the domestic market through publicity. The Coir Board implements a number of developmental programmes for the coir sector; these include assistance for participation in exhibitions, coir industry awards, Mahila Coir Yojana, strengthening, of national level training institutes, model coir villages, group insurance scheme for artisans, financial assistance for modernisation, reduction of drudgery and other welfare measures.

187. As part of modernisation of spinning sector, setting up of Integrated Coir Development Projects (ICDPs) has been taken up. In Kerala 125 spinning units and 46 defibring units are being set up. Rs.5.35 crore have been released through National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC). So far, 74 spinning units and 18 defibring units have been commissioned. The ICDP for Tamil Nadu has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs.14.91 crore with Central share of Rs.2.91 crore. An amount of Rs.8.4 crore has been released as GOI share. A similar project at an estimated cost of Rs.4.65 crore has been sanctioned for Karnataka. The scheme envisages setting up of eight new primary cooperative societies, modernisation and expansion of 27 existing coir cooperatives and setting up of a common facility centre for yarn dyeing.

188. Based on the study of National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER), the minimum export price on coir and coir products has been phased out. This step has made coir products' export easier and on competitive prices. Coir exports have shown consistent growth after removal of minimum export prices. The Coir Board is implementing a scheme of "Technology Transfer, Modernisation and Capacity Building in Indian Coir Sector" with funding support from UNDP. Total outlay for the project is US $ 8,46,000 (Rs.3.80 crore). Six coir clusters in states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala have been identified.

189. Hindustan Coir is a model powerloom factory established by the Coir Board in 1969 with a view to demonstrate the production of coir matting on powerlooms to motivate other entrepreneurs to start such units. The factory produced 2.79 lakhs sq. mts. of powerlooms matting during 1999-2000, valued at Rs.2.47 crore.. The factory has obtained ISO 9002 certification by BVQ1 in 1997and is the first powerloom factory in the coir industry to get this certification. BVQ1 conducted two surveillance audits during 1999-2000.

Handlooms

190. Handlooms form a part of the heritage of India and richness and diversity of our country and artistery of the weavers. It plays a very important role in the economy. Handloom is the largest economic activity after agriculture. This sector is estimated to provide direct and indirect employment to more than 30 lakh weaver households and about 130 lakh weavers (1999-2000). Due to effective state intervention through

financial assistance and implementation of various developmental and welfare schemes, this sector has been able to withstand competition from the powerloom and mill sectors. This sector contributes nearly 19 per cent of the total cloth produced in the country and also contributes substantially to the export income of the country. Performance of the sub-sector is indicated in Annexure-7.2.

191. Handlooms sector is facing a number of problems like old technology and traditional production techniques, high price of hank yarn, inadequate availability of inputs like standardised dyes and chemicals in small packs, lack of new designs, inadequate training for upgradation of skills etc. and inadequate marketing intelligence and feedback. Besides, it suffers from disadvantages like unorganised structure, weak financial base of the weavers and bureaucratisation/ politicisation of cooperatives.

192. The handloom sector is largely dependent on the organised mill sector for supply of its principal raw material, namely, hank yarn. The Central Govt. has been making efforts to ensure regular supply of yarn to the handloom sector at reasonable prices through (a) Hank Yarn Obligation Scheme and (b) supply of yarn at mill gate price to handloom weavers through National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC). NHDC had supplied 193.44 lakh kg. of yarn during 1999-2000 to the handloom agencies. During 2000-01, upto December, 2000, NHDC has supplied 109.22 lakh kg of hank yarn.

193. As a part of marketing support, exhibitions are organised throughout the country. National Handloom Expos have been organised at Hyderabad, Jaipur, Pune and Delhi. Besides, 44 District Level Events, craft melas and five special Expo Silk Fabs, IITF, Woollens Fab at Delhi, Silk Fab at Lucknow and Special Exhibition at Guwahati were organised to provide marketing support to handloom weavers.

194. As welfare measures and to provide better working conditions to handloom weavers, group insurance scheme, health package scheme, Thrift fund scheme, project package scheme and work-shed- cum- housing scheme etc., are under implementation in the handlooms sector. A new scheme - Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (DDHPY) has been launched by the government in 2000 for development of the handlooms sector. Some of the existing schemes like Project Package Scheme, Publicity, Freelance Designer scheme, etc, have been subsumed in the DDHPY scheme. Under DDHPY scheme financial assistance could be provided to handloom organisations for components like (i) basic inputs, (ii) infrastructure support, (iii) design input, (iv) publicity, (v) marketing incentive, (vi) transport subsidy, and (vii) strengthening of handloom organisations. Grant would be provided in the ratio of 50:50 between Central and state governments. In the case of Sikkim, J&K and N.E. states, the sharing would be 90:10. For agencies having 100 per cent SC/ST/Women/minorities population the grant portion would be shared in the ratio of 75:25. The assistance for marketing would be in the ratio of 50:50 between the Central and state governments in respect of all the states.

Powerlooms

195. The decentralised powerlooms sector plays an important role in meeting clothing needs of the country. The powerloom industry produces a wide variety of cloth, both

grey as well as processed having intricate designs. The contribution of the powerlooms sector to the total cloth production of the country is about 59 per cent, excluding the cloth produced by non-SSI, weaving and hosiery/knitting units. This sector also contributes significantly to the export earnings.

196. The estimated number of powerlooms in the decentralised sector in the country has increased from 6.39 lakh in 1986 to 16.56 lakh as on 31st December, 2000.

197. There are 13 Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) functioning under the Textile Commissioner and 29 PSCs under the different Textile Research Associations (TRAs), namely, ATIRA, BTRA, MANTRA, NITRA, SASMIRA, IJIRA, SITRA. State governments of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have established PSCs at Hyderabad and Jabalpur, respectively, in 2000. These PSCs are providing inputs like technical consultancy, training, designs, technology information, etc, to the powerlooms.

198. The powerlooms in the Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) are very old and outdated. There is a need to modernise and strengthen the existing PSCs by installing shuttle-less looms, Cop-changing/shuttle changing looms, Drop box looms, Dobby, Jacquard terry fabric weaving looms, prin winding machines, sectional warping machines, yarn and fabric testing equipment, chemical testing equipment etc.

199. Seventeen Computer Aided Design (CAD) centres have been set up so far in the country. Uplinking and downlinking of two CAD centres at Panipat (NITRA) and Solapur (BTRA) with National Design Centre, New Delhi, has been done. The Group Insurance Scheme introduced in 1992-93 in association with Life Insurance Corporation, was revised and as per the revised scheme, a weaver aged between 18-60 years who had earned a minimum average wage of Rs.700 per month during a year is eligible to join the scheme. The annual premium is shared equally by the powerloom worker, the Central and State Governments.

Wool sector

200. The woollen industry in India is basically located in the states of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. It is an industry where organised sector, decentralised sector and the rural sector run complementary to each other towards meeting the requirements of different sections of the domestic market as well as exports. The industry comprises modern sophisticated fully composite mills in the organised sector as well as handloom and hand knotted carpet manufacturing units at the village level.

201. With a view to harmonise various diversified interests of different sectors of the wool industry for integrated development of the industry, Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur, has been functioning since 1989. The CWDB is promoting growth and development of wool and woollen products, through various activities like marketing intelligence, marketing of wool and woollens, standardisation of wool and woollen products, quality control, dissemination of information, product diversification, advising government on policy matters, coordination etc.

202. For the development of Angora wool an UNDP aided project costing Rs.8.43 crore is under implementation. Rural unemployed youths and farmers of hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Darjeeling, Sikkim, etc, are encouraged to take up production and processing of Angora wool. Under the Integrated Sheep and Wool Development Project, aspects of breed improvement, health coverage, product development, marketing assistance, training to sheep breeders in sheep, sheep husbandry and productivity, etc, are covered. The Board has targeted to cover 24.75 lakh sheep under this programme in 2000-01 and to cover 6 lakh new sheep.

203. CWDB has set up wool testing centres for providing testing facilities to wool growers, merchants and the industry. The Board has set up mini wool scouring plants, weaving and designing centres, training centres, industrial service centres, wool testing facilities, etc. The Board is implementing a machine shearing-cum-training project to encourage use of shearing machines.

204. To create market intelligence network in the country, the Board has set up 10 centres in main wool markets. Through these centres information is collected with respect to prevailing market rates of wool and yarn, latest trends and transactions of wool and woollen products on a weekly basis and disseminated to wool growers, wool merchants and wool users. The CWDB has also established a Weaving and Designing Training Centre at Kullu in Himachal Pradesh to impart training in latest weaving technology and new designs to the wool handloom weavers, so as to increase production, earnings and to get better market for their products.

Sericulture

205. India continues to be the second largest producer of silk in the world after China. It is producing all the four varieties of silk viz., Mulberry, Eri, Tasar and Muga. Sericulture is a labour intensive, agro based industry which is providing employment to about 62.5 lakh persons. The Central Silk Board (CSB) is looking after development and growth of sericulture, providing extension and R&D inputs to sericulture industry in the country. The Board is covering three broad areas of Research and Technology Development, Seed Maintenance and Development of Sericulture & Silk Industry.

206. CSB has set up research institutes at Mysore (Karnataka), Berhampore (West Bengal) and Pampore (Jammu & Kashmir), to deal with mulberry sericulture. The institute at Ranchi (Jharkhand) deals with Tasar, whereas the institute at Jorhat (Assam) is looking after muga and eri sericulture. The Central Silk Technological Research Institute (CSTRI) at Bangalore is providing R&D support in post-cocoon areas. CSB has also set up a Silkworm Seed Technology Laboratory (SSTL) at Bangalore (Karnataka), Central Sericultural Germplasm Resource Centre (CSGRC) at Hosur (Tamil Nadu) and a Seri Biotech Research Laboratory (SBRL) at Bangalore for R&D in areas related to silkworm races.

207. CSB is providing quality silkworm seeds through National Silkworm Seed Project (NSSP). Upto November, 2001, 143.46 lakh disease-free layings (dfls) have been provided by the NSSP in 2000-01. The Muga and Eri Silkworm Seed Production Centres (SSPCs) have produced 0.96 lakh and 0.20 lakh seeds respectively during 2000-01 upto December, 2000.

208. The CSB has formulated 36 catalytic development schemes for implementation in the Ninth Plan to motivate states to increase productivity and quality and provide marketing support. The contribution of CSB to these schemes was envisaged at Rs.89.27 crore. CSB has so far received 285 projects from 24 states, costing Rs.99.25 crore with CSB contribution of Rs.54.77 crore. The States have taken up implementation of these projects, which are progressing well.

209. The UNDP has started a sub-programme on development of non-mulberry silk (tasar, muga and eri) in the states of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Meghalaya and Nagaland under Fibres and Handicrafts Programme (FHAP) of Country Cooperation Frame Work-1 (CCF-1) in collaboration with GOI at a total cost of Rs.11.99 crore, out of which the GOI share is Rs.3.98 crore. Under this programme, increase of quality egg production and supply, training and skill upgradation, technological support in pre-cocoon and post-cocoon processes, including reeling, spinning, etc are covered.

210. The second phase of Japan International Cooperative Agency (JICA) assisted bivoltine project has been started in 1997 for field verification and demonstration of bivoltine races evolved in the first phase. Field trials has been completed and the performance of these bivoltine races have been satisfactory. Average yield of over 60 kg/100 dfl, a redita of 6 to 7 kg and 2A-4A grade raw silk (a high quality) has been obtained consistently. These silk worm races would be used to take up bivoltine sericulture on large scale during the Tenth Plan.

211. The sericulture project of Madhya Pradesh State Govt is under implementation in collaboration with Japanese Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) at an estimated cost of Rs.748.80 crore. Under the first phase of the project (estimated cost – Rs.117.10 crore), mulberry plantation of 830 hectares has been completed.

212. The state govt of Manipur is implementing a sericulture project from July, 1998, at an estimated cost of Rs.490.61 crore with financial assistance from JBIC. So far mapping of development schemes/areas for 13 locations have been completed. Draft for another nine locations is under preparation. Under pilot scheme, one model rearing base has been constructed and 4,800 dfls of P2 silkworms have been reared under multiplication of hybrid silkworm eggs scheme.

Handicrafts

213. The Handicrafts sector is of special significance in the country's economy due to its contribution to employment generation and foreigh exchange earning through exports as well as retaining heritage and tradition. During the last few years the growth of this sector has been encouraging, as may be seen in Annexure-7.2

214. The Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) is implementing various developmental schemes to supplement the state activities in the handicrafts sector. The Plan schemes cover various areas like training, design development, technology upgradation, market promotion, exhibitions and publicity, exports etc.

215. Training is being provided to artisans for upgrading the skills of existing craftsmen as well as to un-skilled ones with a view to expand employment and production base of crafts for economic growth and also for reviving languishing crafts. Several studies have shown that 70 to 80 per cent of the trainees get gainful employment after completion of the training. There are 196 departmental Basic Training Centres and 100 Advanced Training Centres providing training for carpet weaving. For post-weaving operations like washing and finishing of carpets, training is provided in seven centres. Besides carpets, training is being provided to artisans for crafts like hand printed textiles, art metal-ware, cane and bamboo, wood-wares, etc.

216. Five Regional Design and Technical Development Centres (RDTDCs) have been established at New Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Calcutta and Guwahati. The activities carried out at these centres include making crafts a success in the contemporary market, and preserving traditional beauty of the crafts on the basis of strong design inputs. Besides these, Development Centre for Musical Instruments at Madras, Cane and Bamboo Development Institute at Agartala, Institute of Carpet Technology at Bhadohi (U.P.) and Metal Handicrafts Centre at Muradabad have been set up to undertake research and design, develop technology, improve tools and equipment, develop new designs, prototypes, etc.

217. The Metal Handicrafts Service Centre (MHSC) at Moradabad is providing c ommon facilities for silver plating, powder coating, lacquering, testing of metals and upgradation of skills of artisans. The Cane and Bamboo Development Institute at Agartala is working on development of proper techniques for treatment and preservation of cane and bamboo handicrafts by using suitable chemicals, lacquer, etc, to protect them from insects, fungus, etc. Practical training and demonstration is given to disseminate these to artisans.

218. The scheme of market meets has been modified to have a better and meaningful interaction with artisans, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), State Govts, exporters and traders. During 2000-01, 30 local level marketing workshops, ten national level melas, three product promotion programmes, six craft bazaars, thirty local fairs and festivals, two mini-handicraft expos and two national expos were organised to provide marketing support to artisans.

219. Under the scheme of Setting up Urban Haats similar to Delhi Haat, infrastructure would be created at prime locations of market interest. So far, eight urban haats at Agra, Ahmedabad, Bhubaneshwar, Ranchi, Karnal, Jammu, Tirupati and Kolkata have been approved.

220. Export promotion efforts of office of DC (Handicrafts) and Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts include participation in international fairs in foreign countries, sponsoring Sales/Technical cum Study teams to various countries. The EPCH participated in international trade fairs organised at Hong Kong, Manila, Melbourne, Birmingham (U.K.), Sydney (Australia), Dakkas, Memphis, California, Washington (USA), Tokyo (Japan), Milan (Italy) and Munich (Germany). The EPCH also participated in buyer-seller meets in

Mexico, Brazil, South Africa, etc. Exports from handicrafts includes craft items of zari and zari goods, art metal ware, wood ware, hand printed textiles and scarves and embroidered and crochet goods. Exports of handicrafts during 1999-2000 were Rs. 6,059.63 crore showing an increase of 12.34 per cent over the previous years exports of Rs.7,072.34 crore. During 2000-01 (upto December, 2000), handicrafts exports were Rs.7,206.79 crore indicating a growth of over 14 per cent over the same period in the previous year.

221. Social security and welfare of artisans is another area which is being given special attention. Schemes like workshed-cum-housing, health package for artisans, group insurance, etc, are under implementation. Till December, 2000, 1988 worksheds and 388 workshed-cum-houses had been sanctioned. During 2000-01, it is proposed to cover 440 new artisans under Group Insurance Scheme and 6442 artisans under health package scheme.

Food Processing Industries

222. The Department of Food Processing Industries (DFPI) is concerned with the formulation and implementation of policies and plans within the overall national priorities and objectives concerning this sector. FPI includes grain processing, fruits and vegetable products, milk products, meat and dairy products, fish and fish processing, beverages, aerated drinks, etc. During the Ninth Plan period, the Food Processing Industries (FPI) sector had been identified as a sunrise industry which could play a significant role in increasing value addition in agricultural and horticultural produce, diversification and commercialisation of agriculture, reduction in wastage of horticulture produce by processing it, generating employment and enhancing export earnings.

223. In the grain processing sector, rice milling, pulses manufacturing and production of wheat flour and other wheat products are the main activities. The number of modern rice mills was 35,088 as on 1/1/2001. The Rice Milling Industries Regulation Act, 1958 has been repealed. Now no licence is required for manufacture of wheat products. Nearly, 10.5 million tonnes of wheat is converted into various wheat products annually and 820 roller flour mills with an installed capacity of 19.5 million tonnes are functioning. Production of bakery products is estimated to be in excess of 30 lakh tonnes. Organised sector is producing about 65 per cent of breads and biscuits, which account for 82 per cent of the total bakery products. Besides these, soft drinks, beer and alcoholic drinks are also a part of the food processing industry. Thirteen Regional Extension Service Centres have been set up in various states with agricultural universities/ research institutions for encouraging modernisation of rice milling industry and by product utilisation. Post Harvest Technology Centre at Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur, conducted training programmes on Home Scale Food Processing and Preservation Techniques and Processing of Minor Millet.

224. India is first in milk as well as fruits production and second in the production of vegetables in the world. India's milk production is expected to touch 81 million tonnes in 2000-01 from 78 million tonnes in 1999-2000. While about 80 per cent of the fruits and vegetables are processed in countries like Brazil, in India only about two per cent of horticultural produce is processed. About 30 per cent of horticultural produce is being

wasted due to non-availability of post-harvest processing facilities, cold storages and cold chains. A strong and effective food processing sector would play a significant role in diversification of agricultural activities, improving value addition and exports of agro-products. This sector has vast potential for increasing production, exports and employment. The estimated installed capacity of fruit and vegetable processing industries has increased to 21.10 lakh tonnes in 2000 from 21.00 lakh tonnes in 1999. This increase is negligible and fresh investment is necessary to increase level of fruit and vegetable processing in India.

225. The schemes and programmes being implemented by the Department of Food Processing Industries include development of infrastructural facilities, setting up/expansion/ modernisation of food processing industries, meat processing, poultry and egg processing, etc. Schemes for fish processing include strengthening of traditional fish processing, utilisation of low value fish to make value added products, etc. The Dept. of FPI is also providing financial assistance for generic advertisement, strengthening of backward linkages, setting up of cold storages, refrigerated vans, etc.

226. Further, special emphasis is being laid on supporting research and development activities for food processing. Funds are being provided for development of traditional foods, new products, processes and packaging materials, utilisation of bye-products, etc. Some of the R&D projects funded by the DFPI, in which grant was provided to universities/technological research institute include protein recovery from cheese whay, enhancing shelf life of apples by gamma irradiation, development of standards for packaging of pickles in flexible materials, mushroom based extruded foods, etc. The department also provides financial assistance to HRD institutions for creating infrastructural facilities, labs, pilot plants, running of courses, etc.

227. The existing infrastructural facilities for FPI are inadequate and need upgradation and modernisation. Facilities of quality testing and certification are not upto the standards required for meeting the demands of the domestic as well as the highly competitive export markets. The DFPI has laid considerable importance to set up Food Processing Parks by State/Promotional organisations. Food parks have been sanctioned at Ghaziabad (U.P.), Kuppam, Chittor District (Andhra Pradesh), Butibori, Nagpur (Maharashtra), Jagga Khedi, Dist. Maudsaur (Madhya Pradesh) and Lamphelpat, Imphal (Manipur).

228. To provide hygienic and quality food products to the consumers, the Food Products Order (FPO) 1955 is in vogue. It is mandatory for all manufacturers of fruits and vegetable products to obtain FPO licence and to ensure good quality products manufactured under hygienic conditions. Amendments in FPO are being carried out at the instance of the Central Fruit Products Advisory Committee having representatives of government, CFTRI, BIS, fruit and vegetable processors and processing industry. Amendments were carried out in 1997 and 2000

229. Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international body constituted by Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and World Health Organisation (WHO) to help in developing standards for food manufacturing and international trade by bringing together scientists,

technical experts, govt. bodies, consumers and industry representatives. Codex standards are used for safety and quality of food world-wide for international trade negotiations as well as for settling of disputes related to food processing. A monitoring cell has been set up in the Department of FPI for dissemination of information on Codex standards. Under the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) quality assurance system, which is based on food safety system, the department is providing grants upto 50 per cent, with a maximum of Rs.10 lakh, towards cost of implementation of HACCP, Total Quality Management (TQM) and obtaining ISO:9000 certification, etc.

230. North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (NERAMAC) is marketing food products as well as other agro-based products. NERAMAC has processed approximately 887 MT of pineapple and produced 53.60 MT pineapple juice during 1999-2000 and processed 159.59 MT of raw cashew nuts at cashew plants at Agartala and Phulbari. The corporation is also engaged in marketing of ginger, maize, sesame, bird's eye chilli, etc, besides marketing of processed food products of N.E. Region. The turnover of trading activities was Rs.504 lakh during 1999-2000 as against Rs.78 lakh in 1998-99. Due to a variety of reasons, the corporation has been incurring continuous losses since its inception. The Corporation has incurred losses of Rs.65 lakh in 1999-2000. The Government has approved a revival package for NERAMAC in June, 1999 costing Rs.10.36 crore to upgrade the existing facilities and to enable it to improve its viability. The rehabilitation package has been implemented and results of the package are awaited.

231. The DFPI has prepared a new draft for the National Food Processing Policy based on the proceedings of the National Conference held at Vigyan Bhawan in New Delhi on 27/9/2000. Views of the state governments, industry and experts are included in the draft policy. An approach paper on proposed Food Development Act (FDA) has been prepared by the DFPI and has been circulated. The objectives of the proposed FDA are to harmonise and rationalise the existing food laws under single window service, consolidate and define standards, set up a Development Fund, provision for setting of equalization fund, etc, so that all provisions related to food processing are brought under a single authority. The equalization fund would provide cushion for price fluctuations in a self-regenerating manner to take advantage of biotechnology (genetically modified foods) without affecting health of the consumers. The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

ANNEXURE – 7.1

ACTUAL & INDICATIVE PRODUCTION TARGETS 2001-02

S. No.	Item	Unit	1999-2000 Actual	2000-01 Plan Target	2000-01 Actual	2001-02 Plan Target	IXth Plan Target
1.	Iron Ore	Mill.Ton	73.50	80.00	77.00*	80.00	100.00@
2.	Aluminium	Tho. Ton	618.68	624.00	642.84	650.00**	750.00@@
3.	Copper (Cathodes - indigenous)	Tho. Ton	38.46$	43.90$	237.72# (42.30)$	240.00# (43.00)$	425.00@@@
4.	Zinc (Primary)	Tho. Ton	174.96	178.00	178.00	178.00##	161.00
5.	Lead	Tho. Ton	44.48	55.50	40.51	45.00	78.50@@@@

* Estimate.

** At capacity utilization of a little over 100 per cent (excluding 74,000 tonnes of INDAL's capacity which is not likely to be in operation).

\# Including production from the private sector companies i.e. Sterlite Industries Ltd. & Birla Copper.

@ Market will not be as buoyant as was anticipated.

@@ INDAL's Belgaum Smelter not likely to be re-energised apart from a marginal expansion programme of its Hirakud smelter also not materializing, as was anticipated. Besides, INDAL's Alwaye, Kerala smelter capacity has also declined by around 7000 tonnes due to some technical reasons.

@@@ Additional capacity from SWIL and METDIST not likely to materialise, Khetri Smelter expansion also not coming up.

@@@@ Vizag Lead Smelter likely to remain closed in 2001-02 and secondary capacity with India Lead Ltd. also likely to be utilized at 50% only with imported lead concentrates.

$ Production of HCL. Indicative Plan Target for 2000-01 is for HCL.

\## Higher output through efficiency gain as against indicative IXth Plan target.

Annexure-7.2

Physical Performance (Sub-Sector-wise) Annual Plan 2001-02

S. No.	Industry/sub-Sector	Unit	1999-2000 Actuals	2000-01 Anticipated-	2001-02 Targets
A.	**PRODUCTION**				
1.	Small scale Ind.	Rs./crore	572887.00	650332.00	730400.00
2.	Khadi Cloth	M.Sq./Mtrs	83.98	88.00	95.00
3.	Village Industries	Rs./crore	5613.40	6607.00	7896.00
4.	Coir Fibre	000 tonnes	356.00	380.00	395.00
5.	Handloom cloth*	M.sq/mts.	7352.00	7725.00	8500.00
6.	Powerloom cloth*	M.sq/mts.	23187.00	24330.00	26000.00
7.	Raw silk	Mt.tonnes	15214.00	16740.00	17500.00
8.	Handicrafts*	Rs./crore	40295.00	46355.00	49000.00
B.	**EMPLOYMENT (LAKH PERSONS)**				
1.	Small scale Industries		177.50	185.64	192.00
2.	Khadi & Village Ind.		59.23	62.73	66.00
3.	Coir Industry		5.18	5.30	5.50
4.	Handlooms*		165.00	170.00	175.00
5.	Powerlooms*		71.00	72.00	75.00
6.	Sericulture*		63.64	65.22	67.00
7.	Handicrafts*		68.00	70.00	72.00
8.	Wool Development* (Unorganised Sector)		5.00	5.00	5.00
C.	**EXPORTS (Rs./crore)**				
1.	Small scale Industries		53975.00	61175.00	65000.00
2.	Coir Industry		303.05	312.00	320.00
3.	Handlooms		1865.00	2000.00	2150.00
4.	Powerlooms*		9915.00	10200.00	11000.00
5.	Silk		1501.78	1550.00	1650.00
6.	Handicrafts		8059.63	9270.50	10600.00

Annexure-7.2 Contd.

Physical Performance (Sub-Sector-wise) Annual Plan 2001-02

S. No.	Industry/sub-Sector	Unit	1999-2000 Actuals	2000-01 Anticipated-	2001-02 Targets
	MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SUB-SECTORWISE)				
I.	**PRODUCTION**				
1.	Fruits & Vegetables products (Cal.Yr.)	Lakh Tonnes	9.80	9.90	10.00
2.	Rice Production	Million Tonnes	89.48	90.00	95.50
3.	Various Milk products (other than icecream, butter ghee)	000 tonnes	301.00	316.00	335.00
4.	Soft drinks	Mill.bottles	6230.00	6540.00	6900.00
5.	Fish production	Mill..tonnes	5.30	5.35	5.75
6.	Meat & Poultry Products	000 tonnes	4500.00	5100.00	5800.00
7.	Eggs	Millions	30000.00	35000.00	40000.00
	EXPORTS (Rs./Crore)				
1.	Processed foods		6335.00	4895.00	5000.00
2.	Meat & Poultry Products		879.00	950.00	1050.00
3.	Marine products		5117.00	6444.00	6200.00

Annexure-7.3

Sub-Sectorwise Outlays/Expenditure Annual Plan 2001-02

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Industry Sub-Sector	1999-2000 Actuals	2000-01(BE)			2000-01(RE)			2001-02		
			Outlay	BS	IEBR	Outlay	BS	IEBR	Outlay	BS	IEBR
	DEPT. OF SSI & ARI										
1.	SIDO	256.29	287.50	283.00	4.5	27955	279.55	-	407.00	391.00	16
2.	PMRY	190.00	201.00	201.00	-	201.00	201.00	-	193.50	193.50	-
3.	NSIC	27.12	160.00	40.00	120	154.25	34.25	120	149.00	29.00	120
4.	KVIC	201.93	320.00	320.00	-	293.00	293.00	-	354.00	354.00	-
5.	COIR	12.43	20.00	20.00	-	16.75	16.75	-	18.00	18.00	-
6.	OTHER Sch.	7.39	33.00	12.00	20.5	131.45	106.45	25	8.00	8.00	-
	Total: (SSIA&RI)	505.16	920.00	775.00	145	875.00	730.00	145	936.00	800.00	136
	MINISTRY OF TEXTILES										
1.	H'LOOM	8044	135.00	135.00	-	108.00	108.00	-	137.00	137.000	-
2.	P'LOOM	4.34	10.00	10.00	-	7.30	7.30	-	6.00	6.00	-
3.	SERI.	67.00	76.20	76.20	-	76.00	76.20	-	87.00	87.00	-
4.	HNDCR.	51.83	63.07	63.07	-	69.07	69.07	-	79.00	79.00	-
5.	WOOL	5.44	8.43	8.43	-	8.43	8.43	-	8.00	6800	-
	Total (MOT/VSI):	209.05	292.07	292.07	-	269.00	269.00	-	317.00	317.00	-
	DEPT. OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SUB-SECTORWISE)										
1.	Grain Proc.	0.62	0.50	0.50	-	0.50	0.50	-	0.40	0.40	-
2.	Fruit & Veg.	11.70	16.85	16.85	-	10.41	10.41	-	5.45	5.45	-
3.	Milk Ind.	2.52	4.50	4.50	-	7.00	7.00	-	6.80	6.80	-
4.	Meat & Poul.	4.17	3.25	3.25	-	0.75	0.75	-	2.70	2.70	-
5.	Fish Proc.	10.71	12.40	12.40	-	22.33	22.33	-	24.00	24.00	-
6.	Cons. Ind.	5.48	1.00	1.00	-	0.05	0.05	-	1.20	1.20	-
7.	FPI Fund	0.00	1.00	1.00	-	0.01	0.01	-	5.00	5.00	-
8.	Sectt. Services	2.59	5.50	5.50	-	3.95	3.95	-	3.60	3.60	-
9.	Lumpsum Prov. for NE	0.00	5.00	5.00	-	5.00	5.00	-	5.85	5.85	-
	Total (DFPI):	37.79	50.00	50.00	-	50.00	50.00	-	55.00	55.00	

CHAPTER-8

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

8.1 ENERGY

8.1.1 POWER

The Ninth Plan envisages energy generation target of 606.70 BKwh (Billion Kilowatt hours) in utilities by the end of terminal year 2001-02, as against the energy generation of 394.5 Bkwh at the end of Eighth plan.

2. A capacity addition of 40245 MW is envisaged during the Ninth Plan period comprising 11909 MW in the Central Sector, 10748 MW in the State Sector and the balance 17588 MW in the Private Sector. The proposed capacity addition from the Private Sector constitutes about 43.7% of the total capacity addition during the Ninth Plan.

3. At the beginning of Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002), the energy deficit was 11.5% and peak deficit was 18%. With the targeted capacity addition of 40245 MW during the Ninth Plan period, the power supply position at the end of Ninth Plan, as assessed by CEA, indicates energy deficit of 1.4% and peak deficit of 11.6%. However, with the capacity addition of 16037 MW during first four years i.e. 1997-2001, the energy deficit was 7.8% and peak deficit 13.0%. The improvement in the power supply position was partly due to the marked improvement in PLF, which was 64.4% at the beginning of Ninth Plan and increased to 69.0% at the end of 2000-2001.

Review for 2000-2001
Generation of Electricity (Utilities)

4. Against a target of 500.7 Bkwh, actual generation during the year was 499.45 Bkwh, representing a marginal shortfall of 0.2 %. In the case of the hydel generation the achievement was 92.2%. However, the nuclear and thermal generation exceeded the target by 27.4% and 5.5% respectively. The total generation during 2000-2001 was higher than that in 1999-2000 by 3.9 %.

5. In addition to the above, about 1.4 Bkwh of electricity also became available from Chukha Hydel project in Bhutan.

6. The source-wise generation targets and achievements for 2000-2001 with actual for 1999-2000 and projections for 2001-2002 in respect of utilities are given in Table 8.1.1

TABLE 8.1.1
Source-wise Electricity Generation
(Million Units)

	1999-2000	2000-2001		2001-2002
	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Hydro	80628	83907	74346	82800
Thermal	386787	403200	408208	430284
Nuclear	13267	13593	16896	16916
Total	480682	500700	499450	530000

7. The region-wise break-up of actual generation in 2000-2001 is given in Annexure 8.1.1

8. During 2000-2001, the target for All India Plant Load Factor (PLF) was 66.7 % for thermal stations. The actual PLF achieved was 69.0%. Table 8.1.2 gives the sectorwise break-up of PLFs for the year 1999-2000 (Actual), 2000-2001 Target and (Actual) and 2001-2002(Target). The target and achievement in regard to PLF for all State Electricity Boards, Central Power Organisations and Private Sector are indicated in Annexure 8.1.2

TABLE 8.1.2
Sector-wise Plant Load Factor (%)

	1999-2000	2000-2001		2001-2002
	Actual	Target	Achievement	Target
Central Sector	72.5	68.4	74.3	71.6
State Sector	64.3	65.8	65.6	67.4
Private Sector	68.9	67.0	73.0	69.6
All India	67.3	66.7	69.0	69.0

Addition in capacity

9. The target for addition to generating capacity during 2000-2001 was 4000.30 MW against which the achievement was 3775.66 MW (94.4%) as given in the Table 8.1.3. Installed Capacity of 226.4 MW (Wind 102.35 MW, Diesel 54.05 MW and Hydro 70 MW) was also commissioned outside the programme during the year 2000-01.

TABLE 8.1.3
Addition in Capacity (MW)

	1999-2000	2000-2001		2001-2002
	Actual	Target	Achievement	Target
Hydel	1371.50	1297.00	1215.00	1536.20
Thermal	2696.00	2263.30	2120.60	3228.50
Nuclear	440.00	440.00	440.00	—
Total	4507.50	4000.30	3775.60	4764.70

10. The project-wise details of achievements are given in Annexure 8.1.3. There were 14 generating units totaling 223.5 MW which have slipped from 2000-2001 generating capacity addition programme. This comprised 82 MW of hydro (7 generating units) and 141.5 MW of thermal(7 generating units). The complete list is at Annexure 8.1.4. The slippages were mainly due to delay in equipment supply and delay in construction work.

Transmission & Distribution

11. The programme and achievement in respect of construction/ energisation of 800 KV/400 KV/ 220 KV transmission lines is given in Table 8.1.4.

TABLE 8.1.4
Transmission Lines additions

(Ckt. kms)

	1999-2000 Actual	2000-2001		2001-2002 Target
		Target	Achievement	
+/-500KV HVDC				680
800 KV	416	285	375	224
400 KV	3336	1973	2091	1780
220KV	3932	5058	3674	4240

Renovation & Modernisation (R&M)

12. In order to improve the performance of existing thermal power plants, the R & M (Phase I) Programme was started in 1984 for completion during the Seventh Plan period. The programme was anticipated to give an additional generation of 7000 MU/Year by improving the overall PLF of units. All the schemes under Phase-I have been completed during Seventh Plan. On an average, additional generation of about 10,000 MU/ Year has been achieved which is equivalent to 1900 MW of additional capacity at 60 % PLF.

13. In view of the encouraging results achieved from the implementation of Phase-I of R&M Programme during Seventh Plan, Phase-II Programme for R&M of Thermal Power Plants was taken up in the year 1990-91 by the Government of India for implementation during Eighth Plan. Under the programme 44 Nos. of thermal power plants consisting of 198 Nos. thermal units aggregating to a total capacity of 20,869 MW were covered. The total sanctioned cost of the scheme was Rs. 2383 crore. An additional generation of 7864 MU/ year was anticipated after the completion of programme. By the end of 8th Plan i.e. March 1997, about 50 % works were completed. After partial completion of these works an additional generation of 5000 MU/year has been achieved. Also life extension works on 4 units (300 MW) of Neyveli TPS were completed. The balance works alongwith the additional activities subsequently identified by CEA still required to be carried out during 9th Plan. During the 9th Plan Programme, 191 units (25856 MW) at 54 power plants are covered under R&M and 42 units (3091 MW) are planned for life extension. An investment of about Rs. 2300 crore for R&M works and Rs. 2700 crore for Life Extension works is involved. Out of 42 units, the Life Extension works on 11 units (680 MW) have been completed during first three years of the 9th Plan and works on 8 units (690 MW) is under progress.

14. The CEA has also identified 55 hydro power stations with an aggregate capacity of 9653 MW (210 Nos. generating units) for coverage under renovation, moderanisation

and uprating (RM&U) of Hydro Power Stations. The total estimated cost of these schemes is Rs.1493 crore and expected benefit is 2531 MW/7181 MU. Out of 55 schemes, work on 25 schemes having an aggregate capacity of 5791 MW at an estimated cost of Rs.465 crore and an expected benefit of 1313 MW/3263 MU have been completed till 31.3.2000. At present, there are 21 ongoing schemes with an aggregate installed capacity of 3113 MW where RM&U works at an estimated cost of Rs.792 crores with an expected benefit of 911 MW/2517 MU are under different stages of implementation. It is expected that out of these 21 schemes, 11 schemes would be completed during the Ninth Plan.

Financial Performance of SEBs

15. The internal resources of the SEBs continued to be negative. As per the latest information available based on the resources discussion for the Annual Plan 2001-2002, the net internal resources of the SEBs which were Rs.(-) 2090.7 crore in 1996-97 increased to Rs (-) 11531.60 crore in 1999-2000 (RE). In the year 2000-2001, it was expected to be Rs.(-) 13092.50 crore. The commercial losses of the SEBs without subsidy increased from Rs. (-)11305 crore during 1996-97 to Rs(-) 23028 crore at the end of the Annual Plan 1999-2000 (RE).The Rate of Return (ROR) without subsidy on the net fixed assets of the SEBs was at the level of (-)19.57% in 1996-97. It was expected to be (-) 33.78 % in 1999-2000 (RE).

