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सत्यमेव जयते

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CHAPTER 1

ROLE, COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS

The Planning Commission was constituted in March, 1950 by a Resolution of the Government of India, and it works under the overall guidance of the National Development Council. The Planning Commission consults the Central Ministries and the State Governments while formulating Five Year Plans and Annual Plans and also oversees their implementation. The Commission also functions as an advisory Planning body at the apex level.

FUNCTIONS:

2. The following functions have been assigned to the Planning Commission as per Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961:

- (a) Assessment of the material, capital and human resources of the country, including technical personnel, and formulation of proposals for augmenting such of these resources as are found to be deficient.
- (b) Formulation of Plan for the most effective and balanced utilization of the country's resources.
- (c) Definition of stages in which the Plan should be carried out on a determination of priorities and allocation of resources for completion of each stage.
- (d) Determination of the nature of machinery necessary for the implementation of the Plan in all its aspects.
- (e) Identifying the factors which are tending to retard economic development and determine the conditions which, in view of current social, and political situation, should be established for the successful execution of the Plan.
- (f) Appraise from time to time the progress achieved in the execution of each stage of the Plan and recommend adjustment of policies and measures that such appraisal may show to be necessary.
- (g) Public cooperation in national development.
- (h) Specific programmes for area development notified from time to time.
- (i) Perspective Planning.
- (j) Institute of Applied Manpower Research.

(k) Servicing the National Commission on Population.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION:

Shri A.B. Vajpayee, Prime Minister	-	Chairman
Shri K.C. Pant	-	Deputy Chairman
Shri Jaswant Singh, Minister of Finance	-	Member
Shri Yashwant Sinha, Minister of External Affairs	-	Member
Shri S.B. Mookherjee Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning, Minister of State in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, and Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy and the Department of Space	-	Member (ex-officio)
Dr. S.P. Gupta	-	Member
Dr. D.N. Tiwari	-	Member
Shri Som Pal	-	Member
Dr. K. Venkatasubramanian	-	Member
Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed	-	Member
Shri N.K. Singh	-	Member

3. The Prime Minister in his capacity as Chairman of the Planning Commission, participates and gives direction to the Commission on all major issues of policy.

4. The Deputy Chairman and the full time Members of the Planning Commission function as a composite body in the matter of detailed Plan formulation. They direct, guide and advise various Subject Divisions of the Commission in the exercises for preparing Approach Papers / Documents leading to Five Year Plans and Annual Plans. Their expert guidance is also available to the subject Divisions for monitoring and evaluating the Plan Programmes, Projects and Schemes.

5. The Planning Commission functions through several subject matter Divisions and a few Specialist Divisions. Each Division is headed by a Senior Officer of the level of Joint Secretary or Additional Secretary designated as an Adviser and / or by a Secretary level officer designated as a Principal Adviser.

6. These Divisions fall under two broad categories:

- (i) Specialist Divisions which are concerned with aspects of the entire economy e.g. Perspective Planning, Financial Resources, Development Policy Division, etc. and
- (ii) Subject Divisions e.g. Agriculture, Education, Health, Housing Divisions, etc. which are concerned with specified fields of development in the related areas.

The Specialist Divisions functioning in the Planning Commission are :

- i. Development Policy Division,
- ii. Financial Resources Division, including State as well as Central Finances.
- iii. International Economics Division,
- iv. Labour, Employment and Manpower Division,
- v. Perspective Planning Division, including Statistics & Surveys
- vi. Plan Coordination Division,
- vii. Project Appraisal and Management Division,
- viii. Socio-Economic Research Unit
- ix. State Plan Division,
- x. Multi Level Planning Division including Border Area Development, Hill Area Development, Western Ghats Development, Development and Reform Facility, Decentralised Planning etc.

The Subject Divisions are

- i. Agriculture Division,
- ii. Backward Classes and Tribal Development Division,
- iii. Communication & Information Division,
- iv. Education Division,
- v. Environment and Forests Division,
- vi. Health, Nutrition & Family Welfare Division,
- vii. Housing & Urban Development Division,
- viii. Industry & Minerals Division,
- ix. Power & Energy Division,
- x. Rural Development Division,
- xi. Science & Technology Division,
- xii. Social Welfare & Women's Programme Division,
- xiii. Transport Division,

- xiv. Village & Small Industries Division,
- xv. Water Resources (including Water Supply) Division., and
- xvi. Tourism Cell

7. The Programme Evaluation Organisation undertakes evaluation studies to assess the impact of selected Plan Programmes/ Schemes in order to provide useful feedback to planners and implementing agencies.

CHAPTER 2

ECONOMY AND THE PLAN: AN OVERVIEW

Growth and Macro Economic Parameters

1. The Tenth Five Year Plan has been formally approved and adopted by the National Development Council (NDC) on 21st December, 2002. The NDC endorsed the ambitious growth target of 8 per cent on an average per year for the economy as a whole. The strategy to attain the accelerated growth path rests on realization of certain macro economic parameters as estimated by the Plan model. Critical among them are the investment rate, saving rate and current account deficit (CAD), estimated as 28.4 per cent, 26.8 percent and 1.6 per cent of GDP respectively. Realisation of these parameters is necessary to put the economy on the desirable growth trajectory, but much would depend on improvement in the capital efficiency. The Tenth Plan envisages an Incremental Capital Output Ratio (ICOR) of 3.58 as compared to the realised ICOR of 4.53 during the Ninth Plan.

2. The feasibility of attaining the target growth rate of such a high magnitude would necessitate significant improvement in the growth rate of slow growing States. This is also necessary for ensuring balanced development of all states. For this purpose, the Tenth Plan includes a State-wise break up of the National growth target along with their sectoral distribution.

3. The Tenth Plan emphasizes public investment as a crucial policy intervention, which would be instrumental in bringing about a revival in industrial growth, and thereby the desirable acceleration in the growth rate of the economy. The required level of public investment estimated as 8.44 per cent of GDP has to be realized through substantial improvement in Governments' fiscal position. The consolidated fiscal deficit of the Centre and States would be required to be reduced to 6.5 per cent of GDP by 2006-07 from the present level of 10.4 per cent in the year 2001-02. The corresponding revenue deficit would also require significant improvement in both Central and States budget.

4. The combined Tax-GDP ratio of the Centre and States needs to be increased from 14.1 per cent of GDP to 16.5 per cent of GDP by the terminal year of Tenth Five Year Plan (2006-07). The Centre alone would require to improve its gross tax collection from the present level of 8.6 per cent of GDP to 10.3 per cent.

Human Development Indicators

5. The Tenth Plan recognises that economic growth is not the only objective of national planning and indeed, over the years, development objectives are being defined not just in terms of increases in GDP or per capita income but more broadly in terms of enhancement of human well being. To reflect the importance of these dimensions in development planning, the Tenth Plan identifies specific and monitorable targets for a few key indicators of human development.

Performance of the Economy

GDP Growth

6. The performance of the economy in the year 2001-02 assumes significance because this is the terminal year of the Ninth Plan and also provides the basis for formulation of the Tenth Plan. The overall performance of the economy has improved during the year 2001-02 compared to the previous year. As per the revised estimates of National Income, brought out by the Central Statistical Organisation, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2001-02 recorded a growth of 5.4 per cent as against the growth rate of 4.0 per cent during 2000-01. The sectors responsible for the improvement during the year 2001-02 are 'agriculture, forestry and fishing' (5.7%) and 'Services'. However, the Ninth Five Year Plan failed to achieve its target growth of 6.5 per cent and could attain an average growth of 5.4 per cent.

Savings and Investments

7. Gross Domestic Savings (GDS) constituted 23.4 per cent of GDP at market prices in 2000-01. This was marginally higher than the savings rate of 23.2 per cent realised in 1999-00. However, Gross Capital Formation as a proportion of GDP has decreased from 24.3 per cent in 1999-00 to 24.0 per cent in 2000-01.

Fiscal Performance

8. A high level of fiscal deficit continues to be an area of concern for the policy planners. Ever since economic reforms were initiated, achievement of a sustainable fiscal position has been a constant endeavour. But progress in this area is still limited. The combined fiscal deficit of Centre and States has increased from 6.8 per cent of GDP in 1996-97 to 10.0 per cent of GDP by the end of the Ninth Plan. The combined revenue deficit of the Centre and States has also increased from 3.6 per cent of GDP to 6.3 per cent of GDP during the same period. The fiscal deterioration has been mostly contributed by declining Tax to GDP ratio and significant increases in the revenue expenditure of the government. Government finances do not indicate any improvement in the year 2001-02. The provisional accounts of Central Government finances reveals deterioration in the fiscal deficit estimated at 5.9 percent of GDP compared to the actual figure of 5.7 percent in the previous year.

Price Stability

9. The Ninth Plan envisaged a reasonable degree of price stability. The average inflation rate measured by changes in Wholesale Price Index (WPI) (new series with Base Year 1993-94) during the Ninth plan was 4.9 per cent. In the terminal year of the Ninth plan the Indian economy experienced an average inflation rate of 3.6 percent only. The realization of inflation at a reasonably low level is mostly explained by the price indices of manufacturing product, which constitutes about 64 percent of the weight assigned to various commodity groups in the WPI.

Balance of Payments

10. Exports in dollar terms, grew marginally by 0.05% during 2001-02 as compared to a high growth of 19.6% during 2000-01. These formed 9.3% of GDP in 2001-02 as against 9.8% in 2000-01. Imports declined, in US dollar terms, by 2.8% during 2001-02 as against the growth of 7.0% in the previous year. Import to GDP ratio has been 11.9% in 2001-02 as compared to 13.0% in 2000-01.

11. Invisibles (net) increased from US \$ 11791 million in 2000-01 to US \$ 14054 million in 2001-02. The current account balance turned positive to US \$ 1351 million in 2001-02 from US \$ (-) 2579 million in 2000-01 and consequently, current account balance/GDP came to be 0.3% in 2001-02 as compared to (-) 0.5% in 2000-01.

12. India's Foreign exchange reserves increased from US\$ 42281 million at end March 2001 to US \$ 54106 million at end March 2002 and further to more than US \$ 69 billion by December, 2002. The external debt stock to GDP ratio improved to 20.8% by March 2002 as compared to 22.3% at end March 2001.

CHAPTER 3

THE PLAN

Tenth Five Year Plan

Planning in India was intended, in the words of the resolution of March, 1950 “to promote a rapid rise in the standard of living of the people by efficient exploitation of the resources of the country, increasing production and offering opportunities to all for employment in the service of the community”. Since 1950, Nine Five Year Plans have been implemented and presently we are passing through the first year of the Tenth Five Year Plan.

2. The Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) was approved by the National Development Council in its 49th Meeting, paving the way for the Planning Commission to initiate an exercise for preparation of draft Tenth Plan. The draft Tenth Plan document was discussed in detail in a series of meetings of Internal Planning Commission before submitting it to the Full Planning Commission. It was approved by the Full Planning Commission on 5-10-2002 and the Cabinet on 29-10-2002.

3. The draft Tenth Plan document was placed before the National Development Council (NDC) for approval in its 50th meeting held on 21st December 2002, at Vigyan Bhavan under the chairmanship of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the Prime Minister of India. The National Development Council (NDC) unanimously approved the Tenth Plan.

4. The Tenth Plan public sector outlay, at 2001-02 prices, is proposed to be Rs.15,92,300 crore out of which the Central Plan will have an outlay of Rs.9,21,291 crore and the outlay for the States & UTs will be Rs.6,71,009 crore. The Central budgetary support to the Plan is targeted at Rs.7,06,000 crore. The Tenth Plan would require an annual investment of 28.4 per cent of GDP of which 26.8 per cent will be met from domestic savings and 1.6 per cent from external savings.

Objectives of the Tenth Plan

- (i) Average growth rate of GDP of 8 % per annum
- (ii) Reduction in poverty ratio from 26% to 21%, by 2007
- (iii) Decadal Population Growth to reduce from 21.3% in 1991-2001 to 16.2% in 2001-11.
- (iv) Growth in gainful employment to, at least, keep pace with addition to the labour force
- (v) All children to be in school by 2003 and all children to complete 5 years of schooling by 2007

- (vi) Reducing gender gaps in literacy and wage rates by 50%
- (vii) Literacy Rate to increase from 65% in 1999-2000, to 75% in 2007
- (viii) Providing potable drinking water in all villages
- (ix) Infant Mortality Rate to be reduced from 72 in 1999-00, to 45 in 2007
- (x) Maternal Mortality Ratio be reduced from 4 in 1999-2000, to 2 in 2007
- (xi) Increase in Forest/Tree Cover from 19% in 1999-2000, to 25% in 2007
- (xii) Cleaning of major polluted river stretches
- (xiii) Creating 50 million job opportunities during the Tenth Plan period.
- (xiv) “shelter for all” by the end of the Eleventh Plan.

5. To achieve the objectives of the Tenth Plan, following measures have been proposed:

- (i) widening the tax base and improving collections,
- (ii) removing tax incentives and concessions,
- (iii) introducing an integrated central and state VAT,
- (iv) reduction of central government staff,
- (v) reduction in subsidies and administrative overheads,
- (vi) Eliminating inter-state barriers to trade and commerce,
- (vii) Amending Essential Commodities Act,
- (viii) Amending Agriculture Produce Marketing Act,
- (ix) Liberalising agri-trading, agri-industry and exports,
- (x) Encouraging contract farming and permitting leasing in and leasing out of agriculture lands,
- (xi) Replacement of various acts dealing with food by one comprehensive ‘Food Act’,
- (xii) Permit futures trading in all commodities,
- (xiii) Removal of restrictions on financing of stocking and trading,
- (xiv) Repeal of SICA, and strengthening bankruptcy and foreclosure laws to facilitate transfer of assets,
- (xv) Reform of labour laws,
- (xvi) Policy reforms for village and small-scale sectors to improve credit, technology, marketing and skill availability and phased dereservation of small-scale industries,
- (xvii) Early enactment of Electricity Bill, Coal Nationalisation Amendment Bill and Communication Convergence Bill,
- (xviii) Abolish restrictions and encourage decontrol of private road transport passenger services and private sector participation in road maintenance,
- (xix) Early adoption of a Civil Aviation Policy, establishment of a regulatory framework for the sector and development of major airports with active private participation,
- (xx) Special focus on the North-East,
- (xxi) Enactment of the Right to Information Act,
- (xxii) Civil service reforms for improving transparency, accountability & efficiency; security of tenure; a more equitable system of rewards and punishments,

- (xxiii) Rightsizing both the size and role of Government,
- (xxiv) Revenue and judicial reforms,
- (xxv) Using information technology for good e-governance.

6. The measures necessary for achieving the targets of the Tenth Five Year Plan both at the macroeconomic level and in the various sectors of the economy have been detailed in the Plan document.

Annual Plan 2002-03

7. The Annual Plan Outlay of 2002-03 amounts to Rs. 1,44,037.77 crore, comprising of Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 66,870.92 crore and Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Rs. 77,166.85 crore. A GBS of Rs.46,629.08 crore has been allocated as Central Assistance to State/ Union Territories. The GBS has been allocated between the Central Sector Plan and the Central Assistance to State Plans keeping in view the balance in the flow of Plan resources between the two.

8. During the Ninth Five-Year Plan, the share of Central Assistance to States and UTs averaged over 43 per cent. However, it declined to 39.3 per cent in the Revised Estimates (RE) of the Annual Plan 2001-02 on account of post-budget additionalities that were allocated only to the Central Sector, as well as the transfer of Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the Department of Rural Development from the State Sector allocations. The share of Central Assistance to States and UTs has been increased to 41.08 per cent in Budget Estimate (BE) of Annual Plan 2002-03, thus making an increase of 14.73 per cent over BE and 19.94 per cent over RE of Annual Plan 2001-02. The allocation of Central Sector in 2002-03 has been increased by 13.4 per cent over BE which accounts for one per cent decrease in RE of Annual Plan 2001-02.

9. The need to have a realistic assessment of resources was emphasised so that the proposals formulated for the Annual Plan 2002-03, in the context of Tenth Plan, are credible and the exercise itself is meaningful. The internal resources and the functioning of public sector undertakings and departmental undertakings such as the Electricity Boards, Transport Corporations and Irrigation Departments have been a matter of concern and deliberated extensively in the Commission.

10. In order to improve the efficiency and impact of the Government Programmes, a detailed exercise to converge, weed out and transfer the Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes was undertaken in the course of the year. In pursuance of the announcements made in the Union Budget 2001-02, all on-going schemes were subjected to zero-based budgeting in the Planning Commission. As a result of these exercises, there has been a significant reduction in the number of schemes being implemented by the Central Ministries/ Departments.

11. The Sectors/ Ministries identified for special thrust include Education, Health and Family Welfare, Rural Development, Agriculture, Power and Energy, Transport, Urban Development

and Science and Technology. In all, over Rs.44,898 crore, amounting to nearly 67 per cent of total budgetary support to the Plan, has been allocated to these areas in the Centre and State Sectors.

12. The sectoral allocations also include a package for North Eastern States to foster development and to bring the North Eastern region into the main stream of the development process. All Central Ministries/ Departments (other than those specifically exempted) are required to earmark at least 10 per cent of their budgeted outlay for programs in the North Eastern region including Sikkim. The Ministries/ Departments which were exempted from earmarking allocation for the North Eastern region for the year 2002-03 are Departments of Expenditure, Revenue, Planning, Ocean Development, Space, Supply, Atomic Energy, Economic Affairs, External Affairs, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Steel, Legal Affairs, Personnel and Training, Bio-technology and Science and Technology.

Plan Allocations - Annual Plan 2002-03

13. Though Agriculture is a State subject, the budgetary support for Agriculture and Cooperation in the Centre Sector Plan has been increased by 9.7 per cent over budget estimate of previous year. The increase in case of Agriculture Research and Education is slightly higher at 13.3 per cent. The allocation for Irrigation under AIBP has also been enhanced by 40 per cent.

14. Allocation for Elementary Education and Literacy has been enhanced by 22.5 per cent over BE and 30.7 per cent over RE of 2001-02 to take care of the Government's commitment on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

15. In the Health and Family Welfare sector, additional allocations have been on account of raising the salaries for the most visible Government functionary at the grass root level, namely, Anganwadi workers and improved family welfare service for reproductive and child health care. Allocations have also been enhanced to strengthen the Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy with a view to develop this sector as a complementary and alternative system of medicine.

16. In case of the Power and Energy sector, while directing enhanced allocations for additional generation of Power, the focus of the Plan has been on accelerating the power sector reforms at State level. Accordingly, allocation for Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP) has been enhanced by over 133 per cent.

17. Central Sector allocation for Rural Development has been enhanced by 40 per cent over the BE of 2001-02. In addition, the on-going National Social Assistance Programme and Annapoorna Scheme of Department of Rural Development have been provided Rs. 680 crore as part of the Central Assistance to State Plans. This Programme will now be run along the lines of APDRP and Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) under the supervision of the Department of Rural Development.

18. Allocations for Science and Technology, including Bio-technology, Scientific and Industrial Research, Space and Ocean Development have been enhanced by more than 22 per cent over BE and about 29 per cent over RE of 2001-02 to take care of the focus areas within the sector for the Tenth Five Year Plan and for meeting the country's strategic interest in the sector.

19. The allocation of Transport sector, including Road Transport & Highways, Shipping and Railways has been increased by nearly 29.2 per cent over BE of 2001-02. Most of the increase is in the allocation of Ministry of Roads Transport and Highways, where the second phase of the National Highway Development Programme is to be started during the year.

20. As part of Central Assistance to State / UTs Plans, a new facility called Development and Reform Facility (Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana) with an allocation of Rs.2500 crore has been initiated in the current year. The main aim of this scheme is to tackle the development problems of those areas, which despite special efforts continue to be characterized by high poverty, low growth and poor governance. It includes special packages for Bihar, KBK districts of Orissa and Backward Districts Initiative.

21. Under the Central Assistance to States / UTs Plans, funds for Rural Electrification were channelised through three windows i.e. Prime Ministers Gramodaya Yojana, Rural Electrification Corporation and loans to States for Rural Electrification. These have now been merged into one unified scheme with an allocation of Rs. 600 crore to improve focus and efficiency in the flow and utilisation of resources for rural electrification.

22. The BE for Annual Plan 2002-03 for Centre, by Heads of Development, is summarized in Table.3.2.1.

Table 3.2.1

Budget Estimates of Annual Plan 2002-03 for Centre

(Rs. In crore)

Sl.No	Head of Development	Budget Support	IEBR	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	3633.13	100	3733.13
2	Rural Development	6420.72	0	6420.72
3	Special Area Programmes	0	0	0.00
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	442.98	0	442.98
5	Energy	5178.11	31128.21	36306.32
6	Industry & Minerals	3195.75	4797.26	7993.01
7	Transport	14211.82	17829.55	32041.37
8	Communications	335	19204.79	19539.79
9	Science, Technology & Environment	4413.8	0	4413.80
10	General Economic Services	1783.14	2	1785.14
11	Social Services	26822.93	4105.04	30927.97
12	General Services	433.54	0	433.54
	TOTAL	66870.92	77166.85	144037.77

Review of Annual Plan 2001-02

23. In the Revised Estimates (RE), the Central Sector outlay for the Annual Plan 2001-02 has been revised to Rs.1,27,855.57 crore, which is a decrease of 1.8 per cent over the Budget Estimates (BE) of Rs.1,30,181.34 crore. This has been mainly due to reduced IEBR of the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) by 4.5 per cent. According to the BE of the 2001-02 Annual Plan, nearly, 54.32 per cent of the Central Sector Outlay was to be funded through IEBR by the CPSUs and the remaining Rs.59,456 crore was to be met from GBS. The RE for Annual Plan 2001-02 for Centre, States/UTs, by Heads of Development, is summarized in Table.3.2.2

Table 3.2.2

Revised Estimates of Annual Plan 2001-02 for Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No	Head of Development	Budget Support	Centre IEBR	Outlay	States	Total & UTs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	3389.69	161.06	3550.75	4989.97	8540.72
2	Rural Development	5719.95	0.00	5719.95	8147.07	13867.02
3	Special Area Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	809.89	809.89
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	428.31	0.00	428.31	14160.92	14589.23
5	Energy	5214.27	24572.72	29786.99	13535.52	43322.51
6	Industry & Minerals	3121.96	4202.39	7324.35	2247.93	9572.28
7	Transport	14204.39	15872.59	30076.98	11618.94	41695.92
8	Communications	237.48	18668.97	18906.45	9.60	18916.05
9	Science, Technology & Environment	3505.54	0.00	3505.54	401.97	3907.51
10	General Economic Services	1194.03	3.00	1197.03	2123.90	3320.93
11	Social Services	22925.98	4098.84	27024.82	27778.22	54803.04
12	General Services	334.40	0.00	334.40	2669.58	3003.98
	TOTAL	60276.00	67579.57	127855.57	88493.51	216349.08

CHAPTER 4

THRUST AREAS

50th Meeting of The National Development Council (NDC)

The Tenth Plan (2002-07) has been approved by the National Development Council (NDC). It envisages an ambitious average growth rate of eight per cent per annum in GDP and doubling the per capita income in ten years. It aims to harness the benefits of growth to improve the quality of life by reduction in poverty ratio to 21 percent, providing potable water in all villages, enrolling all children in school by 2003 and increasing literacy rate to 75 per cent by 2007. It also aims at creating 50 million jobs during the Tenth Plan and providing shelter to all by the end of the Eleventh Plan. This will require tremendous efforts for resource mobilisation, large investment in infrastructure and social sectors, improved allocative efficiency of resources, eliminating inter-state trade barriers, investor friendly environment, labour law reforms, efficient delivery system, and peoples' participation.

2. In a path-breaking development, following the initiatives taken by the Prime Minister, the National Development Council has also approved constitution of four Empowered Sub-Committees of the NDC consisting of Union Cabinet Ministers and State Chief Ministers in the areas of Governance of Reforms, Removal of Internal Trade, Creation of Investor - Friendly Environment, and Empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Compendium on “Successful Governance Initiatives & Best Practices–Experiences from Indian States”.

3. To encourage best practices in governance and implementation, and disseminate information relevant to raising standards of implementation across States, Planning Commission in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has prepared a Compendium on “Successful Governance Initiatives & Best Practices–Experiences from Indian States”. Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission released the Compendium.

State Development Reports

4. Planning Commission initiated an exercise to prepare State Development reports to provide a qualitative reference document on the development profile and strategies to accelerate the growth rate of the States. Assam State Development Report is first of its kind in the Series of State Development Reports. It was presented by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to the Hon'ble Prime Minister in December 2002. It has been prepared by the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai in cooperation with the State government.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

5. The Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme under irrigation sector is being used as a tool of reform and accordingly the initiative has started receiving response from the States. Four States viz. Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra have already signed the MOU with Government of India for progressively raising the irrigation water rates. Government of India presumes that other States shall also come forward to reform the water rates and to use the funds so raised to maintain the water resource projects.

Accelerated Power Development Programme (APDP)

6. The Accelerated Power Development Programme (APDP) scheme was initiated in 2000-01 with the objective of giving a fillip to reforms in the distribution segment. The scheme is now proposed to be modified as the Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP). Under the modified scheme, there would be an element of incentive linked to achievement of certain reform-based parameters besides provision for investment in the distribution sector.

Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (Development and Reform Facility)

7. Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana is a new initiative in the Tenth Plan. The main aim is to tackle the development problems of those areas, which despite existing efforts continue to be characterized by high poverty, low growth and poor governance. The Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana has three components in the current year, namely, (i) Special Plan for Bihar; (ii) Special Plan for the KBK districts; and (iii) Backward Districts Initiative. Under the Special Plan for Bihar an additionality will be provided for identified thrust areas such as power, irrigation, roads, horticulture, watershed development, afforestation, etc. through innovative delivery systems so that the prevailing bottlenecks in these sectors can be overcome and basic infrastructure for the future development of the State is provided.

8. The Special Plan for the KBK districts aims at ameliorating the continuing poverty in these districts through concerted action in identified critical areas, which would ensure drought proofing, livelihood support, better health facilities and assistance to disadvantaged groups. Under the Backward Districts Initiative, 25 districts have been identified for providing assistance in the current year which is to be used for schemes, which fulfill the main objectives of the Development and Reform Facility (Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana), namely, to address the problems of low agricultural productivity, unemployment and to fillup critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure.

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)

9. Launched in 2000-01, the PMGY provides Additional Central Assistance to the States and UTs for selected basic minimum services focusing on the priority areas of Primary Health,

Primary Education, Rural Shelter, Rural Drinking Water, Nutrition and Rural Electrification. The scheme supplements the efforts of the States/UTs in these sectors. Emphasis in this direction needs to continue with a view to achieve sustainable human development at the village level.

Vision 2020

10. Planning Commission constituted a Committee on Vision 2020 for India in May 2000, under the Chairmanship of Dr S. P. Gupta, Member, Planning Commission for crystallizing the country's vision for the future in the year 2020.

11. India Vision 2020 envisages that by 2020, the people of India will be more numerous, better educated, healthier and more prosperous than at any time in our long history. India's per capita income will quadruple by 2020 with GDP growing at an annual rate of 9 per cent and population growth slowing down to 1.6 per cent per annum. It will be people oriented development providing equal opportunities for all and removing the existing inequalities. There will be almost no unemployment, no poor and 100 per cent literacy. India's claim to the title Silicon Valley of Asia will be followed by the diversification from IT to biotechnology, medical sciences and other emerging fields of technology, enhancing India's international competitiveness and generating large employment opportunities for the educated youth. These developments coupled with a quantum expansion of vocational training programmes will ensure jobs for all by 2020. Inequalities between different age groups, sexes, income groups, communities and regions will come down dramatically. India 2020 must be one in which all levels and sections of the population and all parts of the country march forward together towards a more secure and prosperous future. However, Environmental issues will remain a serious concern, requiring strict enforcement of standards, use of water harvesting techniques and renewable energy sources like bio-mass, and massive afforestation. By 2020, India will be much more integrated with the global economy and become a major player in terms of trade, technology and investment. Rising levels of education, employment and income will help stabilize India's internal security and social environment. A united and prosperous India will be far less vulnerable to external security threats. A more prosperous India in 2020 will be characterized by a better-educated electorate and a more transparent, accountable, efficient and decentralized government.

National Plan of Action to translate the National Policy for Empowerment of Women into action

12. The Division has been in close collaboration with the nodal Department of Women & Child Development during the year under report to expedite the task of finalising the National Plan of Action to translate the National Policy into Action.

National Policy and a Charter for Children

13. The Division also assisted the nodal Department to formulate/expedite finalisation of the National Policy and a Charter for Children to ensure protection of their rights, as enshrined in

the Constitution, and also to seek the partnership with all the concerned to safeguard their rights and interests.

National Commission for Children

14. Extended the necessary help and expertise for finalising the proposal for setting up of the National Commission for Children to protect/safeguard their rights with a strong legal support, and to provide services of a Public Defender to take up individual cases on behalf of the Children.

National Highway Network

15. Transport is the key infrastructure input for development. Substantial progress has been made during 2002-03 in improving the riding quality of the National Highway network. Progress has also been made towards completing the Golden Quadrilateral connecting Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. Substantial part of the project is scheduled for completion by the end of 2003. The focus during 2003-04 would be to consolidate the gains already made and work towards achieving the Tenth Plan target.

National Action Plan for Total Eradication of Manual Scavenging of Night Soil

16. An important area of national concern is the eradication of the most inhumane and obnoxious practice of manual scavenging of night soil. It is part of the national commitment to end this disgrace on the nation by 2007 through a Mission Mode Approach, and liberate and rehabilitate the persons engaged in this profession in other dignified occupations. The concerned schemes have been reviewed, and a National Action Plan for Total Eradication of Manual Scavenging by 2007 is under finalisation. The strategy would be to implement it as a single scheme under one nodal Ministry, for achieving more effective co-ordination and early fulfilment of the aforesaid national commitment.

National Plan of Action for 'Survival, Protection and Development' of Primitive Tribal Groups

17. Steps have been taken in consultation with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to ensure 'Survival, Protection and Development' of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) through specific developmental project proposals and to suggest effective and appropriate measures to be taken up for these target groups.

Special Group on Targeting 10 Million Employment Opportunities Per Year over the Tenth Plan period

18. A Special Group on Targeting 10 Million Employment Opportunities Per Year over the Tenth Plan period was constituted in the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.P. Gupta, Member, Planning Commission. The report of the Special Group was published in

May 2002. The Special Group made recommendations for increasing the pace of labour absorption in the economy as well as in respect of the need for monitoring and improving the conditions of workers, especially those at the margin.

Poverty Alleviation Programmes

19. Amelioration of poverty has been one of the central themes of the planning process in India. The Government has attempted to address the multi-dimensional nature of poverty with a three-pronged strategy. Economic growth, human development and direct intervention through poverty alleviation programmes, are the core of the strategy. Rural poverty has declined from 35 per cent to 27 per cent between 1993-94 to 1999-2000. The decline, though impressive, has to be seen in the light of the fact that 193 million people were still categorised as poor in the rural areas at the beginning of the new millennium. Moreover, poverty in the country is getting increasingly concentrated in eastern and central parts of the country. The issues of governance and delivery of programmes are central to the development of the country. However, these issues assume greater relevance in the context of poverty alleviation.

20. The poverty alleviation programmes for self-employment, wage employment and rural infrastructure were revamped to increase their efficacy in the Ninth Plan. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), a holistic programme being implemented through self-help groups with focus on capacity building, selection of activity clusters, infrastructural support, technology, credit and marketing linkages would be implemented in the Tenth Plan with a shift to a process-oriented approach.

21. Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana (SGRY) would be the single wage-employment programme. The SGRY would be implemented in three streams. A general stream universalized across States for the creation of local infrastructure, second stream with a built-in employment guarantee of 100 days in selected districts, and the third stream as an enabling mechanism to the government to take up public works in times of natural calamities would be the programme components.

22. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) under which old-age pension and family benefit on the death of primary bread-winner were given to the poor has been transferred to the States, with the flexibility to implement the NSAP in conjunction with their own State sector scheme to provide effective social security to the vulnerable.

23. Underpinning the poverty alleviation programmes would be a network of stakeholders to enhance the strength and the capabilities of the rural poor. Further, the Panchayati Raj Institutions that have created a space for the involvement of the community in governance would be empowered in consonance with the constitutional mandate.

Wasteland Development

24. Land Resources in the country have suffered from various types of degradation. The extent of land degradation is yet to be determined precisely in the country. The Working Group on Rainfed Farming, Watershed Development and Natural Resource Management for the Tenth Plan has projected that 88.5 million hectares of land would have to be treated under the Watershed Programmes in the Tenth and subsequent Plans. However, nearly 37 million hectares of extremely degraded land in forest and non-forest areas require urgent attention.

25. The programmes for land treatment undertaken by different agencies have been rationalized and strengthened in the Ninth Plan. The Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR) and Watershed Development in Shifting Cultivation Area (WDSCA) and other programmes implemented in river valley and flood prone rivers, now follow a common approach and are implemented on watershed basis.

26. A National Policy on Land Resource Management for optimal use of land resources, the creation of land database for effective planning and identification of hot spots of land degradation, which could be taken up for intensive interventions, would receive attention during the Tenth Plan. The Watershed programmes would be promoted as people's movement with close linkages with governmental agencies, research institutions and community-based organizations.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

27. In the Tenth Plan the focus is on full access at elementary education level. Out of an estimated 20 crore children in age group of 6-14 years, 4.2 crore children are not attending school. The key issue is to enroll all the "out of school" children through the ageis of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, which is a centrally sponsored programme on 75:25, sharing pattern between the Centre and the States.

Higher Education

28. In Higher education, the main thrust is to raise the enrolment of the population in the age group 18-23, from the present 6 per cent to 10 per cent by the end of the Tenth Plan period. Measures to increase enrolment including that of the disadvantaged section will be given utmost attention. The focus and strategies in the Higher and Technical Education sectors would be on increasing access, improvement in quality, promoting relevance in curriculum, optimization of resources through net working and IT, increased private participation in establishing and running of colleges, research in new and emerging technology areas and international benchmarking.

National Child Labour Project (NCLP)

29. The scheme of National Child Labour Project (NCLP) is an attempt to overcome the problem of child labour especially in hazardous industries. Starting modestly with 9 projects in 1988 it now covers 100 projects spreading in 13 States across the country. The scheme aims at identifying child labour and giving them education including vocational training to join the mainstream school. Children get a stipend of Rs.100 per child per month and also get health and nutritional facilities.

