

CHAPTER 6

CONCERNS AND STRATEGIES

6.1 In the earlier chapters of this volume the experience of State level planning that has been set out. Certain trends in the direction of development have been found visible, and areas of concern identifiable. From an analysis of these emerging trends and concerns, lessons can be drawn. This chapter aims at highlighting the main concerns that have emerged at the State level, and sets out the strategies that need to be adopted to accelerate development in the States in the Tenth Plan.

6.2 At the broadest level, it can be said safely that progress has been made in the States over the past five decades of planning. This progress can be measured in terms of development indicators. Progress is evident in all sectors, across all States, to a greater or lesser degree.

6.3 Despite this all round progress, however, many of the imbalances in development persist. Some of these imbalances have narrowed down, but most have grown over time, widening the gap between more developed and less developed States. These imbalances are seen most prominently in the pace of growth, in patterns of development, in plan outlays and development outcomes, and in the fiscal capabilities of States to finance future development.

6.4 There are several explanations for these imbalances. Some of these explanations seem to fit the known trends better. These include differences in initial infrastructure endowments of the States, differences in policies pursued and standards of governance, dissimilarities in soundness of financial management and efficacy of implementation, and varying levels of people's involvement and participation in development programmes.

6.5 The concerns and strategies relating to the acceleration of the development process looked

at in this volume are set out here in three broad categories: (a) development assistance, (b) regional disparities and (c) fiscal and other reforms.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

6.6 In the Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan approved by the National Development Council in 2001, the emphasis was on moving away from the traditional approach of steadily increasing the flow of development funds and expecting commensurate development results. The Approach Paper had called for the Tenth Plan to be a 'Reform Plan', not a resource plan. It also called for a shift from maximising the quantity of development funding to the quality of development outcomes, and towards increasing effectiveness of public service delivery. A 16 point minimum agenda of reforms was defined in the Approach Paper, and it had been indicated that adherence to this minimum agenda was needed to achieve the growth targets projected for the Plan.

6.7 The stress, therefore, in the Tenth Plan would be on effectiveness, quality, and reforms and not so much on volumes of investment alone. Nevertheless, it may be clarified that as far as the availability of resources for State Plans in the Tenth Plan is concerned, this will continue to increase, as it has in the past been increasing. This would be so, both in terms of Central assistance to State Plans (Table 6.1) as well as in terms of the absolute Plan size of States for the Tenth Plan (Table 6.3). Accordingly, while it is recognised that the quantity of development funding alone is not enough to deliver the desired results, the increase in the quantity of funding that have been a feature of the past Five Year Plans would be maintained in the Tenth Plan.

Table 6.1
Central Assistance to State Plans (State wise, VI Plan to X Plan)

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	States	Sixth Plan (1980-85)	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	Eighth Plan (1992-97)	Ninth Plan (1997-02) Agreed	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Projected
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,021.00	1,830.40	7,090.58	17,267.97	22,241.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh *	217.55	558.25	1,656.51	2,806.59	3,396.25
3.	Assam	1,215.05	2,560.46	4,925.70	7,761.58	9,527.60
4.	Bihar	1,442.48	2,686.94	6,151.06	10,474.63	11,721.41
5.	Chhattisgarh \$				588.86	4,103.57
6.	Goa * #	165.44	359.63	218.84	503.00	652.40
7.	Gujarat	622.80	1,283.75	2,578.99	11,325.20	13,156.34
8.	Haryana	280.58	431.31	1,932.22	3,884.95	3,180.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	459.16	951.39	2,103.99	4,426.79	5540.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,029.21	2,102.56	5,685.16	11,523.55	11,820.55
11.	Jharkhand \$				732.12	4,066.41
12.	Karnataka	589.00	1,241.53	3,842.77	8,582.41	17,992.82
13.	Kerala	494.57	1,294.45	2,907.89	4,185.70	10838.55
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,104.91	2,017.79	3,794.20	9,324.32	10,168.13
15.	Maharashtra	1,046.46	1,817.23	6,223.47	9,532.33	9770.39
16.	Manipur	286.51	613.44	1,230.03	2,493.61	3,166.42
17.	Meghalaya	247.21	531.09	1,136.03	1,931.37	2323.15
18.	Mizoram *	145.87	362.95	1,042.93	1,866.83	2,646.94
19.	Nagaland	293.61	699.72	1,085.93	1,989.19	2,594.47
20.	Orissa	759.37	1,378.91	3,677.05	9,231.50	14,607.72
21.	Punjab	261.65	285.34	6,182.59	4,188.73	3,979.00
22.	Rajasthan	731.35	1,325.08	3,692.00	7,210.79	9,640.56
23.	Sikkim	130.44	213.75	688.44	1,334.48	1,560.24
24.	Tamil Nadu	757.11	1,715.64	6,676.64	8,465.63	15,006.13
25.	Tripura	184.13	611.94	1,397.57	2,940.13	4,008.45
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2,342.18	3,219.48	12,915.79	25,996.67	35,410.12
27.	Uttaranchal \$				1,387.18	6,626.50
28.	West Bengal	729.42	1,331.77	4,997.43	13,303.52	14,345.50
	Total (States)	16,557.06	31,424.80	93,833.81	185,259.63	254,091.51

*: Was a Union Territories during 6th Plan.

#: 6th Plan figures includes Daman & Diu .

\$: Came into existence in November, 2000.

Source : Planning Commission

6.8 As may be seen from the Table 6.1, Central assistance to State Plans has been growing substantially over the last three decades. Central support to the development efforts of States is steady and is backed up by assignment of real resources.

6.9 However, the record of utilisation of this assistance in the past leaves room for improvement. A look at the Central assistance released during the Ninth Five Year Plan reveals that in each and every year of the Ninth Plan, the actual releases made have been less than the amounts committed by the Central Government at the beginning of the year, except in the case of externally aided projects (Table 6.2). Since most of the releases are formula based (in the case of normal Central assistance) or earmarked (in the case of additional Central

assistance), there should ordinarily be no shortfalls in releases if implementation takes place according to the agreed plans. This indicates that, on the whole, there has been less than full utilisation by States of the Central assistance actually released, for various reasons. Since additional resources to finance the Plan are always going to be scarce in relation to the needs, efforts would need to be made by each State to analyse the specific reasons for the shortfalls, and take corrective measures to increase the utilisation of the Central assistance that will flow to the States in the Tenth Plan period.

6.10 Along with Central assistance, total projected plan outlays of all the States and Union Territories will be higher in the Tenth Plan as compared to the Ninth Plan, as may be seen from the Table 6.3.*

* The state-wise details of the projected Tenth Plan outlays, indicating sectoral and sub-sectoral distribution of these outlays, is given in Annexure 6.1 of this chapter.

Table 6.2
Utilisation of Central Resources (NCA, ACA for EAP, other ACA: Ninth Plan)

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No of Schemes	1997-98		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02			
	Budget	Actual Expenditure	Budget	Actual Expenditure	Budget	Actual Expenditure	Budget	Actual Expenditure	Budget	Actual Expenditure		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Normal Central Assistance	13403.5	13499.34	15037	13874.30	16540	15126.68	16540	14803.92	18434.00	16591.62	-9.99
2	Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects #	5000	5976.13	5000	4824.89	5500	6341.06	6000	8093.24	6500.00	10945.23	68.39
3	Others \$	7481	4947.81	8490	7867.06	9878.41	8869.87	13203	9524.19	14548	8600.07	-40.88
4.	Total	25884.5	24423.3	28527.0	26566.25	31918.41	30337.6	35742.8	32421.4	39482.0	36136.9	-8.47

Note: # The EAP provision for 1999-00, 2000-01 is for both States & U.T in the Budgeted figures.

\$ It normally include one time ACA for specific projects, area programme & nationally important programmes for specific target groups or area. This does not include NLCPR.

Source : Statement 16 of Expenditure Budget Vol-1 & Funds released by Ministry of Finance

Table 6.3
Ninth Plan Actuals versus Tenth Plan Outlays (Rs. Cr.)

SI. No	States	Ninth Plan Expenditure	Tenth Plan Projected Outlay
0	1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	28279.37	46614.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2592.63	3888.32
3	Assam	7211.44	8315.24
4	Bihar	11093.98	21000.00
5	Chhattisgarh	1312.00	11000.00
6	Goa	1476.88	3200.00
7	Gujarat	25800.95	40007.00
8	Haryana	8035.41	10285.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	7922.00	10300.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	7850.17	14500.00
11	Jharkhand	2250.00	14632.74
12	Karnataka	31125.58	43558.23
13	Kerala	13922.48	24000.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	17425.08	26189.93
15	Maharashtra	46964.10	66632.00
16	Manipur	1787.01	2804.00
17	Meghalaya	1827.15	3009.00
18	Mizoram	1758.77	2300.01
19	Nagaland	1513.64	2227.65
20	Orissa	11964.82	19000.00
21	Punjab	10666.01	18657.00
22	Rajasthan	19836.38	27318.00
23	Sikkim	1126.28	1655.74
24	Tamil Nadu	24916.71	40000.00
25	Tripura	2291.47	4500.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	29417.39	59708.00
27	Uttaranchal	1813.11	7630.00
28	West Bengal	21551.80	28641.00
	Total	343732.61	561572.86
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1751.90	2483.00
30	Chandigarh	709.95	1000.00
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220.90	304.00
32	Daman & Diu	177.06	245.00
33	Delhi	13260.18	23000.00
34	Lakshadweep	345.50	437.00
35	Pondicherry	1449.28	1906.49
	Grand Total	361647.38	590948.35

Note : Revised Outlay is used in place of Actual Expenditure for 2001-02 in IX Plan Expenditure.

6.11 The magnitude of Central assistance as well as overall funding for the Tenth Plan of the States will thus be going up. Along with the flow of additional funds, therefore, the efficiency of implementation must increase as also the quality of the delivery systems. The experience so far essentially has been that better governance and implementation of programmes within a pro-poor policy framework is needed for effective results on the ground.

6.12 Successful implementation of development programmes requires adequate funds, appropriate policy framework and an effective delivery machinery. Past experiences have suggested that availability of funds alone may be a necessary but not a sufficient condition for tackling the problems of poverty and backwardness. The determining factor seems to be the capacity of the financing governments or ministries to formulate viable schemes, and the ability of the delivery system to optimally utilise funds in a sustainable manner.

6.13 During the Tenth Plan, the Planning Commission will aim at providing expert technical inputs and advice to the States to help them improve the efficiency of implementation of Plan programmes. This would be done in the backdrop of the overall environment being faced by the States today. The States need to function effectively within the framework of the new market based and globalised macro environment that is emerging. To meet the challenges thrown up by this new environment, the Planning Commission has to help develop appropriate policy responses through more focused research, analysis and dissemination efforts. Some of the specific mechanisms by which the Commission would seek to do so are set out in the following paragraphs.

6.14 The primary mechanism for operationalising the Planning Commission's advisory role in the context of the States is the annual sector-wise *Working Group discussions* with each State. These working group discussions at the official level between subject matter experts from the Commission and heads of concerned departments from the State governments would continue to focus on specific issues relating to the specific sectors. The purpose of a working group discussion would be to undertake :

- (a) review of issues, problems and performance of Plan schemes;
- (b) experience sharing and dissemination of country-wide best practices, where applicable, and consideration of ways to improve existing practices;
- (c) technical advice and assistance, as may be feasible; and
- (d) assistance in the prioritisation of outlays.

