

CHAPTER 3

PUBLIC SECTOR PLAN : RESOURCES AND ALLOCATIONS

Overview

3.1. The chapter 2 of the volume has indicated the required level of public sector investments in the Tenth Plan to be consistent with 8 per cent growth of gross domestic product (GDP). These estimates form the basis for the minimum size of public sector plan resources which are required to be mobilised to achieve the plan objectives. This chapter projects the public sector resources for the Tenth Plan at Rs.15,92,300 crore (Rupees fifteen lakh, ninety-two thousand and three hundred crore, or approximately, Rs. 16 trillion) at 2001-02 prices. At comparable prices it amounts to an increase of 67.4 per cent over the Ninth Plan realisation. Given the twin requirements of securing a sustainable debt burden and restricting the public sector draft on private savings to a reasonable limit, contribution of debt resources to the projected increase accounts for 6.6 per cent only. Consequently, non-debt resources must contribute 93.4 per cent of the projected increase in the Tenth Plan resources over the Ninth Plan realization.

3.2. If the poor realisation of non-debt resources vis-à-vis the projections during the Ninth Plan is anything to go by, the task of raising non-debt resources to the Tenth Plan target levels is quite difficult, although definitely not impossible. However, fiscal reforms in this regard assume critical importance and are most crucial to attaining the Tenth Plan targets. Reforms for raising the tax to GDP ratio, increasing user charges, compressing expenditure on administration and establishment and adherence to commercial principles by public sector enterprises must attract focused attention and generate time-bound results. This chapter reviews the Ninth Plan performance of both the Centre and States and Union Territories (UTs), projects the Tenth Plan resources, measures the incremental effort required over Ninth Plan realisation levels, proposes a set of policies for

attaining the Tenth Plan targets, and indicates the allocation of the public sector plan resources.

Resources of the Centre during the Ninth Plan

3.3. The Centre's gross budgetary support (GBS) to the Ninth Plan was projected at Rs.3,74,000 crore at 1996-97 prices including Rs.1,70,018 crore of Central assistance to the States and UTs. With the Ninth Plan resources of Central Public Sector Units (CPSUs) projected at Rs.2,85,379 crore, resources available for the Central Plan was arrived at Rs.4,89,361 crore. The Ninth Plan realisation places the Centre's GBS at Rs.3,16,286 crore or 84.6 per cent of the projected level. Central assistance to States' and UTs was realised at Rs.1,38,394 crore or 81.4 per cent of the projected level. With realisation of CPSUs resources at Rs.2,28,795 crore or 80.2 per cent of the projected level, the resources available for the Central Plan works out to 83.1 per cent of the projected level or Rs.4,06,687 crore at 1996-97 prices. Table 3.1 indicates the projection and realisation of the Ninth Plan resources and its funding of the Centre.

3.4. The realised pattern of funding the GBS reflects a significant deterioration of non-debt contribution vis-à-vis the Ninth Plan projections. The share of balance from current revenues (BCR) in GBS reduced to a negative 49.6 per cent as against a projected share of a negative 0.7 per cent only. The realised share of borrowings therefore had to increase to 144.1 per cent as against a projected share of 84.7 per cent, to bridge the BCR gap.

3.5. The 5,544 percent deterioration in BCR was caused by stagnant level of revenue receipts and substantial growth in non-plan revenue expenditure (NPRE) in relation to GDP. Net Central revenues declined by 0.43 percentage points of GDP from 9.23 per cent in 1996-97 to 8.80 in 2001-

Table 3.1
Ninth Plan Resources of the Centre

(Rs. crore at 1996-97 prices)

Sources of Funding	Projection	Realization	% Realisation
1. Balance from current revenues	-2,778 (-0.7)	-1,56,790 (-49.6)	-5,544.0
2. Borrowings including net MCR	3,16,760 (84.7)	4,55,624 (144.1)	143.8
3. Net inflow from abroad	60,018 (16.0)	17,452 (5.5)	29.1
4. Gross budgetary support to plan (1 to 3)	3,74,000 (100.0)	3,16,286 (100.0)	84.6
5. Central assistance to States & UTs	-1,70,018 (45.5)	-1,38,394 (43.8)	81.4
6. GBS for Central plan (4+5)	2,03,982	1,77,892	87.2
7. Resources of public sector enterprises	2,85,379	2,28,795	80.2
8. Resources for Central Plan (6+7)	4,89,361	4,06,687	83.1

Note : Figures in parentheses are percentage of Gross Budgetary Support .

02. Tax revenue (net) decreased by more than 1 percentage point from 6.85 per cent in 1996-97 to 5.80 per cent in 2001-02. The fall in tax revenue (net) could not be compensated by a 0.69 percentage points increase in non-tax revenue from 2.38 per cent to 3.07 per cent during the same period. As against a 1.05 percentage points fall in tax revenue (net), the gross tax revenue of the Centre fell by 1.21 percentage points from 9.41 per cent in 1996-97 to 8.20 per cent in 2001-02. This implied that the impact of the fall in gross Central tax revenues on Central finances was somewhat shared with the States.

3.6. The deterioration of the gross Central tax revenues in relation to GDP has given rise to concern on the following issues.

- Shrinkage of the tax base, as implied by inadequate coverage of the service tax base.
- Growth in various types of tax concessions and exemptions.
- Increase in the coverage of Modified Value Added Tax (MODVAT) without upward adjustment of tax rates.
- General slackening of the tax administration leading to revenue leakage.

3.7. The NPRE grew rapidly by 1.30 percentage points of GDP from 9.30 per cent in 1996-97 to 10.60 per cent in 2001-02. The breakdown of this increase is summarised in Table 3.2.

3.8. Almost 40 per cent of the increase in NPRE was due to the growth in pension and salary payments brought about by the implementation of the Fifth Pay Commission's recommendations. Along with the growth in subsidies and other NPRE, mainly comprising defence, the massive deterioration of BCR was the outcome of the stagnant levels of Centre's revenue receipts. Borrowings had to increase to bridge the gap, which consequently raised the interest burden and led to further increase in NPRE, resulting in still sharper deterioration of BCR. Increase in interest payments accounted for a quarter of the total growth of NPRE during the Ninth Plan.

3.9. The debt-servicing burden, as reflected by the percentage of interest payments to revenue receipts, increased from 47.1 per cent in 1996-97 to 50.5 per cent in 2001-02, underlining the fragile sustainability of the Centre's debt burden. The debt burden of the Centre increased by almost 8 percentage points from 49.4 to 57.5

Table 3.2
NPRE and its components of the Centre

(As a percentage of GDP)

Items	1996-97	2001-02	Increase
1. Interest	4.35	4.69	0.34
2. Pension	0.37	0.64	0.27
3. Salary	0.48	0.76	0.28
4. Subsidies	1.13	1.33	0.20
5. Other NPRE	2.97	3.18	0.21
6. (Total) NPRE	9.30	10.60	1.30

per cent of GDP during the same period. The gross fiscal deficit of the Centre, which caused this, grew from 4.88 per cent of GDP in 1996-97 to 5.76 per cent in 2001-02, an increase of 0.88 percentage points. Consequently, borrowings for funding the GBS was 43.8 per cent above the projected level.

3.10. The net inflow from abroad on government account, which is deployed for funding externally aided projects (EAP) was projected to contribute 16.0 per cent of the GBS in the Ninth Plan. However, its realization is placed at 29.1 per cent of the target, which reduces its realised share in plan resources to 5.5 per cent. The fall in net inflow from abroad has been attributed to international sanctions, following the Pokharan nuclear tests and inadequate provision for counterpart funding of EAP projects through domestic resources.