CHAPTER 5

MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN THE PLANNING COMMISSION

5.1 AGRICULTURE DIVISION

The works which have been done by the Agriculture Division during the year 2002-03 are as follows:

1. Various measures were suggested for bringing improvement in the projects/ schemes implementations so as to realize the various targets laid down in the various activities of agriculture and allied sectors during X Plan.
2. During this period, Tenth Plan has been finalized and for development of Agriculture & Allied Sector following thrust areas identified for Natural Resource Management:
 - i. Thrust for seed production - breeder, foundation & certified, to achieve desired seed replacement rate;
 - ii. Bridging the gap between research and farmer's yields;
 - iii. Encouragement to private sector for effective extension input & services support;
 - iv. Promotion of farming system's approach;
 - v. Cost effectiveness while increasing productivity;
 - vi. Promotion of organic farming– use of organic waste, IPM and INM;
 - vii. Strengthening of marketing, processing & value addition infrastructure;
 - viii. Up-gradation of indigenous cattle & buffalo using certified semen/high quality pedigreed bulls and providing services at farmer's door;
 - ix. Conservation of threatened breeds of livestock and improvement of breeds used for draught and pack;
 - x. Creation of disease free zones and national immunization programme against most prevalent animal diseases;
 - xi. Adequate availability of fodder seeds and improvement of pasture lands;
 - xii. Increase in fish production from both culture and capture resources;
 - xiii. Emphasizing on quality and safety aspects of produce in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, dairy and fisheries sector.
 - xiv. Conservation and utilization of biological resources;
 - xv. Reforms to introduce proactive policies for the farm sector.
 - xvi. Development of eastern and northeastern region, hill and coastal areas.

3. The Department would be taking steps to operationalise the recommendations of the National Agriculture Policy and those thrust area which form part of the policy.
4. Additional amount of Rs. 500 crore has been approved by Planning Commission for Strengthening of State Agriculture Universities during the X Plan period. An amount of Rs. 500 crore has been approved for establishment of new KVKs during X Plan.
5. A discussion as organized with Vice Chancellors of State Agriculture Universities to emphasise the need to bridge gap between demonstration yield and farmers' field. Also some measures were suggested to be taken up for checking depletion of water and soil resources. The matter relating to KVKs was also discussed for strengthening of extension activities of transfer of technology to the farmers' fields. The matter of varietal development was also discussed and varieties released but not used by the farmers also came up for discussion.
6. State Agriculture Universities have been suggested to undertake research in new areas like development of transgenic, space technology, sustainable development of natural resources and preservation of rich diversity. They have also been suggested to undertake researches on pulses, oilseeds, seed spices, medicinal and aromatic plants and the management of diseases in a massive way to give some positive results.
7. This Division has supported the establishment of Plant Variety Protection and Farmers' Rights Authority (PVP& FR) which will have a comprehensive responsibility/ mandate to look after the activities of plant varieties protection and farmers' rights, legislative powers, enforcement of seed laws for development of varieties and seeds in the country. By this way, all the activities of seed sector would be brought under one umbrella.
8. National Seed Policy 2002 has been examined by this Division and given concurrence. This envisages varietal development, plant variety protection, seed distribution and marketing, Transgenic plant varieties, creation of seed infrastructure and will also look after the export and import of seeds and planting material. By this way, seed industry in the country would be promoted.
9. Various measures have been suggested to the State Governments and ICAR to undertake programmes and strategies suitable for achieving the targets.
10. There is huge potential of horticulture in the country. Considering this, the State Governments have been suggested for production and supply of disease free high yielding varieties of seed and planting materials for production and distribution to farmers. Value addition at farmers' level and removal of restrictions on processing industry including alcohol based on grain, fruits, vegetables and sugarcane. Quality improvement by application of latest technology in farm practices, promoting marketing and exports, etc. have been suggested to the North-eastern region for production and processing of horticulture products. Strengthening of organizational support, human resource development in Mission Mode approach in the region

of high potential area of North Eastern States have been suggested. Stress has also been laid for production of medicinal and aromatic plants, floriculture, mushroom cultivation and bee-keeping for increasing income of farmers in this region. Post harvest management and cold storage systems are also proposed to be boosted with back-ended credit linked subsidy scheme of investment with involvement of NABARD.

11. For boosting the production of plantation crops like tea, coffee and rubber measures like replacement of old age plantation at rapid pace, provision of irrigation facilities and availability of good quality disease-free planting material and scientific plantation development have been suggested. It is proposed to encourage productivity enhancement and quality improvement in plantation crops so as to meet the national and international demands.

12. For Animal Husbandry, genetic upgradation of indigenous/ native cattle and buffaloes using proven semen and high quality pedigree bulls and by expanding artificial insemination and natural service network to provide service at the farmer's level have been stressed.

13. This was stressed that conservation of livestock should be the national priority to maintain diversity of breeds and preserve those showing decline in numbers of facing extinction.

14. It was suggested to adopt National Immunization Programme to control prevalent animal diseases and create disease free zones.

15. It was also stressed that development of fodder should be more encouraged through cultivation of fodder crops and fodder trees, regeneration of grazing land and proper management of common property resources.

16. DAC and State Governments were also suggested to strengthen infrastructure and programmes for quality and clean milk production and processing of value addition.

17. EFC/SFC meeting of three schemes viz. Central Poultry Development Organization, Assistant to States for Poultry Development and Integrated Sample Survey for livestock products has been held and the schemes were approved for implementation during the X Plan. In principle approval for the scheme Strengthening Infrastructure of Quality and Clean Milk Production and Creation of Disease Free Zone (as a component of Livestock Health and Disease Control Scheme) has been accorded.

18. It was stressed that productivity of fish from the present level of 2.2 million tonnes to increase a level of 2.5 million tonnes.

19. It was suggested that productivity from Brackish water areas, water logged areas and small and medium sized reservoirs may be increased.

20. It was stressed that programme of disease diagnosis and its prevention in Aquaculture be implemented more affectively. Upgradation of traditional fishing sector by motorization of more traditional crafts and introduction of Deep Sea Fishing vessels for exploitation of off-shore and deep sea fishery resources were stressed.

21. It was stressed that more suitable infrastructure facilities be creating by setting up of more fish landing centers, cold storage facilities and fish marketing etc.

22. For achieving optimum performance in fisheries sector, welfare measures including welfare of fishermen including fisher women was suggested.

5.2 BACKWARD CLASSES AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

23. The activities of the Backward Classes and Tribal Development (BC & TD) Division are primarily concerned with the welfare and development of Scheduled Castes, Minorities and Other Backward Classes covered under Backward Classes (BC) Sector and of the Scheduled Tribes under Tribal Development (TD) Sector. Details of various activities undertaken by the Division during the Financial Year 2002-03 are as given below :

Backward Classes

24. In line with the approach of the Tenth Five Year Plan, viz. Empowering the Socially Disadvantaged Groups (SDGs), Government continued its efforts to fulfil the Constitutional commitment of raising their status on par with the rest of the society. Empowerment as a long-drawn process adopted the following 3-pronged strategy :

25. i) **Social Empowerment** to remove all the persisting inequalities, disparities and other problems besides providing easy assess to basic minimum services. Education being the key factor for social development, the same has been accorded top priority; ii) **Economic Empowerment** to promote employment-cum-income generation activities with an ultimate objective of making them economically independent and self-reliant; and iii) **Social Justice** to eliminate all types of discrimination against them with the strength of legislative support, affirmative action, awareness generation/conscientisation and requisite change in the mind-set of people.

26. Keeping the above strategy in view, the Tenth Plan (2002-07) as well as the Annual Plan (2002-03) Chapters on the 'Socially Disadvantaged Groups' were prepared during the year. The basic approach is to empower these Groups to achieve overall improvement in their socio-economic status, by giving due weightage to the programmes catering to their socio-economic development governed by their needs and requirements. Thus, the primary focus has been to accomplish the task of providing easy access to these Groups to basic services like education, health, nutrition, housing, sanitation, safe drinking water, along with innovative initiatives for economic improvement. Also, detailed discussions were held with the nodal Ministry of Social

Justice and Empowerment to finalise the Plan allocations to the Backward Classes Welfare (BCW) Sector for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) and the Annual Plan (2002-03). Along with this, the progress achieved so far under the various schemes was also reviewed.

27. A significant activity during the year was the completion of the initiatives taken for rationalization and minimization of the various schemes in the Sector through the Exercise of Zero-Based Budgeting (ZBB). Through the application of ZBB, the number of on-going schemes implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been brought down from 31 (14 CS and 17 CSS) to only 13 (4 CS + 9 CSS). Accordingly, the schemes for SDGs now stand streamlined with focused deployment of resources for effective implementation. This, in fact, completes the action plan pursuant to the critical observations as reflected in the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Ninth Plan. The Annual Plan of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment was also approved in accordance with the decisions of ZBB.

28. The BC Division also held frequent interactions with the nodal Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment as well as with other line Ministries with regard to the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes for the overall welfare and development of SDGs. An in-depth Quarterly Performance Review of the progress of implementation of schemes and programmes of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment was carried out for the Quarter ending June, 2002, and suggestions for improved monitoring and evaluation of schemes were given. As part of its regular activities, the Division examined and offered comments on various Cabinet proposals/EFC/SFC Memoranda relating to the schemes meant for the welfare and development of SDGs. Similarly, the research proposals/projects relating to these weaker sections received in the Division were also examined and comments offered for being processed by the SER Division.

29. The Division also continued its participation in the various review meetings at the Centre and State/UT Governments to suggest improvements in the effective implementation of various welfare and development programmes as well as strict adherence to the special strategy of Special Component Plan (SCP) for SCs. Being an important development strategy, due emphasis was laid on the formulation and implementation of SCP both by the Central Ministries and the State Governments. This was specially impressed upon the State Governments in their Five Year/Annual Plan meetings held for finalization of outlays, and recommendations were made wherever shortfalls were observed in the earmarking of funds or meaningful utilization of the same under various development sectors. In the light of the experience gained over the years with the implementation of SCP and TSP, it was deemed appropriate to have a re-look at the earmarking of funds by the Ministries having different nature of schemes like regulatory, non-divisible and divisible. A meeting of the Central Tripartite Committee was also held during December, 2002 to sort out certain important issues. Whereas it was considered appropriate to exempt the Ministries having regulatory activities from the formulation of SCP/TSP, it was decided that the Ministries of Social Justice and Empowerment, and Tribal Affairs as well as the National Commission for SCs and STs will look into the formulation and quantification of funds for schemes under SCP/TSP by other Ministries. Issues such as utilization of SCA to SCP, diversion of SCA to general

development programmes or areas and activities not intended for under the scheme, were also looked into to ensure the compliance of Guidelines/norms related to. During the Working Group meetings held with the State Governments to discuss their Plan proposals, detailed reviews of various schemes and programmes for SDGs were carried out, financial requirements were assessed, and accordingly Plan outlays were recommended.

30. An important area of national concern is the eradication of the most inhuman and obnoxious practice of manual scavenging of night soil. The Division had done a comprehensive review of various schemes under implementation for the liberation and rehabilitation of manual scavengers in other dignified occupations. Keeping in view the present shortcomings/lacunae in the schemes as well as their implementation, it was suggested that these various schemes should be amalgamated into a single unified scheme to be implemented by one Ministry so that there would be more effective coordination and early fulfillment of the national commitment to end manual scavenging latest by 2007. Pursuant to this, and keeping in view the announcement of the Hon'ble Prime Minister for unification and expedited implementation of schemes related to scavenging, a few meetings were already held in the Planning Commission, and a 'National Action Plan for Total Eradication of Manual Scavenging by 2007' has been prepared and is awaiting final approval.

Tribal Development

31. The Year 2002-03, being the first year of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07), efforts were made to translate the Tenth Plan approach on 'Empowerment of the Scheduled Tribes' into action through effective implementation of various welfare and developmental programmes and legislative measures. To this effect, the Division had closely and continuously interacted with the nodal Ministry of Tribal Affairs (M/TA) and other line-Ministries in connection with the exercises relating to formulation of the need based policies and programmes towards achieving their socio-economic development with social justice. In this process, the Division also participated effectively in various review meetings of the Centre and State Governments not only to suggest measures for effective implementation of the on-going programmes, but also for the strict adherence to the special strategy of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in ensuring population-proportionate earmarking of funds and benefits.

32. In view of the distinct and disadvantaged situations of Scheduled Tribes in terms of their ethnic background, physical isolation, socio-economic backwardness, vulnerability, assetlessness, distinct culture and society, the much needed special and categorical attention has been accorded to their welfare, development and empowerment through drafting of an exclusive Chapter on the 'Scheduled Tribes' and adoption of the same for the first time to find a place in the Tenth Five Year Plan Document. Following the laid-down procedure for drafting/finalisation of the Chapter, the Division made a presentation before the Internal Planning Commission on the major policy issues/initiatives, strategies of Tribal Development in the Tenth Plan, besides projecting the Un-resolved Issues and Persisting Problems of tribals requiring special attention of the Government. Also, the Division assisted the Editorial Committee and the Group of Advisers in editing and for final printing of the Chapter as part of the Tenth Plan Document.

33. With the launching of the Tenth Five Year Plan in 2002-03, the process of empowerment of tribals was initiated in pursuance of the Approach of the Tenth Plan which is aimed at resolving the long standing unresolved and persisting issues viz. land alienation; indebtedness; tribal forest rights; forest villages, shifting cultivation; ineffective implementation of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act of 1996 by the States; rehabilitation of the displaced tribals, Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) etc.

34. The Division also participated actively in various review meetings organized both by the nodal Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (NCSCST) to discuss various aspects relating to the on-going schemes like Post-Matric Scholarships, Village Grain Banks and issues relating to the formulation and implementation of TSP strategy both at Centre and State levels and extended suggestions for effective and meaningful operationalisation of this special strategy through the Integrated Tribal Development Projects/Tribal Development Agencies.

35. Realising the fact that the formulation and implementation of the special strategy of TSP has not only become routinised but also failed to receive due attention from the Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments, Planning Commission called for a meeting of the Central Standing Tripartite Committee in December, 2002 to discuss a very important issue - as to why some of the Central Ministries/Departments have been failing to quantify funds under SCP and TSP and how to rectify the present situation. The Meeting was attended by all the Members of the Committee viz. the Secretaries of the two nodal Ministries of Social Justice & Empowerment and Tribal Affairs and the National Commission for SC and ST. The two major consensus decisions arrived at in the Meeting include – i) the Ministries of Social Justice & Empowerment and Tribal Affairs to call for separate meetings with service-oriented Ministries/Departments not only to get feed-back on the status of their SCP and TSP; and ii) the National Commission for SCs and STs to call separate meetings on SCP and TSP not only to identify those schemes wherein SC/ST population proportionate funds can optimally be quantified and earmarked, but also to go beyond in ensuring meaningful implementation of SCP and TSP by those service oriented Ministries/Departments having definite divisible components in their schemes/programmes. Also, the Division participated actively in all the Review Meetings of SCP and TSP held by the National Commission during the year under Report.

36. In order to review the existing pattern of release and utilization of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Grant-in-Aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and also to ensure effective and meaningful utilization of funds pertaining to the same, a meeting with M/TA and NCSCST was conducted by the Division. As a follow-up of this, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in collaboration with the Planning Commission made an attempt to revise the existing Guidelines on release and utilization of SCA to TSP. The proposed revision of SCA to TSP was thoroughly examined in the Division and necessary corrections/improvisation was done on the same not only to ensure that the norms and guidelines are clearly spelt out facilitating easy operationalisation but also to ensure effective utilization of the funds under SCA to TSP by the States.

37. Development of 75 PTGs spread over 15 States/UTs continue to assume priority importance in the Tenth Plan as they not only languish in utter socio-economic backwardness but also under threat of being getting extinct due to health and nutritional deficiencies and diseases. Therefore, with an objective to ensure their 'Survival, Protection and Development', the Division had effectively participated in various meetings held in M/TA both for examining various PTGs specific developmental project proposals and suggesting effective and appropriate measures to be taken up especially by NGOs who have been sponsored to undertake such projects. In order to counteract effectively the problems of hunger, starvation and malnutrition through ensuring food security amongst the tribals especially focusing the most vulnerable PTGs, the on-going scheme of Village Grain Banks has been strengthened to get expanded during the Tenth Plan to cover all the tribal areas, especially covering the remote/inaccessible, drought prone and natural calamity prone areas.

38. After having completed the exercise of Zero-Based Budgeting (ZBB), with consultation with M/TA, the on-going Central Sector (CS) and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of the Ninth Plan were rationalized and minimized. Of the 25 on-going schemes of M/TA (16 CS + 9 CSS) in the Ninth Plan were brought down to 14 (10 CS + 4 CSS) in the Tenth Plan through appropriate merger and convergence. Accordingly, Plan allocations for the year under Report (2002-03) was done for 14 schemes of M/TA as emerged through the ZBB exercise. During the State Plan Working Group discussions, the State Departments were suggested to reduce the number of schemes through rationalization and minimization - to maintain synchronicity with the schemes at the Centre as resulted through ZBB exercise. The Division organized the State Plan Working Group Meetings set up for the finalisation of Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) and Annual Plan (2002-03) in respect of Tribal Development. During these discussions, the Division made a detailed review of the progress of various policies and programmes of Tribal Development in the State Sector and assess the financial situation besides giving suggestions for improving implementation of various programmes.

39. The Division also involved very closely with the activities of the Socio-Economic Research (SER) Division of the Planning Commission by examining the research/evaluation study proposals relating to Tribal Development, suggested necessary revisions and recommended the Studies to be sponsored by the SER Division. The two Studies recommended during the year under Report include - i) 'A Study on Land Alienation and Indebtness among Tribals in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka'; and ii) 'Impact of the Tribal Sub-Plan Implementation in Improving the Socio-Economic Condition of the Tribal People' with special focus on reduction of poverty level. In addition to this, the Division, from time to time, attended to the work relating to preparation of speeches for President, Finance Minister and Deputy Chairman (Planning Commission).

40. During the year, the Division examined and also offered comments on various proposals of M/TA vide their Cabinet Notes and EFC and SFC Memoranda relating to the schemes meant for welfare and development of STs. The Division also critically examined and offered its comments on various research proposals/projects concerning welfare and development of STs

submitted by academic institutions and NGOs which had applied for grant for the same from the Planning Commission and M/TA. Proposals of both Central nodal Ministry and the State Departments for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) and Annual Plans for Tribal Development Sector were examined and appropriate outlays were recommended with a suggestion for optimal and meaningful utilization of the same through effective implementation of the programmes in achievable terms.

41. For the first time, as part of the total effort of the Planning Commission to review the quarterly progress made by the individual Central Ministries/Departments, the Division held a Review Meeting sometime in June, 2002 under the Chairpersonship of Dr. D.N. Tewari, Member, Planning Commission to review the implementation of the progress of various Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the nodal Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the Quarter ending 30-06-2002. Besides reviewing the progress as well as the problems of implementing the Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the Division suggested for setting up of a small Monitoring Unit to develop a regular monitoring system through which progress reports from all the concerned will start flowing as a routine at the regular intervals. The decision arrived in the Meeting with a suggestion to initiate necessary follow-up action to make the implementation of the on-going programmes of M/TA to have a lasting impact in improving the socio-economic status of the tribals, especially in resolving the un-resolved issues/persisting problems as identified in the Tenth Plan.

5.3 COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION DIVISION

42. Communication and Information Division is primarily concerned with the Plans, programmes and policies relating to Telecom, Postal, Information and Broadcasting and Information Technology sectors of the economy. During the year the Division deliberated and finalised many important issues related to these sectors including the formulation of Tenth Five Year Plan(2002-07) and Annual Plan (2002-03).

43. Towards formulation of the policy and plan priorities for the Tenth Five Year Plan, a Steering Committee on Communications and Information was set up under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission. The Committee in turn set up five Working Groups to deliberate on the various policy issues and related matters and make recommendations towards formulation of the Tenth Five Year Plan. These Working Groups related to Telecom, Posts, Information Technology, Information & Broadcasting and Convergence & E-Governance. The Division actively participated in the deliberations of Working Groups and played a major role in the preparation of the final Reports.

44. The Division was responsible for all the work relating to the Steering Committee including preparation of background papers, organization of meetings and deliberations and coordination with various Ministries / Departments and other organizations. The recommendations of the Working Groups were processed by the Division and placed before the Steering Committee for approval. The Steering Committee submitted its Report in May, 2002. Based on the

recommendations of the Steering Committee, the relevant chapters of the Tenth Plan Document pertaining to the Communications, Information Technology and Information & Broadcasting sectors was prepared. The Tenth Plan Document was approved by the National Development Council (NDC) on 21st December 2002.

45. Zero-based budgeting was adopted for review of the schemes with regard to transfer, merger or weeding out the same towards inclusion into the Tenth Five Year Plan. An exercise in this regard was carried out for all the sectors dealt by the Division.

46. The Division looks after the printing and distribution of Planning Commission Publications. The major publications brought out by the Division during the year include 'Vision India 2020', 'Report of the Committee on Problems of Slums in Delhi', 'Draft and final Tenth Plan Documents', 'The Task Force Report on India as Knowledge Superpower' (Reprint), 'Annual Report 2001-02' and reports of various Working Groups and Steering Committees set up by the Planning Commission.

47. The 'Soochana Dwar' is another facility under the Division. It has three computers with Internet connections. Apart from allowing visiting journalists and academics to browse the Internet for information relating to development planning, the 'Soochana Dwar' also provides information and publications to visitors.

48. The Division continued with the "Internal Information Service" by bringing about a computerized Daily Digest of selected news items. Besides, it continued to send newspaper clippings of Plan related items to the Office of the Deputy Chairman, MOS and other senior officials of the Commission on a daily basis.

49. The Tenth Plan and Annual Plan proposals submitted by the respective Ministries / Departments were critically examined and finalized. The sector-wise details of the major items of work handled by the Division are given below:

Telecom Sector

50. Telecommunications sector is witnessing major changes in the wake of the process of liberalization, economic reforms and rapid technological developments leading to convergence of services. During the Ninth Plan period, a record growth rate of telecom services was achieved in the country. The network (equipped capacity) grew at an average rate of about 22 per cent per annum. Growth of both cellular mobile phones and fixed line phones has been equally impressive. While private sector concentrated in cellular mobile phones segment, the growth in the Government sector was primarily due to fixed line connections.

51. The Tenth Plan seeks to achieve a target of tele-density of 9.91 by March, 2007. Towards this end, about 650 lakh new telephone connections are envisaged to be provided during the Plan. The major thrust areas and policy initiatives envisaged for the Tenth Plan are :

- The telecom sector needs to be treated as an infrastructure sector for the next decade or so in order to achieve the targets of teledensity in line with the objectives laid out in the New Telecom Policy, 1999.
- Government's broad policy of taxes and regulation for the telecom sector has to be promotional in nature with a view to ensuring optimum growth in the coming years thus aligning licensing fee to the cost of regulation and administration of Universal Service Obligation (USO).
- Ensuring fair and timely interconnection in the multi-operator scenario is one of the major inputs for sustaining high growth.
- The policy governing spectrum allocation and licencing has to be so designed that this scarce resource is used optimally and does not become a constraint for growth. Spectrum pricing need to be based on relative demand and supply over space and time in a dynamic manner and should promote introduction of spectrum efficient technology.
- A concrete action plan needs to be put in place to upgrade and modernize the technology being used by defence, police and para military forces so as to ensure efficient and optimal utilization of spectrum allotted and releasing the surplus spectrum for use by civilian purposes.
- Adequacy of funds has to be ensured for effective implementation of the Universal Service Obligation (USO). If need arises, the rates of USO levy may have to be increased suitably.
- The policy governing development of rural telecom services need to be promotional in nature with a view to boost teledensity in these areas in line with the objectives of NTP, 1999.

52. The Tenth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan (2003-04) proposals of the Department of Telecom were examined and finalized keeping the above perspective in view. The major policy issues / papers examined in the Division during the year included :

- (i) As an infrastructure sector, telecommunication sector provides basic connectivity and Internet highways for the wide-spread use of Information Technology. To provide the required institutional, legal and regulatory framework and ensure a smooth transition, a broad set of policies governing the convergence regime has been under active consideration of the Government for quite some time. The Communication Convergence Bill 2001 was a step in this direction. The bill was examined in the Division in detail.
- (ii) Corporatization of DOT's operational network by creating Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in October 2000 has raised a few issues in respect of the financial health of the new corporate entity towards expansion of rural network and meeting the operational expenditure for maintaining the same. The Division examined the

various issues related to improving the financial health of BSNL including the measures of budgetary support by the Government for expansion of telecom network in the rural areas.

- (iii) Department of Telecommunication has set up several inter-ministerial groups to monitor implementation of various provisions of National Telecom Policy, 1999. The Division is represented in many of such groups like Group on Rural Area Telephony, Expansion of Telecom in North-East, Wireless Planning and Co-ordination Committee, Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund, etc. The Division actively participated in the deliberations / meetings held in this regard.
- (iv) Radio paging industry is one of the value added services taken up in mid 1990s. The service is not doing well because of competition and changing ground realities. The Division deliberated on various policy issues relating to the sector including migration to the revenue sharing regime.

Postal sector

53. Indian Postal system is the largest in the world in terms of number of post offices/outlets numbering about 1.55 lakh. About 90% of the outlets are located in rural area. The Department employs a manpower of about 6 lakh equally divided between permanent employees and extra departmental employees. The Plan expenditure of the Department is fully met out of budget support.

54. Postal sector is one such sector which has been least touched by the reforms process initiated in early 90s. Modernization of postal services through increased use of technology and provision of services in un-covered rural, remote, hilly and far flung areas in a cost effective manner (UPSO) are among the priority areas. The major thrust areas and policy initiatives envisaged for the Tenth Plan are:

- Identification and adoption of Universal Postal Service Obligation and delivering the same at affordable prices. Pricing of non-UPSO items to be determined on commercial basis.
- Post offices to act as multi-product / multi-service centers and convergence of services to be the governing criterion.
- Setting up of an independent regulatory body which beside other things would look after the function of tariff fixation.
- A comprehensive review of all existing post offices to be carried out in a time bound manner.
- A contributory pension scheme needs to be worked out to encourage extra departmental employees to become franchisees of the Department.

- Computerization, connectivity and networking of the Postal network to be the cornerstone of Plan activity during the Tenth Plan.
- Indian Post Office Act, 1898 to be replaced by a forward looking Act to take care of the needs of competition, convergence and other new developments.
- To develop and evolve a credible road map of corporatisation for postal sector as India Post within the Tenth Plan.

55. Postal Deficit is increasing over years and the same is met out of budgetary provision. It cannot be sustained for long without adversely affecting more compelling requirement of funds of other sectors. It is envisaged to explore new avenues of revenue generation in addition to identification of services which are to be covered under UPSO and those to be provided on the basis of market forces. In this context, the recommendations of the Beijing Postal strategy adopted by Universal Postal Union (UPU), the international association under the UNO, were examined.

56. The Indian Postal Act 1898 is old and archaic. It does not suit the requirements of developments that have taken place in the Communication sector in the last century. Besides it provides a government monopoly on services and blocks any private participation in this sector. In order to take care of these changes, amendments in the Indian Post Office Act 1898 have been proposed recently. The same were examined in the Division.

57. Modernization of Postal services forms the nucleus of a two pronged strategy envisaged for the Tenth Plan for increasing efficiency in the delivery of services thus reducing the cost of operations and increasing the spectrum of services towards generating more revenue. In this context, the following SFC / EFC proposals were examined in the Division :

- (i) Expansion of Postal Network.
- (ii) Computerization of Post Offices by Multi-Purpose Counter Machines.
- (iii) Upgradation of Customer Care Centers.
- (iv) Modernization and Upgradation of V-Sat Systems
- (v) Improving Ergonomics i.e. Modernization of Operating and Working Systems.
- (vi) Installation of Automatic Mail Processing System
- (vii) Modernization of Mail Movement including fabrication of Railway Mail Vans
- (viii) Modernization and Upgradation of Premium Products.
- (ix) Upgradation and Promotion of Philately.
- (x) Computerization of International Mail Processing.
- (xi) New Products and Services including Development of Financial Products.

Information Technology

58. Information Technology is one of the fastest growing segments of the Indian industry. Besides, registering a growth of 27 per cent in production and 50 per cent on export fronts during Ninth Plan period, the Industry created a brand image for the country at the International level. The sector is playing a catalytic role in improving productivity of other sectors of the economy. The Division deliberated upon a number of issues like increasing software exports and IT services, augmenting software technology parks infrastructure, quality certification, employment generation through IT enabled services, development of electronics hardware industry, development of IT industry in states sector, etc., with a view to sustain growth of the sector despite a slow down.

59. The e-governance has been identified by the Commission as one of the thrust areas in the Tenth Five Year Plan. E-governance denotes the application of IT to government processes in order to bring about Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsive and Transparent (SMART) governance. The Commission evaluated various issues in this regard and outlined a broad framework for implementing a comprehensive e-governance programme in the country.

60. Pursuing R&D in frontier areas of technology is vital especially in the dynamic sector of Information Technology. Major R&D proposals examined in the Commission included (i) Flexible AC Transmission (FACT) devices, (ii) Photonics Switching, (iii) Development of Area Traffic Control System (ATCS), (iv) IGrid project related to development of supercomputing grid, etc.

61. So far benefits of IT have been skewed in favour of developed areas and well-off society. With a view to address the digital divide, the Commission examined and supported following projects:

- Media Lab Asia project aimed at developing and deploying state-of-the art Information & Communication Technologies (ICT) for rural India, in the areas of health care, rural communication, education, employment generation and micro-entrepreneurship etc.
- Project on technology development in Indian Languages aimed at development of IT tools and content to facilitate use of computers in various Indian languages. Development in this area is envisaged to increase PC penetration.
- Vidya Vahini and Gyan Vahini Programmes on pilot basis for providing connectivity to 140 Government Senior Secondary Schools and upgrading IT infrastructure in the higher learning institutions at college levels.

62. The thrust area envisaged for the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan (2002-03) in respect of IT sector included :

- Formulation of a National Hardware Development Policy.
- Formulation of a comprehensive e-governance programme.
- Aggressive marketing efforts and expanding the focus to newly emerging markets in Europe, U.K., Asia Pacific, Japan etc.
- Development and promotion of software in Indian languages.
- Commissioning of Community Information Centres (CICs) at 487 Blocks in North Eastern States and Sikkim.
- Completing exploratory phase of Media Lab Asia project and formulation of an Evaluation Report in this regard.
- Completing Vidya Vahini and Gyan Vahini Programmes on pilot basis.

Information Broadcasting

63. The information and broadcasting sector is witnessing major changes for the last couple of years due to rapid change in technologies that led to unprecedented reach, competition and convergence of services. This has rendered the conventional modes of communication outdated or necessitated radical changes towards achieving the goals of providing development information, education and wholesome entertainment for reaching the large segment of population. The Plan priorities of the various media units in the sector including Prasar Bharati have been fixed keeping the above perspective in view. The crucial role of Prasar Bharati as public broadcaster has been re-affirmed.

64. During the year, this Division has critically examined various issues and measures initiated by the Govt. The important among these included :

- (i) Parliament has passed the CAS (Conditional Access System) Bill to facilitate consumers choice to view TV channels (free to air as well as pay channels)
- (ii) Allowing Indian edition of foreign scientific technical and speciality magazines/periodicals/journals.
- (iii) Allowing foreign investment up to 74 per cent in companies publishing these magazines/journals.
- (iv) Allowing 26 per cent foreign equity in Indian firms for publishing newspaper and news and current affairs periodicals.
- (v) Covering the 100% potential TV population by direct satellite distribution in Ku-Band.

65. This Division has pursued Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) exercise which is a mechanism to monitor timely and effective implementation of the Plan schemes of the media units in consultation with the Ministry of I&B. This exercise has also been performed to provide

critical feedback on the performance of the on-going schemes by identifying the constraints and throwing up measures for corrective action.

66. The Division works as the nodal division for maintaining and updating the Planning Commission website, which is a continuous process. Efforts were constantly made to keep the site up-to-date by putting on the web the latest publications of Planning Commission including Tenth Plan document, reports of Task Forces, Study Reports and other Planning Commission publications. There is also a constant stream of queries and appreciation/suggestions on the website content and about publications of the Planning Commission which are responded to immediately. The PC website got the Bronze Icon for the best website award for the year 2002. The award was set up by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, Ministry of Home Affairs.

5.4 DEVELOPMENT POLICY DIVISION

67. Development Policy Division examined various price recommendations during the year as made by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) for the major crops in regard to Minimum Support Prices to be paid to the farmers. It also provided its comments on various other Cabinet Notes originating in the Department of Food and Public Distribution. The Division vetted the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan proposals sent by the Department of Food and Public Distribution for discussions.

68. The Division monitored the major economic indicators of the Indian economy on a continuous basis. The section on recent Economic Development for Annual Plan Document was also prepared in the Division.

69. The Tenth Plan Chapters on Public Distribution System, Internal Trade and Real Estate were prepared in the Division. The work relating to the High Level Committee on Foreign Direct Investment was also organized in the Division and the Committee has since submitted its report.

5.5 EDUCATION DIVISION

70. The Education Division is a vital Division of the Planning Commission that actively inter-acted with the nodal Departments of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) during the year under review on all aspects of the development policy and planning in the field of education, art & culture, sports and youth services. The major development programmes relate to universalisation of elementary education, adult education, Vocationalisation of education, teacher education, science education, Secondary, Higher & Technical education and aspects of Educational Planning, language development, book promotion, libraries, cultural institutions and activities, youth affairs and sports.

71. One of the major activities during the year was the finalisation of the Chapters on Education which have been incorporated in the Volume III of the Tenth Plan document. The programmes and the policy initiatives of the various sectors of education, viz., elementary education, adult education, secondary and vocational education, higher and technical education, and the schemes of Youth and Sports, Art and Culture have been detailed in these Chapters.

72. The Division also prepared an Overview on Human and Social Development which gives a panoramic view on the human development and quality of life indicators such as health and family welfare, access to drinking water, food security, sanitation, etc. This has been incorporated in the Volume III of the Tenth Plan document.

73. The year 2002-03, being the first year of the Tenth Plan, the major activity during the year related to continuation of the Plan schemes, viz., granting of 'in-principle' approvals and examining the SFC and EFC proposals in respect of the schemes of the Departments of Education under the MHRD, the Ministry of Sports & Youth Affairs and the Department of Culture. The Quarterly Performance Review Meetings were held under the Chairmanship of Member(Education) to review the pace of expenditure of these Departments under the Annual Plan 2002-03. These QPRs critically examined the progress, identified the problems in implementing schemes and suggested suitable solutions for better targeting/utilization of funds.

74. Allocations under the sectors of Education, Youth Affairs, Sports, Art & Culture were also made in respect of the Plans of States and Union Territories. In this context, the officers participated in a number of Working Group meetings for the finalisation of States' Tenth Five year Plans and Annual Plans 2002-03 proposals.

75. The Education division in consultation with the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports is examining the proposal of substantially enhancing the Tenth Plan outlay for promotion of sports. It is also exploring ways of actively involving youth (Youth Clubs and Nehru Yuvak Kendras) in the development programmes like rural health, family welfare, increasing literacy, protection of environment, etc. For the first time, a scheme for welfare of adolescents has been formulated in the Tenth Plan with UNFPA assistance.

76. On the basis of the guidelines laid down by the Core Committee for Zero-Based Budgeting set up in Planning Commission, the Division undertook a review of Central Sector (CS) and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of all the nodal Departments of Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports for the purpose of their convergence and weeding out to ensure better implementation and optimal utilization of resources. Meetings under the Chairmanship of Member(Education) were held and the final ZBB decisions in respect of the schemes of the above Departments were arrived at and communicated to these Departments. As a result of this exercise, 33 schemes of the Department of Elementary Education and Literacy under implementation in the Ninth Plan have been reduced to 14 schemes in the Tenth Plan; 99 schemes of the Department of Secondary and Higher Education were reduced to 34 schemes. In the Ninth Plan, 47 schemes were in operation under the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports.

