CHAPTER- 5

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

The Ninth Five Year Plan was formulated after a careful stocktaking of strengths and weaknesses of the past development strategies. The pace of reforms initiated in 1991 was continued in the Ninth Plan. Major structural changes and modifications in sectoral policies were introduced by the Government to accelerate the pace of industrial growth. They included delicensing of coal & lignite and petroleum (other than crude oil), amendment of Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, special package for revival of exports growth, repeal of Urban Land Ceiling Regulating Act, buy- back of shares and liberalisation of technology imports.. Although the performance of Indian industry during first two years of the Plan, i.e. 1997-98 and 1998-99, fell short of the projected average annual growth rate of 8.2 percent, the industrial recovery seems finally to be under way from the cyclical downturn of the previous two years. However, in view of the shortfall in the first two years, the industrial sector would need to grow at around 10 percent in the remaining period to achieve the Ninth Plan target. There have been several reasons for slow-down in industrial growth: slackening in aggregate demand, slow down in general investment climate, falling export growth, erosion of competitive advantage of Indian exports and persistence of infrastructure bottlenecks. Real Gross Domestic Capital formation declined to 25.1 per cent during 1998-99 mainly due to fall in the household investment rate. On the resource mobilisation front, there has been a significant increase of 45.7 percent during April-December 1999 through public and rights issues. What is most important, the proportion of resources raised through equity issues was significantly higher at 61.2 percent as against 17.9 percent in the corresponding period of the previous year. Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) continued to remain sluggish and India's share among developing countries declined from 1.9 percent in 1997 to 1.4 percent in 1998. Very little progress has been made in respect of several areas identified in the industrial reforms, which include disinvestment of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs), closure of non-viable sick PSEs, review and revamping of BIFR as an instrument of reviving sick units, feedstock pricing policy for fertilizers, review of reservation policy for SSI units etc. No chronic loss- making PSE has been closed down. Recently, the Government has set up a separate Department of Disinvestment to expedite the process of disinvestment.

Performance of the Industrial Sector

2. The Indian industry has developed a highly diversified structure, considerable entrepreneurship and a vast capital market. As the economy develops and competition intensifies, major changes in the industry structure are inevitable. Over the years, adjustments have been made in the policy to accelerate the pace of industrial growth by providing greater freedom in investment decisions keeping in view the objectives of efficiency and competitiveness, technological upgradation, maximisation of capacity

utilisation and increased exports. Notwithstanding the dislocation caused by structural changes and adjustment in industrial reforms carried out in the Eighth Plan, the rate of industrial growth during the Plan was 7.3 per cent. The Ninth Five Year Plan was formulated based on careful stock-taking of the strengths and weaknesses of the past development strategy. The pace of reforms continued in the Ninth Plan. Major structural changes and modifications in sectoral policies introduced by the Government to give a boost to specific sectors have been higlighted in Box No.1.

BOX NO. 1

Measures Taken To Improve Industrial Growth

- Delicensing of coal & lignite, petroleum (other than crude oil) and its distillation products and sugar industry.
- Amendment of Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.
- Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling Regulation Act (ULCRA) and incentives to house ownership.
- Buy-back of shares and inter-corporate loans allowed for boosting investment and reviving the capital market.
- Busy season credit policy announced by RBI, and interest rates will not be raised by the RBI during the busy season.
- Special package announced for revival of growth in exports
- Liberalization of Technology imports.

3. The performance of industry during 1997-98 and 1998-99 – first two years of the Ninth Plan –fell short of the average annual growth rate target of 8.2 per cent. As measured by the Index of Industrial Production, IIP, the industrial growth revived slightly to 6.6 per cent in 1997-98 from 5.6 pe rcent in 1996-97. This revival, however, faltered in 1998-99 when growth rate fell to a meagre 4 per cent. The mining sector (including crude oil) witnessed the greatest deceleration in growth from 5.9 per cent in 1997-98 to –1.7 per cent in 1998-99. Manufacturing sector growth also fell from 6.7 pe rcent to 4.3 per cent during the same period. Although real growth in industrial production was below the target, a positive feature was that the competitive pressures that were built up as a result of opening up of the economy and slackening of demand kept the prices low and thus kept a check on the inflation. In view of the shortfall in growth rate during first two years of the Plan, the industrial sector would need to achieve a growth rate of around 10 per cent in the remaining period of the Plan if it is to achieve the targets set for it in the Plan.

4. Table No. 1 presents trends in performance of industrial sub-sectors at two digit level, during 1999-2000 juxtaposed to performance during 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99.

TABLE NO. 1
Trends in the Performance of Industrial Sub–Sectors
Annual Growth Rate (in per cent)

Idustry code	Industry name	Weght in IIP	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	April-March. 1999-2000*
20-21	Food Products	9.08	3.50	-0.40	0.70	4.1
22	Beverages, Tobacco & related products	2.38	13.50	19.40	12.90	7.6
23	Cotton Textiles	5.52	12.10	2.40	-7.70	6.7
24	Wool, Silk & Man-made Fibre Textiles	2.26	10.50	18.50	2.80	12.0
25	Manufacture of Jute and other vegetable fibre Textiles (except cotton)	0.59	-4.50	16.90	-7.30	-0.90
26	Textile Products (including Wearing Apparel)	2.54	9.40	8.50	-3.50	2.0
27	Wood &Wood products; Furniture and Fixtures	2.70	7.10	-2.60	-5.80	-16.20
28	Paper & Paper Products and Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	2.65	9.10	6.90	16.00	7.1
29	Leather & Fur products	1.14	9.40	2.20	8.20	12.20
30	Basic Chem. & Chem. Products (except Products of Petroleum & Coal)	14.00	4.70	14.50	6.60	22.4
31	Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products	5.73	2.00	5.20	11.30	-1.2
32	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	4.39	7.70	13.80	8.20	23.2
33	Basic Metal & Alloy Industries	7.45	6.70	2.60	-2.50	4.9
34	Metal Products & parts, except Machinery and Equipment	2.81	10.20	8.40	17.80	-2.5
35-36	Machinery and Equipment other than Transport equipment	9.57	5.20	5.60	1.70	17.40
37	Transport equipment and parts	3.98	12.90	2.60	15.70	1.6
38	Others manufacturing industries	2.56	5.20	-2.70	6.60	-12.80
Div. 1	Mining & Quarrying	10.47	-2.00	5.90	-1.70	0.7
Div. 2-3	Manufacturing	79.36	6.70	6.70	4.30	9.30
Div.4	Electricity	10.17	4.00	6.60	6.50	6.60
	General Index	100.00	5.60	6.60	4.00	8.30

Source : Economic Survey 1999-2000
* Over the same period last year

Reasons For Industrial Slowdown

5. The slow-down in industrial growth can be attributed to slackening in aggregate demand on account of inadequate investment in infrastructure sector like power, port and transport and slow-down in general investment mainly due to subdued capital market conditions and partly due to corporate restructuring in some industries. There has been a decline in the entry of new units in the industrial sector which, in turn, reflects both the slow-down in economic activity and the risk aversion of investors to the Public Offers. The external factors include decline in export growth due to economic crisis in the South-East Asian countries and a slowdown of growth in international trade. Box No. 2 highlights the reasons for slowdown in industrial growth.

BOX No. 2

REASONS FOR SLOW DOWN IN INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

- Slackening in aggregate demand due to:

  (a) Falling export growth due to overall slump in world trade.

  (b) Erosion in competitive advantage of Indian exports on account of steep depreciation of South East Asian currencies.

  (c) Decline in rural demand owing to low agricultural output in 1997-98.

- Price competition from imports in certain key industries.

- Slow off-take of actual investment in infrastructure projects.

- Inadequacy of funds due to continuing sluggishness in capital markets (primary as well as secondary) .

- Persistence of infrastructure bottlenecks.

Capital Formation

6. The Real Gross Domestic Capital Formation dropped marginally from the peak rate of 27.1 per cent of GDP (at 1993-94 Prices) in 1995-96 to 26.9 per cent of GDP in 1997-98 and declined further to 25.1 pe cent during 1998-99. About half of this decline was due to a fall in household investment rate, which fell from 8.8 percent in 1997-98 to 7.9 per cent of GDP in 1998-99. Corporate investment and public investment increased only marginally by 0.1 per cent and 0.2 per cent of GDP to 8.8 per cent and 6.7 per cent respectively. It was quite encouraging, however, that despite two years of rather slow growth in manufacturing, corporate investments edged up to 8.8 pe rcent of GDP in 1998-99. Real Gross Fixed Capital Formation dropped only marginally from 23.3 pe rcent to 23.0 per cent of GDP. Despite a drop in the household fixed investment rate to 7.7 per

cent of GDP, a marginal up-trend in corporate and public fixed investment rate helped in maintaining fixed investment rate at 23.0 per cent of GDP. The Corporate Fixed Investment at 8.7 per cent of GDP in 1998-99 was close to its peak of 8.9 per cent in 1996-97. An important factor from the perspective of future productivity improvement was that growth in investment in machinery and equipment accelerated to 4.9 per cent after a sharp deceleration in 1996-97 and almost nil growth in 1997-98. . This suggests that Indian corporate industry is responding to the challenge of domestic and global competition.

Resource Mobilisation

7. Resource mobilisation through public and rights issues from the primary market increased from Rs. 4,570 crore in 1997-98 to Rs.5,587 crore in 1998-99. During April-December, 1999, it amounted to Rs.5723 crore, which exceeded the figure in corresponding period of 1998-99 by 45.7 per cent. The proportion raised through equity issues during April-December, 1999 was also significantly higher at 61.2 per cent as against 17.9 per cent in the corresponding period of 1998-99 and 54.1 per cent in the corresponding period of 1997-98. However, the proportion of resources raised through public issues during April-December 1999 declined to 75.8 per cent from 89.6 per cent during the corresponding period in the previous year. Banks and financial institutions were in the forefront in resource mobilisation to the tune of Rs. 3,039 crore from 12 issues during April-December 1999 followed by the Information Technology Sector raising Rs. 1,393 crore through 20 issues and cement and construction sector which together raised Rs. 337 crore. However, the share of banks and financial institutions declined to 53.1 per cent during April-December 1999 from 84.4 pe rcent a year earlier. The share of Initial Public Offers (IPOs) increased from 7.8 per cent to 31.9 per cent during this period.. This is a reflection of improvement in the prospects of new/unlisted companies for resource mobilisation from primary market, which in turn would accelerate economic activity.

Performance Of Industry Sector During 1999-2000

8. The performance of the industry sector during 1999-2000 indicates that the industry is on the path of recovery with overall growth in the general index being 8.3 per cent. What is most heartening, the Machinery and Equipment (other than transport equipment) sector has recorded a growth of as much as 17.4 per cent as against 1.7 per cent during the corresponding period in the previous year, which is a clear indication of a significant improvement in the investment climate.

9. The world economy is coming out of its depressed phase, which has been predicted based on positive signals from the western countries and more particularly with the economy of Japan recording a positive growth of around 1.9 per cent during April-June 1999 over a year ago and South East Asian crisis having blown over. Then, there are the measures announced in the Budget of 1999-2000, comfortable performance of the agriculture sector and the exports pick- up because of recovery of the world

economy. All these have led to expectations that the industrial growth would be significantly higher in 1999-2000 compared to 1998-99 and may be even higher in last two years of the Plan so as to achieve the 8.2 per cent target.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

10. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows into developing countries continue to remain sluggish. India was no exception to this. In India, FDI inflows declined from US $ 3557 million in 1997-98 to US $ 2462 million in 1998-99. The declining trend continued during 1999-2000. During the first eight months of 1999-2000, FDI was lower at US $ 1330 million compared to US $ 1610 million during the corresponding period of the previous year. The details of FDI inflows since 1992-93 are indicated in Table 2 given below:

Table 2
Foreign Investment Flows by Different Categories
(US $ million)

								April-Nov.*	
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1998-99	1999-00
A.Direct Investment	315	586	1314	2144	2821	3557	2462	1610	1330
a.RBI automatic route	42	89	171	169	135	202	179	109	120
b.SIA/FIPB route	222	280	701	1249	1922	2754	1821	1252	867
c.NRI(40%& 100%)	51	217	442	715	639	241	62	48	48
d.Acquisition of Shares$	-	-	-	11	125	360	400	201	295
B.Portfolio Investment	244	3567	3824	2748	3312	1828	-61	-722	1341
a.FIIs #	1	1665	1503	2009	1926	979	-390	-791	831
b.Euro equities @	240	1520	2082	683	1366	645	270	15	401
c.Offshore funds & others	3	382	239	56	20	204	59	54	109
Total A+B	559	4153	5138	4892	6133	5385	2401	888	2671

Source: RBI.
* Provisional.
$Relates to acquisition of shares of Indian companies by non-residents under Section 29 of FERA.
\# Represent fresh inflow/outflow of funds by FIIs.
@ Figures represent GDR amounts raised abroad by the Indian Corporates.