16. In case the SEBs are to achieve break-even i.e. 0% ROR in 2000-2001, they would have to raise average tariff on an All-India basis by 91.3 paise/unit over the current average tariff. This would yield additional revenue of as much as Rs.26013 crore. For achieving 3% ROR, the average tariff on All-India basis has to be increased by 97.9 paise/unit and it would yield additional revenue of Rs.28238.7 crore. If the minimum rate of 50 paise/ unit of agriculture tariff is levied by the SEBs, they could mobilise additional revenue of the order of Rs. 2260.20 crore in the year 2000-2001.

Power Sector Reforms

17. The steps in regard to power sector reform were continued by unbundling the SEBs and separating generation, transmission & distribution into separate corporations to make it possible to monitor efficiency levels on each activity as a profit centre and also to create appropriate incentives for efficiency in each area. In this context six States viz. Orissa, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have initiated power sector reforms along these lines. Further, the Madhya Pradesh State and NCT of Delhi have passed the Reform Bill in the State Assembly. Gujarat has also drafted its Reform Bill.

18. The following States have made substantial progress on the above lines:-

Orissa

19. Orissa was the first State to initiate reform of the Power Sector w.e.f April 1,1996. Orissa SEB has been split into three entities viz. *Orissa Power Generation Corporation* (OPGC- for thermal power), *Orissa Hydro Power Corporation* (OHPC - for hydel power) and *Grid Corporation of Orissa* (GRIDCO - for transmission and distribution network). Subsequently distribution has been privatized. The State has been divided into four zones

for distribution by four subsidiaries of GRIDCO (in the joint sector); namely North-Eastern (NESCO) , Western (WESCO), Central (CESCO) and Southern (SOUTHCO). BSES has taken over three zones viz. Western, North-Eastern and Southern with 51% equity. The Central zone has been offered to AES Corporation of USA.

20. A Separate Regulatory Commission OERC has been constituted and OERC has issued so far four tariff orders. The overall increase in the last tariff order of February 2001, was by 10.20%.

Haryana

21. The Reforms Act was notified in March, 1998. The erstwhile Haryana State Electricity Board (HSEB) was unbundled into two separate entities, namely, Haryana Power Generation Corporation (HPGC) for generation and Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam (HVPNL) for transmission of power in August, 1998. HVPNL has been further re-structured and distribution has been entrusted to two distribution companies viz. Uttar Haryana Bijili Vitaran Nigam Ltd. (UHBVNL) and Dakshin Haryana Bijili Vitaran Nigam Ltd. (DHBVNL). The State has also constituted a Regulatory Commission and it has already given its first tariff order in December, 2000, increasing the tariff in almost all the categories. The hike in the case of agriculture sector has been made from 50 paise to 62 paise on an average for metered connection and 65-100 paise on an average for un-metered connection.

Andhra Pradesh

22. The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Reform Act, 1998 has been notified on 29th October, 1998. APSEB has been unbundled into two separate companies namely, *Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation* (APGENCO) for generation and *Andhra Pradesh Transmission Corporation* (APTRANSCO) for transmission of power. The APTRANSCO has been further unbundled with distribution function entrusted to four distribution companies. These distribution companies are at present subsidiaries of APTRANSCO and are proposed to be privatized by the end of next year. Under the APERC Act, 1998, the State has set up its own SERC. APERC has issued so far two tariff orders, the first in June 2000 and the second in April 2001. There has been marginal increase of 0.1% in the 2nd tariff revision over the 1st tariff. The average increase in 1st tariff as implemented from 4th June, 2000 was by 15%.

Karnataka

23. The Karnataka Electricity Reforms Act , 1999 has been passed and brought into force w.e.f. 1st June, 1999. The erstwhile Karnataka Electricity Board (KEB) has been unbundled/corporatised into *Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd.* (KPTCL) for handling transmission and distribution functions, and *Visvesvaraya Vidyut Nigam Limited* (VVNL) for handling generating stations. As per the MOU signed by the State with the Ministry of Power, the State proposes to further restructure the KPTCL and form separate distribution companies by December, 2001. Under the reform Act, the State has also set up its SERC, which has already issued first tariff order on 18th December, 2000. The tariff order issued by KERC has been made effective from 1st metering date on or after 29th December, 2000. The average increase in tariff is 17% (across the Board).

Uttar Pradesh

24. The Uttar Pradesh Reforms Bill has been passed and SERC constituted in September, 1998. The erstwhile Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board has been split into *UP Thermal Generation Corporation, UP Hydro Generation Corporation* and *UP Power Corporation Ltd*. for transmission and distribution of power. The State Government proposes to privatize distribution initially in Kanpur. The State Electricity Regulatory Commission has already issued the first tariff order which has become effective from 9-08-2000. Average increase in tariff was 15%.

Rajasthan

25. The State Reforms Bill has been passed in January, 2000 and SERC constituted. The erstwhile Rajasthan State Electricity Board (RSEB) has been unbundled w.e.f. July, 2000. Five separate companies have been formed viz. Rajasthan Vidyut Utpadan Niagam Ltd. for Generation, Rajasthan Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd. for Transmission and three distributing companies Jaipur Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Ltd. , Ajmer Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Ltd. and Jodhpur Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Ltd. The Rajasthan State Electricity Regulatory Commission has issued its first tariff order on 24th March, 2001. The increase has been made in all categories of consumers. Average increase in tariff in all the three distributing companies in the State is 16.76%.

26. As part of reforms, fifteen States have already set up their respective State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERCs) and other States are also in the process of setting it up.

27. A scheme on Accelerated Power Development Programme (APDP) has been approved by the Govt. of India. The following activities are covered under the scheme :

(a) Renovation & Modernisation (R&M)/ Life Extension/Uprating of old power plants (thermal & hydel).

(b) Upgradation / Improvement of sub-transmission network (below 66 KV) including Energy Accounting and Metering.

28. The APDP scheme is expected to improve the operational and financial health of the SEB's of the remaining States taking steps for power sector reforms.

29. During the year 2000-01, against the approved allocation of APDP fund for an amount of Rs.1000 crore , an amount of Rs.794.82 crore has been sanctioned by APDP Monitoring Committee, which comprises Rs.397.41 crore as grant (50%) and another amount of Rs.397.41 crore (50%) as loan. For the Annual Plan 2001-02, the budget allocation is Rs. 1500 crore under APDP scheme.

Annual Plan 2001-2002

Generation of Electricity (Utilities)

30. The total electricity generation in utilities in 2001-2002 is estimated at 530 Bkwh (Table 8.1.1). Region-wise details are given in Annexure 8.1.1.

31. The total generation envisaged for 2001-2002 is 5.85 % higher than the target for the preceding year. The overall Plant Load Factor envisaged is 69.0 %. Additional Energy of about 1.4 Bkwh is also expected to become available from the Chukha Hydel Project in Bhutan.

Addition in Capacity

32. The target for addition to installed capacity during 2001-2002 is 4764.70 MW (Table 8.1.3). This includes the projects aggregating to 144.5 MW capacity slipped over from 2000-2001.

33. Of the total additional generating capacity targeted for 2001-2002, a capacity of 1365 MW in the Central Sector, 1988.20 MW in the State Sector and 2338.30 MW in the Private Sector is expected to be commissioned. The scheme-wise details of additions to installed capacity during 2001-2002 are indicated in Annexure 8.1.5.

Plan Outlay

34. The total expenditure in the power sector (including Rural Electrification) during 2000-2001 is estimated around Rs. 24200 crore against the Approved Outlay of Rs.26554 crore, as shown in Table 8.1.5.

TABLE 8.1.5
Annual Plan Outlays

(Rs. crore)

	1999-2000	2000-2001		2001-2002
	Revised Estimates	Approved Outlay	Revised Estimates	Approved Outlay
States & U.Ts @	12479.18	14943.53	14134.88	Yet to be finalized
Central Sector @	8789.04	11610.83	10064.81	12846.37
Total (All India)	21268.22	26554.36	24199.69	

@ The details are given in Annexure 8.1.6.

35. The utilization of other provisions excluding Rural Electrification (RE) component, available for development programme in the power sector, is given in Table 8.1.6.

TABLE 8.1.6
Utilization of other provisions

(Rs. crore)

	1999-2000	2000-2001		2001-2002
	Revised Estimates	Approved Outlay	Revised Estimates	Approved Outlay
Power component of Special Area Programme of North Eastern Council (NEC)	209.50	175.39	N.A.	154.31

Captive Power

36. The addition to installed capacity in respect of Non-Utilities during 1998-99 was about 934 MW. With this addition, the total installed capacity of such plants is estimated to have gone upto 14100 MW (including Railways) by the end of March, 1999. The generation from Non-Utilities in 1998-99 was placed at 45.58 BU approximately.

Externally Aided Power Projects

37. The year-wise allocation and actual utilization of external assistance during the first four years of the Ninth Plan for power projects under Ministry of Power through bilateral and multilateral arrangements are indicated in Table 8.1.7.

Table 8.1.7
Year-wise Allocation and Actual Utilization during 1997-98 to 2000-01

(Rs. crore)

Year	Allocation	Utilization	(%) utilization
1997-98			
Central Sector	2704.00	2309.14	85.40
State Sector	1363.58	1559.07	114.34
Total	4067.58	3868.21	95.10
1998-99			
Central Sector	2538.00	2179.64	85.88
State Sector	1859.06	1832.45	98.57
Total	4397.06	4012.09	91.24
1999-2000			
Central Sector	1724.69	1491.92	86.50
State Sector	1948.82	1751.05	89.85
Total	3673.51	3242.94	88.28
2000-2001			
Central Sector	1284.64	1694.42	131.90
State Sector	2220.36	1855.84	83.58
Total	3505.00	3550.26	101.29

38. Some of the factors contributing to non-utilisation of external aid in the case of power projects are deficiency in project management and delay in construction work.

Private Participation in Power Sector

39. The policy for Private Sector participation in Power was announced in October, 1991 in order to bring in additionality of resources for the capacity addition programme. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 have been amended to bring about a new legal and financial environment for private enterprises in the electricity sector. The Electricity Laws (Amendment) Act, 1998 was also enacted to treat transmission as a distinct activity and to facilitate private sector investment in transmission sector.

40. So far, projects having capacity of around 29,375 MW have been given techno-economic clearance (TEC) by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). Out of these, 10 projects having a total capacity of around 3500 MW have been fully commissioned. Seven projects with a total capacity of around 2500 MW have achieved financial closure and are presently under construction. Five more projects having TEC have also started construction though they are yet to achieve financial closure. Since 1991, in all, 25 projects with capacity of around 5400 MW have been fully commissioned (including 10 TEC projects mentioned above) and 17 projects with around 5200 MW are in various stages of construction (including 12 TEC projects).

Rural Electification Programme:

41. There are 5.87 lakh villages in the country as per 1991 Census. By the end of March, 2000, 5.0 lakh villages have been electrified achieving a national average of 86.3%. As a part of the Village Electrification Programme, pumpsets are also energized in the States having the potential for ground water, which help in meeting the minor irrigation requirements. As on 31.3.2000 a total of 125.14 lakh pumpsets have been energized in the country against the total estimated potential of 195.94 lakhs which amounts to 63.9% of the potential exploited. Out of the balance around 80,000 villages to be electrified, it has been assessed that around 62,000 villages could be electrified by extending the conventional grid whereas the balance around 18,000 villages which are located in remote and difficult areas like hilly terrains, deserts and islands may have to be electrified by decentralized non-conventional energy sources like solar, small hydro and biomass. Govt. of India has already initiated action with the concerned Central Ministries so as to electrify all the balance villages in the country by the end of the 11th (2007-2012) Plan. In order to enable the States to electrify these villages by getting funds from Govt. of India in suitable proportion of grants and loans, the Rural Electrification Programme has been included as one of the components of the Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) from 2001-02 onwards. While the funds from the Govt. of India for village electrification would flow directly to the concerned State Govts., the funds for load intensification and system improvement in villages already electrified would be given by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) in the form of loan.

New and Renewable Sources of Energy

42. The programme of New and Renewable Sources of Energy is being implemented by the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (MNES). These programmes include the rural energy, power generation from renewables, promotion of new technologies and also the programmes promoted through the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) which is the only public sector financial institution under the administrative control of MNES. The Rural Energy Programme mainly consists of the National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD), the National Programme on Improved Chulhas (NPIC), Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP), Solar Energy Programme and Biomass Gasifiers etc. These programmes help in meeting the energy requirements of the rural people for their basic needs like cooking, lighting and heating. The programmes for power generation from renewables include the wind energy, small hydro, biomass power and cogeneration, solar thermal and photovoltaic power and energy from urban and industrial wastes. As on December 31, 2000, the contribution of power generation from renewables has reached 3000 MW representing 3% of total grid capacity.

Review of Annual Plan 2000-2001

43. Under the National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD), a target to install 1.80 lakh family size biogas plants was set for 2000-2001 with a budget estimate of Rs. 61.70 crores. Upto December 2000, 98,000 plants had already been installed and target is expected to be achieved. An amount of Rs.33.94 crores has been incurred as expenditure upto 31st December, 2000. During 2000-2001 against the target of 20 lakh improved chulhas, 6.73 lakh chulhas have been installed upto the end of December, 2000 and the balance target is expected to be achieved during the year. Against a budget estimate of Rs.21.00 crores, an amount of Rs.10.49 crores has been incurred as expenditure (upto Nov.) under this programme. Under Biomass Gasifier Programme, 6.5 MW capacity has been installed during the year. Under the Solar Photovoltaic Lighting Programme, 20,437 home lights, 40,978 SPV lanterns and 1,848 street lighting systems have been installed during 2000-2001 (upto 31st Dec., 2000). Under power generation programme, 55 MW of wind power and 50.80 MW of biomass power have been installed during the year. In the case of small hydro power during 2000-01 MNES has supported 6 projects aggregating to 39.75 MW. The physical and financial progress of the programmes were regularly reviewed in the quarterly review meetings held in the Ministry with the participation of Planning Commission, Ministry of Programme Implementation and other concerned Ministries.

Annual Plan 2001-2002

44. The total outlay of MNES for 2001-2002 is approved for an amount of Rs. 1039.71crores (Rs.583.00 crores of Gross Budgetary Support and Rs.456.71 crores of IEBR). The financial provision indicated above will cover the programmes of Rural Energy, Solar Energy, Power Generation from Renewable Sources of Energy, Energy from Urban and Industrial Wastes and the equity support to IREDA. The GBS of Rs.583.00 crores includes the amount of 10% which is earmarked for being utilized in North East and Sikkim under various programmes of MNES. It has been proposed to install 1.80 lakh family size biogas plants, 20 lakh improved chulhas to cover 10,000 villages, 85,000 solar lanterns, 35,000 home lighting systems, 3,000 street lighting systems, 800 SPV pumps, 200 MW of wind power, 80 MW of biomass power, 7 MW equivalent biomass gasifier systems, 50 MW small hydro power and 11 MW equivalent capacity of energy from urban and industrial wastes. Approximate renewable energy potential vis-a-vis achievements are indicated in Table 8.1.8.

TABLE 8.1.8

Renewable Energy Potential & Achievements :

Source/System	Approximate Potential	Cumulative Achievements (Upto 31.12.2000)
Biogas Plants (No.)	120 lakh	31.28 lakh
Improved Chulha (No.)	1200 lakh	328.9 lakh
Biomass	19,500 MW	273 MW
Solar Photovoltaic	20 MW/sq.km.	47 MWp
Solar Thermal Systems	1400 lakh sq.m.	5.5 lakh sq.m
Solar Water Heating	collector area	collector area
Wind power	45,000 MW	1267 MW
Small Hydro Power	15,000 MW	1341 MW
Urban and Municipal Wastes	1700 MWe	15.15 MWe

8.1.2 COAL & LIGNITE

Review

45. The Ninth Plan envisaged augmentation of domestic coal production capacity to meet the increasing demand for the power sector during the Ninth Plan period and beyond. For this purpose, the Plan laid special emphasis on intensification of exploration, improvement of capacity utilization and overall productivity through adaptation of appropriate mining technology, conservation and demand management etc. Facilitating private sector participation in commercial coal mining by means of necessary legislative amendments was another important area contemplated for supplementing the efforts of the public sector coal companies.

46. However, non-materialisation of targeted new coal based thermal power generating capacity projected earlier in the first two years of the Ninth Plan has adversely affected materialisation of coal demand (Table-1). Coal consumption registered a negative growth of 0.8% during this period against the initially envisaged coal demand growth of 6.85% in the Ninth Plan. As a result of this, the original Ninth Plan target for coal demand was revised from 412.20 mt (excluding 7.70 mt of middling) to 370.80 mt (excluding 7.70 mt of middling) and that for coal production was revised from 370.60 mt to 328.86 mt. The non-materialization of the envisaged new coal based thermal power generating capacity continued during the third and fourth year of the Plan as well, which adversely affected the coal consumption, especially for power generation. There has been a marginal increase of 4 per cent in coal consumption in 1999-2000. In 2000-01, as against a target of 333.85 mt, the anticipated coal consumption is 333.45 mt. This is about 2.6% more than the consumption/offtake of 324.72 mt in 1999-2000. The anticipated average annual compounded growth of coal consumption/offtake in the first four years of the Plan, including the anticipated offtake in Annual Plan 2000-01, is 3.03% against the revised targeted growth of 4.6% for the Ninth Plan.

47. In the first three years of the Plan, there has been a shortfall in actual coal production when compared with the respective targets, though in 2000-01, the target of coal production is likely to be achieved (Table-2). This was caused mainly due to lower demand/offtake by the major consumers like power and cement and consequent regulation of production by the coal companies.. However, the targeted production in 2000-01 is likely to be achieved. The anticipated average annual compounded growth in the first four years of the Plan is 2.08% as against the revised targeted growth of 2.86% for the Ninth Plan. In view of the reduced coal consumption/offtake by the major consuming sectors, coal companies resorted to regulation of coal production to avoid piling up of pithead stocks in the initial three years of the Plan and new investments for capacity creation has been slow in materializing. This may result in shortfall in coal availability in medium and long-term.

48. The proposed private sector participation in commercial coal mining is getting delayed. Further, the longer gestation periods of coal projects vis-à-vis power projects highlights the need for taking up of Ninth Plan identified projects to meet the requirements of power sector during the early Tenth Plan period. Though the present trend in coal based thermal generation capacity addition is not as was anticipated earlier, advance planning for coal production capacity is essential for meeting the increased demand in the Tenth Plan and beyond, where a significant capacity addition in power sector is being envisaged. The ongoing reforms in the power sector will facilitate increased capacity addition in the future.

49. As against the target of 6.71 mt, the anticipated washed coking coal production during 2000-01 is 6.43 mt. The quantity of imported coal has been increasing due to non-availability of required quantity of domestic coking coal of appropriate quality.

50.	There is a need to improve the availability of washed non-coking coal to comply with the directive of MOEF to utilise non-coking coal of not more than 34% ash for power generation in thermal power stations located 1000 kms away from pitheads, by June 1, 2001.

51.	The financial health of the coal companies is getting adversely affected due to the huge outstanding coal and power sale dues.

52.	The domestic coal is becoming costlier and uncompetitive vis-à-vis imported coal due to high rail freights, especially in the coastal areas of the country.

Annual Plan 2001-02

Coal Demand

53.	As against the anticipated consumption/offtake of 333.45 mt of raw coal excluding 4.39 mt of washery middling in 2000-01, the target of coal demand for Annual Plan 2001-02 has been fixed at 354.29 mt excluding 4.83 mt of washery middlings, This is mainly due to increase in demand by the power sector. The sectoral details of actual coal consumption in 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000, the target and anticipated coal demand/offtake during 2000-01 and the coal demand target as revised at the time of Mid Term Appraisal (MTA) of the Ninth Plan, as well as, the target finalized at the time of Annual Plan (2001-02) discussions are given in Table 8.2.1.

TABLE – 8.2.1: Coal Demand/Offtake **(in million tonnes)**

S. No	Sector	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 Actual	1999-00 Actual	2000-01		2001-02 Target	2001-02 Projections As per MTA
					Target	Anticipated		
	Coking Coal							
1	Steel !	**33.06**	**31.86**	**28.92**	**36.76**	**29.15**	**32.21**	**44.60**
2	Coke Ovens !		0.90	0.96	0.74	1.37	1.91	2.00
	Sub-Total Coking:	33.06	32.76	29.88	37.50	30.52	34.12	46.60
	Non-Coking							
3	Power Utilities	212.92	205.38	222.85	223.63	228.55	241.54	**235.00**
		(3.62)	(3.02)	(2.11)	(3.37)	(2.39)	(2.78)	(5.00)
4	Cement	10.13	13.23	15.50	15.42	15.93	17.00	21.40
5	Steel DR	2.62	2.42	2.21	3.26	2.41	3.48	4.20
6	Railways	0.05	0.03	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-
7	Fertilisers	4.64	4.10	3.37 (0.02)	3.70	3.02	3.50	3.80
8	LTC/Soft Coke	0.04	-	0.04	-	-	-	3.00
9	Export	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.00
10	Captive Power	16.19	16.21	17.71	18.51	19.07	21.11	25.80
		(1.58)	(1.40)	(1.30)	(1.56)	(1.30)	(1.35)	(2.70)
11	BRK & Others	23.64	31.32	30.59	27.85	31.36	30.96	26.00
		(0.60)	(0.59)	(0.82)	(0.09)	(0.70)	(0.70)	(-)
12	Colly. Consumption.	3.06	2.90	2.50	3.91	2.51	2.50	4.00
	Sub-Total NonCoking:	273.35	275.63	294.84	296.35	302.93	320.17	324.20
		(5.80)	(5.01)	(4.25)	(5.02)	(4.39)	(4.83)	(7.70)
	Grand Total:	306.41	308.39	324.72	333.85	333.45	354.29	370.80
		(5.80)	(5.01)	(4.25)	(5.02)	(4.39)	(4.83)	(7.70)

Note:	1. Figures in brackets are washery middlings and are not included in totals.
	2. Steel demand includes imported coking coal of 9.77 mt in 1997-98; 8.63 mt in 1998-99; 9.01 mt in 1999-2000 and 11.79 mt anticipated in 2000-01 & 15.97 mt projected in 2001-02.

54. Coal demand is derived demand. While steel sector is the major consumer of coking coal, power sector is the major consumer of non-coking coal. Captive power generation and cement sector are the other major consumers of coal. The growth in coal demand is directly dependent on the growth of these end-use sectors. Therefore, it would be necessary to determine a more realistic rate of growth for these sectors, especially for incremental coal-based thermal power generation capacity in order to arrive at a more realistic coal demand during the Tenth Plan.

Coal Production

55. As against the anticipated production of 310.60 mt in 2000-01, the target of coal production for the year 2001-02 has been fixed at 322.73 mt, which is 3.9% more than the anticipated production in 2000-01. The company- wise coal production details are given in Table- 8.2.2

TABLE – 8.2.2: Coal Production

(in million tonnes)

Company	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 Actual	1999-00 Actual	2000-01		2001-02 Target	2001-02 Proj. as per MTA
				Target	Anticip		
ECL	27.42	27.16	25.12	28.00	27.50	28.50	29.50
BCCL	30.92	27.17	27.90	29.50	29.30	30.00	30.00
CCL	33.08	32.18	32.40	34.00	34.00	36.00	36.00
NCL	37.12	36.52	38.43	39.00	39.50	41.50	41.00
WCL	32.52	31.75	33.86	33.00	34.50	35.00	34.60
SECL	56.63	57.56	58.75	60.00	60.00	63.00	66.00
MCL	42.17	43.51	43.55	43.00	43.60	44.50	47.40
NEC	0.69	0.64	0.57	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
CIL:	**260.55**	**256.49**	**260.58**	**267.00**	**268.90**	**279.00**	**285.00**
SCCL	**28.94**	**27.33**	**29.56**	**31.67**	**31.05**	**32.38**	**34.00**
TISCO/ISCO/DVC	**6.31**	**6.34**	**9.53**	**7.40**	**8.65**	**7.60**	**7.60**
Captive		**2.00**	**0.31**	**2.00**	**2.00**	**3.75**	**2.26**
Total:	**295.80**	**292.16**	**299.98**	**308.07**	**310.60**	**322.73**	**328.86**

56. Due to lower coal demand/offtake, the coal companies are reluctant to make investment in new coal projects and have resorted to regulation of coal production. This is not a healthy trend. The proposed private sector participation in commercial coal mining is getting delayed as the necessary legislative amendment has not come through. The coal demand is expected to increase rapidly during the Tenth Plan period and beyond, leaving a huge gap between demand and domestic availability of coal. Considering the longer gestation periods of coal projects vis-à-vis that of power projects, there is an urgent need for taking up implementation of Ninth Plan identified projects to meet the coal demand, especially the requirements of power sector during the Tenth Plan period and beyond.

Washed Coking Coal Production

57. The target for washed coking coal production in 2001-02 has been set at 6.26 mt including 0.70 mt of direct feed from CIL sources, as against the anticipated production of 6.43 mt including 0.70 mt of direct feed, in 2000-01. The overall yield of the washeries is getting adversely affected due to the deteriorating quality of raw coal feed and is at about 45%. This area needs immediate attention as the domestic supplies of washed coking coal are decreasing year after year leading to increased imports. The coking coal import by the steel sector is expected to be about 11.79 mt in 2000-01. In 2001-02, the targeted coking coal requirement for steel sector is 34.12 mt, which includes 15.97 mt of imported coking coal.

Washed Non-Coking Coal Production

58. There is a need to improve the availability of washed non-coking coal to comply with the directive of MOEF to utilise non-coking coal of not more than 34% ash for power generation in thermal power stations located at a distance of 1000 km or more from the pitheads. The requirement of washed non-coking coal for such existing power plants is estimated as 90 mt. However, as against this, the supply of non-coking coal is limited to only around 8.4 mt. The target for availability of non-coking coal for power generation in 2001-02 is fixed at 10.32 mt. Presently there are 7 washeries for washing of non-coking coal. The capacity for washing non-coking coal would need to be augmented to meet the demand for washed non-coking coal to comply with the MOEF directive.

Supply Plan

59. The targeted raw coal demand of 354.29 mt in 2001-02 is proposed to be met from domestic coal production of 322.73 mt, a stock draw down of 1.5 mt from CIL and an import of 15.97 mt of coking coal for steel. This would still leave a gap of 14.09 mt, which would be met from CIL & SCCL sources. The planned domestic coal movement by rail in 2001-02 from CIL and SCCL is 181.97 mt against the anticipated rail movement of 174 mt of coal in 2000-01.

Productivity

60. The target of OMS in 2001-02 for CIL has been set at 2.32 tonne (underground 0.63 tonne, opencast 6.67 tonne) and 1.56 tonne for SCCL (underground 0.85 tonne and opencast 6.19 tonne) against the anticipated OMS of 2.25 tonne for CIL (underground 0.62 tonne and opencast 6.23 tonne) and 1.49 tonne (underground 0.80 tonne and opencast 4.85 tonne) for SCCL. The overall improvement in OMS has so far been mainly due to opencast mines. There is an urgent need to improve the productivity of underground mines through appropriate mechanization.

Rail freight rationalization

61. Rail freight for coal needs to be rationalized. Coal is being over-charged and made uncompetitive vis-à-vis imported coal. This is because of cross-subsidy by Railways.

Lignite

62. The target of lignite production for Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) for 2001-02 is fixed at 17.50 mt against the anticipated production of 17.50 mt in 2000-01. This is based on the requirements of its downstream units and 0.80 mt for open sale for meeting the demand for industries, particularly cement sector in the Southern Region.

Project implementation

63. The constraints of land acquisition and related rehabilitation, environmental and forestry clearances, adverse geo-mining conditions, contract management problems etc. continue to affect the implementation of the projects in coal sector. Regular monitoring of implementation of projects is being carried out at different levels. The implementation of major projects costing Rs.100 crore and above is reviewed regularly in the Quarterly Performance Review Meetings conducted by the Ministry of Coal. Out of the 63 ongoing coal projects, each costing Rs. 20 crore and above, 36 (57%) are on schedule and 27 (43%) are delayed.

64. The cooperation of the concerned State Governments in the matters of acquisition of land, forestland clearance etc. is essential. Further, it has been observed that scarce resources are allocated very thinly for a number of projects by the coal companies, which leads to delays in their implementation later due to resource problems. Therefore, there is a need for prioritisation of investments in projects on a selective basis. Further streamlining of the various procedures for clearances needed for timely implementation of coal projects would be imperative

65. During the period April 2000 to December 2000, 4 new projects (CIL-3; SCCL-1) for a total capacity of 2.46 mtpa (CIL-1.46 mtpa; SCCL-1.00 mtpa) have been sanctioned by the coal companies under delegated power for a total capital cost of Rs. 198.92 crore (CIL-Rs.159.78 crore; SCCL- Rs. 39.14 crore). Including these, the total capacity of new projects sanctioned in the first four years of the Ninth Plan is 20.12 mt (CIL 17.86 mt; SCCL 2.26 mt) only against the envisaged new coal production of 60.04 mt (CIL-55.71 mt; SCCL-4.33 mt). This slow rate of capacity addition may affect the domestic coal availability in the Tenth Plan Period and beyond.

Exploration

66. As on 1.1. 2001 the estimated geological reserves of coal stood at around 214 billion tonnes. Out of this, the reserves under 'Proved' category are 84.41 billion tonnes (39.4%), 'Indicated' category 90.24 billion tonnes (42.2%) and the reserves under 'Inferred' category are 39.25 billion tonnes (18.4%). The lignite reserves stood at 34.17 billion tonnes.

67. The target of drilling for promotional exploration for coal and lignite has been set at 1,55,000 metres (m) in 2001-02, against the anticipated achievement of 88,295 m in 2000-01. The anticipated cumulative drilling meterage in the first four years of the Ninth Plan is 5,29,074 metres. Taking into account, the proposed target for the next year, the total anticipated drilling in the Ninth Plan is 6,84,074 metres against a revised Ninth Plan target of 7,20,000 metres for promotional drilling which indicates an achievement of 95% of the target. As against an approved outlay of Rs.30.37 crore, the anticipated expenditure during 2000-01 is of the same order. An outlay of Rs.32.26 crore has been provided for Regional Exploration in 2001-02.

68. The target of detailed drilling for coal & lignite by the coal companies in 2001-02 is 2,56,000 m (CIL-1,85,000 m, SCCL- 69,000 m & NLC-2000 m), against an anticipated achievement of 2,63,450 m in 2000-01 (CIL-1,87,500 m, SCCL- 68,000 m & NLC-7950 m). The detailed drilling figures of CIL are exclusive of the targets under Non-CIL blocks, which are discussed below.

Private Sector Participation

69. The Ninth Plan has laid emphasis on private sector participation in commercial coal mining. However, proposed amendment of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, in this regard is yet to come through. Private coal mining for commercial supply is essential to supplement the efforts of Public Sector Companies in making available required quantity of coal from domestic sources.

Financial restructuring and revival of ECL, BCCL and CCL

70. Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL), Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) and Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL), three subsidiary companies of Coal India Ltd. have been making losses. While ECL and BCCL are sick companies which have already been referred to BIFR, CCL is also soon likely to follow the suite. The total accumulated losses of ECL have already exceeded its networth and increased from Rs.1728.60 crore in 1997-98 to Rs. 2201.07 crore in 1998-99 and further to Rs.2929.31 crore in 1999-2000. BCCL's accumulated losses have exceeded its networth and increased from Rs. 1654.49 crore in 1997-98 to Rs.2096.83 crore in 1998-99 and further to Rs.2789.15 crore in 1999-2000. CCL has suffered an accumulated loss of Rs.95.62 crore in 1998-99 which increased to Rs.198.19 crore in 1999-2000. CCL's accumulated losses are less than its networth. All these three companies have inherited old underground mines along with huge manpower and have been suffering from poor productivity, although they have very good quality of high grade coals. These companies were earlier funded from CPRA. However, the Government stopped budgetary support to Coal India since 1996-97. As a result of this, these companies fell sick. Since 1997-98, Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) is being implemented for manpower rationalisation in all the three companies. CIL has engaged the consultancy services of ICICI to examine the status of financial health of ECL and BCCL and suggest measures for its revival. IDBI has been engaged to prepare revival package for restoration of financial health of CCL. The reports of the consultants is awaited. Necessary measures for revival of financial health of ECL, BCCL and CCL would need to be implemented expeditiously on a time bound basis.

Setting up of Regulatory Authority

71. Setting up of Regulatory Authority for resolving any price disputes etc., allocation of coal blocks both for exploration and exploitation, by framing separate rules under MMDR Act, for grant of prospecting licence/mining lease etc. needs to be expedited.

Amendments to Contract Labour Act

72. There is a need for amending the provisions of the Contract Labour Act for permitting offloading of certain activities in coal sector.

Reforms

73. Reforms in the Coal Sector would need to be continued. Since the growth of the Coal Sector is directly connected with the growth in the Power Sector, reforms in the Power Sector comprising restructuring of the State Electricity Boards (SEB's) with an objective to make them financially viable, Establishment of National Tariff Structure and Tariff Rationalisation, further opening up of the sector to private sector participation in generation and distribution of power, etc. would need to be expedited.

Other Programmes

Science &Technology

74. In the Ninth Plan, the emphasis has been laid on development of in-house R&D in coal companies. There are two major ongoing projects under coal S&T programme, namely, Coal Bed Methane (CBM) extraction under UNDP/GEF collaboration and washing of Low Volatile Medium Coking (LVMC) coal at Golukdih. As against the approved outlay of Rs.13.50 crore, the anticipated expenditure during 2000-01 is Rs.0.21 crore. An outlay of Rs.11.92 crore has been provided to the schemes of S&T in 2001-02.

Environmental Measures & Subsidence Control (EMSC)

75. Under this scheme emphasis is laid on (i) control of mine fires in Jharia coalfields; and (ii) control of subsidence in old abandoned areas of Raniganj coalfields. As against an approved outlay of Rs.13.52 crore, the anticipated expenditure in 2000-01 is Rs.10 crore. An outlay of Rs.12.17 crore has been provided toward schemes of EMSC in 2001-02.

Rehabilitation, Control of Fire & Subsidence in Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields

76. The scheme envisages mitigating the problems of fire and subsidence and related rehabilitation of the affected people based on the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Control of Fire & Subsidence in Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields. This scheme is formulated by MOC under the Master Plan for all the unsafe areas in Jharia and Raniganj coalfields. The Schemes under this are proposed to be taken up for implementation after partial implementation of the two interim schemes sanctioned, one each for Jharia and Raniganj coalfields. As against an approved outlay of Rs.6.69 crore, the anticipated expenditure in 2000-01 is Rs 0.50 crore. An outlay of Rs.7.24 crore has been provided for this scheme in 2001-02.

Detailed Exploration in Non-CIL Blocks

77. Though the scheme was taken up as a one time measure, based on the MTA discussions, it was, however felt necessary to extend the detailed drilling programme in Non-CIL blocks to upgrade the available reserves to 'proved' category by extending the budgetary support as national coal companies are not in a position to divert their resources for this activity in non-CIL blocks since the private sector participation is not forthcoming. The

programme envisages undertaking detailed drilling in Non-CIL blocks with an overall outlay of Rs. 91.18 crore for a total drilling programme of 3,63,900 metres. The implementation of the scheme started from 1998-99 onwards. As on 31.3.2001, the anticipated cumulative drilling is 1,18,381 m. The anticipated cumulative expenditure as on 31.3.2001 is Rs.19.38 crore. The target of drilling for AP 2001-02 has been fixed at 1,49,000 metres, with an outlay of Rs.37.27 crore as against an anticipated achievement of 80,720 metres in 2000-01 with an anticipated expenditure of Rs.10.00 crore.

Information Technology

78. This is a scheme under the head of IT for defining MOC's systems information needs in order to achieve its objectives and administer its responsibilities using IT as an enabler. The IT plan envisages procurement and maintenance of hardware/software, connectivity within the department and among constituent units of MOC. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.94 crore spread over five years.

Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS*)*

79. In view of the urgent need to rationalise manpower in Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL), Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) and Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL) to improve their financial health, the VRS scheme is under implementation. Initially an amount of Rs.240 crore was provided through NRF in 1997-98 and 1998-99 and 12621 persons were retired against an outlay of Rs.400 crore for retiring 19,000 persons. However, funding through NRF was discontinued and an additional amount of Rs.459.19 crore for retiring 25,400 additional persons was provided through the overall budgetary support available to the MOC for the Ninth Plan period from 1999-2000 onwards. An amount of Rs.258.42 crore was provided during the period 1999-2001 for retiring 15654 persons. For 2001-02 an amount of Rs.156.99 crore has been provided for retiring 11,500 persons. Along with VRS, appropriate revival packages for rehabilitation of the companies are required to be formulated and implemented on priority basis. One such revival package for ECL prepared by ICICI is under consideration of MOC.

Safety & Welfare

80. The safety and welfare of coal mine workers continues to be a thrust area in the Ninth Plan. Taking up of safety audits, environmental monitoring of underground mines in particular, measures against inundation, scientific methods of roof support, training and retraining of workers etc. are some of the important areas in this regard. Similarly, thrust on improving the basic necessities like housing, water supply, educational and medical care continues in the Plan.