6.15 In response to the problems of less developed States, which are unable to prepare projects of the requisite standard to attract institutional and external funding, the Planning Commission has set up a *Project Preparation Facility*, to finance preparation of development projects by States for external funding. This facility enables the States in preparing projects with help from professional consultants selected through an open competitive bidding process.

6.16 The background to the setting up of the Facility is the experience of a few states, notably Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh which have been successful in tapping external and institutional sources of financing for their projects. Others have not, and very often this is not due to lack of suitable projects. It is often related to at least two other factors. One is the perceived credit worthiness of a State, or what is seen to be its implementation track record. This factor requires structural remedies.

6.17 At the same time, another very important factor is that many States lose out because of inability to undertake professional preparation of projects and proper structuring of proposals. This need not happen. Unlike in the case of budgetary proposals, project proposals put forward to external and outside agencies for funding must be prepared in line with the lenders expectations. However, professional preparation of projects by reputed consultants is expensive compared to in-house preparation. Therefore, in the present era of tight fiscal constraints faced by States, most States are unable to set aside the initial project preparation "seed money" that is necessary to

attract investment funding, and hence unable to meet the pre-requisites to access such funding. Recognising this ground reality, some external aid agencies indeed provide a project preparation facility on soft or grant terms to help prepare satisfactory proposals.

6.18 There is a felt need, therefore, for such a facility to be available to States for getting outside funding. Accordingly, the project preparation facility created by the Planning Commission in response to such a need of the States. The following are the basic features of the facility:

- (a) It is intended to be accessed primarily by the State Governments that have been less successful in attracting external and institutional financing for projects in their States.
- (b) There would be an internal upper limit to financing of any single proposal from a State;
- (c) Proposals put forward would need to have been backed up by some groundwork on the part of the States, and have reasonable prospects of obtaining external financing.

6.19 Similarly, many States desire to improve implementation and seek information on better ways of doing things that may have been adopted by others. The Planning Commission is uniquely placed to be a clearinghouse of such information, interacting as it does with all States across all sectors. In an effort to respond to this need, encourage best practices in governance and implementation, and disseminate information relevant for raising standards of implementation across the States, a *Compendium of Best Practices* in states is being proposed by the Commission.

6.20 The Planning Commission is preparing, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), a compendium of successful governance initiatives and implementation of best practices, in order to identify and highlight models of effective implementation and delivery of public services in the government sector. The objective is to document replicable success stories, which

can be used for experience sharing both at the national level and between State Governments. It is intended that the compendium will be widely disseminated and publicised. The priority areas to be focused on are, interventions in the delivery of social services, land and water management, and areas of major public interface with government. The compendium is targeted to be completed by 2002-03, the first year of the Tenth Plan, and would be updated subsequently as often as required.

6.21 The Planning Commission would also set out monitorable indicators for assessing the effectiveness of development spending by States. Plan targets and programmes would also be intensively monitored during the Tenth Plan. This will be done by the mechanism of regular *Quarterly Performance Reviews* (QPR) separately for each State, right through the Tenth Plan period. This would establish a more or less continuous interaction between the Commission and the State Governments, enabling mutual appreciation of problems, deciding on mechanisms for their resolution, as well as facilitating timely mid-course corrections in the Plan wherever necessary.

6.22 The Planning Commission has initiated, in coordination with the States concerned, the preparation of *State Development Reports* (SDR) for a number of States. In the first phase, 13 States, viz. Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Assam, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Punjab have been taken up.

6.23 Each Report is being prepared under the supervision of a core committee, headed by a Member of the Planning Commission, and including a senior representative of the State Government. The reports for the thirteen States are in various stages of progress. Most of these reports will be finalised within the first two years of the Tenth Plan. Preparation of reports for the remaining identified States will also be taken up during the Tenth Plan.

6.24 The objective in bringing out these reports is to provide a quality reference document on the development profile and set out strategies for accelerating the growth rate of major States. They are aimed to be credible independent documents

prepared with the assistance of reputed expert national-level agencies. They are, however, not intended to be mere documents. Behind the preparation of these reports is the recognition of the reality that, over many decades of developmental planning, wide differences in the growth performance across States have emerged. Continuation of low growth rates into the future for a group of States representing almost a third of the total population, while the rest of the country enjoys robust growth, means that inter-state inequality would continue to increase and poverty would become even more regionally concentrated than it is today. These reports thus respond to the concern of regional disparities. The SDRs are expected to set out the medium-term strategies that need to be adopted to bring about the accelerated levels of growth needed to lessen disparities and reduce poverty.

6.25 The reports are expected to provide a useful reference. A typical state development report would set out the profile of the State, make an assessment of the resources and provide growth perspectives for major sectors over the next Plan period and thereafter. It would bring out the regional dimensions of growth in the State, which would seek to impart value for development practitioners interested in the State. Ultimately, these reports would highlight the critical resource gaps in the realisation of sectoral perspectives and articulate the desired policy directions, which in turn would set out a road map for accelerated growth and intensified poverty reduction for the State in the future.

REGIONAL DISPARITIES

6.26 One of the major concerns that have been highlighted, both in the Mid Term Appraisal of the Ninth Plan as well as the analysis in this volume, is that of the widening disparities between States. A major task that the country has to undertake in response to this challenge during the Tenth Plan is to narrow down these disparities. As we have seen, to some extent, States with better infrastructure now attract private investment in much larger measures than other States. A multi-pronged strategy is thus needed to accelerate the development of less developed States in backward regions. Higher level

of capital investments would have to be an essential element of this strategy. Significant proportions of both Central assistance and States, own resources would have to be devoted to the attainment of the basic development objectives and the closing of essential infrastructure gaps in less developed States.

6.27 These targeted investments would have to be accompanied by *governance and institutional reforms* in order for them to be more effective on the ground than past investments. Decentralisation of powers and functions to local bodies would have a major role to play in lessening regional tensions and allowing more space for areas and regions within a State to set a pattern of development more in tune with their aspirations. A strengthening of people's participation, with an active encouragement to civil society and non-governmental organisations would also be helpful.

6.28 A core element in the Planning Commission's strategy towards reducing regional disparities would be the targeting of less developed areas with provisions of funds for capital investments and innovative delivery mechanisms linked to institutional reforms. The Commission would also actively advocate the *area approach* and aim to strengthen decentralisation of planning.

6.29 Specifically in the Tenth Plan, the new scheme called *Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana* (RSVY) has been formulated to support efforts in this area. The RSVY is a new initiative with an outlay of Rs. 2,500 crore for the Annual Plan 2002-03. The main aim of RSVY is to tackle the development problems of those areas that, despite existing efforts, continue to be characterised by high poverty, low growth and poor governance. These backward pockets represent the most acute failure of the existing policies and administrative procedures, and hence it is these areas that need to be addressed if we are to have equitable and balanced growth. The RSVY will aim at focused developmental programmes for backward areas that would help reduce imbalances, speed up development and help the backward areas to overcome poverty, besides facilitating the States to take up productivity enhancing reforms.

6.30 The strategy is to assist the development of backward areas through additional grants under the RSVY only if the concerned State Government undertakes an agreed set of reforms. The basic premise here is that funds alone cannot address backwardness – reforms in the administrative and fiscal structure, in policies related to the day to day life of the ordinary people and in the way financial and administrative powers are delegated are needed to supplement the funds. The reforms undertaken are of a nature that is expected to have a multiplier effect on the economies of the concerned regions.

6.31 RSVY will be a cent percent grant programme so as to act as an incentive for States to take up reforms. It would be in addition to the existing flow of funds under ongoing schemes, and the release of funds will be performance based. It is proposed that the RSVY will have four components, namely, (i) special plan for Bihar; (ii) special plan for the KBK districts; (iii) backward districts initiative, and (iv) reforms component.

(i) Special Plan for Bihar

Under this component, additionality will be provided for identified thrust areas, such as power, irrigation, watershed development, etc., in order to mitigate some of the problems caused by the bifurcation of the State. The aim is to use innovative delivery systems so that the prevailing bottlenecks in these sectors can be overcome and basic infrastructure provided for the future development of the State.

(ii) Special Plan for the KBK Districts

Recognising the uniquely disadvantaged position of the eight KBK districts, the objective of this component is to provide funds to ameliorate the continuing poverty and difficult living conditions in the KBK districts of Orissa by concerted action in identified critical areas. This is expected to ensure drought proofing, provide livelihood support, better health facilities as well as specific assistance to the disadvantaged groups. The aim is to use the additional funds in a projectised way so that visible results are available in the field in a time bound manner.

(iii) Backward Districts Initiative

A total of 100 backward districts have been directly identified by the Planning Commission for special attention. Under this initiative, it is proposed to take up 25 backward districts on a pilot basis in the first year, i.e. 2002-03. The next year, 35 districts are to be taken up, and the following year the remaining 40 districts. Under this component, the State Governments will be required to prepare plans for the identified districts. The district plans would include schemes that would help to fill critical gaps or those which could serve as a catalyst for future development of the district. The district authorities would be expected to use the existing institutions, non-government organisations and innovative delivery systems so that maximum benefit could be derived from the additionality provided.

(iv) The Reforms Component

As mentioned earlier, development experience in the Ninth Plan has shown that funds are not the only bottleneck in the development process. More often, it is the way in which existing rules and regulations are used/interpreted in the delivery of services and the working of the local economy which perpetrate the problem of access to services and just payment for the work done by the poor. Under the reforms component all the States would be eligible for funding. A Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) signed with each State will reflect the agreed reforms (chosen by the States from a menu specified). States would be eligible to receive funds based on the Gadgil-Mukherjee Formula, and each of the reforms would have objectively verifiable indicators /milestones and well defined time frames. Details of the menu of reforms are indicated separately in the following section.

FISCAL AND OTHER REFORMS

6.32 As noted in chapter-II, the finances of the States have been steadily deteriorating over the last two Plan periods, with a marked turn for the worse in the Ninth Plan. As a result of negative balances on current revenues and increasing burden of committed expenditures, the development expenditures of States are being compressed. All States face fiscal constraints, some of them

severely. For many of those in a difficult financial situation, apart from the committed expenditures of a State Government, counterpart funding requirements for centrally sponsored plan schemes also contribute towards reducing their ability to adequately provide for and direct plan investments in directions desired by them.

6.33 There is no short-cut out of this situation. The only way for States to relieve fiscal pressures is to increase all-round tax and non-tax resource mobilisation efforts, coupled with determined downsizing of staff and administrative expenditure, and taking up fiscal reforms to restructure finances and put them on a sustainable basis.

6.34 As had been noted, the Tenth Plan projected outlays are larger for all States as compared to the Ninth Plan expenditures; the proportion of increase however varies significantly. The range of increase of the Tenth Plan projected outlay over the Ninth Plan actual expenditure varies from about 15 per cent in the case of Assam to 116 per cent in the case of Goa.

6.35 These differences can either be due to variations in Central assistance to States or variations in States, own resources mobilised for financing the Plan. The Central assistance to the State Plans is projected to increase proportionately for all States in accordance with the Gadgil Mukherjee Formula and the entitlements of States for various Central schemes in the State sector. The differential increase is thus almost entirely accounted for by its own resources that the State is able to mobilise. This can be seen from Table 6.4.