3.11. Following from the lower realisation of the Centre's GBS, Central assistance to the State and UT Plans also recorded a similar level of achievement at around 81.4 per cent. Central assistance as a percentage of GBS, which was projected at 45.5 per cent, declined to a level of 43.8 per cent. The proportional impact of a shrinking GBS on the quantum of Central assistance is clearly in evidence here.

3.12. After accounting for the Central assistance to States and UTs, the GBS left for the Central sector Plan was projected to account for 41.7 per cent of the Central Plan resources. Internal and extra-budgetary resources (IEBR) of the CPSUs provided the remaining share at 58.3 per cent. The realised share of IEBR in the Ninth Plan is placed at 56.3 per cent indicating,

by and large, a similar deterioration as that of GBS. In absolute terms, IEBR was realised at 80.2 per cent. Operational inefficiencies of the CPSUs accounted significantly for a lower realization of internal resources (IR).

Projection of the Tenth Plan (2002-07) Resources of the Centre

3.13. In keeping with the requirement of stepping up public sector investments for attaining an 8 per cent GDP growth during the Tenth Plan, the GBS of the Centre has been projected to grow from 4.33 per cent of GDP in 2001-02 to 5.39 per cent in 2006-07. Thus, the Tenth Plan projected average GBS stands at 4.93 per cent of GDP as against the Ninth Plan realisation of 4.02 per cent.

3.14. Fiscal sustainability considerations demand a reduction in debt financing for funding of GBS for the Tenth Plan. Accordingly, the gross fiscal deficit, which stood at 5.90 per cent of GDP in 2001-02 has been projected to reduce to 4.32 per cent in 2006-07, obtaining a Tenth Plan average of 4.73 per cent. The Ninth Plan average realisation had stood at 5.82 per cent. The gross fiscal deficit is implicit in own borrowings, inclusive of net miscellaneous capital receipts (MCR). Own borrowings inclusive of MCR in the Tenth Plan are projected at 4.78 per cent of GDP, down from 5.78 per cent realised during the Ninth Plan. Net inflow from abroad, in the form of external assistance, is projected at 0.19 per cent of GDP, slightly diminished from 0.22 per cent realised during the Ninth Plan.

3.15. The BCR is arrived at as a small negative of 0.04 per cent of the GDP as against a negative 1.98 per cent realised in the Ninth Plan. To achieve a BCR of this order, Central revenues (net) must grow from 8.80 per cent of GDP in 2001-02 to 9.98 per cent in 2006-07, an increase of 1.18 percentage points. NPRE must come down from 10.60 per cent of GDP in 2001-02 to 9.06 per cent, a decrease of 1.54 percentage points. Thus, an improvement of 2.72 percentage points in BCR during the Tenth Plan is being sought mainly from a contraction of NPRE.

3.16. Central assistance to States and UTs during the Tenth Plan has been projected at 42.5 per cent of the Centre's GBS. In relation to GDP, Central assistance to States and UTs is projected at 2.09 per cent in the Tenth Plan, up from 1.76 per cent realised during the Ninth Plan. After deducting Central assistance to States and UTs, GBS available for the Central Plan is arrived at 2.82 per cent of GDP, an increase of 0.56 percentage points over the Ninth Plan realization of 2.26 per cent.

3.17. In order to meet the public sector investment and savings requirements, IR of CPSUs is placed at 2.85 per cent of the GDP in the Tenth Plan, up from 2.15 per cent realised during the Ninth Plan. The railways and power sector CPSUs must raise their operational efficiency to meet this target. The extra-budgetary resources (EBR) of CPSUs was projected at 0.75 per cent of the GDP, same as the realised level obtained in the Ninth Plan. Thus, the IEBR of CPSUs is placed at 3.60 per cent of GDP in the Tenth Plan.

3.18. With a GBS net of Central assistance to State and UT plans projected at 2.79 per cent

and IEBR of CPSUs indicated at 3.60 per cent, resources available for the Central Plan are arrived at 6.39 per cent of GDP, up from 5.16 per cent realized during the Ninth Plan, an increase of 1.23 percentage points. Table 3.3 indicates the resources of the Centre and its funding in the Tenth Plan.

3.19. The GBS of the Centre is placed at Rs.7,06,000 crore at 2001-02 prices. Central assistance to State & UT plans works out to Rs.3,00,265 crore. After deducting Central assistance to States and UTs, the GBS available for the Central plan is Rs.4,05,735 crore at 2001-02 prices. With an IEBR of CPSUs indicated at Rs.5,15,556 crore at 2001-02 prices, total resources available for the Central Plan is projected at Rs.9,21,291 crore at 2001-02 prices. The Central Ministries have indicated an IEBR of Rs.4,87,448 crore, which falls short by Rs.28,108 crore vis-à-vis the required IEBR. The IEBR currently indicated by the Central Ministries, if taken in place of the projected IEBR, reduces the Central resources for the Tenth Plan to Rs.8,93,183 crore.

Table 3.3
Projection of Tenth Plan Resources of the Centre

(Rs. crore at 2001-02 prices)

Sources of Funding	Projection
1. Balance from Current Revenues	-6,385 (-0.9)
2. Borrowings including net MCR	6,85,185 (97.0)
3. Net inflow from abroad	27,200 (3.9)
4. Gross Budgetary Support to Plan(1 to 3)	7,06,000 (100.0)
5. Central Assistance to States & UTs	-3,00,265 (42.5)
6. GBS for Central Plan (4+5)	4,05,735
7. Resources of Public Sector Enterprises	5,15,556
7.1. Internal Resources	4,09,000
7.2. Extra Budgetary Resources	1,06,556
8. Resources for Central Plan (6+7)	9,21,291

Note : Figures in parentheses are percentage of GBS.

Table 3.4
Ninth Plan Realisation and Tenth Plan projection of Resources of Centre

(As a percentage of GDP)

Sources of Funding	Ninth Plan realization	Tenth Plan projections	Increases(+)/ Decreases(-)
1. Balance from Current Revenues	-1.98	-0.04	(+)1.94
2. Borrowings including net MCR	5.78	4.78	(-)-1.00
3. Net Inflow from Abroad	0.22	0.19	(-)-0.03
4. Gross Budgetary Support to Plan	4.02	4.93	(+) 0.91
5. Central Assistance to States & UTs	-1.76	-2.09	(-) 0.33
6. GBS for Central Plan (4+5)	2.26	2.84	(+) 0.57
7. Resources of Public Sector Enterprises	2.90	3.60	(+) 0.70
7.1. Internal Resources	2.15	2.85	(+) 0.70
7.2. Extra Budgetary Resources	0.75	0.75	-
8. Resources for Central Plan (6+7)	5.16	6.44	(+) 1.27

3.20. A funding pattern as envisaged in Table 3.3 is a challenging task, the extent of which could be gauged by comparing the Tenth Plan projected levels to the Ninth Plan realisation. Table 3.4 indicates the Ninth Plan realization and the Tenth

Plan projection of resources of the Centre in relation to GDP.

3.21. The steps detailed in Box 3.1 will be necessary for achieving these targets.

BOX 3.1

- Comprehensive computerisation of the income tax system and universal usage of tax identification numbers in monetary transactions must be employed for facilitating improved enforcement of the income-tax administration.
- The policy direction for removing unnecessary exemptions under corporate tax must continue so that corporate income, liable to taxation, comes nearer to book profits as declared by the companies.
- The current policy of moving progressively to a truly single excise rate should continue to be pursued while tightening up much more on existing exemptions, particularly those under small enterprises, all for improving tax compliance.
- The coverage of the service tax must be extended continuously under the union excise system so that much greater tax buoyancy can be achieved through increased coverage of the economy as a whole.
- The extension of VAT at the State level must be taken up at the earliest for facilitating its integration with the Central VAT and bringing about harmonisation of tax rates levied by different tax jurisdictions.
- Peak customs tariff must be continuously lowered for enabling greater integration with the world economy and consequently raising customs revenue through larger volumes of imports as would arise from expansion of international trade.