Plan Outlay

81. The company-wise/scheme-wise approved outlays and anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plan 2000-01, (BE & RE) and approved outlays for AP 2001-02 are given in Table-8.2.3 below.

TABLE-8.2.3 : Companywise/Schemewise Financial Outlays

(Rs. Crore)

Company/Scheme	2000-01		2001-02
	BE	RE	BE
Coal India Ltd.	2790.32	1767.00	2309.90
Singareni Coll. Co. Ltd.	327.82	235.00	355.00
Neyveli Lignite Corp.(Mines) (Mines)	609.80	542.80	449.97
Science & Tech.	13.50	0.21	11.92
Regl./Proml.Expl.	30.37	30.37	32.26
EMSC	13.52	10.00	12.17
Detailed drilling	29.51	10.00	37.27
Rehab.Proj.	6.69	0.50	7.24
Information Tech.	0.33	0.33	0.39
Total: Coal & Lignite	**3821.86**	**2596.21**	**3216.12**
Neyveli Lignite Corp. (Power)	558.65	520.93	538.84
VRS	180.00	100.00	156.99
NEC	87.30	57.14	65.20
Total : MOC :	**4647.81**	**3274.28**	**3977.15**

82. As compared with the anticipated expenditure of Rs.3274.28 crore in 2000-01, the approved outlay of Rs. 3977.15 crore provided for the Annual Plan 2001-02 is 21.5% more. For the purpose of NEC, 10% of the budgetary support of MOC has been earmarked in Annual Plan 2001-02. The outlay for 2001-02 comprises an IEBR of Rs. 3325.15 crore and a GBS of Rs. 652.00 crore including EAP of Rs.45.87 crore. DBS is Rs.606.13 crore. There has been a decrease of Rs.3.10 crore in the GBS over 2000-01 (RE). The DBS requirement is mainly meant for implementation of Mine –1 A Project of NLC which is linked to an IPP, implementation of VRS in ECL, BCCL and CCL and other schemes under MOC. There is no DBS for CIL and SCCL.

83. The huge outstanding coal sale and power sale dues are adversely affecting the financial health of the coal companies. Suitable mechanism would need to be evolved for liquidation of outstanding coal/power sale dues.

Externally Aided Projects (EAP)

84. There are two components of External Aid. One is direct and the other is indirect. The direct component is made available to the beneficiary mostly in the form of Suppliers' Credit, a component reflected under IEBR of PSUs. The indirect component is routed through Budget, which gets reflected under GBS.

85.	There are different projects being implemented under Bilateral Credit. The EAP component in 2000-01 (BE) for the coal and lignite sector was Rs.96.44 crore which stands revised to Rs.95.41 crore in 2000-01 (RE). The major project under this is Coal Sector Environment and Social Mitigation Project (CSESMP) of CIL and some spill over amount towards the Ramagundam OC-II project of SCCL. As against this, the BE provision for AP 2001-02 is Rs.45.87 crore for CSESMP of CIL under IDA credit. The details of these projects are given in Annexure-8.1.7.

86.	The direct component is the World Bank loan for Coal Sector Rehabilitation Project of CIL. The BE provision in 2000-01 was Rs.1379.24 crore, against which the RE is Rs.267.76 crore. This reduction was caused due to the decision of MOC/CIL to discontinue with the World Bank Loan for implementation of Stage-II of CSRP under CIL for which resources are proposed to be raised from domestic markets. An outlay of Rs.126.91 crore has been provided in 2001-02 to meet the committed expenditure of the project.

8.1.3 PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS SECTOR

Policy Initiatives.

87.	The exploration & production and refining sectors have been opened for private participation. The response of private sector has picked up in the recent past.

88.	Under the first round of New Exploration Licencing Policy (NELP), 48 blocks were offered and 25 blocks were awarded. Production sharing contracts have since been signed for 24, out of 25 blocks by Govt. of India with national and private oil companies. The second round of bidding for NELP has been announced wherein 25 blocks (8 offshore deep water in the west coast, 8 shallow water and 9 onland Blocks) have been offered for private participation.

89.	Government has decided on the integration of stand-alone refineries in public sector to face the challenge of deregulation and improve the supply of petroleum products in different parts of the country. Kochi Refineries Ltd. and Numaligarh Refinery Ltd. have become subsidiaries of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. while Bongaigaon Refinery & Petro-chemicals Ltd. and Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited subsidiaries of Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

90.	Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in refining sector has been enhanced to 100% under automatic route in June, 2000. FDI upto 100% allowed in E&P and natural gas including LNG, upto 74% is allowed in infrastructure relating to marketing and upto 51% allowed in petroleum products pipelines,

91.	The waiting list for LPG connections has been liquidated and LPG connections are now available across the counter. The target for the calendar year 2001 is to release 130 lakh LPG connections.

92.	The use of eco-friendly transportation fuels is being promoted.

Demand and Supply

93. The demand for petroleum products in 2001-02 is estimated to be 99.13 Million tonnes (MMT) against the consumption of 100.08 MMT during 2000-01. Thus, the demand of petroleum products will be lower than the projected demand of 110 million tonnes set for the terminal year of the Ninth Plan.

94. The production of crude oil for 2000-01, including production from joint venture and private sector companies, was 32.43 MMT against the target of 31.99 MMT (including PVT/JVC productions). The production from ONGC, both onshore as well as offshore fields, was marginally lower due to less than adequate response from thermal Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) schemes, moderation of production through closure of high Gas Oil Ratio (GOR) wells in Bombay High, increase in water cut in Gandhar oil field and due to socio-economic problems in Assam. The crude oil production target for 2001-02 is 32.5 MMT. The trend indicates that the crude oil production may fall short by about 17 MMT of Ninth Plan target of 180.82 MMT. The details of crude oil production are at Annexure-8.1.8.

95. The Natural Gas production for 2000-01 was 29.48 billion cubic meters (BCM) against the target of 28.81 BCM. The target for 2001-02 has been fixed at 29.76 BCM. The anticipated production is 141.49 BCM against the Ninth Plan target of natural gas production of 144.53 BCM. The details of natural gas production are at Annexure-8.1.9.

96. The refining capacity as on 1.4.2001 is 112.54 million tonnes per annum (MMTPA). Refining capacity of 0.1 MMTPA is expected to be added during the year. The refinery crude throughput in 2000-01 was 103.48 MMT against the target of 112.82 MMT. The crude throughput target for 2001-02 is 113.46 MMT. The capacity utilisation in the refining sector has been around 90% during 2000-01. The details of refining capacity are at Annexure-8.1.10.

Seismic Surveys, Exploratory and Development Drilling

97. The actual achievement during 1999-00, targets and anticipated achievements 2000-01, targets for 2001-02 and total anticipated 9th Plan seismic surveys and drilling are given in Annexure-8.1.11 & 8.1.12. The achievement in exploratory drilling for 2000-01 is about 94% the achievement in 1999-00. The achievement for development drilling is 363.52 thousand metres in 2000-01. The targets for exploratory and development drilling for 2001-02 have been kept at 562.66 and 358.05 thousand metres respectively.

Environment Management

98. Supply of Motor Spirit (MS) with low lead content (0.15) gm/lt.) was introduced in the whole country from January 1997 and effective from 1.2.2000, only unleaded MS is being sold all over the country. Diesel with 0.25% sulphur is being supplied throughout the country since 1.1.2000. From, 1.4.2000 onwards ultra-low sulphur petrol and with diesel sulphur content of 0.05% (max) is being supplied in National Capital Teritory (NCT) and in Mumbai from 1.10.2000. In addition, low benezene (1% vol. Max) in petrol has been introduced in NCT and Mumbai in last quarter of 2000. Further, supply of ultra Low Sulphur Petrol containing sulphur of 0.05% max. has also been introduced in Chennai and Kolkatta.

Greening of Fuels
• Diesel Hydro-delsulphurisation (DHDS) plants have been commissioned in nine refineries to produce low sulphur eco-friendly Diesel. • Low sulphur diesel and unleaded petrol are being supplied throughout the country with effect from 1.1.2000 and 1.2.2000 respectively. • From 1.4.2000 onwards, ultra low sulphur diesel with sulphur content of 0.05% (max.) is being supplied in NCR. • Low benzene petrol (with 1% vol. max.) has been introduced in NCT and Mumbai in the last quarter of 2000. • Waiting list for LPG connections have been liquidated and LPG connections are available across the counter.

Dismantling of Administered Price Mechanism (APM)

99. The Government approved the timetable for phased dismantling of APM over a period of 4 years in November, 1997. A number of steps have already been taken such as phasing of subsidies, price adjustments, rationalisation of tariffs etc. However, there have been some deviations in respect of reduction in subsidies for kerosene and LPG and tariff rationalisation. As per the approved programme, the following steps are required to be taken in 2001-02.

- Rationalisation of customs duties on crude oil and Petroleum products is to be completed as per Government decision of November 1997, wherein the customs duty needs to be fixed at 0-5% on crude oil and 15% on transportation fuels.
- Price of Kerosene for public distribution is to be adjusted so as to have subsidy of 33.3% of import parity.
- Regulatory mechanism is to be put in place.
- Scheme for administering subsidies outside oil companies is to be worked out before transfer of subsidy on Kerosene for public distribution, domestic LPG and freight for supplies to far-flung areas, to the fiscal budget.
- Accumulated pool deficit is to be liquidated or to be transferred to budget on the date of dismantling.

Outlay:-

100. An outlay of Rs. 16935.69 crore has been provided for 2001-02 in the Petroleum Sector (Rs. 8013.61 crore for Exploration and Production, and Rs. 8922.08 crore for Refining and Marketing). The company-wise outlays are given at Annexure-8.1.13. The 9th Plan anticipated expenditure is Rs. 60204.04 crore against the target of Rs. 74014.18 crore. The main reason for shortfall is that some of the refinery projects that were slated for completion during 9th Plan are now expected to be completed during 10th Plan. The entire Plan outlay of the sector is proposed to be met from the internal and extra budgetary resources of Public Sector Undertakings.

Annexure 8.1.1

Energy Generation in 1999-2000 , 2000-01 and 2001-02 (Utilities)

Year	Type		REGION					ALL INDIA
			Northern	Western	Southern	Eastern	N-Eastern	
1999-2000	Hydro	Actual	31761	8923	32352	5624	1968	80628
	Thermal		101719	144437	87873	50125	2633	386787
	Nuclear		5340	5566	2361	-	-	13267
	TOTAL		**138820**	**158926**	**122586**	**55749**	**4601**	**480682**
2000-2001	Hydro	Target	32634	9361	32386	6989	2537	83907
	Thermal		103258	154605	94050	48072	3215	403200
	Nuclear		5768	4730	3095	-	-	13593
	TOTAL		**141660**	**168696**	**129531**	**55061**	**5752**	**500700**
2000-2001	Hydro	Actual	29094	7093	30170	5798	2191	74346
	Thermal		108517	149407	93801	53524	2959	408208
	uclear		6624	5883	4389	-	-	16896
	TOTAL		**144235**	**162383**	**128360**	**59322**	**5150**	**499450**
2001-2002	Hydro	Target	31598	9326	32990	6703	2183	82800
	Thermal		109525	161648	102144	53400	3567	430284
	Nuclear		7323	4842	4751	-	-	16916
	TOTAL		**148446**	**175816**	**139885**	**60103**	**5750**	**530000**

Annexure 8.1.2

Plant Load Factor of Thermal Power Plants during the year 2000-2001

Sl.No	SEB/Organisation	Target	Achievement
	State Sector		
1	D.V.B.	52.80	49.50
2	H.P.G.C.	54.60	49.90
3	R.S.E.B.	80.90	85.20
4	P.S.E.B.	75.40	77.90
5	UPRVUNL	58.10	56.70
6	G.E.B.	65.10	66.90
7	GSECL	73.40	78.30
8	M.S.E.B.	73.50	72.70
9	M.P.E.B.	71.40	66.30
10	APGENCO	82.60	85.20
11	T.N.E.B.	74.60	74.90
12	K.P.C	81.50	81.30
13	B.S.E.B.	17.60	19.00
14	TENUGHAT V	32.60	36.10
15	O.P.G.C.	78.80	81.90
16	W.B.S.E.B.	40.50	36.20
17	WB.P.DEV.CORP	50.40	55.90
18	D.P.L.	23.40	17.30
19	A.S.E.B.	25.60	18.60
	Average : SEB's	**65.80**	**65.60**
	Central Sector		
1	Badarpur	74.50	84.10
2	NTPC	72.80	79.50
3	Neyveli	73.30	80.10
4	D.V.C.	37.00	36.20
	Average : CentralSector	**68.40**	**74.30**
	Private Sector (Utilities)		
1.	A.E.Co/Sabarmati	79.00	82.50
2.	Trombay (TATA)	56.40	70.30
3.	CESC / Titagarh	66.80	68.20
4.	BSES Co.	82.20	81.70
	Average: Private (Utilities)	**67.00**	**73.00**
	Average All India	**66.70**	**69.00**

Annexure 8.1.3

Generating Units Commissioned/Rolled during the Year 2000-2001

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implem-enting Agency	Units Rolled/Commd.	
							Capac-ity MW)	Date
	NORTHERN REGION							
1.	Ghanvi	1	Hydro	State	H.P.	HPESEB	11.25	07.12.2000 R
2.	Ghanvi	2	Hydro	State	H.P.	HPESEB	11.25	30.07.2000
3	Chenani-III	1 to 3	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	7.50	02.2001
4	Ranjit Sagar	1	Hydro	State	Punjab	PSEB	150.00	12.08.2000
5	Ranjit Sagar	2	Hydro	State	Punjab	PSEB	150.00	11.10.2000
6	Ranjit Sagar	3	Hydro	State	Punjab	PSEB	150.00	20.08.2000
7	Ranjit Sagar	4	Hydro	State	Punjab	PSEB	150.00	16.09.2000
8	Faridabad CCGT-ST	1	Thermal	Central	Haryana	NTPC	144.00	31.07.2000
9	Panipat TPS St-IV	6	Thermal	State	Haryana	HPGCL	210.00	31.03.2001
10	RAPP	4	Nuclear	Central	Raj.	NPC	220.00	.12.2000
		Central	**State**	**Private**	**Total**			
	Hydro	0.00	630.00	0.00	630.00			
	Thermal	144.00	210.00	0.00	354.00			
	Nuclear	220.00	0.00	0.00	220.00			
	TOTAL(NR)	364.00	840.00	0.00	1204.00			
	WESTERN REGION							
1.	Khaperkhda TPS	3	Thermal	State	Mah.	MSEB	210.00	31.05.2000
2.	Khaperkhda TPS	4	Thermal	State	Mah.	MSEB	210.00	07.01.2001
		Central	**State**	**Private**	**Total**			
	Hydro	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	Thermal	0.00	420.00	0.00	420.00			
	Nuclear	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	TOTAL(WR)	0.00	420.00	0.00	420.00			
	SOUTHERN REGION							
1	Srisailam LBC	1	Hydro	State	A.P.	APGENCO	150.00	30.03.2001 R
2	Sharavathy Tail Race	1	Hydro	State	Kar.	KPCL	60.00	14.07.2000 R
3	Kovilkalappal GT	1	Thermal	State	T.N.	TNEB	69.00	05.02.2001
4	Kovilkalappal ST	1	Thermal	State	T.N.	TNEB	38.00	30.03.2001
5	Kondapalli CCGT (GT)	1	Thermal	Private	A.P.	L.K.Power	112.00	19.09.2000
6	Kondapalli CCGT (GT)	2	Thermal	Private	A.P.	L.K.Power	112.00	22.06.2000
7	Kondapalli CCGT (ST)	1	Thermal	Private	A.P.	L.K.Power	126.00	18.10.2000
8	Pillaiperumalanallur	1	Thermal	Private	T.N.	PPN Power	225.00	22.02.2001
	CCGT (GT)							
9	Samalpatti DG	1 to 2	Thermal	Private	T.N.	S. Power	30.19	01.03.2001
10	Samalpatti DG	3 to 4	Thermal	Private	T.N.	S. Power	30.19	01.03.2001
11	Cochin CCGT (ST)	1	Thermal	Private	Kerala	BSES	39.00	20.11.2000

Annexure-8.1.3(Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of the	Unit	Type	Sector	State	Implem-enting Agency	Units Rolled/Commd.	
							Capacity MW)	Date
12	Bellary DG	1 to 2	Thermal	Private	Kar.	SRAAC Ltd	25.20	22.09.2000
13	Kaiga	1	Nuclear	Central	Kar.	NPC	220.00	26.09.2000
		Central	**State**	**Private**	**Total**			
	Hydro	0.00	210.00	0.00	210.00			
	Thermal	0.00	107.00	699.60	806.60			
	Nuclear	220.00	0.00	0.00	220.00			
	TOTAL(SR)	220.00	317.00	699.60	1236.60			
	EASTERN REGION							
1	Upper Indravati	3	Hydro	State	Orissa	OHPC	150.00	30.09.2000
2	Upper Indravati	4	Hydro	State	Orissa	OHPC	150.00	30.03.2001 R
3	Bakreswar TPP	2	Thermal	State	W.B.	WBPDCL	210.00	20.05.2000
4	Bakreswar TPP	3	Thermal	State	W.B.	WBPDCL	210.00	21.03.2001
5	Jojobera TPS	1	Thermal	Private	Bihar	Jam.Power	120.00	09.10.2000
		Central	**State**	**Private**	**Total**			
	Hydro	0.00	300.00	0.00	300.00			
	Thermal	0.00	420.00	120.00	540.00			
	Nuclear	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	TOTAL(ER)	0.00	720.00	120.00	840.00			
	NORTH EASTERN REGION							
1	Doyang	1	Hydro	Central	Nagaland	NEEPCO	25.00	08.07.2000
2	Doyang	2	Hydro	Central	Nagaland	NEEPCO	25.00	05.07.2000
3	Doyang	3	Hydro	Central	Nagaland	NEEPCO	25.00	29.06.2000
		Central	**State**	**Private**	**Total**			
	Hydro	75.00	0.00	0.00	75.00			
	Thermal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	Nuclear	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	TOTAL(NER)	75.00	0.00	0.00	75.00			
	Total All India	**(All India)**						
		Central	**State**	**Private**	**Total**			
	Hydro	75.00	1140.00	0.00	1215.00			
	Thermal	144.00	1157.00	819.60	2120.60			
	Nuclear	440.00	0.00	0.00	440.00			
	TOTAL(All India)	659.00	2297.00	819.60	3775.60			
		R - Rolled						
	Outside the Programme							
		Wind	102.35 MW					
		Diesel	54.052 MW					
		Hydro	70.00 MW					
		Total	226.402 MW					

Annexure 8.1.4

Generating Units Slipped from the Programme of 2000-01

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Implementing Agency	Capacity (MW)
1	Upper Sindh-II	2	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	35.00
2	Upper Sindh Ext.	1	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	35.00
3	Sewa-III	1	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	3.00
4	Sewa-III	2	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	3.00
5	Sewa-III	3	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	3.00
6	Pahalgam	1	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	1.50
7	Pahalgam	2	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	1.50
8	Leimakhong DG	1 to 6	Thermal	State	Manipur	BHEL/MPD	36.00
9	Pillaiperumalana-llur CCGT, (ST)	1	Thermal	Private	T.N.	PPN Power	105.50
	Total	**14 units**					**223.50**

Annexure 8.1.5

Generating Capacity Addition Programme for the Year 2001-02.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Imple-menting Agency	Unit Capacity MW)	Likely Comm.Sch. (Mon/Yr)
	NORTHERN REGION							
1	Tehri St-I	1	Hydro	Central	Utaranchl	THDC	250.00	Marh,2002
2	Malana	1	Hydro	Private	H.P.	IPP	43.00	June,2001
3	Malana	2	Hydro	Private	H.P.	IPP	43.00	July,2001
4	Pragati CCGT	GT-1	Thermal	State	Delhi	DVB	104.60	Jan.,2002
5	Pragati CCGT	GT-2	Thermal	State	Delhi	DVB	104.60	Marh,2002
6	Pahalgan	1 to 2	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	3.00	
7	Upper Sindh-II	2	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	35.00	Sept,2001
8	Upper Sindh Extn.	1	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	35.00	Marh,2002
9	Sewa-III	1 to 3	Hydro	State	J&K	JKPDC	9.00	Dec.,2001
			Central	**State**	**Private**	**Total**		
		Hydro	250.00	82.00	86.00	418.00		
		Thermal	0.00	209.20	0.00	209.20		
		Nuclear	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		Total (NR)	250.00	291.20	86.00	627.20		
	WESTERN REGION							
1	Bansagar Tons	2 to 3	Hydro	State	M.P	MPEB	40.00	Aug.,2001
2	Dabhol CCGT Ph-II	Block-1	Thermal	Private	Mah.	DabholPCO	722.00	Jan.,2001
3	Dabhol CCGT Ph-II	Block-2	Thermal	Private	Mah.	DabholPCO	722.00	Oct.,2001
			Central	**State**	**Private**	**Total**		
		Hydro	0.00	40.00	0.00	40.00		
		Thermal	0.00	0.00	1444.00	1444.00		
		Nuclear	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		Total (WR)	0.00	40.00	1444.00	1484.00		
	SOUTHERN REGION							
1	Srisailam LBPH	2	Hydro	State	A.P.	APGENCO	150.00	Feb.,2002
2	Srisailam LBPH	3	Hydro	State	A.P.	APGENCO	150.00	Feb.,2002
3	Srisailam LBPH	4	Hydro	State	A.P.	APGENCO	150.00	Marh,2002
4	SharavathyTail R	2	Hydro	State	Kar.	KPCL	60.00	June,2001
5	SharavathyTail R	3	Hydro	State	Kar.	KPCL	60.00	Nov.,2001
6	SharavathyTail R	4	Hydro	State	Kar.	KPCL	60.00	Marh,2002
7	Simhadri TPS	1	Thermal	Central	A.P.	NTPC	500.00	Marh,2002
8	Neyveli FST Extn	1	Thermal	Central	T.N.	NLC	210.00	Nov.,2001
9	LVSDGPP	1	Thermal	Private	A.P.	LVS Power	18.40	Jan.,2002
10	LVSDGPP	2	Thermal	Private	A.P.	LVS Power	18.40	Jan.,2002
11	Pddapuram CCGT	GT	Thermal	Private	A.P.	BSCSPower	142.00	Jan.,2002
12	Pddapuram CCGT	ST	Thermal	Private	A.P.	BSCSPower	78.00	Nov.,2001
13	Tanir Bavi CCGT	GT ST	Thermal	Private	Kar.	T.B.Power	200.00	Sept,2001
14	Pillaiperumanallur PPN CCGT	ST	Thermal	Private	T.N.	PPN Power	105.50	Aprl,2001
15	Samayanullur DGPP	DG 1-2	Thermal	Private	T.N.	B.PowerCO	30.29	Jan.,2002

Annexure 8.1.5 Contd.

Generating Capacity Addition Programme for the Year 2001-02.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Type	Sector	State	Imple-menting Agency	Unit Capacity MW)	Likely Comm.Sch. (Mon/Yr)
16	Samayanullur DGPP	DG 3-4	Thermal	Private	T.N.	B.PowerCO	30.29	July,2001
17	Samayanullur DGPP	DG 5-6	Thermal	Private	T.N.	B.PowerCO	30.29	Aug.,2001
18	Samayanullur DGPP	DG 7	Thermal	Private	T.N.	B.PowerCO	15.14	Sept,2001
			Central	**State**	**Private**	**Total**		
		Hydro	0.00	630.00	0.00	630.00		
		Thermal	710.00	0.00	668.30	1378.30		
		Nuclear	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		Total (SR)	710.00	630.00	668.30	2008.30		
	EASTERN REGION							
1	Chandil LBC	1 to 2	Hydro	State	Bihar	BHEPC	8.00	Feb.,2002
2	Potteru	1	Hydro	State	Orissa	OHPC	3.00	Dec.,2001
3	Potteru	2	Hydro	State	Orissa	OHPC	3.00	Dec.,2001
4	Bambooflat DG	1 to 4	Thermal	Private	A&N	SuryaPower	20.00	Marh,2002
5	Jojobera TPS	2	Thermal	Private	Jharkhand	JamPowerCo	120.00	Oct.,2001
6	Kalpong	1 to 3	Hydro	State	A&N		5.20	June,2001
			Central	**State**	**Private**	**Total**		
		Hydro	0.00	19.20	0.00	19.20		
		Thermal	0.00	0.00	140.00	140.00		
		Nuclear	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		Total (ER)	0.00	19.20	140.00	159.20		
	NORTH EASTERN REGION							
1	Ranganadi	1	Hydro	Central	Ar Pradesh	NEEPCO	135.00	Sept,2001
2	Ranganadi	2	Hydro	Central	Ar Pradesh	NEEPCO	135.00	Dec.,2001
3	Ranganadi	3	Hydro	Central	Ar Pradesh	NEEPCO	135.00	Feb.,2002
4	Likim-ro	1 to 3	Hydro	State	Nagaland	E.Deptt.	24.00	Feb.,2002
5	Leimakhong DG	1 to 6	Thermal	State	Manipur	E.Deptt.	36.00	June,2001
6	RokhiaGT Ext Ph-II	7	Thermal	State	Tripura	E.Deptt.	21.00	Marh,2002
			Central	**State**	**Private**	**Total**		
		Hydro	405.00	24.00	0.00	429.00		
		Thermal	0.00	57.00	0.00	57.00		
		Nuclear	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		Total (NER)	405.00	81.00	0.00	486.00		
	ALL INDIA							
			Central	**State**	**Private**	**Total**		
		Hydro	655.00	795.20	86.00	1536.20		
		Thermal	710.00	266.20	2252.30	3228.50		
		Nuclear	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		Total	1365.00	1061.40	2338.30	4764.70		

Annexure-8.1.6

Outlays/Ependiture - Power Sector

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	STATE / UTs	1997-98 (Actual)	1998-99 (Actual)	1999-2000 (Appd.)	99-2000 (R.E.)	2000-01 (Appd.)	2000-01 (R.E.)	2001-02 (Appd.)
A	**States**							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	858.25	797.06	867.91	867.91	2670.75	2657.50	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	84.04	71.43	72.01	78.41	81.83	85.28	
3.	Assam	113.12	83.81	175.54	107.45	92.84	92.84	
4.	Bihar	49.10	122.96	106.00	90.55	102.38	39.95	
5.	Goa	18.16	24.01	30.33	31.59	30.00	30.00	
6.	Gujarat	660.39	660.39	806.00	806.00	830.00	750.00	
7.	Haryana	287.40	430.00	500.00	485.08	484.00	374.00	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	233.60	255.99	245.69	191.01	140.37	260.92	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	251.59	220.20	309.05	316.05	307.57	307.57	
10.	Karnataka	557.43	1080.52	988.99	828.03	754.00	924.94	
11.	Kerala	523.20	645.00	635.00	559.00	602.50	504.64	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	738.99	700.85	890.69	583.09	262.71	262.71	
13.	Maharashtra	1909.16	1738.19	1684.13	1684.13	1767.35	1767.35	
14.	Manipur	50.18	36.00	30.00	30.00	33.60	34.50	
15.	Meghalaya	7.10	20.64	77.11	12.50	18.20	30.43	
16.	Mizoram	28.41	25.65	48.32	48.32	45.32	48.52	
17.	Nagaland	15.54	15.00	8.80	9.50	15.57	15.57	
18.	Orissa	153.20	424.35	1034.47	576.12	742.65	538.86	
19.	Punjab	1132.13	1036.18	620.00	673.95	622.37	592.37	
20.	Rajasthan	1494.43	792.23	841.94	890.00	993.66	1085.60	
21.	Sikkim	31.76	32.55	42.10	42.10	31.76	31.76	
22.	Tamil Nadu	795.49	816.74	1033.98	970.79	1034.21	1117.85	
23.	Tripura	25.99	24.48	29.84	21.18	15.81	17.23	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1114.55	1095.15	1941.67	890.35	1474.50	775.38	
25.	West Bengal	1026.99	1310.55	2009.60	1108.97	879.33	879.33	
	Sub Total States)	**12160.20**	**12459.93**	**15029.17**	**11902.08**	**14033.28**	**13225.10**	
B.	**Union Territories**							
1.	A & N Islands	23.98	26.41	30.00	30.00	36.00	36.00	
2.	Chandigarh	10.32	11.00	13.18	13.36	11.03	11.03	
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7.19	9.17	10.02	10.02	13.15	13.15	
4.	Daman & Diu	4.76	8.29	13.09	13.09	13.90	13.90	
5.	Delhi	297.97	438.25	475.00	487.00	812.55	812.55	
6.	Lakshadweep	2.92	2.22	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.27	
7.	Pondicherry	44.95	46.66	21.33	21.33	21.33	20.88	
	Sub Total (U.T.s)	**392.09**	**542.00**	**564.92**	**577.10**	**910.25**	**909.78**	
	Total (States & UTs)	**12552.29**	**13001.93**	**15594.09**	**12479.18**	**14943.53**	**14134.88**	

Annexure-8.1.6 Contd.

Outlays/Ependiture - Power Sector

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	STATE / UTs	1997-98 (Actual)	1998-99 (Actual)	1999-2000 (Appd.)	99-2000 (R.E.)	2000-01 (Appd.)	2000-01 (R.E.)	2001-02 (Appd.)
C.	**Ministry of Power**							
1.	NTPC	1685.69	2111.15	2513.26	1844.41	2539.40	2467.00	3006.00
2.	NHPC	506.47	506.45	835.00	1006.03	1264.16	1143.36	1909.79
3.	POWERGRID	1583.50	1301.09	2220.00	1500.52	2775.00	2161.14	2869.00
4.	DVC	166.97	99.73	176.00	97.59	459.90	100.00	284.00
5.	THDC	321.91	203.73	368.00	337.68	748.57	646.34	1228.17
6.	NJPC	770.60	878.45	942.00	753.76	952.00	857.00	894.00
7.	NEEPCO	167.18	191.57	260.20	231.23	255.26	182.00	211.72
8.	PFC	716.77	1322.36	1560.81	1333.00	11.00	11.00	0.00
9.	REC	30.00	75.00	214.00	184.83	189.00	189.00	37.00
10.	PTC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
11.	MOP (Misc.)	110.63	488.09	511.00	410.29	525.89	588.54	575.85
	Sub Total(MOP)	**6059.72**	**7177.62**	**9600.27**	**7699.34**	**9720.18**	**8345.38**	**11065.53**
	DAE (Power)	747.27	854.66	1334.00	958.54	1332.00	1198.50	1242.00
	NLC (Power)	37.00	124.80	296.64	131.16	558.65	520.93	538.84
	Total Central Sector	**6843.99**	**8157.08**	**11230.91**	**8789.04 (Actual)**	**11610.83**	**10064.81**	**12846.37***
	ALL INDIA	**19396.28**	**21159.01**	**26825.00**	**21268.22**	**26554.36**	**24199.69**	
	N.E.C.		163.00	198.01	209.50	175.39		154.31

*Includes outlays for the development of North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

Annexure 8.1.7

Annual Plan 2001-02 - DETAILS OF EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ Company	Capa-city mty	Collabo-ratting country & nature of assistance	Total Credit/ Loan in Donor Currency Millions/ Rs.cr	Cumm. Expend. Upto 91-92		Cumm. Expenditure Eighth Plan 1992-97		1997-98 Actual Rs.Crs.	1998-99 Actual Rs.Crs.	1999-2000 Actual Rs.Crs.	2000-01 BE RE	Cumula-tive 1997-01 Rs.Crs.	2001-2002 Outlay		Date of Commissioning	
					DCM	**Rs.Crs**	**DCM**	**Rs.Crs**						**DCM**	**Rs.Crs**	**Schedule**	**Anti.**
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	COAL INDIA LTD. INDIRECT																
1.	Jharia Mine Fire Control		IDA Credit	12 US$	-	-	7.29	26.04	-	-	31.19	0.00 0.00		-	-	6/94	
2.	Coal Sector Environ. & Social Mitigation Project (ESMT)		IDA Credit	63 US$	-	-	-	-	0	0.00	99-78	87.17 92.29	192.07	11.13	45.87	7/96	
	Sub Total INDIRECT:					**0.00**	**7.29**	**26.04**	**0**	**0.00**	**130.97**	**87.17** **92.29**	**223.26**		**45.87**		
	DIRECT																
3.	Coal Sector Rehabili-tation Project (CSRP)		IBRD JEXIM	1060 US$	-	-	-	-	0	288.95	1548.32	1379.24 267.76	2105.03	27.71	126.91	6/98	
	Sub Total DIRECT:					0		0	0	288.95	1548.32	1379.24 267.76	**2105.03**		126.91		
	Total CIL:					**0.00**		**26.04**	**0**	**288.95**	**1679.29**	**1466.41** **360.05**	**2328.29**		**172.78**		
	SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LTD.																
	INDIRECT																
4.	Ramagundam OC-II	2	Germany Loan	172.387 DM	0.63	0.56	144.64	295.64	40.12	2.40	0.00	9.27 3.12	45.64		0	3/95	3/96
5.	V.K.-7 B.G. Method	0.25	French Credit	24.75 FF	-	-	21.36	14.44	0.90	1.40	0.00	0.00 0.00	2.30	-	0	3/98	3/98
6.	GDK-8 BGM II (To be formulated)	0.25	French Credit	5 FF	-	-	-	-	0	0		0.00 0.00	0	-	0		
	Total SCCL: (INDIRECT)					**0.56**	**166.00**	**310.08**	**41.02**	**3.80**	**0.00**	**9.27** **3.12**	**47.94**		**0.00**		

Annexure 8.1.7Contd.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD. (NLC) (MINES):																
	INDIRECT																
7.	Neyveli Mine-II Stage-II	5.8	Germany Loan	299.716 DM 253.23 Cr	286.05	225.83	13.44	26.92	0.27	0.03	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.3	-	-	Completed	
8.	Float Machine	1	Germany Loan	37.728 DM 82.77 Cr	-	-	32.73	71.36	7.54	8.80	23.75	0.00 0.00	40.09	-	-	3/92	6/97
9.	Preparation of Master Plan		Germany Loan	1.868 DM 4.05 Cr	-	-	1.54	3.29	0	0.00	0.76	0.00 0.00	0.76	-	-		
10.	Spares etc.		Germany Loan	17.877 Dm 40.43 Cr	-	-	-	39.73	0	0	0	0.00 0.00	0	-	-		
	Total NLC (Mines): (INDIRECT)					**225.83**		**101.57**	**7.81**	**8.83**	**24.51**	**0.00 0.00**	**41.15**		**0.00**		
	REGULATORY FRAME-WORK REVIEW PROJ. (INDIRECT)		1.5 M SDR 8.05 Cr.					0	1.22	5.06	0.00 0.00	6.28	0.00	0.00			
	TOTAL DIRECT :					**0.00**		**0.00**	**0.00**	**288.95**	**1548.32**	**1379.24 267.76**	**2105.03**		**126.91**		
	TOTAL INDIRECT:					**226.39**		**437.69**	**48.83**	**13.85**	**160.54**	**96.44 95.41**	**318.63**		**45.87**		
	TOTAL Coal & Lignite:					**226.39**		**437.69**	**48.83**	**302.8**	**1708.86**	**1475.68 363.17**	**2423.66**		**172.78**		
	NLC (Power) (INDIRECT)					**0.00**		**41.85**	**2.44**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00 0.00**	**2.44**	**0.00**	**0.00**		
	TOTAL MOC:																
(i)	**INDIRECT**					**226.39**		**479.54**	**51.27**	**13.85**	**160.54**	**96.44 95.41**	**321.07**		**45.87**		
(ii)	**DIRECT**					**0.00**		**0.00**	**0.00**	**288.95**	**1548.32**	**1379.24 267.76**	**2105.03**		**126.91**		
	GRAND TOTAL DIRECT & INDIRECT					**226.39**		**479.54**	**51.27**	**302.80**	**1708.86**	**1475.68 363.17**	**2426.10**		**172.78**		

Annexure-8.1.8

Petroleum and Natural Gas - Crude Oil Production (MMT)

Region	9th Plan Targets	1997-98 Actuals	1998-99 Actuals	1999-2000 Actuals	2000-01 Actuals	2001-02 Targets	9th Plan Antici-pated Achieve-ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a) ONGC							
i) Onshore	50.31	8.38	8.10	7.92	8.43	8.70	41.53
ii) Offshore	94.58	19.86	18.28	16.73	16.63	16.50	88.00
Sub Total (a)	144.89	28.24	26.38	24.65	25.06	25.20	129.53
b) OIL							
i) Onshore	16.47	3.09	3.29	3.28	3.29	3.45	16.40
ii) Offshore	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total (b)	16.47	3.09	3.29	3.28	3.29	3.45	16.40
Total (ONGC+OIL)	**161.36**	**31.33**	**29.67**	**27.93**	**28.35**	**28.65**	145.93
JVC/Pvt	**19.46**	**2.51**	**3.04**	**4.01**	**4.08**	**3.85**	**17.49**
Total	**180.82**	**33.84**	**32.71**	**31.94**	**32.43**	**32.50**	**163.42**

Annexure-8.1.9

Petroleum and Natural Gas - Natural Gas Production (BCM)