11. However, what is a cause of concern is that the share of India in FDI flows to developing countries also declined from 1.9 percent in 1997 to 1.4 percent in 1998. Further modifications have been made in the FDI policy by which 34 categories/groups of high priority industries, as per National Industrial Classification, qualify for automatic approval from 50 per cent to 100 per cent FDI depending on the nature of activity. Remaining activities require approval of Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB)/ Government. FIPB is required to dispose of applications for FDI within a time-frame of six weeks. At present, FDI is not permissible in agriculture and real estate and only up to 26 percent in insurance sector. FDI policies have been further liberalised for repatriation of original investment and returns, liberal access to foreign technology, easy access to domestic debt, external commercial borrowings (ECB), etc. Also, there is now no ceiling on raising Global Depository Receipts (GDRs)/ American Depository Receipts (ADRs)/ Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) so long as the total foreign equity is within

the permissible limits for the particular industry. Investment is welcome in wide-ranging activities while every effort is being made to provide a level playing field to the domestic industry and protect national interests.

Review of Policy Reforms

12. While formulating the Plan, several areas were identified in the industrial sector for urgent Government intervention/attention to realise a target of 8.2 percent annual growth rate. These are:- (i) Disinvestment of public enterprises, (ii) Closure of non-revivable sick public enterprises, (iii) Removal of regional imbalances in industrial development, (iv) Review and revamping of BIFR mechanism, (v) Policy and procedural reforms in the States, (vi) Feedstock and pricing policy for fertilizers, (vii) Review of Sugar Policy (viii) Review of pharmaceutical pricing policy, (ix) Review of reservation policy for small scale industry, particularly for critical export industries such as toys, garments and leather Goods, (x) Review and modifications of food laws, and (xi) Policy and fiscal measures for developing packaging industry for increasing export of processed foods. However, not much appears to have been done so far in this direction. The progress is discussed in the subsequent paragraphs.

Disinvestment of Public Enterprises

13. The progress made on disinvestment has been very slow. Since 1996 and up to August, 1999, the Disinvestment Commission submitted 12 reports covering 58 enterprises. It recommended disinvestment of various types: strategic sale (28 enterprises), trade sale (8 units), equity sale (5 units), closure (5 units), decision deferred (11 units) and no disinvestment recommended (1 unit). Out of the 46 PSEs for which disinvestment/closure was recommended by the Disinvestment Commission, the Government decided only on 14 units - strategic sale (6 units), trade sale (4 units), closure/sale of assets(1 unit) and offer of shares/GDR route (3 units). Thus the decision was available only for less than one-third of the recommended cases. In the case of three units, namely, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC), Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (VSNL) and Indian Airlines (IA), the Government has decided on disinvestments without reference to the Commission; for the decision on IOC and VSNL preceded the constitution of the Disinvestment Commission while in the case of Indian Airlines recommendations by the Kelkar Committee were available. In the case of a number of companies, financial restructuring has been/is being done as a prelude to disinvestment so as to increase shareholder value.

14. In financial terms, a target of Rs.4,800 crore of disinvestment was set for 1997-98 but only Rs.902 crore was realised. The performance during 1998-99 was somewhat better with a realisation of Rs.5,371 crore from disinvestment as against the target of Rs.5,000 crore, but this was primarily due to cross-holding of shares by the oil companies. The performance during 1999-2000 was still worse with realisation of a meagre Rs. 1,585 crore as against a target of Rs.10,000 crore for the whole year.

15. The Plan also stressed the need to expedite decisions on important issues such as creation of Disinvestment Fund, offering shares in the domestic retail market, revamping of Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS), Employee Pension-cum-Insurance Scheme, Counseling Service to those taking VRS and providing safeguards to officers and staff for bona fide commercial decisions.

16. However, the Government is yet to take decisions on these and a number of general recommendations made by the Commission, which also include broad basing the Public Enterprise Selection Board (PSEB), bringing the salaries and incentives for top management in line with the industry in a gradual manner, grant of autonomy in price fixation of products and services, setting up of a Pre-Investigation Board to evaluate instances of malfeasance in PSEs and empowerment of Boards of Directors to transfer assets to a subsidiary for the purpose of outright sale . On specific decisions on disinvestment also, many a decision is yet to be taken. More importantly, even where decisions have been taken, the actual progress of disinvestment is rather unsatisfactory.

17. The administrative Ministries/Departments of the Central Government need to play a more pro-active role in implementing the Government decisions with utmost speed. To speed up the disinvestment process, the Government has now set up a separate Department of Disinvestment. However, for the process of disinvestment to be accelerated as a part of regeneration of national economy, wholehearted commitment by the administrative Ministries is absolutely essential. The policy of the Government, as enunciated by the Finance Minister in his latest budget speech, has these highlights:

- Restructure and revive potentially viable PSUs;
- Close down PSUs which cannot be revived;
- Bring down Government equity in all non-strategic PSUs to 26 percent or lower, if necessary; and
- Fully protect the interests of workers.

18. However, while the strategic sales of the PSEs will be processed in the Department of Disinvestment, the administrative control of such PSEs will continue to vest in the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments. Besides, the Government is reportedly proposing to reconstitute the Disinvestment Commission, which ceased to exist on expiry of its term, and is thinking of setting up an Advisory Committee on Disinvestment. Thus, there are far too many agencies concerned with disinvestment of PSEs. This does not appear to be a satisfactory arrangement.

Closure of Non-revivable Sick Public Enterprises

19. There are as many as 78 PSEs which have been incurring huge losses continuously for more than three years. Many of these enterprises are not seen to serve any socio-economic purpose either. The Plan document dealt with the issue and recommended that hard decisions would need to be taken on units which are not serving any socio-economic purpose and cannot be revived at a reasonable cost and in a limited

time-frame. Not a single such chronic loss-making Public Sector Enterprise has been closed down so far, it is noted.

Removal of Regional Imbalances in Industrial Development

20. The *Growth Centres scheme* and *Transport Subsidy Scheme* were initiated as Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) to promote industrialization of backward areas and promote industries in hilly, remote and inaccessible areas of the country.

21. The funding pattern of Growth Centres envisaged an equity contribution of Rs.10 crore by the Centre, and Rs.5 crore by the concerned State, Rs.4 crore including Rs.2 crore as equity from financial institutions, Rs.1 crore from nationalized banks and Rs.10 crore as market borrowings – adding up to Rs.30 crore per Growth Centre. The Growth Centres identified are 71; of them 68 have been approved and Central assistance of Rs.276.75 crore has been released till 15.6.99. This includes Rs. 10 crore each – which is the full Central Government share – for 15 approved Growth Centres which are at an advanced stage of development. The implementation of the scheme has been rather unsatisfactory. Too many Growth Centres have been taken up at the same time, resulting in thin spread of extremely scarce resources over a large number of Growth Centres. Besides, it has not been possible to mobilise market borrowings for the Growth Centres as envisaged in the original scheme. More important, industrially advanced states have been able to mobilise financial and managerial resources and make good progress, whereas there has been not much progress in industrially backward states/most backward regions. Thus, instead of reducing regional imbalances in industrial development, the scheme has only aggravated them. There is a proposal to transfer the scheme to the States along with funds. However, this is not likely to remedy the situation, but may further worsen it.

22. Under the *Transport Subsidy Scheme*, subsidy at rates ranging from 50 per cent to 90 per cent on the transport cost incurred on movement of raw materials and finished goods from/to designated rail heads/ports is provided to industrial units in identified areas, except plantations, refineries and power generation units. The scheme works on reimbursement basis. Since the inception of the scheme in July 1971, an amount of Rs.474.97 crore has been reimbursed to States/Union Territories up to July, 1999. The scheme has been extended upto 31.3.2007 for the North Eastern States; it was valid upto 31.3.2000 for other States. A proposal to transfer the Transport Subsidy Scheme to States along with funds is under consideration of the Government.

Review and Revamping of BIFR mechanism

23. The working of BIFR has left a great deal to be desired; the law has several drawbacks. First, the stage at which sick industrial units are referred to the BIFR does not leave much scope for their revival. As per the law, erosion of net worth is considered as the basis for referral to BIFR. This is much worse than debt default. When a company has lost so much as to erode its net worth, probability of a successful turnaround becomes very

low. Further, BIFR has been taking a rather long time to come up with an appropriate revival plan. During this period, the units which are already sick are neither able to get any loans from the lending institutions/banks nor raise any market borrowings or even credit from their suppliers. This results in severe disruption in their operations and often closure of operations. As a result, the sick units soon reach a stage from where they can not be revived. Besides, it has not been possible to close down a single unit, whether in private or in public sector, based on BIFR's recommendations. The provisions of Sick Industries Companies Act (SICA) have also been grossly misused by unscrupulous promoters. An automatic and indefinite stay on the claims of creditors with mere reference to BIFR has induced many debt defaulters artificially to wipe out their net worth and seek protection under BIFR. The Ninth Plan suggested that the entire system and working of the BIFR, including the criteria for identification of industrial sickness and reference to BIFR need to be reviewed and suitably modified to make it an effective instrument of revival of sick industrial units. So far, there has not been any progress in this direction. In fact, the focus on revival needs to be considered. Where revival appears possible, expeditious decisions should be taken and if the chances of revival appear very slim, instead of protracted consideration by BIFR, recourse should be had to winding up/closure of the unit with, of course, a suitable safety net for the workers. One of the steps could be the repeal of SICA Act and replacing it with bankruptcy laws. This would facilitate closure of sick industries or their take- over by more efficient units, help in revival of marginal units and de-freezing of their assets as well as facilitate recovery of loans by banks/financial institutions and thus bring down the level of their Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). Additionally, in the case of sick PSEs referred to BIFR, it involves repeated references to various Government Departments and consequential delays. It is imperative to devise an alternative mechanism for such sick units to provide for a single-point decision-making authority with technical expertise.

Policy and Procedural Reforms in States

24. The process of liberalisation in the industrial sector has advanced considerably in the Central sector. Industrial licensing has been eliminated for all but a handful of industries (a short list of six industries) and the list of industries reserved for the public sector has been reduced to four. The remaining controls at the Central Government level need to be reviewed for further liberalization. Indian industry still suffers from a plethora of controls and regulations relating to matters in the purview of States and these controls cumulatively impose a heavy burden of delay and even harassment of entrepreneurs. A thorough revamp of these controls and procedures at the State Government level would help create a climate conducive to Indian industry to flourish.

Feedstock and Pricing Policy for Fertilizers

25. Among the key objectives of the Ninth Plan is a long-term feedstock policy for the fertilizer sector. In the last few years, nitrogenous fertilizer plants have been established based mainly on natural gas. Realizing the constraints on the availability of natural gas, Department of Fertilizers has set up a Core Group of Fertilizer Companies to explore the feasibility of importing LNG (liquefied natural gas). The project is capital-intensive and the imports may be organized by floating a consortium of fertilizer companies, along with other interested economic operators, for fertilizers sector in particular and other complementary sectors such as power, domestic fuel, etc. in general. The Core Group has submitted its report, which is being examined.

26. The Ninth Plan envisaged decontrol of all the three types of fertilizers i.e., nitrogenous, phosphatic and potash with the Central Government providing a flat rate of subsidy per unit of each type of fertilizer. A High Powered Committee (HPC) was constituted to review the existing system of subsidization of nitrogenous fertilisers. The Committee has suggested an alternative broad-based, scientific and transparent methodology and recommended measures for greater cohesiveness in the policies applicable to different segments of the industry. The report of the Committee was submitted in April, 1998 and is under consideration. An early decision is considered imperative, given the importance of fertilizer pricing and subsidization in an overall policy environment impinging on the growth and development of the fertilizer industry as well as agricultural economy.