- User charges must be raised to cost recovery levels and made acceptable by a communication campaign to convince members of the general public that such a system would be in their own overall interest.
- The recommendation of the Expenditure Reforms Commission, on the road map provided by it for progressive reduction in fertilizer subsidy, as also fully eliminating petroleum subsidy for reducing NPRE must be pursued.
- A change has to be made in the design of the food subsidy programme whereby a shift from the one based on minimum support price to Food for Work Programme is taken for reducing as well as effectively directing food subsidy.
- Curtailment in pay and allowances of the government must be pursued on a continuous basis as, in the wake of the implementation of the Fifth pay Commission's recommendations, downsizing has become most critical to reducing NPRE.
- The operational efficiency of Indian Railways and the power sector CPSUs must be improved with a view to eventually eliminating all budgetary support and generating adequate internal resources for expanding the transport and power facilities in the country.

Resources of States and UTs during the Ninth Plan (1997-2002)

3.22. The Ninth Plan resources of States and UTs were projected at Rs.3,69,839 crore at 1996-97 prices. At comparable prices, the realisation was

placed at Rs. 2,99,131 crore or 80.9 per cent of the projected level. The realized pattern of funding however, show wide divergences from the projected levels. Table 3.5 summarises the projection and realisation of the Ninth Plan resources and their sources of funding.

Table 3.5
Ninth Plan Resources of States and UTs

(Rs. crore at 1996-97 prices)

Sources of Funding	Projection	Realisation	% Realisation
1. Balance from Current Revenues	1,372 (0.4)	-1,06,962 (-35.8)	-7,896.1
2. Resources of Public Sector Enterprises	55,030 (15.0)	52,107 (17.4)	94.7
2.1. Internal Resources	14,890 (4.1)	-35,416 (-11.8)	-337.9
2.2. Extra-budgetary Resources	40,140 (10.9)	87,523 (29.2)	218.0
3. Borrowings including net MCR	1,43,419 (38.6)	2,15,592 (72.1)	150.3
4. States' Own Resources (1 to 3)	1,99,821 (54.0)	1,60,737 (53.7)	80.4
5. Central Assistance	1,70,018 (46.0)	1,38,394 (46.3)	81.4
6. Aggregate Plan Resources (4 + 5)	3,69,839 (100.0)	2,99,131 (100.0)	80.9

Note : Figures in parentheses are percentage of aggregate plan resources.

3.23. As indicated in the Table, the BCR deteriorated by 7,896.1 per cent, significantly drawing borrowings away from plan resources. Borrowings therefore had to increase to 150.3 per cent of the projected level in order to provide some support to plan resources. The Ninth Plan saw a considerable shift from non-debt to debt funding. The non-debt funding reflected by BCR, which was projected to contribute a small surplus realised a contribution of negative 35.8 per cent. Consequently, borrowings, which were projected to contribute 38.6 per cent, ended up contributing 72.1 per cent of the Ninth Plan resources.

3.24. Available evidence suggests that deterioration of BCR was a result of both revenue and expenditure related slippages. The growth in NPRE was much more than the growth in current revenues during the Ninth Plan period. The implementation of the Fifth Pay Commission's recommendations significantly contributed to the rapid growth of NPRE. In one single year, salary and pension payments rose by almost one-third of the pre-Pay Commission level. The effect could have been largely mitigated but for the inability in reducing the staff strength. Further, interest payments in the terminal year of the Ninth Plan rose by as much as two and a half times the base year level in absolute terms, due to mobilisation of large borrowings.

3.25. Under revenue receipts, States' share of Central taxes reduced by 0.14 percentage points of GDP across the Ninth Plan period. This was due to industrial recession, which could not impart much buoyancy to the growth in union excise revenues. Revenue losses on account of expansion in the coverage of MODVAT without commensurate upward adjustment of tax rates has also been argued as another reason behind the falling ratio of the Centre's gross tax revenue to GDP. Own tax revenues of States and UTs also failed to exceed the buoyancy factor of 1. Excessive tax competition among States resulting in lowering of tax rates as well as various fiscal concessions provided to attract industrial investment were instrumental in not boosting the own tax revenues. Growth in own non-tax revenues was driven down due to the Centre's inability to raise royalty rates on minerals. States and UTs also could not raise user charges

adequately on irrigation and other departmental services.

3.26. Contribution of the resources of State public sector enterprises (SPSEs) was realised at 94.7 per cent of the projected level. The realization however could have significantly exceeded 100 per cent had it not been for the deterioration of IR. The IR of SPSEs, which were projected to contribute 4.1 per cent of plan resources, realised a contribution of negative 11.8 per cent. The deterioration of almost 16 percentage points in IR was largely funded by an increase in the contribution of EBR of PSEs. The contribution of EBR to plan resources, which was projected at 10.9 per cent realised a contribution of 29.2 per cent, an increase of almost 19 percentage points.

3.27. The deterioration in IR brings into focus the poor performance of State Electricity Boards (SEBs), whose current costs have increasingly failed to be covered by current revenues. Unproductive expenditure on administration and establishment has grown rapidly without commensurate increase in user charges. Such events accentuate the importance of power sector reforms, which should enable SEBs to earn at least a minimum rate of 3 per cent on their assets.

3.28. The trebling of the contribution of EBR to plan resources vis-à-vis the Ninth Plan projections, despite a massive deterioration of IR implies an imprudent use of guarantees, which States issue for SPSEs to raise borrowings. The contingent liability embodied in the issue of guarantees is most likely to fall on State budgets if SPSEs do not improve the mobilisation of internal resources. In such an event, the fiscal balance of States' finances can come under severe strain.

3.29. As against a projected contribution of 38.6 per cent of borrowings to plan resources, Ninth Plan realisation places it at 72.1 per cent, an increase of almost 34.0 percentage points. Unfortunately, such a sizeable growth in borrowings was used to bridging the BCR gap rather than augmenting plan resources. Rapid increase in borrowings also led to an increase in public sector draft on private savings as is implied by growth in States' outstanding debt as a percentage of GDP from 17.8

per cent in the beginning to 25.9 per cent at the end of the Ninth Plan. Simultaneously, a larger debt burden increasingly became unsustainable, as the accompanying growth of interest payments was not matched by a commensurate growth in revenues. Interest payments as a percentage of revenue receipts increased from 16.7 per cent in the beginning to 22.8 per cent at the end of the Ninth Plan.

3.30. Central assistance to States and UTs realised 81.4 per cent of the projected level. However, its realised contribution to plan resources remained the same as the projected contribution at around 54 per cent. The significance of GBS to States and UTs Plan remained unchanged during the Ninth Plan period. However, a shortfall in absolute terms underlines the growing budgetary strain of the Centre in meeting the targets of Central assistance.

Projection of Tenth Plan (2002-07) Resources of States and UTs

3.31. In keeping with the requirement of stepping up public sector investment for attaining an 8 per cent GDP growth during the Tenth Plan, budgetary resources for the States & UTs plan has been projected to grow from 3.85 per cent of GDP in 2001-02 to 4.20 per cent in 2006-07. The Tenth Plan average stands at 4.10 per cent, as against the Ninth Plan realization of 3.14 per cent.