Consequently, as a follow up of the ZBB exercise, there are now only 20 schemes under implementation in the Tenth Plan. Similarly, 72 schemes of the Department of Culture have been reduced to 63 schemes due to convergence/weeding/transfer of schemes.

77. The officers of the Division interacted with the Ministry on implementation of major schemes. There was active participation in the meetings of the Project Board which examined the District Elementary Education Plans (DEEP) under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. As on 31-12-02, District Elementary Education Plans have been approved for 551 districts and 2 Union Territories. The Officers of the Division also participated in the Joint Review Mission of the DPEP conducted in April, 2002 and November 2002.

78. During the year under review, the Division organized a one-day Workshop on Library and Book Promotion under the Chairmanship of Member (Education). Various eminent authors and leaders of the Book Publishing Industry participated in the discussion and recommended steps to reduce the bottlenecks faced by the Book Publishing Industry and on strengthening the Library Movement in the country.

79. As a follow up of the National Workshop on Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities, organized by the Planning Commission in November 2001, the Education Division prepared two Handbooks, viz., 'Handbook for Parents of Children with Disabilities' and 'Schemes for Children with Disabilities: Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions' which have been widely circulated to State Governments and NGOs.

80. The Division has also prepared a Concept Paper on Vocational Education to decide on the future Vocational Education/Training Policy. The draft concept is under discussion with the officials of MHRD, academicians and shall be finalized after incorporating their inputs and suggestions.

5.6 ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS DIVISION (E & F)

81. The E & F Division participated in the formulation of the Annual Plan (2003-04) of the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MOEF).

82. The Division also convened Meetings of the National Technology Mission of Bamboo Development under the Chairmanship of the Member (E & F). A Draft Report of the Mission was prepared. Participants included representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture and Cooperation, Environment and Forests, Rural Development, Science and Technology, Textiles, State Governments, NGOs, UNIDO etc. Vital issues like employment generation and requirement of financial resources for the Mission were discussed in detail and cooperation of all the participants was solicited for finalizing the Report of the Mission.

83. The Division organized 2 Meetings of the Committee on Development of Bio-Fuels under the Chairmanship of Member (E & F). The Committee set up Sub-Committees to deliberate

upon issues such as Policy and Road Map, Plantations for Bio-fuels and their Seed-collection, Engine Development and Modifications, Quality Standards and Specifications, Research & Development, Legal Regulations, Financing and Pricing, Education and Awareness, Marketing and Trade and Institutional Networking. Draft Report of the Committee is under finalisation.

84. The Division organized a Meeting of the International Funding agencies on “Promotion of Jatropha, Bamboo species and Medicinal Plants” under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission wherein detailed presentations were made by experts on Development of Bio-Diesel, Bamboo Development, Application, Opportunities and Challenges, Medicinal Plantation and its Commercial Exploitation and Availability of Financial resources to support the programmes above. The meeting made an effort to highlight importance of these programmes in the context of National and International initiatives of promoting Sustainable Development.

85. 10th Meeting of the High-Powered Committee on Maintenance of Minimum Flow in River Yamuna was organized under the Chairmanship of the Member (E & F) which was attended by representatives from states including Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Haryana, Central Water Commission and the MOEF. The Meeting discussed the Yamuna Action Plan and the focus of the Meeting was on rehabilitation of Sewerage System and augmentation of Sewerage Treatment Plants (STP).

86. 32nd Meeting of the Monitoring Committee under the National River Conservation Authority (NRCA) was held under the Chairmanship of the Member (E & F) and the progress of various schemes under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and the National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) was reviewed.

87. Adviser (E&F) participated in the following Conferences/ Workshops/Seminars:

- National Action Plan to Combat Desertification.
- National Strategy for Action Plan for Bio-Diversity.
- Participated in the Annual Plan discussion of the Government of Maharashtra at Mumbai.
- Visited Jalpaiguri District to workout the Work Plan for DRF Scheme.

88. Joint Adviser (E & F) attended the 9th Annual General Meeting of the G.B. Pant Institute for Himalayan Development and Environment, an autonomous Institute under the MOEF.

89. SRO (E & F) attended a 1-Day Seminar on the “State of Animal Houses in India” organized by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

90. Other activities of the Division included:

- Scrutiny of CCEA/EFC/SFC proposals relating to National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP), Pollution Abatement Measures for the Musi River near Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh.
- Preparation of background notes for the Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) Meetings of the MOEF.
- Participation in Meetings of the Steering Committee under the NRCA chaired by the Secretary (E & F), Inter Departmental Appraisal Agency Chaired by the Additional Secretary (NRCD) / Joint Secretary (NRCD) of the MOEF.

5.7 FINANCIAL RESOURCES DIVISION

91. Assessment of financial resources for the Plans is an integral part of the planning exercise. The formulation of the Plan involves in-depth study of the resource mobilisation effort vis-à-vis approved Plan outlay of the Centre and State Governments during the previous Plan (Annual/ Five year) along with the additional resource mobilisation efforts required for meeting the targets for the ensuing plan. The Financial Resources Division is responsible for such assessment of financial resources for the Five-Year Plan and Annual Plans for both the Centre and the States.

92. During the period under review, the Division completed assessment of financial resources for the Annual Plan 2002-03 and Tenth Plan (2002-07) of Centre and States. The Reports of the Working Groups constituted for assessment of the Financial Resources of the Centre and the States for the Tenth Plan were completed and prepared the Chapter on Public Sector Plan: Resources and Allocations for the Tenth Plan Document. The Chapter on Financial Resources together with annexures providing detailed statistical information was prepared for the Annual Plan Document 2002-03.

Tenth Plan (2002-07) Projections

93. The Tenth Plan (2002-07) projected resources for public sector plan at Rs.15,92,300 crore at 2001-02 prices, comprising of Centre's share of Rs.9,21,291 crore and States/UTs' share of Rs.6,71,009 crore. The detailed Tenth Plan projection of Resources for the Public Sector Plan is given at the Table- I below:

Table – I

Tenth Plan Projection of Resources for Public Sector Plan

(Rs.crore)

Sources of Funding	Centre	States/UTs	Total
1. Centre's Gross Budgetary Support	7,06,000	-	7,06,000
2. States' Own Budgetary Resources	-	2,88,060	2,88,060
3. Resources of PSUs	5,15,556	82,684	5,98,240
4. Central Asst. to States/UTs	-3,00,265	3,00,265	-
5. Resources for Public Sector Plan	9,21,291	6,71,009	15,92,300

94. Steps detailed in Box- I will be necessary for achieving the resources mobilisation targets of the Tenth Plan.

Box -I	
●	Improved enforcement of the income tax administration and removal of unnecessary exemptions under personal and corporate income taxes
●	Inclusion of more services in tax base and implementation of an integrated VAT regime
●	Improving cost recovery for services provided by the government and rationalisation of user charges.
●	Reducing the NPRE by eliminating or reducing subsidies and down sizing government establishments.
●	Improving the operational efficiency of Indian Railways, SEBs and other public sector enterprises

Annual Plan 2002-03: Centre

95. The Annual Plan outlay for 2002-03 was approved at Rs.1,44,038 crore, consisting of Budget Support of Rs.66,871 crore and Rs.77,167 crore of Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of the Central Public Sector Enterprises. The pattern of financing the Plan Outlay of the Centre is summarized in Table II below:

Table – II
Financing Annual Plan 2001-02 (BE) & 2002-03: Centre

(Rs.crore)		
Resources	2001-02 (BE)	2002-03 (BE)
1. Balance from Current Revenues (BCR)	-38,810	-46,713
2. Balance from Non-debt Capital Receipts	22,596	24,688
3. Fiscal Deficit	1,16,314	1,35,524
4. Gross Budget Support to the Plan (1 to 3)	1,00,100	1,13,499
5. Assistance for States & UTs Plan	40,644	46,629
6. Budget Support for Central Plan (4-5)	59,456	66,870
7. IEBR of CPSEs	70,725	77,167
8. Plan Outlay of Centre (6+7)	1,30,181	1,44,037

Annual Plan 2002-03: States

96. The aggregate resources for the Annual Plan 2002-03 for the states and UTs with legislatures was pegged at Rs.1,00,431 crore, comprising Rs.46,351 crore of States Own Resources and

Rs.54,080 crore of Central Assistance. Though the aggregate resources for 2002-03 (AP) is higher than 2001-02 (AP) by about Rs.2,861 crore, there has been a decline in states' own resources over the previous year. Table III below gives comparative resources estimated for the approved Annual Plans for 2001-02 and 2002-03.of States & UTs with legislatures.

Table- III
Resources for Annual Plan 2002-03: States & UTs

(Rs.crore)

Item	2001-02 (AP)	2002-03 (AP)
1. States' Own Resources (SOR)	48,081	46,351
2. Central Assistance	49,488	54,080
3. Aggregate Resources (1+2)	97,569	1,00,431

Annual Plan 2003-04

97. The process for preparation of the Annual Plan 2003-04 is underway. For this purpose, the Annual Plan proposals of various Central Ministries/Departments are examined thorough discussions are held. The Officers of the Division also participated in the exercise undertaken by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance for the assessment of the Internal & Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for Annual Plan 2003-04.

98. With regard to States/UTs Annual Plan, detailed guidelines were issued to all States/UTs for formulating the scheme of financing of their Plan. The proposed scheme of financing as formulated by the States on the basis of guidelines were deliberated in detail by the Working Group on Financial Resources under the Chairmanship of the Adviser, Financial Resources Division. The Working Group comprises of officers from the FR Division, Department of Expenditure, Department of Economic Affairs, Reserve Bank of India, representatives of financial institutions such as LIC, GIC & NABARD, and respective State Governments. The consensus arrived at in the Working Group Discussions would form the basis of discussions between Deputy Chairman and State Chief Ministers for finalisation of outlay for the Annual Plan.

Reports, review papers/notes

- a) Finalised the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) in consultation with Ministry of Finance for the Annual Plan 2002-03 of Centre, States and UTs for inclusion in the Union Budget 2002-03.
- b) The Division prepared the final Reports of the Working Groups on Financial Resources of the Centre and States for the Tenth Plan 2002-07.

- c) Cabinet Note on Amendment of Clause (2) of Article 276 of the Constitution for increasing the ceiling of Profession Tax from Rs.2500 to Rs.7500 was examined and comments were prepared for Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission.
- d) Examined a proposal of the Ministry of Human Resources Development for the transfer of expenditure on Indian Institute of Technology (Guwahati) from Plan to Non-Plan.
- e) Examined a proposal of the Ministry of Health for issue of health infrastructure bonds.
- f) A Cabinet Note from Ministry of Finance on amendment of the SEBI Act was examined and a brief for Deputy Chairman was prepared.
- g) Examined a proposal for the Committee on Non-Plan Expenditure meeting regarding Minimum Support Price for Cotton and prepared a note for the information of Secretary, Planning Commission.
- h) Compiled data on the utilisation of Tax-free bonds for the financial year 2001-02.
- i) Analysed and prepared comments on a draft note for the Cabinet circulated by the Ministry of Finance regarding Taxation of Services.
- j) Examined a proposal for the Cabinet on Grant of Compensation to States in the event of loss of revenue on introduction of Value Added Tax (VAT) with effect from April 2003 and comments were prepared for Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

5.8 HEALTH, NUTRITION & FAMILY WELFARE DIVISION

99. Human development and improvement in quality of life are ultimate objectives of all planning. Rapid completion of demographic transition and achievement of population stabilization are key elements for sustainability of developmental process and human development. Improvement of health and nutritional status of the population is a major thrust area for social development programmes. These are to be achieved through improving access to and utilization of services under various national programmes for health, family welfare and nutrition with special focus on under served and under privileged segments of the population.

	The Division looks after
☒	Health
	↔ State and Centre
	↔ Modern system of medicine
	↔ ISM&H
☒	Family Welfare
☒	Nutrition

100. Health is a state subject and State Governments are responsible for infrastructure creation and manpower development for health care services including specific health programmes. The Department of Health at the Center complements the efforts of the states in tackling major public health problems through Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) for disease control; the CSS provide essential equipments, consumables, diagnostics, drugs and assistance for IEC and training. The major on-going Centrally Sponsored disease control programmes are Malaria and Vector Borne Diseases, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Blindness and HIV/AIDS. These programmes are implemented through the existing state health infrastructure. Family Welfare is a Centrally

The Division has the responsibility to:

- ☒ evolve policy and strategy guidelines pertaining to:
 - ⇔ infrastructure and manpower (modern system of medicine & ISM&H)
 - ⇔ disease control programmes,
 - ⇔ Family Welfare programme and
 - ⇔ initiatives to improve nutritional status of the population.
- ☒ monitor changing trends in life style, disease profiles and plan for future strategies for tackling these emerging problems
- ☒ examine current policies, strategies and programmes both in the State and in the central sector and suggest appropriate modifications and mid course corrections.
- ☒ suggest methods for improving efficiency and quality of services.
- ☒ evolve priorities for basic, clinical and operational research essential for improving health status of the population
- ☒ look into inter-sectoral issues and evolve appropriate policies for convergence of services so that the population benefits optimally from on going programmes
- ☒ draw up short, medium and long- term perspectives and goals for these sectors

The Division represents the Planning Commission in:

- ☒ Advisory Committees of Department of Health, Family Welfare &, ISM&H
- ☒ EFCs pertaining to Dept. of Health, ISM & H & Family Welfare
- ☒ National Nutrition Council
- ☒ Steering Committee of National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau,
- ☒ Scientific Advisory Groups of Indian Council of Medical Research
- ☒ Scientific Advisory Committees of major ICMR Research Institutes

Sponsored Programme partly implemented through the state health infrastructure and partly through the infrastructure created by the Department of Family Welfare. Nutrition is a multi faceted problem; coordinated intervention from all concerned sectors is required for improvement in nutritional status and reduction in disease burden due to nutritional problems. Under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) is implementing food supplementation programme for improving nutritional status of mothers and children. The DWCD funds infrastructure for implementing the programme, while the State Governments fund food supplements. In addition, Additional Central Assistance is being provided to the states under the Nutrition Component of PMGY and Pilot Project on food grain supplements to adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are implementing programmes for tackling major micro nutrient deficiencies such as anemia, Vitamin A deficiency and iodine deficiency disorders.

Health

101. Over the last five decades, India has built up vast health infrastructure and manpower at primary, secondary and tertiary care in Government, voluntary and private sectors. The population has become aware of the benefits of health related technologies for prevention, early diagnosis,

effective treatment as well as rehabilitation for a wide variety of illnesses and accesses available services. Technological advancement and improvement in access to health care technologies which were relatively inexpensive and easy to implement, had resulted in steep decline in mortality between 1950 and 1990. The extent of access and utilization of health care varied substantially between states, districts and different segments of society; this to a large extent, is responsible for substantial differences between states in health indices of the population. During the 90s, the mortality rates plateaued; country entered an era of dual disease burden.

Current problems faced by the health care services include

- persistent gaps in manpower and infrastructure in govt. sector especially at the primary health care level, in remote rural, tribal and urban slum areas where health care needs are greatest,
- sub-optimal functioning of the infrastructure; poor referral services,
- plethora of hospitals in Govt., voluntary and private sector not having appropriate manpower, diagnostic and therapeutic services and drugs,
- massive interstate/ inter district / urban rural differences in performance as assessed by health and demographic indices; availability and utilisation of services are poorest in the most needy remote rural areas in states/districts,
- sub optimal intersectoral coordination,
- increasing dual disease burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases because of ongoing demographic, lifestyle and environmental transitions,
- technological advances which widen the spectrum of possible interventions,
- increasing awareness and expectations of the population regarding health care services,
- escalating costs of health care, ever widening gaps between what is possible and what the individual or the country can afford.

Health system reforms

102. The health system reforms which were initiated in the Ninth Plan period and currently being implemented by the states broadly fall into three categories: structural and functional aimed at improving efficiency, financial aimed at improving the resource availability and governance related aimed at improving transparency and accountability.

Structural and Functional Reforms

103. Components of Health System are indicated in Annexure 5.8.1 So far the interaction between different components of the system had been sub-optimal. In spite of the plethora of primary, secondary and tertiary care institutions and medical college hospitals there are no well-organized referral linkages between the primary, secondary and tertiary care institutions in the

same locality. The essential linkages between structure and function are not in place. Efforts are being made to reorganize health system, build up essential linkages between different components of the system so that there will be substantial improvement in functional status (Annexure 5.8.2).

Financial Reforms include:

- continued commitment to provide essential primary health care, emergency life saving services, services under the National Disease Control Programmes and the National Family Welfare Programme totally free of cost to individuals based on their needs and not on their ability to pay.
- evolving, testing and implementing suitable strategies for levying user charges for health care services from people above poverty line, while providing free service to people below poverty line; utilise the collected funds locally to improve quality of care.
- evolving and implementing a mechanism to ensure sustainability of ongoing govt. funded health and family welfare programmes especially those with substantial external assistance.
- working out cost of diagnostics and therapeutic procedures for major and minor ailments in different levels of care and setting cost of care norms.

Governance related reforms consist of

- introduction of a range of comprehensive regulations prescribing minimum requirements of qualified staff, conditions for carrying out specialized interventions and a set of established procedures for quality assurance.
- evolving standard protocols for care for various illnesses; at primary, secondary and tertiary care settings – public sector hospitals, medical colleges, professional associations to play a major role in this exercise.
- appropriate delegation of powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) so that the problems of absenteeism and poor performance can be sorted out locally and primary health care personnel function as an effective team.

Reorganization of Health Care infrastructure

104. Primary health care institutions provide the final common path way for delivery of health services. Realising the importance of primary health care in improving access to health services, centre, state and local bodies have all focused attention on establishment of primary health care institutions. The Planning Commission had laid down norms for establishment of primary health care institutions and goals for filling the existing gaps in infrastructure in each of the Plan periods. Most of the required institutions have been established by the end of the Seventh Plan period. Progress in creation of primary health care institutions is being monitored by the infrastructure Division of the Deptt of Family Welfare. The data published in the Rural health Bulletin indicates that though at the National level there are adequate infrastructure to meet the norms for delivery of health

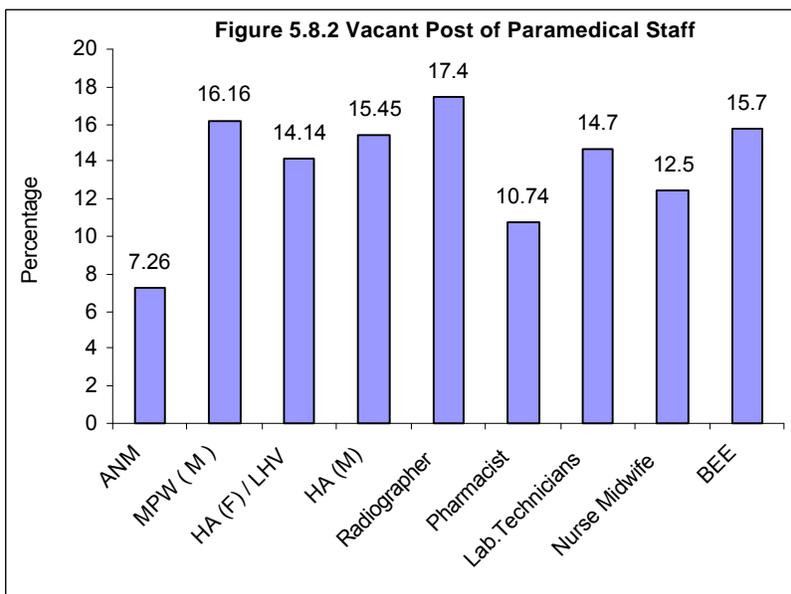
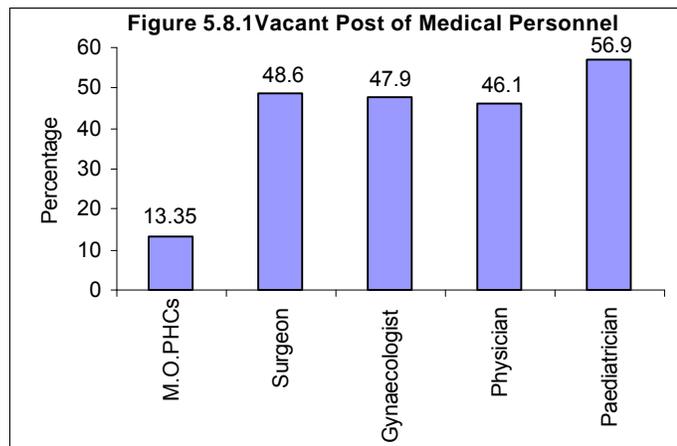
services for 1991 population, several states and within each states many backward districts lack functioning primary health care infrastructure. The Ninth Plan, the National Population Policy(2000) and the National Health Policy (2002) emphasized the need to fill these gaps in infrastructure/manpower and make these institutions fully functional through appropriate reorganization of the existing infrastructure/manpower into the three tier primary health care institutions ;however very little progress has been achieved during the Ninth Plan.

105. Central Bureau of Health Intelligence collects and reports information on infrastructure and manpower. Data from the CBHI reports were analysed to find the availability of infrastructure below district hospital level and the data is presented in Annexure- 5.8.3 &5.8.4. It is obvious that there are a plethora of sub district institutions both under modern system of medicine and under ISM&H. The Tenth Plan envisages that all these institutions will be mainstreamed into the three tier primary health care system by appropriate reorganization so that the existing gaps in infrastructure are filled rapidly.

Redeployment of existing manpower

106. Lack of manpower in the primary health care institutions has been one of the major reasons for the poor functional status of these institutions. However the aggregate available manpower in critical posts in primary health care both at the national and at the state level appear to be more than adequate. The major

problem is that the personnel are not available in the remote rural and tribal areas; there are mismatches between availability of equipment and skilled manpower to use it. Tenth plan



proposes to improve the functional status of the existing urban and rural primary health care institutions by appropriate skill upgradation and redeployment of existing manpower and correcting the mismatch between manpower and infrastructure. Many CHCs/FRUs are poorly functional in spite of adequate infrastructure because specialists are not available. Vacancies in the posts of specialists in CHC/ FRUs is to

be filled by adjusting the two specialists in post partum centres so that CHC/ FRU become fully functional. Vacancies in the posts of doctors in PHC are to be filled by doctors in the rural family welfare centres. Paraprofessionals in RFWC and PPCs can be adjusted against the vacancies in appropriate posts of para professionals in primary health care institutions (Figures 5.8.1 & 5.8.2). (Annexure 5.8.5 &5.8.6).

Horizontal Integration of Vertical Programmes:

107. The Ninth Plan envisaged that efforts would be made to integrate all the existing vertical programmes at the district level, and ensure that the primary health care institutions will provide comprehensive health and family welfare services to the population (including public health activities) at a decentralized level, irrespective of whether these activities relate to the national programmes or public health activities initiated by the state/PRI. At the Central level, efforts are being made to integrate the activities related to training, IEC for all programmes. Coordination of the activities of STD/RTI prevention and management under RCH and AIDS control Programme and AIDS and TB control programme are some of the ongoing efforts. Several states such as Orissa and Himachal Pradesh have formed a single Health and Family Welfare Society at state and district level. Attempts are being made to integrate the vertical programmes at district level and ensure that primary health care institutions provide comprehensive health and family welfare services to the population. In some states, public health programme managers heading the vertical programmes are being given the additional charge of ensuring the co-ordination and implementation of integrated health and family welfare programme at primary health care institutions in defined blocks. They are also expected to improve data collection, reporting, supply of essential drugs and devices to PHCs/CHCs, strengthen HMIS, and disease surveillance and response mechanism at the district level.

Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) And ZBB Discussions

108. A detailed review of the progress during the Ninth Plan and the first quarter of the current year was held under the chairmanship of Member (Health), during which implementation of the decisions of the Zero Based Budgeting 2001 was also discussed. In the Ninth Plan there were a total of 91 schemes (22 centrally sponsored schemes and 69 central sector schemes). Of these, 45 are being retained, one is being transferred to the states, 38 are being merged into 14 schemes, and 7 are being weeded out. A total of 59 schemes are being continued into the Tenth Plan. The Deptt had fully implemented the decisions taken by the ZBB 2001 . The Deptt indicated that no changes were required in 2003-04.

In principle Approval and EFC/SFC Approval for the Tenth Plan Schemes

109. The Deptt of Health has obtained in principle approval for some of their new initiatives such as establishment of Post-graduate Institute at RML Hospital and assistance for capacity building (for strengthening of Medical Colleges and strengthening of emergency facilities of state hospitals on national highways). The Department has obtained in principle

and EFC approval for the schemes on capacity building for quality control of drugs and PFA, and national programme on mental health. The Dept has been requested to obtain in principle approval of the Planning Commission for other ongoing schemes which have undergone modifications and new schemes and also obtain the SFC /EFC approval for them as early as possible.

Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy

110. The umbrella term, Indian systems of medicine and homoeopathy (ISM&H), includes Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Homoeopathy and therapies such as Yoga and Naturopathy. Practitioners of ISM&H catered to all the health care needs of the people before modern medicine came to India in the twentieth century. Currently, there are over 680,000 registered ISM&H practitioners in the country; most of them work in the private sector. A major strength of ISM&H system is that it is accessible, acceptable and affordable.

111. India also has a vast network of governmental ISM&H healthcare institutions. There are 3,004 hospitals with over 60,000 beds and over 23,000 dispensaries providing primary healthcare. Over 16,000 ISM&H practitioners qualify every year from 405 ISM&H colleges. The Department of ISM&H supports four research councils and provides research grants to a number of scientific institutions and universities for conducting clinical research, ethno-botanical surveys and pharmacopoeial and pharmacognostic studies on herbal drugs and medicinal plants. Pharmacopoeial Committees constituted by the Department are finalising standards for single simple formulations and will shortly take up the task of formulating standards for compound ISM formulations.

Despite all these efforts, the ISM&H have not realised their full potential because:

- existing ISM&H primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare institutions lack essential staff, infrastructure, diagnostic facilities and drugs.
- the potential of ISM&H drugs and therapeutic modalities has not been fully exploited.
- lack of quality control and good manufacturing practices have resulted in the use of spurious and substandard drugs.
- the quality of training of ISM&H practitioners has been below par. Many ISM&H colleges lack essential facilities, qualified teachers and hospitals for practical training. There is no system of Continuing Medical Education (CME) for periodic updating of knowledge and skills.
- the ISM&H practitioners are not involved in national disease control programmes or family welfare programme.
- Medicinal plants have been overexploited and, as a result, the cost of ISM&H drugs have increased and spurious products are getting into the market.

Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) and ZBB Discussions

112. Member (Health) had undertaken a detailed review of the progress during the Ninth Plan period and the first quarter of the current year. He had at the same time reviewed the implementation of the decisions of the ZBB 2001. Since the Department started functioning only in 1995, most of the schemes had been initiated during the Ninth Plan. A majority of them relate to strengthening essential central institutions in medical education, healthcare, drug quality and research. All these schemes are, therefore, essential. It was found that there were a large number of small schemes and these were merged into broad programmes. Some of the centrally sponsored schemes had been misclassified as central sector schemes and this error has now been corrected. The Deptt has requested and obtained the permission to merge the CSS and CS schemes on IEC into a single CS scheme on IEC. The Deptt had fully implemented the decisions taken by the ZBB. All the smaller projects and programmes have been merged into 12 schemes. The Deptt had indicated that there were no problems in implementation of the ZBB decision

In principle approval and EFC/SFC approval for the Tenth Plan schemes

113. As there has been mergers and reorganization of the schemes, the Department has prepared and sent all the 12 schemes to the Planning Commission for in principle approval. So far in principle approval has been accorded to 10 schemes and the remaining two are under processing. Department has already obtained SFC/EFC approval for six of the schemes and the remaining are expected to be put up for approval to the competent authority shortly.

Medicinal Plant Board

114. Enormous opportunity exists for growth of medicinal plant sector to provide essential plant based products not only for remedies under the ISM&H but also for meeting the needs of other sectors. Department of ISM&H has implemented the recommendations of Planning Commission's Task Force on Preservation and Cultivation of Medicinal Plants regarding conservation, preservation, cultivation and processing of medicinal plants. Medicinal Plant Board has been established in the Department of ISM&H to co-ordinate the efforts of different Departments in this direction. Twelve States have established state level Medicinal Plant Board.

Family Welfare

115. Realising that high population growth is inevitable during the initial phases of demographic transition and the urgent need to accelerate the pace of the transition, India became the first country to formulate a National Family Planning Programme in 1952. The objective of the policy was "to reduce birth rate to the extent necessary to stabilise the population at a level consistent with requirement of national economy". The First Five-Year Plan stated that "the main appeal for family planning is based on considerations of health and welfare of the family.

Family limitation or spacing of children is necessary and desirable in order to secure better health for the mother and better care and upbringing of children. Measures directed to this end should, therefore, form part of the public health programme". Successive Five- Year Plans have been providing the policy framework and funding for the planned development of nation wide health care infrastructure and manpower. The centrally sponsored and 100 per cent centrally funded Family Welfare Programme provides the states the additional infrastructure, manpower and consumables needed for improving the health status of women and children and to meet all the felt needs for fertility regulation.

116. Technological advances and the improved quality and coverage of health care resulted in a rapid fall in the crude death rate (CDR) from 25.1 in 1951 to 9.8 in 1991. In contrast, the reduction in crude birth rate (CBR) has been less steep, declining from 40.8 in 1951 to 29.5 in

The NDC Sub-Committee on Population recommended that there should be a paradigm shift in the Family Welfare programme; the focus should be on:

- ☞ decentralised area-specific planning based on need assessment.
- ☞ improved access and quality of services to women and children.
- ☞ providing special assistance to poorly performing states/districts to minimise the differences in performance.
- ☞ creation of district-level databases on quality, coverage and impact indicators for monitoring the programme.

1991. As a result, the annual exponential population growth rate has been over 2 per cent in the 1971-1991 period. The pace of demographic transition in India has been relatively slow but steady. The 1991 Census showed that the population growth rate fell below 2 per cent after three decades. In order to give a new thrust to efforts to achieve a more rapid decline in birth rate, death rate and population growth rate, the National Development Council (NDC) set up a Sub Committee on Population and endorsed its recommendations in 1993. During the Ninth Plan period, the Department of Family Welfare implemented the recommendations of the NDC Sub Committee. The Department has drawn up the National Population Policy 2000(NPP 2000), which aims at achieving replacement level of fertility by 2010. A National Commission on Population was constituted in May 2000, in line with the recommendations of the NPP 2000.

Currently some of the major areas of concern include

- the massive inter-state differences in fertility and mortality;fertility and mortality rates are high in the most populous states, where nearly half the country's population lives.
- gaps in infrastructure, manpower and equipment and mismatch between infrastructure and manpower in primary health centres (PHCs)/community health centres (CHCs); lack of referral services;

- slow decline in mortality during the 1990s; the goals set for mortality and fertility in the Ninth Plan will not be achieved;
- there has been no decline in the maternal mortality ratios over the last three decades, while neonatal and infant mortality rates have plateaued during the 1990s;
- the routine service coverage has declined, perhaps because of the emphasis on campaign mode operations for individual components of the programme;
- in spite of the emphasis on training to improve skills for the delivery of integrated reproductive and child health (RCH) services, the progress in in-service training has been very slow and the anticipated improvement in the content and quality of care has not taken place;
- evaluation studies have shown that the coverage under immunisation is not universal even in the best performing states while coverage rates are very low in states like Bihar; elimination of polio is yet to be achieved;
- the logistics of drug supply has improved in some states but remains poor in populous states;
- decentralised district-based planning, monitoring and mid-course correction utilising the locally generated service data and Civil Registration has not yet been operationalised .

Reorganisation of the infrastructure funded by the Deptt of Family Welfare:

117. When the Family Welfare Programme was initiated in the early 1970s the infrastructure for providing maternal and child health and family planning services was inadequate at the primary health care level, and sub-optimal in the secondary and tertiary care levels. In order to quickly improve the situation, the Department of Family Welfare created and funded post-partum centres, urban family welfare centres/ health post and provided additional staff to the then existing PHCs (block level PHC's). In addition, the ANMs in the sub-centres created after the initiation of the Family Welfare Programme, were also funded by the Department.

118. Over the last three decades all state governments have expanded and strengthened the health care infrastructure. Family welfare services are now an integral part of services provided by primary, secondary and tertiary care institutions. The staff funded by the Department of Family Welfare under the scheme of rural family welfare centres and post partum centres are state health services personnel functioning as part of the state infrastructure. In view of this, the Ninth Plan recommended that the funding of staff of RFWC & PPC should be taken over by the state Department of Health. Since ANMs are crucial for improving the outreach of the FW programme, it is important to ensure that all the posts of ANMs are filled and steps taken to ensure that they are available and perform the duties they are assigned. One of the major problems with respect to the ANMs is that while the Department of Family Welfare funded over 97,000 posts, about 40,000 were funded by the state (from non-Plan). The Ninth Plan

recommended that this dichotomy in funding should be removed and all the ANMs, as per the norms for the 1991 population should be funded by the Department of Family Welfare.

119. These proposals for reorganization and rationalization of the manpower funded by the State and Centre was considered and recommended by the Consultative Committee of the Deptt of Family Welfare. The proposal was discussed in the meeting of the State Health Secretaries organized by the Deptt of Family Welfare and in the Working Group meeting in the Planning Commission and was agreed to. The financial implications of this swap for the states worked out by the Department of Family Welfare are based on the requirement of funds for maintenance of the Sub-center, Rural Family Welfare Centers and PPCs as per fixed norms. However, the actual expenditure (based on the number of persons who are currently working in these institutions) may be different. The states were therefore requested to work out and inform the Deptt of Family Welfare and the Planning Commission the financial implications of the proposal on swap on the basis of latest available actual expenditure on maintenance of Rural Family Welfare Centers, Post partum centers and Sub-centers being financed by them.

120. Deptt of Family Welfare implemented the recommendations regarding reorganization of the funding of infrastructure from 1.4.2002. Many of the states had already finalized and presented their Annual budgets for 2002-03 by April 2002 and hence found it difficult to internalize the changes. In order to overcome the immediate problem of meeting the cost of salaries for the staff transferred, Planning Commission requested the states to allocate 15% of the PMGY funds for the health sector. This amount was to be used for procuring drugs and consumables and the state plan funds so saved were to be used to meet requirement of funds for salaries. From 2003-04 the state will internalize these staff salaries within their own budget. If the states readjust the existing staff of RFWC and PPCs against the existing vacancies in SC, PHC and CHCs as indicated in the Tenth Plan, they will not face any additional financial burden because of the transfer (Annexure 5.8.6 and Figures 5.8.1 & 5.8.2). They will benefit financially from the fact that the Deptt of Family Welfare has taken over the funding of all the ANMs in subcentre as per 1991 norms.