Region	9th Plan Targets	1997-98 Actuals	1998-99 Actuals	1999-2000 Actuals	2000-01 Actuals#	2001-02 Targets	9th Plan Antici-pated Achieve-ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a) ONGC							
i) Onshore	27.395	4.948	5.32	5.48	5.56	5.38	26.69
ii) Offshore	91.645	18.102	17.51	17.77	18.47	18.62	90.47
Sub Total (a)	119.04	23.05	22.83	23.25	24.03	24.00	117.16
b) OIL							
i) Onshore	12.86	1.67	1.71	1.73	1.86	1.74	8.71
ii) Offshore	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total (b)	12.86	1.67	1.71	1.73	1.86	1.74	8.71
Total (ONGC+OIL)	**131.90**	**24.72**	**24.54**	**24.98**	**25.89**	**25.74**	**125.87**
JVC/Pvt	12.63	1.681	**2.87**	**3.46**	**3.59**	**4.02**	**15.62**
Total	**144.53**	**26.40**	**27.41**	**28.44**	**29.48**	**29.76**	**141.49**

#provisional

Annexure-8.1.10

Petroleum and Natural Gas - Refining Capacity as on

Name of the Refinery	1.4.1998	1.4.1999	1.4.2000	1.4.2001	1.4.2002
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. IOC, Guwahati	1.00	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00
2. IOC, Barauni	3.30	3.30	4.20	4.20	4.20
3. IOC, Gujarat	9.50	10.70	12.50	12.50	12.50
4. IOC, Haldia	3.75	4.80	3.75	3.75	3.75
5. IOC, Mathura	7.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
6. IOC, Digboi	0.65	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.65
7. IOC, Panipat	0.00	3.70	6.00	6.00	6.00
8. HPCL, Bombay	5.50	5.85	5.50	5.50	5.50
9. HPCL, Visakh	4.50	5.00	7.50	7.50	7.50
10. BPCL, Bombay	6.00	8.00	6.90	6.90	6.90
11. MRL, Madras	6.50	6.55	6.50	6.50	6.50
12. MRL, Narimanam	0.50	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.50
13. CRL, Cochin	7.50	7.40	7.50	7.50	7.50
14. BRPL, Bongaigaon	2.35	1.90	2.35	2.35	2.35
15. MRPL, Mangalore	3.69	6.39	9.69	9.69	9.69
16. NRL, Assam	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
17. Reliance Petroleum	0.00	21.91	27.00	27.00	27.00
18. Tatipaka Refinery (ONGC)	–	–	–	–	0.10
TOTAL	**62.24**	**95.60**	**112.54**	**112.54**	**112.64**

Annexure-8.1.11

Petroleum and Natural Gas - Seismic Surveys

Programmes	9th Plan Targets	1997-98 Actuals	1998-99 Actuals	1999-2000 Actuals	2000-01 Actuals	2001-02 Targets	9th Plan Anticiptd.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. ONGC							
Onland:							
2D Seismic Survey (GLKM)	17810	4568	4369	3125.00	3164	4890	20116.0
3D Seismic Survey (GLKM)	19639	11744	15418	12022.00	12675	15035	66894.00
Offshore:							
2D Seismic Survey (LKM)	12925	1910	2539	1134.00	13731	31550	50864.0
3D Seismic Survey (LKM)	167000	84244	92313	132796.00	90708	76570	476631.00
II. OIL							
Onland:							
2D Seismic Survey (SLKM)	5312	1112	1146.17	1685.61	1535	1400	6878.78
3D Seismic Survey (SQKM)	766	166.35	170.32	163.34	155.46	150	805.47
2D Seismic Survey (GLKM)-Cont.	5900	359.6	150.5	0.00	0	1400	1910.10
3D Seismic Survey (SQKM)-Cont.	0	0	0	0.00	0	200	200.00
Offshore:							
2D Seismic Survey (LKM)	1000	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
3D Seismic Survey (LKM)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
3D Seismic Survey (SQKM)-Cont.	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
III. TOTAL							
Onland:							
2D Seismic Survey (SLKM)	5312	1112	1146.17	1685.61	1535	1400	6878.78
2D Seismic Survey (GLKM)	23710	4927.6	4519.5	3125.00	3164	6290	22026.10
3D Seismic Survey (GLKM)	19639	11744	15418	12022.00	12675	15035	66894.00
3D Seismic Survey (SQKM)	766	166.35	170.32	163.34	155.46	350	1005.47
Offshore:							
2D Seismic Survey (LKM)	13925	1910	2539	1134.00	13731	31550	50864.00
3D Seismic Survey (LKM)	167000	84244	92313	132796.00	90708	76570	476631.00
3D Seismic Survey (SQKM)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.0

Annexure-8.1.12

Petroleum and Natural Gas - Exploratory and Development Drilling ('000 M)

Programmes	9th Plan Targets	1997-98 Actuals	1998-99 Actuals	1999-2000 Actuals	2000-01 Actuals	2001-02 Targets	9th Plan Anticiptd.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Exploratory Drilling							
a) ONGC							
i) Onshore	1482.98	247.37	227.9	297.65	291.84	364.56	1429.32
ii) Offshore	424	50.15	60.02	86.93	67.76	137.9	402.76
b) OIL							
i) Onshore	307.355	49.557	44.57	40.21	39.16	60.2	233.70
ii) Offshore	4.5	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (Expl.)	**2218.835**	**347.077**	**332.49**	**424.79**	**398.76**	**562.66**	**2065.78**
2. Development Drilling							
a) ONGC							
i) Onshore	1201.95	264.97	214.87	224.58	266.09	243.1	1213.61
ii) Offshore	653.27	82.38	84.64	59.09	47.87	52.65	326.63
b) OIL							
i) Onshore	707.3	60.56	52.42	50.146	49.56	62.30	224.84
ii) Offshore	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (Dev.)	**2562.52**	**407.91**	**353.93**	**283.67**	**363.52**	**358.05**	**1765.08**

Annexure-8.1.13

Petroleum & Natural Gas Sector - Outlays/ Expenditure (Rs. Crore)

Name of the Companies	9th Plan Outlay	1997-98 Actuals	1998-99 Actuals	1999-2000 Actuals	2000-01 RE	2001-02 BE	9th Plan Antici-pated Expendi-ture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Exploration & Production							
1. ONGC	18927.00	4005.00	4468.00	4068.19	4817.10	6073.75	23432.04
2. OIL	2961.00	354.74	427.77	403.47	600.01	800.01	2586.00
3. GAIL	5715.00	1010.99	363.56	735.23	1129.46	1139.85	4379.09
Sub Total (A)	**27603.00**	**5370.73**	**5259.33**	**5206.89**	**6546.57**	**8013.61**	**30397.13**
B. Refining & Marketing							
1. IOC	24501.23	1712.81	2687.90	2696.59	3815.72	5844.92	16757.94
2. HPCL	7435.13	1085.45	1101.06	704.64	605.07	1300.00	4796.22
3. BPCL	6040.20	502.68	575.41	262.82	879.00	398.70	2618.61
4. CPCL	3352.00	70.51	334.27	116.83	67.80	599.70	1189.11
5. KRL	2200.10	87.35	395.02	346.79	134.85	525.00	1489.01
6. BRPL	317.20	32.94	14.72	19.04	35.66	47.75	150.11
7. LIL	40.40	0.40	3.86	2.61	0.00	0.00	6.87
8. EIL	34.72	5.92	10.36	9.23	6.93	6.93	39.37
9. IBP	772.30	92.87	155.69	185.77	146.26	195.83	776.42
10. NRL	1717.90	721.00	676.00	402.00	181.00	3.25	1983.25
Sub Total (B)	**46411.18**	**4311.93**	**5954.29**	**4746.32**	**5872.29**	**8922.08**	**29806.91**
Total Petroleum	**74014.18**	**9682.66**	**11213.62**	**9953.21**	**12418.86**	**16935.69**	**60204.04**

8.2 TRANSPORT

India's transport system which comprises rail, roads, seaports and airports have witnessed a rapid growth in the last fifty years and contributed to the development process in the country. The Indian Railways are one of the largest railway systems in the world with a vast network of about 63,000 route kilometre and is a principal mode of transportation for long haul freight movement in bulk and long distance passenger traffic and for mass rapid transit in sub-urban areas. The total freight and passenger traffic carried by Railways increased over six fold during 1950-51 – 2000-01. The aggregate road length which was 0.4 million kms. in 1950-51 has increased eight-fold to nearly 3.32 million kms. including road length constructed under JRY in 1996-97. In the Port Sector there has been around fifteen fold increase in sea traffic from 19.38 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 287 million tonnes in 2000-01 (Anticipated). The traffic carried by the Indian Airlines increased from 83 million RTKMS in 1960-61 to 768 million RTKMS in 2000-01 (RE).

8.2.1 RAILWAYS

Financing of Plan

2. At the time of formulation of the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002), it was envisaged that the total outlay of the Railways would be Rs. 45,413 crore. This was to be financed with a Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 11,791 crore and the balance of Rs. 33,622 crore was to be met from Market Borrowings and Internal Resources. Thus, the GBS was expected to be only 26% of the total proposed outlay for the Railways during the Ninth Plan. Internal Resources and Market Borrowing together were to constitute 74% of the total outlay. The pattern of financing during the period 1997-98 to 2001-02 is listed at Annexure 8.2.1.

3. A review of financing of Railways Plan during the period 1997-2002 brings out that the share of GBS may increase from 26% as envisaged in the Ninth Plan to 30%. Internal Resources follow an almost continuous declining trend and Market Borrowings follow an almost continuous increasing pattern. This is a reflection of a financial crisis. Considering that the dividend payable by the Railways to the General Exchequer has been deferred in the year gone by (Rs. 1500 crore) as also in the current year (Rs. 1000 crore), the Railways financial performance is abysmally poor.

4. The financing of Railways is an area of concern. An improvement in the financial health of the Railways would require better operational and commercial management with emphasis on aggressive revenue generation on the one hand and rigorous cost control on the other. This may help to improve the high operating ratio of 98.8%.

In order to improve the physical and financial performance of Indian Railways a number of measures need to be taken. These include the following:-

- Given the policy of cross-subsidisation and several distortions arising from it, it has become imperative to rationalise tariff and align passenger fares more closely with cost. In nominal terms the second class fares may be increased by 12-15% per annum for the next three years. This should be accompanied by distinct improvement in service to the second class passengers.
- Adopt a system of automatically indexing railway tariff to increase in fuel cost and wage cost.
- Create an independent Railway Tariff Regulatory Authority for fixing tariff with a view to prod the railways to greater efficiency and ensuring that the cost of providing services is fully recovered.
- Levy/ increase user charges on certain facilities provided to Railway officials such as medical facilities.
- Reduce substantially the manpower at accelerated pace.
- Focus on the core business i.e. running of transport services and spin off the non-core activities including production units. This will also help reduction in manpower.
- The Railways earn profit from freight. It is necessary that the focus must be on the consumer. The transit time of freight train need to be reduced and the reliability of services improved.
- An expert group in Railways are examining the various issues facing Indian Railways. The final report of the expert group is raw available.

Sectoral Trends

5. During 2000-01 Railways carried 475 mt. of revenue earning originating freight traffic (revised estimates) showing increase of 4.1% over the actual freight carried of 456.42 mt. during 1999-2000. In case of originating passenger traffic, the achievement of 4805 million in 2000-01 (RE) exceeded the target of 4800 million during this period revealing a growth rate of 3.31% in 2000-2001 (RE) over the past year. Passenger kms. also increased from 431.4 billion km. in 1999-2000 to 485.5 billion km. in 2000-01 (RE) showing an increase of more than 6%. The progress in the freight and passenger traffic carried by the Railways over the years is given in Annexures 8.2.2 and 8.2.3 respectively.

6. Wagon productivity during 1999-2000 was higher by about 6.5% compared to 1998-99 as may be seen from Table 8.2.1 below. During 1999-2000, 260 kms. underwent gauge conversions, 3006 kms. track renewals, 405 route kms. were electrified and 167 kms. of new lines added.

TABLE - 8.2.1
Wagon Productivity

Year	NTKM per wagon per day	Improvement over the last year (%)
1995-96	1792	12.6
1996-97	1840	2.7
1997-98	1894	2.9
1998-99	1904	0.5
1999-2000	2027	6.5

Targets for 2001-02

7. For the year 2001-02, a target of 500 million tonnes of revenue earning freight traffic has been laid down as against the target of 475 million tones for 2000-01 (RE). As regards passenger traffic also a higher target than the current year has been kept at a level of 4927 million passengers as against 4805 million passengers for 2000-2001 (RE). For 2001-02 the outlays laid down for important Railway Programmes like gauge conversion, track renewals, electrification and addition of new lines are Rs. 511 crore, 2680 crore, Rs. 226 crore and Rs. 804 crore respectively (Annexure 8.2.4). While the targets are higher, the physical progress in respect of acquisition of rolling stock, track renewals and electrification brings out that the achievement in 2000-01 (upto December, 2000) is significantly below the targets (Annexure 8.2.5).

Externally Aided Projects (EAP)

8. In 2001-02, a total amount of Rs. 80 crore is required for EAP, out of which Rs. 32.5 crore would be the external aid component and Rs. 47.5 crore would be the non-aid portion. The project wise budget provision required in 2001-02 for EAPs is listed at Annexure 8.2.6.

8.2.2 ROADS

Background

9. A prerequisite for rapid economic growth is a well-knit transport system with adequate capacity. Roads play a key role in this regard. The policy emphasis on developing roads in India is on providing *accessibility* through improved rural roads network and *mobility* through strengthening high-density corridors. To keep up the momentum of growth in the post liberalization era, National Highway Development Project has been launched. This aims at 4/6-laning of Golden Quadrilateral comprising Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Calcutta and North-South and East-West corridors connecting Srinagar with Kanyakumari and Silchar with Porbandar. Similarly, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been launched to provide and strengthen rural connectivity. There is also a significant increase of about 93 per cent in road sector outlay in real terms.

10. The current year is the terminal year of the Ninth Plan. During the Plan, various steps have been taken to strengthen and expand primary road system. 23,439 kilometers of state roads have been declared as National Highways, which works out to over 40 per cent of the existing national highway network.

Thrust Areas:

11. With more than 58,000 kilometers of road length, National Highways constitute an important component of the arterial transport system in India. The Annual Plan 2001-02 would continue its focus on the removal of deficiencies, namely, construction of missing links, improvement of low grade sections, rehabilitation and reconstruction of weak bridges, construction of bypasses, 4-laning and 2-laning of single lane stretches. Emphasis will also be on improving the riding quality of the existing National Highways. Backward and remote areas such as North Eastern region will continue to require greater attention during the next Plan. The improvement of road network in these areas will accelerate growth as well as provide employment opportunities to a large number of people.

12. As regards State Roads, the priority would be to consolidate the existing road network rather than expansion. Maintenance of roads will also receive greater attention.

Rural Roads

13. Rural connectivity is the key component of Rural Development in India. Erstwhile Basic Minimum Services Programme (Rural Roads) envisaged connectivity of all villages and habitants by all-weather roads by 2002 AD. Latest estimates indicate that about 60% villages (1991 Census) were connected as on 1st January, 2000. This programme has since been replaced by Pradhan Mantri GramSadak Yojana (PMGSY). The objective of this Scheme is to undertake time bound programmes to fulfill the critical needs of the rural people. A sum of Rs.2500 crore has been provided during 2000-01 and also 2001-02 for launching a nation-wide programme of constructing rural roads and improving rural connectivity. Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal Ministry for monitoring and implementation of this Scheme.

Review of Programmes in 2000-01

14. The physical progress of work on the National Highway system during first four years of Ninth Plan and targets fixed for Ninth Plan (1997-2002) are given in Annexure. Scheme-wise targets for Ninth Plan were subsequently revised in view of availability of additional funds through the levy of cess on Petrol and HSD. There is a significant achievement in the Ninth Plan target of 4-laning/2-laning of National Highways during the first four years of the Plan. Major shortfall has been in construction of bypasses and bridges. This was primarily due to time-consuming process of land acquisition. In addition, riding quality of 2434 kms of National Highways has been improved during 1999-2000. Target for 2000-01 and 2001-02 are 6500 kms and 2800 kms respectively (Annexure 8.2.7). As against the outlay of Rs.4516 crore in 2000-01, an expenditure of Rs. 4342.99 crore has been incurred during the year (Annexure 8.2.8).

Private Sector Participation

15. With a view to improve private investment in road development, the Cabinet on 6th April, 1995 approved the concept of private sector participation in the development, maintenance and operations of National Highways including expressways. Since then, various measures have been taken to facilitate the involvement of private sector in road construction activity.

16. Despite steps to facilitate participation, it is felt that the potential of private sector has not been fully exploited. This is especially in the case of recently launched NHDP projects, which involves an investment outlay of about Rs.54, 000 crore. The participation of private sector overall, has been restricted mainly to construction of by-passes and bridges. Similarly, the potential of *tolls* as a source of revenue has also not been fully tapped.

17. States, however, have taken a number of initiatives to encourage private sector participation. Notable among the States are Maharastra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. Many others have also formulated private sector participation policy.

Annual Plan – 2001-02

18. An outlay of Rs.5116 crore has been provided for the development of roads in the Central Sector. Scheme-wise details are indicated in Annexure 8.2.8 Outlay/ expenditure on the Central/State sector roads during each year of the Ninth Plan (1997-2000) is given in table 8.2.2.1

TABLE - 8.2.2.1
Outlay/Expenditure – Road Sector

(Rs. Crore)

Sector	Ninth Plan (1997-2002) Outlay	1997-98 (Exp.)	1998-99 (Exp.)	1999-2000 (Exp)	2000-01 (Exp.)	2001-02 (Outlay)
Central Sector						
Roads	8862.02	1565.31	1461.62	3475.26	4342.99	6078.00
State Sector						
Roads	30469.18	4023.00	5061.00	6362.3 (RE)	8128.00 (RE)	10,000.00(E)

(E) Estimated

Externally Aided Projects

19. Details of externally aided National Highway projects funded by different international donor agencies are shown in Annexure - 8.2.9. At present, there are six on-going projects with likely estimated cost of Rs 3879.39 crore. Against this, an expenditure of Rs 2585.10 crore has been incurred up to 31st March, 2001. A sum of Rs 1220.09 crore has been provided during 2001-02. Most of these projects are likely to be completed by the end of Ninth Plan.

National Highway Development Project

20. National Highway Development Project comprising Golden Quadrilateral (GQ), and North-South, East-West corridors are being executed by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI). Alignment for Golden Quadrilateral has been finalised with total length measuring 5858 kilometers of which 811 kilometers has already been 4-laned. During 2000-01, out of 12 contracts, only 3 were completed and remaining 9 carried forward for implementation in 2001-02. Another 42 contracts covering 1980 kilometers were approved for award during the current year, out of which 22 are expected to be signed shortly. Target date of completion of the GQ is December, 2003. As for North-South, East-West corridors, 658 kilometers are 4-laned, 338 kilometers under implementation and contracts for 326 kilometers are under finalization. Target for completing the North-South, East-West corridors is 2007.

Road Transport

21. The Road Transport is a dominant mode of transport in the movement of goods and passenger in the country. It has grown significantly during the last fifty years. Being a sole mechanised means of surface transport to serve the hilly, rural and backward areas not connected by railways, it has increased higher share of both passenger and freight traffic as compared to the railways. The number of vehicles registered a compounded growth rate of 12.61% during this period. The share of state road transport undertakings in the national bus fleet as on 31.3.1998 came down to 21.7 per cent from 28.7 per cent in 1992.

Thrust Area :

22. Road Transport programmes are implemented by both Centre and the State. Under Central Sector, the major schemes implemented during the 9th Five Year Plan are Road Safety Programmes, Publicity Measures on Road Safety, Refresher Training of Drivers in Unorganised Sector and Control of Pollution of Motor Vehicles. The major schemes in the State sector relate to operation of passenger services by the State Road Transport Undertakings and regulation of transport services.

Review of 9th Five Year Plan (1997-02) :

23. Against an approved outlay of Rs. 60 crore under Central Sector for the Ninth Five Year Plan, the expenditure is likely to be Rs. 42.78 crore (71%). The shortfall in the achievement is reported to be primarily due to non receipt of adequate proposals.

24. Under State sector, an outlay of Rs. 7355.26 crore has been approved for the 9th Five Year Plan. Against this Rs. 5820 crore (79%) is likely to spent (Annexure 8.2.10).

25. The physical performance of the State Road Transport Undertakings has been satisfactory. The fleet utilisation, vehicle productivity, staff productivity, fuel efficiency etc. have improved considerably. Despite improvement in physical performance , the State Road Transport undertakings continued to incur financial loss. The net loss in the first four years of the 9th Five Year Plan ending 2000-01(LE) was Rs. 6867.46 crore. The main reasons for such loss were increase in the input cost, operation of services on uneconomic routes, free and concessional travel, high motor vehicles tax and uneconomic fare structure.

Annual Plan 2001-02

26. An outlay of Rs. 11.49 crore has been approved by the Planning Commission for the Annual Plan 2001-02 in the Central sector. The major schemes proposed to be taken up are national highway patrolling scheme, publicity measures on road safety, pollution control from motor vehicles and training programmes. Under State Sector, operation of State Road Transport Undertakings will be the major scheme. Despite, improvement in the physical parameters, the undertakings are likely to incur net loss due to over aged fleet, operation on uneconomic routes, concessional travel, uneconomic fare and inadequate financial support from the State Governments.

8.2.3 PORTS

27. There are 11 Major Ports in the country. 12th major port of the country 'Ennore' has been commissioned on 1.2.2001 and the project has been completed in all respects. The share of 11 major ports in the total port traffic is 81%. The contribution of five major ports namely Kandla, Vizag, Chennai, Mumbai, and Calcutta/Haldia is 68 % (185 MT) of the total traffic handled by the major ports.

28. The traffic handled by major ports increased from 227.26 MT in 1996-97 to 271.92 MT in 1999-2000. The traffic growth is likely to be 284 MT in 2000-01. The

details of traffic handled at major ports commodity - wise and Port-wise are in Annexure 8.2.11 and 8.2.12.

29. The aggregate port handling capacity of major ports was 258 MT as on 31.3.2000 and likely to be 314 as on 31.3.2001. It seems that Ninth Plan target of capacity creation of 374 MT is likely to be achieved. Commodity -wise capacity is given in Annexure 8.2.13.

30. Productivity indicators at major ports have shown improvement. For example, average turn - round time of ships has come down from 7.5 days in 1996-97 to 5.1 days in 1999-2000. The port-wise details are given in Annexure 8.2.14.

31. During the Annual Plan 2000-01 the approved outlay is Rs. 2007.17 crore. Against this the likely utilisation of Plan outlay is 67% (Rs.1338.85 crore). The shortfall in the utilisation of Plan outlay is primarily due to not taking up of scheme for river regulatory measures for improvement of draught in Hooghly estuary at Calcutta/ Haldia port. The details of port-wise outlay and expenditure are given in Annexure 8.2.15.

32. During the Annual Plan 2001-02, an outlay of Rs. 1151.93 crore has been approved for the ports sector. Out of this, Rs. 931.43 crore (80.85 %) is expected to be mobilised though internal and extra budgetary resources (IEBR). The funding pattern for the Port sector is given in TABLE 8.2.3.1

TABLE 8.2.3.1

	Source	Amount (Rs. Crore)	% age
(a)	Internal Resources	843.13	73.19
(b)	ICL/ECB	46.30	4.02
(c)	Others (Users)	42.00	3.64
(d)	Gross budgetary Support (of which external aid)	220.50 49.25	19.14 (4.27)
	Total	**1151.93**	**100.00**

33. The detailed financing pattern (Port-wise) is at Annexure 8.2.16. The expenditure on port development by the major ports has fallen short of the outlay. The likely utilisation of the Plan outlay is 48.5 % of the 9th Plan approved outlay. Likely utilisation of GBS is 64.8 % of the total GBS and 43.8 % for IEBR. The low level of expenditure is not an indication of lack of absorption capacity of major ports. In fact lesser growth rate of traffic has warranted scaling down of expenditure on capacity creation.

Private Sector Participation

34. In addition to public investment of Rs. 9428 crore, another sum of Rs.8000 crore was targetted to be raised through private sector for the development of Port infrastructure. So far 16 private sector/captive port projects of 58.05 MT capacity with an investment of

Rs. 4426.5 crore have already been approved and they are at different stages of construction. At present 4 private sector / Captive port projects of 15.4 MT with an investment of Rs.1011.5 crore have been completed.

Corporatisation of Major Ports

35. It has been decided to initiate the process of phased coroporatisation of major ports to provide operational flexibility to major ports and to take up decision quickly. A beginning has been made by registering Ennore Port Company Ltd. for managing Ennore Port being constructed near Chennai as 12^{th} Major Port. It has also been asked to JNPT, Mumbai, Mangalore & Tuticorn to have their assets analysed for the purpose of corporatisation.

Externally Aided Projects

36. Port projects are also being assisted through institutional funding agencies later ADB, Government of Netherlands and OECF (Japan). For Externally aided projects an outlay of Rs. 209.1 crore has been identified during the Annual Plan 2001-02. Out of this, the total external component is Rs. 95.55 crore. Of Rs.95.55 crore, Rs.49.25 crore is to be routed through budget and the remaining amount (Rs.46.30 crore) is direct aid to the ports i.e. not routed through budget. Among the Externally aided projects three important projects are: Construction of New Port at Ennore, Mechanised coal handling facilities at Paradip and Modernization of Jetties at Jawahar Deep. The revised estimated cost of Ennore Port is Rs. 950 crores, the cumulative expenditure is Rs. 741.30 crore (78%). The project has been completed in all respects.

37. The revised estimated cost of the Mechanised coal handling facilities at Paradip is Rs.831.11 crore. The cumulative expenditure is Rs.602.62 crore (75%). The physical progress is 92%. The project is expected to be operational by March, 2001 without Railway Receival System and Railways signalling.

38. The revised estimated cost of modernization of marine oil terminal berths is Rs. 215.34 crore. Although, this project was sanctioned in August, 1997 yet the project is at initial stage of execution. The cumulative expenditure is just Rs.14.69 crore (6.8%) . Scheme-wise details are at Annexure 8.2.17.

Development of Minor Ports

39. The traffic handled by minor ports has increased from 24.93 MT in 1996-97 to 62.46 MT in 1999-2000. At present, Currently, nearly 19% of the total traffic is accounted for by the minor ports. The contribution of Gujarat is 74% to the total traffic handled by minor ports.

8.2.4 SHIPPING

40**.** The total fleet owned by the 122 Indian Shipping Companies is 549 ships with a GRT of 6.93 Million. Shipping Corporation of India (SCI), the largest Shipping company in the country, owns 108 ships with a tonnage of 2.78 million GRT, accounting for 40% of total Indian tonnage Annexure 8.2.18. The share of Indian flag ships in the overseas sea-borne trade of the country has been hovering around 31.5% during 1999-2000.

41. During 2000-01, an amount of Rs. 634 crore is likely to be spent by Shipping Corporation of India. The approved outlay during 2001-02 is Rs. 835.71 crore. During Annual Plan 2001-02, the thrust will be to fulfil the past & existing commitments and the vessels to be ordered / acquired during 2001-02. The likely utilisation of outlay is 39 % of the 9th Plan approved outlay. The low utilisation of outlay is due to a) difficulty in raising external commercial borrowings (ECB) because of non-materialisation of the projects in time; b) prevailing market condition is highly depressed where charter/freight rates have fallen considerably especially in the dry- bulk and liner sector; and c) considerable change in the trade pattern. The outlay and expenditure during the 9th Plan are given in Annexure 8.2.20.

8.2.5 INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

42. An outlay of Rs. 57.41 crore has been approved for the IWT sector, against this likely expenditure would be Rs.55.46 crore. Schemes relating to IWT are being executed by Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) and Central Inland Water Transport Corporation (CIWTC). Important schemes under implementation by IWAI are construction of terminal at Ghaighat, Patna, construction of terminal at Karimganj, Pandu Terminal, fairway development and navigational aids. Similarly, schemes being executed by CWITC are acquisition/ capital repairs of vessels and repair facilities at Rajabagan dock yard. The likely utilisation of outlay is 42 % of the 9th Plan approved outlay Annexure 8.2.19.

8.2.6 CIVIL AVIATION

43. The Civil Aviation sector is broadly structured into three distinct functional entities, namely regulatory-cum-developmental, operational and infrastructural. The regulatory functions are performed by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS). The operational functions are performed by Air India Ltd., Indian Airlines Ltd., Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. and other scheduled/non-scheduled airline operators. Air India Ltd. (AI) provides international air services to/from India. Indian Airlines Ltd. (IA) and other scheduled/non-scheduled operators are responsible for providing domestic air services in the country. Indian Airlines Ltd. also provides international air services to some of the neighbouring countries. Pawan Hans Helicopter Ltd. provides helicopter support service primarily to the petroleum sector.

44. The infrastructural facilities are provided by the Airports Authority of India, which is responsible for the management of 94 airports, including the eleven international airports and 28 civil enclaves at the defence airports. The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi (IGRUA) is the premier flying institute responsible for imparting flying training for award of Commercial Pilots License and Commercial Helicopters Pilots License. Hotel Corporation of India, a subsidiary of Air India Ltd., is responsible for providing in-flight catering and it also operates hotels in the vicinity of airports for catering to the transit passengers.

45. In the Central Sector, an outlay of Rs.1641.31 crore has been provided for Civil Aviation in 2001-02. The organisation-wise break-up of the outlay is given at Annexure 8.2.21.

46. An outlay of Rs.11112.37 crore comprising budgetary support of Rs. 495.37 crore and internal and extra budgetary resources of Rs. 10617.00 crore has been approved for 9th plan of the Ministry of Civil Aviation. The anticipated expenditure (at current prices) during

the 9th plan is Rs.7553.68 crore (67.98%) comprising budgetary support of Rs.205.48 and IEBR of Rs.7348.20 crore. It is observed that the likely expenditure, after including the outlay for the Annual Plan 2001-02, is substantially short of the outlay approved for the 9th plan.

Directorate General of Civil Aviation

47. An outlay of Rs.27.00 crore was approved for DGCA for the 9th plan. The anticipated expenditure of Rs. 18.45 crore during the 9th plan is 68.33% of the approved outlay.

48. The Annual Plan outlay of DGCA for 2001-02 is Rs.5.50 crore. The major part of the outlay (Rs. 3.15 crore) is for meeting the revenue expenditure.

Bureau of Civil Aviation Security

49. The 9th plan outlay for BCAS is Rs.25.00 crore. The anticipated expenditure during the 9th plan is Rs.12.72 crore (50.88%) of the approved outlay

50. An outlay of Rs.5.41 crore has been provided for BCAS during 2001-02. The major schemes are setting up of Civil Aviation Security Academy and construction of office building for the regional offices of BCAS. The entire outlay is to be financed from Budgetary Support.

AIR INDIA LTD.

51. An outlay of Rs.3664.00 crore was approved for Air India for the 9th plan. The anticipated expenditure during the 9th plan is Rs.2595.86 crore which is 70.85% of the approved outlay, mainly because of the deferment of the scheme of purchase of new aircrafts. Air India has incurred net loss of Rs. 591.41 crore in the first four years of the 9th Plan. In the final year of the 9th Plan Air India has projected to earn revenue of Rs. 1725.84 crore.

52. The traffic of Air India Ltd. is estimated to have decreased from 1456.5 million RTKm in 1999-2000 to 1413.5 million RTKm in 2000-2001 (Revised Estimates) and 11587.0 million RPKm in 1999-2000 to 11225.0 million RPKm in 2001-02. The Airlines incurred net loss of Rs. 52.50 crore (Pro. Actual) in 2000-2001. Air India is anticipated to earn net profit of Rs. 21.50 crore during 2001-02. An outlay of Rs.445.44 crore has been provided for the programmes of Air India during 2001-02. The outlay of Air India is to be financed from internal and extra budgetary resources. The physical and financial performance is given at Annexure 8.2.22.

53. It has been decided to disinvest upto 60 per cent of Government equity in Air India of which 40 per cent would be offered to the private sector and the balance 20 per cent being offered to employees, financial institutions and public. However, it has been stipulated that not more than 26 per cent of the total equity would be held by a freight airline.

Indian Airlines Ltd.

54. An outlay of 3640.75 crore including budgetary support of Rs.125.00 crore has been approved for Indian Airlines for the 9th plan. The anticipated expenditure during the 9th plan is Rs.2505.01 crore (68.80%) of the approved outlay.

55. The traffic of Indian Airlines is estimated to have increased from 740 million RTKm in 1999-2000 to 768 million RTKm in 2000-2001 (Revised Estimates) and 6983 million RPKm in 1999-2000 to 7182 million RPKm in 2000-2001 (RE). The Airlines incurred net loss of Rs.177.25 crore (RE) in 2000-2001. Indian Airlines have projected a net loss of Rs.251.50 crore during 2001-02. An outlay of Rs.460.00 crore has been provided for Indian Airlines in 2001-02. The physical and financial performance is given at Annexure 8.2.23.

56. It is proposed to disinvest Govt. of India's shareholding in Indian Airlines within the framework of 'Domestic Air Transport Policy'. Fifty one per cent of equity of Indian Airlines is proposed to be disinvested, of which 26 per cent equity is to be given to a group, company or individual that may be called joint venture (JV)/strategic partner. The remaining 25 per cent is proposed to be offered to employees, financial institutions and the public.

Airports Authority of India

57. An outlay of Rs.3421.87 crore including budgetary support of Rs.283.37 crore was approved for AAI for the 9^{th} plan. The anticipated expenditure of Rs.2120.02 crore during the 9^{th} plan period is 61.96% of the approved outlay. Out of the total anticipated expenditure of Rs.2120.02 crore of the AAI, the anticipated expenditure of the International Airports Division during the 9^{th} plan is 717.90 crore.

58. An outlay of Rs.573.71 crore has been approved for Airports Authority of India in 2001-02. Airports Authority of India earned net profit of Rs. 234.26 crore (RE) in 2000-01 and projected a net profit of Rs. 251.30 crore during 2001-02. The cargo traffic handled at AAI Airports increased from 797.41 thousand tonnes during 1999-2000 to 846.14 tonnes during 2000-01. Similarly, the passenger traffic grew from 390.35 lakhs in 1999-2000 to 420.25 lakhs in 2000-01.

59. It has been decided to restructure the airports located at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata through long term lease. A consortium led by M/s. KPMG has been appointed to act as financial consultant to advice on various aspects relating to long term leasing of these airports. The work of consultant has been divided into three phases. The first phase report has been received and the same is being examined by the legal consultant. They are also studying various acts / rules / regulations relevant to the exercise of restructuring the airports of Airport Authority of India and advising about regulatory framework.

Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.

51. An outlay of Rs.127.00 crore has been provided in 2001-02 for Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. The major part of the outlay (Rs. 106.80 crore) is for acquisition of new fleet. Pawan Hans earned net profit of Rs.50.49 crore (RE) in 2000-2001. The Company has projected a net profit of Rs. 21.65 crore during 2001-02.

Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi

52. An outlay of Rs. 1.25 crore has been provided for Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy in 2001-02 to be financed from budgetary resources. The major part of the outlay (Rs. 1.00 crore) is for meeting the cost of Airfield Navigation and Landing equipments.

Hotel Corporation of India

53. The Annual Plan 2001-02 outlay of HCI is Rs. 23.00 crore. The major part of the outlay (Rs.20.00 crore) is for renovation/upgradation of hotel rooms and normal departmental capital expenditure. The entire outlay will be financed from internal and extra budgetary resources.

Externally Aided Project

54. The Development of Aurangabad Airport has been taken up in phases with financial assistance of JBIC, Japan. As per agreement, 82% of the expenditure incurred by Airports Authority of India is to be reimbursed to Airports Authority of India by JBIC. The total expenditure on the work done in Phase-I is Rs. 15.13 crore out of which, Rs. 12.37 crore has been reimbursed to Airports Authority of India which represents 82% of the total expenditure incurred.

55. Phase II, projects will cover construction of New Domestic Terminal Building, New Control Tower, Apron and Taxi-Track, Extension of Runway, Staff Quarters, Car Parking, etc. with an estimated cost of Rs. 79.03 crore. This is yet to be approved by the JBIC. But due to devaluation of rupee and resultant saving, JBIC has considered to include some of the phase-II work in phase-I costing Rs.32.16 crore. A provision of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 2001-02 for carrying out detailed design and engineering of Passenger Terminal Complex and associated works at the Aurangabad Airport.

Private Sector Initiative in Airport Infrastructure

56. A new Airport Nedumbassery has been constructed and commissioned in May, 1999 by Cochin International Airport Limited. Airport Authority of India (CIAL) has provided CNS equipment as its equity in the share capital of CIAL subject to a maximum of Rs. 11 crore. Government has also approved in principle to set up new airports at Bangalore, Hyderabad and Goa with private sector participation. MOU has been signed between AAI and Government of Andhra Pradesh for development of new Hyderabad International Airport at Shamshabad.