3.32. The fiscal sustainability of States and UTs is considerably more vulnerable than for the Centre and requires greater fiscal correction. Accordingly, the gross fiscal deficit, which stood at 4.47 per cent of GDP in 2001-02 has been projected to reduce to 2.19 per cent in 2006-07, obtaining a Tenth Plan average of 3.19 per cent. The Ninth Plan average had stood at 3.37 per cent. The projected target of gross fiscal deficit is implicit in own borrowings inclusive of MCR and the loan component of Central assistance. Own borrowings inclusive of MCR in the Tenth Plan are arrived at 1.82 per cent of GDP, down from 2.74 per cent realised during the Ninth Plan. Central assistance in the Tenth Plan is placed at 2.09 per cent of GDP, up from 1.76 per cent realized during the Ninth Plan.

3.33. BCR is arrived at 0.19 per cent of GDP. To achieve a BCR of this order, non-plan revenue receipts must grow from 10.27 per cent of GDP in 2001-02 to 11.00 per cent in 2006-07, an increase of 0.73 percentage points. NPRE must come down from 12.15 per cent of GDP in 2001-02 to 10.32 per cent, a decrease of 1.83 percentage points. Thus an improvement of 2.56 percentage points in BCR during the Tenth Plan is mainly sought from a contraction of NPRE.

3.34. IR and EBR of SPSEs were determined in consultation with State Governments. The need for improving IR, particularly of SEBs was emphasized. Accordingly, IR was projected at -0.05 per cent of GDP for the Tenth Plan, a much improved level from -0.45 per cent realised during the Ninth Plan. After a considered view, which favored a reduction in the contingent liabilities of States and UTs, EBR was projected at 0.63 per cent of GDP in the Tenth Plan, down from 1.11 per cent realised during the Ninth Plan. Total resources of SPSEs in the Tenth Plan are therefore projected at 0.58 per cent of GDP, slightly diminished from 0.66 per cent realised during the Ninth Plan. Table 3.6 indicates the Tenth Plan resources and its funding of States and UTs in the Tenth Plan.

Table 3.6
Tenth Plan Projection of Resources of States and UTs

(Rs.crore at 2001-02 prices)

Sources of Funding	Tenth Plan Projections
1. Balance from Current Revenues	26,578 (4.0)
2. Resources of Public Sector Enterprises	82,684 (12.3)
2.1. Internal Resources	-7,760 (-1.2)
2.2. Extra-budgetary Resources	90,444 (13.5)
3. Borrowings including net MCR	2,61,482 (39.0)
4. States' Own Resources (1 to 3)	3,70,744 (55.3)
5. Central Assistance	3,00,265 (44.7)
6. Aggregate Plan Resources (4 + 5)	6,71,009 (100.0)

Note : Figures in parentheses are percentage of aggregate plan resources.

3.35. Aggregate plan resources of States and UTs are arrived at Rs.6,71,009 crore at 2001-02 prices, comprising Rs.3,70,744 crore of own resources and Rs.3,00,265 crore of Central assistance. Of the total aggregate plan resources, budgetary resources are placed at Rs.5,88,325 crore.

3.36. A funding pattern, as envisaged is a demanding task, whose extent could be gauged by comparing the Tenth Plan projected levels to Ninth Plan realization. Table 3.7 indicates the Ninth Plan realisation and Tenth Plan projection of resources of the States and UTs in relation to GDP.

3.37. The steps detailed in Box 3.2 are necessary to achieve these targets.

3.38. The Planning Commission held discussions with States and UTs about projecting the core Tenth Plan resources. The projection of the core Tenth Plan resources was at a level lower than what was required to achieve 8 per cent growth of GDP. This was due to the apprehension that improvement in BCR, as required under the 8 per cent GDP growth scenario may not be achievable. Thus, as against a BCR of 0.20 per cent in the 8 per cent growth scenario, core plan resources

Table 3.7
Ninth Plan Realisation and Tenth Plan Projection of Resources of States and UTs

(As a percentage of GDP)

Sources of Funding	Ninth Plan Realisation	Tenth Plan Projections	Increases(+)/ Decreases(-)
1. Balance from Current Revenues	-1.36	0.20	(+)1.56
2. Resources of Public Sector Enterprises	0.66	0.58	(-) 0.08
2.1. Internal Resources	-0.45	-0.05	(+) 0.40
2.2. Extra-budgetary Resources	1.11	0.63	(-) 0.48
3. Borrowings including net MCR	2.74	1.82	(-) 0.92
4. States' Own Resources (1 to 3)	2.04	2.60	(+) 0.56
5. Central Assistance	1.76	2.09	(+) 0.33
6. Aggregate Plan Resources (4 + 5)	3.80	4.69	(+) 0.89

BOX 3.2

- Improving tax/GDP ratio of the Centre and States/UTs through inclusion of services in the tax base, removal of tax exemptions and concessions, harmonisation of tax rates, tightening of tax administration, and adopting an integrated VAT regime.
- Reduction of budget-based subsidies by raising user charges of departmental services, reducing expenditure by cutting administrative and establishment cost and privatization and through Centre's initiative switching over to ad valorem rates of royalty on minerals.
- Reducing staff strength through adoption of a policy of net attrition and constituting a pension and amortisation fund to make committed payments like terminal benefits and debt servicing, self-financing.
- Enacting a 'Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management' bill under which borrowings shall be restricted to attain a non-rising debt to GDP ratio from current levels in order to reduce the burden of interest payments.
- Improving internal resources of States PSUs by implementing power sector reforms and reducing the burden of contingent liabilities on State budgets through a legislative or administrative ceiling on the issue of State guarantees.

indicated its level at negative 0.11 per cent. Further it was also recognised that the level of Central assistance indicated at 2.09 per cent of GDP may also not be available if the Centre's GBS fails to rise to the Tenth Plan projected levels. Consequently, the core plan resources arrived at a Central assistance level of 1.80 per cent of GDP, by and large the same level realized in the Ninth Plan. Table 3.8 gives a break-down of the funding of plan resources of States and UTs under the core plan scenario.

3.39. The core Tenth Plan resources of States and UTs are projected at Rs.5,90,948 crore, Rs.80,061 crore less than the level consistent with the 8 per cent GDP growth scenario. To be

consistent with the 8 per cent growth target, States and UTs are required to raise Rs. 38,553 crore of own resources and the Centre required to provide Rs. 41,508 crore of Central assistance to make up for the balance. States & UTs wise disbursement of the Central assistance component of the balance, inter-alia, may have to be linked to their respective abilities in mobilising the own resources component.

Overall Financing Pattern

3.40. Table 3.9 revisits the Ninth Plan realisation levels of plan resources of the Centre and States and UTs. Total resources realised for the public

Table 3.8
Core Tenth Plan Resources of States & UTs

(Rs.crore at 2001-02 prices)

Sources of Funding	States	UTs(1)	UTs(2)	Total
1.Balance from Current Revenues	-37,099	21,804	-	-15,295
2.Resources of Public Sector Enterprises	85,566	-2,882	-	82,684
2.1. Internal Resources	-4,878	-2,882	-	-7,760
2.2. Extra-budgetary Resources	90,444	-	-	90,444
3.Borrowings including net MCR	2,62,013	2,789	-	2,64,802
4. States' Own Resources (1 to 3)	3,10,480	21,711	-	3,32,191
5.Central Assistance	2,51,093	3,195	4,469	2,58,757
6. Aggregate Plan Resources (4 + 5)	5,61,573	24,906	4,469	5,90,948

Note : UTs(1)-With Legislature; UTs(2)-Without Legislature.