Identification and Referral of High Risk Pregnant Women

121. Neonatal, perinatal and maternal morbidity and mortality had not shown substantial decline in the last four decades. Lack of universal screening of pregnant women for risk factors and appropriate referral are the major factors responsible for this. Identification and referral of high-risk pregnant women to appropriate level of care is a critical component of RCH programme. In order to ensure risk identification timely care and referral an antenatal card has been developed by the Planning Commission and Deptt of Family Welfare. This has been tested in some states and has been used in the RCH master trainer's training. Utilization of the card has been discussed with the state secretaries during working group meetings. It is expected that the Deptt of Family Welfare will introduce the card through the RCH programme and monitor its use.

Pulse Polio Immunization

122. Department of Family Welfare initiated the Pulse Polio campaign for polio elimination in 1995. Planning Commission while appraising the EFC suggested that

- instead of defining the duration of programme in number of years, the Deptt may make commitment that they will continue to fund the programme until polio is eliminated ;
- in view of the rapidly changing epidemiological scenario there is a need to have flexibility for year-to-year modification based on the epidemiological profile of polio in the country;
- the progress under this initiative is to be reviewed every year by a Technical Advisory Group and based on the data the programme for the next year drawn up;
- the programme for each year will be reviewed and approved by EFC and the Cabinet so that there is flexibility in year to year funding.

123. This was agreed to and the programme has been operationalised on this basis .

124. After substantial reduction in reported number of cases over the last five years, there was a sharp increase in number of confirmed polio cases (Table 5.8.1). UP recorded the largest number of cases; there is contiguous spread in Bihar and other neighboring states. Type 1 virus is responsible for the out break. There are endemic foci in West Bengal and Gujarat.

125. Epidemiological data indicates that polio cases tend to peak once in three to five years due to accumulation of susceptible population. The current outbreak of polio cases in UP and Bihar is likely to be followed by a steep reduction in a number of reported polio cases in the next two years because of natural immunity following polio outbreak. This should not lead to false sense of security. Every effort should be made to achieve over 80% coverage for polio in routine immunization and near 100% coverage under national immunization days. It is imperative that campaign mode operation do not come in the way of routine immunization because without high routine immunization coverage it will be impossible to achieve or sustain the polio elimination.

● Table 5.8.1	
● No of polio cases 2002	
● U.P	● 1197
● Bihar	● 111
● W.Bengal	● 42
● Haryana	● 32
● Rajasthan	● 25
● Delhi	● 24
● Gujarat	● 23
● M.P	● 17
● Uttaranchal	● 13
● Jharkhand	● 12
● Maharashtra	● 6
● Punjab	● 2
● Orissa	● 2
● Chandigarh	● 1
● Chattisgarh	● 1
● J&.K	● 1

Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) And ZBB Discussions

126. Member (Health) had undertaken a detailed review of the progress during the Ninth Plan period and the first quarter of the current year. He had at the same time reviewed the implementation of the decisions of the ZBB 2001. The Deptt had fully implemented the decisions taken by the ZBB 2001. The Deptt indicated that no further changes were required.

In principle approval and EFC/SFC approval for the Tenth Plan schemes

127. As there has been reorganization of the schemes under the ZBB 2001, all the schemes of the Deptt of Health would require in principle approval of the Planning Commission for the Tenth Plan period. The Deptt of Family Welfare has obtained in principle approval for some of their new initiatives such as Phase II of the RCH programme and EAG scheme. It is expected that the Deptt. will come up with other proposals for in principle and EFC approval shortly.

NUTRITION

128. The importance of optimal nutrition for health and human development is well recognized. The country adopted multi-sectoral, multi-pronged strategy to combat these problems. Successive Five-Year Plans laid down the policies and strategies for improving the nutritional status of the population.

129. Over the years, there has been improvement in access to food grains through the PDS; the food for work programme has addressed the needs of the vulnerable out-of-work persons. The ICDS programme aimed at providing food supplementation for pre-school children, pregnant and lactating women, nearly covers all blocks in the country. The Mid-day-meal programme aims at improving the dietary intake of primary school children and reducing the school drop out rates. There has been substantial improvement in access to health care. National programmes for tackling anaemia, iodine deficiency disorders and Vitamin-A deficiency are being

Initiatives to improve nutritional status of the population during the last five decades include:

- ☒ Increasing food production- building buffer stocks
- ☒ Improving food distribution- building up the Public Distribution System (PDS)
- ☒ Improving household food security through
 - ↔ Improving purchasing power
 - ↔ Food for work programme
 - ↔ Direct or indirect food subsidy
- ☒ Food supplementation to address special needs of the vulnerable groups-Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Mid-Day Meals
- ☒ Nutrition education especially through Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) and ICDS
- ☒ Efforts of the health sector to tackle
 - ↔ Adverse health consequences of undernutrition
 - ↔ Adverse effects of infection and unwanted fertility on the nutritional status
 - ↔ Micronutrient deficiencies and their health consequences

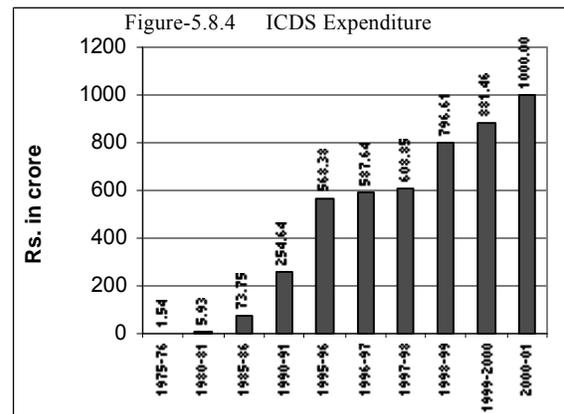
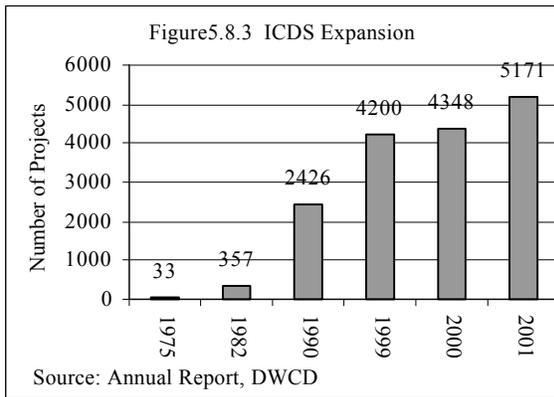
implemented. As a result of all these interventions, there has been a substantial reduction in severe grades of under-nutrition in children and some improvement in the nutritional status of all the segments of population. However under-nutrition and micronutrient deficiencies continue to be major public health problems. In addition obesity is emerging as a problem because of changes in food habits and life style.

Interventions to improve nutritional status of children

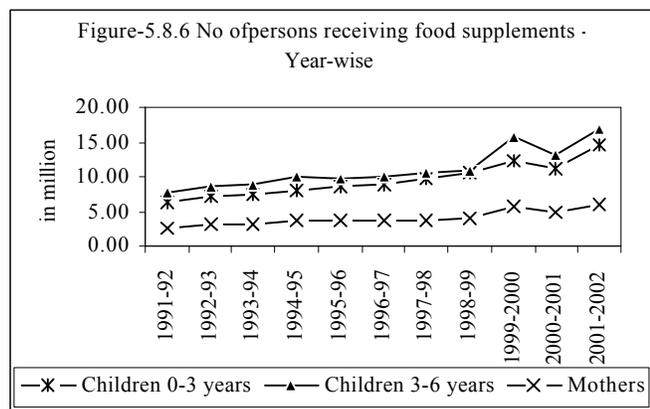
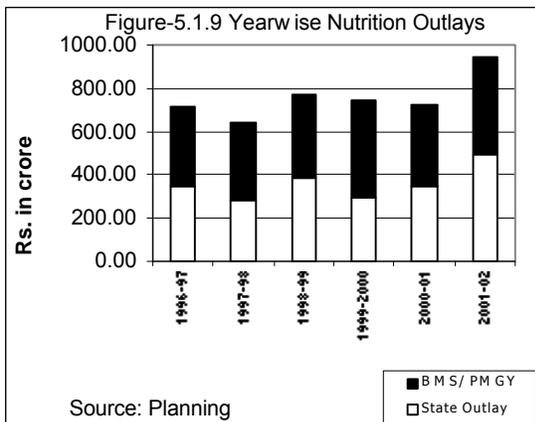
130. To combat severe grades of under-nutrition, the Tenth Plan envisages identification of under-nourished persons through weighment and providing them/their families with food supplements. The Anganwadi workers will weigh all children, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women in their area to identify the under-nourished. They will receive food supplements through the ICDS on priority basis. Simultaneously, efforts will be made to identify factors responsible for under-nutrition and rectify them through nutrition and health education and health care. If fully operationalised this strategy will go a long way in achieving the Tenth Plan goal of reducing severe grades of under-nutrition by 50% in pre-school children.

Nutrition component of ICDS

131. The nutrition component of ICDS, perhaps the largest of all the food supplementation



programmes in the world, was initiated in 1975 to improve the nutritional status of preschool

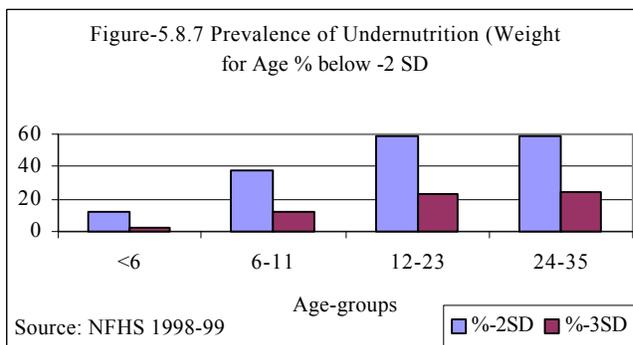


children and pregnant and lactating women. The central government bears the infrastructure and manpower cost of the ICDS programme. The state governments are responsible for funding the nutrition component. In addition, CARE, World Food Programme and other agencies provide food supplements in some selected blocks of some states. While there has been a steep increase in the number of ICDS blocks (Figure-5.8.3) and the flow of funds from the center (Figure-5.8.4), the states' contribution towards providing food supplements has not shown substantial increase (Figure-5.8.5). According to the guidelines issued by the Department of WCD, initially 72 persons and later 102 persons per anganwadi were to be provided with supplements for 300 days. Considering the increase in the blocks covered (Figure-5.8.3) and the revision of norms there has not been any substantial increase in persons receiving food supplements (Figure-5.8.6). Small scale surveys suggest that in some states the number of persons receiving food supplements and number of days for which they receive supplements are far below the prescribed norms. Initially either cooked food or ready to eat food were provided to those who came to Anganwadi. In an attempt to cover larger number of persons within the limited funds some states have switched over to providing food grains as this would cut down cooking and operational costs.

Nutrition component of BMS/PMGY

132. In an effort to augment the funds available for supplementary nutrition during the Ninth Plan period, Planning Commission included nutrition as one of the components for funding under the Additional Central Assistance (ACA) that was given under Basic Minimum Services (BMS) during the first three years of the Ninth Plan and under PMGY in the last two years. 15% of the PMGY funds are earmarked for the nutrition component.

133. Data from nutrition surveys have shown that in India there is a steep increase in the prevalence of under-nutrition between 6-24 months (Figure 5.8.7). The Ninth Plan envisaged that efforts should be made to prevent onset of under-nutrition in the critical 6-24 months age group by providing appropriate nutrition education on feeding young child from the family pot and if necessary providing take-home complementary food to these children. Funds from the nutrition component of PMGY were earmarked to provide BPL families take-home food supplements suitable for feeding young



children (roasted and powdered mixture of cereals, pulses and oilseeds) for prevention of onset of under-nutrition in the 6-36 months children. The Department of Women and Child Development released the funds for the nutrition component of the PMGY in the first two years viz., 2000-01 and 2001-02. From 1st April 2002, the Planning Commission has taken over the release of the funds under all components of the PMGY. Available data from the Dept of WCD indicate that after the introduction of the take home food supplements under the nutrition component of PMGY there has not been a steep increase in the number of children in the 6-36

month age group receiving food supplements (Figure-5.8.6). The funds provided under the nutrition component of PMGY appears to have been used as a substitute for States' own Plan funds for nutrition and not as an additionality (Annexure –5.8.7).

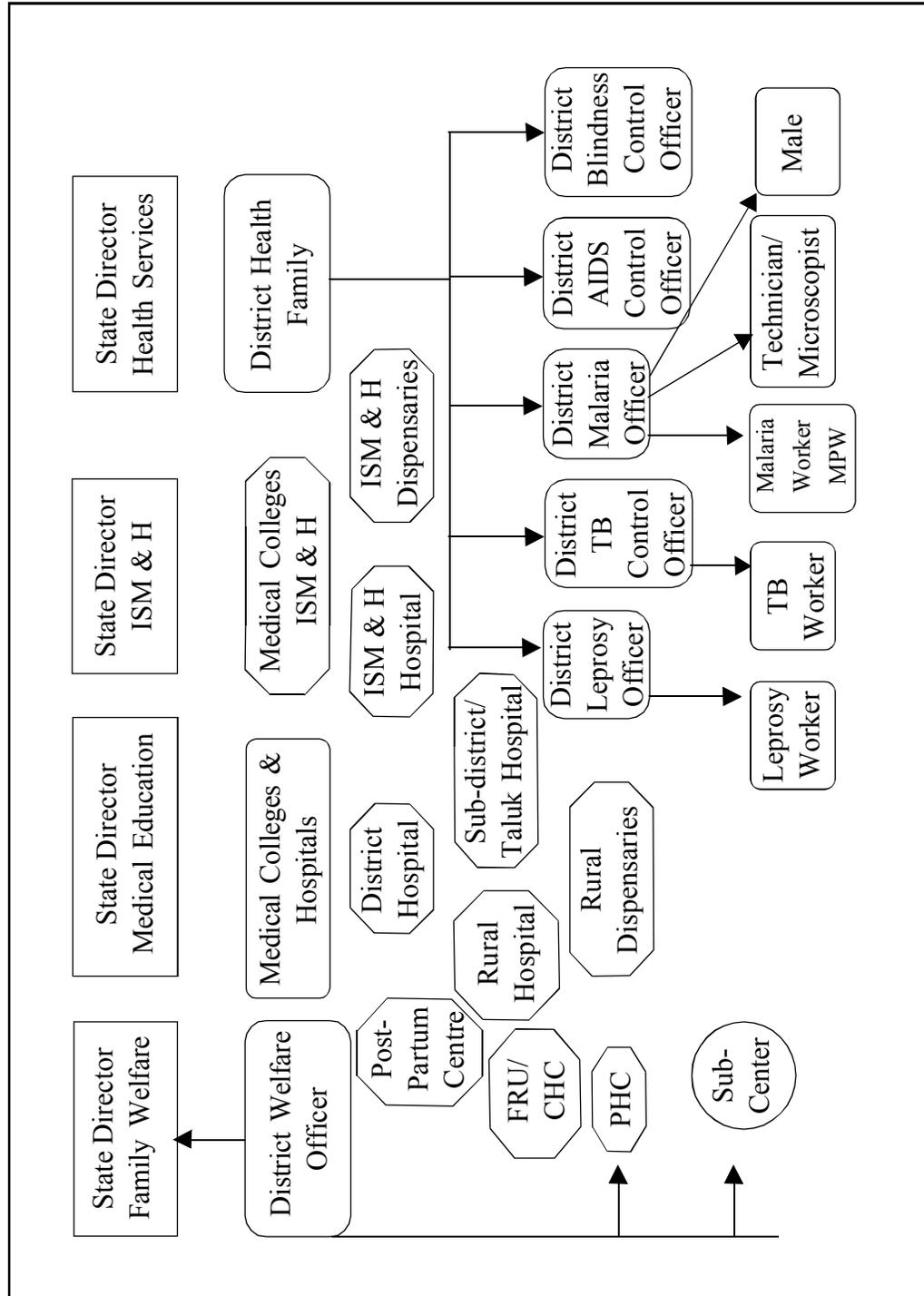
Pilot project on providing food grains to undernourished adolescent girls

134. Prime Minister in his Independence Day address in 2001 stated that food grains would be provided to combat under-nutrition in adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women so that there is improvement in their nutritional status. A pilot project is being initiated to operationalise the announcement of the Prime Minister. The project, initially for a period of two years, is being taken up in two of the backward districts in each of the major states and most populous district (excluding the capital district) in the remaining smaller states/Union Territories (Annexure 5.8.8). The funds for 2002-03 is being given as special additional central assistance to the states so that they can provide food grains through TPDS totally free of cost to the families of identified under-nourished persons. The programme will be operationalised through the Department of Women and Child Development in the centre and in the states. Rs.103 crore was provided for the scheme in the year 2002-03.

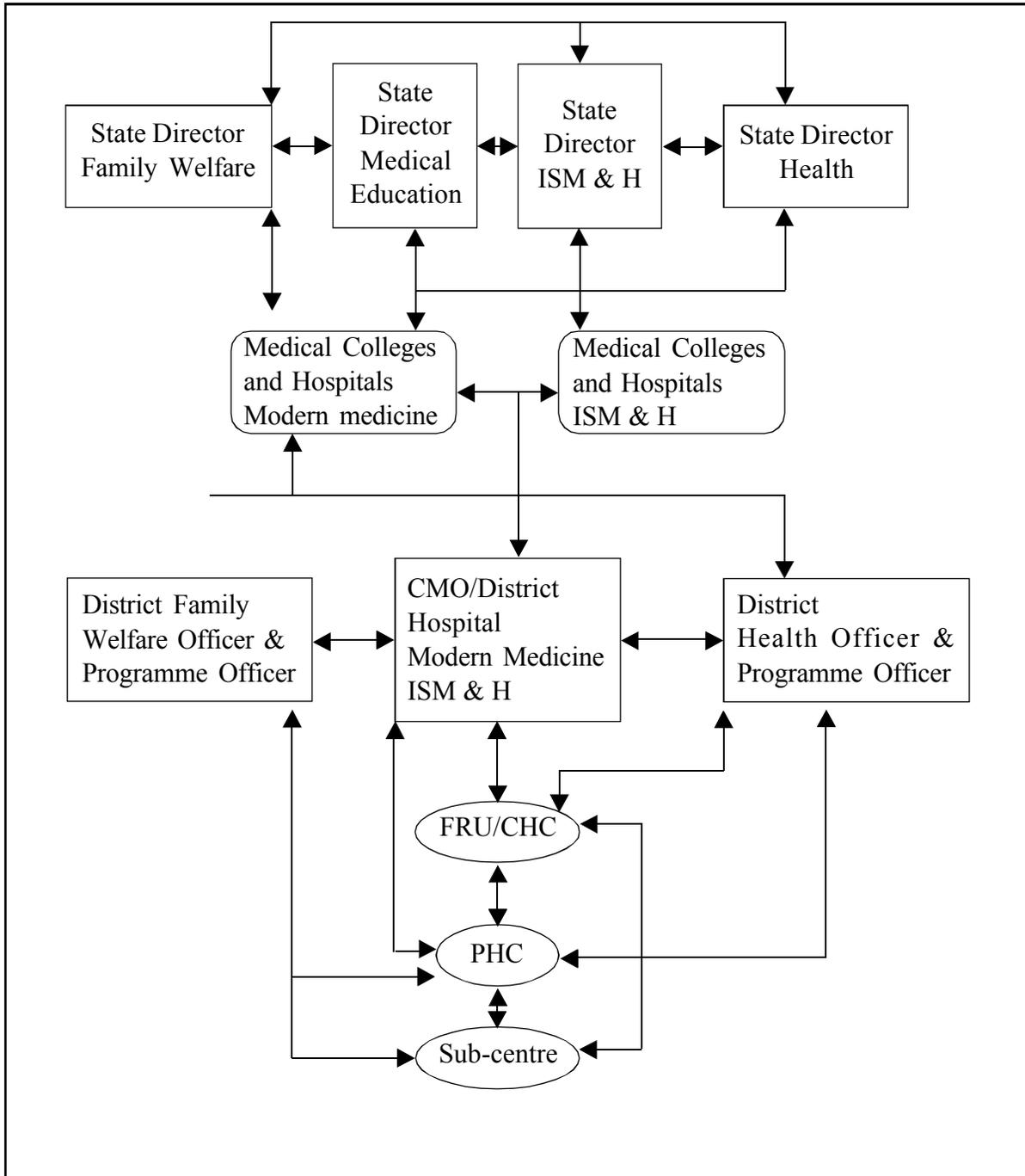
Working Group Discussions with the States

135. The Division has completed Working Group discussions with the states and Central Ministries for the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan 2002-2003. Ongoing health sector reforms in the state, performance under the disease control, Family Welfare and nutrition programmes were reviewed in detail. The Tenth Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03 proposals of the states were reviewed, discussed and the outlays finalized. Four chapters of the Tenth Plan document on Health, Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy, Nutrition and Family Welfare have been prepared. The Tenth plan document has been approved by the NDC on 21st December 2002.

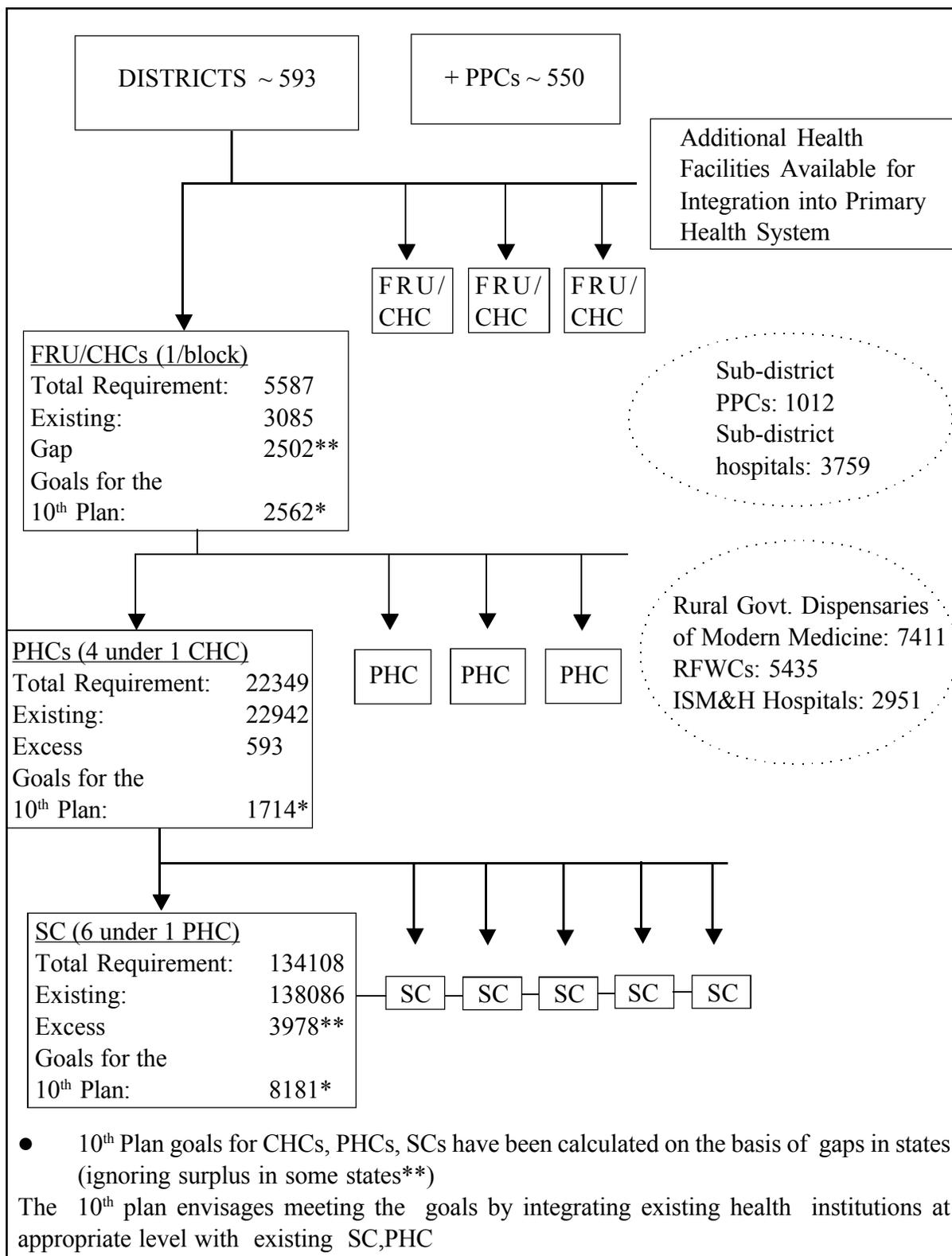
CURRENT STATUS OF HEALTH CARE INFRASTRUCTURE



REORGANISATION AND LINKAGES PROPOSED IN THE HEALTH CARE INFRASTRUCTURE



DISTRICT HEALTH CARE INFRASTRUCTURE
(All India Status)



State-wise Rural Health Infrastructure

S. No.	STATES/ UTs	RURAL HEALTH CARE INFRASTRUCTURE #											
		Sub centres				Primary Health Centres				Community Health Centres			
		Reqd. 1991	In Position	Gap	Goal for Plan Tenth Plan	Reqd. 1991	In Position	Gap	Goal for the Tenth Plan	Reqd. 1991	In Position	Gap	Goal for the Tenth Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	10242	10568	(326)	*	1707	1386	321	321	427	219	208	208
2	Arunachal Pradesh @	220	273	(53)	*	37	71	(34)	*	9	27	(18)	*
3	Assam	4356	5109	(753)	*	726	610	116	116	181	100	81	81
4	Bihar \$	11547	10332	1215	1215	1961	1642	319	319	490	87	403	403
5	Chhatisgarh \$	4692	3818	874	874	704	545	159	159	176	150	26	26
6	Goa	138	172	(34)	*	23	19	4	4	6	5	1	1
7	Gujarat	6168	7274	(1106)	*	1028	1044	(16)	*	257	253	4	4
8	Haryana	2482	2299	183	183	414	402	12	12	103	64	39	39
9	Himachal Pradesh	973	2069	(1096)	*	162	302	(140)	*	40	65	(25)	*
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1176	1700	(524)	*	196	337	(141)	*	49	53	(4)	*
11	Jharkhand \$	4278	4462	(184)	*	676	561	115	115	169	47	122	122
12	Karnataka	6431	8143	(1712)	*	1072	1676	(604)	*	268	249	19	19
13	Kerala	4325	5094	(769)	*	721	944	(223)	*	180	105	75	75
14	Madhya Pradesh \$	7430	8835	(1405)	*	1316	1193	123	123	329	229	100	100
15	Maharashtra	10533	9725	808	808	1756	1768	(12)	*	439	351	88	88
16	Manipur	344	420	(76)	*	57	69	(12)	*	14	16	(2)	*
17	Meghalaya	464	413	51	51	77	85	(8)	*	19	13	6	6
18	Mizoram	122	346	(224)	*	20	58	(38)	*	5	9	(4)	*
19	Nagaland @	325	338	(13)	23	54	54	0	8	14	10	4	5
20	Orissa	6374	5927	447	447	1062	1352	(290)	*	265	157	108	108
21	Punjab	2858	2852	6	6	476	484	(8)	*	119	105	14	14
22	Rajasthan	7484	9926	(2442)	*	1247	1674	(427)	*	312	263	49	49
23	Sikkim	85	147	(62)	*	14	24	(10)	*	4	2	2	2
24	Tamilnadu	7424	8682	(1258)	*	1237	1436	(199)	*	309	72	237	237
25	Tripura	579	539	40	40	96	58	38	38	24	11	13	13
26	Utaranchal \$	1764	1609	155	155	265	257	8	8	66	30	36	36
27	Uttar Pradesh \$	20573	18576	1997	1997	3458	3551	(93)	*	865	280	585	585
28	West Bengal	10356	8126	2230	2230	1726	1262	464	464	431	99	332	332
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	45	100	(55)	*	7	18	(11)	*	2	4	(2)	*
30	Chandigarh	13	13	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	1	0	0
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40	36	4	4	7	6	1	1	2	1	1	1
32	Daman & Diu	12	21	(9)	*	2	3	(1)	*	1	1	0	0
33	Delhi @	190	48	142	148	32	8	24	24	8	0	8	8
34	Lakshadweep	7	14	(7)	*	1	4	(3)	*	3	(3)	*	*
35	Pondicherry	58	80	(22)	*	10	39	(29)	*	3	4	(1)	*
TOTAL		134108	138086	(3978)	8181	22349	22942	(593)	1714	5587	3085	2502	2562

(Countd..)

Annexure 5.8.4 (continued)

State-wise Rural Health Infrastructure								
S.No.	STATES/ UTs	Dispensaries **	RFWC ##	ISMH Hospitals @,@,\$\$	TOTAL (Rural +RFWC +ISMH)	Sub- District Hospitals	Post Partum Centres ##	Total (PPC's +Sub district)
		Rural Public				Sub- District Hospitals	Sub- District level	
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Andhra Pradesh	109	420	22	551	299	55	354
2	Arunachal Pradesh @		0	1	1	0	1	1
3	Assam	290	146	6	442	162	30	192
4	Bihar \$	411	399	14	824	194	34	228
5	Chhatisgarh \$	NA	185	NA	185	0	13	13
6	Goa	27	13	6	46	11	0	11
7	Gujarat	144	251	55	450	344	55	399
8	Haryana	33	93	7	133	40	20	60
9	Himachal Pradesh	144	77	18	239	41	22	63
10	Jammu & Kashmir	382	82	4	468	0	6	6
11	Jharkhand \$..	188		188	0	20	20
12	Karnataka	555	269	178	1002	206	64	270
13	Kerala	40	163	182	385	130	60	190
14	Madhya Pradesh \$	130	275	47	452	312	62	374
15	Maharashtra	345	428	160	933	372	69	441
16	Manipur	39	31	3	73	4	1	5
17	Meghalaya	19	23	0	42	0	1	1
18	Mizoram	13	14	0	27	0	4	4
19	Nagaland @	31	7	0	38	9	1	10
20	Orissa	1190	314	13	1517	226	60	286
21	Punjab	1208	129	17	1354	161	35	196
22	Rajasthan	0	232	102	334	181	100	281
23	Sikkim	0	15	0	15	0	2	2
24	Tamilnadu	139	383	229	751	249	87	336
25	Tripura	606	35	2	643	25	3	28
26	Utaranchal \$..	79		79	0	13	13
27	Uttar Pradesh \$	1266	828	1843	3937	499	134	633
28	West Bengal	273	335	19	627	242	55	297
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	0	0	2	2	0	2
30	Chandigarh	9	1	3	13	2	0	2
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	0	2	5	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	2	0	1	3	0	0	0
33	Delhi @	0	8	17	25	42	5	47
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
35	Pondicherry	1	12	0	13	5	0	5
TOTAL		7411	5435	2951	15797	3759	1012	4771

Source : Tenth Plan Document;@ Information As Per State Govt.Data/Dev.Report ;

Gap Signifies Req.Minus In Position; \$ Information As Available On Aug 2002 From D/O Health & F.W. ;

* Indicates Surplus Infrastructure;** Information From Cbhi As On 1.1.99; @@@Information Available For Undivided Bihar,U.P&M .P ;\$\$ As Per "Ismh&H In India" For 1.4.99 ;

NA: Information Not Available; Rural Public Disp.Derived By Rural*Pulic/Public +Private Disp.;

**** Information From Directory Of Medical &Dental Colleges,Cbhi 2001;Information on Subdistrict Hospitals Derived By Subtracting No. Of Districts +Medical Colleges From the total Pulic Hospitals;

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Figures in parenthesis indicate excess

**PRIMARY HEALTH CARE MANPOWER
(All India Status)**

EXISTING SITUATION IN THE DISTRICT

SPECIALISTS IN CHC'S

Required (R)	22348
Sanctioned (S)	6617
In Position (P)	4124
Vacant (S-P)	2493
Shortfall (R-P)	18224
Shortfall (R-S)	15731

Additional Health
Manpower Available at sub-district level for
integration into
Primary Health System

Sub-district Hosp.specialists
7* 3759 specialists : 26313
PPCs specialists
2 * 1012 : 2024
TOTAL SPECIALISTS : 28337

M.O's IN PHC'S

Required (R)	22349
Sanctioned (S)	29689
In Position (P)	25724
Vacant (S-P)	3965
Excess (R-P)	3375
Excess (R-S)	7340

Rural Dispensaries Doctors : 7411
M.O.'s at RFWCs : 5435
ISM&H Disp Doctors : 22510
ISM&H Hospital Doctors : 2951
TOTAL DOCTORS : 38307

ANM's IN SUBCENTRES

Required (R)	134108
Sanctioned (S)	125802
In Position (P)	114591
Vacant (S-P)	11211
Gap (R-P)	19517
Shortfall (R-S)	8306

Dept. of F.W. provides for salaries
of all 1.34 lakh ANM's

Lab.Tech's in PHC's & CHC's

Required (R)	27936
Sanctioned (S)	15544
In Position (P)	13262
Vacant (S-P)	2282
Gap (R-P)	14674
Shortfall (R-S)	12392

Lab.Tech's – malaria – 7103
 - leprosy -1079
TOTAL : 8182

In addition contractual Lab .Tech's
are available under Malaria, Leprosy,
T.B. & RCH progs.

Male.M.P.W. in S.C's

Required (R)	134108
Sanctioned (S)	84750
In Position (P)	71053
Vacant (S-P)	13697
Gap (R-P)	63055
Shortfall (R-S)	49358

M.P.W.'s – malaria – 17100
 - leprosy - 39720

TOTAL : 56820

In addition contractual M.P.W's are
available under Malaria, Leprosy,
T.B. & RCH progs.