6.36 To have a larger plan size and be able to devote a greater magnitude of resources for development purposes, there is no way out but for the States to mobilise their own resources to the extent possible. While all States may not have the same capacity for mobilisation of own resources, and a special dispensation in the form of special category States provides for this, it has to be recognised that there are limits to reliance on increase in Central assistance to sustain expansion of development outlays. Fiscal and sectoral reforms are needed for the States to make public resources available for developmental purposes, rather than

see them dissipated in maintaining unsustainable establishments as is happening at present. In addition, these reforms would unleash productive forces in the State economy and realise the potential

of the State to achieve higher growth rates than done hitherto. A reforming State also creates an environment that enables it to attract outside funds in support of its development efforts.

Table 6.4
Central Assistance and States Own Resources in the Tenth Plan.

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	States	States Own Resources	Central Assistance	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24,372.11	22,241.89	46,614.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	492.07	3,396.25	3,888.32
3.	Assam	-1,212.37	9,527.60	8,315.23
4.	Bihar	9,278.59	11,721.41	21,000.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	6,896.43	4,103.57	11,000.00
6.	Goa	2,547.60	652.40	3,200.00
7.	Gujarat	26,850.66	13,156.34	40,007.00
8.	Haryana	7,105.00	3,180.00	10,285.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4,760.00	5540.00	10,300.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,679.45	11,820.55	14,500.00
11.	Jharkhand	10,566.33	4,066.41	14,632.74
12.	Karnataka	25,565.40	17,992.82	43,558.22
13.	Kerala *	13,161.45	10838.55	24,000.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16,021.80	10,168.13	26,189.93
15.	Maharashtra	56,861.61	9770.39	66,632.00
16.	Manipur	-362.42	3,166.42	2,804.00
17.	Meghalaya	-23.71	2323.15	2,299.44
18.	Mizoram	-346.93	2,399.44	2,052.51
19.	Nagaland	-366.82	2,594.47	2,227.65
20.	Orissa	4,392.28	14,607.72	19,000.00
21.	Punjab	14,678.00	3,979.00	18,657.00
22.	Rajasthan	17,677.44	9,640.56	27,318.00
23.	Sikkim	95.50	1,560.24	1,655.74
24.	Tamil Nadu	24,993.87	15,006.13	40,000.00
25.	Tripura	491.55	4,008.45	4,500.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	24,297.88	35,410.12	59,708.00
27.	Uttaranchal	1,003.50	6,626.50	7,630.00
28.	West Bengal	14,295.50	14,345.50	28,641.00
	Total (States)	306,771.77	253,844.01	560,615.78

Note : * : Includes Rs. 3102.40 crores for Power Sector Plan.

Source : Planning Commission

6.37 In the Tenth Plan, the Planning Commission would encourage reforms at the State level through a number of reform-linked financing facilities. It would thereby provide finances for states that agree to take up reforms, particularly in the critical sectors of power, irrigation and urban infrastructure.

Power Sector

6.38 At the State level, the power sector is the single most responsible sector for draining the resources of States. To help correct the distortions that have crept into the management of this sector, the Accelerated Power Development Programme (APDP) would provide investment support for States taking up power sector reforms. APDP will finance projects relating to (a) renovation and modernisation/life extension/updating of old power plants (thermal and hydel), and (b) upgradation of sub-transmission and distribution network, including energy accounting and metering.

6.39 APDP has been constituted to leverage reforms in the power sector in the States. Therefore, priority will be given to projects from those States which commit themselves to a time bound programme of reforms, as given below:

- (a) Those which set up State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) and make it operational as envisaged under the law; and where the State power utilities would have sent the first proposal for fixation of tariff to the SERC.
- (b) States which create separate profit centres/restructure generation/transmission/ distribution to make the system accountable. For example, dividing the State into a number of zones for the purpose of distribution and privatisation of each zone, or alternatively, giving responsibility of electricity distribution to panchayats/ users' associations/cooperatives/franchises, in case improvement in public sector management is not feasible.

(c) States which complete 100 per cent metering in a planned manner. Under phase-I, all sub-stations up to 11 kv outgoing feeders and all HT/bulk consumers are to be covered. Under phase-II all other consumers will be covered by an agreed date.

(d) APDP funds shall also be available to the States which otherwise achieve high level of operational efficiency and financial viability.

6.40 Power Sector Reforms would also be supported as a component of the Medium-Term Fiscal Restructuring Programme administered by the Ministry of Finance.

Irrigation Sector

6.41 Similarly, another major area of public investment through the Plans has historically been the irrigation sector. On one hand huge investments in irrigation have not yielded commensurate returns, and on the other, a number of ongoing projects lack the finances for their completion. To address these concerns, the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) is instituted to support completion of incomplete projects in States that seek to move towards increased viability of the sector.

6.42 State level reforms in the sector would be encouraged over a five-year period within the framework following:

- i) At the end of the first year, State Government would complete calculation and communication of data of existing projects category-wise, relating to actual operation and maintenance (O & M) as Rs. per ha. and net revenue collection.
- ii) At the end of three years, States would increase water rates to enable allocation of Rs. 225/ha. for minor irrigation schemes and Rs. 450/ha. for major and medium schemes, from revenue earned without subsidy as per the Eleventh Finance Commission recommendations.

- iii) At the end of five years, States would further increase water rates to meet full O & M costs for all categories of projects.

6.43 Reforms in the minor irrigation sector would be supported as part of the proposed Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana for State level reforms.

Urban Sector

6.44 In the urban sector, an Urban Infrastructure Incentive Fund has been established from the first year of the Tenth Plan with the objectives of encouraging reforms in land and housing policies, pricing of utilities to augment the resources of the urban local bodies, providing for adequate maintenance of the water supply and other civic services, and undertaking expansion of infrastructure to meet the growing needs.

6.45 In the initial phase the urban reforms will address the following areas. Other urban reforms can be considered after progress in these areas.

- (i) Repeal of the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act at the State level by resolution;
- (ii) Rationalisation of Stamp Duty in phases to bring it down to no more than 5 per cent by the end of the Tenth Plan period;
- (iii) Reform of Rent Control Laws to remove rent control so as to stimulate private investment in rental housing;
- (iv) Introduction of computerised process of registration;
- (v) Reform of Property Tax so that it may become a major source of revenue of urban local bodies, and arrangement for its effective implementation so that collection efficiency reaches at least 85 per cent by the end of Tenth Plan period;
- (vi) Levy of reasonable user charges by urban local bodies, with the objective that full cost

of O & M is collected by the end of the Tenth Plan period; and

- (vii) Introduction of double entry system of accounting in urban local bodies.

6.46 These reforms are long overdue in the urban sector. The Incentive Fund only highlights them and encourages their adoption. The overall intention is to encourage construction of housing including rental housing, to reduce transaction costs and delays in property transactions, to facilitate easier availability of land for construction, and improve municipal finances with a view to developing infrastructure and civic services in our cities.

Productivity Enhancing State Level Reforms

6.47 Other reforms, mainly relating to the agriculture sector which have the potential of releasing productive forces for increasing productivity, and production in rural employment are being supported through the *State reforms component* of the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY), which is targeted at less developed States and less developed regions.

6.48 Under the proposed menu of reforms for the RSVY, the State Governments will be encouraged to remove policy distortions that are impeding development and make policy changes that will speed up the development of the backward region /district on a self-sustainable basis.

6.49 The Administrative Reforms that all States would have to ensure are:

- Stability of tenure of at least two years for the Chief Administrator, the Deputy Commissioners of the concerned districts and the heads of the line departments.
- Complete transparency in the selection, formulation and implementation of the projects.
- Proactive involvement of panchayati raj institutions and non-government organisations.

6.50 In addition, the states are required to choose a set of reforms from the illustrative Menu of Reforms as follows :

- Agricultural Produce Marketing Act
 - Legal Change: Modify the Act to allow, (i) direct sale by farmers to food processing sector, (ii) setting up of private and co-operative markets.
 - Taxes/fees/commissions: Eliminate taxes on cereals and reduce them on all basic food products. [Any service charge must be linked to and commensurate with the service provided in the market]
- Essential Commodities Act (ECA)
 - Repeal of notifications issued under the ECA (storage, transport, processing, price control).
- Repeal (or amend) State Legislation that,
 - Restricts processing of milk and milk products to only co-operatives.
 - Restricts provision of warehousing space.
 - Prohibits free movement of food grains and edible oils.
 - Controls the setting up of cold storages.
- Amendments to Land Revenue Code / Land Reforms Legislation that enables States to lease out land for contract farming.
- Computerisation and updating of land records.
- Remove impediments to decentralized procurement of food grains.
- Amend rules & regulations applicable to minor irrigation, watershed development and water harvesting so that panchayat raj institutions, local government institutions and individuals can undertake these activities without legal/bureaucratic hindrance from State functionaries.
- Decentralise water distribution, collection of water charges and maintenance of local irrigation channels to local water distribution co-operatives.
- Enact legislation to regulate drawl of underground water.
- Purge Forest and environment laws, rules and regulations of anti-tribal anti-poor provisions.
- Change power policy to allow the private and co-operative sectors to produce and distribute power in the rural areas.
- Frame liberal laws/rules/regulations for private and corporate provision of all road transport services.
 - This may require a regulatory agency to ensure safety and other norms.
- Right to Information Act
 - Pass the Right to Information Legislation and notify rules and regulations, giving the citizens the right to obtain information on all expenditures made in their name (e.g. all expenditures purportedly made in the interest of the poor, landless labourers etc.)
- Panchayat raj institutions
 - Give functional responsibility for provision of local public goods to local authorities.
 - Devolve funds and functionaries (posts) to these institutions
 - Give them the right to levy local taxes within some specified bounds (minimum & maximum rates)

6.51 It would be desirable for the States to sign the following MOUs to take up the following programmes:

- (i) Medium Term Fiscal Reforms Framework with the Finance Ministry;
- (ii) Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme with the Ministry of Power.
- (iii) Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) with the Water Resources Ministry.

FISCAL OBJECTIVES & REFORMS

6.52 Pursuant on the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission, the Ministry of Finance is encouraging States to work out a medium term fiscal reforms framework which would form the basis of a programme for reducing the revenue deficit of States by 5 per cent per year required for the State to be eligible for the incentive fiscal transfers mandated by the Finance Commission. The basic elements of the *Medium Term Fiscal Restructuring Programme* (MTFRP) that are recommended to assist the States achieve medium term financial sustainability are as follows:

(A) Fiscal Reforms

- Widening the tax base;
- Increasing tax rates on a year to year basis;
- Pricing services such as irrigation, water charges, bus fares, to an identified base, computing the subsidy element and preparing a schedule to reduce the subsidy element;
- Indexation of prices / user-charges to major input costs, such as, POL, Dearness Allowance, etc.
- Abolition of vacant posts in government, except primary school teachers and health workers.

- Appointment of new teachers on contract basis, as in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.
- Redeployment of work charged establishments for new capital works. Practice of engaging new work-charge staff and daily-wage workers to be stopped forthwith.
- Tapering-off of subventions to grant-in-aid institutions. Registration of new grant-in-aid institutions in secondary and highly education to be phased out over five years.

(B) Power Sector Reforms

6.53 Power sector reforms would aim at reducing the negative contribution of the SEBs to the States' revenues. While the Ministry of Power is separately working out a set of monitorable Reform milestones, the basic components would include:

- Achieving an average tariff equal to the cost of power within two years.
- Setting up of State Regulatory Electricity Commissions (SERCs).
- Implementing the awards of SERCs.
- Unbundling of basic services – generation, transmission and distribution OR setting up separate profit centers.
- Reducing T&D losses by 5 per cent every year.
- Metering up to 11 KVat sub-station level.