Table 3.9
Ninth Plan Realisation of Resources for the Public Sector Plan

(Rs. crore at 1996-97 prices)

Sources of Funding	Centre	States / UTs	Total
1.Balance from Current Revenues	-1,56,790	-1,06,962	-2,63,752
2.Borrowings including net MCR	4,55,624	2,15,592	6,71,216
3. Net Inflow from Abroad	17,452	-	17,452
4.Centre's GBS (1+2+3)	3,16,286	-	-
5.Resources of Public Sector Enterprises	2,28,795	52,107	2,80,902
5.1. Internal Resources	1,69,046	-35,416	1,33,630
5.2. Extra budgetary Resources	59,749	87,523	1,47,272
6. States' Own Resources (1+2+5)	-	1,60,737	-
7.Central Assistance to States & UTs	-1,38,394	1,38,394	-
8. Resources for the Public Sector Plan (1+2+3+5+7)	4,06,687	2,99,131	7,05,818

Note : The Centre's GBS available for the Central Plan works out to Rs.177892 crore.

sector's Ninth Plan indicates the large presence of negative BCR, which has been bridged by a substantially high level of borrowings. Had the BCR realisation been in alignment with what was projected, the contracted borrowings would have significantly stepped up the resources for the public sector plan, much higher than what was projected. In that event, the increase in overall debt burden would have been accompanied by a larger public sector investment, which would have built the productive capacities of the economy rather than funding the consumption expenditure of the government.

3.41. Table 3.10. projects the overall resources for the Tenth Plan on the presumption that the negative BCR gap would be erased, leaving borrowings exclusively for the public sector investment and not for meeting the consumption expenditure of the government. The projection also requires the public sector enterprises to substantially enhance their internal resources for limiting the need for raising EBR.

Allocation of Public Sector Resource

3.42. The projected requirement of resources of the public sector for the Tenth Plan at Rs.15,92,300 crore at 2001-02 prices comprise the Centre's share at Rs.9,21,291 crore and

States and UTs share at Rs.6,71,009 crore. The resources for the Central Plan includes the GBS component of Rs.4,05,735 crore and the IEBR component of Rs.5,15,556 crore. The IEBR component as currently assessed by Central Ministries is Rs.4,87,448 crore, which is Rs.28,108 crore lower than the level consistent with the 8 percent growth of GDP in the Tenth Plan.. Thus, the resource allocation in the Central sector amounts to Rs.8,93,183 crore, which is indicated in Annexure 3-A with details of budgetary support and IEBR furnished in Annexure 3-B.

3.43. The Tenth Plan resources of the States and UTs are projected at Rs.6,71,009 crore at 2001-02 prices. Core plan estimates, however, arrive at a resource figure of Rs.5,90,948 crore, leaving a balance of Rs.80,061 crore. Sectoral allocation in the States/UTs sector includes the core plan resources and the Central Assistance component of the balance, that is, Rs.41,508 crore. This component has been allocated to certain critical sectors identified by the Planning Commission. The allocation of the own resources component of the balance, which is placed at Rs. 38,553 crore, will have to await its actual mobilization by the States and UTs. Consequently, sectoral allocations in the States/ UTs sector is arrived at Rs.6,32,456 crore. This

Table 3.10
Tenth Plan Projection of Resources for the Public Sector Plan

(Rs. crore at 2001-02 prices)

Sources of Funding	Centre	States/UTs	Total
1.Balance from Current Revenues	-6,385	26,578	20,193
2.Borrowings including net MCR	6,85,185	2,61,482	9,46,667
3. Net Inflow from Abroad	27,200	-	27,200
4.Centre's GBS (1+2+3)	7,06,000	-	7,06,000
5.Resources of Public Sector Enterprises	5,15,556	82,684	5,98,240
5.1. Internal Resources	4,09,000	-7,760	4,01,240
5.2. Extra budgetary Resources	1,06,556	90,444	1,97,000
6. States' Own Resources (1+2+5)	-	3,70,744	-
7.Central Assistance to States & UTs	-3,00,265	3,00,265	-
8.Resources for the Public Sector Plan (1+2+3+5+7)	9,21,291	6,71,009	15,92,300

Note : The Centre's GBS available for the Central Plan works out to Rs.4,05,735 crore. Allocations of Public Sector Resources.

allocation in the States/UTs sector is indicated in Annexure 3-A with States/UTs wise core plan details furnished in Annexure 3-C. Annexure 3-D indicates the details of Central assistance component of the balance in the States/UTs sector.

3.44. Thus, as against the public sector resources of Rs.15,92,300 crore for the Tenth Plan, allocations aggregate to Rs.15,25,639 crore. Table 3.11 indicates the resources and allocation of the public sector Tenth Plan.

Table 3.11
Public Sector Resources & Allocations
Tenth Plan (2002-07)

(Rs. crore at 2001-02 prices)

Sources of funding	Required	Allocated
CENTRE		
1. Budgetary Support	4,05,735	4,05,735
2. IEBR	5,15,556	4,87,448
3. Total-Centre (1+2)	9,21,291	8,93,183
STATES & UTs		
4. Core Plan	5,90,948	5,90,948
5. Balance (5.1+5.2)	80,061	41,508
5.1 Own Resources	38,553	-
5.2 Central Assistance	41,508	41,508
6. Total-States & UTs (4+5)	6,71,009	6,32,456
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR		
7. Grand Total (3+6)	15,92,300	15,25,639

Sectoral Allocations of Public Sector's Resources: Ninth Plan Realization (1997-2002) and Tenth Plan (2002-07) Projections

(Rs. crore at 2001-02 prices)

Heads of Development	CENTRE						STATES AND UTs						CENTRE, STATES & UTs					
	Budgetary Support			IEBR			Total Outlay			Total Outlay			Total Outlay					
	Ninth Plan	Tenth Plan	% Increase	Ninth Plan	Tenth Plan	% Increase	Ninth Plan	Tenth Plan	% Increase	Ninth Plan	Tenth Plan	% Increase	Ninth Plan	Tenth Plan	% Increase	Ninth Plan	Tenth Plan	% Increase
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
1. Agriculture & Allied Activities	12008	21068	75.4	-	-	-	12008	21068	75.4	25231	37865	50.1	37239	58933	58.3			
2. Rural Development	56404	79724	41.3	-	-	-	56404	79724	41.3	32561	42204	29.6	88965	121928	37.1			
3. Special Area Programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5408	20879	286.1	5408	20879	286.1			
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	1955	3600	84.1	-	-	-	1955	3600	84.1	67875	99715	46.9	69830	103315	48.0			
5. Energy	25632	51600	101.3	118757	266583	124.5	144389	318183	120.4	74854	85744	14.5	219243	403927	84.2			
6. Industry and Minerals	7362	11786	60.1	26102	28586	9.5	33464	40372	20.6	11231	18567	65.3	44695	58939	31.9			
7. Transport	36784	65350	77.7	61627	82098	33.2	98411	147448	49.8	44838	78529	75.1	143249	225977	57.8			
8. Communications	3559	7944	123.2	89263	91012	2.0	92822	98956	6.6	14	12	-14.3	92836	98968	6.6			
9. Science, Technology & Environment	14563	27570	89.3	11	-	-	14574	27570	89.2	1093	2854	161.1	15667	30424	94.2			
10. General Economic Services	4091	10587	158.8	960	500	-47.9	5051	11087	119.5	8683	27543	17.2	13734	38630	181.3			
11. Social Services	64927	120333	85.3	11215	18669	66.5	76142	139002	82.6	118387	208389	76.0	194529	347391	78.6			
12. General Services	5987	6173	3.1	-	-	-	5987	6173	3.1	9659	10155	5.1	15646	16328	4.4			
Total	233272	405735	73.9	307935	487448¹	58.3	541207	893183	85.0	399834	632456²	58.2	941041	1525639	62.1			

Source: (1) Core IEBR indicated by the Central Ministries, which is Rs. 28108 crore less than the level consistent with 8 percent growth of GDP in the Tenth Plan, that is Rs.515556 crore.