- o **Vacant** is the difference between the number of sanctioned posts and manpower in position
- o **Gap** is the difference between the number of Required posts and manpower in position

State-wise Rural Health Manpower

S. No	State/UT's	Specialists in CHC (4/CHC)					Available additional specialists			Total
		Req. for 1991 population (R)**	Sanctioned (S)*	In position (P)*	S-P	R-P	R-S	2/PPC*	7 per Sub-district hospitals #	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	1708	176	8	168	1700	1532	110	2093	2203
2	Arunachal Pradesh***	36	3	0	3	36	33	2	0	2
3	Assam	724	200	200	0	524	524	60	1134	1194
4	Bihar	1960	NA	NA		#	#	68	1358	1466
5	Chhatisgarh	704			0	704	704	26	0	0
6	Goa	24	13	9	4	15	11	0	77	77
7	Gujarat	1028	308	138	170	890	720	110	2408	2518
8	Haryana	412	256	25	231	387	156	40	280	320
9	Himachal Pradesh	160	115	108	7	52	45	44	287	331
10	Jammu & Kashmir	196	16	4	12	192	180	12	0	12
11	Jharkhand	676			0	676	676	40	0	0
12	Karnataka	1072	357	244	113	828	715	128	1442	1570
13	Kerala	720	154	148	6	572	566	120	910	1030
14	Madhya Pradesh	1316	485	100	385	1216	831	124	2184	2334
15	Maharashtra	1756	1152	1032	120	724	604	138	2604	2896
16	Manipur	56	40	19	21	37	16	2	28	9
17	Meghalaya	76	2	2	0	74	74	2	0	2
18	Mizoram	20	4	4	0	16	16	8	0	8
19	Nagaland	56	12	0	12	56	44	2	63	65
20	Orissa	1060	707	435	272	625	353	120	1582	1702
21	Punjab	476	315	315	0	161	161	70	1127	1197
22	Rajasthan	1248	754	555	199	693	494	200	1267	1467
23	Sikkim	16	20	3	17	13	(4)	4	0	4
24	Tamilnadu	1236	54	54	0	1182	1182	174	1743	1924
25	Tripura	96	0	0	0	96	96	6	175	181
26	Utaranchal	264			0	264	264	26	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	3460	1152	577	575	2883	2308	268	3493	3787
28	West Bengal	1724	310	133	177	1591	1414	110	1687	1797
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8	0	0	0	8	8	0	14	14
30	Chandigarh	4	7	7	0	(3)	(3)	0	14	14
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	4	0	0	0	4	4	0	7	7
33	Delhi	32	1	0	1	32	31	10	294	213
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
35	Pondicherry	12	4	4	0	8	8	0	35	42
Total		22348	6617	4124	2493	18224	15731	2024	26313	30129

Annexure 5.8.6 (continued)

State-wise Rural Health Manpower

S. No	State/UT's	Doctors in PHC (1/PHC)						Available additional Doctors			
		Req. for 1991 population (R)**	Sanctioned (S)*	In position (P)*	R-P	S-P	R-S	1/Rural Govt. Dispensaries\$, @@	1/ISMH Sub-Disp. @,,\$	1/RFW Cs*	Total
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Andhra Pradesh	1707	1895	1495	212	400	(188)	109	1930	420	2459
2	Arunachal Pradesh***	37	80	80	(43)	0	(43)		39	0	39
3	Assam	726	610	610	116	0	116	290	409	146	845
4	Bihar	1961	2121	2121	(160)	0	(160)	411	831	399	1641
5	Chhatisgarh	704			704	0	704	..		185	185
6	Goa	23	113	105	(82)	8	(90)	27	115	13	155
7	Gujarat	1028	972	949	79	23	56	144	583	251	978
8	Haryana	414	935	935	(521)	0	(521)	33	454	93	580
9	Himachal Pradesh	162	354	326	(164)	28	(192)	144	1081	77	1302
10	Jammu & Kashmir	196	158	158	38	0	38	382	445	82	909
11	Jharkhand	676			676	0	676	..		188	188
12	Karnataka	1072	2143	1901	(829)	242	(1071)	555	642	269	1466
13	Kerela	721	1239	1131	(410)	108	(518)	40	3523	163	3726
14	Madhya Pradesh	1316	1760	1469	(153)	291	(444)	130	2363	275	2768
15	Maharashtra	1756	3441	3160	(1404)	281	(1685)	345	486	428	1259
16	Manipur	57	95	95	(38)	0	(38)	39	10	31	80
17	Meghalaya	77	96	86	(9)	10	(19)	19	5	23	47
18	Mizoram	20	58	49	(29)	9	(38)	13	2	14	29
19	Nagaland	54	29	29	25	0	25	31	2	7	40
20	Orissa	1062	2636	2351	(1289)	285	(1574)	1190	1104	314	2608
21	Punjab	476	484	424	52	60	(8)	1208	629	129	1966
22	Rajasthan	1247	1639	1537	(290)	102	(392)	0	3689	232	3921
23	Sikkim	14	48	41	(27)	7	(34)	0	2	15	17
24	Tamilnadu	1237	2899	2648	(1411)	251	(1662)	139	396	383	918
25	Tripura	96	161	120	(24)	41	(65)	606	96	35	737
26	Utaranchal	265			265	0	265	..		79	79
27	Uttar Pradesh	3458	3787	2263	1195	1524	(329)	1266	2239	828	4333
28	West Bengal	1726	1841	1547	179	294	(115)	273	1153	335	1761
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7	29	28	(21)	1	(22)	2	7	0	9
30	Chandigarh	2	0	0	2	0	2	9	9	1	19
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7	6	6	1	0	1	3	2	0	5
32	Daman & Diu	2	3	3	(1)	0	(1)	2	1	0	3
33	Delhi	32	6	6	26	0	26	0	236	8	244
34	Lakshadweep	1	6	6	(5)	0	(5)	0	6	0	6
35	Pondicherry	10	45	45	(35)	0	(35)	1	21	12	34
TOTAL		22349	29689	25724	(3375)	3965	(7340)	7411	22510	5435	47226

Figures In Parenthesis Indicate Surplus

*** As Per State Govt. Data ;* Based On Rhs Bulletin 2002

Information On Subdistrict Hospitals Derived By Subtracting No. Of Districts +Medical Colleges From The Total Pulic Hospitals Based On Cbhi Data As On 1-1-1999; Information From Directory Of Medical &Dental Colleges,Cbhi 2001

; @: Proposed Outlay

** Based On Tenth Plan Document ;\$\$ As Per "Ismh&H In India" For 1.4.99 ;

@@ Information Available For Undivided Bihar,U.P&M .P

Annexure 5.8.7

Year-wise allocation for Supplementary Nutrition by State Governments

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State Name	2000-01			2001-02		2002-03		
		State Plan	State Plan	PMGY	State Plan	State Plan	PMGY	State Plan	PMGY
1	Andhra Pradesh	31.50	52.81	21.31	52.81	95.60	28.41	85.52	23.47
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9.28	19.51	10.23	19.51	11.46	11.46	11.46	9.75
3	Assam	30.00	56.94	26.94	56.94	30.17	30.17	37.47	28.50
4	Bihar	32.92	76.01	43.09	76.01	36.87	36.87	36.26	36.26
5	Chattisgarh					28.23	7.29	68.98	5.15
6	Goa	0.50	0.62	0.12	0.62	0.80	0.13	0.90	0.11
7	Gujarat	129.50	139.22	9.72	139.22	132.50	10.88	134.16	10.68
8	Haryana	3.50	6.02	2.52	6.02	4.50	2.82	9.00	2.75
9	Himachal Pradesh	9.40	19.99	10.59	19.99	9.80	9.80	10.50	10.50
10	Jammu & Kashmir	8.25	33.99	25.74	33.99	10.00	13.50	10.00	27.00
11	Jharkhand					N.A.	11.39	0.00	11.17
12	Karnataka	47.34	58.61	11.27	58.61	48.26	21.47	39.30	12.41
13	Kerala	0.30	10.66	10.36	10.66	0.35	11.61	30.10	11.41
14	Madhya Pradesh	51.25	68.32	17.07	68.32	42.00	19.22	59.73	12.75
15	Maharashtra	57.47	72.34	14.87	72.34	49.33	19.79	45.64	16.38
16	Manipur	8.29	15.57	7.28	15.57	8.16	8.16	7.70	7.20
17	Meghalaya	6.15	12.24	6.09	12.24	6.82	6.82	6.85	6.17
18	Mizoram	4.15	10.21	6.06	10.21	6.27	6.27	6.45	6.45
19	Nagaland	6.17	12.34	6.17	12.34	6.67	6.79	6.80	6.79
20	Orissa	54.79	69.57	14.78	69.57	26.96	16.56	85.58@	16.29
21	Punjab	9.00	15.06	6.06	15.06	7.79	6.79	6.67	6.66
22	Rajasthan	25.69	40.15	14.46	40.15	30.00	35.59	107.19	15.92
23	Sikkim	4.21	8.43	4.22	8.43	5.70	5.70	5.70	4.50
24	Tamil Nadu	93.87	109.59	15.72	109.59	128.02	17.60	151.96	17.32
25	Tripura	8.72	16.34	7.62	16.34	11.68	13.61	10.63	7.50
26	Uttar Pradesh	63.77	116.11	52.34	116.11	81.54	56.51	85.50	55.63
27	Uttaranchal						2.11	7.79	10.50
28	West Bengal	97.47	122.64	25.17	122.64	76.00	28.20	56.07	27.74
29	A & N Islands	1.54	3.08	1.54	3.08	2.20	1.73	2.48	1.50
30	Chandigarh	0.73	1.41	0.68	1.41	0.95	0.77	2.47	0.66
31	D & N Haveli	0.67	0.87	0.20	0.87	0.62	0.22	0.56	0.19
32	Daman & Diu	0.28	0.44	0.16	0.44	0.46	0.18	1.45	0.17
33	Delhi	25.17	26.83	1.66	26.83	34.30	1.86	37.46	1.62
34	Lakshadweep	0.28	0.55	0.27	0.55	0.59	0.30	0.55	0.26
35	Pondicherry	6.46	7.18	0.72	7.18	6.74	1.92	10.02	0.70
	All India	828.62	1203.65	375.03	1203.65	941.34	452.49	1093.33	412.05

@: Proposed Outlay

Requirement of foodgrains

Name of State/Distt.	staple food	Requirement of food grains in lakh kgs	Amount allocated (Rs. in lakhs)	Name of State/Distt.	staple food	Requirement of food grains in lakh kgs	Amount allocated (Rs. in lakhs)
Major States				Smaller States			
Andhrapradesh	Rice		995.70	Arunachal Pr.	Rice		7.02
Adilabad		69		Lohit		1	
Mahubnagar		97		Chattisgarh	Wheat		239.39
Assam	Rice		231.60	Sarguja		53	
Kokrajhar		20		Goa	Rice		80.65
Karbi Anglong		18		North Goa		13	
Bihar	Wheat		769.77	Himachal Pr.	Wheat		127.88
Aurangabad		63		Kangra		28	
Gaya		109		J & K	Rice		125.11
Gujarat	Rice		581.75	Anantanag		20	
Panch Mahal		53		Jharkhand	Wheat		259.40
Dohad		44		Pashchimi Singhbhum		57	
Haryana	Wheat		176.92	Manipur	Rice		29.76
Ambala		19		Senapati		5	
Yamunanagar		19		Meghalaya	Rice		33.50
Karnataka	Rice		952.76	East Khasi Hills		5	
Gulbarga		88		Mizoram	Rice		12.50
Kolar		71		Lunglei		2	
Kerala	Rice		469.96	Nagaland	Rice		30.32
Palakkad		30		Tuensang		5	
Malappuram		42		Sikkhim	Rice		12.31
Maharashtra	Rice		1132.42	East		2	
Nanded		78		Tripura	Rice		165.84
Nagpur		110		West Tripura		27	
Madhya Pradesh	Wheat		408.81	Uttaranchal	Wheat		150.90
Sagar		57		Hardwar		33	
Damoh		34		Union Territories			
Orissa	Rice		537.51	Andamans	Rice	6	35.18
Koraput		43		Chandigarh	Wheat	9	46.21
Kalahandi		48		D & N Haveli	Rice	6	36.63
Punjab	Wheat		193.75	Diu	Rice	1	7.63
Hoshiarpur		17		Daman	Rice	2	15.17
Jalandhar		22		Lakshadweep	Rice	1	5.04
Rajasthan	Wheat		343.82	Karaikal	Rice	3	20.42
Dungarpur		33		North West Delhi	Wheat	21	116.48
Banswara		44					
Tamil Nadu	Rice		392.85				
Thiruvannamalai		41					
Ramanathapuram		23					
Uttar Pradesh	Wheat		461.10				
Mirzapur		58					
Sonbhadra		44					
West Bengal	Rice		1127.07				
Jalpaiguri		108					
Puruliya		81					

5.9 HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

136. Disproportionate growth of urban population, as compared to rural and total population, is exerting a relentless pressure on India's urban infrastructure. The urban population of India has rapidly increased in recent years. In 1961 about 79 million persons lived in urban areas of the country, by 2001, their number had gone up to over 285 million, an increase of over 350 percent in the last four decades, which will increase to over 400 million by the year 2011. The increase in urban population has outstripped the growth in the number of urban agglomerates. In 1991 there were 23 metropolitan cities, which have increased to 35 in 2001. As a result, most urban settlements are characterized by shortfalls in housing, inadequate sewerage, traffic congestion, pollution, poverty and social unrest making urban planning a challenging task.

137. The challenge of reorienting the urbanization process thus lies in overcoming the infrastructural deficiencies and taking the best advantage of economic momentum in urbanization. The estimated contribution of urban sector to India's GDP has been increasing from 29 per cent in 1950-51 to 48 per cent in 1993 and it may go upto 60 per cent in 2002. In light of this, addressing the urban crisis becomes all the more critical to sustain as well as to increase its contribution to the national income.

138. Housing and Urban Development Division has the responsibility of planning and coordination, formulation of guidelines, monitoring of programmes implemented by Department of Urban Development, Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation of the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation, Department Justice and Ministry of Home Affairs. The broad sector comprises, social housing, urban development, urban transport, urban poverty alleviation, development of slums, provision of High Court Buildings, Residential Accommodation for Judges Police Housing etc.

Housing

139. During the year 2002-03, the Division continued to follow up of the programmes based on the objectives of providing "Shelter For All " for better quality of life as outlined under Housing and Habitant policy, 1998 to the priority groups, viz, people below poverty line, SC/STs, disabled, freed bonded labourers, slum dwellers, women headed households etc as well as of activities under the Special Action Plan (SPA) on housing also known as " Two Million Housing Programme" introduced in 1998-99.

140. The Division liaison with various concerned agencies of Government to streamline the policies relating to slum development, which is one of the major areas of concern. In view of very high demand for General Pool Residential Accommodation, the Division advised the nodal Ministry to speed up the process. As a result of ZBB excises, the Division recommended for the restructuring / merger of various agencies viz. NBO, MIS etc to form a single entity called National Urban Information System.

Urban Development

141. The content under Urban Development comprises of subjects like demography, land development, provision of physical infrastructural facilities, civic amenities, transportation etc. in cities and towns. The Seventy Fourth Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 envisaged empowerment of local bodies at the gross root level to undertake developmental functions and assuring them of functional powers through constitutional / legislative provisions. The Division continued review of the existing programmes, examination of various proposals and offered comments thereon.

142. The Division extensively examined various new proposals, revised guidelines and communicated the comments on two schemes, viz., 1) Mega and Metro City Project and 2) Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT) for implementation. During the year 2002-03, the division focused on monitoring the progress of various schemes implemented by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, NCR Planning Board, HUDCO, TCPO, and CPWD in the form of Quarterly Progress Review of nodal Ministries.

Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation

143. The Division is entrusted with the responsibility of broad policy formulation and monitoring of programmes relating to urban poverty. During the year 2002-03, the Division examined National Slum Policy and recommended its comments to the nodal Ministry. The Division is instrumental in launching of new scheme VAMBAY and the nodal Ministry has been asked to modify the SJSRY guidelines. The Division examined other schemes like, Night Shelter and Development of Urban Indicators. As a result of ZBB excises, Building Centre scheme has been discontinued and pay and use component of Night Shelter scheme has been transferred to VAMBAY during current Plan period.

144. The Division presented views of Planning Commission relating to Housing, Urban Development, Urban Poverty Alleviation in various Meetings / Seminars and Conferences. Officers of the Division also attended the following specific Meetings

- Working Groups and Sub-Groups on Urban Development and Housing for States Plan.
- State Level Sanctioning Committee for projects under Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT)
- State Level Sanctioning Committee for projects under Infrastructural Development in Mega Cities
- National Capital Regional Planning Board
- Town & Country Planning Organisation for Urban Mapping.
- Review of Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

145. The Division also prepared comments on various Notes for the Cabinet and replied to various Parliament Questions. Presented views on schemes under State Capital Projects for various States including North Eastern States.

Department of Justice and Ministry of Home Affairs

146. During the year 2002-03, the Division examined the progress under various schemes pertaining to Department of Justice viz., Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of Infrastructure facilities for the judiciary and Family Courts, Construction of High Court Buildings, Computerization of City Civil Courts in metropolitan cities and National Judicial Academy. Department has been asked to submit status report on age profile, states share etc of buildings constructed under these schemes.

147. The Division also examined major schemes viz., Police Housing for Central Para Military Forces and Delhi Police and Vital Statistical System under RGI and presented views to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

5.10 INDUSTRY AND MINERALS DIVISION

The Industry Division is nodal Division for following Departments :

- Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion
- Department of Commerce
- Ministry of Textiles
- Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals
- Ministry of Shipping (Ship Building part)
- Department of Consumer Affairs
- Ministry of Heavy Industry & Public Enterprises
- Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (Petrochemicals part)
- Department of Atomic Energy (Industry part)
- Ministry of Steel
- Department of Biotechnology (Industry part)
- Department of Fertilizers
- Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (Industry part)
- Department of Company Affairs
- Disinvestment proposals

148. During the year 2002-03, the Division was involved in a major Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB) Review of all 9th Five Year Plan schemes of the above Departments/ Ministries.

149. Proposals of these Ministries for in-principle approval to introduce several new schemes were scrutinized and processed in association with other concerned Divisions, including the Project Appraisal and Management Division.

150. Three meetings of the Steering Committee on Industry for the 10th five Year Plan headed by Member (Industry) were organized. The Steering Committee considered the reports of the following Working Groups and Task Forces:

a) Working Groups

- Leather and Leather Goods Industry
- Textile and Jute Industry
- Public Sector Reforms and Privatisation
- Fertilisers
- Drugs and Pharmaceuticals
- Automobile Industry
- Engineering Industry
- Cement Industry
- Ship building and Ship repair Industry

b) Task Force on Sugar Industry

151. Chapter on Industry was prepared for 10th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03.

152. The Division prepared briefs on agenda considered in the meetings of Core Group of Secretaries on Disinvestment (CGD) as well as the Cabinet Committee on Disinvestment (CCD).

153. The Division participated in the Group of Ministers (GOMs) and prepared briefs for the following two GOMs:

- GOM on Urea Pricing
- GOM on Statutory Dues of Public Sector Units

154. The Division participated in the meetings of the High Power Committees on fixation of targets for MOUs with Public Sector Enterprises.

155. In addition, In-depth discussions and Secretary Level discussions were arranged for Annual Plan 2003-04 in respect of the Departments covered by Industry Division.

156. Quarterly Performance Review meetings were held to evaluate the progress of various schemes and utilization of resources. Bottlenecks brought out during the meetings were duly addressed.

157. Other Important Activities

- Industry Division participated in meetings of SFC/EFC/PIB, Empowered Committees on Apparel Parks, TCIDS, ASIDE, Export Development Fund-NER etc., All India Handicraft Board, All India Powerloom Board, All India Handicraft Board, Expert Committee on Technical Textiles, Development Council on Cement, Paper, Tubes & Tyres and other Industry Association meetings.
- Investment proposals for EFC/PIB were scrutinized from techno-economic angle.
- Important Notes for Cabinet/ CCEA/ CCD were examined.
- Presentations were organized in the PC by APEDA/ MPEDA/ CLRI/ DCPC.
- Schematic Outlays for all concerned departments including their important institutional formations were finalized for the X Plan and Annual Plan.

COAL & LIGNITE

- Contributed Chapter on Coal & Lignite for Tenth Plan for formulation of Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07).
- The Zero-based Budgeting Exercise related to Central Schemes of Coal Sector for the Annual Plan 2003-04 was completed.
- Prepared Annual Plan Chapter 2002-03 on Coal & Lignite Sector.
- Quarterly Performance Review Meetings of Coal Sector held under the chairmanship of Member (Energy).
- An Expert Group to look into the economics of using washed non-coking coal for power generation has been set up under the chairmanship of Adviser (Energy) and a series of meetings were held and a draft report was prepared.
- Reconciliation of Resource Position of Coal PSUs for the Tenth Plan was completed.
- Planning Commission is represented in the Project Review Committee of DSIR to review the progress of the new clean coal technology project named “Development of a mobile four channel module Radiometric Mass Determination-cum-Automatic Removal of Stone/Shale (RAMDARs) system for dry beneficiation of coal”.
- The work related to formulation of Annual Plan 2003-04 of Department of Coal was completed.
- In addition to above, the Unit has examined number of proposals of coal mining projects and other policy issues related to Coal Sector and conveyed the views of Planning Commission to the concerned.

- The work related to formulation of Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) for Minerals Sector completed and the Chapter on Minerals Sector for Tenth Plan was finalized.
- Tenth Plan Presentation on Minerals Sector was made to the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.
- The Zero-based Budgeting Exercise related to Central Schemes of Minerals Sector for the Annual Plan 2003-04 has been completed.
- Prepared Annual Plan Chapter 2002-03 on Minerals Sector.
- Quarterly Performance Review Meetings of Minerals Sector were held under the Chairmanship of Adviser(Minerals) for two quarters.
- The work related to formulation of Annual Plan 2003-04 of Department of Mines was completed.
- In addition to above, the Unit examined number of proposals of mining projects
- and other policy issues related to Minerals Sector and conveyed the views of Planning Commission to the concerned.

5.11 INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS DIVISION

158. The International Economics Division is responsible for the study of issues relating to India's foreign trade and balance of payments as well as issues concerning foreign investments in the context of the planning process. The Division also handles work relating to bilateral and multilateral technical cooperation involving organizations such as World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Asian Development Bank, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and World Trade Organisation as well as regional arrangements such as Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. The Division handles the issues arising out of cooperation between the Planning Commission and the National Planning Organisations of other countries as well as Joint Commissions and Joint Committees with various countries. In this context the Division is also engaged in analyzing the trends and issues in the international economy. The Division coordinates with various Ministries and Organisations for collection of information on trade and balance of payments and bilateral and multilateral economic cooperation. The Division was entrusted with the task of preparing a Chapter on 'External Sector Dimensions' to be incorporated in the Tenth Five Year Plan Documents.

159. During the period of this Report, exercises were carried out on trade flows pertaining to various components of the balance of payments. Detailed 'External Sector Review' was prepared and circulated. A comprehensive Paper was also prepared and circulated on 'Changing Farm Policies in Europe and America'. The 'Medium Term Export Strategy 2002-2007' (MTES) released by Department of Commerce was examined and commented upon. In the context of the formulation of the Tenth Plan, extensive work was done on International Economic Environment, World Trade Organisation (WTO) issues, Balance of Payment, Exchange Rate Policy, External Debt, Globalisation, Foreign Direct Investment and Trade/Tariff Policy. A research study on

“Intellectual Property Rights and the Impact of TRIPS Agreement : A Study with reference to India Patent Law” proposed by the Allagappa University, Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu, for grant-in-aid under Socio-Economic Research was examined and supported .

160. Position papers and comments were sent on Agenda Notes pertaining to ‘Report on the Current Economic Situation in the Region and Related Policy Issues’, ‘Sustainable Social Development in a Period of Rapid Globalisation: Challenges, Opportunities and Policy Options’ and ‘Report of Inter-Governmental Meeting to Review the Conference Structure of the Commission including its Thematic Priorities and Subsidiary Structures’ in connection with the 58th Session of ESCAP held in May, 2002. Besides, information was provided for suggesting to ESCAP to help the ‘Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Penetration Amongst the Poor’.

161. The Division was extensively involved in the work pertaining to WTO Agreements. Building on the work done and the reports prepared in the previous year, Cabinet notes were examined relating to WTO issues. Position Papers were also prepared on evolving a strategic position for WTO negotiations in the aftermath of the Fourth Ministerial Conference at Doha. Reference note was also prepared for facilitating deliberation in the ‘Inter Ministerial Group to Discuss Issues relating to Rules under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and Cross Cutting and Regulatory Issues’, constituted by Department of Commerce in which Adviser (IE) represents Planning Commission as a Member.

162. The Division continued to work on bilateral economic relations with other countries and provided facts and policy inputs to facilitate dialogue on various issues. During the period under review high-powered delegations led by the Minister for Planning of the Government of Kenya, Minister of Planning & National Development of Government of Maldives, Member of Standing Committee of National People’s Congress (NPC) and Vice Chairman of NPC Financial & Economic Committee of People’s Republic of China, Deputy Prime Minister of Government of Thailand and Foreign Secretary of Royal Government of Bhutan called on Hon’ble Deputy Chairman. The Division prepared briefs, provided inputs and recorded minutes relating to these meetings.

163. The Division participated in several Workshops and Seminars on Trade, WTO and related issues. A large number of Research papers were referred to the Division from various Institutes for comments. These were comprehensively examined and comments submitted. The Division was also represented in the Indian delegation which held discussions with the officials of the Department of International Trade and Economic Affairs (DITEA), Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, People’s Republic of China and Chairman, Asia-Australia Institute, University of New South Wales, Sydney to enhance DITEA’s capacity to coordinate with aid donors for the effective utilization of incoming aid. The Division prepared detailed information and statistics for draft reply to Parliament Questions. Adviser (IE) took part in briefing Hon’ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and Members of the delegation for the Special Session of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union on ‘Financing for Development’ held at Geneva in September, 2002.

The Division furnished notes/information from time to time to prepare discussion papers for Deputy Chairman, Members and senior officers of the Planning Commission on topics like ‘Globalisation and Labour Policy Issues’ and ‘New Plan and Globalisation’.

5.12 LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER (LEM) DIVISION

164. The LEM Division assists Planning Commission in matters relating to employment strategy, employment policy, vocational training, labour welfare, labour regulations, social security for workers and manpower planning.

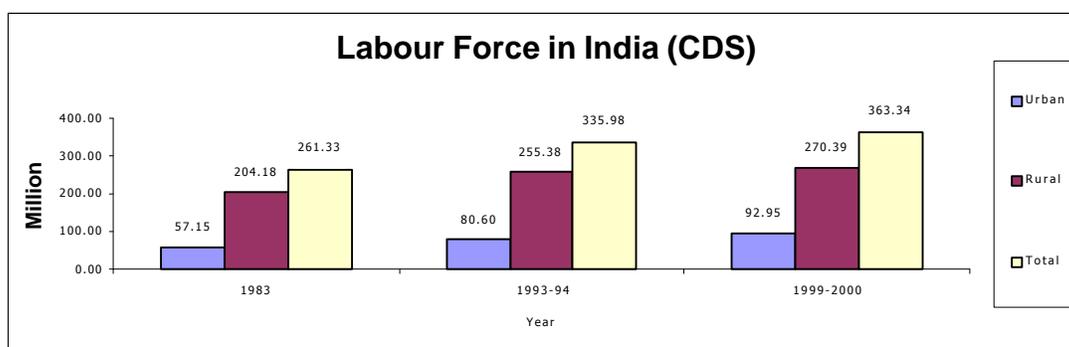
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

165. Estimates of labour force, employment and unemployment in the country are an integral part of the exercise for preparation of Employment Perspective for the National Plans. These estimates are based on the results of NSSO sample surveys and the demographic census. On the basis of these estimates, employment projections are made. Estimates of labour force, employment and unemployment were prepared in the Division.

166. Out of the three different criteria for measuring employment and unemployment, Current Daily Status (CDS) approach of National Sample Survey Organization has been used in the 10th Five Year Plan for estimating the employment and unemployment situation in the country. By using CDS approach both open unemployment and underemployment can be captured.

167. Figure. 1, presents Labour Force estimates in India. Growth in Labour Force has come down sharply from 2.42% per annum during 1983-1994 to 1.31% during 1994-2000.

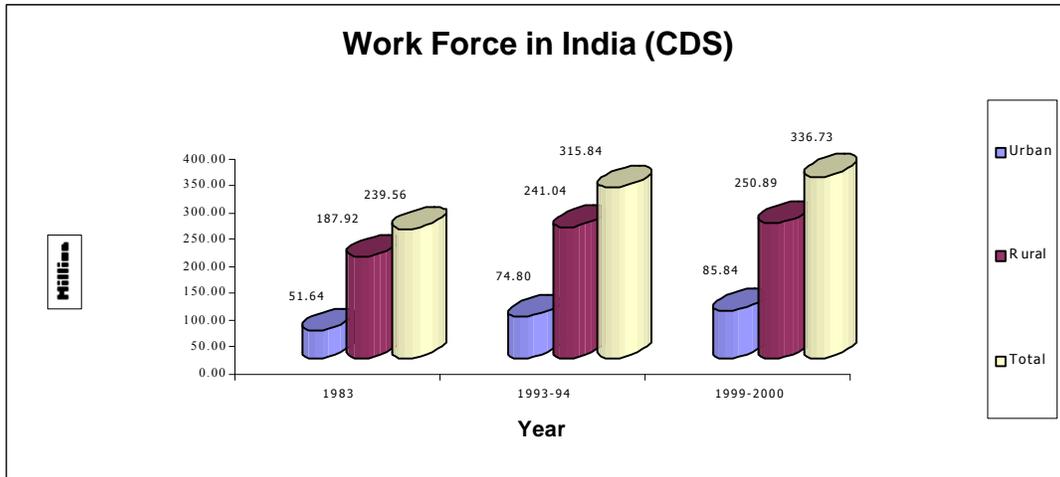
Figure.1



Source: Planning Commission

168. The size of work force represents availability of employment opportunities. Estimated Work Force on Current Daily Status Basis (CDS) for the period 1983 to 1999-2000 is presented in figure 2. Similar to the trend in Labour Force, annual growth of Work Force has also declined over the period, 1993-94 to 1999-2000.

Figure.2

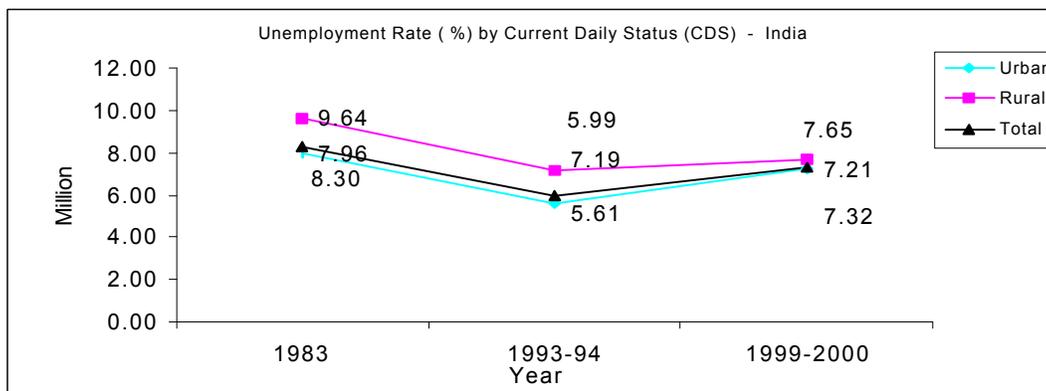


Source: Planning Commission

169. Figure 3 presents the trends in unemployment rates in rural, urban and total India on Current Daily Status Basis (CDS). There was a decline in unemployment from 1983 to 1993-94. However, after 1993-94 unemployment rate has increased both for rural and urban areas.

Figure 3

Trends in unemployment rates in rural, urban and total India



Source: Planning Commission

170. The Division examined the educational profile of the workforce. The educational profile of the work force appears to be improving over the years with the share of the illiterates and the literates up to primary declining from 85.6% in 1977-78 to 72.6% in 1993-94. During the same period the share of educated has gone up among the unemployed.

171. A Special Group on Targeting 10 Million Employment Opportunities Per Year over the Tenth Plan period was constituted in the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.P. Gupta, Member (LEM). The report of the Special Group was published in May 2002. The Special Group made recommendations for increasing the pace of labour absorption in the economy as well as in respect of the need for monitoring and improving the conditions of workers, especially those at the margin. Some of the principal recommendations of the Special Group are given in Box.

Special Group: Main Recommendations

- Based on the recent experience of job creation in the organized sector, the Special Group recommended that the role of unorganized sector in generating the desirable high level of employment should be high lighted in formulating the Employment Strategy of the Plan.
- Appropriate programmes and policies should be devised for suitable re-allocation of capital in favour of labour intensive industries.
- At the sectoral level, the group identified sectors such as agriculture, (including social forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries, horticulture), small and medium industries, construction, tourism, information technology, financial sector, education and health, where large potential of new job opportunities exists.
- Because of the limited absorbing capacity for additional employment in the organised sector, education and development of vocational skills may be oriented primarily towards the needs of the unorganised sector.
- A policy framework at a national level on the provision of social security to different group of workers should be adopted. Specifically, the Group recommended extending the reach of provident fund schemes and employees' state insurance schemes to unorganised sector through innovative approaches.
- The issue of relaxation in labour laws for giving flexibility to employers should be sorted out in the long term and such relaxations may not lead to an immediate generation of employment opportunities.
- A more broad based social security system will smoothen the process of rationalization of labour laws.

Some of the important activities undertaken by the Division during the year are as follows:

- (i) A six-week's training course in 'Official Statistics and Related Methodology' for the participants at 57th Term of Regular Courses in Statistics of International Statistics and Education Centre (IISEC), Calcutta was organized by the CSO. The overseas participants for this course had a session on Employment Statistics conducted by the LEM Division.
- (ii) The LEM Division delivered a lecture on 'Employment Planning in India' to the ISS Probationers.
- (iii) A lecture on 'Employment Data Sources; was also delivered to the ISS Probationers.
- (iv) A lecture on nature of work and functioning of LEM Division was delivered to IES Probationers.

172. Planning Commission is preparing a document, Vision 2020. The LEM Division provided inputs on long-term employment perspective for the document.

173. The Division, monitored the progress of studies – Extent of Unemployment in Border Districts of Punjab, being conducted by Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi

and Punjabi University, Patiala; and Restructuring of Unorganised Sector in Rural India, being conducted by Institute for Human Development; all sponsored under the Planning Commission scheme of Socio Economic Research.

EMPLOYMENT PERSPECTIVE

174. The Division prepared the Chapter on Employment Perspective for Volume I of the Tenth Five Year Plan document. The salient features of the Employment Perspective for the Tenth Plan are given in the Box below.

Employment Perspective: Tenth Plan

- The overall growth rate of employment reduced over time. The decrease in employment intensity of output growth can be explained by increase in both capital intensity and labour productivity. In the Tenth Plan, matching job opportunities against a potential job demand of more than 70.14 million person years (i.e., 34.85 million base period unemployment and 35.29 million new labour entry net of exits) need to be created.
- During the Tenth Plan 50 million job opportunities would be created. Out of this, nearly 20 million person years of employment opportunities will be created by selective innovative programmes and policies leading to a changed pattern of growth in favour of labour intensive sectors; the remaining 30 million will come from the normal buoyancy of growth as perceived over the recent past (1993-94 to 1999-2000).
- The Tenth Plan identifies many labour intensive sectors like Agriculture and Allied Activities, Food Processing, Rural Non-farm Sector including Khadi and Village Industries, Small and Medium Enterprises and Services sectors including Health, Education, Information Technology & Communication, where employment generating growth can be rejuvenated if right kind of sectoral policies can be put in place.

LABOUR WELFARE

175. Issues relating to Labour policies and programmes are handled in the Division. In this context, the Division examined the issues like social security in both organised and unorganised sector, existing labour laws, vocational training, child labour and bonded labour, etc.

176. Twenty schemes of the Ministry of Labour were examined and evaluated for taking investment decision. Some of these are:

- (i) Modernisation / Strengthening of I.T.I.s in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.
- (ii) Krishi Shramik Samajik Suraksha Yojana, 2001
- (iii) National Child Labour Project (NCLP)
- (iv) Awareness Generation on Labour Welfare and Development

177. In pursuance of decisions taken during meetings of the Steering Committee and on the basis of the reports of six Working Groups prepared for the Tenth Plan, the Division finalised the report of the Steering Committee on Labour and Employment.