(C) Public Sector Restructuring

6.54 The public sector restructuring programme (PSRB) should have two basic sub-sets. Each State should identify the need for continuing certain activities within the State domain. This would be regardless of whether the public sector enterprise (PSE) is making profits or incurring losses. Primary

among these would be PSEs that are in manufacturing activities such as electronics, wireless, textiles and tractors to cite a few examples. A road map for PSRP would be:

- Identify PSEs with a view to determining the need for the Government to continue as owners.
- Draw-up a comprehensive Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) package for loss incurring PSEs,.
- Lay down a time-bound road map for widening up such PSEs.
- In case of commercially profitable PSEs, the Government to decide – either through a high powered committee or otherwise – the extent of dilution in government share holding.

6.55 The Planning Commission is extending support to the MTFRP by ensuring that the Annual Plan framework is consistent with the MTFRP agreed by the State in its Memorandum of Understanding with the Finance Ministry.

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

6.56 Another fiscal issue that needs to be addressed urgently is that of the distortions in incentive structures caused by existing competitive policies, particularly in the industrial sector in the form of *industrial incentive policies*, as well as the negative impact of the existing economic barriers between States. Subsidies, whether based on capital investment or interest, cause a direct outflow from the exchequer. Tax concessions and exemptions carry a cost in terms of revenue foregone. The ultimate objective of attracting industrial investment into a State include the long-term objective of enhancement of the State's taxable capacity; these objectives are sought to be achieved by a short run sacrifice of fiscal resources. Evidence on the subject for different States so far seems to indicate that the claimed benefits of such policies are usually not commensurate with the losses to the State exchequer, and that such policies often

do not have a significant impact on industrial investment decisions, which have more to do with the level of infrastructural development and perceptions of governance.

6.57 Similarly, inter-state trade barriers exist in the form of border check posts and octroi/local taxes. These barriers inhibit the free flow of commerce and reduce income generation. There needs to be a consensus on the idea of *one economic space* in the country, to maximise efficiencies and productive potential of business and commerce, which would also be to the overall benefit of individual states. The varying sales tax regimes in different States also distort market incentives and lead to loss of revenues on various counts. The consensus on the implementation of value added tax (VAT) is an important step forward in the rationalisation of the indirect tax regime that should stimulate both economic activity and help increase revenues of States in the Tenth Plan.

6.58 In sum, there is a wide range of reforms that have now become imperative to undertake, in order to unlock the productive potential of the economy of the States, and enable faster growth, employment generation and poverty reduction. The directions of reforms are clear, and by and large there is a consensus on what needs to be done. The next step, that of summoning the will to get things done, lies ahead.

THE PATH AHEAD

6.59 The Tenth Plan strategy for the States set out earlier in the chapter draws upon the lessons of experience of planned development over the past Five Year Plans; in particular, the experience of the past two plans which have been implemented in the post-liberalisation era. Adopting the proposed strategies, it is expected, will help States to realise their development potential. The potential that is possible, given the reforms, is indicated in terms of the State-wise targets for growth in the Tenth Plan (Table 6.5). These growth targets, if achieved, would lead to reduction in poverty levels in the States by the end of the Tenth Plan, to the extent indicated in Table 6.6.

Table 6.5
Growth Targets: Potential of States in the Tenth Plan

State wise Growth Target for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) (Annual Average in %)					
Sl. No	States/Union Territories	State wise Growth Target			GSDP Growth
		Agriculture	Industry	Services	
0	1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.00	10.41	7.97	6.62
2	Andhra Pradesh	3.05	8.01	8.39	6.84
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4.00	8.90	10.50	8.05
4	Assam	3.82	5.00	9.00	6.17
5	Bihar	3.75	6.00	8.00	6.24
6	Chandigarh	-2.00	10.41	10.96	10.61
7	Chhattisgarh	3.00	7.50	7.00	6.10
8	Delhi	-12.21	6.90	12.01	10.63
9	Goa	-0.90	6.25	12.36	9.23
10	Gujarat	4.03	12.23	10.44	10.17
12	Haryana	4.07	9.56	10.33	7.93
13	Himachal Pradesh	4.55	12.49	8.26	8.92
14	Jammu & Kashmir	4.20	5.21	8.00	6.27
11	Jharkhand	3.00	7.44	8.00	6.90
15	Karnataka	4.99	11.34	12.51	10.14
16	Kerala	3.05	5.89	8.17	6.46
17	Madhya Pradesh	4.00	7.75	9.00	7.04
18	Maharashtra	3.56	8.22	8.09	7.43
19	Manipur	3.59	8.33	7.39	6.46
20	Meghalaya	4.00	6.87	7.05	6.30
21	Mizoram	2.00	4.16	6.84	5.29
22	Nagaland	4.00	7.29	5.78	5.56
23	Orissa	4.07	4.88	8.73	6.18
24	Pondicherry	1.10	13.01	9.19	10.68
25	Punjab	4.07	8.06	8.00	6.42
26	Rajasthan	4.50	10.06	9.63	8.28
27	Sikkim	5.00	5.21	10.36	7.87
28	Tamil Nadu	3.54	7.37	9.77	7.96
29	Tripura	3.90	9.37	8.43	7.31
30	Uttaranchal	3.50	7.00	8.70	6.77
31	Uttar Pradesh	4.67	11.05	7.92	7.61
32	West Bengal	5.09	9.15	10.76	8.75
	All India	4.00	8.86	9.35	8.00

Source : Planning Commission

Table 6.6:
Poverty Reduction Targets for the Tenth Plan

Poverty Projection for 2007							
Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		%age of Poor	No. of Poor	%age of Poor	No. of Poor	% age of Poor	No. of Poor
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.58	26.97	18.99	41.75	8.49	68.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37.89	3.54	4.48	0.14	29.33	3.68
3.	Assam	37.89	95.36	4.48	1.78	33.33	97.14
4.	Bihar	44.81	482.16	32.69	54.74	43.18	536.91
5.	Goa	2.00	0.13	2.00	0.16	2.00	0.29
6.	Gujarat	2.00	6.88	2.00	4.38	2.00	11.25
7.	Haryana	2.00	3.30	2.00	1.51	2.00	4.81
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	1.18	2.00	0.14	2.00	1.32
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Karnataka	7.77	28.66	8.00	16.34	7.85	45.00
11.	Kerala	1.63	4.03	9.34	8.01	3.61	12.04
12.	Madhya Pradesh	28.73	192.07	31.77	74.46	29.52	266.54
13.	Maharashtra	16.96	101.61	15.20	72.68	16.18	174.30
14.	Manipur	37.89	8.10	4.48	0.27	30.52	8.37
15.	Meghalaya	37.89	7.99	4.48	0.24	31.14	8.23
16.	Mizoram	37.89	1.88	4.48	0.23	20.76	2.12
17.	Nagaland	37.89	8.01	4.48	0.21	31.86	8.22
18.	Orissa	41.72	139.12	37.46	23.57	41.04	162.69
19.	Punjab	2.00	3.40	2.00	1.95	2.00	5.35
20.	Rajasthan	11.09	54.41	15.42	23.44	12.11	77.86
21.	Sikkim	37.89	2.08	4.48	0.03	33.78	2.12
22.	Tamil Nadu	3.68	12.46	9.64	31.61	6.61	44.07
23.	Tripura	37.89	10.70	4.48	0.28	31.88	10.98
24.	Uttar Pradesh	24.25	373.16	26.17	111.25	24.67	484.41
25.	West Bengal	21.98	137.53	8.98	22.21	18.30	159.73
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.68	0.10	9.64	0.14	5.82	0.24
27.	Chandigarh	2.00	0.02	2.00	0.19	2.00	0.21
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.00	0.04	2.00	0.02	2.00	0.06
29.	Daman & Diu	2.00	0.03	2.00	0.01	2.00	0.04
30.	Delhi	2.00	0.19	2.00	3.18	2.00	3.38
31.	Lakshadweep	1.63	0.01	9.34	0.02	4.59	0.03
32.	Pondicherry	3.68	0.13	9.64	0.70	7.72	0.83
	All India	21.07	1705.26	15.06	495.67	19.34	2200.94

Source : Planning Commission.

6.60 This growth trajectory would go hand in hand with the efforts by States to achieve the human development and other critical outcomes indicated in the monitorable indicators set out in the Tenth Plan.

Statement of Monitorable Indicators:

MONITORABLE TARGETS

- Reduction of poverty ratio by 5 percentage points by 2007 and by 15 percentage points by 2012.
- Providing gainful high-quality employment to the addition to the labour force over the Tenth Plan period.
- Achieving the target of all children in school by 2003; all children to complete 5 years of schooling by 2007.
- Reduction of gender gaps in literacy and wage rates by at least 5 per cent by 2007.
- Reduction in the decadal rate of population growth between 2001 and 2011 to 16.2 per cent;
- Increase in literacy rate to 7 per cent within the Plan period.
- Reduction of Infant mortality rate (IMR) to 45 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 28 by 2012.
- Reduction of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to two per 1000 live births by 2007 and to one by 2012.

- Increase in forest and tree cover to 25 per cent by 2007 and 33 per cent by 2012.
- Provision of to have sustained access to potable drinking water in all villages within the Plan period.
- Cleaning of major polluted rivers by 2007 and other notified stretches by 2012.

6.61 Summing up, a joint effort by the Centre and States is needed to fulfill the Tenth Plan objectives. Along with the Centre, States need to reform more and much faster, and raise substantially higher levels of their own resources to mobilise the financial resources essential for the much needed productive investments.

6.62 The message of the Tenth Plan for the States is that, achievement of the projected levels of development spending envisaged in the Plan needs to be coupled with wide-ranging fiscal and economic reforms. Further, a determined effort at streamlining the institutions and improvement in the delivery mechanisms in order to achieve the desired levels of growth, and reduction of imbalances in development is also necessary. The growth of the country is the sum total of the growth of the States, and the performance of the country in the Tenth Plan will depend on the performance of the States.

6.63 The task ahead is arduous and difficult, but not impossible. The rewards of accomplishment are there in the increased well-being of the people that will result with success. Both the States and the Centre share a common destiny, and all the States and the Centre have to work together to achieve the ambitious results that the people deserve and aspire for in the Tenth Plan.