Sugar Policy

27. The sugar industry was subject to compulsory licensing at the commencement of the Ninth Plan. The sugar industry was delicensed in September, 1998. For the purpose of taking investment intentions on record, filing of an Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum would suffice and no separate registration would be required. The minimum distance criteria of 15 Kilometres between two sugar factories has, however, been retained. While the capacity creation has been delicensed, the pricing and distribution controls remain in force. Under this system, 40 percent of the sugar production is lifted as ‘levy’ by the Centre for Public Distribution System (PDS) at ex-factory price determined by the Government. The balance 60 percent can be sold by sugar mills at market prices, but the sale is regulated by Government’s release mechanism. Further, the industry pays sugar cane price to the farmer on the basis of a State Advised Price (SAP), which is much higher than the Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) -- the basis for fixing the ‘levy’ price of sugar. Tthe Government has now increased the price of PDS sugar and income tax payees have been made ineligible for PDS. The next logical step, it was suggested, would be completely to decontrol the sugar industry by doing away with the system of ‘levy’ and ‘non-levy’ sugar.

Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy

28. Pharmaceuticals industry has been recognised as one of the important knowledge-based industries where the country has comparative advantage. The Government has set up two high level committees to review the present drug policy with the aim of reducing rigours of price control where they have become counter-productive and to identify required support to Indian pharmaceutical companies to undertake domestic R&D. It is imperative gradually to move away from price control on drugs. It has also been decided to permit up to 74 percent foreign equity under the automatic route so as to promote Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). There is also need for setting up of a National Drug Authority.

Review and Modification of Food Laws and Drug & Cosmetics Act

29. The Ninth Plan has observed that many provisions of the Food Laws and their implementation strategy have created hurdles in the way of growth and development of food processing industry and trade. Particularly, the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act as well as Rules under it has been a source of considerable harassment. The standards are unrealistic and there is more emphasis on policing than on prevention of adulteration. It has been recommended that the various food laws would need to be reviewed and suitably modified at a very early date. However, there has not been appreciable progress in the modification of Food Laws. The Drugs & Cosmetics Act also needs to be reviewed so as to incorporate the provisions of WHO-Good Manufacturing Practices (WHO-GMP).

Policy & Fiscal measures for Packaging Industry for Increasing Export of Processed Foods

30. Packaging industry for processed foods, it has been observed, is yet to develop and there is a wide gap between the indigenous and contemporary packaging practices of food products. The cost of packaging is also very high. The Ninth Plan has recommended that appropriate policy and fiscal measures are required to encourage scientific development of packaging industry. However, there appears to be no progress towards this.

Village and Small Industries

31. The Village and Small Industry plays a vital role in industrial production, employment generation and exports. The Ninth Plan accorded high priority to this sector , considering its vast potential. In the context of growing domestic and international competition, several reforms were made by the Government for the small scale and tiny sectors. These have been highlighted in Box No. 3.

BOX No. 3

Reforms Initiated For the Small Scale and Tiny Sectors

Definition of *small scale sector* has been revised enhancing the ceiling for plant and machinery from Rs.5.00 lakh to Rs.25.00 lakh for tiny units and reduction from Rs.300 lakh to Rs. 100 lakh for small scale units as a way of helping them to modernise and upgrade their technologies and facilitating them to expand/diversify for becoming more competitive.

Credit up to 60 per cent under priority sector-lending to Small Scale Industry (SSI)) sector has been earmarked for the tiny sector for ensuring that the credit is not cornered by large units within the small scale sector.

Gradual enhancement of Excise duty exemption limit for the small scale sector including tiny units from Rs.50 lakh as on 1.4.1997 to Rs.100 lakh in August, 2000.

The National Small Industrial Corporation (NSIC) has been directed to earmark 40 per cent of the financial assistance to tiny units for machinery on hire purchase basis, marketing support, technology assistance and training facilities.

For promotion of tiny sector, a separate package of incentives and facilities has been provided.

In order to secure timely payments to SSI units for supplies made by them to large industrial units, the Interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings Act has been amended. The amendment makes it compulsory that the payments to SSI units be made within 120 days; after it the buyers will have to pay penal interest @ 1.5 times the prime lending rate charged by the State Bank of India for any delay beyond the agreed period not exceeding 120 days.

32. The SSI Sector has, in general, been able to achieve 1 to 2 percentage points higher growth than the growth achieved by the industries sector as a whole. In the more recent past, its growth appears to be getting affected by competition in the face of globalisation and liberalisation of imports. The rate of employment growth in the small scale sector also appears to be slowing down. SSI's main problems are technological obsolesence of both products and processes, inadequate availability of credit, managerial, financial and marketing weaknesses and cumbersome rules, regulations and procedural hassles.

33. The performance of the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) would help create new ventures by beneficiaries and also help in making repayment of loans. The target of setting up 2.2 lakh business ventures annually is being, more or less,

achieved. So far, 10,78,395 beneficiaries have been provided loans/credit amounting to Rs.6,203 crore by the banks under PMRY (from 1993 to December 1999).

34. In the KVI (Khadi & Village Industry) sector, the target of creating 20 lakh new jobs in the Eigth Plan could not be achieved. by the KVIC. Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has reported that 3.86 lakh new full time jobs were created under the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) in the KVI sector up to 1998-99. The KVIC now focuses attention on creation of new jobs in rural industries by adopting a project approach and judiciously utilising bank finance.

35. In the handlooms sector, a scheme of setting up of 3000 Handloom Development Centres (HDCs) and 500 Qality Dyeing Units (QDUs) was launched in 1993. An evaluation of the performance would show that only 1868 HDCs and 391 QDUs were set up up to 1999-2000. It has been decided to terminate the scheme.

Reservation of Products for Small Scale Sector

36. SSI is producing about 8000 items, out of which 812 items are reserved for production in the Small Scale Sector. Reservation, in the sense of a legal ban on production by large units, is a unique instrument used only in India The reserved items constitute about 28 per cent by value of the total SSI production. Several recent developments call for an urgent review of the reservation policy:

(i) In a number of cases e.g. toys, auto components, garments and leather goods, there is a vast export potential but the country is unable to exploit this potential because it is not possible to go in for the desired technology and scale of operations to achieve international competitiveness within the permissible Rs 1-crore investment limit for plant and machinery for the Small Scale Sector. Many of these sectors have been clamouring for de-reservation or at least a very substantial increase in the investment limit.

(ii) Out of 812 reserved items, 643 items are now on OGL and the remaining items will also be on OGL from 1st April 2001. The Small Scale Sector has, therefore, to meet competition from large companies abroad including those located in neighbouring SAARC countries like Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. Nepal already has duty-free access while Sri Lanka has preferential access. This means that domestic producers are not allowed to manufacture these products on a larger scale but these products will be importable from outside. This is clearly anomalous and calls for revising restrictions in India to allow domestic producers to increase investment levels to reach maximum scale.

(iii) In some areas, there are a few large scale producers having "carry on business" licenses. While the Small Scale Sector is not able to offer them any competition, the reservation policy is precluding any competition from other large scale manufacturers. Thus, the fruits of the reservation policy are reaped by the existing large scale units, to the detriment of the consumers and the economy in general.

(iv) Statistics show that since the policy of reservation was introduced, the growth rate of Small Scale Sector in non-reserved areas has been higher than in reserved areas. This suggests that Small Scale production has done better where there is competition from middle scale units rather than where competition is eliminated.

37. For all these reasons, there is a strong case for reviewing the reservation policy to allow upgradation of technology in the Small Scale Sector, increased production, employment and exports as well as benefits to the consumer. The Abid Hussain Committee had recommended de-reservation accompanied by appropriate assistance to Small Scale Sector in terms of information base, availability of technology, technology transfer, improved credit availability and infra-structural and marketing support. These recommendations deserve careful consideration. At the very least, reservation should be abolished in areas which are critical for exports with a phasing out of reservation in other areas. The Government has recently set up a Study Group under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission, to suggest measures for healthy growth and development of Small Scale Enterprises.

Plan Outlays and Expenditure

38. The total outlay approved for the Ninth Plan for industry and minerals, including village and small scale industries, was Rs.74,516.95 crore -- comprising Rs.61,032.95 crore in the Central sector and Rs.13,484.00 crore in the State sector. The Central sector outlay was to be funded through Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) to the tune of Rs.46,397.32 crore and Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs.14,635.63 crore. The state outlay was to be funded through the State Plans.

39. The actual expenditure during first three years of the Plan (actual 1997-98 + revised estimates for 1998-99 and 1999-2000 BE) in the central sector is Rs.23,779.84 crore at current prices and Rs.21,128.94 crore at constant 1996-97 prices, representing 34.62 per cent of the approved Ninth Plan outlay. The gross budgetary support during first three years of the Plan is Rs.7,308.77 crore at current prices and Rs.6,502.17 crore at constant 1996-97 prices, representing 44.43 per cent of the approved gross budgetary support for the Plan.

40. Following statements provide details on outlays and expenditure.

Annexure 1 : Ministry-wise outlays and BS at current prices.
Annexure 2 : Ministry–wise outlays and BS at constant 1996-97 prices.

Annexure 3 : Company/organisation-wise outlays and BS at current prices.
Annexure 4 : Company/organisation-wise outlays and BS at constant prices.
Annexure 5 : Sub-sector wise Outlays and Expenditure under Village & Small Industries Sector at Current Prices
Annexure 6 : Sub-sector wise Outlays and Expenditure under Village & Small Industries Sector at Constant Prices

Problems Facing Indian Industry and Challenges

41. On the domestic front, though the Indian industry is moving forward on the track of recovery as is evidenced by its performance during first half of the current financial year, there are some major constraints faced by almost all sectors: less- than expected pick-up in demand, inadequacy of infrastructure and investment, anomalies in classification in excise duty and high excise duty rates after rationalisation and anomalies in export tariffs.

42. On the export front, inadequacy of infrastructure, uncompetitive export interest rates, high guarantee charges, high cost of power and freights, high port charges and congestion, Countervailing Duty (CVD) not equal to excise duty in many sectors are the major bottlenecks. Other major problems are: slow growth in CIS markets, decline in markets in South-East Asia, devaluation of South-East Asian currencies, lack of coordinated efforts to face anti-dumping action against Indian exports and non-tariff barriers being imposed by developed countries.

WTO and Globalisation

43. The TRIPS agreement under World Trade Organisation (WTO) is one of the main challenges in the area of knowledge and technology for Indian industry. The Agreement sets out the minimum standards of protection to be adopted by the parties, in respect of (a) Copyrights and related rights; (b) Trade Marks; (c) Geographical Indications; (d) Industrial Designs; (e) Patents; (f) Lay out Designs of Integrated Circuits; and (g) Protection of Undisclosed Information (trade secrets) and enforcement of these. A transition period of five years is available to the developing countries to give effect to provisions of the Agreement. Countries that do not provide product patents in certain areas can delay the provisions of product patents by another five years. However, they have to provide exclusive marketing rights for products which obtain patents after 1.1.1995. As per India's own obligations under WTO Agreement, the Patents (Amendments) Act, 1999 was passed in March, 1999 to provide for Exclusive Marketing Rights (EMR).

44. The basic obligation in the area of patents is that inventions in all fields of technology, whether products or processes, shall be patentable if they meet three tests of being novel, involving an inventive step and being capable of industrial application. In addition to the general security exemption which applies to the entire TRIPS Agreement, exclusions from patentability are permissible for inventions whose commercial

exploitation is necessary to protect public order or morality, human, animal, plant life or health, or to avoid serious prejudice to the environment. Diagnostic, therapeutic and surgical methods for treatment of humans or animals and plants and animals other than micro-organisms may also be excluded from patentability. The TRIPS Agreement provides for a patent term of 20 years. A Bill to make these and other changes has been introduced in Parliament and has been referred to a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses.

45. India has been highlighting its concerns arising out of the imbalances in several of the WTO Agreements, including those related to antidumping, subsidies, intellectual property, trade- related investment measures, and non-realization of benefits to the extent expected from Agreements such as those on Textiles and Agriculture. While emphasizing the necessity of operationalising the Special and Differential Treatment clauses in the WTO Agreement, India has also opposed the inclusion of non-trade issues, like labour standards, in the agenda of WTO.