Annexure 8.2.1

Financing of Railway Plan

(Rs. crore)

	9th Plan	**1997-98**	**1998-99**	**1999-00**	**2000-01 (RE)**	**2001-02 (BE)**	**1997-2002**
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
G.B.S.	11791	1870	1881	2157	3019	2849	11776
		(1992)	(2185)	(2588)	(3840)	(3840)	(14445)
Market Borrowings		2623	2769	2433	2743	2967	13535
	33622	(2795)	(3217)	(2919)	(3488)	(4000)	(16419)
Internal Resources		3240	2974	2959	2103	2411	13687
		(3452)	(3455)	(3550)	(2674)*	(3250)**	(16381)
Total	**45413**	**7733**	**7624**	**7549**	**7865**	**8227**	**38998**
		(8239)	**(8857)**	**(9057)**	**(10002)**	**(11090)**	**(47245)**

Figures in the bracket are at current prices.
* Excludes Rs.1500 crore as deferred dividend.
** Excludes Rs.1000 crore as defered dividend.

Annexure 8.2.2

Freight Traffic Carried by Indian Railways

Year	Originating Traffic (in Million Tonnes)			Net Tonne Km. (in billions)		
	Rev. Earning	Non-Rev. Earning	Total	Rev. Earning	Non-Rev. Earning	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991-92	338	22	360	250.2	6.7	256.9
1992-93	350	20.8	370.8	252.4	5.7	258.1
1993-94	358.7	18.8	377.5	252.4	4.7	257.1
1994-95	365	16.6	381.6	249.6	3.4	253
1995-96	390.6	14.3	405	271.1	2.6	273.7
1996-97	409	14.4	423.4	277.6	2.4	280
1997-98	429.4	16.1	445.5	284.3	2.5	286.8
1998-99	420.9	20.7	441.6	281.5	2.8	284.3
1999-2000	456.4	21.8	478.2	305.2	2.8	308.0
2000-2001(RE)	475	27.0*	502	313	@	

***Tentative**
@' Not available

Annexure 8.2.3

Passenger traffic carried by Indian Railways

Year	No. of Passengers (in million)			Passenger Km. (in billions)		
	Sub-urban	Non-Sub-urban	Total	Sub-urban	Non-Sub-urban	Total
1991-92	2411.0	1637.1	4048.1	63.4	251.2	314.6
1992-93	2282.0	1467.0	3749.0	60.5	239.7	300.2
1993-94	2302.0	1406.0	3708.0	63.1	233.2	296.3
1994-95	2430.0	1485.0	3915.0	68.0	251.0	319.0
1995-96	2481.0	1557.0	4038.0	72.6	261.4	334.0
1996-97	2578.0	1575.0	4153.0	76.5	280.5	357.0
1997-98	2657.0	1691.0	4348.0	78.8	301.1	379.9
1998-99	2724.8	1743.7	4468.5	83.5	321.1	404.6
1999-2000	2836.4	1814.3	4650.7	85.8	345.6	431.4
2000-2001(RE)	2908.1	1896.8	4804.9	88.3	370.2	458.5

Annexure – 8.2.4

Plan headwise outlays & expenditure for Indian Railways during 9th plan

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Plan Head	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01		2001-2002
		BE	Actual	BE	Actual	BE	Actual	BE	(RE)	(BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Rolling Stock	4002	3614	4305	4265	3905	3488	3900	3942	3850
2	Workshops & Sheds	120	130	175	144	250	167	220	164	220
3	Machinery & Plant	65	49	80	63	110	90	100	80	100
4	Track Renewals	1250	1367	1425	1392	1500	1589	2000	1633	2050
5	Bridge Works	85	73	100	66	125	88	75	62	75
6	Gauge Conversion	910	1130	650	673	645	543	600	492	665
7	Doublings	195	291	510	447	625	554	655	568	672
8	Other Traffic Facilities	125	128	2210	147	220	171	225	172	225
9	Signalling & Telecom	230	251	350	310	375	369	425	340	425
10	Road Safety ROB/RUB Level Crossing	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	150	300
11	Computerisation	45	31	60	28	70	40	70	69	70
12	Electrification	350	319	340	328	350	319	325	301	225
13	Other Electrical Works	70	66	150	94	130	104	130	108	120
14	New Lines	400	400	500	388	600	521	825	702	1015
15	Staff Quarters	60	45	60	52	55	57	60	58	65
16	Staff Welfare	55	56	55	47	55	54	60	45	65
17	Users' Amenities	80	89	100	91	130	115	200	144	200
18	Other Specified Works	65	40	65	39	55	39	45	38	45
19	Inventories	10	-83	75	91	170	497	337	552	300
20	M.T.P.	170	146	250	184	300	245	400	337	378
21	Railway Research	3	5	10	8	10	7	10	9	10
22	Investment in PSUs	10	92	20	-	20	-	38	36	15
	Total	8300	8239	9500	8857	9700	9057	11000	10002	11090

Annexure 8.2.5

Targets and Achievements – Indian Railways

Item	1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02 Targets
	Target	Achieve-ment	Target	Ach.upto Dec-00	
1. RollingStock (No)					
a) Wagon (4 wheelers)	18000	16463	20705	11888	23000
b) Diesel Locos	138	137	100	83	90
c) Elec. Locos	108	120	120	82	90
d) Coaching Stock (EMU)	165	156	111	52	294
e) Other Coaches	2020	2032	2079	1564	1907
2. Track Renewals (Kms.)	2550	3006	3250	2268	3400
3. Electrifica-tion (Route Kms.)	435	405	460	210	350

Annexure 8.2.6

Budgetary Requirement for EAPs for 2001-02

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Loan No. Credit No.	Likely Budgetary Provision (2001-02)	IEBR (2001-02)	Total Plan Provision (2001-02)	External Assistance (Disb.) 2001-02	Non-Aided Portion (2001-02)	Remarks, If any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Koraput-Rayagada Railway Project	3/188 Saudi Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Lanjigarh - Titla-garh Doubling	3/188 Saudi Fund	30 cr.	-	30 cr.	10.0 cr.	20.0 cr.	* See note below
3	Supply of 3-Phase A.C Traction drives for Western Railway, Mumbai	French Financial Protocol 1996	50 cr.	-	50 cr.	22.5 cr.	27.5 cr.	
	Total		**80 cr.**	**-**	**80 cr.**	**32.5 cr.**	**47.5 cr.**	

* Though SFD has agreed to include this project for financing out of available loanbalance, the Loan Agreement is yet to be amended. SFD has been requested in this regard.

ANNEXURE 8.2.7

PHYSICAL TARGETS/ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1997-2002

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Ninth Plan Target (1997-2002)	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	Perfor-mance for First Three Years	2000-2001		Perfor-mance for first Years (1997-2001) of the Ninth Plan		2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Normal NH works		Ach.	Ach.	Ach.	Ach.	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target
1.	Widening to two lanes	km	1194	162	217	483	862	649	436	1293	1298	452
2.	Widening to four lanes	km	202	49	127	114	290	85	52	215	342	51
3.	Strengthening weak 2 lanes	km	2908	314	471	844	1629	903	1030	2554	2659	370
4.	Bypasses	No.	20	0	1	4	5	13	4	28	9	7
5.	Major bridges	No.	40	4	8	24	36	49	30	84	66	27
6.	Major bridges including ROBs	No.	226	28	49	72	149	98	98	281	247	67

Note: 1. In addition to above, riding quality of 2434km have been improved under plan scheme in the year 1999-2000, targeted for completion of about 6500km in the year 2000-2001 and 2800km planned in the year 2001-2002

2. The above figures excludes the NHAI programme.

Annexure – 8.2.8

Central Road Sector Outlay/Expenditure.

(Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Scheme	Ninth Plan outlay (1997-2002)	(1997-98) Exp.	(1998-99) Exp.	(1999-2000)			(2000-2001)			(2001-02) Outlay
					Outlay	RE	Exp.	Outlay	RE	Exp.	
1.	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	i) Externally Aided Projects	1325.57	404.54	286.67	249.00	249.00	260.97	300.00	238.00		88.00
	a) Externally Aided (RW)	331.39	83.76	71.00	123.00	123.00	69.11	74.00	60.00		22.00
	b) Counterpart Funds (RW)	1559.36	150.00	130.54	570.87	570.87	512.60	317.44	381.44		898.00
	c) Externally Aided (NHAI)	389.84	50.00	32.63	123.00	123.00	91.18	79.36	79.36		114.00
	d) Counterpart funds (NHAI)	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10		0.10
	e) Strengthening of PIC	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.01	628.27	0.10
	f) Loan to NHAI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.00	0.00	110.72
	Sub Total	**3607.16**	**688.50**	**521.04**	**1066.07**	**1066.07**	**934.06**	**771.00**	**806.91**	**628.27**	**1232.92**
2.	* Other schemes – NH(O)	3983.43	491.24	707.13	772.41	1079.61	868.71	1515.44	1460.20	1321.00	1344.88
3.	Works under BRDB	468.00	60.00	85.00	103.00	112.30	112.30	135.92	135.92	104.00	30.00
4.	Travel Expenses (Domestic)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.40	0.24	0.80
5.	Other charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.20
6.	Development of information Technology (other charges)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
7.	E&I Works	109.00	19.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	15.25	30.00	13.00	11.44	0.00
8.	E&I for States from CRF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.00
9.	E&I for UTs from CRF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
10.	Development of Planning	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10
11.	Strategic Roads under Roads Wing	17.49	3.99	2.50	2.00	2.00	1.94	3.00	4.10	0.00	1.00
12.	Strategic Roads under BRDB	28.60	2.50	3.50	7.60	7.69	7.69	12.64	12.39	8.41	3.00
13.	SBA Roads	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Special Repair programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	547.00	330.70	0.00	210.00	*120,59	0.00
15.	R&D Plg. Studies	28.64	4.14	2.03	10.00	3.69	2.53	10.00	10.00	3.81	3.90
16.	Training under World Bank	4.69	0.29	0.17	1.70	1.20	0.07	1.70	1.50	0.04	1.00
17.	Other Training	0.66	0.10	0.03	0.20	0.05	0.03	0.20	0.02	0.01	0.20
18.	Machinery & Equipment	25.00	5.00	4.89	5.00	5.00	4.98	15.00	11.00	5.76	1.00
19.	NHAI (Investment)	551.00	291.00	101.00	160.00	1192.00	1192.00	2010.00	1800.00	1800.00	2100.00
20.	Charged Expd.	37.41	0.00	14.33	5.00	9.50	5.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
21.	North Eastern States & Sikkim (Revenue)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
22.	North Eastern States & Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	269.00
	Total	**8862.02**	**1565.31**	**1461.62**	**2163.08**	**4056.21**	**3475.26**	**4516.00**	**4476.05**	**4013.57**	**5116.00**
23.	Grant in Aid to State out of CRF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	948.79	315.68	923.00
24.	Grant in aid to UTs out of CRF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.21	13.74	39.00
	Grand Total	**8862.02**	**1565.31**	**1461.62**	**2163.08**	**4056.21**	**3475.26**	**4516.00**	**5466.05**	**4342.99**	**6078.00**

* Figure of February, 2001.

Annexure 8.2.9

Finance of Externally Aided Roads / Bridges Projects

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Projects	Likely Cost of Completion	Likely Cost of Completion	Total Expenditure Upto 03/2000	Expenditure during 2000-01	Expenditure Upto 03/ 2001	Balance Amount as on 1.4.2001	Budget Allocation 2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Second World Bank on going Contracts: Punjab, Haryana, Orissa tender awarded in 1997,	888.86	June, 2001	721.30	76.16	797.46	91.40	54.50
1.	MP, MH & WB awarded in 98	712.94	June, 2001	429.63	176.25	605.88	107.06	42.87
2	JBIC (IDP-91), Naini Bridge in UP	393.00	Oct, 2003					
3	JBIC (IDP-92), Andhra Pradesh	377.00	May, 2002	805.90##	375.86##	1181.86##	1095.83##	1122.72#
4	JBIC (IDP-100), Orissa	173.00	Feb., 2002					
5	JBIC (IDP-101), UP	120.00	April, 2002					
6	ADB-III(AP, HR-RAJ, BR&WB)	1214.59	June, 2002					
	Total	**3879.39**		**1956.83**	**628.27**	**2585.10**	**1294.29**	**1220.09**

: Consolidated Budget Provision for ADB-III and JBIC projects which is being carried out by NHAI.
##: Consolidated figures for ADB-III & JBIC projects

Annexure 8.2.10

Outlay and Expenditure – Road Transport

(Rs. crore)

S. No.	Scheme	9th plan Outlay	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02
			Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	1. Capital contribution to	8.63	5.63	5.63	3	1.52	1	0	—	—	—
	2. SRTCs										
2.	Rroad Safety Programmes	37.42	2.57	1.89	8.40	4.4	5.66	4.95	9.45	7.95	10.12
3	Road Safety Cell	0.75	0.12	0.10	0.20	0.09	0.15	0.15	0.2	0.17	0.22
	Publicity measures	8.67	1.00	0.79	2.50	1.68	1	1	3	2.7	3
	Grannt in aid	3.00	0.20	0.20	1.00	0.08	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Pollution testing equipment	6.00	0.50	0.30	1.50	0.64	1	0.5	0.75	1	1
4	Road Safety equipment	4.00	0.25	0.02	0.70	0	0.01	0.15	4	0.65	0.16
	National Highways/ Patrolling scheme	15.00	0.50	0.50	2.50	1.91	3	2.75	1	2.93	5
5	3. Training & Computer	4.45	0.26	0.50	2.10	0.26	0.68	0.64	0.75	0.97	0.57
	National institute of road	2.00	0.00	0.40	1.50	0.26	0.33	0.3	0.4	0.4	—
6	Training of drivers in unorganized sector	0.75	0.15	—	0.25	0.08	0.15	0.15	0.3	0.32	0.3
	Training programme (HRD)	0.50	0.01	—	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.4	0.05	0.05	0.05
7	Computer system	1.20	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.2	0.2	0.22
	4. Research & Developmnent	1.15	0.20	0.10	0.20	0	0.15	0	0.1	—	—
	5. Strengthening of CIRT, Pune	4.65	0.20	—	1.00	0.4	1	1	40	—	—
	6. Misc. including Studies	**3.70**	**0.36**	**0.33**	**1.30**	0.24	0.51	0.35	65	0.16	0.8
	Transport studies	1.50	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.07	0.25	0.19	0.1	0	0.4
B.	Data collection	0.50	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.1	0.05	0.2	0.03	0.1
	National data base network	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.50	0	0.01	0	0.1	0	0.1
	Control of pollution of motor $ vehicle	0.75	0.10	0.08	0.20	0.11	0.15	0.11	0.15	0.13	0.2
	Energy Conservation	—	0.01	—	0.00	0	—	0	0.1	0	—
	TOTAL	60	9.22	8.45	16.00	6.82	9.00	6.94	11.35	9.08	11.49
	STATE PLAN	7355.26	1227.10	1442.32	1229.64	968.38	1226.37	934.96	1265.30	1274.32*	1200.00
	GRAND TOTAL	**7415.26**	**1236.3**	**1450.77**	**1245.64**	**975.20**	**1235.37**	**941.900**	**1276.65**	**1283.4**	**1211.49**

* Anticipated

Annexure–8.2.11

Traffic at Major Ports – Commodity -Wise

(Million Tonne)

<table>
<tr><th>Commodity</th><th>9th Plan (2001-02) Target</th><th>1996-97</th><th>1997-98</th><th>1998-99</th><th>1999-2000 Target</th><th>Anti.</th><th>2000-01 Target</th></tr>
<tr><td>POL</td><td>186.7</td><td>98.08</td><td>104</td><td>107.41</td><td>106.05</td><td>116.71</td><td>108.89</td></tr>
<tr><td>Iron ore</td><td>34.4</td><td>33.05</td><td>40.73</td><td>32.54</td><td>32.76</td><td>36.09</td><td>39.10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coal</td><td>93.7</td><td>34.86</td><td>38.95</td><td>39.02</td><td>38.81</td><td>37.09</td><td>46.98</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fertiliser</td><td>14.2</td><td>7.18</td><td>8.91</td><td>9.00</td><td>10.11</td><td>10.10</td><td>11.13</td></tr>
<tr><td>Container</td><td>38.7</td><td>20.59</td><td>23.30</td><td>23.78</td><td>25.35</td><td rowspan="2">71.93</td><td rowspan="2">77.70</td></tr>
<tr><td>General Cargo</td><td>56.2</td><td>33.5</td><td>35.77</td><td>39.97</td><td>44.92</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>423.9</td><td>227.26</td><td>251.66</td><td>251.72</td><td>258</td><td>271.92</td><td>283.80</td></tr>
</table>

Annexure 8.2.12

Traffic Handled at Major Ports – Port wise

(in Million Tonnes)

Ports	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Anti.	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Calcutta	6.3	7.95	9.5	9.16	10	10.31	8.00
Haldia	18	20.21	20.5	20.23	20.9	20.71	24.00
Paradip	11.8	13.3	13.35	13.11	13.75	13.64	19.20
Vizag	35.6	36.02	36	35.65	35	39.51	43.00
Chennai	32.5	35.53	36.5	35.20	35.5	71.93 37.44	77.70 42.00
Tuticorin	9.4	9.98	10.2	10.15	10.5	9.99	12.00
Cochin	11.8	12.32	12.25	12.68	12.4	12.80	12.00
New Mangalore	12.8	15.28	15.5	14.21	14.6	17.60	18.40
Mormugao	18	21.18	20.2	18.02	18	18.23	19.70
Mumbai	34.6	32.1	34	30.97	32	30.41	28.50
Kandla	36.6	38.9	40	40.64	42.5	46.30	39.00
JNPT	9.6	8.9	10	11.72	12.85	14.98	18.00
Total	**237**	**251.67**	**258**	**251.74**	**258**	**271.92**	**283.80**

Annexure 8.2.13

TRAFFIC HANDLING CAPACITY AT MAJOR PORTS (COMMODITIY-WISE)

(In Million Tonnes)

COMMODITY	Capacity as on 31.3.97		Capacity as on 31.3.99 (Actual)	Capacity as on 31.3.2000 (Actual)	Capacity as on 31.3.2001 (Anti.)
	(Actual)	Reassessed			
1	2	3	4	5	6
POL	94.9	92.7	105.7	118.50	134.5
Iron Ore	44.5	43.0	43.0	43.0	44
Coal(Thermal)	9	15.60	15.60	16.80	48
Fertilizer	5.65	4.85	4.85	3.45	3.45
Container	13.91	19.30	22.90	24.70	29.35
General Cargo	47.23	44.10	47.45	51.60	54.4
Total	215.2	219.55	239.50	258.05	313.70
Say	215	220	240	258	314

Annexure 8.2.14

Productivity Indicators at Major Ports – Port – wise

Ports	Av. Pre Berthing Waiting Time (Days)			Av. Turn Round Time (days)			Output Per Ship Berth Day (Tonne)		
	1996-97	1999-2000	% age Variation*	1996-97	1999-2000	% age Variation *	1996-97	1999-00	% age Variation*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Calcutta	0.2	0.2	0.0	7.7	6.6	16.7	1188	2157	81.6
Haldia	0.7	0.6	16.7	6	5.2	15.4	5855	5599	-4.4
Paradip	0.7	0.3	133.3	4.9	3.90	25.6	6406	7106	10.9
Vizag	1.5	0.7	114.3	5.6	4.80	16.7	6696	7579	13.2
Chennai	1.1	2.1	-47.6	7.8	6.80	14.7	5131	5886	14.7
Tuticorin	0.3	2.6	-88.5	5.1	6.40	-20.3	3026	2891	-4.5
Cochin	0.4	0.2	100.0	3.9	3.20	21.9	5438	5952	9.5
New Mangalore	1.1	0.2	450.0	4.4	3.80	15.8	7172	9000	25.5
Mormugao	0.3	0.4	-25.0	6.3	4.30	46.5	8540	11162	30.7
Mumbai	2.4	0.3	700.0	10.7	5.60	91.1	2605	3876	48.8
JNPT	2.0	0.6	233.3	6.3	1.7	270.6	2987	5905	97.7
Kandla	5.3	1.1	381.8	10.6	6.20	71.0	7066	8740	23.7
All Ports	**1.7**	**0.9**	88.9	**7.5**	**5.10**	47.1	**4497**	**5500**	22.3

% age variation in 1999-2000 over 1996-97.

Annexure 8.2.15

Ninth Five Year Plan -Outlay and Expenditure-Ports

(Rs. Crore)

Ports	9th Plan Outlay (1997-2002)	1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02 Outlay
		Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Anti.	
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**
Calcutta	50	13.45	6.04	7.99	11.04	7.9	12.08	5.04	6.55	2.88
Haldia	200	26.27	22.07	22	50.32	22	70.2	59.76	43.19	14.3
RR/SBR Scheme	295	5.5		0.11		0.1	0	214.34	0	75
Total	**545**	**45.22**	**28.11**	**30.1**	**61.36**	**30**	**82.28**	**279.14**	**49.74**	**92.18**
Mumbai	1208	156.24	75.61	110.9	52.46	223.1	211.21	217.99	163.78	91.21
JNPT	700	94.86	106.75	70.5	21.16	50	50.51	101.70	38.02	81.3
Chennai	1500	228.38	123.1	170	225.86	379	302.1	228.50	183.76	147.3
Cochin	380	16.21	10.04	10	19.93	20	22.76	26.00	18.73	61.24
Vizag	900	70.5	55.29	50	51.3	51.8	91.25	138.4	97	90.00
Kandla	560	85.08	50.9	65.5	50.19	71.8	63.38	109.93	63.2	101
Mormugao	360	15.42	7.78	15	31.05	30	25.5	50.21	25	59.16
Paradip	1200	224.84	117.62	120	199.73	344	235.96	275.52	153	91.5
New Mangalore	640	31.44	20.58	30	14.81	44	44.55	90	110	74.00
Tuticorin	550	34.18	16.07	55	48.36	170	194.38	72.6	33.08	69.35
Major Ports(A)	**8543**	**1002.37**	**611.85**	**727**	**776.21**	**1413.7**	**1323.88**	**1590**	**935.31**	**958.2**
DCI	695	299.85	75.98	190	96.74	150	115.91	317	309.6	97.5
ALHW	125	27.3	16.66	30	26.04	30	29.59	42.3	43.89	37.00
MPSO	15	1.7	0	1.5	1.11	1.75	1.75	1.23	1.11	1.9
Minor Ports	30	3	0.37	0.5	0	3	0.03	1	0.09	2.00
Misc. Items	20	8	2.34	5	2.98	5.25	4.18	5.65	3.85	8.35
Others(B)	**885**	**339.85**	**95.35**	**227**	**126.87**	**190**	**151.46**	**367.18**	**358.54**	**146.8**
Total (A+B)	**9428**	**1342.22**	**707.2**	**954**	**903.08**	**1603.7**	**1475.34**	**1957.2**	**1293.9**	**1105**
Ennore Port Ltd.										2.00
Survey Vessels	262	30	30	30	84.77	20	20	50	45	45
Grand Total	**9690**	**1372.22**	**737.2**	**984**	**987.85**	**1623.7**	**1495.34**	**2007.17**	**1338.84**	**1151.93**

Annexure 8.2.16

Annual Plan 2001-02 - Approved Outlays and Funding Pattern - Port Sector

	Total Outlay	Of which		ICL/ECB	Others	Budgetary Support
		EA	IR			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Calcutta	2.88		2.88			
HALDIA	14.30		14.30			
RR/SBR Schm.	75.00					75.00
Total	**92.18**		**17.18**			**75.00**
Mumbai	91.21	37.5	53.71	37.5		
JNPT	81.3		81.3			
Chennai	147.26	18.8	128.46	8.8		10
Cochin	61.24		61.24			
Vizag	90		90			
Kandla	100.98		100.98			
Mormugao	59.16		59.16			
Paradip	91.5		52.25			
New Mangalore	74	39.25	32			39.25
Tuticorin	69.35		69.35		42.00	
Major Ports(A)	**958.18**	**95.55**	**745.63**	**46.3**	**42.00**	**124.25**
DCI	97.5		97.5			
ALHW	37					37
MPSO	1.9					1.9
Minor Ports	2					2
Misc. Items	8.35					8.35
Others(B)	**146.75**	**0**	**97.5**	**0**	**0.00**	**49.25**
Total (A+B)	**1104.93**	**95.55**	**843.13**	**46.3**	**42**	**173.5**
Ennore Port Ltd.	2					2
Survey Vessels	45					45
Grand Total	**1151.93**	**95.55**	**843.13**	**46.3**	**42**	**220.50**

Note: Rs. 49.25 crore out of Rs. 95.55 crore only is to be routed through budget and remaining amount is direct aid to the Ports

Annexure 8.2.17

Externally Aided Projects - Annual Plan 2001-02 - Ports

Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Sour-ces	EA Compo.	Exp. incurred upto 31.3.97	9th Plan Outlay		A. Plan 1997-2001		A. Plan 2001-02	
					Total	of which EAP	Total	of which EAP	Total	of which EAP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Through Budget (A)										
Replacement of Lock Gate at Indira Dock	9.21	ADB	5.97	9.21	0.5		0.01	0.01	0.01	0
Construction of New Port at Ennore	950	ADB	450.45	131.52	870	476	680.67	455.50	60	10
ParadipMechanised Coal Handling Facilities	831.11	ADB	404.85	79.73	811	443.6	570.37	415.45	51.5	39.25
Tariff Authority									0.10	0.00
Sub Total (A)	**1790.32**		**861.27**	**220.46**	**1681.5**	**919.6**	**1251.10**	**870.96**	**111.50**	**49.25**
Not Through Budget (B)										
Replacement of sub-marine pipeline	286.6	ADB	187.6	0.54	399.44		280.33	203.00	0.10	0.00
Modernisation of Jetty-1,2 & 3 at JD	190	ADB	92.4	0	231		28.94	14.30	70.00	35.00
Replaclement of common user pipeline	120	ADB	62.3	0	70	40	0.50	0.25	5.00	2.50
Extension of South/ NQuay and Modern.	93.6	ADB	64.18		92.93	57.84	28.45	10.54	22.00	8.80
Capital dredging for approach channel	202.16	OECF	54.97		232	232	250.25	196.38	0.5	0.00
Sub Total (B)	**892.36**		**461.45**	**0.54**	**1025.37**	**329.84**	**588.47**	**424.47**	**97.6**	**46.3**
Total (A+B)	**2682.68**		**1322.72**	**221**	**2706.87**	**1249.44**	**1839.50**	**1295.40**	**209.1**	**95.55**

Annexure 8.2.18

Progress of Tonnage Acquisition Programme

Item	9th Plan	1996 (Dec.)	1997 (Dec.)	1998 (Dec.)	1999 (Dec.)	2000 (Dec.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Tonnage (Million GRT)	9.00	7.052	6.878	6.785	7.052	6.932
Of which SCI		3.123	3.013	3.074	3.056	2.781
No.of ships Total		484	476	484	510	549
Of whichSCI		121	117	120	117	108

Annexure – 8.2.19

Outlay and Expenditure-Inland Water Transport (Central Sector)

(Rs. Crore)

Year	IWAI	CIWTC	TOTAL
1	2	3	4
1997-98 (Outlay)	40	10	50
1997-98 (Actual)	22.9	10	32.9
1998-99 (Outlay)	45	15.04	60.04
1998-99 (Actual)	32.45	7.3	39.75
1999-2000 (Outlay)	20	6.04	26.04
1999-2000 (Actual)	31.8	6.04	37.84
2000-01 (Outlay)	48.15	9.26	57.41
2000-01 (RE)	42.2	4.63	46.83
2001-02 (BE)	42.23	10	52.23

Annexure 8.2.20

Outlay and Expenditure-Shipping (Central Sector)

(Rs. crore)

Year	SCI	DG(S)	Total
1	2	3	4
1997-98(Outlay)	885.19	12.99	898.18
1997-98(Actual)	315	7.69	322.69
1998-99 (Outlay)	1162.61	12.99	1175.60
1998-99(Actual)	872	9.06	881.06
1999-2000(Outlay)	1478.86	12.09	1490.95
1999-2000(Actual)	140	10.77	150.77
2000-01(Outlay)	567.01	18	585.01
2000-01(RE)	567.01	18	585.01
2001-02(BE)	835.71	20	855.71

Annexure 8.2.21

Outlay and Expenditure : CIVIL AVIATION (Centre)

S. No.	Name	Ninth Plan (1997-2002) Approved Outlay	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-02
			Apprd. Outlay	Actual Expnd.	Apprd. Outlay	Actual Expnd.	Apprd. Outlay	Actual Expnd.	Apprd. Outlay	Revised Esti-mates	Apprd. outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Air India Ltd.	3664.00	1233.45	517.75	602.53	550.01	433.46	383.09	675.30	699.57	445.44
					(5.00)		(0.01)				
2	Indian Airlines Ltd.	3640.75	470.00	441.90	630.00	522.03	540.01	492.27	550.00	588.81	460.00
		(125.00)			(125.00)		(0.01)				
3	Pawan Hans Ltd.	209.20	87.25	26.85	90.00	5.55	101.55	1.21	126.45	33.05	127.00
4	Airports Authority of India	3421.87	609.15	338.58	800.43	319.87	697.93	360.63	835.53	527.23	573.71
		(283.37)	(35.74)	(10.00)	(68.17)	(25.00)	(41.00)	(25.00)	(37.53)	(32.36)	(50.84)
a)	International Airports Division	1522.52	274.57	118.05	257.58	109.05	300.32	159.61	329.81	175.28	155.91
b)	National Airports Division	1899.35	334.58	220.53	542.85	210.37	397.61	201.02	505.72	351.95	417.80
		(283.37)	(35.74)	(10.00)	(68.17)	(25.00)	(41.00)	(25.00)	(37.53)	(32.36)	(50.84)
5	D.G.C.A.	27.00	3.77	1.07	4.45	3.41	4.40	3.47	5.00	5.00	5.50
		(27.00)	(3.77)	(1.07)	(4.45)	(3.41)	(4.40)	(3.47)	(5.00)	(5.00)	(5.50)
6	B.C.A.S.	25.00	2.50	0.00	3.00	2.35	3.58	1.37	5.72	3.59	5.41
		(25.00)	(2.50)	(0.00)	(3.00)	(2.35)	(3.58)	(1.37)	(5.72)	(3.59)	(5.41)
7	I.G.R.U.A.	35.00	14.73	10.00	12.94	11.00	6.00	2.45	6.75	6.41	1.25
		(35.00)	(14.73)	(10.00)	(12.94)	(11.00)	(6.00)	(2.45)	(6.75)	(6.41)	(1.25)
8	Hotel Corporation of India	89.55	50.00	8.52	42.40	10.19	20.00	13.37	24.77	21.77	23.00
	Total	11112.37	2470.85	1344.67	2185.75	1424.41	1806.93	1257.86	2229.52	1885.43	1641.31
		(495.37)	(56.74)	(21.07)	(218.56)	(41.76)	(55.00)	(32.29)	(55.00)	(47.36)	(63.00)

Note: Figure in bracket indicates budgetary support

Annexure 8.2.22

Air India

Physical Performance

Particulars	**1997-98 (Actual)**	**1998-99 (Actual)**	**1999-00 (Actual)**	**2000-01 (Estimate)**	**2001-02 (Projected)**
Available Tonne Kms. (Million)	2293.7	2394.3	2238.3	2206.3	2350.8
Revenue Tonne Kms. (Million)	1453.8	1473.6	1456.5	1413.5	1494.5
Overall Load Factor (%)	63.4	61.5	65.1	64.1	63.6
Available Seat Kms. (Million)	16933.3	17496.6	16485.8	16073.3	17201.2
Revenue Passengers Kms. (Million)	11422.4	11709.0	11587.0	11225.0	12096.8
Passenger Load Factor (%)	67.5	66.9	70.3	69.8	70.3
Aircraft Utilisation Per annum (hours/per annum)	2717.0	3092.0	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Financial Performance (Rs. In Crore)

Perticulars	**1997-98 (Actual)**	**1998-99 (Actual)**	**1999-2000 (Actual)**	**2000-01 (Prov. Actual)**	**2001-02 (Antici-pated)**
Operating Revenue	3837.21	4135.26	4448.05	4925.66	5436.70
Operating Expenses	4029.84	4139.84	4372.00	4999.92	5464.40
Operating Profit/(loss)	(192.63)	(4.58)	76.05	(74.26)	(27.70)
Total Revenue	4174.16	4236.72	4716.97	5211.25	5691.90
Total Expenses	4355.17	4411.20	4754.60	5263.75	5670.40
Net profit/(loss)	(181.01)	(174.48)	(37.63)	(52.50)	21.50

Annexure 8.2.23

Indian Airlines

Physical Performance

S. No	Particulars	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01 (Anti.)	2001-02 (Projected)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Available Tonne Kms. (Million)	1094.132	1122.922	1120.926	1152.000	1194.000
2	Revenue Tonne Kms. (Million)	700.896	709.079	740.285	768.000	806.000
3	Available Passenger Kms. (Million)	10408.437	10803.962	10911.266	11212.000	11669.000
4	Revenue Passenger Kms. (Million)	7015.477	6846.820	6982.502	7182.000	7526.000
5	Overall Load Factors (%)	64.1	63.1	66.0	66.7	67.5
6	Seat Factor (%)	67.4	63.4	64.0	64.1	64.5
7.	Aircraft Utilization per aircraft per annum on Total hours					
(a)	A-300	2727	2528	2274	2394	2550
(b)	A-320	2770	2834	2954	3034	3000
8	Aircraft Fleet					
(a)	A-300	10	11*	11*	10**	12***
(b)	A-320	30	30	30	30	30
9	Seating Capacity					
(a)	A-300	245	245	245	245	245
(b)	A-320	145	145	145	145	145

* Includes two aircraft on lease.

** One A-300 aircraft phased out w.e.f. October, 2000.

*** One A-300 aircraft will be phased out w.e.f. April,2001 and 3 proposed to be purchased from Air India.

Financial Performance

(Rs.in crore)

S. No.	Particulars	1997-98 (Actual)	1998-99 (Actual)	1999-2000 (Actual)	2000-01 (RE)	2001-02 (Target)
1	Operating Revenue	3243.45	3423.57	3549.17	3758.50	3922.00
2	Operating Expenses	2984.56	3129.33	3349.36	3783.25	4054.50
3	Operating Profit/(loss)	258.89	294.24	199.81	(24.75)	(132.50)
4	Total Revenue	3268.25	3445.61	3565.88	3766.00	3928.50
5	Total Expenses	3220.98	3431.44	3514.46	3943.25	4180.00
6	Net Profit/(loss) before Tax	47.27	14.17	51.42	(177.25)	(251.50)
7	Provision for Tax	-	1.05	6.15	-	-
8	Net profit after tax	47.15	13.12	45.27	(177.25)	(251.50)

8.3 COMMUNICATION

8.3.1 POSTS

Upgradation of technology and modernisation of postal operations is the thrust area during the Ninth Plan. Modernisation of mail processing, counter facilities, money transfer system, development of manpower and introduction of new and value-added services are the major priority areas. Expansion of the postal network in the uncovered and far flung areas is another priority area. Ninth Plan aims at making the postal services self-financing at the sectoral level. In this context, it places emphasis on rationalization and revision of postal tariffs.

Review of Annual Plan 2000-01

2. The entire Plan outlay of the Deptt. of Posts is funded through budgetary support. Keeping in view the requirement of funds based on various programmes and availability of resources, an outlay of Rs.120 crore was approved for the Annual Plan 2000-01. The achievement of targets in the major areas except modernization of mail processing has been satisfactory. The Annual Plan had envisaged the setting up of Culler-Facer - Canceller (CFC) equipment to the two existing Automatic Mail Processing Centres (AMPCs). The project could not be taken up. Due to this, major chunk of outlay earmarked for mail processing could not be utilized. The details of schematic breakup of financial outlay and physical performance may be seen in Annexure 8.3.1 and 8.3.2 respectively.

Annual Plan 2001-02

3. Keeping in line with the policies and priorities of the Ninth Plan, the thrust areas of the Annual Plan 2001-02 continued to be technology upgradation, modernization of the postal operations and expansion of the postal network especially in the rural, tribal, hilly and far flung areas of the country. For implementing various schemes during the year, an outlay of Rs.135.00 crore has been approved for the Dept. of Posts. The entire outlay is to be funded through budgetary support. The details of schematic breakup of financial outlay and physical targets may be seen in Annexure 8.3.1 and 8.3.2 respectively.

4. An outlay of Rs.82.00 crore i.e. about 61% of the total has been earmarked for the core area of technology, upgradation and modernization of postal operations. The major targets under modernization of mail processing include setting up of an Automatic Mail Processing Centre (AMPC) at Kolkata comprising of two Culler Facer Cancellers (CFCs), one Optical Character Reader (OCR) and one Letter Setting Machine (LSM) at the cost of Rs.27.02 crore. The other major targets envisaged for 2001-02 are :

i) Setting of 2000 Panchayat Dak Sanchar Kendras i.e. rural post offices;

ii) Opening of 500 Extra Departmental Branch Offices (EDBOs) and 50 Departmental Sub-Post Offices (DSOs);

iii) Installation of 1000 multi-purpose counter machines;

iv) Computerization of post office saving banks at selected post offices in the country;

v) Providing training to about 40148 officials including 21500 Extra Departmental Branch Post Masters (EDBPMs), about 6000 officials under in-service training programme and 10000 officials computer training etc.

vi) Development of a Maintenance of Information System (MIS) , inter-linking all regional and circle headquarters with the Directorate.

5. Manpower development has a crucial role to play in the entire process of modernization underway in the sector. In-service training / refresher courses need to be reoriented keeping in view the changing requirements. A comprehensive training programme in computers needs to be drawn up and implemented to ensure optimum returns on investment being made on computerization. For the year 2001-02, a target of training 40148 employees has been fixed for various service / refresher courses and computer courses.