(2) Includes allocation of Rs. 590948 crore of core Plan resources of States/UTs and Rs. 41508 crore, additional outlays proposed by the Planning Commission.

Budget Support, IEBR and Outlay for Central Ministries/Department : Ninth Plan Realization & Tenth Plan Projections

(Rs. crore at 2001-02 prices)

Ministry/Department	Budgetary Support			IEBR			Total Outlay		
	1. Ninth Plan Realization	2. Tenth Plan Projections	3. % Increase	4. Ninth Plan Realization	5. Tenth Plan Projections	6. % Increase	7. Ninth Plan Realization	8. Tenth Plan Projections	9. % Increase
1. Agriculture & Cooperation	8308	13200	58.9	-	-	-	8308	13200	58.9
2. Agriculture Research & Education	2673	5368	100.8	-	-	-	2673	5368	100.8
3. Animal Husbandry & Dairying	1027	2500	143.4	-	-	-	1027	2500	143.4
4. Agro & Rural Industries	2675	2950	10.3	-	-	-	2675	2950	10.3
5. Atomic Energy	6771	21550	218.3	1671	10820	547.5	8442	32370	283.4
6. Chemicals & Petro-Chemicals	191	300	57.1	5516	2744	-50.3	5707	3044	-46.7
7. Fertilizers	1013	1050	3.7	4474	4850	8.4	5487	5900	7.5
8. Civil Aviation	204	400	96.1	9228	12528	35.8	9432	12928	37.1
9. Coal	2233	1050	-53.0	14823	30541	106.0	17056	31591	85.2
10. Mines	950	1271	33.8	4873	8187	68.0	5823	9458	62.4
11. Commerce	1876	4547	142.4	169	15	-91.1	2045	4562	123.1
12. Industrial Policy & Promotion	2113	2000	-5.3	-	-	-	2113	2000	-5.3
13. Information Technology	1236	2714	119.6	619	2778	348.8	1855	5492	196.1
14. Post	443	1350	204.7	-	-	-	443	1350	204.7
15. Telecommunications	915	1500	63.9	86435	85484	-1.1	87350	86984	-0.4
16. Food & Public Distribution	236	250	5.9	620	485	-21.8	856	735	-14.1
17. Consumer Affairs	52	55	5.8	-	-	-	52	55	5.8
18. Disinvestment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
19. Development of North-Eastern Region	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	150	-

Contd. Annexure : 3-B

Ministry/Department	Budgetary Support			IEBR			Total Outlay		
	Ninth Plan Realization	Tenth Plan Projections	% Increase	Ninth Plan Realization	Tenth Plan Projections	% Increase	Ninth Plan Realization	Tenth Plan Projections	% Increase
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
20. Environment & Forests	3186	5945	86.59	-	-	-	3186	5945	86.59
21. External Affairs	1803	2811	55.9	-	-	-	1803	2811	55.9
22. Economic Affairs	2931	300	-89.8	-	-	-	2931	300	-89.8
23. Expenditure	15	2	-86.7	-	-	-	15	2	-86.7
24. Revenue	3	1	-66.7	-	-	-	3	1	-66.7
25. Food Processing Industries	216	650	200.9	-	-	-	216	650	200.9
26. Health	5314	9253	74.1	-	-	-	5314	9253	74.1
27. Family Welfare	15088	27125	79.8	-	-	-	15088	27125	79.8
28. Indian Systems of Medicine & Homeopathy	322	775	140.7	-	-	-	322	775	140.7
29. Heavy Industry	958	700	-26.9	1649	1363	-17.3	2607	2063	-20.9
30. Public Enterprises	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	-
31. Home Affairs	707	2000	182.9	-	-	-	707	2000	182.9
32. Elementary Education & Literacy	23792	30000	26.1	-	-	-	23792	30000	26.1
33. Secondary Education & Higher Education	-	13825	-	-	-	-	-	13825	-
34. Women & Child Development	6729	13780	104.8	-	-	-	6729	13780	104.8
35. Information & Broadcasting	965	2380	146.6	2209	2750	24.5	3174	5130	61.6
36. Labour	510	1500	194.1	-	-	-	510	1500	194.1
37. Company Affairs	1	50	4900.0	-	-	-	1	50	4900.0
38. Justice	397	700	76.3	-	-	-	397	700	76.3
39. Non-Conventional Energy Sources	1721	4000	132.4	2140	3167	48.0	3861	7167	85.6
40. Ocean Development	498	1125	125.9	-	-	-	498	1125	125.9

Contd. Annexure : 3-B

Ministry/Department	Budgetary Support			IEBR			Total Outlay		
	Ninth Plan Realization	Tenth Plan Projections	% Increase	Ninth Plan Realization	Tenth Plan Projections	% Increase	Ninth Plan Realization	Tenth Plan Projections	% Increase
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
41. Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions	78	250	220.5	-	-	-	78	250	220.5
42. Petroleum & Natural Gas	-	-	-	70338	103656	47.4	70338	103656	47.4
43. Planning Commission	614	340	-44.6	-	-	-	614	340	-44.6
44. Power	14907	25000	67.7	29785	118399	297.5	44692	143399	220.9
45. Railways	16491	27600	67.4	34120	33000	-3.3	50611	60600	19.7
46. Road Transport & Highways	19393	35000	80.5	18279	24700	35.1	37672	59700	58.5
47. Drinking Water Supply	8052	14200	76.4	-	-	-	8052	14200	76.4
48. Land Resources	2404	6526	171.5	-	-	-	2404	6526	171.5
49. Rural Development	43273	56748	31.1	-	-	-	43273	56748	31.1
50. Bio-Technology	669	1450	116.7	-	-	-	669	1450	116.7
51. Science & Technology	1635	3400	108.0	11	-	-	1646	3400	106.6
52. Scientific & Industrial Research	1478	2575	74.2	-	-	-	1478	2575	74.2
53. Shipping	696	2350	237.6	6350	11870	86.93	7045.87	14220	101.8
54. Small Scale Industries	-	2200	-	666	384	-42.3	666	2584	288.0
55. Social Justice & Empowerment	5404	8530	57.8	-	-	-	5404	8530	57.8
56. Space	7097	13250	86.7	-	-	-	7097	13250	86.7
57. Statistics & Programme Implementation	215	725	237.2	-	-	-	215	725	237.2
58. Steel	85	65	-23.5	8882	10978	23.6	8967	11043	23.2
59. Textiles	1836	3500	90.6	42	80	90.5	1878	3580	90.6
60. Tourism	640	2900	353.1	171	-	-	811	2900	257.6