46. In the prevailing economic environment, there is hardly any alternative to globalisation and opening up of the economy. For a long time, the country has been having Quantitative Restrictions (QRs) on Balance– Of- Payments (BOP) considerations. With a good improvement in the BOP on the one hand and the country looking aggressively for Foreign Direct Investment on the other, the removal of QRs has become inevitable. Out of about 1400 items on which QRs were there, QRs on 715 items have been removed in the Budget for 2000-01 and the remaining QRs are to be removed on Ist April, 2001. Thus, the only protection available to the domestic industries will have to be through the mechanism of tariffs. As is well-known, high tariff rates lead to high cost industries. Since the process of opening up of the economy was started in 1991, the tariff rates have been gradually brought down to an average of 30 per cent today. Successive Finance Ministers have announced that these will be brought down to the levels prevalent in East Asian countries, i.e., about 10 percent. It is imperative to lay down a clear time-frame for a phased reduction of the import tariffs from the present level to 10 percent, while avoiding anomalies and tariff peaks, to enable Indian industry to respond to this challenge.

47. The Indian industry suffers from poor infrastructure and obsolete technology. Therefore, it needs to upgrade its technology and management skills. But for this to happen, technology transfer from developed countries -- without any technical and trade barriers -- would be a pre-requisite. The new global regime has thrown up new challenges as well as opportunities for the Indian industries. On the one hand, the country will have to face these challenges and make all out efforts on the other to exploit the vast opportunities that become available consequent to WTO regime. New initiatives will have to be launched in concert with the developing countries to mitigate the rigours of the international regime and to secure a more favourable deal at the next review of the TRIPS Agreement in the WTO. Further, research and development capabilities in general and industry-related in particular, would need to be strengthened. The industry-R&D linkage at present is not as strong as in developed countries. While it is quite likely that the competitive market forces would throw up institutional mechanisms, including skills,

for this linkage to get established, the State would intervene as a matter of policy and strategy, including adoption of comprehensive R&D approach for creating competitive and dynamic industry-R&D linkages to meet the challenges of TRIPS.

48. The *iron and steel industry*, an important basic industry, has been facing a major crisis with over-capacity, sluggish demand, weak overseas market and depressed prices in both domestic and international markets. This, coupled with dumping of steel products from CIS and South East Asian countries and increase in input costs, has severely affected profitability of the industry. Besides depressed international markets, exports have also been adversely affected by depreciation of currencies in the South East Asian Region. There has been some improvement in the situation in the recent past, but with a large capacity in the pipeline the outlook for the steel industry appears rather gloomy. Suitable remedial measures are urgently called for to phase out additional steel capacity in the country, carry out business and financial restructuring of public sector steel plants and improve health and competitiveness of the steel industry in general..

Conclusion

49. The performance of Indian industry during 1999-2000 indicates that the industry is on the path of recovery with the overall growth in general index being 8.3 percent. Revival of the capital market coupled with the return of small investor to the primary market due to improvement in the investment climate would be conducive to the prospects of resource mobilisation by new/unlisted companies from the primary market. This would help in accelerating the economic activity. However, some of the factors like continued demand slowdown, lack of infrastructure facilities, high excise rates and anomalies in export tarrifs continue to be the major constraints for the Indian industry as a whole. Over-capacity in some of the sectors like steel call for suitable measures to phase out the capacity addition. Concerted efforts would have to be made both at national and international levels to face the challenges of the WTO commitments and to reap the potential advantage. Efforts must be made to create a competitive environment in which Indian Industry can improve its efficiency and become more competitive. Further simplification of procedures especially at State level is necessary.

Annexure-1

Mid Term Appraisal of the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)
The Ministry/Department wise Approved Ninth Plan Outlays and Expenditure
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

(Rupees in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/Deptt.	NINTH PLAN 1997-2002 OUTLAY		ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		ANNUAL PLAN 1998-99 REVISED ESTIMATES		ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000 BUDGET ESTIMATES	
		OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS
A.	Industry & Minerals								
1	Steel	16232.50	85.50	2328.83	17.50	1839.93	14.50	2082.40	12.50
2	Mines	7753.96	844.96	400.83	140.78	566.88	157.31	1356.62	171.26
3	Fertilisers	11013.00	1043.00	1324.38	128.77	989.90	195.46	1828.00	165.00
4	Petroleum & Natural Gas	4386.82	0.00	461.85	0.00	443.83	0.00	338.79	0.00
5	Chemicals & Petro-Chem	6760.00	171.00	1136.21	32.45	930.88	38.00	509.65	38.00
6	Industrial Development	1353.75	1353.75	318.37	318.37	420.60	420.60	180.77	180.77
7	Industrial Policy & Prom.	570.00	570.00	112.35	112.35	128.49	128.49	137.23	137.23
8	Heavy Industry	2027.00	551.00	252.09	105.73	298.28	119.93	346.31	120.00
9	Surface Transport	161.80	161.80	25.70	25.70	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00
10	Atomic Energy	1218.50	850.00	122.70	106.80	164.32	125.32	287.45	220.45
11	Sugar & Edible Oils	1.80	1.80	0.36	0.36	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40
12	Consumer Affairs	28.37	28.37	4.80	4.80	6.36	6.36	8.50	8.50
13	Biotechnology	6.30	6.30	2.29	2.29	1.27	1.27	0.05	0.05
14	Economic Affairs (I&M)	2544.08	2544.08	298.86	298.86	226.49	226.49	112.15	112.15
15	Textiles (I&M)	331.01	331.01	44.36	39.92	44.08	40.08	61.65	55.65
16	DSIR	21.50	21.50	1.00	1.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
17	Supply	22.19	22.19	4.54	4.54	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
18	Commerce	893.75	859.75	179.52	179.52	189.70	189.70	224.29	201.53
19	Ocean Development	84.23	84.23	6.40	6.40	18.44	18.44	13.50	13.50
	Total (A)	**55410.56**	**9530.24**	**7025.44**	**1526.14**	**6312.75**	**1725.25**	**7530.76**	**1479.99**
B.	VSI Sector								
1	SSI & RI	4303.85	3786.85	735.14	631.64	711.08	596.08	742.25	627.25
2	Textiles (VSI)	1083.50	1083.50	194.30	194.30	200.80	200.80	210.35	210.35
3	Food processing Industry	235.04	235.04	22.87	22.87	44.10	44.10	50.00	50.00
	Total (B)	**5622.39**	**5105.39**	**952.31**	**848.81**	**955.98**	**840.98**	**1002.60**	**887.60**
	Grand Total	**61032.95**	**14635.63**	**7977.75**	**2374.95**	**7268.73**	**2566.23**	**8533.36**	**2367.59**

Annexure-2

Mid Term Appraisal of the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)
The Ministry/Department wise Approved Ninth Plan Outlays and Expenditure
(AT CONSTANT PRICES) (1996-97 Prices)

(Rupees in Crore)

Sl. No	Name of the Ministry/Deptt.	NINTH PLAN 1997-2002 OUTLAY		ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		ANNUAL PLAN 1998-99 REVISED ESTIMATES		ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000 BUDGET ESTIMATES		TOTAL ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURE 1997-2000		Percentage Utilisation Of Ninth Plan Outlay	
		OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS
A.	Industry & Minerals												
1	Steel	16232.50	85.50	2204.50	16.57	1630.71	12.85	1741.14	10.45	5576.34	39.87	34.35	46.63
2	Mines	7753.96	844.96	379.43	133.26	502.42	139.42	1134.30	143.19	2016.15	415.88	26.00	49.22
3	Fertilisers	11013.00	1043.00	1253.67	121.90	877.34	173.23	1528.43	137.96	3659.44	433.09	33.23	41.52
4	Petroleum & Natural Gas	4386.82	0.00	437.19	0.00	393.36	0.00	283.27	0.00	1113.82	0.00	25.39	N.A.
5	Chemicals & Petro-Chem	6760.00	171.00	1075.55	30.72	825.03	33.68	426.13	31.77	2326.71	96.17	34.42	56.24
6	Industrial Development	1353.75	1353.75	301.37	301.37	372.77	372.77	151.15	151.15	825.29	825.29	60.96	60.96
7	Industrial Policy & Prom.	570.00	570.00	106.35	106.35	113.88	113.88	114.74	114.74	334.97	334.97	58.77	58.77
8	Heavy Industry	2027.00	551.00	238.63	100.09	264.36	106.29	289.56	100.33	792.55	306.71	39.10	55.66
9	Surface Transport	161.80	161.80	24.33	24.33	29.25	29.25	27.59	27.59	81.17	81.17	50.17	50.17
10	Atomic Energy	1218.50	850.00	116.15	101.10	145.64	111.07	240.34	184.32	502.13	396.49	41.21	46.65
11	Sugar & Edible Oils	1.80	1.80	0.34	0.34	0.27	0.27	0.33	0.33	0.94	0.94	52.28	52.28
12	Consumer Affairs	28.37	28.37	4.54	4.54	5.64	5.64	7.11	7.11	17.29	17.29	60.94	60.94
13	Biotechnology	6.30	6.30	2.17	2.17	1.13	1.13	0.04	0.04	3.34	3.34	52.94	52.94
14	Economic Affairs (I&M)	2544.08	2544.08	282.90	282.90	200.74	200.74	93.77	93.77	577.41	577.41	22.70	22.70
15	Textiles (I&M)	331.01	331.01	41.99	37.79	39.07	35.52	51.55	46.53	132.61	119.84	40.06	36.20
16	DSIR	21.50	21.50	0.95	0.95	4.43	4.43	4.18	4.18	9.56	9.56	44.46	44.46
17	Supply	22.19	22.19	4.30	4.30	4.43	4.43	4.18	4.18	12.91	12.91	58.18	58.18
18	Commerce	893.75	859.75	169.94	169.94	168.13	168.13	187.53	168.50	525.60	506.57	58.81	58.92
19	Ocean Development	84.23	84.23	6.06	6.06	16.34	16.34	11.29	11.29	33.69	33.69	40.00	40.00
	Total (A)	**55410.56**	**9530.24**	**6650.36**	**1444.66**	**5594.92**	**1529.07**	**6296.62**	**1237.45**	**18541.90**	**4211.18**	**33.46**	**44.19**
B.	VSI Sector												
1	SSI & RI	4303.85	3786.85	695.89	597.92	630.22	528.30	620.61	524.46	1946.72	1650.67	45.23	43.59
2	Textiles (VSI)	1083.50	1083.50	183.93	183.93	177.97	177.97	175.88	175.88	537.77	537.77	49.63	49.63
3	Food procssing Industry	235.04	235.04	21.65	21.65	39.09	39.09	41.81	41.81	102.54	102.54	43.63	43.63
	Total (B)	**5622.39**	**5105.39**	**901.47**	**803.49**	**847.27**	**745.35**	**838.29**	**742.14**	**2587.04**	**2290.98**	**46.01**	**44.87**
	Grand Total	**61032.95**	**14635.63**	**7551.83**	**2248.15**	**6442.20**	**2274.42**	**7134.92**	**1979.59**	**21128.94**	**6502.17**	**34.62**	**44.43**

Mid Term Appraisal of the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)
The Company wise/Organisation wise Approved Ninth Plan Outlay and Expenditure
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

(Rupees in Crore)