TENTH PLAN - 2002-07 PROJECTED OUTLAY - STATES / UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ANDHRA PRADESH	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	ASSAM	BIHAR	CHHATIS GARH	GOA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES						
Crop Husbandry	91080	17560 \1	23051	15052	28561	2405
Soil and Water Conservation	485	4600	2226	0	1546	6450
Animal Husbandry	4097	4355	8332	3308	8959	1300
Dairy Development	0	600	1454	708	\1	300
Fisheries	1270	2394	6829	1895	1884	780
Forestry & Wild Life	123779	7700	7736	4514	32718	2500
Plantations	0	6095	70	0	0	0
Food,Storage & Warehousing	0	100	50	0	0	15
Agricultural Research & Education	2042	685	10147	3000	2856	74
Agricultural Financial Institutions	5500	0	0	4245	0	0
Other Agricultural Programmes :						
(a) Marketing & Quality Control	0	5487	364	0	0	10
(b) Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperation	5068	1955	6239	20889	9573	2000
Total - (I)	233321 (5.01)	51531 (13.25)	66498 (8.00)	53611 (2.55)	86097 (7.83)	15834 (4.95)
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
Special Programmes for Rural Development :						
(a) Integrated Rural Development						
Programme(IRDP) & Allied Programmes	338560 \1	504	19660	12533	4501	225
(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	0	0	1500	1167	0	0
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	400	384	50	0	0	85
RURAL EMPLOYMENT						
(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)	47953	1243	9565 \1	71083 \1	56872	400
(b) Other Programmes(like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.)	0	1927 \2	7365	44000 \2	0	0
Land Reforms	658	934	1899	17974	908	600
Other Rural Development Programmes (Incl.Community Development and Panchayats)	71636 \2	10825 \3	18222 \2	266893 \3	53610	7140
TOTAL - II	459207 (9.85)	15817 (4.07)	58261 (7.01)	413650 (19.70)	115891 (10.54)	8450 (2.64)
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES						
	112352 (2.41)	6500 (1.67)	5640 (0.68)	4069 (0.19)	0	1800 (0.56)
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL						
Major and Medium Irrigation	915384	166	27360	327319	172137	17540
Minor Irrigation	160719	16071	30509	68178	77664	2700
Command Area Development	6622	1700	4764	15005	676	1250
Flood Control(incl.anti-sea erosion,etc.)	1773	500	1900	191185	188	800
TOTAL - IV	1084498 (23.27)	18437 (4.74)	64533 (7.76)	601687 (28.65)	250665 (22.79)	22290 (6.97)
V. ENERGY						
Power	713947	49119	83542	271958	9919	40000
Non-conventional Sources of Energy	225	693	162	1586	3406	500
TOTAL - V	714172 (15.32)	49812 (12.81)	83704 (10.07)	273544 (13.03)	13325 (1.21)	40500 (12.66)

TENTH PLAN - 2002-07 PROJECTED OUTLAY - STATES / UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ANDHRA PRADESH	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	ASSAM	BIHAR	CHHATIS GARH	GOA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS						
Village & Small Industries	51163	7126	17994	6123	12853	5000
Industries (other than V&SI)	112348	55	4675	17871	4508	6500
Mining	2000	455	1035	156	4051	140
TOTAL - (VI)	165511 (3.55)	7636 (1.96)	23704 (2.85)	24150 (1.15)	21412 (1.95)	11640 (3.64)
VII. TRANSPORT						
Ports and light Houses	338	0	0	0	0	25
Shipping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil Aviation	0	1386	0	3254	388	1100
Roads and Bridges	345180	78898	79254	116098	44776	35240
Road Transport	53216	1982	6663	10960	0	1095
Inland Water Transport	100	0	1600	0	0	800
Other Transport Services	585 13	176 14	415	0	0	1024
TOTAL - (VII)	399419 (8.57)	82442 (21.20)	87932 (10.57)	130312 (6.21)	45164 (4.11)	39284 (12.28)
VIII. COMMUNICATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT						
Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	500	420	750	0	300	175
Ecology & Environment	620	42	65	0	783	300
TOTAL - (IX)	1120 (0.02)	462 (0.12)	815 (0.10)	0	1083 (0.10)	475 (0.15)
X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES						
Secretariat Economic Services	43297	1383	2430	1263	13100	450
Tourism	20135	5000	2563	16268	3731	15000
Surveys & Statistics	1365	486	1444	5797	88	405
Civil Supplies	15500	795	318	7083	0	0
Other General Economic Services :						
i) Distt. Plg./Distt. Councils	0	7500	13600	4878	0	0
ii) Weights & Measures	0	451	289	0	0	120
iii) Others	183 14	7555 15	1115 13	0	0	0
TOTAL - (X)	80480 (1.73)	23170 (5.96)	21759 (2.62)	35289 (1.68)	16919 (1.54)	15975 (4.99)
XI. SOCIAL SERVICES						
EDUCATION						
General Education	141754	48703	202996	188722	230267	20380
Technical Education	3755	0	5133	15802	5090	6350
Sports & Youth Services	41815	910	1244	4754	3237	6015
Art & Culture	4361	2435	4134	2864	2141	6280
Sub-Total (Education)	191685	52048	213507	212142	240735	39025
Medical & Public Health	133024	23129	57069	107920	43418	13135
Water Supply & Sanitation	182751	18567	63452	79590	84707	59496
Housing (incl. police Housing)	186456	12409	2137	4340	18175	2960
Urban Development (incl. state capital projects)	168653	10500	7995	21108	68229	19650
Information & Publicity	5826	882	1555	3284	313	300
Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	391461	0	26028	22326	26263	400
Labour & Employment						
i) Labour & Labour Welfare	12194	194	3558	33743	8114	3186
ii) Special Employment Programmes	0	388 16	0	0	0	0

TENTH PLAN - 2002-07 PROJECTED OUTLAY - STATES / UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ANDHRA PRADESH	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	ASSAM	BIHAR	CHHATIS GARH	GOA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Social Welfare	38573	721	22910 14	2953	12052 12	14050
Nutrition	52781	4813	17500	20267	22570	450
Other Social Services	0	282	0	0	1039	0
TOTAL - (XI)	1363404 (29.25)	123933 (31.87)	415711 (49.99)	507673 (24.17)	525615 (47.78)	152652 (47.70)
XII. GENERAL SERVICES						
Jails	0	0	500	3648	1202	950
Stationery & Printing	25	384	225	0	319	150
Public Works	8424 15	7005	1859	16836	21168	5000
Other Administrative Services :						
i) Training	8486	107	0	1029	0	0
ii) Others	30981 16	1596 17	381 15	34502 14	1140 13	5000
TOTAL - (XII)	47916 (1.03)	9092 (2.34)	2965 (0.36)	56015 (2.67)	23829 (2.17)	11100 (3.47)
GRAND TOTAL	4661400 (100)	388832 (100)	831522 (100)	2100000 (100)	1100000 (100)	320000 (100)

Note : Sectoral Outlays not finalized for Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, West Bengal & Chandigarh.

TENTH PLAN - 2002-07 PROJECTED OUTLAY - STATES / UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	GUJARAT	HARYANA	HIMACHAL PRADESH	JAMMU & JHARKHAND KASHMIR	KARNA- TAK	
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES						
Crop Husbandry	197481	4971 \1	29293	33867	22878	36190
Soil and Water Conservation	19408	6497	11714	23882	0	70241
Animal Husbandry	10810	9771	14519	15173	2200	12721
Dairy Development	571	428	1112	296	1155	1542
Fisheries	6639	3720	1554	4537	2075	6765
Forestry & Wild Life	93634	12733	42377	36358	46277	73396
Plantations	0	0	0	0	0	167
Food,Storage & Warehousing	451	5	0	405	0	4026
Agricultural Research & Education	13109	3857	0	24545	0	14391
Agricultural Financial Institutions	2809	0	11686	0	0	1405
Other Agricultural Programmes :						
(a) Marketing & Quality Control	0	0	5924	8942	0	5996
(b) Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperation	9959	4971	1990	2775	7900	7854
Total - (I)	354871 (8.87)	46953 (4.57)	120169 (11.67)	150780 (10.40)	82485 (5.64)	234694 (5.39)
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
Special Programmes for Rural Development :						
(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme(IRDP) & Allied Programmes	22302	1726	4674 \1	2576	315683	15876 \1
(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	11004	2314 \2	842	1627	\1	3792
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	0	600	2268	418	\1	2937
RURAL EMPLOYMENT						
(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)	74296	10251 \3	6497 \2	11371	0	11554
(b) Other Programmes(like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.)	3601	2977	1103	0	0	8059
Land Reforms	4426	649	9474	6370	11550	2484
Other Rural Development Programmes (Incl.Community Development and Panchayats)	20565	12068	18958	15048	0	178070
TOTAL - II	136194 (3.40)	30585 (2.97)	43816 (4.25)	37410 (2.58)	327233 (22.36)	222772 (5.11)
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES						
	3830 (0.10)	14737 (1.43)	2080 (0.20)	77187 (5.32)	0	64074 (1.47)
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL						
Major and Medium Irrigation	766091	112964	5500	23743	172086	1327733
Minor Irrigation	109849	15427	33302	33306	32584	71935
Command Area Development	3405	10285	950	4220	0	13706
Flood Control(incl.anti-sea erosion,etc.)	1660	15428	5566	19310	3000	4283
TOTAL - IV	881005 (22.02)	154104 (14.98)	45318 (4.40)	80579 (5.56)	207670 (14.19)	1417657 (32.55)
V. ENERGY						
Power	595849	139533	123500	287949	81400	220699
Non-conventional Sources of Energy	6044	514	\3	625	0	5996
TOTAL - V	601893 (15.04)	140047 (13.62)	123500 (11.99)	288574 (19.90)	81400 (5.56)	226695 (5.20)

TENTH PLAN - 2002-07 PROJECTED OUTLAY - STATES / UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	GUJARAT	HARYANA	HIMACHAL PRADESH	JAMMU & JHARKHAND KASHMIR	KARNA- TAK	
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS						
Village & Small Industries	40433	4114	8914	30253	44687	114021
Industries (other than V&SI)	161986	4217	1142	10600	0	29039
Mining	4426	103	417	2712	2700	2227
TOTAL - (VI)	206845 (5.17)	8434 (0.82)	10473 (1.02)	43565 (3.00)	47387 (3.24)	145287 (3.34)
VII. TRANSPORT						
Ports and light Houses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shipping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil Aviation	3405	103	656	0	2700	0
Roads and Bridges	170668	102850	154689	159994	125000	394946
Road Transport	11066	25712	8032	500	0	85529
Inland Water Transport	0	0	15	1160	0	4797
Other Transport Services	0	0	202	2416	1064	172 ½
TOTAL - (VII)	185139 (4.63)	128665 (12.51)	163594 (15.88)	164070 (11.32)	128764 (8.80)	485444 (11.14)
VIII. COMMUNICATIONS	3405 (0.09)	0	211 (0.02)	0	0	0
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT						
Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	29835	565	592	0	33000	1293
Ecology & Environment	2766	283	50	3619	0	1285
TOTAL - (IX)	32601 (0.81)	848 (0.08)	642 (0.06)	3619 (0.25)	33000 (2.26)	2578 (0.06)
X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES						
Secretariat Economic Services	213	103	2740	58728	4200	381
Tourism	10683	1286	2670	22502	9900	6424
Surveys & Statistics	979	257	315	935	0	736
Civil Supplies	1660	0	2028	0	4730	0
Other General Economic Services :						
i) Distt. Plg./Distt. Councils	69799	49389	13456	71000	0	0
ii) Weights & Measures	553	200	125	326	122	197
iii) Others	0	0	1040 ¼	20000 ½	0	81825 ¾
TOTAL - (X)	83887 (2.10)	51235 (4.98)	22374 (2.17)	173491 (11.96)	18952 (1.30)	89563 (2.06)
XI. SOCIAL SERVICES						
EDUCATION						
General Education	248980	62049	263311	115554	81228	168709
Technical Education	21025	18341	5184	12418	0	3255
Sports & Youth Services	1702	2606	3033	6130	3375	6327
Art & Culture	4575	848	1738	2511	0	6810
Sub-Total (Education)	276282	83844	273266	136613	84603	185101
Medical & Public Health	116616	96062	78772	79666	65000	153052
Water Supply & Sanitation	390728	48168	64675	101187	55200	305719
Housing (incl. police Housing)	202844	22284	22030	2387	29100	258330
Urban Development (incl. state capital projects)	231487	15453	12885	42229	116327	322939
Information & Publicity	5533	437	2492	820	575	5140
Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	158326	8571	7881	4309	111309	116995
Labour & Employment						
i) Labour & Labour Welfare	25536	8382	331	11504	1800	685
ii) Special Employment Programmes	0	0	509	0	0	6596

TENTH PLAN - 2002-07 PROJECTED OUTLAY - STATES / UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	GUJARAT	HARYANA	HIMACHAL PRADESH	JAMMU & JHARKHAND KASHMIR	KARNA- TAK	
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Social Welfare	30942	140793	18042	15928	20800	41135 \4
Nutrition	28090	6771	8465	7000	0	22606
Other Social Services	42561	343	0	0	0	0
TOTAL - (XI)	1508945 (37.72)	431108 (41.92)	489348 (47.51)	401643 (27.70)	484714 (33.13)	1418298 (32.56)
XII. GENERAL SERVICES						
Jails	0	0	150	0	9350	771
Stationery & Printing	0	185	900	831	0	1456
Public Works	0	21599	3900	10500	24893	42507
Other Administrative Services :						
i) Training	2085	0	825	0	0	171
ii) Others	0	0	2700	17751	17426 \2	3855 \5
TOTAL - (XII)	2085 (0.05)	21784 (2.12)	8475 (0.82)	29082 (2.01)	51669 (3.53)	48760 (1.12)
GRAND TOTAL	1463274 (100)	1028500 (100)	1030000 (100)	1450000 (100)	1463274 (100)	4355822 (100)

Note : Sectoral Outlays not finalized for Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, West Bengal & Chandigarh.