6. About 49% of the Gram Panchayat villages in the country do not have the facility of a post office of their own. Of these, only 5446 (as on 31.03.2000) Gram Panchayat Villages fulfill the criteria for opening a new post office as per present norms. At the present pace, it would take a number of decades to cover all the eligible villages. New strategies may have to be adopted to ensure access to all important postal services to all villages in a time bound manner. For the Annual Plan 2001-02, a target of opening of 500 branch offices (EDBOs); 50 DSOs and 2000 PSSKs has been fixed.

7. Judged by the size of outlays and expenditure till 2000-01, construction of buildings and staff quarters has been more vigorously implemented component of postal sector plan next only to upgradation of technology. The expenditure on this activity during the first four years of the Ninth Plan is expected to be about Rs.100 crore. Keeping in view the overall policy objectives, much lower priority was accorded to this activity during the Ninth Plan. Fresh initiatives are envisaged to be kept to the minimum giving priority to completion of ongoing works. Keeping in view the committed liabilities, an outlay of Rs.24 crore have been provided for this activity during 2001-02. The targets envisaged include construction of 48 Post Offices/ Mail Offices; 190 Staff Quarters and 5 Administrative Offices.

Policy Issues

8. The position of the postal finance in India has deteriorated quite sharply over the last decade. The deficit of Department of Posts has increased almost 20 times over the last nine years – increasing from Rs.91.81 crore in 1992-93 to Rs.1576.35 crore in 2000-01 (RE). The increase has been especially steep since 1997-98. This is due to a marked imbalance in the growth of establishment expenditure which grew at the rate of 22-25 % per annum and revenues which recorded much lower average annual growth of less than 10% . Interestingly the manpower employed in the Deptt. has remained almost constant over this period. The following table gives the trend of revenue and deficit in the Postal Sector.

Revenue-Expenditure- Deptt. of Post

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Total Manpower	Expnd. on Estbl.	Total Expnd.	Total Revenue	Deficit
1992-93	596062	1246.83	1649.18	1557.37	91.81
1993-94	597663	1439.41	1866.79	1659.7	207.09
1994-95	597175	1657.55	2130.7	1778.89	351.81
1995-96	598323	1904.85	2472.14	1812.73	659.41
1996-97	594685	2220.69	2982.32	2279.06	703.26
1997-98	604257	2777.83	3597.92	2604.49	993.43
1998-99	602987	3396.53	4351.29	2760.32	1590.97
1999-00	603435	3779.24	4835.53	3095.00	1740.53
2000-01(RE)	603430	4044.98	4923.70	3347.35	1576.35
2001-02(BE)	603950		5210.83	3752.46	1458.37

9. The Postal Deficit is an open-ended subsidy from the General budget. This is an explosive situation which cannot be sustained for long period except at a very high cost to the nation in the shape of retarded development due to reduced flow of funds to the more needy sectors like infrastructure and social development.

10. To contain the burgeoning deficit, a two pronged strategy of minimizing costs especially on manpower and generating more resources both through tariff and other means would have to be adopted. The major elements of the strategy need to be :

- The social obligation of coverage of basic postal services to be clearly defined.
- Non-merit services to be charged on 'cost-plus' basis.
- Subsidy on services under social obligation should be accounted for separately.
- Introduction of new and value added postal products / services is to be accelerated.
- Encouragement of agency services including collection of bills, railway reservation and parcel services.
- Financial services – banking and insurance to be a priority area in the product mix.
- Commercial exploitation of land.

8.3.2 TELECOMMUNICATIONS

11. Telecommunications is a critical part of infrastructure. It is becoming increasingly important keeping in view the trend of globalisation and the shift to a knowledge based economy. Technological change in telecommunication has been especially rapid and is expected to lead to major changes in the structure of the industry world wide. Convergence between telecom and broadcasting has added a new dimension which needs to be taken into account.

12. The telecom sector in India has been witnessing a continuous process of reforms since 1991. A major milestone in this area was the announcement of new policy called New Telecom Policy (NTP), 1999 replacing the 1994 policy to take care of the development arising out the rapid technological changes like convergence of technologies, liberalization and opening of the economy. This process of reform was carried further since then through a number of new policy initiatives undertaken by the Government. The major among these included :

- Resolution of subsisting problems arising out of migration of existing licences from fixed licence regime to revenue sharing.
- Permitting ISPs to set up sub-marine cable landing stations for international gateways for Internet.
- Opening of National Long Distance Service for competition in August, 2000.
- Corporatization of Deptt. of Telecom into public limited company called Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) from 1.10.2000.
- Opening of International Long Distance Service for competition from 1.4.2002.

Review of Annual Plan 2000-01

13. For the Annual Plan 2000-01, an outlay of Rs.19441.67 crore was approved for the telecom sector i.e. Deptt. of Telecom and its allied Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs); a step-up of 15.71% over the previous year. Keeping in line with Ninth Plan policy of restricting budget support only for the regulatory bodies, the entire outlay of all organizations was envisaged to be financed out of internal and extra budgetary resources (IEBR). A budget support of Rs.17.00 crore was approved for financing the Plan outlay of the Wireless Monitoring Organization (WMO), Wireless Planning and Co-ordination wing and Telecom Regulatory Authority of India(TRAI).

14. The utilization of funds for the telecom sector as a whole is expected to exceed the target by about 4.50% as reflected by the Revised Estimates of expenditure of Rs.20313.85 crore. This is basically due to a substantial increase in the requirement of funds by VSNL (Rs.808.39 crore) and additional requirement of funds (Rs.575.65 crore) by the newly corporated BSNL. This represents an additional utilization of 69.49% in case of VSNL and 3.63% in respect of DOT/BSNL in excess of their approved outlays. While VSNL envisaged to finance the entire additional expenditure out of internal resources, its national counterpart i.e. BSNL had planned to finance this expenditure out of increased market borrowings. A shortfall in utilization of funds was likely in case of MTNL and Wireless Planning Cell of the Deptt. of Telecom as some of the major projects failed to take off as envisaged.

15. The progress with regard to achievement of physical targets has been satisfactory. All the targets fixed are likely to be achieved fully or exceeded. The details may be seen in Annexure 8.3.3.

Annual Plan 2001- 02

16. An outlay of Rs.20298.84 crore has been approved for the Annual Plan 2001-02. This represents a marginal decrease as compared to last year's outlay (BE). It is envisaged to be financed basically through internal and extra budgetary resources; internal resources constituting 73.37% of the total outlay. A budget support of Rs.165.00 crore has been

provided for financing the Plan outlay of the regulatory and R&D organizations i.e. Wireless and Planning Coordination Wing of the Ministry of Communications (WPC) and Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), Telecom Engineering Centre and C-DOT . The increase in the budget support for the regulatory bodies has been necessitated by the requirement of funds for the World Bank assisted projects of WPC and TRAI, in addition to the financing pattern of C-DOT which was previously met out of internal resources of Department of Telecommunication. Consequent upon corporatization of DOT's operational network into BSNL, the funds for C-DoT has been provided by way of budget support. The organisation-wise breakup of the approved outlay and financing pattern may be seen in the Annexure 8.3.4.

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)

17. The operational network of the erstwhile Department of Telecom has been converted into a fully owned PSU called Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL). The company has become operational from 1.10.2000. Keeping in line with the Ninth Plan objective of providing telephones on demand by 2002, the Corporation plans to continue with the established policy of rapid expansion of basic services. The company envisages to provide 72.30 new connections during 2001-02 – about 38% more than last year's target. In order to implement these and other targets / programmes, an outlay of Rs.16,574 crore comprising of an extra budgetary resource of Rs.5233 crore has been approved for BSNL. No budget support is provided for. With a view to improve the long distance connectivity further, a substantially enhanced target of installing 9.00 lakh additional TAX lines is envisaged for the Annual Plan 2001-02. Details of physical targets may be seen in Annexure 8.3.3.

Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL)

18. MTNL is providing telecom services in the two metros of Delhi and Mumbai. Telephones are virtually available on demand in the two cities. Keeping the slow growth in demand, a target of providing 5.90 lakh new connections has been fixed for the year 2001-02 keeping in view a trend in the last two years and saturation of the market. To take care of the increased long distance transmission requirements, additional 1.15 TAX lines are expected to be added to the network during 2001-02. Modernization of equipment and implementation of schemes aimed at providing new and value added services is expected to be the new focus area of the company during the year. The major steps in this direction includes digitalization of the entire network, introduction of new services like VPN, Chat Service, Shopping Malls on Internet, provision of WILL equipments etc. To finance the various programmes of the Corporation, an outlay of Rs.1600 crore has been approved for the Annual Plan 2001-02. This is to be financed entirely out of internal resources.

Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (VSNL)

19. The approved outlay of VSNL for the year 2001-02 has been fixed at Rs.1814.66 crore. It is envisaged to be financed entirely out of internal resources. India M multi-media network, SAFE cable project, establishment of ATM/International Super Highway Gateway Nodes at Mumbai, New Delhi, Chennai, Calcutta and Bangalore etc. E-commerce / VoIP, DTS Satellite System facilities are the new schemes to be undertaken during 2001-02. Investment in Indian joint ventures like Antariksh , long-distance connectivity etc. are also envisaged.

Wireless Monitoring Organisation (WMO)

20. WMO is a field organization of WPC Wing of Ministry of Communications. An outlay of Rs.105 crore has been approved for the year 2001-02 – Rs.10 for WMO and Rs.95 crore for WPC. The entire outlay of WMO is financed through budget support. The targets for the year, apart from completion of continuing schemes, include upgradation of direction finding systems and upgradation of training centres. National Spectrum Management is a major priority area of WPC. Budgetary support is being provided to WPC Wing for the first time in the Ninth Plan in order to implement the World Bank assisted programme of modernization.

ITI Ltd.

21. ITI Ltd. is the largest telecom equipment manufacturing company in the country. The company has been able to achieve a turn-around in recent past.As per the Plans drawn out by the Company, completion of the on-going technology upgradation schemes would be a priority area. The new projects envisaged to be taken up during the year include CSN-MM projects, Wireless in Local Loop (WILL) etc.. For implementing the various projects / schemes of the Company, an outlay of Rs125.00 crore has been approved for the Annual Plan 2001-02. This is to be financed entirely through internal resources.

HTL Ltd.

22. For the Annual Plan 2001-02, an outlay of Rs.20.18 crore has been approved for the Company. It is envisaged to be financed through internal resources of Rs.12.92 crore and Rs.7.26 crore raised through 'other' means. The main production activities of the Company include C-DOT switching equipment, Main Distribution Frames, EWSD equipment etc.

Special Focus Areas

23. Development of North Eastern Region of the country has been receiving special attention in view of the strategic location and general backwardness of the area. To accelerate the pace of economic development of the region, it is envisaged to strengthen the telecom network by adding 12.30 lakh lines of switching capacity, providing 1.05 lakh DELs and 8043 VPTs during 2001-02 among other things.

24. With a view to give a fillip to the economic development and growth in tribal and hilly areas and their integration into mainstream of national life, the Ninth Plan has laid special emphasis on accelerated development of telecom facilities in such areas. The telecom network is envisaged to be further strengthened during 2001-02 by adding 4.83 lakh lines of switching capacity, 3.38 lakh DELs, 20280 VPTs and 49 Satellite stations.

25. Under the NCR Plan, all areas / cities excluding Delhi are envisaged to receive special attention during the Ninth Plan. All efforts are being made to improve telecom facilities of NCR and to introduce various value added services in order to make it at par with Delhi. During the Annual Plan 2001-02, about 1.18 lakh new connections are expected to be provided in the region.

26. Rural connectivity is another important focus area. As per NTP, 1999, all the remaining villages in the country are to be covered by the year 2002. Keeping this in view, a target of providing 77 thousand additional VPTs has been fixed for the Annual Plan 2001-02.

Policy Issues

27. Technological change in telecommunications has been quite fast and is constantly leading to a paradigm shift in the structure of telecommunications industry worldwide. Convergence of data, voice and image, use of wide bandwidth and high speed Internet connectivity have added new dimensions to the process of change. Towards achieving this objective, the Government plans to introduce a legislation. As per the draft Communications Convergence Bill, a super regulator to be called Communications Commission of India and a disputes settlement mechanism to be called Communications Appellate Tribunal are envisaged to be set up. The Commission would regulate the carriage and content of communications which would include telecommunications, broadcasting and multimedia. Licensing powers are also envisaged to be vested with the Commission.

28. Internet telephony is bound to revolutionize long distance communications as it will provide services at a fraction of the present cost. Internet telephony is not permitted under the present policy. The existing policy should not be allowed to hold back the benefits accruing from technological innovations if it is not against the interest of the nation and the consumers. Keeping the technological and cost advantages in view, Internet telephony may have to be opened up.

29. About 38% of 6.07 lakh villages in the country are yet to be provided telecom connectivity. The efforts in this regard are still confined to the Government sector as the private sector is totally disinterested due to the unremunerative nature of operations. The New Telecom Policy, 1999 envisages to provide voice and low speed data services to all the villages by 2002 and providing telephone on demand. Keeping the slow pace of the present arrangement in view, new strategy needs to be worked out to accelerate the pace and achieve the targets.

30. Under the Universal Service Obligation (USO) provisions of the NTP, 1999, telephones are to be provided on demand by 2002 in both urban and rural areas. At present, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) accounts for more than 95% of the basic telecom network in the country. More than 50% of this network is of unremunerative nature comprising of rural and low paying urban DELs. Compensating the deficit out of USO funds would require immense funds which would be a tall order by international standards. Corrective steps would be needed immediately besides operationalizing USO funds to honour the commitments of USO.

8.3.3 INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

Review of Annual Plan 2000-01

31. An outlay of Rs.709.35 crore was approved for the Information & Broadcasting sector for the Annual Plan 2000-01 comprising Budgetary Support of Rs.270.00 crore and IEBR of Rs.439.35 crore. The revised estimates for 2000-01 show an outlay of Rs.683.39 crore

with a Budgetary Support of Rs.256.93 crore and IEBR of Rs.424.66 crore. The increase in the budgetary support was mainly because of the implementation of the special package for improving AIR and Doordarshan services in Jammu & Kashmir, which was approved by the Union Cabinet after the Kargil Conflict. Like earlier years of the Ninth Plan, this year too, a shortfall is anticipated in the IEBR component of the Annual Plan. Sector-wise outlays and expenditures for the first four years of the Ninth Plan can be seen in Annexure 8.3.5.

Annual Plan 2001-02

32. The approved outlay for this sector in the Annual Plan 2001-02 is Rs.811.40 crore, comprising budgetary support of Rs.340.00 crore and IEBR of Rs.471.40 crore. The budgetary support includes Rs.190.00 crore for the special package for J&K. This being the last year of the Ninth Plan, emphasis has been given on timely implementation of the Ninth Plan schemes rather than starting new schemes so that there is no spill over of schemes into the Tenth Plan. Besides consolidation of existing facilities to make them more effective, stress has been given on adoption of new technology and allowing adequate autonomy to media units to function effectively.

Thrust Areas For Annual Plan 2001-02

Broadcasting Sector

33. With the opening up of the Broadcasting sector, and convergence of technologies in broadcasting, communication and information technologies, the need was felt of adequate investments to ensure necessary technological upgradation and modernization of Prasar Bharati, so that the public service broadcaster can effectively compete with the private channels. Reasonable provision has been made for this purpose.

34. The outlay for the Broadcasting sector for 2001-02 is Rs.752.93 crore with Rs.292.77 crore as budgetary support and Rs.460.16 crore as IEBR. This includes Rs.190.00 crore as budgetary support for the special J&K package.

All India Radio

35. The approved outlay for All India Radio is Rs.190.93 crore. Among the important schemes envisaged for 2001-02 are addition of new facilities and replacement of obsolete equipments for improving programme generation and transmission, and creation of hardware and software facilities for the J&K package.

Doordarshan

36. The approved outlay for Doordarshan is Rs.562.00 crore and the emphasis is in expansion of network to areas like the North-East, J&K, hill and border areas, modernization of news gathering facilities and digitalization of transmission and studio production.

Films Sector

37. For the Annual Plan 2001-02, the approved outlay for the Films sector is Rs.41.39 crore. The major programmes/schemes to be undertaken during the year include the International Film festival, construction/addition of Film Festival complex and Children's Film

society complex, providing Films Division with video facility for making films in videomatic format and opening of Regional offices of Central Board of Film Certification at Hyderabad, New Delhi, Cuttack and Guwahati.

Information Sector

38. The approved outlay for Information sector for 2001-02 is Rs.17.08 crore. The thrust areas for the Annual Plan include opening of new field units of Directorate of Field Publicity, construction of Soochna Bhawan (Phase IV), setting up of the National Press Centre at New Delhi, putting Publications Division on the Internet and computerization and modernization of various media units.

Issues and Strategies

39. The media is undergoing rapid changes both in terms of technology and content creation. Pointing out the challenges facing this sector, the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Ninth Plan stressed the need for reviewing the roles of various media units of the Ministry of I&B in the fast changing scenario. The Financial Reforms committee has also recommended restructuring of several media units. In view of this, urgent steps are required to clear the uncertainities.

40. The role of AIR and DD as public service broadcasters makes extra demands on their financial and human resources which are not encountered by private channels. It was therefore felt that while there should be greater stress on marketing and better performance of IEBR, the funding for special requirements like expansion of terrestrial coverage to border and remote areas should be provided through budgetary support. The Ninth Plan document mentioned that the two major issues facing the sector are the use of Airwaves and the status of Prasar Bharati. Prasar Bharati's status remains ambiguous. Special care needs to be taken about the timely implementation of J&K package for improving broadcasting services in the State. In the first two years, the implementation has been less than satisfactory and there has been some diversion of fund from hardware to software schemes.

41. Many of the media units in the Information sector were started during the First Plan period in a scenario of low media development in the country. Since then the production standards and the reach of media in the private sector in the case of books, publications, advertisement and films have attained international levels. The role and relevance of many of the official media units need to be reexamined in the context of the changes that have taken place over the years.

42. Similarly, in the Film sector, a fresh look into the role and structure of various media units is urgently required. There is some duplication of work between the Films Division and Doordarshan on making documentaries, albeit on different hardware. There is also need to examine the way Film Festivals and National Film Awards are organized. These can be entrusted to a professional body like the NFDC, which is already in the business of Film financing.

Annexure 8.3.1

Annual Plan 2001-02 - Postal Sector

(Rs. crore)

Scheme	Ninth Plan	1997-98		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02
		BE	Actual	BE	Actual	BE	Actual	BE	RE	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Expansion of Network	42.70	3.55	3.92	5.03	3.96	4.97	7.79	10.89	10.89	15.00
Technology	133.98	31.12	28.30	21.28	22.76	29.63	30.22	28.17	28.17	21.01
HRD	14.08	2.79	2.35	2.94	2.84	2.74	2.96	2.73	2.73	3.67
Mail proces	141.30	8.79	3.37	12.72	7.28	38.22	16.57	43.94	43.94	61.00
Business dev	17.80	3.85	2.29	4.25	3.66	7.20	6.03	4.15	4.15	4.00
Material mangt	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.63	0.63	0.77
PLI	14.42	4.00	2.96	4.35	2.28	1.52	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
Philately	5.12	0.50	0.50	0.85	0.69	0.57	0.52	1.74	1.74	1.20
Buildings	119.62	35.00	24.13	39.80	27.53	10.88	20.76	26.65	26.65	24.00
Admn.&fin	9.63	5.40	2.73	3.78	1.69	2.73	1.21	0.75	0.75	4.00
Public Grievances	7.40	0.00	1.72	0.00	1.00	1.54	0.76	0.35	0.35	0.35
Total	**507.25**	**95.00**	**72.27**	**95.00**	**73.69**	**100.00**	**88.28**	**120**	**120**	**135.00**

Annexure 8.3.2

Physical Performance – Postal Sector

Schemes	Ninth Plan	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 Actual	1999-00 Actual	2000-01 Target	2001-02	
						RE	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Expansion of Postal Network : a.Opening of Pos.							
EDPOs	2500	402	598	598	500	500	500
Dsos	250	52	50	50	50	50	50
Infrastre. Equip. to EDBOs	2400	7746	3395	3395	8000	500	8000
Panchayat Sanchar Sewa			200	200	1000	2000	2000
Upgradation of Technology Counter Computerisation							
a)Supply of MPCMs including SB lans	5000	918	1429	1429		1000	1000
b)Modernisation of Pos	505	308	98	98	100	100	125
Mechanical Equipment							
Hand Cancellors	10000	0	3285	3285			
Stamp Cancelling Machines	100	20	20	20	20	20	20
Electronic Franking Machines	500	250	150	150	100	100	100
Tying and bunding Machines	30		30	30			
Satellite MO : Setting up of HUB							
Installation of VSATs	170		0	0	88	88	
Installation of ESMOs	2000	318	10		466	466	400
Upgradation of VSATs	75		21	21			
Material Management						15PSDs	
Printing & Paper cutting	1						
Diesel fork lift trolleys	4						
Training System Operations	150						100
Human ResourceDevelopment :							
In service training Gr "A"	180	30	30	24	40	40	48
Refresher training	16051	4551	4315	4315	2167	2167	2500
Computer training	12000	2775	4062	4062	2000	2000	10000
Training for EDBPMs	51000				14073	14073	21500
Training to Gr.C and postman	15750	7107	7148	6970	5120	5120	6000
Customer care centre	All Div.		60	60	45	23	23
Modernisation of mail Processing							
Setting up of AMPCs	3				0	0	2
Mail office Modernisation	120	20	43	43	20	20	17
RMS Vans	28		24	24	2		
Purchase of MMS Vehicles	50	8	12	12	13	13	15
Registration Delivery			22+6	22			
HRO/DO Comp.	20	1			7	7	7
TMO computerisation	25	6	6	6	4	5	4
Mopeds	500		147	147			
Business Development Marketing							
Computerisation of PPCs	40	8	10	10	5		5
Business off. for Speed Post	40 Centres		7		2	53	2
Computerisation of SPCCs	50	7	20	20		15	
Postal Life Insurance							
RPLI Computerisation	32R	19 regions	11 +120HO	11R			
Upgradation of Computers	20R	5 circles	4C+1PLI	4C			
Philately (Computerisation)	52E+200N	5	21	21	120		
Postal Buildings	400	72	25	27	30+3	30 +3	48 +5
Staff Quarters	950	275	196	196	236	255	190
Streamlining of Adm. & Finl. Management.							
Comp. Of Admn.Br.						6	
MIS interlinking							17

Annexure 8.3.3

Scheme Wise Targets and Achievements - Telecommmunications Services

Name of Scheme	Original Target	Revised Targets	1999-00 Actual	2000-01		2001-02
				Target	RE	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Switching Capacity	**230.00**	**298.00**	**68.72**	**72.35**	**57.30**	**82.46**
BSNL(lakh lines)	200.60	273.00	63.02	67.00	53.00	77.76
MTNL(lakh lines)	29.40	25.00	5.70	5.35	4.30	4.70
Direct Exchange lines	**185.00**	**222.70**	**50.30**	**57.90**	**56.75**	**72.30**
BSNL(lakh lines)	160.00	200.70	45.40	53.50	53.50	68.30
MTNL(lakh lines)	25.00	22.00	4.90	4.40	3.25	4.00
Mobile Services				**0.10**	**0.43**	**12.00**
BSNL(lakh lines)				0.10	0.43	12.00
MTNL(lakh lines)						
TAX (lakh lines)	**18.00**	**23.06**	**4.80**	**5.15**	**4.20**	**10.10**
BSNL(lakh lines)	15.24	18.87	4.03	4.00	4.00	9.00
MTNL(lakh lines)	2.76	4.19	0.77	1.15	0.20	1.10
Microwave Systems (‘000kms)	**90.00**	**70.00**	**19.88**	**10.00**	**10.00**	**7.50**
(Route Kms.’000)						
Optical Fibre System (-do-)	**140.00**	**270.00**	**63.27**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**126.00**
(Route Kms.’000)						
VPT (‘000 Nos.)	**239.16**	**278.87**	**33.97**	**70.00**	**100.00**	**77.04**

Annexure-8.3.4

Financing Pattern of Telecom Sector

(Rs in crore)

Organisation	Approved Outlay	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 Actual	1999-00 Actual	2000-01		2001-02 BE
					BE	RE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DOT*	**37995.00**	**8733.58**	**9556.11**	**9485.14**	**15834.00**	**16409.65**	**16574.00**
IR	30965.00	8733.58	9556.11	9485.14	13682.00	12239.65	11341.00
Bonds	7030.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2152.00	2994.00	5233.00
Others						1176.00	0.00
MTNL	**5446.00**	**912.54**	**977.44**	**872.00**	**2155.00**	**1645.00**	**1600.00**
IR	4066.00	912.54	977.44	872.00	2155.00	1645.00	1600.00
Bonds	1380.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
VSNL	**2737**	**407.71**	**761.62**	**431.41**	**1163.34**	**1971.73**	**1814.66**
IR	**2737**	407.71	761.62	431.41	1163.34	1971.73	1814.66
WMO	**44.04**	**4.37**	**5.75**	**1.53**	**10.00**	**8.39**	**10.00**
WPC					**5.00**	**1.5**	**95.00**
TRAI					**2.00**	**2.00**	**4.00**
TEC				**3.11**	**0.00**	**9**	**4.00**
IR				3.11	0.00	0	0.00
GBS				0.00	0.00	9	4.00
C-Dot				**80.97**	**166.00**	**150**	**52.00**
IR				80.97	166.00	110.66	0.00
GBS				0.00	0.00	39.34	52.00
ITI	**175.00**	**15.00**	**42.00**	**44.00**	**90.00**	**90**	**125.00**
IR	0.00	-148.00	-52.00	44.00	35.00	62	125.00
Bonds	150.00	150.00	94.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	25.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	55.00	28.00	0.00
Budgetary support	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HTL	**45.00**	**7.73**	**9.42**	**5.34**	**16.33**	**26.58**	**20.18**
IR	27.00	5.73	9.42	5.34	14.39	9.89	12.92
Bonds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.94	16.69	7.26
Budgetary support	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	**46442.04**	**10080.93**	**1796.23**	**10923.50**	**19441.67**	**20313.85**	**20298.84**
IR	46398.00	9911.56	1696.48	10921.97	17215.73	16038.93	14893.58
Bonds		150.00	94.00	0.00	2207.00	3022.00	5233.00
Others	0.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	1.94	1192.69	7.26
Budgetary support	44.04	6.37	5.75	1.53	17.00	60.23	165.00

* : BSNL came into existence on 1.10 2000. RE figure for 2000-01 includes BSNL's IR Rs 5412 crore; Bonds Rs 2944 crore: Others Rs 1176 crore The figure for 2001-02 pertains to BSNL only

Annexure – 8.3.5

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting – 9th Plan and Annual Plan outlays and Expenditure

Rupees Crore

S. No.			9th Plan Outlay (1997-02)	App. Outlay 1997-98	Actual 1997-98	App. Outlay 1998-99	Actual 1998-99	App. Outlay 1999-2000	Actual 1999-2000	App. Outlay 2000-01	RE 2000 01 (Prov.)	App. Outlay 2001-02
1	**Information Sector**											
	Total		93.30	19.00	12.51	19.55	14.70	19.26	17.95	19.72	15.12	17.08
	DBS		93.30	19.00	12.51	18.20	14.20	17.50	16.45	18.21	13.32	14.46
	IEBR		0.00	0.00	0.00	1.03	0.50	1.76	1.50	1.51	1.80	2.62
2	**Film sector**											
	Total		182.70	42.00	37.22	42.98	26.68	36.60	30.43	49.19	39.47	41.39
	DBS		137.20	33.80	28.99	34.28	21.97	30.50	26.95	38.49	33.35	32.77
	IEBR		45.50	8.20	8.23	8.70	4.71	6.10	3.48	10.70	6.12	8.62
3	**Broadcasting Sector**											
	Total	**Total**	2567.05	558.80	434.63	599.40	389.34	513.52	484.87	640.44	628.80	752.93
	(a+b)	**DBS**	449.55	74.80	42.64	74.80	43.20	97.00	141.22	213.30	210.26	292.77
		IEBR	2117.50	484.00	391.99	524.60	346.14	416.52	343.65	427.14	418.54	460.16
(a)	**AIR**	Total	805.80	143.20	88.24	150.00	81.25	122.00	90.05	140.00	145.62	190.93
		DBS	261.00	48.20	21.51	48.20	7.39	45.20	35.84	65.00	64.26	115.39
		IEBR	544.40	95.00	63.73	101.80	73.86	76.80	54.21	75.00	81.36	75.00
(b)	**Door-darshan**	Total	1761.65	415.60	346.39	449.40	308.09	391.52	394.82	500.44	483.18	562.00
		DBS	188.55	26.60	18.13	26.60	35.81	51.80	105.38	148.30	210.26	176.84
		IEBR	1573.10	389.00	328.26	422.80	272.28	339.72	289.44	352.14	418.54	385.16
	TOTAL (1+2+3)		2843.05	619.80	484.36	661.93	430.72	569.38	533.25	709.35	683.39	811.40
	DBS		680.05	127.60	84.85	127.60	79.37	145.00	184.63	270.00	256.93	340.00
	IEBR		2163.00	492.20	400.21	534.33	351.35	427.38	348.62	439.35	424.66	471.40

8.4 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Information Technology revolution has opened up new possibilities of growth and social transformation in every walk of life. Keeping our perceived comparative advantage in view, IT has been identified as one of the major areas of growth in exports, employment opportunities and improving efficiency.

2. The IT industry performed well in 2000-01 by registering overall growth rate of 31 per cent against 26.4 per cent in 1999-2000. While the software export and domestic software recorded a growth of 56 per cent, the growth in hardware sector remained stagnant at 9 per cent as in the last five - six years. The hardware industry is facing stiff competition due to poor infrastructure, high cost of finance, tariff structure and large scale imports. The performance of the IT sector during the first four years of the Ninth Plan is given in the table below. Segment-wise details may be seen in Annexure- 8.4.1

(Rs. crore)

Item	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
IT Hardware	22,100	25,250	28,100	30,700
Software Exports	6,500	10,940	17,150	28,350
Domestic Software	3,470	4,950	7,200	9,400
Total	32,070	41,140	52,450	68,450

Review of Annual Plan 2000-01

3. For promoting IT in a big way particularly in the State Sector and with a view to arrive at Common Action Plan, the Government organized first ever National Conference of various States IT Ministers, wherein a consensus Action Plan as depicted in the box below was adopted for promotion of IT across the country.

Consensus Action Plan adopted in the National Conference of State IT Ministers and Chief Ministers

- Allowing free Right of Way Facility for laying optical fiber cables along National and State highways
- Reducing custom and excise rates for optical fiber, IT hardware and Internet access devices
- No sales tax or any other state taxes on IT hardware for next three to five years
- Promotion of E-Governance by Central and State Governments
- Development of Indian languages on computers and creation of useful content on the Internet
- Expansion and improvement in IT education and IT based education
- Strengthening accreditation mechanism for IT education and offering special reduced rates by ISPs for Internet access to educational institutions
- Deregulation of National Long Distance Operation (NLDO) in the Telecom sector
- Demonopolization of undersea optical fibre connectivity for ISPs
- Setting up of a Task Force on human resource development in IT

4. The penetration of personal computers is an indicator of the diffusion of IT in various sectors of the economy. The PC penetration increased from 4.3 in 1999 to 5.8 per thousand during 2000-01. The growth of PC market has been mainly due to reduction in Government levies and boom in demand for internet connectivity. The number of internet connections which were 9 lakh by March, 2000 increased to 20 lakh by March, 2001.

5. To facilitate growth of E-Commerce, electronic communication through Internet and accelerate induction of IT in critical sectors of the economy, an “Information Technology Act, 2000” has been passed. It will provide legal framework to facilitate E-Commerce and electronic transactions, recognizing electronic contracts, prevention of computer crimes, electronic filing/documentation, digital signature etc. The Controller of Certifying Authority has been appointed. The business transactions in E-Commerce mode during 2001-02 are estimated to be about Rs.2300 crore.

6. India has achieved a capability of designing and building supercomputers using massively parallel processing technology. The Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) has released its latest model-the PARAM 10000. C-DAC recorded a turnover of around Rs.85 crore by commercializing its products and services. Further efforts are being made to commercialize supercomputing technology developed by India.

7. The Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) has set up 19 STPs across the country to provide “Single Window Interface” for implementing the STP scheme and provide services to the software exporters. During 2000-01, 747 new units were approved under the scheme taking the total number of units approved to 6329 till February, 2001. These units contributed up to 64 per cent of the software exports of the country during the year 2000-01. To provide international connectivity for high speed data transmission, six earth stations were set up at Pune, Guwahati, Chennai, Vizag, Indore and Srinagar.

8. In the area of health care, a project for indigenous development and commercialization of 6 mev state-of-art LINAC system including computerised 3 D treatment planning for radiation treatment of cancer has been undertaken. During the year 2000-01, the LINAC tube has been successfully developed. The LINAC machines developed under this project would be deployed at six identified cancer hospitals in the country.

9. To promote information processing in Indian languages a project has been taken up at 13 educational and R&D institutions across the country. The project aims at increasing IT penetration in the society, leading to general improvement in the quality of life of people, development of new products and services, promotion of content creation efforts in Indian languages for better dissemination of information among the Indian masses apart from facilitating research in technology intensive areas of language engineering.

10. The Government envisages taking a project for setting up of Community Information Centres (CICs) in 487 blocks in the North-East and Sikkim at an estimated cost of Rs.220 crore. During the year 2000-01, 30 CICs have been set up on pilot basis. VSATs are being used for providing reliable connectivity. The Centers aim at addressing the issue of digital divide in the North Eastern states. The CICs are also expected to have application of IT in education, E-Governance, data transmission, tele-healthcare, documentation, connectivity for management of natural calamities and poverty alleviation.

11. National Informatics Centre (NIC) has established NICNET facilities in all Central Government Departments, 32 States/UTs and in about 540 District Centres to facilitate informatics development for decision making and information exchange. The quality of NICNET based computer services was further upgraded during 2000-01. Video Conferencing facility was made operational at the Secretariat of Assam, Manipur, Tripura and Mizoram. Some of the major programmes being pursued by NIC are; NICNET based land records computerisation, implementation of Grass Roots Input to Districts (GRID), extension of NICNET services to newly created states and districts in the country, expansion of videoconferencing network, Modeling Graphics & Design Programme, Treasury Accounting Project, implementation of Court Information System Programme for High Courts and District Courts and Bibliographic Information System.

Annual Plan 2001-02

12. Besides implementing the ongoing schemes /projects, the major initiatives envisaged for 2001-02 include;

13. With a view to ensuring speedy disposal of cases and making the judicial process more transparent and people friendly, the Government has drawn plans to computerize city courts in all the four metro cities. It is also envisaged that the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Chattisgarh, J&K, Orissa, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Jharkhand, Uttaranchal and Tamil Nadu would set up Computerized Inquiry and Facilitation Centres in their High Courts on priority basis. With these facilities the litigating public can know the fixing of dates of hearing, status of cases, access to daily case lists, supply of certified copies of judgments and generation of notices.

14. Media Lab, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA have done some work on IT related products and innovative technology. A research cum extension project is envisaged to be set up in Asia in collaboration with MIT, USA, corporate and research organizations from across the world and the Government. An allocation of Rs.67 crore has been approved for 2001-02 to explore and firm up the various parameters of the scheme and finalise the detailed project report. The focus of the facility is envisaged to be on developing low cost technology solutions aimed at substantial improvement in the quality of life of common people in India, especially in the rural areas.

15. Upgradation of Education and Research Network (ERNET) is envisaged to be undertaken for establishing national backbone of 2/8 Mbps bandwidth, VSAT network and providing leased line/wireless link connectivity of 128 kbps-2 Mb bandwidth. This will improve speed and quality of the network.

16. In order to promote basic research, a project on Quantum Computing with Ultra Fast Pulse Shaping Technology is envisaged to be initiated at Tata Institute of Fundamental Research.

17. An outlay of Rs.535.06 crore with a budget support of Rs.425 crore has been approved for various schemes of Ministry of Information Technology for Annual Plan 2001-02. This is against last year's approved outlay of Rs.541.70 with a budgetary support of Rs.360 crore. Scheme-wise breakup of the outlay may be seen in Annexure-8.4.2.

Major Policy Issues

18. Development and manufacturing of hardware is important for balanced growth of the IT sector. The growth of hardware sector has been stagnating at around 10 per cent for the past five – six years. Only about one-third of our total requirement of hardware is manufactured indigenously. As IT penetration is bound to increase many folds in the future, requirement of hardware will grow rapidly. This sector can provide substantial opportunities of income and employment generation if we are able to encourage indigenous manufacturing. Urgent attention, with a practical approach, is necessary to give a boost to this sector which is expected to face greater competition in the future. The customs duty on all IT hardware is envisaged to be brought to zero level by the year 2003 under WTO agreement which may affect development of the domestic industry. The recommendations in the Second and Third Reports of the National Task Force on IT & Software Development which focus mainly on Development, Manufacture & Export of IT Hardware and Long Term National IT Policy are relevant in the present context to evolve suitable action plan. The Tenth Five Year Plan Working Group on IT is also to work on the issue and is expected to make recommendations for the accelerated growth of the domestic hardware industry.