Undertaking Scheme	NINTH PLAN 1997-2002 OUTLAY		Annual Plan 1997-98 ACTUALS		Annual Plan 1998-99 REVISED ESTIMATES		Annual Plan 1999-2000 BUDGET ESTIMATES	
	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I Ministry of Steel	**16232.50**	**85.50**	**2328.83**	**17.50**	**1839.93**	**14.50**	**2082.40**	**12.50**
A. Iron & Steel	13785.00	75.00	2136.22	14.00	1562.23	12.00	1553.90	9.50
1. Steel Authority of India Ltd.	12526.00	5.00	2070.50	0.00	1440.00	0.00	1107.00	0.00
2. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	716.00	0.00	38.00	0.00	55.89	0.00	232.27	0.00
3. Metal Scrap Trade Corpn.	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	9.00	0.00
4. MECON	34.00	0.00	6.93	0.00	7.50	0.00	6.33	0.00
5. Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	91.00	0.00	6.60	0.00	14.84	0.00	14.80	0.00
6. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	25.00	20.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
7. Bharat Refractories Ltd.	39.00	20.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	3.50	3.50
8. SIIL	57.00	30.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	0.00	26.00	1.00
9. Iron & Steel Mission	285.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	30.00	0.00	150.00	0.00
B. Ferrous Minerals	2447.50	10.50	192.61	3.50	277.70	2.50	528.50	3.00
10.Kudremukh Iron Ore Co.Ltd	601.00	0.00	72.10	0.00	90.00	0.00	170.00	0.00
11 National Mineral Dev. Corpn.	1605.00	0.00	102.79	0.00	170.00	0.00	325.00	0.00
13 Manganese Ore India Ltd.	146.00	0.00	13.06	0.00	15.20	0.00	28.50	0.00
14. Bird Group of Companies	95.50	10.50	4.66	3.50	2.50	2.50	5.00	3.00
II. Ministry of Mines	**7753.96**	**844.96**	**400.83**	**140.78**	**566.88**	**157.31**	**1356.62**	**171.26**
1 Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	839.15	0.00	26.42	0.00	38.26	0.00	130.61	0.00
2. National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	3559.10	0.00	172.67	0.00	257.15	0.00	852.30	0.00
3. Hindustan Copper Ltd.	1280.00	80.00	12.37	12.35	20.00	20.00	43.00	23.00
4. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	1250.00	0.00	57.29	0.00	110.00	0.00	177.00	0.00
5. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	12.00	12.00	5.90	5.90	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.00
6. Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	80.00	35.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	10.00	10.00
7. Sikkim Mining Corporation	3.25	3.00	0.16	0.16	0.50	0.50	0.38	0.38
8. Geological Survey of India	585.46	585.46	85.64	85.64	91.50	91.50	101.00	101.00
9. Indian Bureau of Mines	80.00	80.00	18.49	18.49	18.01	18.01	19.88	19.88
10. S&T Programmes	25.00	9.50	7.05	3.40	7.16	3.00	9.45	4.00
11. Construction Programmes	40.00	40.00	8.84	8.84	12.80	12.80	8.00	8.00
III. Department of Fertilizers	**11013.00**	**1043.00**	**1324.38**	**128.77**	**989.90**	**195.46**	**1828.00**	**165.00**
1. FACT Ltd.	294.00	233.00	178.61	0.00	78.23	25.38	35.00	35.00
2. Ferts. Corp. of India	132.00	132.00	55.00	55.00	48.00	48.00	10.00	10.00
3. Hindust. Ferts. Corpn.	390.00	390.00	41.00	41.00	35.00	35.00	84.00	84.00
4. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	209.00	101.00	81.69	0.00	78.59	61.00	26.00	20.00
5. National Fertilisers	1118.00	0.00	75.24	0.00	77.33	0.00	282.00	0.00
6. Paradeep Phosphate & Chem.	80.00	80.00	49.50	15.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
7. Pyrites Phosphate & Chem	10.00	10.00	6.00	6.00	1.50	1.50	0.50	0.50
8. Project Develop. India Ltd.	12.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.00

(Rupees in Crore)

Undertaking Scheme	NINTH PLAN 1997-2002 OUTLAY		Annual Plan 1997-98 ACTUALS		Annual Plan 1998-99 REVISED ESTIMATES		Annual Plan 1999-2000 BUDGET ESTIMATES	
	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9. Rashtriya Chemicals India Ltd.	2700.00	0.00	163.67	0.00	294.91	0.00	393.00	0.00
10. Krishak Bharati Cooperative	3253.00	0.00	33.56	0.00	18.20	0.00	702.00	0.00
11. Indian Farmers Fert. Coop.	2720.00	0.00	628.34	0.00	331.56	0.00	278.00	0.00
12. Others Schemes	95.00	95.00	9.77	9.77	14.58	14.58	5.50	5.50
IV.Min. of Petro. & Natural Gas	**4386.82**	**0.00**	**461.85**	**0.00**	**443.83**	**0.00**	**338.79**	**0.00**
A.Petro-Chemical Industries	4054.37	0.00	418.28	0.00	357.83	0.00	222.74	0.00
1. Bongaigaon Refineries	437.70	0.00	7.39	0.00	27.87	0.00	16.56	0.00
2. Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	499.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.40	0.00	1.20	0.00
3. Cochin Refineries Ltd.	29.90	0.00	0.30	0.00	4.40	0.00	3.70	0.00
4. Hindustan Petro. Corpn.	12.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
5. Indian Oil Corpn.	986.90	0.00	4.10	0.00	27.62	0.00	72.53	0.00
6. Madras Refineries Ltd.	112.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
7.Gas Authority of India Ltd.	702.95	0.00	406.49	0.00	296.54	0.00	125.20	0.00
8. Oil & natural Gas Commission	1271.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00
B.Engineering Industries	332.45	0.00	43.57	0.00	86.00	0.00	116.05	0.00
1. Indo-Burma Petroleum Co.	16.55	0.00	0.80	0.00	6.00	0.00	6.50	0.00
2. Balmer Lawrie	284.20	0.00	41.37	0.00	80.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
3. Bieco Lawrie	31.70	0.00	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.55	0.00
V. Deptt. of Chemicals & Petro-chem	**6760.00**	**171.00**	**1136.21**	**32.45**	**930.88**	**38.00**	**509.65**	**38.00**
A. Petrochemical Industries	5671.75	20.25	1068.95	11.95	850.50	7.50	429.01	4.01
1. Indian Petrochemicals Coop. Ltd.	5601.50	0.00	1057.00	0.00	843.00	0.00	425.00	0.00
2. Petrofils Cooperative Ltd.	5.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.01	0.01
3. Other Bodies/Institutions. CIPET, PPDA	65.25	15.25	9.95	9.95	5.50	5.50	4.00	4.00
B.Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Ind.	1088.25	150.75	67.26	20.50	80.38	30.50	80.64	33.99
1. Hindustan Organic Chem. Ltd.	850.00	0.00	45.01	0.00	43.00	0.00	34.00	0.00
2. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	75.00	36.85	5.85	4.10	12.38	7.50	12.65	9.00
3. Indian Drugs & Pharmac. Ltd.	0.25	0.25	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01
4. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	13.00	13.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
5. Bengal Chem. & Pharm. Ltd.	51.00	15.00	5.00	5.00	5.50	3.50	13.00	4.00
6. Smith Stainsteet Pharm. Ltd.	1.87	1.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
7. Bengal Immunity Ltd.	1.88	1.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
8. National Institute of Pharmact. Edu. & Res. (NIPER)	82.50	70.00	6.75	6.75	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
9. Other Bodies/Institutions (IPFT, CWC, PRDP, CPDS, RENPAP)	12.75	11.90	1.60	1.60	3.45	3.45	4.96	4.96

(Rupees in Crore)

Undertaking Scheme	NINTH PLAN 1997-2002 OUTLAY		Annual Plan 1997-98 ACTUALS		Annual Plan 1998-99 REVISED ESTIMATES		Annual Plan 1999-2000 BUDGET ESTIMATES	
	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VI Department of Ind. Dev.and IP&P	**1923.75**	**1923.75**	**430.72**	**430.72**	**549.09**	**549.09**	**318.00**	**318.00**
A. Cement & Non-Metallic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. Engineering Ind.	24.00	24.00	4.50	4.50	5.66	5.66	5.75	5.75
C. Other Industries	1298.99	1298.99	321.82	321.82	418.54	418.54	168.42	168.42
D. Other Outlays on I&M	517.00	517.00	103.15	103.15	118.09	118.09	121.03	121.03
E. Secretariat Economic Services	2.00	2.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.60	0.60
F. General Economic Services	81.76	81.76	0.75	0.75	5.80	5.80	22.20	22.20
VII Sugar & Edible Oils	**1.80**	**1.80**	**0.36**	**0.36**	**0.30**	**0.30**	**0.40**	**0.40**
VIII. Department of Heavy Ind.	**2027.00**	**551.00**	**252.09**	**105.73**	**298.28**	**119.93**	**346.31**	**120.00**
A. Engineering Industries	1446.98	254.52	172.29	80.40	202.58	79.73	244.67	75.86
1. Andrew Yule	27.52	25.00	7.08	7.08	3.35	0.00	2.82	0.01
2. Bharat Heavy Electricals	800.00	0.00	76.00	0.00	102.00	0.00	134.20	0.00
3. Bharat Bhari Udyog Ltd.	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20
4. Braith Waite	17.43	11.43	2.73	2.73	2.00	2.00	1.01	0.01
5. Burn Standard Company Ltd.	23.98	20.00	10.38	10.38	15.00	15.00	30.52	30.52
6. Bharat Brakes & Valves	4.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.31	0.01
7. Bharat Wagon & Engineering	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.51	0.01
8. Bharat Pro. & Mec. Eng.	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. Weigh Bird India	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. Jessop	19.20	14.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	6.20	6.20
11. Lagan Jute	4.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
12. Braith Burn & Jessop	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
13. RBL	1.24	0.94	0.60	0.60	0.34	0.34	0.01	0.01
14. Bharat Yantra Nigam	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
15. Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels	36.58	0.00	1.68	0.00	6.00	0.00	9.00	0.00
16. Bharat Pumps & Comp.	10.01	0.01	0.80	0.00	2.04	1.00	0.01	0.01
17. Bridge & Roofs	26.00	0.00	8.31	0.00	4.00	0.00	11.00	0.00
18. Richardson & Crudas	9.00	0.00	1.47	0.00	2.00	0.00	6.70	0.00
19. Triveni Structural Ltd.	7.00	1.00	0.79	0.79	1.76	0.00	0.01	0.01
20. Tungbhadra Steel	7.00	1.00	2.47	0.00	2.00	1.00	5.00	2.00
21. Cycle Corporation	0.01	0.01	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22. Engineering Projects	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23. Heavy Engineering Corpn.	65.00	65.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
24. HMT	252.45	65.00	13.04	13.04	23.00	23.00	0.01	0.01
25. Hindustan Cables	59.02	8.75	6.95	6.95	0.75	0.75	6.00	6.00
26. Instrumentation Ltd.	12.50	2.50	2.85	2.85	4.50	4.50	1.50	1.50
27. Mining & Allied Machinery	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
28. National Instruments	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29. National Bicycle CIL	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
30. Praga Tools	15.76	5.00	1.00	1.00	5.80	5.80	2.01	2.01
31. Scooters India Ltd.	10.00	10.00	1.38	1.38	0.00	0.00	4.30	4.30
32. High Voltage Direct Current	10.26	10.26	6.00	6.00	4.26	4.26	0.00	0.00

(Rupees in Crore)

Undertaking Scheme	NINTH PLAN 1997-2002 OUTLAY		Annual Plan 1997-98 ACTUALS		Annual Plan 1998-99 REVISED ESTIMATES		Annual Plan 1999-2000 BUDGET ESTIMATES	
	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33. Fluid Control Research	17.31	11.16	2.76	1.60	2.96	1.76	3.00	2.70
34. Bharat Opthalmic Glass	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
35. Rehabilitation Ind.	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. Consumer Industries	321.69	40.48	73.80	19.38	72.76	17.41	63.64	16.14
36. Bharat Leather	0.01	0.01	0.32	0.32	0.65	0.65	0.01	0.01
37. TAFCO	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
38. NEPA	7.52	7.52	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	6.34	6.34
39. Hindustan Paper	145.70	0.00	27.77	0.00	19.01	0.00	23.00	6.00
40. NPPC	1.00	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
41. MNPM	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
42. HNL	135.51	0.00	26.65	0.00	35.84	0.00	30.00	0.00
43. Hindustan Salts	6.31	6.31	0.60	0.60	2.45	1.95	2.25	1.75
44. Hindustan Photo Films	3.50	3.50	2.50	2.50	3.34	3.34	0.01	0.01
45. Tyre Corporation	22.03	22.03	15.94	15.94	6.45	6.45	2.00	2.00
C. Cement & Non-Metallic Industries	256.00	256.00	5.95	5.95	22.63	22.63	38.00	28.00
46. Cement Corpn.	20.00	20.00	3.95	3.95	1.63	1.63	25.00	15.00
47. Professional and Spl.Services	10.00	10.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
48. Crucial Balancing Investment	226.00	226.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	12.00	12.00
D. Other Outlays on Industries	2.33	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.31	0.16	0.00	0.00
49. National Ind. Dev. Corpn.	2.33	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.31	0.16	0.00	0.00
IX. Ministry of Surface Transport (Ship Building & Repairs)	**161.80**	**161.80**	**25.70**	**25.70**	**33.00**	**33.00**	**33.00**	**33.00**
1. Hindustan Shipyard	77.50	77.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
2. Cochin Ship yard Ltd.	65.00	65.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3. Hooghly Dock & Port Engs. Ltd.	17.60	17.60	0.00	0.00	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
4. Central Sector	1.70	1.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
4. Other Programmes of DOE	781.37	516.37	121.95	101.58	183.39	134.75	238.00	179.97
X. Department of Atomic Energy	**1218.50**	**850.00**	**122.70**	**106.80**	**164.32**	**125.32**	**287.45**	**220.45**
A. Telecommuni. & Electronic Ind.	225.00	75.00	20.03	20.03	34.00	22.00	43.97	17.97
1. Electronics Corpn. of India	225.00	75.00	20.03	20.03	34.00	22.00	43.97	17.97
B. Atomic Energy Industry	993.50	775.00	102.67	86.77	130.32	103.32	243.48	202.48
1.Bhabha Atomic Research Cen.(BARC)	265.00	265.00	19.13	19.13	30.00	30.00	120.00	120.00
2. Heavy Water Project	33.20	33.20	4.95	4.95	6.65	6.65	9.30	9.30
3. Nuclear Fuel Complex	140.00	140.00	19.18	19.18	8.00	8.00	15.00	15.00
4. Indira Gandhi Cent.for Atom.Res.	51.00	51.00	12.83	12.83	10.30	10.30	13.50	13.50
5. Atomic Minerals Div.	19.41	19.41	0.90	0.90	7.35	7.35	4.15	4.15