Contd. Annexure : 3-B

Ministry/Department	Budgetary Support			IEBR			Total Outlay		
	Ninth Plan Realization	Tenth Plan Projections	% Increase	Ninth Plan Realization	Tenth Plan Projections	% Increase	Ninth Plan Realization	Tenth Plan Projections	% Increase
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
61. Culture	740	1720	132.4	-	-	-	740	1720	132.4
62. Tribal/Affairs	654	1754	168.2	-	-	-	654	1754	168.2
63. Urban Development	4754	7000	47.2	2571	5168	101.0	7325	12168	66.1
64. Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation	1150	4050	252.2	8644	13501	56.2	9794	17551	79.2
65. Water Resources	1955	3600	84.1	-	-	-	1955	3600	84.1
66. Youth Affairs & Sports	980	1825	86.2	-	-	-	980	1825	86.2
Total	233272	405735	73.9	314285	487448	55.09	547557	893183	65.0

Tenth Plan (2002-07) Outlays by States/UTs
(Major Heads of Development)

Sectors/States	(Rs. Crore at 2001-02 prices)												
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Chattisgarh	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	J & K	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Kerala
1. Agriculture & Allied Activities	2333.21 (5.0)	515.31 (13.3)	664.98 (8.0)	536.11 (2.6)	860.97 (7.8)	158.34 (4.9)	3548.71 (8.9)	469.53 (4.6)	1201.69 (11.7)	1507.80 (10.4)	824.85 (5.6)	2346.94 (5.4)	1125.00 (4.7)
2. Rural Development	4592.07 (9.9)	158.17 (4.1)	582.61 (7.0)	4136.50 (19.7)	1158.91 (10.5)	84.50 (2.6)	1361.94 (3.4)	305.85 (3.0)	438.16 (4.3)	374.10 (2.6)	3272.33 (22.4)	2227.72 (5.1)	569.75 (2.4)
3. Special Area Programme	1123.52 (2.4)	65.00 (1.7)	56.40 (0.7)	40.69 (0.2)	0.00	18.00 (0.6)	38.30 (0.1)	147.37 (1.4)	20.80 (0.2)	771.87 (5.3)	0.00	640.74 (1.5)	100.00 (0.4)
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	10844.98 (23.3)	184.37 (4.7)	645.33 (7.8)	6016.87 (28.7)	2506.65 (22.8)	222.90 (7.0)	8810.05 (22.0)	1541.04 (15.0)	453.18 (4.4)	805.79 (5.6)	2076.70 (14.2)	14176.57 (32.5)	930.00 (3.9)
5. Energy	7141.72 (15.3)	498.12 (12.8)	837.04 (10.1)	2735.44 (13.0)	133.25 (1.2)	405.00 (12.7)	6018.93 (15.0)	1400.47 (13.6)	1235.00 (12.0)	2885.74 (19.9)	814.00 (5.6)	2266.95 (5.2)	3500.00 (14.6)
6. Industry & Minerals	1655.11 (3.6)	76.36 (2.0)	237.04 (2.9)	241.50 (1.2)	214.12 (1.9)	116.40 (3.6)	2068.45 (5.2)	84.34 (0.8)	104.73 (1.0)	435.65 (3.0)	473.87 (3.2)	1452.87 (3.3)	1328.75 (5.5)
7. Transport	3994.19 (8.6)	824.42 (21.2)	879.32 (10.6)	1303.12 (6.2)	451.64 (4.1)	392.84 (12.3)	1851.39 (4.6)	1286.65 (12.5)	1635.94 (15.9)	1640.70 (11.3)	1287.64 (8.8)	4854.44 (11.1)	2660.00 (11.1)
8. Communications	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.05 (0.09)	0.00	2.11 (0.02)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. Science, Technology & Environment	11.20 (0.0)	4.62 (0.1)	8.15 (0.1)	0.00	10.83 (0.1)	4.75 (0.1)	326.01 (0.8)	8.48 (0.1)	6.42 (0.1)	36.19 (0.2)	330.00 (2.3)	25.78 (0.1)	120.00 (0.5)
10. General Economic Services	804.80 (1.7)	231.70 (6.0)	217.59 (2.6)	352.89 (1.7)	169.19 (1.5)	159.75 (5.0)	838.87 (2.1)	512.35 (5.0)	223.74 (2.2)	1734.91 (12.0)	189.52 (1.3)	895.63 (2.1)	1168.05 (4.9)
11. Social Services	13634.04 (29.2)	1239.33 (31.9)	4157.11 (50.0)	5076.73 (24.2)	5256.15 (47.8)	1526.52 (47.7)	15089.45 (37.7)	4311.08 (41.9)	4893.48 (47.5)	4016.43 (27.7)	4847.14 (33.1)	14182.98 (32.6)	4360.45 (18.2)
12. General Services	479.16 (1.0)	90.92 (2.3)	29.65 (0.4)	560.15 (2.7)	238.29 (2.2)	111.00 (3.5)	20.85 (0.1)	217.84 (2.1)	84.75 (0.8)	290.82 (2.0)	516.69 (3.5)	487.60 (1.1)	8138.00 (33.9)
GRAND TOTAL	46614.00 (100.0)	3888.32 (100.0)	8315.24 (100.0)	21000.00 (100.0)	11000.00 (100.0)	3200.00 (100.0)	40007.00 (100.0)	10285.00 (100.0)	10300.00 (100.0)	14500.00 (100.0)	14632.74 (100.0)	43558.23 (100.0)	24000.00 (100.0)

Contd. Annexure : 3-C

Sectors/States	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh
	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
1. Agriculture & Allied Activities	1581.52 (6.0)	4248.62 (6.4)	113.86 (4.1)	299.60 (10.0)	161.98 (7.0)	255.50 (11.5)	1165.20 (6.1)	635.41 (3.4)	1649.48 (6.0)	174.99 (10.6)	3932.05 (9.8)	450.00 (10.0)	5142.40 (8.6)
2. Rural Development	2881.16 (11.0)	6919.72 (10.4)	120.91 (4.3)	208.18 (6.9)	156.65 (6.8)	180.05 (8.1)	897.91 (4.7)	1276.50 (6.8)	2298.84 (8.4)	74.00 (4.5)	4100.00 (10.3)	540.00 (12.0)	7127.91 (11.9)
3. Special Area Programme	0.00	373.22 (0.6)	22.88 (0.8)	44.70 (1.5)	40.37 (1.8)	44.55 (2.0)	0	134.37 (0.7)	169.22 (0.6)	30.00 (1.8)	0.00	315.00 (7.0)	1000.00 (1.7)
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	4915.89 (18.8)	15255.01 (22.9)	368.54 (13.1)	97.40 (3.2)	28.28 (1.2)	41.00 (1.8)	4099.21 (21.6)	2611.51 (14.0)	2767.88 (10.1)	31.00 (1.9)	2375.00 (5.9)	360.00 (8.0)	7607.35 (12.7)
5. Energy	5506.20 (21.0)	10163.51 (15.3)	230.51 (8.2)	505.77 (16.8)	194.85 (8.5)	248.45 (11.2)	2864.88 (15.1)	5982.73 (32.1)	7260.74 (26.6)	242.90 (14.7)	8029.65 (20.1)	225.00 (5.0)	9611.99 (16.1)
6. Industry & Minerals	202.38 (0.8)	716.56 (1.1)	332.94 (11.9)	144.00 (4.8)	60.38 (2.6)	192.05 (8.6)	109.33 (0.6)	55.98 (0.3)	955.66 (3.5)	62.00 (3.7)	555.00 (1.4)	135.00 (3.0)	1262.46 (2.1)
7. Transport	1353.05 (5.2)	5217.21 (7.8)	223.48 (8.0)	540.30 (18.0)	481.90 (21.0)	170.35 (7.6)	1959.91 (10.3)	2711.50 (14.5)	3039.79 (11.1)	265.00 (16.0)	6730.00 (16.8)	495.00 (11.0)	6740.25 (11.3)
8. Communications	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00 (0.20)	0.00
9. Science, Technology & Environment	59.70 (0.2)	55.25 (0.1)	17.22 (0.6)	7.90 (0.3)	5.32 (0.2)	4.50 (0.2)	43.11 (0.2)	38.75 (0.2)	12.17 (0.0)	11.00 (0.7)	160.40 (0.4)	13.50 (0.3)	2414.75 (4.0)
10. General Economic Services	759.66 (2.9)	2849.51 (4.3)	245.21 (8.7)	59.70 (2.0)	125.55 (5.5)	228.03 (10.2)	2285.04 (12.0)	150.15 (0.8)	1079.89 (4.0)	40.40 (2.4)	175.60 (0.4)	67.50 (1.5)	2297.25 (3.8)
11. Social Services	7634.97 (29.2)	19233.21 (28.9)	1032.00 (36.8)	1034.35 (34.4)	956.87 (41.6)	738.40 (33.1)	5075.89 (26.7)	4858.37 (26.0)	7996.77 (29.3)	666.25 (40.2)	13653.55 (34.1)	1822.50 (40.5)	16091.19 (26.9)
12. General Services	1295.40 (4.9)	1600.18 (2.4)	96.45 (3.4)	67.10 (2.2)	87.88 (3.8)	124.77 (5.6)	499.52 (2.6)	201.83 (1.1)	87.56 (0.3)	58.20 (3.5)	288.75 (0.7)	67.50 (1.5)	412.45 (0.7)
GRAND TOTAL	26189.93 (100.0)	66632.00 (100.0)	2804.00 (100.0)	3009.00 (100.0)	2300.01 (100.0)	2227.65 (100.0)	19000.00 (100.0)	18657.00 (100.0)	27318.00 (100.0)	1655.74 (100.0)	40000.00 (100.0)	4500.00 (100.0)	59708.00 (100.0)