TENTH PLAN - 2002-07 PROJECTED OUTLAY - STATES / UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	KERALA	MADHYA PRADESH	MAHARA SHTRA	MANIPUR	MEGHA LAY	MIZORAM	NAGAL AND
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES							
Crop Husbandry	28000	70310 \1	57685	4203	10250	6299 \1	12050 \1
Soil and Water Conservation	6000	4667	184014	2035	5000	1633	3800
Animal Husbandry	14000	16244	13750	1000	5500	2333	4700
Dairy Development	700	\1	3000	100	800	187	0
Fisheries	17500	2989	7020	1375	700	607	950
Forestry & Wild Life	17500	35275	68279	1744	5250	2846	2250
Plantations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food,Storage & Warehousing	250	0	0	16	150	0	0
Agricultural Research & Education	12600	6678	8000	55	165	47	0
Agricultural Financial Institutions	3000	0	0	0	30	0	0
Other Agricultural Programmes :							
(a) Marketing & Quality Control	2950	0	0	11	415	848	0
(b) Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	1250 \2
Cooperation	10000	21989	83114	847	1700	1398	550
Total - (I)	112500 (4.69)	158152 (6.04)	424862 (6.38)	11386 (4.06)	29960 (9.96)	16198 (7.04)	25550 (11.47)
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
Special Programmes for Rural Development :							
(a) Integrated Rural Development							
Programme(IRDP) & Allied Programmes	6477	82630	23016 \1	1100 \1	7800 \1	1400	16078
(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	0	0	19500	0	0	0	0
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	0	1923	568	572	1050	52	297
RURAL EMPLOYMENT							
(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)	16169	0	111900 \2	0	0	980	0
(b) Other Programmes(like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.)	0	0	293700	5027 \2	0	541	0
Land Reforms	2000	7171	2555	0	1030	1171	1530
Other Rural Development Programmes (Incl.Community Development and Panchayats)	32329	196392 \2	240733 \3	5392 \3	10938 \2	11521	100 \3
TOTAL - II	56975 (2.37)	288116 (11.00)	691972 (10.38)	12091 (4.31)	20818 (6.92)	15665 (6.81)	18005 (8.08)
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES							
	10000 (0.42)	0	37322 (0.56)	2288 (0.82)	4470 (1.49)	4037 (1.76)	4455 (2.00)
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL							
Major and Medium Irrigation	60000	381903	1215010	22160	2475	5	4100
Minor Irrigation	20500	104746	204316	10120	6000	2683	0
Command Area Development	7500	3740	100000	2189	165	140	0
Flood Control(incl.anti-sea erosion,etc.)	5000	1200	6175 \4	2385	1100	0	0
TOTAL - IV	93000 (3.88)	491589 (18.77)	1525501 (22.89)	36854 (13.14)	9740 (3.24)	2828 (1.23)	4100 (1.84)
V. ENERGY							
Power	342500	550378	1014971	22886	50137	19280	24795
Non-conventional Sources of Energy	7500	242	1380	165	440	205	50
TOTAL - V	350000 (14.58)	550620 (21.02)	1016351 (15.25)	23051 (8.22)	50577 (16.81)	19485 (8.47)	24845 (11.15)

TENTH PLAN - 2002-07 PROJECTED OUTLAY - STATES / UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	KERALA	MADHYA PRADESH	MAHARA SHTRA	MANIPUR	MEGHA LAY	MIZORAM	NAGAL AND
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS							
Village & Small Industries	55875	3358	51646	31451 \5	3600 \3	5273	12015
Industries (other than V&SI)	76700 \1	13665	20010	1821	10000	392	4290
Mining	300	3215	0	22	800	373	2900
TOTAL - (VI)	132875 (5.54)	20238 (0.77)	71656 (1.08)	33294 (11.87)	14400 (4.79)	6038 (2.63)	19205 (8.62)
VII. TRANSPORT							
Ports and light Houses	6000	0	20000	0	0	\2	0
Shipping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil Aviation	0	2805	10000	0	0	0	0
Roads and Bridges	242000	132500	302121 \5	22200	51500	46258	13635
Road Transport	6000	0	186900	0	1650	1558	3100
Inland Water Transport	7000	0	1000	0	0	47	0
Other Transport Services	5000	0	1700 \6	148 \6	880	327 \3	300 \5
TOTAL - (VII)	266000 (11.08)	135305 (5.17)	521721 (7.83)	22348 (7.97)	54030 (17.96)	48190 (20.95)	17035 (7.65)
VIII. COMMUNICATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT							
Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	12000	858	4325	1227	515	513	350
Ecology & Environment	\2	5112	1200 \7	495	275	19	100
TOTAL - (IX)	12000 (0.50)	5970 (0.23)	5525 (0.08)	1722 (0.61)	790 (0.26)	532 (0.23)	450 (0.20)
X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES							
Secretariat Economic Services	31385	66753	98695	19088	870	1145	4361 \6
Tourism	82600	5360	35279	1000	1650	1056	1600
Surveys & Statistics	2145	175	732	495	470	373	400
Civil Supplies	500	3642	0	0	165	826	700
Other General Economic Services :							
i) Distt. Plg./Distt. Councils	0	0	0	3938	0	8324	15000
ii) Weights & Measures	175	36	0	0	165	233	200
iii) Others	0	0	150245 \8	0	2650 \4	598 \4	542 \7
TOTAL - (X)	116805 (4.87)	75966 (2.90)	284951 (4.28)	24521 (8.75)	5970 (1.98)	12555 (5.46)	22803 (10.24)
XI. SOCIAL SERVICES							
EDUCATION							
General Education	28100	319463	253811	19716	25400	23280	7630
Technical Education	26900	12860	43837	1776	5500	3948	5707
Sports & Youth Services	5850	2750	57000	1463	3900	814	4800
Art & Culture	5400	4339	7157	3911	2000	1210	1000
Sub-Total (Education)	66250	339412	361805	26866	36800	29252	19137
Medical & Public Health	40840	71533	110666	8173	18000	12370	7965
Water Supply & Sanitation	115900	89425	776276	32187	23500	12333	16445
Housing (incl. police Housing)	35400	88480	96214	8232	7255	22748	16603
Urban Development (incl. state capital projects)	19750	42694	309336	13361	10650	13604	5900
Information & Publicity	3000	299	460	259	1000	612	800
Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	138555	72978	158911	2315	55	0	0
Labour & Employment							
i) Labour & Labour Welfare	4400	770	57956	703	175	350	200
ii) Special Employment Programmes	0	4931	0	5000	750	0	850

TENTH PLAN - 2002-07 PROJECTED OUTLAY - STATES / UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	KERALA	MADHYA PRADESH	MAHARA SHTRA	MANIPUR	MEGHA LAY	MIZORAM	NAGAL AND
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Social Welfare	8900	8385	12790	616	1500	1493	2540
Nutrition	3050	32852	34707	4488	3750	2925	3400
Other Social Services	0	11738	4200 \9	1000 \7	0	0	0
TOTAL - (XI)	436045 (18.17)	763497 (29.15)	1923321 (28.86)	103200 (36.80)	103435 (34.38)	95687 (41.60)	73840 (33.15)
XII. GENERAL SERVICES							
Jails	0	1225	4560	270	800	808	0
Stationery & Printing	600	98	0	280	500	467	450
Public Works	13200	1330	18164	3452	3000	2969	3100
Other Administrative Services :							
i) Training	0	0	0	0	100	0	800
ii) Others	800000 \3	126887 \3	137294 \10	5643 \8	2310 \5	4542 \5	8127 \8
TOTAL - (XII)	813800 (33.91)	129540 (4.95)	160018 (2.40)	9645 (3.44)	6710 (2.23)	8786 (3.82)	12477 (5.60)
GRAND TOTAL	2400000 (100)	2618993 (100)	6663200 (100)	280400 (100)	300900 (100)	230001 (100)	222765 (100)

Note : Sectoral Outlays not finalized for Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, West Bengal & Chandigarh.

TENTH PLAN - 2002-07 PROJECTED OUTLAY - STATES / UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ORISSA	PUNJAB	RAJAS THAN	SIKKIM	TAMIL	TRIPURA
1	21	22	23	24	25	26
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES						
Crop Husbandry	18981	12935	10534	7000	135000	21208 \1
Soil and Water Conservation	12948	2940	27071	1500	43760	816
Animal Husbandry	1022	5261	4477	2425	10000	9241
Dairy Development	456	2756	0	274	5000	403
Fisheries	3445	694	302	200	20400	2603
Forestry & Wild Life	69446	28075	115320	3500	134810	4835
Plantations	0	0	0	0	0	2087
Food,Storage & Warehousing	1811	0	1030	200	1455	838
Agricultural Research & Education	959	2000	1819	300	35000	168
Agricultural Financial Institutions	4	5225	2605	0	3550	11
Other Agricultural Programmes :						
(a) Marketing & Quality Control	227	0	0	900	\1	988
(b) Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperation	7221	3655	1790	1200	4230	1802
Total - (I)	116520 (6.13)	63541 (3.41)	164948 (6.04)	17499 (10.57)	393205 (9.83)	45000 (10.00)
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
Special Programmes for Rural Development :						
(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme(IRDP) & Allied Programmes	8181 \1	6550	12907 \1	1000 \1	13145 \2	168 \2
(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	550	0	2785	0	0	0
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	123	1600	64	500	0	199
RURAL EMPLOYMENT						
(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)	39242 \2	20175	22751 \2	1000	59669 \3	0
(b) Other Programmes(like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.)	0	0	0	1500	0	8344 \3
Land Reforms	1258	0	301	400	0	1068
Other Rural Development Programmes (Incl.Community Development and Panchayats)	40437	99325 \1	191076	3000	337186 \3	44221
TOTAL - II	89791 (4.73)	127650 (6.84)	229884 (8.42)	7400 (4.47)	410000 (10.25)	54000 (12.00)
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES						
	0	13437 (0.72)	16922 (0.62)	3000 (1.81)	0	31500 (7.00)
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL						
Major and Medium Irrigation	232902	159251	226961	0	170000	4418
Minor Irrigation	160444	27505	28541	1500	50000	21925
Command Area Development	3575	15000	19351	1500	17500	0
Flood Control(incl.anti-sea erosion,etc.)	13000	59395	1935	100	\4	9657
TOTAL - IV	409921 (21.57)	261151 (14.00)	276788 (10.13)	3100 (1.87)	237500 (5.94)	36000 (8.00)
V. ENERGY						
Power	285854	596365	667422	24000	800000	22330
Non-conventional Sources of Energy	634	1908	58652	290	2965	170
TOTAL - V	286488 (15.08)	598273 (32.07)	726074 (26.58)	24290 (14.67)	802965 (20.07)	22500 (5.00)