(Rupees in Crore)

Undertaking Scheme	NINTH PLAN 1997-2002 OUTLAY		Annual Plan 1997-98 ACTUALS		Annual Plan 1998-99 REVISED ESTIMATES		Annual Plan 1999-2000 BUDGET ESTIMATES	
	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Indian Rare Earths (DAE)	15.00	15.00	0.02	0.02	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
7. Uranium Corpn. of India	168.39	118.39	24.00	24.00	26.60	26.60	13.00	13.00
8. Board for Radiation & Isotope Technology	69.00	69.00	4.26	4.26	3.42	3.42	15.93	15.93
9. Centre for Advanced Technology	6.00	6.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.60	1.60
10. Indian Rare Earth	223.50	55.00	15.90	0.00	32.00	5.00	46.00	5.00
11. Others	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
XI Ministry of Commerce (Department of Supply)	**22.19**	**22.19**	**4.54**	**4.54**	**5.00**	**5.00**	**5.00**	**5.00**
1. NTH	21.19	21.19	4.38	4.38	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80
2. DGS&D	1.00	1.00	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
XII. Department of Eco.Affairs Industrial Financ. Inst.	**2544.08**	**2544.08**	**298.86**	**298.86**	**226.49**	**226.49**	**112.15**	**112.15**
1. Currency & Coinage/Mint			22.01	22.01	23.87	23.87	33.00	33.00
2. Industrial Financial Institutions			276.85	276.85	202.62	202.62	79.15	79.15
XIII. Ministry of Textiles (I&M)	**331.01**	**331.01**	**44.36**	**39.92**	**44.08**	**40.08**	**61.65**	**55.65**
1. National Textile Corpn.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
2. British India Corporation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
3. National Jute Man. Corpn.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
4. National Centre for Jute Diversifi.	37.00	37.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00
5. Textile Research Associations	38.00	38.00	6.00	6.00	6.21	6.21	6.50	6.50
6. R & D	56.00	56.00	17.99	17.99	12.00	12.00	10.00	10.00
7. Technology Upgradation Fund	90.00	90.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
8. Studies	9.51	9.51	1.81	1.81	1.79	1.79	1.50	1.50
9. JMDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
10.Secretariat	3.00	3.00	0.42	0.42	0.18	0.18	0.97	0.97
11.Cotton Technology Mission	61.50	61.50	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.79	1.00	1.00
12.External Aid (UNDP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	9.00
13. Investment in PSUs	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	3.08	3.08	3.00	3.00
14. HHEC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.45	2.45
15. Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	1.20
16. NIFT	33.00	33.00	12.14	7.70	14.00	10.00	20.00	14.00
XIV Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (Central Electronics Ltd.)	**21.50**	**21.50**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**5.00**	**5.00**	**5.00**	**5.00**
XV. Ministry of Commerce	**893.75**	**859.75**	**179.52**	**179.52**	**189.70**	**189.70**	**224.29**	**201.53**
1. APEDA	162.00	162.00	24.99	24.99	30.00	30.00	42.63	42.63
2. MPEDA	71.00	71.00	9.82	9.82	10.00	10.00	13.00	13.00
3. EPZ	71.00	71.00	15.39	15.39	15.00	15.00	16.00	16.00
4. EPIP	70.00	70.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
5. IIFT	9.00	9.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	3.00
6. CIB	142.00	142.00	26.87	26.87	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00

(Rupees in Crore)

Undertaking Scheme	NINTH PLAN 1997-2002 OUTLAY		Annual Plan 1997-98 ACTUALS		Annual Plan 1998-99 REVISED ESTIMATES		Annual Plan 1999-2000 BUDGET ESTIMATES	
	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7. EAN BAR	3.00	3.00	0.10	0.10	1.10	1.10	0.62	0.62
8. ITPO	21.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	26.85	6.85
9. ECGC	309.00	309.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	55.00	55.00
10. DGCI&S	5.00	5.00	1.50	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00
11. EX. STUDIES	2.00	2.00	0.18	0.18	0.60	0.60	0.80	0.80
12. MODERNISATION	4.75	4.75	0.90	0.90	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
13. IIP	24.00	10.00	0.77	0.77	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00
14. DGFT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00
15. WTO Centre	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.58
16. Footwear Institute	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.76	2.00
17. EIC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60	1.60
18. Quality Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.45
XVI Consumer Affairs	**28.37**	**28.37**	**4.80**	**4.80**	**6.36**	**6.36**	**8.50**	**8.50**
1. Bureau of Indian Standards			2.85	2.85	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
2. Weights & Measures			0.27	0.27	1.70	1.70	2.00	2.00
3. Consumer Protection			1.68	1.68	1.70	1.70	2.54	2.54
4. Internal Trade			0.00	0.00	0.96	0.96	1.51	1.51
5. Contribution to QCI			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.45
XVII. Deptt. of Bio-Technology	**6.30**	**6.30**	**2.29**	**2.29**	**1.27**	**1.27**	**0.05**	**0.05**
a. BIBCOL	6.30	6.30	2.29	2.29	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
b. IVCOL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	1.22	0.00	0.00
XVIII Ocean Development	**84.23**	**84.23**	**6.40**	**6.40**	**18.44**	**18.44**	**13.50**	**13.50**
Total Industry & Minerals	**55410.56**	**9530.24**	**7025.44**	**1526.14**	**6312.75**	**1725.25**	**7530.76**	**1479.99**

Annexure-4

Mid Term Appraisal of the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)

The Company wise/Organisation wise Approved Ninth Plan Outlay and Expenditure

(AT CONSTANT PRICES)

(1996-97 Prices)

(Rupees in Crore)

Undertaking Scheme	NINTH PLAN 1997-2002 OUTLAY		Annual Plan 1997-98 ACTUALS		Annual Plan 1998-99 REVISED ESTIMATES		Annual Plan 1999-2000 BUDGET ESTIMATES		1997-2000 ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURE	
	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I Ministry of Steel	**16232.50**	**85.50**	**2204.50**	**16.57**	**1630.71**	**12.85**	**1741.14**	**10.45**	**5576.34**	**39.87**
A. Iron & Steel	13785.00	75.00	2022.17	13.25	1384.59	10.64	1299.25	7.94	4706.00	31.83
1. Steel Authority of India Ltd.	12526.00	5.00	1959.96	0.00	1276.26	0.00	925.59	0.00	4161.80	0.00
2. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	716.00	0.00	35.97	0.00	49.53	0.00	194.21	0.00	279.71	0.00
3. Metal Scrap Trade Corpn.	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.00	7.53	0.00	8.41	0.00
4. MECON	34.00	0.00	6.56	0.00	6.65	0.00	5.29	0.00	18.50	0.00
5. Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	91.00	0.00	6.25	0.00	13.15	0.00	12.37	0.00	31.77	0.00
6. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	25.00	20.00	4.73	4.73	4.43	4.43	4.18	4.18	13.35	13.35
7. Bharat Refractories Ltd.	39.00	20.00	5.68	5.68	6.20	6.20	2.93	2.93	14.81	14.81
8. SIIL	57.00	30.00	2.84	2.84	0.89	0.00	21.74	0.84	25.47	3.68
9. Iron & Steel Mission	285.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	26.59	0.00	125.42	0.00	152.19	0.00
B. Ferrous Minerals	2447.50	10.50	182.33	3.31	246.12	2.22	441.89	2.51	870.34	8.04
10.Kudremukh Iron Ore Co.Ltd	601.00	0.00	68.25	0.00	79.77	0.00	142.14	0.00	290.16	0.00
11 National Mineral Dev. Corpn.	1605.00	0.00	97.30	0.00	150.67	0.00	271.74	0.00	519.71	0.00
13 Manganese Ore India Ltd.	146.00	0.00	12.36	0.00	13.47	0.00	23.83	0.00	49.66	0.00
14. Bird Group of Companies	95.50	10.50	4.41	3.31	2.22	2.22	4.18	2.51	10.81	8.04
II. Ministry of Mines	**7753.96**	**844.96**	**379.43**	**133.26**	**502.42**	**139.42**	**1134.30**	**143.19**	**2016.15**	**415.88**
1 Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	839.15	0.00	25.01	0.00	33.91	0.00	109.21	0.00	168.12	0.00
2. National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	3559.10	0.00	163.45	0.00	227.91	0.00	712.63	0.00	1103.99	0.00
3. Hindustan Copper Ltd.	1280.00	80.00	11.71	11.69	17.73	17.73	35.95	19.23	65.39	48.65
4. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	1250.00	0.00	54.23	0.00	97.49	0.00	147.99	0.00	299.72	0.00
5. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	12.00	12.00	5.59	5.59	3.99	3.99	4.18	4.18	13.75	13.75
6. Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	80.00	35.00	5.68	5.68	6.20	6.20	8.36	8.36	20.24	20.24
7. Sikkim Mining Corporation	3.25	3.00	0.15	0.15	0.44	0.44	0.32	0.32	0.91	0.91
8. Geological Survey of India	585.46	585.46	81.07	81.07	81.10	81.10	84.45	84.45	246.61	246.61
9. Indian Bureau of Mines	80.00	80.00	17.50	17.50	15.96	15.96	16.62	16.62	50.09	50.09
10. S&T Programmes	25.00	9.50	6.67	3.22	6.35	2.66	7.90	3.34	20.92	9.22
11. Construction Programmes	40.00	40.00	8.37	8.37	11.34	11.34	6.69	6.69	26.40	26.40
III. Department of Fertilizers	**11013.00**	**1043.00**	**1253.67**	**121.90**	**877.34**	**173.23**	**1528.43**	**137.96**	**3659.44**	**433.09**
1. FACT Ltd.	294.00	233.00	169.07	0.00	69.33	22.49	29.26	29.26	267.67	51.76
2. Ferts. Corp. of India	132.00	132.00	52.06	52.06	42.54	42.54	8.36	8.36	102.97	102.97
3. Hindust. Ferts. Corpn.	390.00	390.00	38.81	38.81	31.02	31.02	70.23	70.23	140.07	140.07
4. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	209.00	101.00	77.33	0.00	69.65	54.06	21.74	16.72	168.72	70.79
5. National Fertilisers	1118.00	0.00	71.22	0.00	68.54	0.00	235.79	0.00	375.55	0.00
6. Paradeep Phosphate & Chem.	80.00	80.00	46.86	14.20	8.86	8.86	8.36	8.36	64.08	31.42
7. Pyrites Phosphate & Chem	10.00	10.00	5.68	5.68	1.33	1.33	0.42	0.42	7.43	7.43
8. Project Develop. India Ltd.	12.00	2.00	1.89	1.89	1.77	0.00	1.67	0.00	5.34	1.89
9. Rashtriya Chemicals India Ltd.	2700.00	0.00	154.93	0.00	261.38	0.00	328.60	0.00	744.90	0.00
10. Krishak Bharati Cooperative	3253.00	0.00	31.77	0.00	16.13	0.00	586.96	0.00	634.86	0.00
11. Indian Farmers Fert. Coop.	2720.00	0.00	594.79	0.00	293.86	0.00	232.44	0.00	1121.09	0.00
12. Others Schemes	95.00	95.00	9.25	9.25	12.92	12.92	4.60	4.60	26.77	26.77
IV.Min. of Petro. & Natural Gas	**4386.82**	**0.00**	**437.19**	**0.00**	**393.36**	**0.00**	**283.27**	**0.00**	**1113.82**	**0.00**
A.Petro-Chemical Industries	4054.37	0.00	395.95	0.00	317.14	0.00	186.24	0.00	899.33	0.00
1. Bongaigaon Refineries	437.70	0.00	7.00	0.00	24.70	0.00	13.85	0.00	45.54	0.00
2. Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	499.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.24	0.00	1.00	0.00	2.24	0.00
3. Cochin Refineries Ltd.	29.90	0.00	0.28	0.00	3.90	0.00	3.09	0.00	7.28	0.00
4. Hindustan Petro. Corpn.	12.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00
5. Indian Oil Corpn.	986.90	0.00	3.88	0.00	24.48	0.00	60.64	0.00	89.00	0.00
6. Madras Refineries Ltd.	112.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.42	0.00
7.Gas Authority of India Ltd.	702.95	0.00	384.79	0.00	262.82	0.00	104.68	0.00	752.29	0.00
8. Oil & natural Gas Commission	1271.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.51	0.00	2.51	0.00