178. Government have received a number of suggestions for changes in Industrial Disputes Act; Payment of Wages Act; and Contract Labour (Regulation & Employment) Act. While the amendments to the first two Acts are under consideration, a thorough review of the regulations on hiring of contract labour is being made. The State Governments have also received suggestions for changes in labour laws to suit the local conditions of labour market. LEM Division assisted Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, in the Ministers' level consultations on changes in the labour laws.

179. At present, the terminal benefits at the end of working career are confined only to the employees of large organizations in the private and public sector. In the existing mechanism, there are limitations, whereby such benefits remain confined to a very small fraction of labour force. Reforms in the pension system are essential. Government have asked Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) to prepare a Road Map for pension reforms. LEM Division assisted the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission in the Ministers' level deliberations on the subject.

180. The Division finalized the allocation of outlays for an Annual Plan (2002-03) and Tenth Plan (2002-07) in respect of Ministry of Labour after deliberations of the Meetings held between Ministry of Labour and Planning Commission.

181. As a pre-requisite for the formulation of an Annual Plan (2003-04), an exercise of zero-based budgeting, convergence / merger and weeding out of the plan schemes of Ministry of Labour carried out in the Division as per guidelines issued by the Plan Coordination Division. In the Tenth Plan, the number of schemes has been reduced to focus the efforts of the Plan at certain key areas. In the Central Plan on Labour & Employment Sector, there were about 100 schemes in the Ninth Plan, which have now been reduced substantially. The schemes, which have outlived their utility, have been weeded out. Routine business of Government is transacted through the Non-Plan budget. Thirty, Ninth Plan schemes were identified for transfer to Non-Plan. Since the expenditure under the Non-Plan is of a recurring nature, it has been decided to first rationalize and re-structure these thirty Plan schemes.

LABOUR WELFARE & SOCIAL SECURITY

182. The services from labour market institutions have, in general, remained confined to a small segment of labour force. In the Tenth Plan, the institutions for productivity improvement, skill development, labour relations, occupational health & safety, and provision of social security to workers will be restructured or new institutions created so that bulk of the small and medium establishments can be covered. These issues are addressed in the Chapter for Labour Welfare & Social Security for Vol. II of the Tenth Five Year Plan Document prepared in LEM Division.

183. Member (LEM) reviewed the quarterly performance of Plan Schemes of Ministry of Labour for the last quarter of an Annual Plan 2001-02 on 3rd September, 2002.

Tenth Plan: New Initiatives for Labour Productivity & Labour Welfare

- Reform of vocational training system so that bulk of the new entrants to labour force acquire vocational skills before entering employment.
- Simplified procedures for labour laws administration for the small and medium establishment.
- A perspective plan to provide social security cover to workers in agriculture, small establishments, and in the informal sector.
- Developing professional services to supplement the efforts of State Governments, for occupational health and safety for the small establishments.

184. Representatives of the Division participated in the following meetings concerning labour and labour welfare.

- (a) 38th Session of the Standing Labour Committee held on 10th May, 2002 at New Delhi.
- (b) 38th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held on 28th-29th September, 2002 at New Delhi.
- (c) 29th meeting of Central Apprenticeship Council held on 9th October, 2002 at New Delhi.

185. Labour and Employment situation was reviewed in the States/Union Territories while discussing the Annual Plan (2002-03) and Tenth Plan (2002-07) proposals in the State Plan Working Groups meetings.

INSTITUTE OF APPLIED MANPOWER RESEARCH

186. IAMR is an autonomous body carrying out training and research activities. The Institute is supported through Grants-in-aid of Planning Commission. The LEM Division functions as the Administrative Wing of IAMR in the Planning Commission.

187. Shri K.C. Pant, Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission and President of General Council of IAMR in his address to 39th Meeting of the General Council, emphasised the need of better training for the informal sector employing a large section of the labour force.

188. Dr. S.P. Gupta, Member (LEM), Planning Commission is the Chairman of Standing Committee on Research Programme (SCRIP) of IAMR. IAMR is conducting studies in areas of concern such as i) impact of economic reforms, ii) information technology, iii) Structural change and productivity trends in agricultural and manufacturing sector. Plan of work for 2002-03 includes studies on:

- a) Impact of economic reforms on employment
- b) Impact of R & D activities in small and medium enterprises,

- c) An inter-industry analysis of structural change and productivity trend in agricultural and manufacturing sector and
- d) Critical evaluation of conceptual issues relating to statistical information on child labour.

189. A DRF Cell has been created in the IAMR during the current year for implementation of DRF Scheme. Research capabilities of IAMR on employment and unemployment were strengthened.

190. IAMR has started functioning from its new Campus at Narela, Delhi since first week of December 2002.

5.13 MULTI-LEVEL PLANNING DIVISION

191. MLP Division is concerned with Special Area Programmes namely, (i) Hill Areas Development Programme (including Western Ghats Development Programme); (ii) Border Area Development Programme; and (iii) Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana.

192. The Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP) is being implemented in designated hill areas of Assam, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) is being implemented in 159 talukas of Western Ghats area comprising parts of Maharashtra (62 talukas), (Karnataka (40 talukas), Tamil Nadu (25 talukas), Kerala (29 talukas) and Goa (3 talukas). Special Central Assistance under the Programme is provided as 90% grant and 10% loan. The funds available under HADP are divided amongst the designated hill areas covered under the programme and the talukas covered under the Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) in the proportion of 60:40.

193. The main objectives of the programme are eco-preservation and eco-restoration with emphasis on preservation of bio-diversity and rejuvenation of the hill ecology. For the hill areas covered under HADP, the sub-plan approach has been adopted. The concerned State Governments prepare the total plan comprising of flow of funds from the State Plan and Special Central Assistance made available under HADP. In the case of WGDP, the schematic approach has been followed since the taluka is the unit of demarcation in respect of which the flow of funds from the State Plan is difficult to quantify. Under WGDP, the States have been advised to prepare their plans on watershed basis.

194. A Working Group was constituted for HADP / WGDP for the Tenth Five Year Plan. The Report of the Group was submitted in September, 2001. Based on the recommendations of the Working Group, Guidelines on HADP /WGDP have been finalized and circulated for effective implementation of the Programme.

195. The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) covers seventeen States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur,

Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. Special Central Assistance under the programme is provided as 100% grant for the execution of the approved schemes. Funds are to be divided amongst the States by giving equal weightage to the following three parameters: population of border blocks (as per 1981 census), area of border blocks and length of the International border.

196. The main objective of the programme is to meet the special needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near border. Revised guidelines were issued in August 2000 in order to ensure the involvement of the local people. Grassroot institutions such as PRIs / District Councils / Traditional Councils are to be involved in identification of the priority areas to the maximum extent possible. Since the people living in the border areas must have a direct say in the selection of schemes, village level institutions such as Gram Sabhas are to be involved in the decision making process. The State Governments are to work out appropriate modalities to ensure greater participation of the people of the border areas in the selection of schemes. Further, the State Governments are now required to prepare a perspective plan for each border block. For the Programme, a Working Group was constituted for the Tenth Five Year Plan. The Group submitted Report in December, 2001.

197. Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana is a new programme initiated by the Planning Commission in the current financial year. This programme has the following three components:

- Backward Districts Initiative ;
- Special Plan for Bihar ; and
- Special Plan for the KBK Districts of Orissa.

198. Under Backward Districts Initiative Component, 25 districts of 12 States have been identified on the basis of three criteria, namely, value of output per agricultural worker, agricultural wage rate and percentage of SC/ST population of the districts. This initiative is being implemented in these districts on a pilot basis during the current year. Funds to the States will be given by the Government of India under the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana on 100 percent grant basis in suitable instalments linked with the satisfactory progress of all the District Plans.

199. There is a High Level Committee at the Government of India (GOI) level chaired by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission with Finance Minister, Minister of State for Planning, Chief Minister, Government of Bihar, Chief Minister, Government of Orissa and Secretary, Planning Commission as Members. This Committee will approve policies regarding initiatives of the Development and Reform Facility, set the reform agenda for the State Governments and periodically conduct a review of the progress of the DRF activities.

200. There is an Empowered Committee at the GOI level chaired by Secretary, Planning Commission which will approve the District Plans, monitor and review the programme, have evaluations and mid-term appraisals conducted and attend to all other matters relating to the operation of the DRF.

201. Each State has to set up a State Level Steering Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary which will get detailed annual plans prepared and recommend to the Planning Commission for their concurrence and release of funds. The Committee would also deal with issues of coordination, etc. at the State level.

202. The main strategy under the Special Plan for Bihar is to use a need based, projectised approach and professional implementing agencies which adopt transparent and responsive systems to ensure that field level results will be visible in a time bound manner. The projects to be undertaken include improvement in availability of electricity and in rural connectivity, harnessing of ground water resources, restoration of Eastern Gandak Canal, integrated watershed development project, integrated community based forest management systems, schemes for development of horticulture and allied activities, etc.

203. The Special Plan for KBK Districts includes schemes for drought proofing, livelihood support, support for disadvantaged groups, health interventions, rural connectivity and construction of residential clusters.

5.14 PLAN COORDINATION DIVISION

204. The Division coordinates activities of all the Divisions of the Planning Commission. In particular, it has the responsibility of coordinating the formulation and preparation of the Five Year Plans, the Annual Plans, including specific responsibility for the sectoral allocation of the Centre Sector Plan, Annual Report of the Planning Commission and coordination of the Parliamentary work. In addition, the Internal Meetings of the Planning Commission, Meetings of the Full Planning Commission and the Meetings of the National Development Council are organised and coordinated by the Plan Coordination Division.

205. After approval of the Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) by National Development Council in its 49th Meeting, an exercise was initiated to prepare draft Tenth Plan Document. The plan of chapterisation of the three volumes was finally approved in the Internal Planning Commission meeting chaired by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission on 9th August, 2002. The draft chapters prepared by Subject Divisions were discussed in detail in a series of meetings of Internal Planning Commission. Suggestions made in this meetings were incorporated in the draft document.

206. The Full Planning Commission under the chairmanship of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the Prime Minister of India met on 5th October 2002 and approved the draft Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07). The meeting was attended by Shri K. C. Pant, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission; Shri Jaswant Singh, Finance Minister; Shri Yashwant Sinha, Minister for External Affairs, six full time Members of the Planning Commission and Shri Vijay Goel, Minister of State in Prime Minister's Office. It was then placed before the Cabinet on 29.10.2002 which approved it for placing it before National Development Council for its consideration and approval.

207. The 50th Meeting of the National Development Council (NDC) was held on 21.12.2002 under the chairmanship of Prime Minister and Chairman (NDC) to consider and approve the Tenth Five Year Plan Document. The meeting began with the opening remarks of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and attended by the members of NDC including Chief Ministers/Administrators of States/UTs, Cabinet Ministers, Members of Planning Commission and Special invitees. The NDC approved the Draft Five Year Plan 2002-2007. It also approved setting up of the following four sub-committees of the NDC to oversee action on (a) Governance Reforms; (b) Barriers to Internal Trade; (c) Creating an Investor –Friendly Climate; and (d) Empowerment of PRIs.

208. The exercise for the Annual Plan 2003-04, including the preparation of guidelines to be kept in view for the Central Ministries/Departments in formulating their Plan proposals was undertaken, as scheduled, for the Central Sector. The in-depth discussions were held with the representatives of the Central Ministries/Departments to consider their Annual Plan proposals for 2003-04. Thereafter, Secretary level discussions were held with various Ministries/Departments, to finalise outlays for the Annual Plan 2003-04 of Central Ministries/Departments.

209. The Division compiled and consolidated the information and material with respect to different sectors of the economy for the preparation of Annual Plan Document 2002-03.

210. It is obligatory to lay the Annual Report of Planning Commission on the Table of the Lok Sabha every year. Material for compilation of Annual Report 2002-03 was compiled and edited. It will be placed in both houses of Parliament in the Budget Session of Parliament (2003), after getting it printed bilingually.

211. The other regular activities of the Plan Coordination Division include sending a monthly D.O. letter on major activities of the Planning Commission to the Prime Minister's Office and the Cabinet Secretariat. A note on the Programmes, Policies and Initiatives taken by the Planning Commission during the past three years of the present Government in office was prepared and sent to the Principal Information Officer, Ministry of I&B. The material relating to Planning Commission was sent to the PMO for President's Address to the Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament (2003). A Note on issues likely to come up before Parliament was also sent before commencement of the Sessions of the Parliament during the year. Similarly, material for incorporation in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech for Budget 2003-04 and material for publication in the Pre-Budget Economic Survey, 2002-03 was sent to the Finance Ministry. Follow up action on announcement made in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech for 2002-03 on the points concerning Planning Commission was taken and a monthly report was sent to Finance Ministry for their review.

212. The information for Standing Committee on Finance on Demands-for-grants was furnished for considering Planning Commission's Annual Plan proposals. Information called for by the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit of Lok Sabha was also sent to Lok Sabha Secretariat.

213. The practice of holding Monday meetings to be chaired by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission with the Members and sometimes senior Officers of Planning Commission to review

and deliberate on important issues relating to the Planning Commission continued during the reported period. Detailed discussions on various sectoral issues were held in these Meetings and time bound actions were suggested to the Divisions, through Minutes of the Meetings. A regular follow up action was undertaken and the progress discussed in the subsequent meetings.

214. The Central Sector Plan Scheme titled “50th Year Initiatives for Planning” was initiated from the Annual Plan 2000-01 of the Planning Commission. The Plan Scheme envisages building up of a comprehensive and complete data-bank covering all the important sectors reflecting the nation’s development. Looking at the importance of the activities covered by the scheme, Memorandum for Standing Finance Committee was prepared for continuation of the Scheme during the Tenth Five year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.24.50 crore.

215. One of the most significant initiatives under this scheme, as undertaken by the Planning Commission is the preparation of Development Reports for each State/UT, at least, once in five years to be presented in the concerned State Capital, highlighting the development status, achievements and prospects of that State. The aim of bringing out these reports is to provide a quality reference document on the development profile and set out strategy for accelerating the growth rates of these States/UTs. In this regard, all activities concerned with the calling of meetings of Sanctioning Committee for taking up the proposals of partner agencies and release of finance thereafter in instalments, were undertaken in the Division.

216. The Core Committee, under the Chairmanship of Dr. K.Venkatasubramanian, Member, Planning Commission, in coordination with the Assam State Government completed the preparation of the Assam Development Report. The Report is first in series of 20 State Development Reports that would be prepared in the Tenth Plan. The Report is an independent document prepared with the assistance of Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai, a reputed expert national-level agency. It sets out strategies for accelerating the growth rate of Assam State. States for which Development Reports were under preparation include Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttaranchal. The following States were selected for preparation of Development Reports during the year 2002-03 and 2003-04.

Sl.No.	Name of the State / UT’S	Year of preparation of the Report
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	2002-03
2	Goa	2002-03
3	Karnataka	2002-03
4	Kerala	2002-03
5	Maharashtra	2002-03
6	Tripura	2002-03
7	Haryana	2003-04
8	Gujarat	2003-04
9	Manipur	2003-04
10	Sikkim	2003-04
11	Andaman & Nicobar	2003-04
12	Pondicherry	2003-04

5.15 POWER & ENERGY DIVISION

217. Power & Energy Division is responsible for policy planning in respect of energy sector and coordinates the plan and programmes of the various energy related Ministries. The activities of the Division include demand assessment, supply side management and conservation of various energy sources. Some of the important activities carried out by the Power & Non-Conventional Energy Unit and Petroleum Unit are given below:

POWER & NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY UNIT

218. The Power Unit has finalized the Annual Report on the working of the State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments, in May, 2002.

219. A Working Group under the chairmanship of Principal Adviser (Energy) constituted by Planning Commission to look into the different options for electrification of remote and difficult areas held a series of meetings with the concerned Central Ministries, State agency and the Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) and completed the Working Group Report. The Report was sent in July, 2002 to all the States and UTs and also to the Members of the Working Group.

- The Unit carried out the upgradation of Data Bank.
- On the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group on Power and also the Working Group on Non-Conventional Energy Sources, the Unit finalized the chapters for 10th Plan on these subjects.
- The recommendations of the Group of Ministers (GOM) on the programme of Rural Electrification were taken up for follow-up action with the concerned Ministries viz., Ministry of Power and Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.
- The Power & Energy Division has taken up follow-up action on the implementation of Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) in the States in coordination with the Ministry of Power.
- Action for formulation of Annual Plan 2003-04 in respect of the Power & Non-Conventional Energy Programmes has been initiated during the year under review.

PETROLEUM UNIT

- The unit prepared and finalized the chapter on “Energy” for the Tenth Plan.
- Coordinated the deliberations of the “Steering Group on Energy” for the Tenth Plan and finalized the Report of the Group.
- Prepared Annual Plan Chapter for the year 2002-03 in respect of Petroleum & Natural Gas Sector.
- The work relating to formulation of Annual Plan 2003-04 was completed.
- Examined a number of proposals and other policy issues related to Petroleum and Natural Gas Sector and conveyed the views of the Planning Commission to the concerned departments/organisations.

- Participated in the Quarterly Performance review meetings held under the chairmanship of the secretary, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural gas, and brought out important issues on status of projects and various programmes.

5.16 PROJECT APPRAISAL AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION

220. The functions of the Project Appraisal & Management Division, are as follows :

- To develop formats and guidelines for the submission of proposals for projects / programmes and for their techno-economic evaluation,
- To undertake support research studies with a view to improving methodology and procedure for appraisal of projects and programmes,
- To undertake techno-economic appraisal of major projects and programmes in the public sector,
- To assist Central Ministries in establishing proper procedures for preparation of reports of projects and programmes, and
- To assist subject division in the issue of according 'in principle' approval of the Planning Commission to start new schemes by the Central Ministries/Departments.

APPRAISAL WORK

221. As a part of techno-economic appraisal, PAMD appraises Central Sector schemes/projects costing Rs.25 Cr. & above, and prepares Appraisal Notes in consultation with the Subject Division of the Planning Commission, before these are considered by the Public Investment Board (PIB), Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and Committee of Public Investment Board (CPIB), depending upon the nature and size of the proposal. The Division has started appraisal of proposals of the Ministry of Railways costing Rs.50 Cr. and above from 1995-96 which is now revised to Rs.100 Crore and above.

Highlights

- Appraisal Note would be issued within four weeks of the receipt of the proposal.
- Standing Committees to examine and fix responsibility for the time and cost-overrun were constituted by 23 Departments / Ministries.
- 16 Reports of Standing Committees were finalized, for fixation of responsibility for time and cost overrun in different Ministries/ Departments.

222. Planning Commission, with a view to cut down delays, inter-alia, in appraisal of project proposals and to ensure PIB/EFC decision within 4-6 weeks of receipt of PIB/EFC Memorandum from the Departments/Ministries had decided as under :

- PAMD would act as Management Adviser to the PIB/EFC and on receipt of PIB/EFC proposal, based on the information contained in the PIB/EFC Memorandum, it will complete appraisal and management advice tendered to PIB/EFC.

- With a view to ensuring that the appraisal carried out by the PAMD is comprehensive and meaningful, the project authorities/administrative Ministries have been requested to submit only such proposals which are complete in all respects.
- The outer limit for issue of appraisal note by the PAMD has been fixed at four weeks from the date of receipt of PIB/EFC proposal. In case PAMD fails to appraise the proposal within the prescribed time limit, PIB/EFC meeting could be fixed and their views obtained in the meeting.
- Proposals on projects/schemes costing Rs.5.00 Cr. and more but less than Rs.25 Cr. are to be considered by the Standing Finance Committee (SFC) from 18.2.2002. The procedure has been streamlined and it has been decided that the Planning Commission would not be involved in the SFC cases and the concerned Ministries/Departments can convene SFC Meeting without inviting PC's representative provided that;
 - i) The scheme is included in the plan with adequate allocations
 - ii) "In Principle " approval of Planning commission (which would mean the specific approval of Secretary, Planning commission) has been obtained for introduction of a new Central Sector scheme/centrally sponsored scheme in the Five Year and Annual Plan of the Department /Ministry (as required vide Secretary, PC's DO No.N-11016/6/2000-PC dated 21.12.2000 and DO No.14015/8/99-PAMD dated 25.10.1999 to Secretaries of the Department /Ministries)
 - iii) in case (ii) above has not been obtained, the Ministry/Department should send the proposal to Planning Commission for "in principle" approval

223. During the year 2001-2002, 128 projects/schemes involving a total cost of Rs.43343.41 Cr. were appraised in the Division. During 2002-2003 (1.4.2002 to 31.12.2002) 76 projects were appraised, including both new as well as proposals of Revised Cost Estimates (RCEs).

Facts and Figures	<u>2002-2003*</u>
Number of Projects/Schemes Appraised	76
Capital cost of the projects appraised (Rs. Cr.)	55,535.58
Number of projects appraised in	
- Agri. and Allied Sector:	11 (14.47%)
- Energy and Transport	16 (21.06%)
- Industry and S & T	11(14.47%)
- Social Sector	25 (32.90%)
- Others	13 (17.10%)
- TOTAL	76

* Relates to the period 1.4.2002 to 31.12.2002

224. In pursuance of the recommendations of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, Standing committees were constituted in 23 Ministries / Departments to examine the Revised Cost Estimates proposals, wherein time overrun and cost overrun have occurred, to assign responsibility for the time and cost overruns. About sixteen Reports of Standing Committee have been finalized during the current year.

225. The sectoral distribution of projects appraised during the years 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 is given in the table annexed. Information pertaining to major groups of sectors is summarised below :

Sectoral distribution of projects appraised during the years 2001-2002 and 2002-2003

Sl. No.	Sector	2001-2002				2002-2003*			
		Project		Cost Rs. Cr.		Project		Cost Rs. Cr.	
		No.	%	Amt.	%	No.	%	Amt.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Agri. & Allied	14	19.94	2675.81	6.17	11	14.47	3814.73	6.87
2.	Energy	29	22.66	18154.10	41.88	11	14.47	19978	35.97
3.	Transport	24	18.75	4587.18	10.59	5	6.58	7310.54	13.16
4.	Industry	4	3.13	4430.00	10.22	6	7.90	1140.82	2.05
5.	Science & Tech.	4	3.13	216.75	0.50	5	6.58	487.33	0.88
6.	Social Services	27	21.03	5839.18	13.47	25	32.90	17359.68	31.26
7.	Communication +	7	5.47	5796.84	13.38	9	11.84	4579.39	8.25
8.	Others ++	19	14.84	1643.55	3.79	4	5.26	864.34	1.56
	Total	128	100.00	43343.41	100	76	100	55535.58	100

* From 1/4/2002 to 31/12/2002;

+ Includes Information & Broadcasting, Post, Environment & Forest, Urban Development and Rural Development

++ Includes Home Affairs & Deptt. of Personnel (including NEC Projects not elsewhere included), Planning Commission, Statistics and Programme Implementation, Economic Affairs, Tourism and commerce.

CORE COMMITTEE ON ZERO BASED BUDGETTING

226. PAMD is also associated in the zero based budgeting exercise so as to streamline the various programmes/schemes being implemented by various Ministries / Departments.

PROCESSING PROPOSALS FOR ACCORDING “IN PRINCIPLE” APPROVAL

227. Although PAMD appraises proposals costing Rs.25 crore and above for consideration of EFC/PIB/EBR, all proposals received for accord of ‘in principle’ approval are examined in the division irrespective of outlays involved. In effect all new proposals for inclusion in the Plan are examined by PAMD before they are approved.

5.17 PERSPECTIVE PLANNING DIVISION

228. The work of Perspective Planning Division (PPD) relates to the overall integration of the plan into macro-economic framework delineating possibilities and constraints; and projecting a long term vision of development in terms of potentials, constraints and critical issues.

229. The Division assists the Commission in planning and policy issues which span across multiple sectors of the economy such as agriculture, industry, infrastructure, financial resources, foreign trade balance of payments, social services, demography, poverty and employment. To bring about inter sectoral consistency in the plans, a system of plan models, sub-models and material balances is used. The exercise done in the Division helps in evolving the overall macro framework, projecting the needs of consumption, investment and production structure as well as Social Development.

230. The Division as a part of its regular activities:

- (i) prepares an overall framework for medium and long term plans by analyzing implications of long term objectives for the appropriate strategy of development
- (ii) examines the current policies and programmes in the inter-temporal, inter-regional and inter-sectoral contexts.
- (iii) Studies consistency between plan objectives and plan allocation, conformity of regional distribution of public sector outlays with the regional needs of development, effect of price rise on consumption level of people in different income groups, trends in saving, investment and growth in economy, trends in foreign trade and the implications of various developments in the economy for public investment.
- (iv) Renders advice on the influence of macro-economic development on principal commodities such as food, crude oil and steel.
- (v) Assists the Planning Commission in forming its views on technical issues pertaining to planning process, shift of a public sector programme from Non-Plan to Plan side of Government expenditure and vice-versa.
- (vi) Contributes to the response by Planning Commission on issues pertaining to “Planning Process” posed by Parliament, forum of economists and economic editors, representatives of economic planning agencies in the States, delegation from National Planning Commissions from other countries and trans-national institutions being through the respective nodal Ministries of Government.
- (vii) Prepared the chapter “Overview” for the Annual Plan document 2002-03

231. The Division represents Planning Commission in

- (i) Governing Council of NSSO
- (ii) Governing Council of Indian Statistical Institute
- (iii) Advisory Committee on National Accounts of CSO
- (iv) National Advisory Board on Statistics
- (v) Governing Council of the “Development Planning Centre” in the Institute of Economic Growth,
- (vi) “Standing Research Advisory Committee” set up by Department of Statistics

232. Various exercises have been carried out in the division under the auspices of the formulation of the Tenth Five Year Plan. They are as under

- (i) Estimation of macro-economic as well as sectoral parameters for the Tenth Five Year Plan within the macro-economic consistency framework.
- (ii) Disaggregation of national growth target into state-wise growth target and their sectoral distribution.
- (iii) Estimation of fiscal parameters for Centre and States.
- (iv) Estimation of sustainable fiscal deficit for Centre and States.
- (v) Estimation of Gross Budgetary Support and Public sector outlay for the Tenth Plan
- (vi) Estimation of poverty line for the base year of the Tenth Plan
- (vii) Projection of state-wise poverty ratios for the Tenth Plan.
- (viii) Estimation of import and export vector.
- (ix) Assessment of demands for principal commodities like coal, cement, petroleum, finished steel and power for the Tenth Plan and the perspective period.

233. An officer of the Perspective Planning Division is a member of the Technical Group on Population Projections for the period 2001-2025 constituted by the National Commission on Population.

234. Officers of the division have been responsible for drafting following chapters of Volume I of the Tenth Five Year Plan Document

1. Chapter 1 - Perspective, Objectives and Strategy
2. Chapter 2 – Macroeconomic Dimensions of the Tenth Plan
3. Chapter 4 - External Sector Dimensions.
4. Chapter 6 - Governance and Implementation
5. Chapter 8 - Policy Imperatives and Programmatic Initiatives
6. Chapter 1 – “Overview of Volume II was also drafted in the Division.

235. In addition, technical inputs have been provided by this division for drafting Chapter 3 of Volume I titled ‘Public Sector Plan: Resources and Allocations’ and Volume III of the Tenth Plan titled ‘ State Plans- Trends, Concerns and Strategies’

Working Paper Series

236. The following papers are prepared in the division for the Working Paper series of the Planning Commission.

- (i) Working Paper on the “Technical study on Retirement and Pensions – Projections of the Central Government.
- (ii) Working Paper on “External Sector Projections for the Tenth Five Year Plan.
- (iii) Working paper on “The Major Economic Crisis in 1990s and Lessons for India’s Trade and Financial Policy”
- (iv) Working Paper on “A note on Estimating Tax Elasticities”

National Human Development Report

- (i) Officers of the Division prepared National Human Development Report which was released by the Prime Minister.
- (ii) Prepared comprehensive Database for the National Human Development Report covering sectors like health, education, employment, economic amenities, demographic and other related sectors was prepared in the division.

Seminars/Conferences/Training

237. The officers of the division have been associated with the following activities.

- (i) Panel discussion on Approach to Tenth Plan organised by Asian Development Bank.
- (ii) Attended seminar on Time Use Statistics organised by CSO and UNIFEM.
- (iii) Participated in a seminar on Sustainable Development Indicators organised by TERI
- (iv) Participated in meetings of the Negotiated Group on Market Access on Non-Agricultural Products, for the discussions at WTO Secretariat.
- (v) Participated in meetings on the Agreement on Agriculture for discussions at the WTO Secretariat.
- (vi) Attended seminar on “Fertilizer and Agriculture; Meeting and challenges” organized by the Fertilizer Association of India in Delhi.
- (vii) Officers attended training at National Institute of Financial Management, Faridabad on Financial Management.
- (viii) The officers of the Division have delivered lectures to Indian Statistical Service (P) officers under the training module, ‘Planning and Evaluation.

5.18 RURAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

238. In pursuance of the decision taken in the National Development Council (NDC) meeting a NDC Committee on Transfer of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) was set up under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission with members from both the Central Ministries and the States. Two meetings of the NDC Committee have been held to discuss the issues involved. The Rural Development Division is functioning as the nodal Division for the NDC Committee.

239. Rural Development Division has prepared the Chapters on (i) Poverty Alleviation in Rural India – Programmes & Strategies and (ii) Development of Wastelands and Degraded Lands for the Tenth Five Year Plan Document. Chapters on Poverty Alleviation in Rural India- Programmes & Strategies and Development of Wastelands and Degraded Lands for Annual Plan Document 2002-03 were also prepared.

240. The Rural Development Division examined the following Cabinet Notes (i) Jai Prakash Rozgar Guarantee Yojana(JPRGY) and (ii) Central Assistance for the reconstruction/repair of fully damaged/partially damaged houses for riot affected Rural and Urban households of Gujarat. The note for the Committee of Secretaries on Sampurna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and

an EFC Memorandum for integration of various rural housing schemes into one scheme titled “Kendriya Grameen Awaas Yojana (KGAY)” were also examined.

241. Rural Development Division has prepared the draft report of the Sub Group of National Commission on Population on ‘Population Stabilisation and Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Self Help Groups’.

242. The Rural Development Division examined the Annual Plan proposals of the State/UT Governments and was involved in the preparation of background papers, etc. The Division also participated in most of the Working Group Discussions. The proposals of the Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) for the Annual Plan 2003-04 were also examined, in detail.

243. Quarterly Performance Review(QPR) meetings for the schemes of Ministry of Rural Development(MORD) were conducted by the Rural Development Division under the Chairmanship of Member for Rural Development.

244. An Expert Group on the Criterion for Allocation of Funds under Major Rural Development Programmes has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Adviser (RD) with the Director (RD) as its Member Secretary. A Task Force to Identify districts for programmes of wage employment and self employment has been constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development under the Chairmanship of Adviser (RD) with Director (RD) as the convener. The Task Force has identified the districts for the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana.

245. The Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) was launched in the Annual Plan 2000-2001 in all the States and the UTs in order to achieve the objective of sustainable human development at the village level. PMGY envisages allocations of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the States and UTs for selected basic minimum services in order to focus on certain priority areas identified by the Government. The components of PMGY are Primary Education, Rural Health, Rural Drinking Water, Rural Shelter, Nutrition and Rural Electrification. Rural Electrification has been added as the sixth component from the Annual Plan 2001-02. During the last two annual plans, the six sectoral programmes of PMGY were managed by the concerned Central Administrative Departments. However, from the current year, Planning Commission decided to streamline the cumbersome procedures adopted with the involvement of the central ministries and w.e.f. 2002-03, the Rural Development Division directly manages the programme. The Rural Development Division has issued new guidelines and monitoring formats for the PMGY to all the State Governments and UTs.

246. Rural Development Division is the nodal Division in the Planning Commission for the State Human Development Reports (SHDRs). The Division has encouraged the States to prepare their SHDRs which gives a status position of the Human Development in the States. Planning Commission has provided Additional Central Assistance to the States for this purpose. While 18 States are in the various stages of preparation of their reports, two State Governments namely Maharashtra and Rajasthan have launched their SHDRs during the current year. The State

Governments of Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Nagaland have been assisted with ACA for preparation of their reports during the current year.

247. Rural Development Division is the executing agency for the UNDP assisted project called “Capacity Building for preparation of State Human Development Reports”. The project was being implemented for the last three years uptill June, 2002. However, UNDP carried out a detailed review of the implementation of the Project and decided to extend the programme by two more years with the approval of the Ministry of Finance. The project aims at providing technical support to the State Governments for preparing their State HDRs.

248. Rural Development Division is also the Executing Agency for Technical Assistance to India for Participatory Poverty Assessment at the State level, Part II, of Asian Development Bank.

249. Research proposals and reports submitted by academic institutions were examined and analysed by the Rural Development Division. It also handled the work pertaining to VIP references and answering Parliament Questions and various representations received.

250. Adviser (RD) attended (i) SAARC Ministerial meeting held at Islamabad and (ii) MIMAP-NCAER meeting held at Morocco. Adviser (RD) has been a representative on several Committees which include among others (i) Advisory Committee of the Micro Impact of Macro and Adjustment Policies (MIMAP) India Project (ii) Member, Board of Governors, Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi (iii) Member, Board of Governors, Institute of Human Development, New Delhi; (iv) Member, General Body of National Society for Promotion of Development Administration, Research and Training, Mussoorie; (v) Member, General Body of National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad; (vi) Member of a Review Committee for the Council for Advancement of People’s Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), New Delhi (vii) Member of Committee to consider development of districts affected by left-wing extremism (viii) Member of Governing Body of the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi (ix) Member of Board of Governors of the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow (x) Member of Research Advisory Committee of a Study on Health and Livelihood Issues of Ageing Indians to be undertaken by the Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi (xi) Member, Expert Group to advise the Ministry of Rural Development(MORD) on Below Poverty Line(BPL) Census for 2002 (xii) Member, Central level Coordination Committee under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) (xiii) Member, Project Appraisal Committee for SGSY Special Projects (xiv) Member, High Powered Committee to Monitor Western Orissa Rural Livelihood Project (xv) Member, Core Group on Social Security (xvi) Member, Advisory Committee for Asian Development Bank Technical Assistance Capacity Building for Social Development Project (xvii) Member, Inter Ministerial Working Group for Food for Work Programme and Grain Bank Scheme (xviii) Member, Inter Ministerial Working Group on the North-Eastern States

251. Director (RD) is member of the following Committees: (i) Project Screening Committee for Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) Special Projects and (ii) Standing Committee for the Community Based Pro-Poor Initiatives Programme.

252. The Directors of the Rural Development Division attended the (a) Regional Workshop on Poverty Analysis and Monitoring organized by Pakistan Institute of Development Economics and the World Bank Institute at Islamabad (b) Regional Seminar for Asian Managers on Monitoring & Evaluation of Poverty Reduction Programmes at Bangkok (c) SAARC Conference on Poverty at Kathmandu and (d) Poverty Reduction Workshop in Kathmandu organized by UNDP.

253. Senior Research Officer (RD) has attended (i) DANIDA Supported Course on Gender Poverty Reduction and Community Participation in watershed development at Vishakapatnam, and (ii) Seminar on 'Economic Reforms and Poverty' organized by the World Bank, IMF at the IMF-Singapore Regional Training Institute, Singapore.