TENTH PLAN - 2002-07 PROJECTED OUTLAY - STATES / UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ORISSA	PUNJAB	RAJAS THAN	SIKKIM	TAMIL	TRIPURA
1	21	22	23	24	25	26
VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS						
Village & Small Industries	8074	4083	12304	2600	35000	6797
Industries (other than V&SI)	2768	1500	13450	3300	20000	6035
Mining	91	5	69812	300	500	668
TOTAL - (VI)	10933 (0.58)	5588 (0.30)	95566 (3.50)	6200 (3.74)	55500 (1.39)	13500 (3.00)
VII. TRANSPORT						
Ports and light Houses	1328	0	0	0	3000	0
Shipping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil Aviation	523	350	0		0	0
Roads and Bridges	192601	85775	229371	25000	600000	24230
Road Transport	1419	3525	23116	1500	70000	2978
Inland Water Transport	120	0	0	0		0
Other Transport Services	0	181500	51492	0	0	22292
TOTAL - (VII)	195991 (10.32)	271150 (14.53)	303979 (11.13)	26500 (16.00)	673000 (16.83)	49500 (11.00)
VIII. COMMUNICATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	900 (0.20)
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT						
Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	2281	3303	753	600	4735	904
Ecology & Environment	2030	572	464	500	11305	446
TOTAL - (IX)	4311 (0.23)	3875 (0.21)	1217 (0.04)	1100 (0.66)	16040 (0.40)	1350 (0.30)
X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES						
Secretariat Economic Services	273	3430	43262	500	4000	4034
Tourism	2195	356	12658	2500	10200	1389
Surveys & Statistics	68	520	305	500	1000	134
Civil Supplies	227	140	164	500	2360	940
Other General Economic Services :						
i) Distt. Plg./Distt. Councils	38318	5000	0	40	0	10
ii) Weights & Measures	2	0	176	0	0	243
iii) Others	187421	5569	51424	0	0	0
TOTAL - (X)	228504 (12.03)	15015 (0.80)	107989 (3.95)	4040 (2.44)	17560 (0.44)	6750 (1.50)
XI. SOCIAL SERVICES						
EDUCATION						
General Education	104713	141090	142726	25000	150000	54936
Technical Education	699	6688	4056	5000	4900	221
Sports & Youth Services	956	5512	514	1500	10285	1611
Art & Culture	1750	6606	2187	1500	8240	225
Sub-Total (Education)	108118	159896	149483	33000	173425	56993
Medical & Public Health	52139	53081	56892	8000	70000	25072
Water Supply & Sanitation	65650	88852	108082	7525	480000	23007
Housing (incl. police Housing)	48658	10767	63923	6950	100000	38286
Urban Development (incl. state capital projects)	48264	10870	330217	4000	237500	7475
Information & Publicity	729	520	236	800	2155	1414
Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	108436	33773	31204	1800	188200	10156
Labour & Employment						
i) Labour & Labour Welfare	52	1637	2600	250	4075	1421
ii) Special Employment Programmes	114	0	0	0	0	0

TENTH PLAN - 2002-07 PROJECTED OUTLAY - STATES / UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ORISSA	PUNJAB	RAJAS THAN	SIKKIM	TAMIL	TRIPURA
1	21	22	23	24	25	26
Social Welfare	31068	120000	4204	1400	20000	3948
Nutrition	44361	5000	52836	2900	40000	7456
Other Social Services	0	1441	0	0	50000	7022 \5
TOTAL - (XI)	507589 (26.72)	485837 (26.04)	799677 (29.27)	66625 (40.24)	1365355 (34.13)	182250 (40.50)
XII. GENERAL SERVICES						
Jails	189	985	352	0	0	1329
Stationery & Printing	1	601	0	300	700	62
Public Works	4527	8970	8326	3000	28175	4174
Other Administrative Services :						
i) Training	5	0	0	0	0	9
ii) Others	45230 \5	9627	78	2520 \4	0	1176 \6
TOTAL - (XII)	49952 (2.63)	20183 (1.08)	8756 (0.32)	5820 (3.52)	28875 (0.72)	6750 (1.50)
GRAND TOTAL	1900000 (100)	1865700 (100)	2731800 (100)	165574 (100)	4000000 (100)	450000 (100)

Note : Sectoral Outlays not finalized for Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, West Bengal & Chandigarh.

TENTH PLAN - 2002-07 PROJECTED OUTLAY - STATES / UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	UTTAR PRADESH	UTTRAN CHAL	WEST BENGAL	TOTAL (STATES)	A & N ISLANDS	CHANDI GARH	D & N HAVELI
1	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES							
Crop Husbandry	157198	14483	19412	191093	1908.00	13.50	650.00
Soil and Water Conservation	110866	26099	1327	138292	1211.00	10.00	700.00
Animal Husbandry	17500	1771	11033	30304	2180.00	121.00	180.00
Dairy Development	8000	2281	3215	13496	0.00	\1	0.00
Fisheries	5000	367	17560	22927	2725.00	100.00	0.00
Forestry & Wild Life	120800	20693	16443	157936	7243.00	1733.00	1200.00
Plantations	0	0	1306	1306	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food,Storage & Warehousing	0	0	301	301	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agricultural Research & Education	33376	2808	5427	41611	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agricultural Financial Institutions	20000	0	2522	22522	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Agricultural Programmes :				0			
(a) Marketing & Quality Control	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
(b) Others	35000	0	3922	38922	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooperation	6500	990	8995	16485	2510.00	55.00	53.50
Total - (I)	514240 (8.61)	69492 (9.11)	91463 (3.19)	675195 (7.03)	17777.00 (7.16)	2032.50 (2.03)	2783.50 (9.16)
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
Special Programmes for Rural Development :							
(a) Integrated Rural Development							
Programme(IRDP) & Allied Programmes	65000 \1	0	7444 \1	72444	0.00	0.00	0.00
(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	10000	0	0	10000	0.00	0.00	0.00
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	3000	0	0	3000	303.00	25.00	20.25
RURAL EMPLOYMENT							
(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)	310000 \2	0	27474	337474	0.00	0.00	0.00
(b) Other Programmes(like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.)	0	0	19843	19843	0.00	0.00	0.00
Land Reforms	2200	0	2228	4428	666.00	0.00	33.00
Other Rural Development Programmes (Incl.Community Development and Panchayats)	322591	42052	322780	687423	14115.00	992.00 \2	1000.00
TOTAL - II	712791 (11.94)	42052 (5.51)	379769 (13.26)	1134612 (11.82)	15084.00 (6.07)	1017.00 (1.02)	1053.25 (3.46)
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES							
	100000 (1.67)	388 (0.05)	106379 (3.71)	206767 (2.15)	0.00	0.00	0.00
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL							
Major and Medium Irrigation	642458	10328	89585	742371	0.00	0.00	500.00
Minor Irrigation	53527	5986	23849	83362	2757.00	200.00	620.00
Command Area Development	40000	0	5205	45205	0.00	0.00	140.00
Flood Control(incl.anti-sea erosion,etc.)	24750	1539	71227	97516	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL - IV	760735 (12.74)	17853 (2.34)	189866 (6.63)	968454 (10.09)	2757.00 (1.11)	200.00 (0.20)	1260.00 (4.14)
V. ENERGY							
Power	908249	184705	784645	1877599	19380.00	10894.00	7750.00
Non-conventional Sources of Energy	52950	9663	905	63518	1363.00	48.00	25.00
TOTAL - V	961199 (16.10)	194368 (25.47)	785550 (27.43)	1941117 (20.22)	20743.00 (8.35)	10942.00 (10.94)	7775.00 (25.58)

TENTH PLAN - 2002-07 PROJECTED OUTLAY - STATES / UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	UTTAR PRADESH	UTTRAN CHAL	WEST BENGAL	TOTAL (STATES)	A & N ISLANDS	CHANDI GARH	D & N HAVELI
1	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS							
Village & Small Industries	33946	1233	28302	63481	3746.00	190.00	170.00
Industries (other than V&SI)	91000	6851	119614	217465	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mining	1300	218	3068	4586	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL - (VI)	126246 (2.11)	8302 (1.09)	150984 (5.27)	285532 (2.97)	3746.00 (1.51)	190.00 (0.19)	170.00 (0.56)
VII. TRANSPORT							
Ports and light Houses	0	0	0	0	7146.00	0.00	0.00
Shipping	0	0	0	0	47345.00	0.00	0.00
Civil Aviation	3000	1518	384	4902	2240.00	0.00	0.00
Roads and Bridges	600816	106600	232052	939468	40048.00	300.00	6258.95
Road Transport	70199	0	42639	112838	1040.00	4180.00	0.00
Inland Water Transport	10	0	2569	2579	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Transport Services	0	788	2273	3061	0.00	140.00	15.00
TOTAL - (VII)	674025 (11.29)	108906 (14.27)	279917 (9.77)	1062848 (11.07)	97819.00 (39.40)	4620.00 (4.62)	6273.95 (20.64)
VIII. COMMUNICATIONS	0	0	0	0 0.00	908.00 (0.37)	0.00	0.00
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT							
Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	5950	304	13831	20085	212.00	60.00	35.00
Ecology & Environment	235525	5902	1688	243115	0.00	270.00	0.00
TOTAL - (IX)	241475 (4.04)	6206 (0.81)	15519 (0.54)	263200 (2.74)	212.00 (0.09)	330.00 (0.33)	35.00 (0.12)
X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES							
Secretariat Economic Services	14350	843	526	15719	900.00	10.00	5.00
Tourism	138273	21077	4381	163731	4118.00	302.00	503.00
Surveys & Statistics	5000	164	212	5376	180.00	10.00	14.00
Civil Supplies	0	1265	1720	2985	900.00	528.00	10.00
Other General Economic Services :							
i) Distt. Plg./Distt. Councils	0	0	18789	18789	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii) Weights & Measures	0	186	219	405	0.00	50.00	5.00
iii) Others	72102	0	0	72102	0.00	1065.00	80.00
TOTAL - (X)	229725 (3.85)	23535 (3.08)	25847 (0.90)	279107 (2.91)	6098.00 (2.46)	1965.00 (1.97)	617.00 (2.03)
XI. SOCIAL SERVICES							
EDUCATION							
General Education	321750	85459	79789	486998	23986.80	7065.00	4013.50
Technical Education	98897	14790	10652	124339	3340.80	3512.00	800.00
Sports & Youth Services	5300	1796	10106	17202	586.90	1058.00	40.00
Art & Culture	4334	1910	3316	9560	429.50	1234.00	50.00
Sub-Total (Education)	430281	103955	103863	638099	28344.00	12869.00	4903.50
Medical & Public Health	240543	38767	103618	382928	11400.00	22426.00	1225.00
Water Supply & Sanitation	533797	106356	73317	713470	15256.00	6393.00	2025.00
Housing (incl. police Housing)	46500	6323	13723	66546	7868.00	3750.00	585.00
Urban Development (incl. state capital projects)	102066	14506	348102	464674	9590.00	30344.25	488.80
Information & Publicity	2500	272	2148	4920	330.00	50.00	30.00
Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	110895	6524	41034	158453	503.00	466.00	0.00
Labour & Employment							
i) Labour & Labour Welfare	7260	190	5444	12894	509.00	152.25	155.00
ii) Special Employment Programmes	0	2978	0	2978	0.00	0.00	0.00