Annexure-4 (contd)

(Rupees in Crore)

Undertaking Scheme	NINTH PLAN 1997-2002 OUTLAY		Annual Plan 1997-98 ACTUALS		Annual Plan 1998-99 REVISED ESTIMATES		Annual Plan 1999-2000 BUDGET ESTIMATES		1997-2000 ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURE	
	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.Engineering Industries	332.45	0.00	41.24	0.00	76.22	0.00	97.03	0.00	214.49	0.00
1. Indo-Burma Petroleum Co.	16.55	0.00	0.76	0.00	5.32	0.00	5.43	0.00	11.51	0.00
2. Balmer Lawrie	284.20	0.00	39.16	0.00	70.90	0.00	83.61	0.00	193.68	0.00
3. Bieco Lawrie	31.70	0.00	1.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.98	0.00	9.30	0.00
V. Deptt. of Chemicals & Petro-chem	**6760.00**	**171.00**	**1075.55**	**30.72**	**825.03**	**33.68**	**426.13**	**31.77**	**2326.71**	**96.17**
A. Petrochemical Industries	5671.75	20.25	1011.88	11.31	753.79	6.65	358.70	3.35	2124.37	21.31
1. Indian Petrochemicals Coop. Ltd.	5601.50	0.00	1000.57	0.00	747.14	0.00	355.35	0.00	2103.06	0.00
2. Petrofils Cooperative Ltd.	5.00	5.00	1.89	1.89	1.77	1.77	0.01	0.01	3.67	3.67
3. Other Bodies/Institutions. CIPET, PPDA	65.25	15.25	9.42	9.42	4.87	4.87	3.34	3.34	17.64	17.64
B.Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Ind.	1088.25	150.75	63.67	19.41	71.24	27.03	67.42	28.42	202.33	74.86
1. Hindustan Organic Chem. Ltd.	850.00	0.00	42.61	0.00	38.11	0.00	28.43	0.00	109.15	0.00
2. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	75.00	36.85	5.54	3.88	10.97	6.65	10.58	7.53	27.09	18.05
3. Indian Drugs & Pharmac. Ltd.	0.25	0.25	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.10
4. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	13.00	13.00	2.84	2.84	2.66	2.66	2.51	2.51	8.01	8.01
5. Bengal Chem. & Pharm. Ltd.	51.00	15.00	4.73	4.73	4.87	3.10	10.87	3.34	20.48	11.18
6. Smith Stainsteet Pharm. Ltd.	1.87	1.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
7. Bengal Immunity Ltd.	1.88	1.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
8. National Institute of Pharmact. Edu. & Res. (NIPER)	82.50	70.00	6.39	6.39	11.52	11.52	10.87	10.87	28.78	28.78
9. Other Bodies/Institutions (IPFT, CWC, PRDP, CPDS, RENPAP)	12.75	11.90	1.51	1.51	3.06	3.06	4.15	4.15	8.72	8.72
VI Department of Ind. Dev.and IP&P	**1923.75**	**1923.75**	**407.72**	**407.72**	**486.65**	**486.65**	**265.89**	**265.89**	**1160.26**	**1160.26**
A. Cement & Non-Metallic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. Engineering Ind.	24.00	24.00	4.26	4.26	5.02	5.02	4.81	4.81	14.08	14.08
C. Other Industries	1298.99	1298.99	304.64	304.64	370.95	370.95	140.82	140.82	816.41	816.41
D. Other Outlays on I&M	517.00	517.00	97.64	97.64	104.66	104.66	101.20	101.20	303.50	303.50
E. Secretariat Economic Services	2.00	2.00	0.47	0.47	0.89	0.89	0.50	0.50	1.86	1.86
F. General Economic Services	81.76	81.76	0.71	0.71	5.14	5.14	18.56	18.56	24.41	24.41
VII Sugar & Edible Oils	**1.80**	**1.80**	**0.34**	**0.34**	0.27	0.27	**0.33**	**0.33**	**0.94**	**0.94**
VIII. Department of Heavy Ind.	**2027.00**	**551.00**	**238.63**	**100.09**	**264.36**	**106.29**	**289.56**	**100.33**	**792.55**	**306.71**
A. Engineering Industries	1446.98	254.52	163.09	76.11	179.54	70.66	204.57	63.43	547.21	210.20
1. Andrew Yule	27.52	25.00	6.70	6.70	2.97	0.00	2.36	0.01	12.03	6.71
2. Bharat Heavy Electricals	800.00	0.00	71.94	0.00	90.40	0.00	112.21	0.00	274.55	0.00
3. Bharat Bhari Udyog Ltd.	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
4. Braith Waite	17.43	11.43	2.58	2.58	1.77	1.77	0.84	0.01	5.20	4.37
5. Burn Standard Company Ltd.	23.98	20.00	9.83	9.83	13.29	13.29	25.52	25.52	48.64	48.64
6. Bharat Brakes & Valves	4.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.26	0.01	0.27	0.02
7. Bharat Wagon & Engineering	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.43	0.01	0.87	0.01
8. Bharat Pro. & Mec. Eng.	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. Weigh Bird India	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. Jessop	19.20	14.00	3.79	3.79	0.00	0.00	5.18	5.18	8.97	8.97
11. Lagan Jute	4.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
12. Braith Burn & Jessop	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
13. RBL	1.24	0.94	0.57	0.57	0.30	0.30	0.01	0.01	0.88	0.88
14. Bharat Yantra Nigam	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.52	0.52
15. Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels	36.58	0.00	1.59	0.00	5.32	0.00	7.53	0.00	14.43	0.00
16. Bharat Pumps & Comp.	10.01	0.01	0.76	0.00	1.81	0.89	0.01	0.01	2.57	0.89
17. Bridge & Roofs	26.00	0.00	7.87	0.00	3.55	0.00	9.20	0.00	20.61	0.00

Annexure-4 (contd)

(Rupees in Crore)

Undertaking Scheme	NINTH PLAN 1997-2002 OUTLAY		Annual Plan 1997-98 ACTUALS		Annual Plan 1998-99 REVISED ESTIMATES		Annual Plan 1999-2000 BUDGET ESTIMATES		1997-2000 ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURE	
	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18. Richardson & Crudas	9.00	0.00	1.39	0.00	1.77	0.00	5.60	0.00	8.77	0.00
19. Triveni Structural Ltd.	7.00	1.00	0.75	0.75	1.56	0.00	0.01	0.01	2.32	0.76
20. Tungbhadra Steel	7.00	1.00	2.34	0.00	1.77	0.89	4.18	1.67	8.29	2.56
21. Cycle Corporation	0.01	0.01	1.89	1.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.89	1.89
22. Engineering Projects	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23. Heavy Engineering Corpn.	65.00	65.00	18.93	18.93	17.73	17.73	16.72	16.72	53.38	53.38
24. HMT	252.45	65.00	12.34	12.34	20.38	20.38	0.01	0.01	32.74	32.74
25. Hindustan Cables	59.02	8.75	6.58	6.58	0.66	0.66	5.02	5.02	12.26	12.26
26. Instrumentation Ltd.	12.50	2.50	2.70	2.70	3.99	3.99	1.25	1.25	7.94	7.94
27. Mining & Allied Machinery	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
28. National Instruments	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29. National Bicycle CIL	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
30. Praga Tools	15.76	5.00	0.95	0.95	5.14	5.14	1.68	1.68	7.77	7.77
31. Scooters India Ltd.	10.00	10.00	1.31	1.31	0.00	0.00	3.60	3.60	4.90	4.90
32. High Voltage Direct Current	10.26	10.26	5.68	5.68	3.78	3.78	0.00	0.00	9.46	9.46
33. Fluid Control Research	17.31	11.16	2.61	1.51	2.62	1.56	2.51	2.26	7.74	5.33
34. Bharat Opthalmic Glass	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
35. Rehabilitation Ind.	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. Consumer Industries	321.69	40.48	69.86	18.35	64.49	15.43	53.21	13.49	187.56	47.27
36. Bharat Leather	0.01	0.01	0.30	0.30	0.58	0.58	0.01	0.01	0.89	0.89
37. TAFCO	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
38. NEPA	7.52	7.52	0.00	0.00	4.43	4.43	5.30	5.30	9.73	9.73
39. Hindustan Paper	145.70	0.00	26.29	0.00	16.85	0.00	19.23	5.02	62.37	5.02
40. NPPC	1.00	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
41. MNPM	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
42. HNL	135.51	0.00	25.23	0.00	31.76	0.00	25.08	0.00	82.08	0.00
43. Hindustan Salts	6.31	6.31	0.57	0.57	2.17	1.73	1.88	1.46	4.62	3.76
44. Hindustan Photo Films	3.50	3.50	2.37	2.37	2.96	2.96	0.01	0.01	5.34	5.34
45. Tyre Corporation	22.03	22.03	15.09	15.09	5.72	5.72	1.67	1.67	22.48	22.48
C. Cement & Non-Metallic Industries	256.00	256.00	5.63	5.63	20.06	20.06	31.77	23.41	57.46	49.10
46. Cement Corpn.	20.00	20.00	3.74	3.74	1.44	1.44	20.90	12.54	26.09	17.73
47. Professional and Spl.Services	10.00	10.00	1.89	1.89	0.89	0.89	0.84	0.84	3.62	3.62
48. Crucial Balancing Investment	226.00	226.00	0.00	0.00	17.73	17.73	10.03	10.03	27.76	27.76
D. Other Outlays on Industries	2.33	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.27	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.14
49. National Ind. Dev. Corpn.	2.33	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.27	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.14
IX. Ministry of Surface Transport (Ship Building & Repairs)	**161.80**	**161.80**	**24.33**	**24.33**	**29.25**	**29.25**	**27.59**	**27.59**	**81.17**	**81.17**
1. Hindustan Shipyard	77.50	77.50	14.20	14.20	13.29	13.29	12.54	12.54	40.04	40.04
2. Cochin Ship yard Ltd.	65.00	65.00	9.47	9.47	8.86	8.86	8.36	8.36	26.69	26.69
3. Hooghly Dock & Port Engs. Ltd.	17.60	17.60	0.00	0.00	6.47	6.47	6.10	6.10	12.57	12.57
4. Central Sector	1.70	1.70	0.66	0.66	0.62	0.62	0.59	0.59	1.87	1.87
			0.00	0.00						
4. Other Programmes of DOE	781.37	516.37	115.44	96.16	162.54	119.43	199.00	150.48	476.97	366.06
X. Department of Atomic Energy	**1218.50**	**850.00**	**116.15**	**101.10**	**145.64**	**111.07**	**240.34**	**184.32**	**502.13**	**396.49**
A. Telecommuni. & Electronic Ind.	225.00	75.00	18.96	18.96	30.13	19.50	36.76	15.03	85.86	53.48
1. Electronics Corpn. of India	225.00	75.00	18.96	18.96	30.13	19.50	36.76	15.03	85.86	53.48
B. Atomic Energy Industry	993.50	775.00	97.19	82.14	115.50	91.57	203.58	169.30	416.27	343.01
1.Bhabha Atomic Research Cen.(BARC)	265.00	265.00	18.11	18.11	26.59	26.59	100.33	100.33	145.03	145.03
2. Heavy Water Project	33.20	33.20	4.69	4.69	5.89	5.89	7.78	7.78	18.36	18.36
3. Nuclear Fuel Complex	140.00	140.00	18.16	18.16	7.09	7.09	12.54	12.54	37.79	37.79
4. Indira Gandhi Cent.for Atom.Res.	51.00	51.00	12.15	12.15	9.13	9.13	11.29	11.29	32.56	32.56
5. Atomic Minerals Div.	19.41	19.41	0.85	0.85	6.51	6.51	3.47	3.47	10.84	10.84
6. Indian Rare Earths (DAE)	15.00	15.00	0.02	0.02	4.43	4.43	4.18	4.18	8.63	8.63
7. Uranium Corpn. of India	168.39	118.39	22.72	22.72	23.58	23.58	10.87	10.87	57.16	57.16
8.BRIT	69.00	69.00	4.03	4.03	3.03	3.03	13.32	13.32	20.38	20.38