5.19 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

254. The important activities of the Science and Technology Division were relating to Tenth Five Year Plan, Annual Plan, Examination of Plan proposals /Projects /Schemes etc. pertaining to Science and Technology Sector both for Central Scientific Departments/ Agencies and S&T programmes of the States /UTs. The approach, policy framework, thrust areas, priorities, plans and programmes of various Central Scientific Departments / Agencies were finalized for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) and the Chapter on Science & Technology was prepared. The other important activities undertaken during the year 2002-03 include :

255. The Annual Plan (2003-04) proposals of Central Scientific Departments/ Agencies namely Deptt. Of Space (DOS), Deptt. of Atomic Energy (DAE-R&D), Deptt. of Science and Technology (DST), Deptt. of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) including Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Deptt. of Biotechnology (DBT), Deptt. of Ocean Development (DOD) were examined. The discussions were held with the concerned departments/agencies to finalise their Annual Plan (2003-04) outlays. During the discussions emphasis was laid to undertake in-principle of all the new schemes/programmes, evolving a priority amongst the various ongoing programmes/ activities of the Department so that the available resources could be used for core programmes, to undertake well defined time bound programme and optimally utilize the existing resources and infrastructure both in basic and applied fields, strengthen the Quarterly Performance Review mechanism. Focus was made to promote the new areas of science and technology to search for new knowledge, promotion of industrial R&D, development of global competitive technology, to achieve self reliance in the fields of nuclear science, development and operationalisation of indigenous satellite / launch vehicle, building a strong science and technology base, promotion of biotechnology research for bio-industrial development, survey and exploration of ocean resources etc. The emphasis was on optimal harnessing of S&T for societal benefits, R&D programmes on mission mode, nurturing of outstanding scientists, attracting young scientists for adapting science as a career, strengthening linkages between the industry and research institutions / laboratories, development of clean and eco-friendly technologies etc. The S&T Chapter for the Annual Plan 2002-03 was prepared.

256. The activities relating to finalisation of the Annual Plan (2003-04) of the States/ UTs pertaining to Science and Technology sector were taken up with a focus on identification of location specific projects / programmes for the development of the State in collaboration with

the Central Scientific Departments / Agencies and getting sponsored projects from these departments/agencies relevant to the State.

257. The proposals submitted for in-principle approval, EFC proposals, Cabinet Papers, note for Committee of Secretaries (COS) etc. in the areas of nuclear science, space science, ocean science, biotechnology, R&D for industrial development, promotion of science and technology etc. were examined. The meetings connected with EFC were attended.

5.20 SOCIO ECONOMIC RESEARCH DIVISION

Grant-in-aid for Socio Economic Research

258. Socio Economic Research Division assists Planning Commission in implementing the scheme on grant-in-aid to Universities/research institutions for carrying out research studies, Seminars, Conferences, etc. and encourages the activities on planning and development.

259. Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs.123.25 Lakh was released during the year 2002-03 (upto 31st January, 2003) comprising Rs.107.69 Lakh on studies and Rs.15.56 Lakh on Seminars/Workshops, etc.

Grant-in-aid (2002-2003)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Grant-in-aid (2002-2003)	Approved	Released
	150	123.25
Studies		107.69
Seminars		15.56

260. During the year proposals for grant for 19 studies and 16 Seminars were approved vide Annexure- I.

261. During the year 21 studies and 16 Seminars have been completed/organized. Details may be seen at Annexure-II.

262. A total number of 44 studies have been placed on the web site of the Planning Commission.

263. Planning Commission receives hard copies of the study report as well as CD/floppy containing the report. In order to access these reports for better utilization and exchange of views etc., these reports are being put on the web-site of the Planning Commission and copies of the reports are also being circulated to concerned Ministries/Departments, State Govts. and senior officers of the Planning Commission.

264. Two meetings of the Group of Advisers were held to consider research proposals/Seminars/Workshops, etc. during the year (2002-2003). The information furnished is up to 31st January, 2003

Annexure-I

**The following Studies have been approved during the year (2002-2003)(*) under the
Socio-economic Research schemes of Planning Commission**

(In Rupees)

Title of the Study	Name of Institute	Amount Approved
1. Evaluation Study on KBK Distt. Of Orissa (Kanjhar, Bolangir & Koraput)	IAMR, N.Delhi	5,70,000
2. Assessment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants –In India	National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, (NEERI), Nagpur.	5,35,000
3. Manpower Utilization of VRS Optees in Rural Coastal, Karnataka.	Bhartiya Vikas Trust, Udupi, Karnataka.	4,60,000
4. Evaluation of National Coaching Scheme of Sports Authority of India	Sarvodaya Women Welfare Society, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	5,32,000
5. Poverty Eradication and Local Institutions in Comparative Perspective- Kalhandi, Chitoor & Bhojpur	Developing Countries Research Centre, University of Delhi, Delhi.	4,66,000
6. A study on Land Alienation and Indebtedness among Tribals in T.N., Kerala and Karnataka	Khadir Mohideen College, Adirampattinam, Tamil Nadu	2,22,000
7. Functioning of Rural Postal System including Panchayati Sanchar Sewa Yojana.	AMC Research Group, New Delhi.	5,63,000
8. Developing Knowledge Portal on Indian Health and Population	Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad.	1,95,000
9. Study of Regulatory Mechanism for Civil Aviation in India.	Foundation for Aviation and Sustainable Tourism (FAST), New Delhi.	4,68,000
10. Impact of Prospects of Community College System in India	Madras Centre for Research & Development of Community Education. Chennai	4,04,000
11. Impact of the Tribal Sub-Plan implementation in improving the Socio-economic condition of the Tribal People.	Indian Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi.	4,81,600

12. Collection, Collation and Dissemination of Quality Statistics at Local Level	Society for Socio-Economic Studies and Service, Kolkatta.	9,06,000
13. Poverty Planning and Development- A Case Study of Uttranchal State	Central Himalayan Institute, Dehradun(U.P.)	1,70,000
14. Benchmark Survey for Impact Assessment of Participatory Watershed Development Projects in India	Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad.	5,38,000
15. Children of Women Prisoners in Jails: Study of Uttar Pradesh	Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of Studies in Rural Development, Lucknow.	2,12,000
16. Intellectual Property Right and the Impact of TRIPS Agreement: A Study with reference to India Patent Law	Alagappa University, Karaikudi (T.N.)	1,79,650
17. Economics of Bamboo Boring: A Case Study of North-Eastern Region of Bihar.	T.M. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur (Bihar)	3,29,000
18. Impact of the Tribal Sub-Plan Implementation in Improving the Socio Economic Condition of the Tribal People with special Focus on reduction of Poverty Level	India Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi	4,81,600
19. Effectiveness of PDS in Rural Tamil Nadu	T.B.M.L. College, Tamil Nadu (Through Alagappa University)	1,50,000

(*) Till December 10, 2002.

Annexure I (continued)

The following Seminars /Conferences/Workshops have been approved during the year (2002-2003)(*) under the Socio-economic Research scheme of Planning Commission

(In Rupees)

Title/Subject	Name of Institute	Amount Approved
1. National Seminar on Central Himalaya, Environment and Development.	HNB Garhwal University , Srinagar (Garhwal).	75,000
2. National Consultation on Advocacy and Monitoring of Women's Health & Rights	Centre for Health Education, Training & Nutrition Awareness (CHETNA), Ahemdabad	1,00,000
3. Dr.D.T.Lakdawala Memorial Lectures.	Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi.	1,00,000
4. Database of the Kerala Economy	Institute of Small Enterprises & Development, Cochin	50,000
5. Publication of V.T. Krishnamachari Memorial Lectures.	Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi, Delhi.	50,000
6. Pvt. Participation in Higher Education & other related issues	National Institute Of Educational Planning. & Administration, N. Delhi	1,00,000
7. Labour & Poverty in UP	GB Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad	75,000
8. 44 th Annual Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics.	Indian Society of Labour Economics, New Delhi.	1,00,000
9. Relevance of Vivekanand's Economic Ideas in the new Millenium.	Bangla Economic Association, Kolkattta	50,000
10. 2 nd International Congress of Plant Physiology	Indian Society of Plant Physiology, ICAR, New Delhi	1,00,000
11. XI International Congress of AAAP	Asian-Australian Association of Animal Production Society, NOIDA	1,50,000
12. Managing the Urban Fringe of Indian Cities	Institute of Indian Geographers, Pune	25,000
13. 85 th Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association	Deptt. of Post Graduate Studies & Research in Economics, Rani DurgawatiUniv., Jabalpur	50,000
14. International Conference on Chest Diseases and Allied Sciences	Vallabh Bhai Patel Chest Institute, University of Delhi., Delhi	1,00,000
15. XXVI Indian Social Science Congress	Indian Academy of Social Science., N.Delhi	1,00,000
16. Seminar on Amartya Sen's Developments as Freedom	Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations and Human Resources, N.Delhi	1,50,000

(*) Till December 10, 2002.

**The following Studies have been completed/received during the year 2002-2003(*)
under the SER scheme of Planning Commission**

Sl. No.	Research Study/Report	Institute/Organization
1.	Voluntarism & Govt.: Policy, Prog. & Assistance(2001)	Voluntary Action Network India, N. Delhi
2.	Impact Assessment In the Watershed of Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh (Dec., 2001)	Kalpatru Research Foundation, Bangalore
3.	Village Based Evaluation Study of Various Rural Development Schemes (2001)	Santek Consultants Pvt. Ltd., Mayur Vihar Ph.-I, N. Delhi-11
4.	Financing of Higher Education - A case Study of Policy Option (Sept. 2001)	U/O Madras, Deptt. of Econometrics, Chennai- 600005
5.	Management of Public Expenditure. by State Govt. in India (Dec.2001)	The Indian Institute of Economics, 11-6-841, Red Hills, Hyderabad-500004
6.	Building External Market Linkages & Entrepreneures in NE Region (Dec.2001)	All India Shippers Council, Federation House, Tansen Marg, N.Delhi-01
7.	Creating Corporate Success in the NE (Sept. 2001)	—DO—
8.	Comparative Study of HADP in NC Hills & Darjeeling Distt. (Dec.,2001)	Advantage India community Devt. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi (Please see Sr. No. 9)
9.	Non-Farm Economy & Rural Development (Apr.,2002)	Giri Institute of Development Study, Lucknow
10.	Study of Growth of Rural Non-Farm Employment For selected Distt.of Haryana. (Mar.,2002)	Centre for Research, Planning & Action, 16- Dakshineshwar, 10-Haily Road, N.Delhi-01
11.	Anti-Poverty Programe in UP (2002)	Institute for Human Development, IAMR Bldg., IP Estate , MG Road, N.Delhi-02
12.	Impact of BADP in the SE-Development & Potentials for new avenues of Employment & sustainable Development (May,2002).	HARITIMA Society for Education, Envir-onment & Rural Devt., 189-Devli Rd., Khanpur, N.Delhi-62
13.	Partnership of Pvt. Sector In Financing & Management Of Higher Education (June,2002)	National Institute of Education., Planning & Administration, 17-B, Shri Aurobindo Marg, N.Delhi
14.	An Assessment of Impact of Poverty Reduction Programme on Poor in Rajasthan (2002)	Institute of Development Studies, 8-B, Jhalna Institutional Area, Jaipur.

15. Impact Assessment of Infrastructure Created Under Poverty Alleviation Schemes- Mahrastra (2002)	Marathwada of Training Research Education & Employment (MAITREE), Puspak 291, Samarathnagar, Nr. Dhirendra Apartments, Arungabad-431001
16. Strategy to Buildup Field Model to Ensure People Participation for Sustainable Development -Malkangiri (Orrissa) (2002)	Council for Analytical Tribal Study, DNK Road, Sabara Srikhetra, Koraput-764020
17. RD Programme & Externalities-Study of Seven Villages(TN) (July,2002)	Annamalai Univ., Annamalai Nagar- 608002 (Tamil Nadu)
18. Levels of and Differential in Household Expenditure on Education (Oct., 2002)	NCAER, N.Delhi
19. A Status & Evaluation Study of the Upper Primary Section of the Elementary Education System (Oct.,2002)	Indian Institute of Education, Pune
20. Demand & Supply of Teachers at School Stage 1999-2009 (Oct., 2002)	Institute of Applied Manpower Research, N.Delhi
21. Extent of Unemployment in the Border Districts of Punjab (2002)	—Do—

(*) Till December 10, 2002.

Annexure II (continued)

The following Seminars/ Conferences/Workshops have been completed during the year 2002-2003(*) under the SER Schemes of Planning Commission.

Sl. No.	Title/Subject	Name of the Institute
1.	Training Programme on Project Preparation, Maintaining & Evaluation for NER	Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata
2.	3 day's International Conference on Biotech & Information Technology	Bihar Industries Association, Patna
3.	50 Years of Independence -A Critical Appraisal	Indian Centre for Socialist Studies, Ghaziabad
4.	Publication " Income & Wealth" Journal	Indian Association for Research in National Income & Wealth, New Delhi
5.	84 th Annual Conference of Indian Economic Association (IEA)	Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore
6.	Joint Policy Conference on Street Vending in Urban Areas	Self Employment Women Association (SEWA), Ahmedabad
7.	38 th Annual Conference of Indian Econometric Society	Indian Econometric Society, Delhi School of Economics, New Delhi
8.	15 th Annual Conference of Indian Society of Agriculture Marketing	Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi
9.	43 rd Annual Conference of ISLE	Indian Society of Labour Economics, New Delhi
10.	5 th Dr. Lakdawala Memorial Lecture (at FICCI on 3/11/01)	Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi
11.	International Conference on Land Resource Management for Food, Employment & Environment	Soil Conservation Society of India, New Delhi
12.	National Consultation on Advocacy and Monitoring of Women's Health & Rights	Centre for Health Education, Training & Nutrition Awareness (CHETNA), Ahmedabad
13.	XXV Annual Congress of IASS	Indian Academy of Social Sciences, Allahabad
14.	Conference on Database of the Kerala Economy	Institute of Small Enterprises & Development, Cochin
15.	XI International Conference of AAAPS	Asian-Australian Association Animal Production Society, NOIDA
16.	Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities –Prospects & Challenges	National Institute Of Public Co-operation & Child Development, N. Delhi.

(*) Till December 10, 2002.

5.21 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WOMEN'S PROGRAMMES DIVISION

Social Welfare (Other Special Groups)

265. Towards fulfilling the Tenth Plan commitments of i) Empowering Persons with Disabilities (loco-motor, visual, hearing, speech and mental disabilities); ii) Reforming the Social Deviants who come in conflict with law (juvenile delinquents/vagrants, drug addicts, alcoholics, sex workers, beggars etc.); and iii) Caring for the Other Disadvantaged (the aged, children in distress such as Street Children, orphaned/abandoned children etc.), the Division continued its efforts with a bigger thrust during the year under reference. Guided by the approach, policy thrust and recommendations of the Steering Committee on 'Social Welfare' for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07), the Division drafted a detailed Chapter on 'Other Special Groups' for inclusion in the Tenth Plan document. Some of the salient features of the Chapter reflecting the Tenth Plan Approach, strategies proposed, are discussed in the following paragraphs.

266. Approach to the Tenth Plan advocates the continuation of the three-pronged strategy distinct to each individual target group viz. i) Empowering the Disabled; ii) Reforming the Social Deviants; and iii) Caring for the Other Disadvantaged. The special focus is on the convergence of existing services in all related welfare and development sectors so as to attain maximum beneficiary coverage under the required preventive, curative, rehabilitation, welfare and development services. To optimise the use of available resources and achieve synergy and convergence in functioning, the number of on-going schemes in the Social Welfare Sector being implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (M/SJE) was brought down from 39 during the Ninth Plan to 16 in the Tenth Plan through the special exercise of Zero-Based Budgeting (ZBB) involving merging, weeding out and transferring of schemes to the State Sector, non plan etc. The Annual Plan 2002-03, being the first year of the Tenth Plan, drafted by the Division, initiated the Approach and the policy thrusts and strategies to be undertaken in the course of the next five years, for the different target groups.

267. The Tenth Plan Approach reaffirms the earlier commitment to empower as many disabled as possible to become active, self-reliant and productive contributors to the national economy, with the strength and support of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. The underlying tenet of the multi-sectoral collaborative effort and responsibilities laid down in the Act (which is in the process of being revised) received an added thrust through detailed guidelines and rules being formulated by the Partner Ministries/Departments for implementation of various provisions of the Act.

268. Realising the fact that the Social Deviants such as juvenile delinquents, alcohol and drug addicts are nothing but the victims of circumstances and situational compulsions rather than habitual criminals engaged in organised crime, the Tenth Plan emphasises on the effective implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act of 2000 with a major objective of rehabilitating the juveniles in a most child-friendly positive environment through the country-wide network of both institutional and non-institutional services/facilities.

269. With regard to the Other Disadvantaged viz. the Aged, the Tenth Plan Approach calls for effective implementation of the National Policy on Older Persons (2000) for providing financial security, health care and nutrition, shelter, work therapy, vocational training, recreation, protection of life and properties, etc. for the Aged. Further, to tackle the growing problem of children in difficult circumstances (street children, orphaned/abandoned, destitute children etc.) who are the most vulnerable to abuse and exploitation, the Tenth Plan strategies include both developmental and preventive measures with emphasis on non-institutional rehabilitation of children in adoption, foster care etc.

270. As a follow up to the drafting of the Tenth Plan Chapter on the 'Other Special Groups' the Subject Division undertook the following - i) power point slide presentation of the Approach, major policy thrusts and strategy in the Tenth Plan along with new initiatives for the social welfare target groups presented by Adviser(SD & WP) before the Internal Planning Commission on 16.7. 2002; ii) preparation of a list of new policy and programmatic initiatives to be introduced in the Tenth Plan; iii) preparation of the material giving major strategies and tasks ahead for the social welfare target groups in connection with the press releases; iv) drafting of a note containing material on the social welfare groups for inclusion in the Overview on the 'Social Development' Sector in the Volume III of the Tenth Plan; v) preparation of a note on the salient features of the Chapter of 'Other Special Groups' for inclusion in the Executive Summary of the Tenth Plan; vi) examination of in detail the changes/modifications suggested by the Editor to the Chapter on 'Other Special Groups' and suitably accepting or rejecting the changes keeping in view the consistency, meaning conveyed and proposed intent of the Chapter; vii) proof reading of the Chapter for both the English and Hindi versions as and when called for by the Plan Coordination Division.; and viii) preparation of a list of corrections/suggestions for the consideration of the Group of Advisers set up to identify and rectify any significant errors in the Chapters.

271. The Division examined, in detail, the proposals prepared by the nodal Ministry on the amendment of the PWD Act, 1995 and prepared comments for discussions in the meeting of the Group of Ministers set up exclusively for the purpose. The recommendation of the Planning Commission, as a member of one of the Sub-committees, was guided by the objective of making the proposed amendments more practical and feasible for implementation. The Division also examined a number of EFC/SFC proposals of the nodal Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment relating to the Social Welfare Sector, in close consultation with PAMD. One such proposal for a new scheme relates to the 'Welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection' which has the objective of catering to child workers/potential child workers and facilitate their entry into mainstream education through non-formal/bridge courses. The scheme with the approval of the Planning Commission and EFC was included in the list of schemes of the Tenth Plan as well as in the Annual Plan 2002-03. The other EFC/SFC proposals examined by the Division include 'Revision of the Scheme for Juvenile Maladjustment', setting up of the 'National Institute for Multiple Disabilities', and setting up of the 'College of Rehabilitation Sciences'.

272. The Subject Division also undertook an in-depth Quarterly Performance Review of the progress of the implementation of schemes of social welfare for the quarter ending June 2002.

While reviewing the progress of the schemes, the Ministry was asked to develop an effective mechanism for monitoring and evaluation along with prescribed Formats for each of the schemes which could be utilised for receiving the data on a periodical and systematic basis, from the State Governments/NGOs etc. Another suggestion made to improve the monitoring mechanism of the Ministry was to restore the earlier practice of preparation of the Annual Action Plans (for submission to the Cabinet Secretariat), which include information both on budgetary (physical and financial targets and achievements) and non-budgetary items (information on Policies). This would also help the Ministry to monitor successfully the progress of every Quarter. In addition, monthly meetings at Secretary level to monitor the progress of expenditure by the 10th of every month would also help in getting feed-back on regular basis. The need for the Ministry to play a more pro-active role in helping States to identify their thrust areas, fix physical and financial targets and monitoring the progress was also suggested.

273. Detailed discussions were also held with the M/SJE with regard to finalization of the Tenth Plan (2002-07) and the Annual Plan (2002-03). The scheme-wise proposals of the Ministry were reviewed along with the progress achieved and need-based financial requirements assessed to enable the Plan Coordination Division to finalize the outlays for the Ministry. Subsequently, scheme wise allocations of the approved outlay for the Tenth Plan and the Annual Plan (2002-03) were also made in consultation with the Ministry, keeping in view the decisions of the ZBB.

274. With regard to the discussions with the State Governments, Working Groups meetings under the chairpersonship of Adviser (SD&WP) were set up to discuss the State Plan proposals for the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan (2002-03) under reference with the State Government representatives. While examining the Plan proposals, the Working Group revived the progress of the implementation of the schemes and assessed the requirement of financial outlays. The Working Group then recommended outlays for the Social Welfare Sector. Based on the discussions, brief notes were also prepared for use in the meetings of the State Chief Ministers and the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

275. Besides the above, the Division attended to the work relating to Parliament Questions, VIP letters and preparation of Speeches for the Prime Minister, Finance Minister and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

276. Towards fulfilling the commitments made in the approach to the Tenth Plan and also made in the National Policy for Empowerment of Women, efforts of the Division continued towards translating the Policy into action, besides ensuring 'survival, protection and development' of children through a Rights-based approach. While the general development programmes will remain the main-stay for the welfare, development and empowerment of women and children during the Tenth Plan, the innovative programmes in the areas of welfare and support services, training-cum-employment-cum-income-generation, awareness generation and gender sensitisation continued to play a supplementary/complementary role in support of these

programmes. Some of the important activities undertaken by the Division for empowering women and developing children during the year under report, are listed below:

277. The Subject Division drafted a Chapter on 'Women and Children' for inclusion in the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07), based on the approach, recommendations and Policy prescriptions given in the Steering Committee Report on 'Empowerment of Women and Development of Children'. The Tenth Plan aims to translate the National Policy for the Empowerment of Women adopted in April, 2001 into action through a National Plan of Action by identifying Partners beyond the Government Sector; specifying relevant Action Points and entrusting responsibilities; setting up of mechanisms for effective inter-sectoral co-ordination (National/State Councils under the Chairpersonship of PM and CMs, respectively), having effective convergence of available services, resources, manpower, infrastructure etc. in all women-related sectors, continuing Gender Budgeting (through Women's Component Plan) and Gender Auditing as effective means to ensure benefits flow to women from other development sectors; and monitoring the progress of the implementation of the Policy based on a Gender Development Index and on a continuing basis. Similarly, the Tenth Plan advocates a rights-based approach for 'survival, protection and development' of children. The first priority in this direction is to address the declining sex ratio and to curb its related problems of female foeticide and female infanticide, through effective enforcement of existing legislations. The second priority is 'protection' of children, especially those in difficult circumstances. The third priority is to fulfil the birth right of every child to 'development' especially those belonging to the disadvantaged and deprived groups. To this effect, the nation-wide programme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) continues to be the mainstay of the Tenth Plan that would endeavour to promote the overall development of the young children all over the country.

278. As part of the preparations of drafting of the Tenth Plan Chapter on 'Women and Children', the Division made a presentation before the Internal Planning Commission on the major policy initiatives of the Tenth Plan towards empowering women and development of children; prepared a list of new initiatives to be taken up during the Tenth Plan; drafted material for press releases; co-ordinated with the Editor in finalising the editorial changes; prepared material for inclusion in the Overview of Volume III of the Tenth Plan Document; prepared the Executive Summary of the Tenth Plan; proof read both English and Hindi versions of the Tenth Plan Chapter on 'Women and Children' and assisted the Group of Advisers, specially constituted to give the final clearance for printing of the Chapter, as part of the Tenth Plan Document.

279. The Division also assisted the Department of Women and Child Development in the finalisation of the Plan of Action, for translating the National Policy for Empowerment of Women into Action. Also, revised the National Policy and Charter for Children prepared by the nodal Department of Women and Child Development.

280. The Annual Plan Chapter on 'Empowerment of Women and Development of Children' for the year 2002-03 was drafted by the Subject Division. The year 2002-03 being the first year of the Tenth Plan, the Division recommended the Annual Plan proposals in tune with the policies and programmes of the Tenth Plan.

281. The Division examined the Plan proposals for the Tenth Plan (2002-07) and the Annual Plans (2002-03 and 2003-04) of the nodal Department of Women and Child Development and assessed the scheme-wise financial requirements, keeping in view the decisions of the Zero-Based Budgeting for the Tenth Plan. In this context, the Division conducted an in-depth exercise on the rationalization, convergence, merging and weeding-out of the on-going schemes of the Department both for Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Out of 46 on-going schemes during the Ninth Plan (1997-2002), only 21 schemes (18 CS schemes, 3 CSS including 1 Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Balika Samridhhi Yojana awaiting the approval of NDC for transfer to State Sector) have been retained in the Tenth Plan. However, 5 new schemes (2 central sector and 3 centrally sponsored schemes) have been proposed by the Department in the Tenth Plan. Thus, the total number of schemes in the Tenth Plan for empowering women and development of children is 26.

282. The Division, in close collaboration with the Project Appraisal and Management Division, examined/cleared EFC Memos in respect of various plan programmes of the Department of Women and Child Development. Some of the important schemes include - Universalisation of ICDS, World Bank-assisted ICDS Projects, National Policy and Charter for Children, National Commission for Children etc. The Planning Commission approved the universalisation of ICDS by covering all the 5,652 Blocks/Municipal Wards (Rural – 4,558, Tribals-758 and Urban Slums-336) to cover about 54.3 million children and 10.9 million mothers. Planning Commission also approved the sanction of additional honoraria to Anganwadi Workers (from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per month) and Anganwadi Helpers (from Rs. 260 to Rs. 500 per month) in recognition of the services being extended by these two most visible grass-root level workers of ICDS. Besides EFCs, the Division also examined a number of Cabinet Notes, SFCs, new Schemes for ‘in principle approval’ relating to women and children.

283. While the National Policy and Charter for Children attempts to remove those issues adversely affecting child’s rights in the wider societal context, besides seeking partnership with the family and community to protect children from violation of their rights, the proposed National Commission for Children will be a statutory body and will examine all issues concerning children, viz. legislation, policy, programmes and implementation, dealt-with by concerned Ministries/Departments at the Central and State levels. Apart from this, it will also monitor and evaluate the status of safeguards provided to children constitutionally, legally or otherwise, and advise the Government from time to time on steps and measures to be taken.

284. The Division supported the proposal for raising the Corpus of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) from the existing Rs. 52 crore to Rs. 200 crore. RMK, set up in 1993, is a national-level mechanism to meet the credit needs of poor and assetless women in the informal sector. RMK has taken a number of promotional measures to popularise the concept of micro financing, thrift credit, formation and stabilisation of SHGs and also enterprise development for poor women. Since its inception, RMK has so far, sanctioned credit worth Rs. 109.73 crore, benefiting 4.2 lakh women through 992 NGOs and disbursed Rs. 82.38 crore upto February 2002.

285. The National Commission for Women (NCW), set up in 1992, has a mandate to safeguard the rights and interests of women. Its major objectives are to investigate, examine and review all matters relating to the safeguards provided for women under the Constitution, review of both women-specific and women-related legislations and suggest amendments wherever needed and to function as an agency to keep surveillance and facilitate redressal of grievances of women. Of the total 41 legislations having a direct bearing on women, the Commission reviewed and suggested remedial legislative measures in respect of 32 Acts and forwarded the same to the Government for further action. The Division serviced the Task Force on Women and Children set up under the Chairmanship of Shri K.C. Pant, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to review the existing legislation and the on-going programmes of Women and Child Development.

286. The Division, in association with Socio-Economic Research Division of Planning Commission, examined many research/evaluation proposals and supported a number of studies for financial assistance from Planning Commission viz. studies on Children of Women Prisoners in Jails: A Study of Uttar Pradesh, National Consultation on Advocacy and Monitoring of Women's Health and Rights etc. Necessary changes were suggested by the Division in the designing and contents of the proposals. The Division prepared replies to Parliament questions and VIP letters and supplied material for speeches for President, Prime Minister, Finance Minister and prepared speeches for the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

287. The Division represented the Planning Commission as a member of Governing Body, General Body and Executive Committees in Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development (NIPCCD), and RMK.

288. For the first time, the Division held Meetings to review the progress in terms of both physical and financial achievements for the Quarter ending on 31.3.2002 in respect of both Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Department of Women and Child Development. The Meeting, under reference, was held under the Chairmanship of Dr. K.V. Venkatasubramanian, Member, Planning Commission in-charge of the Women and Child Development Sector.

289. The Division also conducted the Working Group Meetings to finalise the State Sector Tenth Plan (2002-07) in respect of Empowerment of Women and Development of Children. The Working Groups reviewed the progress of the implementation of State sectoral policies and programmes in respect of Women and Children, made an assessment of the financial situation, identified the existing gaps and weak links and suggested necessary measures to overcome the shortfalls/difficulties in the implementation. The Division insisted that the State Governments should encourage income-generation activities for women, besides training them in modern for up-coming trades like beauty culture, computer training, radio technology etc. The Division has very strongly objected dole-giving schemes in the State sector and discouraged pension to young widows who are able-bodied. Based on these discussions, Sectoral Notes were also prepared for the use of Deputy Chairman for his meetings with the State Chief Ministers in finalising of Tenth Plan (2002-07) and Annual Plan (2002-03) of different States.

5.22 STATE PLANS DIVISION

290. The State Plans Division is entrusted with the responsibility of assisting the Commission in finalizing the Annual Plans and Five Year Plans of States/Union Territories. The Division coordinates all activities relating to the formulation of plans of States/Union Territories such as issuing of guidelines, organizing meetings between Dy. Chairman and Chief Ministers/Governors/Lt. Governors of States/Union Territories, for deciding the plan size as well as organising Working Group Meetings for finalisation of sectoral outlays of States/ Union Territories.

291. The Division also deals with matters relating to sanction of Additional Central Assistance to States/Union Territories for specific schemes/projects and also proposals regarding externally aided projects and revised outlays of States/Union Territories. Matters relating to Inter-State council and Natural calamities are also dealt by this Division. The Division is the repository of detailed information relating to Plan Outlays and Expenditure of States / Union Territories

292. During the year 2002-2003, besides performing the above functions, the Division dealt with VIP references and Parliament Questions relating to the States/Union Territories Annual Plan outlays, Revised Outlays, Expenditures, Externally Aided Projects etc. The Division also deal with the work relating to National Calamities, Planning Commission' Project Preparation Facility and coordinate the work relating to Sarkaria Commission recommendations, Inter State Council and recommendations of Finance Commission.

293. In order to increase the efficiency and to provide dedicated staff for specific States to deal with the increased work load of S.P.Division, the S.P. Division was institutionalized at the operation level by setting up Units based on regional groupings. SP-East, SP-North, SP-West SP-Central and SP-South and SP-NE Units have been set up. have been taken and in principle approval for the same has been obtained.

Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002-2007)

294. For the first time in the history of Planning Commission, a separate volume exclusively on State Plans was prepared by the State Plans Division and included in the Tenth Five Year Plan Document. The volume on States Plan documents the trends of development that emerged over the years and concerns and strategies of Tenth Plan at the State level. In a major departure from previous practices, monitorable targets have been identified in selected sectors for the States to achieve during Tenth Plan. Monitorable targets identified include growth rate of State Domestic Product, reduction of poverty rates, provision of employment, reduction in gender gaps in literacy and wages, reduction in growth rate of population, increase in literacy rate, reduction in infant mortality rate and provision of primary education to all children by 2003.

295. The size of the Tenth Plan for States/Union Territories was finalized in the meetings between the Deputy Chairman and the Chief Ministers/Lt. Governors of States/Union Territories. An outlay of Rs. 590948.32 crores has been approved for all the States/Union Territories for the

Tenth Plan. Approvals of sectoral outlays of States and Union Territories for the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03 have also been issued.

Annual Plan 2002-03

296. The Annual Plan discussions to finalize the plan size of different States and Union Territories for Annual Plan 2002-03 were held during the year. In the meetings of the Deputy Chairman with Chief Ministers of States/Union Territories, the officers of State Governments made presentations on the salient features of major issues relating to their State/Union Territories. Following these high level meetings, an outlay of Rs.103859.01 crores was approved for all the States/Union Territories for the Annual Plan 2002-03 as compared to an outlay of Rs.98311.30 crores approved for the year 2001-02.

297. A total of Rs.45361.08 crore was provided in the Budget Estimates for 2002-03 as Central assistance for State and UT plans of which Rs.20172 crore was on account of Normal Central Assistance and the remaining for special programmes. This includes Rs. 6500 crore as Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects. The Plan Outlay for 2002-03 also includes Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 2800 crore for Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) and Rs. 365 crore for Slum Development. A Separate provision of Rs.450.00 crore has also been made for the plans of North Eastern Council during the year 2002-2003.

298. With a view to ensure investment in priority sectors as per plan objectives, the practice of earmarking of outlays under selected schemes/projects was continued. The States/Union Territories have been given the option to allocate the amount provided for six Services of PMGY in accordance with their priorities subject to 10% for each component except for nutrition for which a minimum of 15% of ACA would be earmarked. Outlays under various schemes like Pregnant & Lactating Women & Adolescents, fund given under article 275(1) for welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes and for improving the administration in scheduled areas, Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme, Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, Border Area Development Programme, Development Reform Facility and Initiative for Strengthening Urban Infrastructure were earmarked.

Concept of Core Plan

299. In order to have a realistic plan outlay, the concept of "core plan" which take into consideration [a] the trend of aggregate actual resource mobilization for the State Plan in the first three years of the Ninth Plan, and [b] a realistic and conservative estimate of resources available for financing the Plan was introduced during 2000-01. The same practice was continued during 2002-03.

Visits by State Plan Advisers

300. State Plan Advisers continued to visit States for holding official level Working Group discussions in the State capitals concerned, instead of calling large number of State officers to New Delhi for discussions. These visits have also helped Planning Commission in understanding the problems of the States in a better way.

Quarterly Performance Review (QPR)

301. With a view to ensuring speedy implementation of Plan schemes by the States and improve utilization of funds, the system of reviewing the Plan performances of States was introduced. The QPR meetings of States/Union Territories were taken by the State Plan Advisers concerned and most of the meetings were held in the State capitals. It provides a forum for suggestions for mid-course adjustment required for the speedy implementation of Plan schemes.

Planning Commission's Project Preparation Facility

302. 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, Project Preparation Facility set up by the Planning Commission in 2001-02 was extended for 2002-03 also. The facility provides financial assistance for preparation of detailed project reports by professional consultants to be submitted by the States for external funding. Till now, 8 proposals from Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and NCT of Delhi States have been approved for financing under this Facility.