ANNEXURE - 6.1

TENTH PLAN - 2002-07 PROJECTED OUTLAY - STATES / UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	UTTAR PRADESH	UTTRAN CHAL	WEST BENGAL	TOTAL (STATES)	A & N ISLANDS	CHANDI GARH	D & N HAVELI
1	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Social Welfare	57330	2160	46776	106266	1175.00	610.00	40.00
Nutrition	77947	1391	31429	110767	1360.00	35.00	330.00
Other Social Services	0	663 \1	17326	17989	251.00	49.00	0.00
TOTAL - (XI)	1609119 (26.95)	284085 (37.23)	786780 (27.47)	2679984 (27.92)	76586.00 (30.84)	77144.50 (77.14)	9782.30 (32.18)
XII. GENERAL SERVICES							
Jails	0	0	3961	3961	1060.00	0.00	10.00
Stationery & Printing	2103	0	114	2217	0.00	0.00	60.00
Public Works	39142	0	42859	82001	2800.00	0.00	430.00
Other Administrative Services :							
i) Training	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii) Others	0	7813 \2	5092	12905	2710.00 \1	1559.00	150.00 \2
TOTAL - (XII)	41245 (0.69)	7813 (1.02)	52026 (1.82)	101084 (1.05)	6570.00 (2.65)	1559.00 (1.56)	650.00 (2.14)
GRAND TOTAL	5970800 (100)	763000 (100)	2864100 (100)	9597900 (100)	248300.00 (100)	100000.00 (100)	30400.00 (100)

Note : Sectoral Outlays not finalized for Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, West Bengal & Chandigarh.

TENTH PLAN - 2002-07 PROJECTED OUTLAY - STATES / UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	DAMAN & DIU	DELHI	LAKSHAD WEEP	PONDI CHERRY	TOTAL (UTs)	TOTAL STATES & UTs)	% age to TOTAL OUTLAY
1	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES							
Crop Husbandry	210.80	1077.50	860.79	5050.00	9770.59	1097707.59	1.86
Soil and Water Conservation	40.00	300.00	81.51	0.00	2342.51	583867.51	0.99
Animal Husbandry	77.65	4167.50	929.47	4400.00	12055.62	227857.62	0.39
Dairy Development	10.00	2775.00	0.00	200.00	2985.00	38323.00	0.06
Fisheries	223.00	50.00	5989.26	1280.00	10367.26	132421.26	0.22
Forestry & Wild Life Plantations	278.00	2600.00	92.30	500.00	13646.30	1144434.30	1.94
Food, Storage & Warehousing	0.00	2430.00	0.00	0.00	2430.00	12155.00	0.02
Agricultural Research & Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	2600.00	2600.00	11103.00	0.02
Agricultural Financial Institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	186708.00	0.32
Agricultural Financial Institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62592.00	0.11
Other Agricultural Programmes :							0.00
(a) Marketing & Quality Control	0.00	45.00	0.00	750.00	795.00	33857.00	0.06
(b) Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40172.00	0.07
Cooperation	84.00	300.00	2730.27	4800.00	10532.77	247686.77	0.42
Total - (I)	923.45 (3.77)	13745.00 (0.60)	10683.60 (24.45)	19580.00 (10.27)	67525.05 (2.30)	3818885.05 (6.46)	6.46
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
Special Programmes for Rural Development :							
(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme(IRDP) & Allied Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	991716.00	1.68
(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55081.00	0.09
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	0.00	300.00	0.00	40.00	688.25	17778.25	0.03
RURAL EMPLOYMENT							
(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	910445.00	1.54
(b) Other Programmes(like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	397987.00	0.67
Land Reforms	112.54	25.00	0.00	112.00	948.54	81786.54	0.14
Other Rural Development Programmes (Incl. Community Development and Panchayats)	945.50	46000.00	559.61	3000.00	66612.11	2639720.11	4.47
TOTAL - II	1058.04 (4.32)	46325.00 (2.01)	559.61 (1.28)	3152.00 (1.65)	68248.90 (2.32)	5094513.90 (8.62)	8.62
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	626467.00 (1.06)	1.06
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL							
Major and Medium Irrigation	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	650.00	7090229.00	12.00
Minor Irrigation	72.00	1000.00	0.00	5190.00	9839.00	1383725.00	2.34
Command Area Development	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	240.00	278688.00	0.47
Flood Control(incl. anti-sea erosion, etc.)	130.00	14600.00	1733.85	2180.00	18643.85	461699.85	0.78
TOTAL - IV	452.00 (1.84)	15600.00 (0.68)	1733.85 (3.97)	7370.00 (3.87)	29372.85 (1.00)	9214341.85 (15.59)	15.59
V. ENERGY							
Power	5126.50	345600.00	1388.96	16500.00	406639.46	9322571.46	15.78
Non-conventional Sources of Energy	22.00	150.00	648.76	60.00	2316.76	160186.76	0.27
TOTAL - V	5148.50 (21.01)	345750.00 (15.03)	2037.72 (4.66)	16560.00 (8.69)	408956.22 (13.92)	9482758.22 (16.05)	16.05

TENTH PLAN - 2002-07 PROJECTED OUTLAY - STATES / UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	DAMAN & DIU	DELHI	LAKSHAD WEEP	PONDI CHERRY	TOTAL (UTs)	TOTAL STATES & UTs)	% age to TOTAL OUTLAY
1	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS							
Village & Small Industries	144.00	10000.00	506.23	7100.00	21856.23	660094.23	1.12
Industries (other than V&SI)	51.00	0.00	0.00	10200.00	10251.00	754588.00	1.28
Mining	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	103994.00	0.18
TOTAL - (VI)	195.00 (0.80)	10000.00 (0.43)	506.23 (1.16)	17300.00 (9.07)	32107.23 (1.09)	1518676.23 (2.57)	2.57
VII. TRANSPORT							
Ports and light Houses	180.00	0.00	7705.94	2000.00	17031.94	47722.94	0.08
Shipping	0.00	0.00	4305.89	0.00	51650.89	51650.89	0.09
Civil Aviation	300.00	0.00	1113.35	0.00	3653.35	35225.35	0.06
Roads and Bridges	6000.00	250780.00	657.14	13786.00	317830.09	5032082.09	8.52
Road Transport	0.00	293891.00	0.00	2240.00	301351.00	920690.00	1.56
Inland Water Transport	0.00	0.00	833.06	0.00	833.06	20051.06	0.03
Other Transport Services	215.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	370.00	273124.00	0.46
TOTAL - (VII)	6695.00 (27.33)	544671.00 (23.68)	14615.38 (33.44)	18026.00 (9.46)	692720.33 (23.58)	6380546.33 (10.80)	10.80
VIII. COMMUNICATIONS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	908.00 (0.03)	5424.00 (0.01)	0.01
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT							
Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	80.00	700.00	307.64	140.00	1534.64	121413.64	0.21
Ecology & Environment	0.00	4800.00	400.30	176.00	5646.30	281092.30	0.48
TOTAL - (IX)	80.00 (0.33)	5500.00 (0.24)	707.94 (1.62)	316.00 (0.17)	7180.94 (0.24)	402505.94 (0.68)	0.68
X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES							
Secretariat Economic Services	10.00	1280.00	19.03	120.00	2344.03	424147.03	0.72
Tourism	520.00	6000.00	5015.45	6050.00	22508.45	460244.45	0.78
Surveys & Statistics	60.00	1250.00	29.70	40.00	1583.70	27083.70	0.05
Civil Supplies	24.00	2000.00	0.00	1200.00	4662.00	49925.00	0.08
Other General Economic Services :							
i) Distt. Plg./Distt. Councils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	319041.00	0.54
ii) Weights & Measures	12.00	200.00	0.00	20.00	287.00	4305.00	0.01
iii) Others	0.00	0.00	54.75	745.00	1944.75	584213.75	0.99
TOTAL - (X)	626.00 (2.56)	10730.00 (0.47)	5118.93 (11.71)	8175.00 (4.29)	33329.93 (1.13)	1868959.93 (3.16)	3.16
XI. SOCIAL SERVICES							
EDUCATION							
General Education	1345.50	184000.00	1221.82	21585.48	243218.10	3798734.10	6.43
Technical Education	1192.33	25000.00	0.00	5344.92	39190.05	381974.05	0.65
Sports & Youth Services	75.00	6000.00	361.53	2469.60	10591.03	205896.03	0.35
Art & Culture	87.50	6860.00	241.56	1250.00	10152.56	103934.56	0.18
Sub-Total (Education)	2700.33	221860.00	1824.91	30650.00	303151.74	4490538.74	7.60
Medical & Public Health	1750.00	238150.00	901.30	16360.00	292212.30	2176734.30	3.68
Water Supply & Sanitation	1800.00	376600.00	904.33	10785.00	413763.33	4420655.33	7.48
Housing (incl. police Housing)	516.00	20000.00	1271.83	5030.00	39020.83	1412534.83	2.39
Urban Development (incl. state capital projects)	608.00	294025.00	225.96	10300.00	345582.01	2901332.01	4.91
Information & Publicity	100.00	1500.00	160.99	280.00	2450.99	46811.99	0.08
Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	107.00	15800.00	0.00	5300.00	22176.00	1800881.00	3.05

TENTH PLAN - 2002-07 PROJECTED OUTLAY - STATES / UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	DAMAN & DIU	DELHI	LAKSHAD WEEP	PONDI CHERRY	TOTAL (UTs)	TOTAL STATES & UTS)	% age to TOTAL OUTLAY
1	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Labour & Employment							
i) Labour & Labour Welfare	322.00	4325.00	7.51	1360.00	6830.76	203540.76	0.34
ii) Special Employment Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22116.00	0.04
Social Welfare	52.00	32250.00	112.73	8800.00	43039.73	725048.73	1.23
Nutrition	450.00	20230.00	74.56	3575.00	26054.56	565859.56	0.96
Other Social Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	137915.00	0.23
TOTAL - (XI)	8405.33	1224740.00	5484.12	92440.00	1494582.25	18903968.25	31.99
	(34.31)	(53.25)	(12.55)	(48.49)	(50.88)	(31.99)	
XII. GENERAL SERVICES							
Jails	30.00	16000.00	0.00	0.00	17100.00	48150.00	0.08
Stationery & Printing	215.00	0.00	139.87	400.00	814.87	11565.87	0.02
Public Works	545.00	30010.00	0.00	5000.00	38785.00	386864.00	0.65
Other Administrative Services :							
i) Training	0.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	14017.00	0.02
ii) Others	126.68	36529.00	2112.75	2330.00	45517.43	1317188.43	2.23
TOTAL - (XII)	916.68	82939.00	2252.62	7730.00	102617.30	1777785.30	3.01
	(3.74)	(3.61)	(5.15)	(4.05)	(3.49)	(3.01)	
GRAND TOTAL	24500.00	2300000.00	43700.00	190649.00	2937549.00	59094832.00	100.00
	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	100	100	

Note : Sectoral Outlays not finalized for Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, West Bengal & Chandigarh.