Annexure-4 (contd)

(Rupees in Crore)

Undertaking Scheme	NINTH PLAN 1997-2002 OUTLAY		Annual Plan 1997-98 ACTUALS		Annual Plan 1998-99 REVISED ESTIMATES		Annual Plan 1999-2000 BUDGET ESTIMATES		1997-2000 ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURE	
	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9. Centre for Advanced Technology	6.00	6.00	1.42	1.42	0.89	0.89	1.34	1.34	3.64	3.64
10. Indian Rare Earth	223.50	55.00	15.05	0.00	28.36	4.43	38.46	4.18	81.87	8.61
11. Others	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			0.00	0.00						
XI <u>Ministry of Commerce</u> (Department of Supply)	**22.19**	**22.19**	**4.30**	**4.30**	**4.43**	**4.43**	**4.18**	**4.18**	**12.91**	**12.91**
1. NTH	21.19	21.19	4.15	4.15	4.25	4.25	4.01	4.01	12.41	12.41
2. DGS&D	1.00	1.00	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.50	0.50
XII. <u>Department of Eco.Affairs</u> <u>Industrial Financ. Inst.</u>	**2544.08**	**2544.08**	**282.90**	**282.90**	**200.74**	**200.74**	**93.77**	**93.77**	**577.41**	**577.41**
1. Currency & Coinage/Mint			20.83	20.83	21.16	21.16	27.59	27.59	69.58	69.58
2. Industrial Financial Institutions			262.07	262.07	179.58	179.58	66.18	66.18	507.83	507.83
XIII. <u>Ministry of Textiles (I&M)</u>	**331.01**	**331.01**	**41.99**	**37.79**	**39.07**	**35.52**	**51.55**	**46.53**	**132.61**	**119.84**
1. National Textile Corpn.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
2. British India Corporation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
3. National Jute Man. Corpn.	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.96	0.96
4. National Centre for Jute Diversifi.	37.00	37.00	4.73	4.73	4.43	4.43	3.34	3.34	12.51	12.51
5. Textile Research Associations	38.00	38.00	5.68	5.68	5.50	5.50	5.43	5.43	16.62	16.62
6. R & D	56.00	56.00	17.03	17.03	10.64	10.64	8.36	8.36	36.03	36.03
7. Technology Upgradation Fund	90.00	90.00	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.89	0.84	0.84	1.72	1.72
8. Studies	9.51	9.51	1.71	1.71	1.59	1.59	1.25	1.25	4.55	4.55
9. JMDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84
10.Secretariat	3.00	3.00	0.40	0.40	0.16	0.16	0.81	0.81	1.37	1.37
11.Cotton Technology Mission	61.50	61.50	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.84	0.84	1.54	1.54
12.External Aid (UNDP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.53	7.53	7.53	7.53
13. Investment in PSUs	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	2.73	2.51	2.51	5.24	5.24
14. HHEC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05
15. Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
16. NIFT	33.00	33.00	11.49	7.29	12.41	8.86	16.72	11.71	40.62	27.86
XIV <u>Department of Scientific & Industrial Research</u> <u>(Central Electronics Ltd.)</u>	**21.50**	**21.50**	**0.95**	**0.95**	**4.43**	**4.43**	**4.18**	**4.18**	**9.56**	**9.56**
XV. <u>Ministry of Commerce</u>	**893.75**	**859.75**	**169.94**	**169.94**	**168.13**	**168.13**	**187.53**	**168.50**	**525.60**	**506.57**
1. APEDA	162.00	162.00	23.66	23.66	26.59	26.59	35.64	35.64	85.89	85.89
2. MPEDA	71.00	71.00	9.30	9.30	8.86	8.86	10.87	10.87	29.03	29.03
3. EPZ	71.00	71.00	14.57	14.57	13.29	13.29	13.38	13.38	41.24	41.24
4. EPIP	70.00	70.00	18.93	18.93	17.73	17.73	16.72	16.72	53.38	53.38
5. IIFT	9.00	9.00	3.79	3.79	1.77	1.77	3.34	2.51	8.90	8.07
6. CIB	142.00	142.00	25.44	25.44	26.59	26.59	25.08	25.08	77.11	77.11
7. EAN BAR	3.00	3.00	0.09	0.09	0.97	0.97	0.52	0.52	1.59	1.59
8. ITPO	21.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.44	22.45	5.73	22.89	6.17
9. ECGC	309.00	309.00	71.00	71.00	66.47	66.47	45.99	45.99	183.45	183.45
10. DGCI&S	5.00	5.00	1.42	1.42	2.22	2.22	1.67	1.67	5.31	5.31
11. EX. STUDIES	2.00	2.00	0.17	0.17	0.53	0.53	0.67	0.67	1.37	1.37
12. MODERNISATION	4.75	4.75	0.85	0.85	0.89	0.89	1.67	1.67	3.41	3.41
13. IIP	24.00	10.00	0.73	0.73	1.77	1.77	0.84	0.84	3.34	3.34
14. DGFT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.34	3.34	3.34	3.34
15. WTO Centre	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48
16. Footwear Institute	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.14	1.67	3.14	1.67
17. EIC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34
18. Quality Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
XVI <u>Consumer Affairs</u>	**28.37**	**28.37**	**4.54**	**4.54**	**5.64**	**5.64**	**7.11**	**7.11**	**17.29**	**17.29**
1. Bureau of Indian Standards			2.70	2.70	1.77	1.77	1.67	1.67	6.14	6.14
2. Weights & Measures			0.26	0.26	1.51	1.51	1.67	1.67	3.43	3.43
3. Consumer Protection			1.59	1.59	1.51	1.51	2.12	2.12	5.22	5.22
4. Internal Trade			0.00	0.00	0.85	0.85	1.26	1.26	2.11	2.11
5. Contribution to QCI			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38

Annexure-4 (contd)

(Rupees in Crore)

Undertaking Scheme	NINTH PLAN 1997-2002 OUTLAY		Annual Plan 1997-98 ACTUALS		Annual Plan 1998-99 REVISED ESTIMATES		Annual Plan 1999-2000 BUDGET ESTIMATES		1997-2000 ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURE	
	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS	OUTLAY	BS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
XVII. Deptt. of Bio-Technology	**6.30**	**6.30**	**2.17**	**2.17**	**1.13**	**1.13**	**0.04**	**0.04**	**3.34**	**3.34**
a. BIBCOL	6.30	6.30	2.17	2.17	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	2.25	2.25
b. IVCOL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.08	1.08	0.00	0.00	1.08	1.08
XVIII Ocean Development	**84.23**	**84.23**	**6.06**	**6.06**	**16.34**	**16.34**	**11.29**	**11.29**	**33.69**	**33.69**
Total Industry & Minerals	**55410.56**	**9530.24**	**6650.35**	**1444.66**	**5594.92**	**1529.07**	**6296.62**	**1237.45**	**18541.90**	**4211.18**

Annexure-5

Mid Term Appraisal of the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)
VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES SECTOR
Subsector Wise Ninth Plan Outlays And Expenditure - All Budgetary Support
(At Current Prices)

S.No.	Name of the Sub-sector	Ninth Plan 1997-2002 Outlay	Annual Plan 1997-98 Actual Expdr.	Annual Plan 1998-99 R.E.	Annual Plan 1999-2000 B.E.
1	**Dept. of SSIA&RI**				
	a) SIDO	601.85	53.69	69.35	97.00
	b) PMRY	788.00	94.83	135.50	173.00
	c) Coir Industry	116.00	11.68	10.76	20.00
	d) KVI	1993.00	440.78	346.43	300.75
	e) NSIC	726.00	132.00	146.00	145.00
	(IEBR of NSIC)	517.00	103.50	115.00	115.00
	f) Other Schemes	79.00	2.16	3.04	6.50
	Total (SSIA&RI)	**4303.85**	**735.14**	**711.08**	**742.25**
2	**Ministry of Textiles (VSI Sector)**				
	a) Handlooms	452.50	91.59	80.72	81.80
	b) Powerlooms	44.00	2.89	4.50	6.00
	c) Sericulture	302.00	50.90	63.00	68.00
	d) Handicrafts	257.00	44.62	48.08	54.05
	e) Wool Development	28.00	4.30	4.50	6.50
	Total: Textiles (VSI)	**1083.50**	**194.30**	**200.80**	**216.35**
3	**Ministry of Food Processing Industries**				
	a) Grain Processing	7.79	1.43	0.70	0.75
	b) Fruit & Veg. Processing	90.70	4.80	14.40	17.50
	c) Milk Based Industries	25.05	4.50	5.50	6.00
	d) Meat & Poultry Processing	37.40	1.92	6.50	6.95
	e) Fisheries	50.50	6.68	12.45	13.35
	f) Consumer Industries	8.00	1.43	1.50	1.65
	g) Secretarial & Eco. Services	15.60	2.11	3.05	2.80
	h) Processed Food Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
	Total: (FPI)	**235.04**	**22.87**	**44.10**	**50.00**

Annexure-6

Mid Term Appraisal of the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)
VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES SECTOR
Subsector Wise Ninth Plan Outlays And Expenditure - All Budgetary Support
(At Constant Prices- 1996-97)

(Rs. In Crore)

S.No.	Name of the Sub-sector	Ninth Plan 1997-2002 Outlay	Annual Plan 1998-99 R.E.	Annual Plan 1999-2000 B.E.	1997-2000 Anticipated Expdr.	Percentage Utilisation of Ninth Plan Outlay
1	**Dept. of SSIA&RI**					
	a) SIDO	601.85	61.46	81.1	193.39	32.13
	b) PMRY	788	120.09	144.65	354.51	44.99
	c) Coir Industry	116	9.54	16.72	37.32	32.17
	d) KVI	1993	307.04	251.46	975.75	48.96
	e) NSIC	726	129.4	121.24	375.59	51.73
	(IEBR of NSIC)	517	101.92	96.15	296.05	57.26
	f) Other Schemes	79	2.69	5.43	10.17	12.87
	Total (SSIA&RI)	**4303.85**	**630.22**	**620.61**	**1946.72**	**45.23**
2	**Ministry of Textiles (VSI Sector)**					
	a) Handlooms	452.5	71.54	68.39	226.64	50.09
	b) Powerlooms	44	3.99	5.02	11.74	26.68
	c) Sericulture	302	55.84	56.02	160.04	52.99
	d) Handicrafts	257	42.61	42.27	127.12	49.46
	e) Wool Development	28	3.99	4.18	12.24	43.71
	Total: Textiles (VSI)	**1083.5**	**177.97**	**175.88**	**537.77**	**49.63**
3	**Ministry of Food Processing Industries**					
	a) Grain Processing	7.79	0.62	0.63	2.6	33.38
	b) Fruit & Veg. Processing	90.7	12.76	14.63	31.94	35.21
	c) Milk Based Industries	25.05	4.87	5.02	14.15	56.49
	d) Meat & Poultry Processing	37.4	5.76	5.81	13.39	35.80
	e) Fisheries	50.5	11.03	11.16	28.52	56.48
	f) Consumer Industries	8	1.33	1.38	4.06	50.75
	g) Secretarial & Eco. Services	15.6	2.7	2.34	7.04	45.13
	h) Processed Food Fund	0	0	0.84	0.84	N.A
	Total: (FPI)	**235.04**	**39.09**	**41.81**	**102.54**	**43.63**