19. In view of our comparative advantage in software development and exports, there is a need to explore new markets, raise quality standards and develop higher end products and services to maintain brand image and sustain growth in this sector which at present is facing a lean phase.

20. India offers many advantages of serving as an IT enabled services destination for major global companies. The spectrum of IT enabled services applications already evident in the country include Call Centres, Medical Transcription, Back Office Operations, Insurance Claim Processing, Payroll and Legal Databases etc. With a view to promoting this sector a number of IT enabled services have been exempted from Income Tax. The industry association NASSCOM has also recently suggested an Action Plan to make India a sustainable destination for these services. Keeping in view the potential of employment generation, innovative strategies particularly the training and action plan for promotion of IT enabled services need to be pursued.

21. E-Governance is emerging as the main tool for efficient, transparent and accountable governing systems. Large scale induction of IT by State Governments in their establishments and Public Utility Services are a pre-requisite for promotion of E-Governance.

22. Digital divide is becoming increasingly important due to enabling capabilities of IT in all sectors. The issue is all the more important in India due to highly skewed PC penetration and accessibility in favour of relatively well-to-do sections of the population and urban areas. Language barrier has added another dimension to this divide. Active participation by State Governments will be a crucial element of the strategy to address this issue. The decision of the Government to spend upto 3% of the budget on IT by Central and State Government departments will help in IT penetration and improving public services through E-Governance and may be a step in bridging the digital divide.

ANNEXURE-8.4.1

Production of IT Hardware and Software in the initial four Years of the Ninth Five Year Plan

(Rs.Crore)

Sl. No.	Item	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
1.	Consumer Electronics	7,600	9,200	11,200	11,500
2.	Industrial Electronics	3,150	3,300	3,750	4,000
3.	Computers	2,800	2,300	2,500	3,400
4.	Communication & Broadcast Equipment	3,250	4,400	4,000	4,500
5.	Strategic Electronics	900	1,300	1,450	1,750
6.	Components	4,400	4,750	5,200	5,500
	Sub-total (Hardware)	22,100	25,250	28,100	30,700
7.	Software Exports	6,500	10,940	17,150	28,350
8.	Domestic Software	3,470	4,950	7,200	9,400
	Total	**32,070**	**41,140**	**52,450**	**68,450**

Annexure – 8.4.2

Ministry of Information technology – Annual Plan 2001-02

(Rs. Crore)

SCHEME NUMBER / NAME		A.P. 1999-2000 Act. Expdr.	Annual Plan 2000-01 (RE)			Annual Plan (2001-02) BE		
			Outlay	Gross BS	Net BS	Outlay	Gross BS	Net BS
400	SAMEER	9.82	9.60	7.00	7.00	30.11	12.00	12.00
500	Industrial Electronics Promotion Prog.	1.12	5.50	2.50	2.50	6.25	3.25	3.25
600	Microelctronics Devp. Prog. - NMC	1.84	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
700	Technology Development Council	1.98	8.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
800	Dev. of Strategic Electronic Eqpt.	1.88	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
1201	EMDC	2.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	3.50	3.50	3.50
1202	C-MET	3.91	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.50	1.50	1.50
2200	C-DAC	10.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	13.00	10.00	10.00
2400	Photonics/Optoelectronics	1.71	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
2700	ERDCs	27.21	4.50	4.50	4.50	28.49	8.00	8.00
2800	Electronics in Health and Bio-Tech.	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
3200	TechnologyDev.for Indian Languages	1.97	4.50	4.50	4.50	6.00	6.00	6.00
3300	National HVDC Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10
3400	Devp.of IntelligentManufacturingSys.	0.66	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.40	0.20	0.20
3600	Development of CG Industry	0.55	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00	1.00	1.00
3800	Transport & Power Distribution Prog.	0.84	1.75	1.75	1.75	6.50	2.50	2.50
6400	Centre for Liquid Crystal Research	1.96	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.70	1.70	1.70
6500	Power Electronics	0.33	0.50	0.50	0.50	20.67	2.00	2.00
6600	IPR Promotion Programme	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.40
6700	Environmental Mgt. in Electronics	0.11	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.17	0.17	0.07
7200	Special IT Projects	3.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
7210	IT for Masses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
7230	Media Lab. In Asia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10
	R&D Sub-Total	**74.97**	**57.36**	**47.26**	**47.26**	**145.89**	**76.42**	**76.32**
	II. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT							
1700	ERNET	19.91	9.00	9.00	9.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
1000	STQC	23.58	26.47	23.02	23.02	27.00	27.00	25.00
1600	Software Export Promotion (SEPP)	5.89	4.50	4.50	4.50	6.00	6.00	6.00
1610	Software Technology Parks (STPI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
7000	National Information Infrastructure	9.99	8.00	8.00	8.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
7010	IT Venture Capital	20	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	1.00
7020	Misc. Schemes in IT Sector	1.28	120.18	6.8	6.8	0.40	0.40	0.40
7030	Electronic Governance	1.84	2	2	2	9.00	5.00	5.00
7050	IT Act / Certification	0	0.75	0.75	0.75	5.00	5.00	5.00
7100	Hi-Tech Investment Park	0	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
7300	SemiconductorLayoutDesign Act-2000	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	1.00
7400	Community Information Centres	20	0	0	0	67.00	67.00	67.00
	Infrastructure Sub-Total	**102.49**	**170.95**	**54.12**	**54.12**	**134.45**	**130.45**	**128.45**

Annexure – 8.4.2

Ministry of Information technology – Annual Plan 2001-02

(Rs. Crore)

SCHEME NUMBER / NAME		A.P. 1999-2000 Act. Expdr.	Annual Plan 2000-01 (RE)			Annual Plan (2001-02) BE		
			Outlay	Gross BS	Net BS	Outlay	Gross BS	Net BS
	III. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT							
2903	CEDT	13.87	3.00	3.00	3.00	8.00	4.00	4.00
1500	NCST	5.56	1.50	1.50	1.50	6.30	2.60	2.60
2907	Sustainability Support Scheme-IMPACT	3.39	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.37	1.37	1.37
2910	Manpower Dev. for Software Export	5.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	6.00	6.00	6.00
2920	Special Manpower for ASIC Design	0.91	1.10	1.10	1.10	2.00	2.00	2.00
2940	Employment Generation for SC/ST,	1.96	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
	Backward Region							
	HRD Sub-Total	**30.69**	**13.80**	**13.80**	**13.80**	**26.67**	**18.97**	**18.97**
	IV. RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
2300	El. for Rural+Knowledge Based Enterprise	1.75	1.50	1.50	1.50	12.94	4.00	4.00
	V. MISCELLANEOUS					0.00	0.00	
4000	Headquarter (Secretariat & Bldg.)	5.01	8.00	8.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
5500	Tech. Information and Forecasting in Electronics	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50
6800	Electronics Industry Information Prog.	0.04	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.25	0.25
6810	Industrial Trade and Policy System	0.05	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.10
6820	Electronic Commerce & IT Security	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
6830	Policy & Economic Analysis in IT Sector	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.60
	Miscellaneous Total	**5.49**	**8.80**	**8.80**	**8.80**	**15.95**	**15.95**	**15.95**
	SUB-Total (I to V)	**215.39**	**252.41**	**125.48**	**125.48**	**335.90**	**245.79**	**243.69**
	VI. PSUs							
100	E T & T Ltd.	0.00	8.52	8.52	8.52	0.10	0.10	0.10
200	Semiconductor Complex Ltd.	0.00	9.27	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06
300	CMC Ltd.	14.05	69.53	0.00	0.00	16.00	0.00	
	PSUs Sub-total	**14.05**	**87.32**	**8.54**	**8.54**	**16.16**	**0.16**	**0.16**
	Total	**229.44**	**339.73**	**134.02**	**134.02**	**352.06**	**245.95**	**243.85**
	VII. NIC	**143.60**	135.98	135.98	135.98	175.05	175.05	172.00
	VIII. ESC	**1.00**	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.95	4.00	4.00
	IX.North East Component		30.00	30.00	30.00			
	Grand Total	**374.04**	**505.71**	**300.00**	**300.00**	**535.06**	**425.00**	**419.85**

CHAPTER 9

ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND TOURISM

9.1. Environment and Forest

1. Keeping in view the thrust of the 9th Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission would continue its emphasis on environmental sustainability through social mobilization and people's participation. The thrust would be on conservation and survey of flora, fauna, forests and wildlife, prevention and control of pollution, afforestation and regeneration of degraded areas and protection of environment. The aim is to fulfill these tasks through environmental impact assessment, eco-regeneration, assistance to organizations implementing environmental and forestry programmes, promotion of environmental and forestry research, extension, education and training, dissemination of environmental information, international cooperation and creation of environmental awareness among all sections of the country's population. It would also be the endeavour to internalise the spirit of Agenda 21 in our environmental management and economic development strategy. . As a first step to consider the impacts of air, water and soil pollution, we had requested all the States/Union Territories to prepare a State of Environment Report to assess the quality and quantity of natural resources and to ascertain the magnitude of problems, followed by an environmental action plan for achieving the long-term goal of sustainable development.

2. The Sector wise break up of Outlay and Expenditure for the Ministry is given in Annexure 9.1.1; while, the scheme-wise break up of Annual Plan (2001-02) of the Ministry of Environment & Forests is given in Annexures 9.1.2.. and 9.1.3.

ENVIRONMENT

3. The problem of untreated industrial effluents, the dumping of hazardous wastes in unauthorized sites, the excessive use of pesticides, the discharge of untreated domestic waste into water bodies, the hazards of ground water pollution, the air pollution, the indoor pollution in rural areas, etc. are all serious environmental problems and a cause of concern. A policy statement for Abatement of Pollution, providing several instruments in the form of regulations, legislations, agreements, fiscal incentives and various other measures to prevent and abate pollution have been adopted. The focus of various programmes and schemes relating to pollution prevention and control has shifted to issues such as promotion of clean and low waste technologies, reuse or recycling, improvement of water quality, natural resource accounting, institutional and human resource development and control of pollution at source rather than the traditional end of pipeline treatment. These are supported by a multi-pronged approach combining command and control systems, voluntary regulations and

economic instruments. Also, emphasis is being made on development of environmental standards, waste minimization circles, environmental audit, environmental epidemiological studies, preparation of zoning atlas for siting of industries, control of vehicular pollution, noise pollution and promotion of environmental education and awareness. In addition, the thrust would be on the self-sustainability of organizations such as Central Pollution Control Board, State Pollution Control Boards, Botanical Survey of India, Zoological Survey of India, etc. working under Central and State Governments.

Abatement of pollution

4. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), an autonomous body of the Ministry of Environment & Forests co-ordinates the activities of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs), and also advises the Central Government on all matters concerning the prevention and control of pollution. The CPCB, SPCBs and PCCs are responsible for implementing the legislations relating to prevention and control of pollution. They also develop rules and regulations, which prescribe the standards for emissions and effluents of air and water pollutants and noise-levels.

5. During the year, special thrust was given to nation-wide pollution prevention plan, particularly with reference to combating river pollution, vehicular pollution, pollution control in 17 categories of industries and implementation of action plan for restoration of environmental quality in critically polluted areas and noise pollution control.

6. The Budget Estimate of CPCB for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 9 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is also Rs 9 crore.

Environmental Impact Assessment

7. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a procedure used to examine the environmental consequences, both beneficial and adverse, of a proposed development project and to ensure that these impacts are taken into account in project design. EIA has become statutory in respect of 29 different activities including thermal power plants, industrial projects, mining projects, river valley hydel projects, atomic projects, infrastructure projects, etc.

8. During the year 1999-2000, a total of 186 projects were received. The Expert Committee considered 170 projects and 100 projects were cleared from environmental angle. Similarly, during the year 2000-01 (upto October 2000) a total of 116 projects were received. The Expert Committee has considered and recommended 93 projects for environmental clearance.

9. The Budget Estimate for this scheme for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 1.60 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is also Rs 1.60 crore.

Conservation and survey

10. In order to address the problems of environment and development in its totality and to consider several cross-sectoral issues having direct bearing on conservation as well as sustainable uses of natural resources including forestry and wildlife, several policy instruments have been enunciated and various action programmes have been introduced by the Ministry.

Biosphere Reserves

11. Twelve Biosphere Reserves have been set up in the country to protect representative ecosystems and also to serve as laboratories for evolving alternative models of development. The Ministry provides financial assistance to the respective state governments for conservation and management of these Biosphere Reserves. Research and development projects are also supported. On the basis of the proposal submitted by the Ministry, the International Coordinating Council of Man and Biosphere Programme of UNESCO in its meeting held on 9th November, 2000 has approved for bringing the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve of India on international network of UNESCO.

12. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 3.50 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 5.75 crore.

Wetland Conservation Programme

13. A programme on conservation of wetlands is under implementation by the Ministry of Environment & Forests. A total of 20 wetlands in 13 states are covered under this programme. The main focus of the programme is on biological methods of conservation rather than adopting engineering options. So far Management Action Plans have been prepared for 18 wetlands for intensive conservation and management. National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) has been carved out of wetland programme to focus on 10 urban lakes.

14. The Budget outlay for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 5 crore. The outlay for the Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 7 crore.

Mangrove and Coral Reef Conservation Programme

15. On the recommendation of the National Committee on Mangroves and Coral Reefs 30 Mangroves and 4 Coral Reef areas in the country have been identified for intensive conservation and management. Mangrove cover in the country has shown significant increase by 340 sq km during the last decade. As per the State of Forest Report 1999, total mangrove cover is 4,871 sq km, which shows an increase of 44 sq km over the 1997 figures.

16. In the aftermath of the Super Cyclone in Orissa during October 1999 and significant role played by mangroves in the protection of lives and properties along the coastline, the Ministry laid further thrust on Development of Mangroves for priority action. Accordingly, 15 additional Mangrove areas in the country have been identified for intensive conservation and management.

17. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 5 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is also Rs 5 crore.

Biodiversity Conservation

18. The scheme on Biodiversity Conservation was initiated to ensure co-ordination among various agencies dealing with issues relating to conservation of biodiversity and to review, monitor and evolve adequate policy instrument for the same. Pursuant to India's ratification of the International Convention on Biodiversity on 18th February 1994, steps have been initiated to meet commitments/opportunities offered by it. The main implementation measures for the International Convention on Biological Diversity are through national strategies, legislation and administrative instruments to be developed in accordance with each country's particular conditions and capacities.

19. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 1.00 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 2.54 crore.

Environmental Research, Education Training and Information

GB Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development

20. The main thrust of this autonomous Institute is to advance scientific knowledge, evolve integrated management strategies, demonstrate their efficacy for conservation of natural resources and to ensure environmentally sound development in the Indian Himalayan Region. The Institute has developed several innovative technologies for rehabilitation of degraded lands, water harvesting, sustainable agricultural practices in hills and slops, simple techniques for revival of springs, microbial inoculation for improved plant performance, medicinal herbs and shrubs, integrated watershed management.

21. The Budget Estimate of the Institute for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 5.50 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 5.95 crore.

Environmental education, awareness and training

22. The scheme was introduced in the Sixth Plan with the aim of promoting incorporation of environmental themes and their development in the education curriculum. A national environment awareness campaign has been launched with the aim of creating environmental awareness at the national level with participation and co-operation of NGOs, educational institutions, youth organisations and a variety of target groups.

23. The Budget Estimate for this programme was Rs 4.50 crore in theAnnual Plan (2000-01). The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs. 10.50 crore.

Centres of excellence

24. Seven Centres of Excellence have been set up by the Ministry of Environment & Forests with a view to strengthening awareness, research and training in priority areas of environmental science and management.

25. The total Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 6.00 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 6.50 crore.

Policy and Law

26. Activities aiming at creating a comprehensive legal and institutional infrastructure for safeguarding the environment were continued by the Ministry. Such activities include framing of rules, notification of standards, recognition of environmental laboratories, delegation of powers, identification of agenda for management of hazardous chemicals, etc.

Taj Protection Mission

27. Consequent upon the Supreme Court Orders dated 4.9.1996, the Planning Commission estimated in consultation with the state government, an amount of Rs 6000 crore on a 50:50 sharing basis between Centre and State to implement various schemes relating to protection of the Taj Mahal. A Mission Management Board constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, UP oversees the implementation, monitoring and reviewing of the various programmes/ schemes formulated for the purpose.

28. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 50.00 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 35.00 crore.

Hazardous Substance Management

29. The thrust areas in this aspect include notification of new regulations and amendments of existing acts and rules, setting up of common treatment storage and disposal facility for hazardous waste management, remediation of contaminated sites, setting up of pilot plants for management of municipal and industrial solid wastes, implementation of Bio-medical Wastes Rules, carrying out hazard analysis and rapid safety audits, conducting training programmes on management of chemical accidents, etc.

30. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 5 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 4 crore.

International Co-operation

31. The Ministry is the nodal agency in the country for United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP), International Centre for Integrated Mountain Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and European Union. The Ministry also functions as the nodal agency for participation in international agreements relating to environment such as the Convention on International Trade in endangered species, Convention on Wetlands of International importance, especially as waterfowl habitat, Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animal, Vienna Convention for the protection of the Ozone Layer, Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, Conventions on Biological Diversity and Climate Change, the Basel Convention on Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Substances, Convention to Combat Desertification etc. The Ministry also handles bilateral cooperation, matters relating to regional bodies such as UNEP, ESCAP, SAARC, SACEP, National Environmental Council, India Canada Environment Facility (ICEF) and Delhi Urban Environment and Improvement Project.

32. India has been pursuing its commitments under various conventions vigorously by initiating several measures nationally and by taking several important initiatives in the region.

33. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 44.70 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 39.13 crore.

NATIONAL RIVER CONSERVATION DIRECTORATE (NRCD)

34. NRCD functions under the Ministry of Environment and Forests with the objective to improve the water quality of the major rivers in the country. Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I was launched in 1985 to cover 25 towns located on the bank of river Ganga. This Plan had an approved outlay of Rs. 462.04 crore of which Rs. 451.70 crore was spent till March, 2000 when the Plan came to the end. 235 mld of sewage was intercepted, diverted and treated in the Plan.

National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)

35. Since Phase-I of the Ganga Action Plan covered the pollution loads only partially, Phase-II of the Ganga Action Plan was launched and approved in stages between 1993 and 1996 for implementation. The total project cost of GAP Phase-II is Rs 1276.26 crore, which include Yamuna Action Plan, Gomti Action Plan, Damodar Action Plan and other river conservation schemes. A separate National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) was also launched in 1995 to cover 18 major rivers in 10 states of the country. Later, in 1996 GAP Phase-II was merged with NRCP to include all schemes of river conservation under

one head. The expanded NRCP covers 149 towns located along 27 inter-state rivers in 16 states.

36. Following the initiatives taken by the Ministry and the Government of Tamil Nadu, a new approach of cost sharing and people's participation in the programme has been evolved. The approach envisages undertaking the programme in a holistic and integrated manner by addressing not only the issue of river pollution but that of other components like internal sewerage, low cost toilets, solid waste disposal, etc. The share of the Government of India in the programme will be about 50% only with the remaining half coming from state government, local bodies, people's representatives, financial institutions and public.

37. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs. 210.05 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 190.95 crore.

FORESTRY & WILDLIFE

Forestry Research, Education and Training

Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE), Dehradun

38. ICFRE is the premier Forestry Research Organisation of the country with the mandate to formulate, organise, direct, and manage forestry research, transfer of technology to states and other user agencies and impart forestry education. The Council has eight research institutes and three advanced centres to cater to the research and extension needs of different bio-geographical regions of the country. A comprehensive National Forestry Research Plan (NFRP) has been prepared in co-ordination with State Forest Research Institutes and research priorities have been identified. The World Bank assisted Forestry Research Education and Extension Project (FREEP) is being implemented by ICFRE.

39. The Budget Estimate of ICFRE for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 59.50 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 46.00 crore.

Indian Plywood Industries Research & Training Institute (IPIRTI), Bangalore

40. IPIRTI, an autonomous body of the Ministry of Environment & Forests, is a premier institute engaged in research and training activities on mechanical wood industries technology. The Institute, over the years has built up excellent facilities for carrying out research in wood based panel materials as well as for imparting training to the aspirants of mechanical wood industries.

41. IPIRTI has successfully developed technologies for Bamboo Mat Board (BMB) and Bamboo Mat Veneer Composite (BMVC), which are not only environment friendly but also

people friendly (as mat weaving creates additional employment opportunities for rural/ tribal women). The Institute has also developed technology for bamboo mat corrugated sheets under a project sponsored by Building Material Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) of India, having immense potential as alternative roofing material.

42. The Budget Estimate of IPIRTI for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 0.90 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 0.90 crore.

Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal

43. IIFM is an autonomous institute of the Ministry of Environment & Forests, has established itself as a pioneer institute in the area of management of environment, forestry and allied sectors not only in the Indian subcontinent but internationally. It is one of the nodal institutions in Information Technology for natural resource management and other sectors like environmental management and rural development.

44. The Institute undertakes two educational programmes: Post-Graduate Diploma in Forestry Management (PGDFM), and Post Master Course in Natural Resource Management (PMCNRM). It provides an excellent forum to serve the requirements of in-service managers from government departments, industries, academic institutions, financial institutions and voluntary organisations associated with natural resource development. The Institute does collaborative research with national institutions, organisations and overseas governments and institutions. The multidisciplinary nature of the Institute enables it to offer consultancy services to organisations in the field of environment, forestry, natural resource management and rural development.

45. The Budget Estimate of IIFM for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 2.80 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 2.80 crore.

Forestry Education

46. Directorate of Forestry Education, Dehradun, is responsible for controlling, co-ordinating and managing all regular training courses of State Forest Service Officers and Forest Range Officers in the country. Besides, it is also responsible for developing training capacity and facility of desired standard to assist the Centre and States for efficient human resource management and development and to help States assess the training needs of forestry personnel.

47. The Budget estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 2.10 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 2.15 crore.

Forestry Training

48. Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA), Dehradun, is a premier institute for imparting professional training to the Probationers of the Indian Forest Service (IFS). The

Academy also conducts professional courses and compulsory training courses for the IFS officers on varied subjects.

49. Short-term courses of one week and two week duration for IFS officers are organised in premier institutions of the country. The main thrust of the course is on computer application in forestry, human resource development, financial management, gender issues in forestry, joint forest management, wildlife management, etc.

50. The Budget Estimate for the Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 5.95 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 5.23 crore.

Forest Survey

51. Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun is entrusted with the responsibility of survey of forest resource in the country. FSI assesses the forest cover biennially using remote sensing technology. The first report of FSI was published in 1987 using Landsat data of US satellite through visual interpretation technique on 1:1 million scale. The latest State of the Forest Report 1999 is the seventh in the series. In the present assessment, digital method of interpretation has been used for 13 states. This method could not be applied to the entire country due to inadequate infrastructure. The introduction of the advanced digital image processing system has helped in reducing the time lag between preparation of the report and procurement of satellite data.

52. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 4.00 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs. 5.00 crore.

Forest Policy

National Forestry Action Programme (NFAP)

53. Ministry of Environment and Forests has formulated NFAP by integrating and amalgamating 26 State Forestry Action Programmes. It is a twenty-year programme for integrated development of forests to achieve the goal of one-third-forest cover, as envisaged in the National Forests Policy. The total investment estimate is Rs.1339 billion for 20 years.

54. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of ‘Association of Scheduled Tribes and Rural Poors in Regeneration of Degraded Forests on Usufruct Sharing Basis’ is being implemented in 15 states. 100% grant is provided to the states for rehabilitation of degraded forests. The Budget Estimate of scheme for the Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 7.50 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs.5.35 crore.

Forest Protection

55. A 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme of “Modern Forest Fire Control Methods” is being implemented since 1992-93. Under the scheme, central assistance was provided to

16 states for strengthening forests protection machinery. Keeping in view its success, the scheme has been extended to cover all States and Union Territories since 2000-2001.

56. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs. 21.00 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs.17.20 crore.

Eco-development around National Parks and Sanctuaries

57. The scheme is meant for providing alternate source of sustenance to the communities living inside or at the fringes of National Parks and Sanctuaries to divert their dependence. It is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

58. India Eco-development Project is being implemented in seven Protected Areas with the assistance of International Development Agency (IDA) and Global Environment Fund (GEF). The total project cost has been reduced from Rs. 294.93 crore to Rs 229 crore after a mid-term review mission of the World Bank due to slow physical and financial progress of the project.

59. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 61.00 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 64.75 crore.

Project Tiger

60. 'Project Tiger' is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The states receive 100% financial assistance for non-recurring items and 50% for approved recurring items. The scheme was launched in 1973 on basis of the recommendations of a special task force of the Indian Board for Wildlife. At present, there are 27 tiger reserves spreading over 14 states and covering about 3.77 million ha area.

61. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs.23.00 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 19.00 crore.

Project Elephant

62. 'Project Elephant' is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to assist States having free ranging population of wild elephant to ensure long term survival of identified viable populations in their natural habitats. States are provided financial as well as technical and scientific assistance.

63. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 11.00 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs.9.00 crore.

Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries

64. It is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme to facilitate better management of National Parks and Sanctuaries. There are 88 National Parks and 490 Wildlife Sanctuaries in the

country covering an area of 15.3 million ha. 100% financial assistance is provided for non-recurring items and 50% for recurring items.

65. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 23.25 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 21.70 crore.

Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun

66. WII an autonomous institute of the Ministry of Environment & Forests conducts research on the ecological, biological, socio-economic and managerial aspects of wildlife conservation. The research projects generate valuable scientific data, help evolve study techniques relevant to the Indian ground condition, and also create a group of trained field biologists, socio-economist and wildlife managers. The Institute imparts training to government and non-government personnel and provides suggestions on matters of conservation and management of wildlife.

67. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 4.50 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 5.00 crore.

NATIONAL AFFORESTATION & ECO-DEVELOPMENT BOARD

68. 25 Million ha is the total degraded forests in the country. NAEB has the mandate of promoting afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and eco-development of degraded forests and lands adjoining forest areas, national parks, sanctuaries and other protected areas. NAEB has evolved specific schemes to promote afforestation and management strategies.

69. NAEB has initiated an umbrella scheme, called Samanvit Gram Vanikaran Samirddhi Yojana to be implemented through a decentralised set up, called Forests Development Agency (FDA). The scheme is being implemented in the first phase as pilot project from the year 2000-01 to 2001-02 in some states. Based on the experience of implementation of the project, it is envisaged that all afforestation scheme of MoEF would be channelised through the new umbrella scheme and funds would be provided to the States directly through FDA.

70. The Budget Estimate of NAEB for the Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 146.00 crore. The outlay for the Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 136.65 crore.

Annexure:9.1.1

Sector wise break up of Outlay and Expenditure for the Ministry

(Rs.Crore)

Sector	9th Plan Outlay	1999-2000		2000-01 Outlay	2001-02 Outlay
		Outlay	Expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Environment	887.00	191.50	119.17	230.90	212.82
NRCD	766.84	200.00	160.20	210.05	190.95
Forests & Wildlife	860.00	215.00	178.63	257.05	259.58
NAEB	500.00	93.50	88.89	152.00	136.65
Total	**3013.84**	**700.00**	**546.89**	**850.00**	**800.00**

Annexure: 9. 1.2

Scheme-wise break up of Outlay and Expenditure of the Ministry of Environment & Forests

(Rs.Crore)

Sector	9th Plan Outlay	1999-2000		2000-01 Outlay	2001-02 Outlay
		Outlay	Expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Abatement of Pollution	150.80	23.45	22.00	32.90	30.90
Environmental Impact Assessment	37.00	10.50	5.88	9.60	11.10
Conservation & Survey	161.00	27.60	26.75	39.50	34.29
Research & Eco-generation	87.00	16.95	17.17	19.50	19.10
Environmental Education & Training	78.20	11.65	10.79	13.15	19.55
Policy & Law	235.00	57.55	15.20	55.10	40.55
International Cooperation	131.00	39.25	19.80	44.70	39.13
Civil Engineering	7.00	1.50	1.58	1.70	-
New Schemes	-	3.05	-	14.75	*18.20
Total (Environment)	887.00	191.50	119.17	230.90	212.82
National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD)	766.84	200.00	160.20	210.05	190.95
Grand Total	**1653.84**	**391.50**	**279.37**	**440.95**	**403.77**

Annexure:9.1.3

Scheme-wise break up of Outlay and Expenditure of the Ministry of Environment Forests

(Rs.Crore)

Sector	9th Plan Outlay	1999-2000		2000-01 Outlay	2001-02 Outlay
		Outlay	Expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Forestry Research, Education & Training	312.50	78.95	66.40	71.25	57.08
Forest Survey of India	15.00	4.00	2.40	4.00	5.00
Forest Policy	15.50	2.20	2.12	7.70	7.35
Forest Protection	40.50	3.10	2.77	21.05	17.25
Strengthening of Forest Division	20.00	5.00	4.86	6.00	6.00
Forestry Infrastructure (NE)	-	-	-	-	*25.75
Wildlife	456.50	121.75	100.08	147.05	141.15
Total (Forestry & Wildlife)	860.00	215.00	178.63	257.05	259.58
National Afforestation & Eco-development Board (NAEB)	500.00	93.50	88.89	152.00	136.65
Grad Total	**1360.00**	**308.50**	**267.52**	**409.05**	**396.23**

9.2 Tourism

Tourism is an important segment of our economy, especially in terms of its contribution towards foreign exchange earnings, generation of additional income and creation of employment opportunities, particularly in remote and backward areas. The foreign exchange earnings from tourism during 2000 were estimated at about Rs. 14,408.00 crores with an estimated direct employment of about 15 million, which is about 2.4 per cent of the total labour force of the country. The international tourist traffic to the country is estimated to have increased from 2.4 million in 1998-99 to 2.64 million by the end of 2000. According to the World Tourism Organization (WTO) India's share in world tourist arrivals is only 0.38 per cent - accounting for 0.62 per cent of the world tourist receipts. This shows that much of our tourist potential is yet to be tapped.

2. In 2000-01 against the budgeted outlay of Rs. 195.00 crores for tourism in the Central Sector, the Revised Estimates is Rs. 136.25 crores. The bulk of the expenditure under Tourism in the Central Sector is for the schemes of Ministry of Tourism. The entire Plan outlay of the Ministry, except for the schemes of the India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (ITDC), is funded from budgetary resources. ITDC finances its Plan from internal and extra-budgetary resources.

3. The approach to tourism development in the Plan is to ensure coordinated efforts by the public and private sector, with a major thrust on selected areas of tourism. The main focus of the Government is on development of basic infrastructure and to play a facilitating role in the provision of accommodation and other facilities for the tourists.

4. The Central Sector outlay for tourism in 2001-02 is Rs. 179.50 crores. Tourist Information and Publicity, overseas and inside the country, continues to receive the largest share of the Plan outlay of the Ministry for which an outlay of Rs. 58.00 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 2001-02. An outlay of Rs. 51.00 crores out of this provision has been kept for overseas campaigns during the year. Ministry of Tourism performs the main marketing function through a network of 18 Government of India Tourist Offices (GOITOs) located overseas with specific area demarcations under six distinct regions. However, conceding to the demand of the Planning Commission to make these offices more cost effective, the Department has agreed to restructure these offices by the year-end.

5. Another major scheme is Tourist Infrastructure for which a provision of Rs. 39.85 crores has been made. Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to the State/UT Governments for the development Tourism infrastructure in the country. The specific schemes for which assistance is provided are development of tourist centres/areas including village and heritage tourism, equity schemes, refurbishment of monuments/ heritage sites, SEL shows, wayside amenities etc. Since most of the infrastructural components and delivery systems are within the purview of State Governments or private sector, the infrastructure

for tourism is mainly being developed by providing financial assistance to State/UT governments and by providing various incentives to private entrepreneurs. The Central Government investment for improvement and creation of these are channelizsed through the State/UT governments on a cost-sharing basis.

6. An outlay of Rs. 10.35 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan for the schemes of Human Resource Development. The existing facilities covered in the scheme include 21 Institutes of Hotel Management & Catering Technology and 14 Food Craft Institutes under the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology, the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management and the training of officers and guides. An outlay of Rs. 8.10 crores has been provided for the Institutes of Hotel Management & Catering Technology (IHMs) and Food Craft Institutes (FCIs). The Central Government funds the IHMs through release of grants to cover their net revenue expenditure and capital expenditure for purchase of equipment etc. and construction of the institute buildings. In case of FCIs, the financial responsibility of the Central Government gets transferred to the State Governments after first five years of operation of the institutes. The Ministry is making efforts at making the IHMs and FCIs financially self-supported.

7. In view of its importance as a major development option, hotels and tourism related industries have to be given high priority in the national development policy. With a view to meet emerging needs for development of tourism and keeping in view the financial constraints, it is proposed to extend subsidies and incentives of Rs. 9.00 crores and also to set up National Tourism Development Fund with a token provision of Rs. 5.00 crores during 2001-02.

8. For the year 2000-01, the outlay for ITDC was Rs. 60.00 crores. In the light of disinvestments process, this has been reduced to Rs. 29.50 crores in the Annual Plan for 2001-02. However, a budgetary support of Rs. 2.00 crores has been kept aside for ITDC in the Annual Budget for construction of a hotel in Chandigarh.

Annexure 9.2.1

Plan Outlay - Ministry of Tourism

(Rs in crores)

Sl. No.	Scheme	BE 2000-01	BE 2001-02
1	2	3	4
1	**Tourist Infrastructure**	**29.10**	**39.85**
	Development of Tourist Centres/ Areas including Village and Heritage Tourism	17.00	9.00
	Refurbishment of monuments/heritage buildings	2.00	3.00
	Equity Scheme	0.25	2.00
	Budget Accommodation	2.50	11.24
	Wayside Amenities	4.00	6.50
	Development of Pilgrim Centres	0.10	0.25
	Buddhist Centres/Externally Aided Projects	0.25	2.76
	SEL Shows (Flood Lighting)	0.50	2.00
	Adventure and Sports Tourism	1.50	3.00
	Paryatan Bhavan	1.00	0.10
2.	**Human Resource Development**	**16.65**	**10.35**
	Institute of Hotel Management & Catering	9.00	8.00
	Technology and Applied Nutrition		
	Food Craft Institutes	0.10	0.10
	Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel Management	2.00	2.00
	Tourism Education Grid	5.00	0.10
	National Institute of Water Sports	0.50	0.10
	Training of guides, officers & staff	0.05	0.05
3	**Tourist Information & Publicity**	**56.75**	**58.00**
	Overseas campaigns	49.75	51.00
	Production of literature and publicity materials	3.00	3.00
	Hospitality programmes	1.00	1.00
	Domestic campaigns including Fairs & Festivals	3.00	3.00
4	**Others**	**19.00**	**25.00**
	Computerization and Information Technology	5.00	5.00
	Market Research including 20 years perspective plan	7.00	5.00
	Subsidies & Incentives	5.00	9.00
	National Tourism Development Fund	1.00	5.00
	Marketing Development Assistance	1.00	1.00
5	**10% lump sum provision for NE Region and Sikkim** **Total**	**13.50** **135.00**	14.80 **148.00**
6	Budgetary support for ITDC (for construction of a hotel in Chandigarh)	-	2.00
	Grant Total	**135.00**	**150.00**
	India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	**60.00**	**29.50**

CHAPTER 10

SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES

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

10.1 HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (HADP)

2. HADP has been in operation since the inception of the Fifth Five Year Plan and is being implemented for the integrated development of 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 hill areas.

3. The Designated Hill Areas covered under HADP were identified in 1965 by a Committee of the National Development Council (NDC). These include

- Two hill districts of Assam-North Cachar and Karbi Anglong.
- Twelve districts of Uttar Pradesh – Dehradun, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli, Uttar Kashi, Nainital, Almora, Pithoragarh, Udham Singh Nagar, Bageshwar, Champawat and Rudraprayag.
- Major part of Darjeeling district of West Bengal.
- Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu.

4. The Special Central Assistance (SCA) provided for HADP is additive to normal State Plan funds and supplements the efforts of the State Governments towards accelerating the development of hill areas. This SCA is not meant to be utilized for normal State Plan activities. The schemes under the HADP are to be properly dovetailed and integrated with the State Plan schemes. The schemes undertaken under both these Programmes also need to be conceived and designed to achieve the specific objectives of this programme and should not be merely conventional State Plan schemes.

5. The Special Central Assistance available for HADP is now divided amongst the designated hill areas under HADP and the designated talukas of Western Ghats Development Programme in the ratio of 84:16. The SCA is distributed amongst the designated hill areas on the basis of area and population, with equal weightage given to both the criteria.

6. The State Governments are required to prepare a separate sub-plan for the Hill Areas indicating the flow of funds from the State Plan and Special Central Assistance.

REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000 AND 2000-2001

7. During 1999-2000, Rs.400 crore was allocated and released, in full, to the State Governments who have reported full utilization of the Special Central Assistance.

8. Special Central Assistance available for HADP during 2000-2001 was Rs.400 crore, which was also released in full. The schemes under the Programme have been taken up under almost all the major sectors. A review shows that a large proportion of the expenditure is on salaries especially in the hill districts of Assam. In West Bengal, the State Government has been preparing a truncated sub-plan consisting only of schemes of the transferred departments. They have been requested to present a complete sub-plan consisting of all the schemes in the designated hill areas Darjeeling district. The contribution of State Plan outlay has also been declining and the State Government has been requested to take requisite steps. The State Governments are being requested to include more environment related schemes and schemes which meet the specific requirements of the people of hill areas.