Contd. Annexure : 3-C

Sectors/States	Uttaran chal		West Bengal		States Total (1 to 28)		A & N Islands		Chandi- garh		D & N Haveli		Daman & Diu		NCT of Delhi		Lakshwa- dweep		Pondi- cherry		UTs Total (30 to 36)		States & UTs Total (29 + 37)	
	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.												
1. Agriculture & Allied Activities	694.92 (9.1)	914.63 (3.2)	37513.60 (6.7)	177.77 (7.2)	20.33 (2.0)	27.84 (9.2)	9.23 (3.8)	137.45 (0.6)	106.84 (24.4)	195.80 (10.3)	675.25 (2.3)	38188.85 (6.5)												
2. Rural Development	420.52 (5.5)	3797.69 (13.3)	50262.65 (9.0)	150.84 (6.1)	10.17 (1.0)	10.53 (3.5)	10.58 (4.3)	463.25 (2.0)	5.60 (1.3)	31.52 (1.7)	682.49 (2.3)	50945.14 (8.6)												
3. Special Area Programme	3.88 (0.1)	1063.79 (3.7)	6264.67 (1.1)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6264.67 (1.1)												
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	178.53 (2.3)	1898.66 (6.6)	91849.69 (16.4)	27.57 (1.1)	2.00 (0.2)	12.60 (4.1)	4.52 (1.8)	156.00 (0.7)	17.34 (4.0)	73.70 (3.9)	293.73 (1.0)	92143.42 (15.6)												
5. Energy	1943.68 (25.5)	7855.50 (27.4)	90738.02 (16.2)	207.43 (8.4)	109.42 (10.9)	77.75 (25.6)	51.49 (21.0)	3457.50 (15.0)	20.38 (4.7)	165.60 (8.7)	4089.56 (13.9)	94827.58 (16.0)												
6. Industry & Minerals	93.02 (1.1)	1509.84 (5.3)	14865.69 (2.6)	37.46 (1.5)	1.90 (0.2)	1.70 (0.6)	1.95 (0.8)	100.00 (0.4)	5.06 (1.2)	173.00 (9.1)	321.07 (1.1)	15186.76 (2.6)												
7. Transport	1089.06 (14.3)	2799.17 (9.8)	56878.26 (10.1)	978.19 (39.4)	46.20 (4.6)	62.74 (20.6)	66.95 (27.3)	5446.71 (23.7)	146.15 (33.4)	180.26 (9.5)	6927.20 (23.6)	63805.46 (10.8)												
8. Communications	0.00	0.00	45.16 (0.01)	9.08 (0.37)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.08 (0.03)	54.24 (0.01)												
9. Science, Technology & Environment	62.06 (0.8)	155.19 (0.5)	3953.25 (0.7)	2.12 (0.1)	3.30 (0.3)	0.35 (0.1)	0.80 (0.3)	55.00 (0.2)	7.08 (1.6)	3.16 (0.2)	71.81 (0.2)	4025.06 (0.7)												
10. General Economic Services	235.35 (3.1)	258.47 (0.9)	18356.30 (3.3)	60.98 (2.5)	19.65 (2.0)	6.17 (2.0)	6.26 (2.6)	107.30 (0.5)	51.18 (11.7)	81.75 (4.3)	333.30 (1.1)	18689.60 (3.2)												
11. Social Services	2840.85 (37.2)	7867.80 (27.5)	174093.86 (31.0)	765.86 (30.8)	771.45 (77.1)	97.82 (32.2)	84.05 (34.3)	12247.40 (53.2)	54.84 (12.5)	924.40 (48.5)	14945.82 (50.9)	189039.68 (32.0)												
12. General Services	78.13 (1.0)	520.26 (1.8)	16751.68 (3.0)	65.70 (2.6)	15.59 (1.6)	6.50 (2.1)	9.17 (3.7)	829.39 (3.6)	22.53 (5.2)	77.30 (4.1)	1026.17 (3.5)	17777.85 (3.0)												
GRAND TOTAL	7630.00 (100.0)	28641.00 (100.0)	561572.83 (100.0)	2483.00 (100.0)	1000.00 (100.0)	304.00 (100.0)	245.00 (100.0)	23000.00 (100.0)	437.00 (100.0)	1906.49 (100.0)	29375.49 (100.0)	590948.35 (100.0)												

Annexure 3-D

Proposed Additional Allocation for the Tenth Plan

(Rs. crore at 2001-02 prices)

Sr. No.	Sector	States and UTs Plan	Amount
1.	Health	Improving Secondary/Tertiary Health Care	1400
2.	Health	Strengthening of Universities of Health Sciences	100
3.	Education	Access to Seondary Education in Educationally Backward Districts	300
4.	Education	Vocational Education Mission	650
5.	Rural Development	Jai Prakash Narain Rozgar Yojana	5000
6.	Agriculture	Grants to Agriculture Universities for Research and Transfer of Technology	500
7.	Agriculture	Drought Proofing (a) Watershed Development (b) Wasteland Development (c) JFM (d) Agro-forestry	4000
8.	Agriculture	Control of Shifting Cultivation	400
9.	Tourism	Development of World Heritage Sites/ Tourism Circuits	1000
10.	Irrigation	AIBP	5000
11.	Urban Development	Urban Sanitation Mission	2000
12.	Planning Commission	Extremist Affected Districts (RSVY)	1000
13.	Roads	Improvement of Riding quality of State Highways	2000
14.	Power	Accelerated Power Development & Reform Programme	3500
15.	Special Area Programmes	State Initiatives (like Post Matric Scholarships for SCs, STs: EAPs etc.)	14658
Total State/UTs Plan			41508

Note : The allocated amounts are over and above the core States/UTs Plan outlay indicated in Annexure:3-C