9. The total allocation of Special Central Assistance for 2001-2002 under HADP is Rs.160 crore. This includes Rs.95.54 crore for designated Hill Areas in the States under HADP and Rs.64.46 crore for the designated Hill Areas (talukas) under Western Ghats Development Programme. The details of the allocation of Special Central Assistance for 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 for the designated Hill areas in the States under HADP are indicated in **Table No.10.1.1.**

TABLE 10.1.1

Hill Area Development Programme : Allocation of SCA For 2000-2001 & 2001-2002

(Rs. crore)

Designated Hill Areas in the States under HADP	2000-2001	2001-2002
Assam	50.90	51.11
Tamil Nadu	22.01	22.10
Uttar Pradesh *	240.86	-
West Bengal	22.23	22.33
Total	336.00	95.54

***** Upon creation of the new State of Uttaranchal, all twelve districts where HADP was implemented are now part of the newly created State. And hence no allocation has been made under HADP for this State for the year 2001-2002.

10. During Annual Plan 2001-2002, it is proposed to conduct a comparative evaluation study of the efficacy of Hill Areas Development Programme in the States of Assam and West Bengal. For this purpose, an Institution has been identified and given the responsibility of conducting the study.

10.2 WESTERN GHATS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

11. The Western Ghats Hill Ranges run to a length of about 1600 Kms., more or less parallel to the west coast of Maharashtra starting from the mouth of river Tapti in Dhule District of Maharashtra and ending at Kanyakumari, the southern-most tip of peninsular India in Tamil Nadu. The region covers an area of 1.60 lakh sq. kms. supporting a population of 442 lakh (1991 Census).

12. The main problems of the Western Ghats region are the pressure of increasing population on land vegetation, undesirable agricultural practices etc. These factors have contributed to ecological and environmental problems in the region. The fragile eco-system of the hills has come under severe pressure because of submersion of large areas under river valley projects, damage to area due to mining, denudation of forests, clear felling of natural forests for raising commercial plantations, 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.

13. A separate Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) was launched in 1974-75 as a component of the programme for the development of hill areas of the country. The delineation of the Western Ghats Region for inclusion in the Programme was settled in 1981 by the one-man Committee headed by Dr.M.S. Swaminathan, the then Member-Incharge of the Hill Areas in the Planning Commission. For delineation of the areas for coverage by the WGDP, the criteria of elevation (600 meters above MSL) and contiguity with taluka (a territorial administrative unit) was adopted. The Programme is being implemented in 159 talukas comprising of Western Ghats in five States viz. Maharashtra (62 talukas), Karnataka (40 talukas), Kerala (29 talukas), Tamil Nadu (25 talukas) and Goa (3 talukas).

14. Since the Sixth Five Year Plan, the allocable Special Central Assistance (SCA) for the Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP) was being distributed between WGDP and HADP in proportion of 13.39 per cent and 86.61 per cent respectively. Presently, this is being distributed in proportion of 16 per cent and 84 per cent. The SCA allocated to the States is released in the form of 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan. The financing pattern of Special Central Assistance (SCA) earmarked to WGDP is allocated amongst the States on the basis of 75 per cent weightage to area and 25 per cent weightage to population (except Goa in which case, ad-hoc allocation of 5 per cent of the total SCA is made because Goa's share when worked out adopting same criteria of weightage of area and population comes out to be minimal).

APPROACH AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

15. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period, the following guiding principles were followed for WGDP for sustainable development of the areas covered under the Programme :

- Maintenance of ecological balance essential for the life support system.
- Preservation of the genetic diversity.
- Restoration of the ecological damage caused by human interaction.
- Creation of awareness among the people and educating them on the far-reaching implications of ecological degradation and securing their active participation for the eco-development schemes.

16. The general approach under WGDP in the Eighth Plan period and continued during the Ninth Plan has been of integrated development on compact watershed basis keeping in view the over-riding priorities of eco-development and eco-restoration as well as the basic needs of the people like food, fodder, fuel and safe drinking water. The guiding principles of WGDP, also, lay emphasis on the people's involvement in the programme. This calls for extension of education and publicity through audio-visual aids, mass contact programmes, visits to model sites etc. All these require highly trained and motivated executing staff with team spirit.

17. It has been decided to gradually switchover to the Integrated Watershed Approach on Project basis for development under WGDP. This approach envisages the identification and delineation of macro and micro watersheds, their prioritization, base-line survey and preparation of an integrated development plan for each macro/micro watershed covering all relevant activities such as Soil Conservation, Agriculture, Horticulture, Afforestation, Fuel and Fodder Development, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry and Sericulture.

18. The State Government have been allowed to utilize upto a maximum of 15 per cent of Special Central Assistance allocated to them under WGDP, for maintenance of assets created in the past under the Programme.

19. A Working Group on Hill Area Development Programme/Western Ghats Development Programme for the Tenth Five Year Plan has been constituted to look into various aspects of this Programmes so as to make it more effective.

20. Table showing approved/revised outlay and expenditure for 1999-2000, approved/ revised outlay and anticipated expenditure for 2000-2001 and approved outlay for 2001-2002 is given in **Table No. 10.2.1.**

TABLE 10.2.1

Western Ghats Development Programme : Allocations/Expenditure

(Rs. Crore)

Name of the State	**1999-2000**			**2000-2001**			**2001-2002**
	Approved Outlay	**Revised Outlay**	**Actual Expdr.**	**Approved Outlay**	**Revised Outlay**	**Antici. Expdr.**	**Approved Outlay**
Maharashtra	20.97	20.97	20.83	20.97	21.08	21.08	21.06
Karnataka	15.51	16.84	15.47	15.51	16.69	16.69	15.57
Kerala	13.08	13.51	13.37	13.08	13.23	13.23	13.13
Tamil Nadu	10.94	11.60	11.60	10.94	10.94	10.94	10.99
Goa	3.20	3.30	3.19	3.20	3.30	3.30	3.21
Survey & Study/WGS	0.30	0.30	0.17	0.30	0.30	0.16	0.50
Total	64.00	66.52	64.43	64.00	65.54	65.24	64.46

10.3 BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BADP)

21. This programme was started in the year 1986-87 for balanced development of border areas of the States bordering Pakistan, namely Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Gujarat and Rajasthan. During the Eighth Plan, the programme was revamped and its coverage was extended to the States on the eastern border with Bangladesh. In the Ninth Plan period, the programme has been extended to all the land borders in response to the demands of the State Governments and the Ministry of Home Affairs. Thus, in 1997-98, BADP was extended to States bordering Myanmar. In 1998-99 the States bordering China were included under the Programme and from 1999-2000, the Programme was further extended to include the States bordering Nepal and Bhutan also. The main objective of BADP is to meet the special needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the border.

22. This is a 100 per cent Centrally funded programme and Special Central Assistance (SCA) is provided for execution of approved schemes. The block is the basic unit for the programme. The schemes to be taken up under the programme are prepared by the concerned departments in the State and submitted to the nodal department for approval by the State level Screening Committee. The Empowered Committee at the Central level deals with the policy matters relating to the scope of the programme, prescription of the geographical limits of the areas in the States and allocation of funds to the States.

23. The schemes being selected by the State Governments under the Programme are generally from sectors such as education, health, roads and bridges, water supply, etc. Particular emphasis is being given to improvement and strengthening of social and physical infrastructure. For this, the felt needs of the people are the prime criteria. Some of the State Governments are undertaking construction of Play grounds, Community halls, etc. so that the people, particularly, unemployed youth can spend their leisure time in constructive and creative activities.

24. A system of monitoring the schemes under BADP in physical and financial terms has been introduced since 1994-95 and the concerned State Government submit reports indicating the scheme-wise achievements in financial and physical terms to Planning Commission.

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25. During 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.210 crore was allocated to the Programme and released to the State Governments. There was no hike in the outlay for 2001-2002. The entire amount of Rs.210 crore was released to the State Governments. However, the second instalment was not relesed/relesed in part only to States which did not perform satisfactorily. The unspent balance was made available to the better performing States.

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26. The allocation for the programme for 2001-2002 is Rs.240 crore. The SCA under BADP is distributed amongst the beneficiary States on the basis of the three parameters

viz. area and population of the bordering blocks and length of the international border. However, the States bordering Myanmar, China, Bhutan and Nepal have been allocated tentative amount as full information regarding the parameters was awaited from some of these States in 1999-2000. Subsequently the allocation for the programme has increased only marginally and hence proportionate increases have been given as using the formula would decrease the existing level of SCA to some of the States.

27. The allocations/releases to the beneficiary States in 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and the allocation for 2001-02 are given in Table 10.3.1

TABLE 10.3.1

Border Area Development Programme : Allocations and Releases

(Rs. Crore)

Name of the State	**1999-2000**		**2000-2001**		**2001-2002**
	Allocation	**Releases**	**Allocation**	**Releases**	**Allocation**
Assam	7.20	7.20	7.48	3.74	7.48
Gujarat	9.87	9.87	10.26	10.26	10.26
Jammu & Kashmir	33.52	33.52	34.85	39.65	34.85
Meghalaya	4.52	4.52	4.70	4.70	4.70
Mizoram	8.00	8.00	8.32	12.32	8.32
Punjab	9.70	9.70	10.08	14.08	10.08
Rajasthan	29.17	29.17	30.32	30.32	30.32
IGNP	8.00	8.00	-	-	—
Tripura	12.47	12.47	12.96	12.96	12.96
West Bengal	38.05	38.05	39.56	37.99	39.56
Arunachal Pradesh	13.00	13.00	13.51	6.75	13.51
Nagaland	4.00	4.00	4.16	4.16	4.16
Manipur	4.00	4.00	4.16	4.16	4.16
Himachal Pradesh	4.00	4.00	4.16	8.16	4.16
Sikkim	5.50	5.50	5.72	4.63	5.72
Uttar Pradesh	12.00	12.00	8.32	8.32	8.32
Bihar	7.00	7.00	7.28	3.64	7.28
Uttaranchal	-	-	4.16	4.16	4.16
TOTAL	**210.00**	**210.00**	**103.99**	**210.00**	**210.00**

Note : Funding for Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP) has been phased out from Annual Plan 2000-01.
Total Allocation for 2001-2002 is Rs.240 crore.

10.4 NORTH EASTERN COUNCIL (NEC)

28. North Eastern Council (NEC) was set up in August, 1972 under an Act of Parliament for ensuring a balanced and coordinated development of the North Eastern States. The Secretariat of the NEC is located at Shillong. The Council is meant to be an advisory body to discuss matters of common interest to the Union and North Eastern States, formulated a unified and coordinated regional plan (in addition to the State Plan) and review the implementation of projects and schemes included in the regional plan.

29. The projects recommended and financed by the NEC are implemented by the State Agencies or by the Central Public Sector Undertakings/Organisations. The NEC Plan funds consist of Central Assistance, Loans from the LIC and SLR borrowings. Since its inception, NEC has been giving much importance to infrastructure development projects like transport and communication sectors and power development. Projects with inter-State ramifications have been given priority. In the Ninth Plan, the NEC is focusing its attention on (i) Development of productive infrastructure; (ii) Completion of on-going projects on priority basis; (iii) development of manpower through strengthening of technical and professional institutions; and (iv) Timely completion of projects covered under the PM's New Initiatives announced for the North Eastern Region etc.

30. To make the Council more effective, it has been felt necessary to redefine its role and also to restructure it. The restructuring of the NEC has been receiving attention and appropriate legislative action to amend the NEC Act is under process. The Ninth Plan outlay for the NEC is Rs.2450 crore. During 1998-99 against an outlay of Rs.471 crore, the actual expenditure was RS.368.55 crore. The revised Budget Estimate for 1999-2000 was Rs.425 crore. The budget estimate for 2000-2001, which was fixed at Rs.450 crore, was revised to Rs.415 crore. The budget estimate for 2001-2002 has been fixed at Rs.450 crore.

CHAPTER 11

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (INCLUDING METEREOLOGY)

Science and Technology has made significant progress in various disciplines and continues to play an important role in the socio-economic development of country. The emphasis has been to maintain a strong science base, develop technological competence and implement focused programme in various disciplines of science & technology. Some of the major achievements of the various S&T departments /agencies during the Annual Plan (2000-01) and the programme proposed for the Annual Plan (2001-02) are briefly highlighted below.

DEPARTMENT OF SPACE

Major Achievements in 2000-01:

2. The GSLV, with complex developments involving Cryo stage has successfully completed all the developments and flight hardware realization phase. The GSAT-1 satellite for digital audio and data broadcasting services made final preparations at launch pad . There has been significant progress in Cryo Upper Stage (CUSP), second launch pad and PSLV projects also. The INSAT-3B satellite, the first in the INSAT-3 series, was successfully launched on March 22, 2000 and is providing fixed satellite services. One of the important developmental applications of this satellite have been for developmental communications in Orissa under "Vidya Vahini" yojana dedicated for the development of rural society. One transponder in the satellite is also used for setting up education and training network in Andhra Pradesh. The INSAT-3C has achieved substantial progress. The payload fabrication and testing are completed. The assembly, integration and testing of the spacecraft is in advanced stages. GRAMSAT satellite based network for developmental applications were initiated in Orissa with the launch of INSAT-3B and have been expanded in the states of Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Rajasthan and West Bengal .

3. A pilot project on Tele-health services has been initiated in a small town "Aragonda" in Andhra Pradesh and is connected to a private hospital in Chennai to enable easy and remote referral services for medical expertise. Substantial progress was made in spacecraft and payload fabrication in the Technology Experiment Satellite (TES). The data from Oceansat (IRS-P4) launched in May 1999 have been extensively utilized for oceanographic studies including potential fishing zone forecast and retrieval of ocean/marine atmospheric parameters. With the concerted and well co-ordinated efforts with various user departments, the data from IRS satellites have been used in several applications projects of national importance including National drinking water mission and land slide zonation.

Major Programmes for the Year 2001-02:

4. The major activities for the year 2001-02 include: Launch and operationalisation of INSAT-3C, a communication satellite and INSAT-3A, a multipurpose communication and meteorology satellite; launch of Technology Experiment Satellite (TES) to demonstrate advanced high resolution imaging technologies and third operational flight of PSLV –C3 with TES satellite and two other auxiliary foreign satellites viz., PROBA of Belgium and BIRD of Germany; Launch and operationalisation of METSAT, the meteorological satellite and fourth operational flight of PSLV-C4 to launch METSAT.

5. Activities on various ongoing projects like IRS-P5 (Cartosat-1), IRS-P6(Resourcesat), IRS-2A (Cartosat-2), INSAT-3D/3E, Second Launch PAD, GSLV –D2/GSAT-2, CUSP and application programmes will be progressed commensurate with their launch targets. The main thrust of INSAT-3 programme will be to achieve substantial progress in hardware realization for INSAT-3E satellite and development of the advanced meteorological payload for INSAT-3D. Development of GSAT-3 satellite will also be initiated after finalizing the payload configuration. Completion of the payload fabrication and advancing the Space craft fabrication, integration and testing of IRS-P6 (Resourcesat) will be an important target under IRS programme. Most of the fabrication work on IRS-P5 (Cartosat-1) would be completed. Progress towards the second developmental flight of GSLV-D2/GSAT-2 will be a major activity in the launch vehicle area. Efforts will be made towards engine tests, realisation of additional engines and the proto-stage under the CUSP project. The activities relating to structural fabrication and erection of sub-systems like umbilical tower, launch pedestal tower etc. for the Second Launch Pad would be continued.

6. In the area of space applications, the thrust will be laid for establishment of Gramsat Networks in various States for developmental purposes. The Jhabua Development Communication Project (IDCP) would be expanded. Efforts will be made to evolve a suitable institutional framework to replicate the programme in other districts/states in a phased manner. Training and Development Communication Channel(TDCC) network with more uplinks and new technologies for distance education and training would be expanded. Activities on various application missions such as National Drinking Water mission, Expansion of National Natural Resource Information System (NRIS), Crop production and acreage estimation, Bio-diversity characterization, Land slide zonation studies and drought /flood monitoring will be continued.

DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (R&D Sector)

Major Achievement in 2000 –2001

7. The major activities/achievements have been related to the development of: technology to design, build, operate and maintain nuclear power reactors of PHWR type, next generation nuclear reactors for exploiting vast reserves of thorium; reprocessing of nuclear materials and fuels for reactors, spent fuel; recycling fertile and fissile materials and management of the nuclear wastes; refurbishing of CIRCUS research reactor, design

and procurement for core conversion of APSARA reactor to Multi Purpose Research Reactor (MRPR) and engineering development of Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR); setting up a Critical Facility for AHWR & 500 MWe PHWR; designing, engineering of Advanced Compact Core Reactor experimental facility; construction of Synchrotron Radiation Source (SRS)-Indus-1; introduction of mixed oxide (MOX) fuel in Tarapur. Waste Immobilization Project at Trombay for the treatment and immobilization of high and medium level liquid wastes generated from Plutonium plant, Trombay has been completed. Development of future nuclear reactors for exploiting the vast reserves of thorium was initiated.

8. The design and engineering of Advanced Reactor Experimental Facility was completed. A facility for separation of Uranium-233 from thoria and thorium targets irradiated in DHRUVA and CIRUS reactors completed. The other important activities have been relating to development of: high yielding and virus resistant varieties of Black Gram and Soyabean, 3 MeV and 10 MeV electron accelerators and setting up of Electron Beam Centre at Khargar, the fuel for Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR), food irradiator for potatoes and onions (POTON), desalination plant at Kalpakkam, multi centre trials on phosphorous-32 coated stents for use in angioplasty, liquid filled balloon approach for endovascular beta irradiation to prevent restenosis after angioplasty, CO2 and their applications, heavy ion accelerator and ion beam programmes. A process for obtaining a thick coating of chromium nitride on stainless steel components for PFBR has been developed. The liquid helium plant was commissioned. The technology for the fabrication of the honeycomb chambers of Photon Multiplicity Detector (PMD) developed.

Major Programmes for the Year 2001-2002

9. The major R&D activities would include: engineering development for AHWR; development of new methods for decontamination, minimizing bio-fouling, understanding thermodynamic and structural properties of proposed new fuels and spent fuels; development of advanced reprocessing technology, R&D projects in hi-tech areas of accelerators, lasers and related technologies, etc. The other important activities to be taken up would include: augmentation of fuel fabrication facilities, development of process of plutonium based fuels and their characterization, augmentation of MOX fuel fabrication facility at Tarapur, development of tele-robots, tele-manipulators and high speed rotor, construction of Indus-2 cyclotron, superconducting cyclotron, heavy ion program, radioactive ion beam facility, exploration of rare gas (Helium) from hot springs, food irradiator facilities at Lasalgaon near Nashik to demonstrate the feasibility of increasing the shelf life of Potatoes and Onions, bio-evolving high yielding food crops and delaying or preventing post-harvest losses by increasing shelf-life, developing newer modalities for low dose cancer radiotherapy and employing molecular and isotope techniques in basic biology for disease diagnosis and finger printing of individual and population groups, processing of radio-isotopes for supply to various users and for formulation of a variety radio-pharmaceuticals, etc

10. The other programmes include construction of pilot facilities for waste solvent, designing and building of the Steady-State Tokamak for thermonuclear fusion research at the Institute for Plasma Research, development of 100 Giga Flop sustained performance

ANUPAM system using 128 node Alpha processor, strengthening of seismic monitoring and data processing

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Major Achievements in 2000-01

11. R&D programmes / projects in new and emerging/challenging areas were supported by Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC). Several initiatives have been taken to promote research like enhancement of number of fellowships to cover science, engineering and medical students at the graduate level, support to Kishore Vaigyanik Prothsahan Yojana (KVPY) to encourage young students right from the school level to take research as a career; provide fund for Improvement of S&T Infrastructure in Academic and related Institutions (FIST); SERC Fast Track Scheme for Young Scientists to provide support to bright young scientists below the age of 35 years; launching of integrated Science Olympiad programme at National level; strengthening of BOYCAST programme etc. Number of R&D facilities were set up/strengthened which include in the areas of : Laser scanning confocal microscope facility; National facility for isotope discrimination studies for Water Efficiency Use (WEU); experimental and theoretical studies in non-accelerator particle physics; design, synthesis and bioactivity determination of antagonist analogs and mimetics of vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) for cancer therapy, new anti cancer compounds; rational design synthesis and screening of new anti-microbial macrolides, national facility on Geochronology/Isotope Geology, upgradation of seismological observations network in Himalayan region, upgradation of earthquake mitigation research related activities, providing V-SAT communication links at selected seismological observatories. For promotion of S&T entrepreneurship development, activities relating to Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps (EACs); Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs); Technology based EDPs; Faculty Development Programmes; Entrepreneurship Development Cells (EDCs); S&T Entrepreneurs Parks (STEOs) were pursued .

12. In the areas of meteorology, upgradation of existing cyclone detection network of IMD by deployment of Doppler Radars is in progress. Equipment for establishment of 10 High Wind Speed Recorder Station in Coastal Areas have been installed. Order for procurement of 4 Nos. skopographs for installation at International Airports for automatic landing of aircrafts has been finalized. Action for procurement of remaining equipment for Augmentation of Air pollution Lab at Pune is in progress.

Major Programmes for the Year 2001-02

13. R&D programmes would be further strengthened under the SERC mechanism particularly in the universities and academic institutions in the areas of plant sciences, soft condensed matter physics , lasers and quantum optics, boundary layer modeling, crystal engineering, earth sciences applications for societal needs, geophysical exploration, mathematical sciences, glaciological studies in the Eastern Himalaya; support to seismology programme relating to seismological observatories and strong motion instrumental arrays,

strengthening of observational network and other collateral geophysical studies in critical seismogenic areas, etc. Efforts would be continued to support collaborative research projects leading towards drug development in the area of diseases like tuberculosis, leprosy, malaria, skin disorders like leucoderma, gastrointestinal disorders like diarrhea, diabetes, hypertension, cardio-vascular disorders and other prevalent infectious diseases in particular acute respiratory infections.

14. The IS-STAC will continue to provide a framework for R&D support in the socio-economic ministries through the support to Joint Technology Projects. The status of ongoing projects will be reviewed and the future vision for STACs will be evolved. Specific programmes for socio-economic upliftment of weaker sections of the population in farm and non-farm sectors are likely to be developed focusing on technological empowerment of people with optimum utilization of local resources, material and skills. Based on the success of some individual projects, coordinated programmes on integrated farming system and sustainable agriculture are proposed to be initiated in different parts of the country to benefit small and marginal farmers. A coordinated programme on water health and sanitation for owning and sustaining drinking water in 10 different agro-climatic locations will also be initiated with active participation of women. Two more women technology parks at East Coastal region (Orissa) and Cyclone prone area of Andhra Pradesh; and some more rural technology parks in North East will be set up. A coordinated programme on fisheries in Garhwal Himalayas will also be launched. DST would continue to support its various autonomous research institutions including TIFAC, Vigyan Prasar and NABL Professional Bodies. In the areas of meteorology, major activities would be to strengthen the cyclone detection by deploying Doppler radar besides supplying various programme on weather forecasting.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

Major Achievement in 2000 –2001

15. The Human Resource Development Programmes have been strengthened by launching, six new post graduate programmes in biotechnology to generate skilled human resource; Five National Bioscience Awards for Career Development to young scientists and Three National Women Bio-scientists awards; creation of G.N. Ramachandran chair and UNESCO Biotechnology chair awards were instituted at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. In the areas of medical biotechnology programmes the major achievements include supply of 1.3 lakh doses of Immunomodulator ‘Leprovac’ for treatment of leprosy patients through NGOs and some hospitals; regular use of MAC –ELISA system for diagnosis of dengu virus infection by major hospitals and regional centres; transfer of technology on MAC-ELISA system for detection of Hepatitis A infection to M/S Bharat Biotech Ltd., Hyderabad, etc.

16. National Bioresource Development Board (NBDB) was established with the objectives of utilization of bioresources for the development of products and processes through the application of modern biology. Several major programmes have been initiated which include Indian Initiative for Rice genome sequencing as part of International Rice Genome

sequencing programme, bioprospecting of North East jointly with Department of Space and biomaping of Meghalaya State has been successfully carried out; a National Facility of Virus Diagnosis and Quality Control of Tissue Culture Raised Plants for certifying planting material to boost the industrial production of tissue cultured plants; a transgenic containment facility established at NBPGR, Delhi for testing the transgenics; an International depository Authority on microorganisms established by upgradation of existing Microbial Type Culture Collection facility at Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh.

17. Under environmental biotechnology programmes, biobeneficiation and desulphurisation technologies perfected and transferred to industry. Technology packages for eco-restoration of mine spoil dumps, microbial remediation of petroleum sludge and oil spill, photo remediation of dye industry effluent treatment standardized and transferred to industry. Technologies in the areas of tissue culture, biofertilisers, biopesticides and feed development have also been transferred to industry for commercialisation.

Major Programmes for the Year 2001-2002

18. The Human Resource Development Programmes would be consolidated and support would be provided to Post-graduate and Post doctoral courses with adequate linkages involving UGC. Respositories and biotech facilities would be reviewed for consolidation and continuation. Programme support at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; CCMB, Hyderabad; Rajiv Gandhi Biotechnology Centre, Trivandrum would be continued. A network programme on toxicological evaluation of GM food and certification for assessment of safety would be developed. The major initiatives proposed would include development of DNA based vaccine for major carps, biocleaning agents and establishment of centre of excellence in marine biotechnology; development of transgenic microbial inoculants for wheat genomic programme; improvement of crops like tea, spices, apple, jute through tissue culture; R&D programme on various aspect of buffalo genomics, etc .

19. In medical biotechnology area, the major emphasis would be to transfer a large number of prototypes test systems to suitable industries for up-scaling and commercialisation; to undertake R&D projects in the area of stem cell biology and oral cancer; to establish "GEN-NET INDIA" to cure, control and care genetic disorders prevalent in the country along with the development of network programmes on human genome diversity and biochips in genomics towards gene identification/diagnostics; initiation of comparative genomics, data annotation, preteomics, pharmaco-genomics and activities on microbial genomics; network programme on pesticide bioremediation and steel slag treatment; integration of R&D programmes on biodiversity conservation for North-East region, etc.

20. Under National Bioresources Development Board, special programmes for different biogeographic regions of India will be initiated. A special integrated programme in collaboration with other ministries and departments of bioprospecting and conservation of medicinal plants towards development of new herbal drug formulations will be taken up. Biotechnological applications for society would be further strengthened. Number of training

programmes and workshops will be organized to create awareness on patenting and biosafety issues in different regions of the country. Projects on assessment of environmental impact of transgenic plants with improved agronomic and pest and disease resistance will be initiated.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH INCLUDING COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Major Achievements in 2000-01

21. CSIR continued to provide scientific and industrial R&D support for sustained development and the major activities include initiation of a new scheme (CPYLS) to attract and build up youth for leadership in science, undertaking of New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative (NMITLI) seeks to secure for India a global leadership position based on technology and taking up of NTAF to strengthen wind tunnel facilities. In addition significant achievements were made in the areas of: health care products like radio pharmaceutical; herbal formulation; development of fast growing mint variety; new strain of Ashwagandha, an important Indian Medicinal plant; a process for the synthesis of Zeolite –X using sodium aluminate and sodium silicate; a novel nickel based catalyst; a new drug for treatment of recurring malaria under the trade name Ablaquin; three dimensional seismic models to decipher critical linkages between recurring seismicity and high velocity; non-recovery type coke ovens to produce soft coke; a new method to utilize lignin-a pulp and paper mills waste to produce phenol formaldehyde resin powder, used as raw material for making bakelite plastic and vanillin used in cakes and the ice-cream industry; a low cost, and fast response Polymeric thin film sensors to detect the presence of microbes in food and toxic gases in mines, a process for extraction of ginger oil directly from fresh ginger; a low cost simple processing technology for the product of Coconut Vinegar used as food preservative and flavouring agent from matured coconut water using vinegar generators; pilot maize mill with 1 ton/hour capacity for dry milling of maize ; a new process, using fungal protease for soaking, bating and dehairing leather processing industry; a low cost online water purification system; cost-effective and manually operated Water Purifier.

22. Under DSIR the major achievements included: organization of 14th National Conference on in-house R&D in industry; recognition of 61 new in-house R&D units and 26 new Scientific and Industrial Organisations (SIROs); support to 21 new projects for technology development and demonstration and completion of 15 technology absorption and development projects under the Programme Aimed at Technological Self Reliance (PATSER)Scheme. The major activities undertaken under the Scheme to Enhance the Efficacy of Transfer of Technology (SEETOT) were relating to provide technical and technological inputs for acquisition of technologies, accelerate exports of technologies and services, enhance consultancy capabilities and support mechanism for technology transfer. 12 projects of individual innovators were supported under Technopreneur Promotion Programme (TePP). The activities relating to development and maintenance of national information centres, value added patent information systems, library networks for resource

sharing, information services to enterprises were taken up under the scheme National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT). The projects relating to process development of large area Silicon Solar Cells, design and development of Microwave / Millimeterwave Dielectric Resonator Oscillator were taken up by Central Electronics Ltd. (CEL) .

Major Programmes for the Year 2001-02

23. The major activities envisaged include developmental flight test of prototype of a multirole Light Transport Aircraft; augmentation of National Trisonic Aerodynamic Facilities; operationalisation of Unit for Research & Development of Information Products; development and commercialisation of Bioactive molecules, and upgradation of National Standards and Apex Calibration facilities to meet mutual Recognisition Arrangement/obligations. In addition emphasis would be on technological support for production of extended version of Hansa aircraft; R&D activities on genomics and molecular medicine, functional genomic and diagnostics; conservation, bioprospection and domestication of the genetic resources of commercially important medicinal plants; DNA finger printing of released varieties and elite genotypes of medicinal and aromatic plants, tissue culture of economic plants, studies on fundamental and applied aspects of catalysis, envirocatalysts and catalytic processes, development of agro chemicals, and development of fluro organics; research programmes relating to antifertility, filariasis, malaria, leishmaniasis, and cardiovascular, central nervous system and others disorders; methane and gas hydrates along the continental margins of India, hydrocarbons and coal exploration; mineral exploration and engineering geophysics; exploration; assessment and Management of Groundwater Resources, Earthquake Hazard Assessment; R&D for intelligent diagnostic and control system for transport and industrial applications; intelligent instrumentation and control for agricultural, agro-based and process Industries; and Audio and speech processing for communication and development of biotechnical process etc.

24. The ongoing activities of DSIR would also be continued which include: organization of 15th National Conference on in-house R&D in industry; support to various technology development and demonstration projects under PATSER Scheme besides facilities strengthening of TePP programme.

DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT

Major Achievements in 2000-01

25. The XX Indian Scientific expedition to Antarctica was launched on 30 December 2000 from Cape Town, South Africa to carry out contemporary research in the various areas of polar sciences. The Phase I of the National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAOR), Goa was completed and dedicated to the Nation. Under Assessment of Marine Living Resources programme, five cruises were undertaken and Data on Mixed Layer Depth (MLD) and latent heat fluxes was obtained. The other major achievements include: collection and identification of new marine flora and fauna for chemical extraction and evaluation,

initiation of long-term stability studies of the active standardized preparations of the anti-diabetic and anti-diarrhoeal leads, continuation of the next sequential step of development of drugs from marine organisms. Under Polymetallic Nodules Programme the activities taken up included : Spot sampling of nodules using grab sampler with spot photography at 5 km. grid for assessing the trends of higher abundance and revalidation of the earlier assessment; updating of geo-statistical resource evaluation in the pioneer area and recommending relinquishment of additional 20% of the Pioneer area; recolonisation study of benthic organisms by monitoring the sea bottom; testing of upgraded version of ROV developed by CMERI at a water depth of 250 m; commissioning of the joint collaborative programme for the design development and testing unmanned submersible capable of working up to 6000m depth; setting up of demonstration pilot plant 500 kg/day capacity nodules; optimization of extraction metallurgy; bathymetric studies in parts of Bay of Bengal etc. The implementation schedule of Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System (COMPAS) programmes was modified and the components included Pollution Monitoring; Liaison, Regulation and Legislation and Consultancy services. The programme of Ocean Observation and Information Services (OOIS) was strengthened by deployment of various instrument like current meter, drifting buoys etc particularly to validate IRS-P4 satellite data.

26. The major activities undertaken by National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) were related to : fabrication, erection and commissioning of 1 MW floating OTEC plant off the coast of Tuticorin; design, fabrication, erection and commissioning of navigational buoy based on Backward Bent Ducted Buoy Principle; completion of project report for pilot mining polymetallic nodules at 6000 m depth; geophysical, geotechnical and hydrographic investigations for determining a submarine pipeline across the Gulf of Khambhat.

Major Programmes for the Year 2001-2002

27. The XXI Indian Scientific Expedition to Antarctica would be launched. The Phase II laboratory building of National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAOR), Goa would be commissioned. The major thrust would be on Delineation of Continental Shelf programme under which acquisition, processing and analysis of seismic data in Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean with the participation from various institutioms would be initiated. Clinical trials of the anti-diabectic, anti-diarrhoeal and hypolipidaemic agents would be initiated under the programme Drugs from the sea..

28. Under the Polymetallic nodules programme, the ongoing activities would be continued and activities relating to development of integrated mining complex nodules of 25,000 tonnes/ year capacity at 6000 m depth; development of the shallow bed mining system for operation at 6000 m depth, commissioning of demonstration pilot plant of 500 kg/ day capacity, extraction of metals would be further continued. The programme on Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System (COMAPS) like studies on spatial and temporal variation of pollutants, identification source of pollutants, intensified monitoring at 12 selected hot spots etc. to keep a watch on the health of the sea using CRV Sagar Purvi & Sagar Paschimi

would continued for pollution monitoring both in the east and West Coast. The activities under Ocean Observations and Information Services (OOIS) would include: deployment of drifting buoys in the Indian Ocean and compilation of all the data generated; deployment and retrieval of a current meter array in the equatorial Indian Ocean; commissioning of Information Bank and Ocean Web Services for effective dissemination of ocean data and data products to the various national and international users; generation and dissemination of PFZ forecasts etc. Marine Research and Capacity Building Manpower Training programme would be continued and OSTCs will be strengthened with necessary equipment and infrastructure and about 20 new fellowships would be initiated.

29. National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) would continue its programmes in the areas of ocean energy, deep sea technologies, ocean mining, coastal environmental engineering and marine instrumentation including the activities on 1 MW OTEC plant and preparation of final report on the pilot scale demonstration; commissioning of desalination plant at Vizhinjam; feasibility studies on OTEC plant at islands; insitu measurement of soil properties at Indian nodule mining site at 6000 metre water depth etc.

30. The details of the Plan Outlays / Expenditure for S&T sector are given at Annexure 11.1 and 11.2

Annexure - 11.1

Outlays/Expenditure in the State/UTs under the State Plan

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	States/UTs	2000-01 B.E.	2000-01 R.E.
1	2	3	4
1	**Andhra Pradesh**	**56.22**	**#**
2	Arunachal Pradesh	223.07	223.07
3	Assam	60.00	#
4	Bihar	300.00	191.00
5	Goa	65.00	65.00
6	Gujarat	13075.00$	12000.00$
7	Haryana	150.00	150.00
8	H.P.	146.00	#
9	J&K	74.37	#
10	Karnataka	170.00	#
11	Kerala	1885.00*	1900.00*
12	M.P.	162.00	#
13	Maharashtra	181.30	181.30
14	Manipur	75.00	226.00@
15	Maghalaya	93.00	93.00
16	Mizoram	90.00	90.00
17	Nagaland	17.00	37.00
18	Orissa	215.68	200.76
19	Punjab	138.70	#
20	Rajasthan	100.00	#
21	Sikkim	70.00	#
22	Tamil Nadu	219.23	231.63
23	Tripura	27.81	31.81
24	U.P.	462.00	400.00
25	West Bengal	3237.00	#
	Total State	**21293.38**	
	U.Ts.		
1	A&N Islands	20.00	#
2	Chandigarh	18.00	#
3	D & N Haveli	6.00	#
4	Delhi	250.00	#
5	Daman & Diu	22.00	#
6	Lakshadweep	35.57	30.91
7	Pondicherry	35.00	25.55
	Total U.Ts	386.57	
	Grand Total	**21679.95**	

*Including Ecology & Environment
$Including outlay for Information Technology and Education Deptt.
@Including Rs. 155 lakh for computer Education and Rs. 10 lakh MARSAC
Figures - Not Available

Annexure 11.2

Plan Outlays under Scientific Department

(Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Departments	1999-2000 Actuals	2000-01 BE	2000-01 RE	2001-02 BE
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Department of Atomic Energy (R&D)	320.99	420.00	415.27	459.00
2	Department of Ocean Development (Including I&M)	83.16	135.00	86.18	142.00
3	Department of Science & Technology	272.37*	362.00**	351.26*	410.00
4	Department of Biotechnology (Including I&M)	116.46	125.00	140.00	175.00
5	Department Scientific and Indus. Research (Including I&M)	270.98	355.00	327.48	360.00
	(I) Council of Sc. & Indus. Research	249.73	328.00	303.00	332.00
	(II) Deptt. of Sc. & Indus. Research (Including I&M)	21.25	27.00	24.48	28.00
6	Department of Space	1424.23	1700.00	1600.00	1710.00
	Total	**2488.19**	**3097.00**	**2920.19**	**3256.00**

*excludes capital works
**Includes capital works.