State Development Reports

303. In order to provide a quality reference document on the development profile and setting out strategies for accelerating the growth rate of major states, preparation of State Development Reports [in coordination with the States] was started in 2000-01 for thirteen states viz. Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Assam, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Punjab. Subsequently the work on the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Manipur, Tripura, and UTs of A & N Islands, Lakshadweep has been taken up. During 2002-03 the State Development Report of Assam was released.

Compendium of "Successful Governance Initiatives and Best Practices-Experiences from Indian States"

304. During the year, State Plans Division in coordination with Human Resource Development Center, United Nations Development Programme, completed preparation of a compendium of "Successful Governance Initiatives and Best Practices". The compendium highlights models of effective implementation and delivery of public services in the Government Sector and aims at documenting success stories for sharing both at the National level as well as between State Governments. The Compendium of Successful Governance Initiatives and Best Practices was released on 19.12.2002. Copy of the compendium was given to all Chief Ministers of States/Union Territories during the National Development Council meeting held on 21-12-2002. Copies have also been sent to Chief Secretaries and Planning Secretaries of States/Union Territories and the Central Ministries concerned.

Disaster Management and Natural Calamity Relief

305. The Eleventh Finance Commission recommended that expenditure incurred for restoring infrastructures, which are “Capital” in nature, should be met out of plan funds and also stressed the need for long term planning not only for disaster management, but also for prevention of disasters. The traditional perception has been limited to the idea of ‘calamity relief’, which is seen essentially as a non-plan item of expenditure. Five Year plan documents have historically not included consideration of issues relating to the management & mitigation of natural disasters. For the first time a separate chapter on Disaster Management has been included in the Tenth Plan Document which spells out a development perspective for disaster management in the country.

Studies Initiated during 2001-02 and continued in 2002-03 by State Plans Division

306. State Plans Division continued to follow up on the ongoing studies taken up in the previous year, in support of Plan Priorities and policy directions. These are:

- Studies on the Flow of Funds for Major Plan Schemes.
- Economic and Environmental Impact of Policy on Transportation Subsidy to Wood Based Industries in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- Economic and Fiscal Impact of Royalty Rates on Coal and Lignite.

307. In addition, an on the spot evaluation cum impact study on utilization of Additional Central Assistance in the North-Eastern States was commissioned during the year 2002-03.

5.23 STATE PLANS DIVISION - DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION

308. The North Eastern Region ranks well below the national average in terms of per capita state domestic product and other standard development indices such as power, road length or hospital beds. Though in literacy it stands high, the region is weak in vocational training, entrepreneurial skills and basic sciences.

309. To ensure the unity and integrity of the nation, balanced regional development is an essential component of the Indian development strategy. Since all parts of the country are not equally well endowed to take the advantage of growth opportunities, and historical inequalities are to be eliminated, planned intervention is required to ensure that large regional imbalances do not occur. In respect of the North Eastern Region where benefits of economic development have not accrued in the same measure as in the rest of the country, efforts are being made through supportive measures for the development of infrastructure, both physical and social, in order to enable them to join the mainstream of the economic development of the country.

310. The region gets its funds from Union Government as the resources available with the states are almost negligible. The region is heavily in deficit and dependent on the rest of the

country for basic needs. On its part, Planning Commission has been encouraging development of this region by providing funds for their Five Year Plans and Annual Plans as 90% grant and 10% loan as these are special category states. During the Tenth Plan (2002-07) and Annual Plan 2002-03, the agreed outlay for these states and NEC is given below.

Outlay for Tenth Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03 (Rs.Cr.)

State	Projected Tenth Plan	Annual Plan 2002-03
1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	3888.32	676.00
Assam	8315.24	1750.00
Manipur	2804.00	550.00
Meghalaya	3009.00	545.00
Mizoram	2300.01	430.00
Nagaland	2227.65	424.00
Sikkim	1655.74	350.00
Tripura	4500.00	625.00
North Eastern Council (NEC)	3500.00	450.00
Total	32199.96	5800.00

311. Allocations under the Annual Plan also include funds for Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY), NASP, ARSP etc. Funds under Prime Minister's Gramodaya Sarak Yojana (PMGSY) are provided separately. Funds are also provided as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for specific projects, Externally Aided Projects (EAPs). As the terrain in these states is difficult and most of the states are having international borders, special central assistance is granted under Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and Border Area Development Programme (BADP). The provision under BADP and HADP for the North Eastern States for 2002-03 is Rs. 61.01 crores and Rs. 51.11 crores respectively.

312. The Department of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) has been allotted Rs. 550.00 crores in two supplementaries during 2002-03 against Rs. 500 crore in the 2001-02 to meet the expenditure on the Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) which was created during 1997-98 had a budget provision of Rs. 650.00 crores for 2002-03 under Central Assistance for State Plans out of which

313. The Tenth Plan of DoNER was projected at Rs. 150.00 crores which had Rs. 10.00 crores each for Advertisement & Publicity and Technical Assistance & Capacity Building. Balance Rs. 130.00 crores allocation for NEDFi and Sikkim Mining Corporation needs to be approved by the Planning Commission. The budget support to Union Department of Development of North Eastern Region for plan schemes for 2002-03 was Rs. 20.72 crores which includes Rs. 2.00 crore each for Advertisement & Publicity and Technical Assistance & Capacity Building, Rs. 15.40 crores for NEDFi, Rs. 0.50 crores to Sikkim Mining Corporation and Rs. 0.82 crores IEBR.

314. At the initiative of the Planning Commission, Assam Development Report has been prepared in association with the Govt. of Assam and with the assistance of Indira Gandhi Institute

of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai. The report was presented to the Hon'ble Prime Minister by the Deputy Chairman on 2.12.2002. The report is a quality reference document on the development profile and strategies for accelerating the growth rate of the State. During the year under reference preparation of SDR has also been taken up for the States of Manipur and Tripura in the North East.

5.24 TRANSPORT DIVISION

315. The Transport Division is primarily involved in the process of planning and development for the transport sector to meet the growing traffic demand in the country. It is also concerned with the overall budgetary planning for various modes of transport for attaining appropriate inter-modal mix in the transport network. Some of the important activities undertaken are indicated below:

- Demand assessment for transport services of passenger and goods traffic;
- Assessment of existing capacity of different modes and estimation of resource requirement for the Plan;
- Identification of the role of private sector investment in the infrastructure and transport services to supplement the Government efforts;
- Overall planning of transport sector in the country;
- Finalisation of Annual Plan outlay for various modes of transport;
- Assessment of resources of State Road Transport Undertakings;
- Review of progress of major transport projects;

316. The salient activities undertaken during the year by Transport Division are as follows:

- (i) The Chapter on the Transport Sector for the Tenth Plan (2002-07) document was finalized.
- (ii) The Sub-Chapter on the Construction Sector for the Tenth Plan document was finalized.
- (iii) Briefs on Transport Sector/Construction Sector for the Internal Planning Commission, Full Planning Commission and the National Development Council meeting, in connection with finalization of the Tenth Plan document, were prepared.
- (iv) The Chapter on Transport Sector for the Annual Plan 2002-03 document was finalized.
- (v) Review of Zero based budgeting exercise for various schemes under different transport Ministries was carried out.
- (vi) A number of Board Meetings of National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) were held during the year. The agenda items, which included detailed project reports for various segments of National Highway Development Project (NHDP) for award of

contract were examined and comments offered as an input for decision making at the NHAI Board Meetings.

- (vii) The progress of work on National Highway Development Project was reviewed. The bulk of the work on Golden Quadrilateral is expected to be completed by the end of 2003.
- (viii) Carried assessment of resources of 52 State Road Transport Undertakings for the Annual Plan 2002-03, which involved physical and financial parameters of passenger and freight services operation by the undertakings for the purpose of inclusion of the resources generated in the Annual Plan of the concerned State Governments. The undertakings during the discussion were also advised to take suitable measures to improve their working and bring down the increasing losses year after year.
- (ix) Review of Annual Plan 2002-03 and Annual Plan 2003-04 proposals in respect of Central Ministries were discussed and recommendations made after having in-depth examination;
- (x) Annual Plan 2002-03 proposals in respect of State Governments/ UTs and NEC were discussed and recommendations made after in-depth examination;
- (xi) Investment proposals received from central ministries of Railways, Road Transport and Highways, Shipping and Civil Aviation were appraised in association with Project Appraisal and Management Division before these were considered by Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC), Public Investment Board (PIB) and Expanded Board of Railways.
- (xii) A system of Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) Meetings has been introduced as a monitoring mechanism to review the progress of various Plan schemes. The QPR Meetings for transport sector Ministries were regularly held to review the progress of various transport sector projects.
- (xiii) Participated in the meetings of the Board of Governors of Construction Industry Development Council.
- (xiv) Attended meetings of various Committees/ Groups, which included Empowered Committee on PMGSY set-up by the Ministry of rural Development.

5.25 TOURISM CELL

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317. The tourism sector planning, implementation and monitoring is carried out by the Tourism Cell. The Cell attends to all activities related to the Five Year Plans of the central and state governments.

The thrust areas are:

318. The basic thrust has been to integrate tourism with the socio-economic objectives of the plan and to use it as an engine of growth to generate through it, thus bringing rural heritage tourism into special focus.

The following major activities were undertaken:

- Tenth Plan (2002-07) and Annual Plan (2002-03) in respect of Department of Tourism, Government of India was finalized.
- Tenth Plan (2002-07) and Annual Plan (2002-03) proposals in respect of States / UTs were discussed and appropriate recommendations made for finalizing the Plans.
- Project proposals formulated by the Department of Tourism were examined and comments offered.
- The Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) in respect of Department of Tourism is being held to review the progress of schemes.

5.26 VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES DIVISION

319. Village and Small Industries Division deals with the following Ministries:

- Ministry of Small Scale Industries
- Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries
- Ministry of Textiles
- Ministry of Food Processing Industries

320. The VSI Division carried out zero-based budgeting exercise for the Tenth Five Year Plan, 189 schemes under implementation in the Ninth Plan pertaining to VSI Sector were reduced to 74 by merging and weeding out the schemes. The exercise is expected to help in concentrating on important schemes by avoiding thin spreading of resources.

321. The proposals of above Ministries for in principle approval to introduce several new schemes were scrutinised and processed.

322. The Steering Committee on Village & Small Industries and Food Processing Industries for the Tenth Five Year Plan headed by Member (Dr. S.P. Gupta), Planning Commission considered the reports of following Working Groups:

- SSI Sector including Khadi & Village Industries and Coir Industry
- Food Processing Industries
- Textiles and Jute Industries constituted under Industries Division also covered sub-sectors of VSI like Handlooms, Powerlooms, Handicrafts, Sericulture and Wool Development (unorganised sector)

323. Chapters on VSI Sector for Tenth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03 were prepared

324. Annual Plan for 2002-03 proposals in respect of States/UTs were discussed and appropriate recommendations were made for finalising the Plans for the VSI Sector.

325. Annual Plan 2003-04 in respect of Ministry of Small Scale Industries, Ministry of Agro & Rural Industries, Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of Food Processing Industries was finalised.

326. Other Important Activities

- (i) A meeting was convened under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.P. Gupta, Member, Planning Commission to review the progress of implementation of the package recommended by K.C. Pant Committee for Khadi & Village Industries Sector on 14th August, 2002.
- (ii) A presentation was made by Director, Central Leather Research Institute, Chennai regarding WTO compliance and necessary policy measures required for leather industry on 27.08.2002. Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission has attended alongwith Dr. S.P. Gupta, Member and Shri Som Pal, Member, Planning Commission.
- (iii) A meeting was convened under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to suggest policy modifications relating to availability of adequate credit to SSI Sector from banks/financial institutions on 10th December, 2002. It was decided that the specific suggestions made by the Deputy Chairman would be considered in a review meeting of the Committee for SSI Credit in Reserve Bank of India under the Chairmanship of Deputy Governor, RBI and than a follow-up meeting would be held in the Planning Commission.
- (iv) The Division participated in the Board meetings of the Central Silk Board, All India Handloom Board and All India Handicrafts Board .

5.27 VOLUNTARY ACTION CELL

327. The Voluntary Action Cell of Planning Commission is primarily concerned with policy issues relating to voluntary sector. In March 2000, Planning Commission has been declared as the nodal agency for the GO-VO interface, to develop an integrated and holistic view on voluntary sector with a view to promoting voluntarism & people's action and participation. As the nodal agency, the first task assigned to the Planning Commission is to create a comprehensive database on NGOs. On the website of Planning Commission, information on about 15,158 VOs / NGOs who have received grants from different Departments / Ministries as well as information on about 1000 NGOs perceived by various bilateral, multilateral, intermediary and governmental agencies, as good / valid NGOs is available. Besides continuously updating the NGO database, following are the other activities being undertaken by the Voluntary Action Cell.

- A Joint Machinery on Collaborative relationship between Government and Voluntary Organisations was set up in 1994 under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission with DG, CAPART as its Member Secretary. The Joint Machinery is being reconstituted having wider representation of NGOs and now onwards the Adviser (VAC) would be the Member Secretary of the Joint Machinery.
- A National Conference on the role of Voluntary Sector in National Development was organized on 20th April, 2002, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister. As a follow up action on the recommendations of National Conference, meetings with the representatives of the Central Government, State Governments and the International Organisations were organized.

5.28 WATER RESOURCES DIVISION

328. The Tenth Plan Chapter pertaining to irrigation & flood control sector was prepared, the strategies and the analysis regarding the achievements and target reflected in the Tenth Plan Document.

329. The process of formulation of Annual Plan 2002-2003 for various States and the Ministry of Water Resources had been completed. The Chapter on Irrigation, Flood Control & Command Area Development for the Annual Plan 2002-2003 was finalised.

330. The process of formulation of Annual Plan 2003-2004 for various States as well as Ministry of Water Resources and Deptt. of Drinking Water Supply is under initiation .

331. The Planning Commission has recently suggested to formulate a restructured AIBP programme to achieve the objective of early completion of pre-Fifth Plan, Fifth Plan projects .

332. The Officers of the WR Division participated and presented the views of the Planning Commission in a number of Conferences, Seminars, review meetings of the Ministry of Water Resources and Central Water Commission in respect of Irrigation, Flood Control and CAD Programme. Several VIP references were also dealt with appropriately.

333. Various Projects in the sector were considered by the Technical Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control & Multipurpose Projects of the Ministry of Water Resources. Based on the Committee's recommendations investment approvals for projects were issued details of which are indicated in Annexure.

334. During the year 2002-2003 , the Union Government provided central assistance by way of loans under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme to the States for timely completion of selected Irrigation & Multi-purpose projects. The provision under AIBP for Annual Plan 2002-2003 has been kept at Rs. 2800 Crores.

335. Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) was started in 1995-96 to extend loans to the State Govts. For taking up rural infrastructures activities which inter alia include irrigation, soil conservation, water-shed management, rural roads and bridges etc. So far an amount of Rs. 23000 Crore has been allocated under RIDF-I to RIDF-VII (1995-96 to 2001-2002) for providing loans to the State Govts. in order to accelerate the completion of Rural Infrastructure Projects including Irrigation & Flood Control Projects. The State Governments are making use of these funds for early completion of various projects.

336. The Govt. of India had constituted a High Powered Commission in September 1996 for Integrated Water Resources Development Programme to take a holistic view of the overall water resources in the country and maximizing the availability and its utilization including consideration of inter-basin transfers. The Commission has submitted its report and the recommendations have been circulated to the States by the MOWR. The Division has made effort to reflect some of the suggestions in Tenth Plan document.

337. The idea of water sector reforms by way of Participatory Irrigation Management and completion of pre-fifth Plan projects has been put forth by the Division in various forums and Working Groups.

338. Details of Projects approved by Water Resources Division of the Planning Commission during Ist March, 2002 to Dec. 2002.

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Estimated Cost	Date of Approval
Arunachal Pradesh			
1.	Anti-erosion works on left bank of Noa-Dehing river to protect Bordumsa.	6.4131	26.04.2002
2.	Flood protection works on the left bank of Siang river to protect Sigar, Mottum and Borguli villages and its adjoining areas.	7.4118	26.04.2002
3.	Anti-erosion schemes on the left bank of river to protect Seram Namsing and Mer villages and its agricultural lands.	7.1168	26.04.2002
Assam			
4.	Anti-erosion measures to protect Mestabari, Bilaspur, Ranighat, Salbari, Banugaon, Taktaka and Khairiguri village areas from the erosion of river Saratbhangha on R/B Part- II(R/B)	3.87	14.06.2002

5.	Anti-erosion measures to protect Mestabari, Bilaspur, Ranighat, Salbari, Banugaon, Taktaka and Khairiguri village areas from the erosion of river Saratbhangra on R/B Part- I(R/B)	3.66	14.06.2002
6.	Construction of retirement of Subansiri dyke from Bhimparaghat to Noali at 26 th to 31 st Km.	3.1582	23.09.2002
7.	Protection of Katori Chapori & adjoining areas from the erosion of river Subansiri at R/B (PH-I).	3.1582	23.09.2002
8.	Protection of Katori Chapori & adjoining areas from the erosion of river Subansiri at R/B(Construction of Land spur) (PH-II)”	5.8267	23.09.2002
9.	Protection of Dhubri town from the erosion of river Brahmaputra at Bahadurtari and Newghat area.	5.1830	22.10.2002
10.	Protection of Kapurpura area including Bhuragaon town from the erosion of river Brahmaputra (construction of land spur and the bund) Ph.-I”	6.9003	22.10.2002
11.	“Protection of Kapurpura area including Bhuragaon town from the erosion of river Brahmaputra (construction of land spur and the bund) Ph.-II”	5.5596	22.10.2002
12.	Raising and strengthening to flood protection and drainage in Patherkandi Ph. –II, R/B Longai, (ch. 0.0 m to ch. 6250 m) ”	4.9974	22.10.2002
13.	Raising and strengthening of Brahmaputra dyke from Biswanath to Panpur ”	4.8786	02.12.2002
14.	Anti-erosion measure to protect Golakganj town and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Gangadhar”	6.5965	02.12.2002
15.	Anti-erosion measure to protect South Salmara and Tumni area from the erosion of river Brahmaputra”	3.7424	02.12.2002
16.	Anti-erosion measures river Brahmaputra at Assam Bangiya Saraswata Math, Kokilamukh ”	4.08373	02.12.2002
Nagaland			
17.	Protection from erosion of Dhansiri river at Dimapur (Phase-II), modified”	4.8087	16.08.2002
Orissa			
18.	Improvement of Sason canal system (excluding Paramanpur distributary) of Hirakund distribution system	34.92	29.07.2002
19.	Kanupur irrigation (major) project	428.32	16.09.2002
Punjab			
20.	Kandi canal extension from Hashiarpur to Balachaur (new major)	147.12	05.04.2002

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION UNIT

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

339. The process of formulation of Tenth Plan (2002-07) and Annual Plan 2002-03 for various States/UTs and the Deptt. of Drinking Water Supply and Deptt. of Urban Development concerning water supply and sanitation sector has been completed. The Chapter on Water Supply & Sanitation for inclusion in the Tenth Plan document has been prepared. Similarly, the Chapter on Water Supply and Sanitation for inclusion in the Annual Plan 2002-03 document has also been finalized.

340. The process of formulation of Annual Plan 2003-04 for various States/UTs has been initiated. Similar exercise has also been taken up in respect of the Deptt. of Drinking Water Supply and Deptt. of Urban Development (Water Supply & Sanitation Schemes).

341. The Deptt. of Urban Development, Govt. of India had constituted a Technology Advisory Group (TAG) in the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation in August, 1999 at the behest of Hon'ble Supreme Court for improving Solid Waste Management Practices in the country within a period of five years. Officers from Water Supply Unit represented the Planning Commission and participated in the deliberations in the TAG and Core Groups on "Financial Resources" and "Private Sector Participation".

342. To achieve the objective of sustainable human development, the sector reform projects were started by the Deptt. of Drinking Water Supply w.e.f. 1.4.1999 and 67 districts had been identified for implementing reforms, but keeping in view the slow progress, the Deptt. of Drinking Water Supply has launched a new initiative on 25th December 2002 called "Swajal Dhara" in Blocks/Gram Panchayats/Beneficiary Groups to replace the "District Reforms".

343. Planning Commission had signed an agreement for Performance of Work (APW) with the WHO to act as the nodal agency to undertake country level assessment of Water Supply & Sanitation in India, for which financial assistance was made available by WHO and UNICEF. Water Supply & Sanitation Unit was the nodal unit in the Planning Commission for the purpose and officers of the Unit were involved in the work since beginning till completion. An officer of the Unit was also associated in the presentation in the Review meeting held in September, 2002 in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The final report of the work assigned is under printing.

344. During the Tenth Plan, it is proposed that an "Urban Sanitation Mission" be taken up as a new scheme in the State Sector with Special Central Assistance amounting to Rs.2000 crore. Under the Mission, cities/towns will be given 75% of the project cost in the form of Special Central Assistance for undertaking projects for developing sanitary landfill sites, establish compost plants and improve drainage in the urban areas. The Water Supply & Sanitation Unit, being the nodal unit in the Planning Commission for this scheme, was involved right from the formulation stage. The Unit has done various exercises for inter-se allocation of funds to all States including devising a suitable formula to be adopted for the same. A draft Guidelines has also been drawn up and referred to Deptt. of Urban Development for their views.

345. Following the announcement made by the Prime Minister in his Independence-Day address on 15.8.2002, the PMO had made Planning Commission responsible for preparing a unified scheme for speeding up liberation and rehabilitation of manual scavengers including identification of a nodal agency for implementing the scheme. These were to be done in coordination with the Ministries/Departments concerned. Water Supply & Sanitation Unit, being the nodal Unit in the Planning Commission for this work, was engaged in this work right from the beginning. Following a series of meetings, a “National Action Plan for Total Eradication of Manual Scavenging by 2007” has been drawn up and submitted to PMO for appropriate decisions on various issues contained therein.

5.29 ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER SERVICES DIVISION

5.29.1 CAREER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

346. During the financial year 2002-03 (from April to December), 21 Officers were deputed to represent Planning Commission/ Government of India in International Workshops/Seminars etc. or to participate in training programmes organized by the International Organizations such as the UN, WHO, IMF, APO, ADB etc. in various countries. One official of CSCS Cadre was sent to Australia to participate in the 6th Day Ultra-Runners events. Moreover, two foreign visits of Deputy Chairman, three foreign visits each of Members Sh. N.K. Singh and Sh. Sompal, one foreign visit each of Members Dr. D.N. Tewari, and Sh. Kamaluddin Ahmed were also processed by this Desk during this period.

347. About 15 officers belonging to IES, ISS, GCS, etc. of Planning Commission and Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO) were sent for various training programmes sponsored/conducted by Department of Economic Affairs, Department of Statistics, Department of Personnel & Training, National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM), Faridabad, National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad and various other Government and Autonomous Institutes/Organizations at different places within India. Besides above, about 23 officers/staff belonging to CSS, CSCS and CSSS were sent for various mandatory and other training programmes conducted by the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM) at New Delhi.

348. Planning Commission also conducted familiarization programmes for Indian Railways Electrical Engineering Service (IRSEE) Probationers, trainees of Long Defence Management Course (LDMC) from the College of Defence Management and Probationers of Indian Audit & Accounts Service during the above said period.

5.29.2 ORGANISATION & METHOD AND COORDINATION SECTION

349. The Planning Commission does not have interaction with members of public in its day-to-day functioning. Nevertheless, the Commission has set up an Internal Grievance Redress Machinery in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Department of the Administrative

Reforms & Public Grievances to deal with the grievances of public and its serving as well as retired employees including those of Programme Evaluation Organisation and the Institute of Applied Manpower Research. The Grievance Redress Machinery is headed by the Joint Secretary (Adm.&PG) who is assisted by three Staff Grievance Officers of the rank of Director/Deputy Secretary. An interactive web-enabled Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (PGRAMS) has also been installed on Planning Commission's intranet for effective monitoring of public grievances and their speedy disposal. Information on the position of redress of grievances is sent to Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances on a regular basis.

350. During the period from April up to December 2002, eight grievances were received, besides five grievances pertaining to the previous year. Out of these, three cases have been disposed of. One case has been referred to the Department Of Pension and Pensioner's Welfare for their comments. Seven cases have been referred to the Institute of Applied Manpower Research for consideration/ taking corrective measures. Two cases are presently under consideration in the Planning Commission.

5.29.3 HINDI SECTION

351. During the period 1st April 2002 to 31st December, 2002, besides translating various documents covered under Section 3(3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963 (as amended) and other communications, Hindi Section of the Planning Commission also translated/got translated the documents relating to Annual Plan, 10th Five Year Plan, Cabinet Notes, Demands for grants, National Human Development Report and material relating to Standing Committee on finance etc.

352. Efforts were made during the year to accelerate the use of Hindi for different official purposes in Planning Commission as well as in the offices under its control. As a result, compared to the last year, during the year under report, the **use of Hindi increased in correspondence** in the Planning Commission as well as in the offices under its control.

353. A notification was issued on 2nd April, 2002 **increasing the number and amount of the Kautilya Awards** under the "Kautilya Awards Scheme" introduced by the Planning Commission to encourage the original writing of Hindi literature on technical subjects.

1. Translation
2. Correspondence in Hindi
3. Kautilya Award Scheme
4. OLICs
5. Compliance of rule 10(4) of O.L. Rules
6. Inspections
7. Review of QPRs
8. Utilisation of the services of persons trained in Hindi stenography and Hindi typing
9. Procedural literature
10. Leela Hindi Softwares
11. E-mails/Greetings/messages in Hindi through computers.
12. Pay-slips
13. Allocation to Deptt. of Official Language for 10th Plan.
14. Appeals on Hindi Day/New Year Day

354. Three Awards alongwith the Certificates were given to the writers of the books awarded under the “**Kautilya Award Scheme**” for the year 2001. The awards were given by Dy. Chairman of Planning Commission, Shri K.C. Pant in a function held on 11.12.2002 in Yojana Bhavan.

355. With the constitution of the **Official Language Implementation Committees (OLICs)** in three more offices under the control of Planning Commission, now OLICs exist in all the 17 offices of Planning Commission. Thus the **target of 100% on the subject has been achieved** by the Planning Commission by 31.12.2002.

356. On 28.8.2002, National Commission on Population was notified under **rule 10(4)** of the Official Languages Rules, 1976. With this notification, out of 17 offices of Planning Commission, 16 stand notified. **The achievement as on 31.12.2002 is 94%.**

357. **15 offices and 14 Sections/Divisions of Planning Commission were inspected** during the year to assess the progress being made by them in the compliance of the Official Language Policy of the Union.

358. **Quarterely Progress Reports** regarding progressive use of Hindi received from the offices of Planning Commission were also **reviewed** and deficiencies observed pointed out.

359. Emphasis was laid on the **utilisation of services of the persons trained in Hindi Stenography and Hindi typing.**

360. A copy of **Manual based on orders regarding training in Official Language Hindi brought out by Central Hindi Training Institute of Deptt. of Official Language (M/o Home Affairs)** was supplied to all the offices of Planning Commission and concerned administrative sections.

361. To facilitate the learning of Hindi, **Leela Hindi Prabodh** and **Leela Hindi Praveen Softwares** were also purchased by the Planning Commission.

362. **E-mail messages** and **Greetings** were also issued **in Hindi** from the computers of Planning Commission.

363. **Pay-slips** to Officers and employees in Planning Commission were issued w.e.f. September, 2002 through a proforma printed in bilingual form.

364 **An allocation of Rs. 16 crores** was made to **Deptt. of Official Language** to continue their various schemes during the Tenth Plan Period (2002-2007).

365. Instructions were issued to make **entries in the ACRs** of Group “A”, “B” & “C” Officers **about their commendable performance in the use of the Official Language Hindi.**

366. On the occasion of ‘**Hindi Day**’, a message was issued in Hindi **by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Shri K.C. Pant** in which he appreciated the interest being taken by the officers of Planning Commission to propagate the use of Hindi and emphasised the importance of using Hindi in official business.

367. On the eve of New Year Day, **an appeal was made by the Secretary**, Planning Commission to all officers and employees of Planning Commission to make concentrated efforts during the year 2003 to accelerate the use of Hindi as Official Language and achieve the targets laid down in the Annual Programme.

5.29.4 LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

368. The Planning Commission Library continued to provide reference services and lending facilities to all staff members of the Planning Commission including PEO and NIC staff located at Yojana Bhawan. It has also provided Inter-Library Loan services to almost all Government of India and Public Sector Libraries. In house consultation facility was extended to officials from other departments and research scholars enrolled with institutions/universities.

369. The Library has computerized almost all its activities viz; circulation, documentation, acquisition etc. A library automation software i.e. LIBSYS version 4 is now used for these activities. The Internet facility is also available in the library through which information is provided to the officers of the Commission.

370. The Library is also bringing out its publications, viz (i) DOCPLAN : A monthly list of selected articles culled out from selected journals received in the library; (ii) Recent List of Additions : A list of books added to the library; (iii) A list of Periodicals subscribed by the library.

371. During the period under report, 1232 English and 1089 Hindi books/publications have been added to the collection. It is expected that some more books in Hindi and English will be added in the Library by the end of March 2002. In addition, 276 Periodicals were received in the Library. The library also responded to approximately 14550 reference queries and attended to specific needs of 1440 persons. About 14100 readers visited the library for the purpose of consultation and reference work.

372. Academic activities : Library have also provided practical training to some students of Library Science deputed by various academic institutions.

373. Workshops, Seminars and Conference: The Library staff including the Chief Lib.-cum-Doc. Officer/A.L. & Inf. Officer participated in the National conferences, workshops and trainings held in different parts of the country.

5.29.5 NATIONAL INFORMATICS CENTRE – YOJANA BHAVAN UNIT

374. All Information Technology (IT) needs of Planning Commission are being looked after by the NIC-YBU, stationed at Yojana Bhavan. The brief account of various activities are given below:

I. Infrastructure Development

Hardware :

375. The existing Computer Systems are being upgraded to 128 MB RAM with additional 40 GB hard disk on demand basis. 32 New Client Systems have been added to the existing network. A Server for GIS (Geographical Information System) activities has been procured.

LAN :

376. Local Area Network (LAN) of 100 nodes has been added to the already existing LAN of 650 nodes making it an integrated LAN of 750 nodes. The LAN is connected to NICNET and INTERNET through RF link, ISDN lines and Leased Line of 2 Mbps. All client systems have been configured to this network.

Internet & Mail Facility :

377. All types of support for Internet and E-mail facilities have been provided to officials of Planning Commission and User IDs have been updated on the Mail Server. All the officers of the rank of Joint Secy and above have been provided computer systems at their residences with dialup connection to NIC Hqrs under the NICNET Telecommuting Programme.

System Administration:

378. Administration of all the servers namely Proxy Server, Mail Server, Database Server and Web Server has been done and Configured the Windows NT 4.0, Windows 2000, Proxy 2.0, Exchange 5.5, IIS 4.0, Microsoft SQL Server 2000. Also the latest Service Packs, Security Patches and Anti Virus Updates from time to time have been installed for protection and security of the Servers.

User Support:

379. All types of technical support (Hardware/Software) namely installation of various software like Antivirus updated software, configuration of user's machine for Internet connectivity, Email etc. have been provided to the Planning Commission users as and when required.

II. Web – Based Databases – On Internet

Non-Government Organisations (NGOs)

380. For monitoring the performance of NGOs of various socio-economic schemes, a database has been developed on NGOs and the information of various NGOs has been fed after collecting from different Ministries/Departments. The database contains the information of about 14,516 NGOs.

This database is available on the official web site of Planning Commission <http://planningcommission.nic.in> .(<http://planning/plancomnew> for internal use).

The information received from various Deptts./Ministries and States/Uts on Expenditure made through the Voluntary Sector in the Ninth Plan and Details about the NGOs and fund released in different schemes have been entered and added for enhancement of NGO database.

A report namely “A Compendium of Partnerships between Government & Voluntary Sector” released by Prime Minister at All India Conference on Role of the Voluntary Sector in National Development has also been put on NGO website.

To streamline the flow of information, the state Government have also requested to furnish the details about the NGOs funded. In this regard Information of NGOs received from some states/ Uts has also been coded/entered and the same has been updated and made available on NGOs site under a separate title state/UT with ministries column.

A major work of development of a query, based on map, has been completed. District-wise information of NGOs has also been linked to each district using district map of India and is made available on NGO website.

III. Web – Based Databases - On Intranet

Central Sector Plan Information System (CSPIS):

381. CSPIS, is a web enabled system shared among users from various sectoral divisions of Planning Commission containing data on Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. It contains information on financial data of Annual plans and Five year plans received in Planning Commission from various Public Sector Undertakings, Departments and Ministries. The data has been fed for plan outlays, expenditures, revised estimates and commissioning dates of various projects of all sectors of economy. Users can make different queries and can generate number of reports from the system.

State Plan Database :

382. This database facilitate the State Plan division and other divisions of Planning Commission in finalising the Five Year Plans and the Annual Plans of the States/U.Ts.

State Public Sector Undertakings Database

383. This is a web enabled database on State Public Sector Undertakings designed and implemented for the Financial Resource Division of the Planning Commission. The database consists of data for various PSUs on equity, debt, loss, profit, dividend and capital employed etc. which can be viewed in various combinations like PSU wise, State wise, year wise and items wise. The system provides calculated figures of compound annual growth rates and simple annual growth rates.

Data Bank of Parliament Questions/Answers for Planning Commission

384. A web-enabled database has been implemented on Parliament questions and their replies, handled by the Parliament Section of the Planning Commission. The system with search facilities enables user to have easy access to Questions on year-wise, session-wise and on related subjects. Categorization of Questions has been done on the basis of thrust and wider sectoral coverage of the subject matter also keeping in view the divisions in the Planning Commission. It is available on intranet site <http://database/parliament> .

Internal Telephone Directory

385. A web enabled query based system has been developed for data- entry, updation, report generation and handling on-line queries. Email address of the employees have also been added to provide facility to send email directly to the employee concerned while making querying. System also gives the facility to employees to submit their information on modification/new entry in the directory. System is available on intranet site <http://database/telephone>.

Information System for Forest, Wildlife and Environment

386. This is a web based application to provide information regarding Forest, Wildlife and Environment of all states, which help users in Planning Commission to take decisions in Future Plans. System consists of 3 independent modules Forest, Wildlife and Environment. Modules for 'International Convention' on Environment and 'Web Administration' which include user-wise, state-wise security features for updation of information have also been added in the website. System is available on intranet site <http://database/forest> .

Planning Commission / PEO Documents Database

387. Web Based system for Index of PC/PEO Documents has been designed to facilitate the Planning Commission Library to maintain the documents/publications brought out by PEO (Programme Evaluation Organization), Planning Commission. Designed and developed with various dynamic web page for generating different queries / reports.

Inventory Management System

388. The System has been developed for Stock Information of Consumable items of General & Admn. Sections of Planning Commission. It has been developed for updation of various tables namely Items details, Agency details, Bills, Items issued to employees etc. and for retrieval of information.

LAN Based Information System for Staff Car Cell

389. This is a LAN Based system for management and monitoring of Information of Staff Car Cell of Planning Commission over the existing INTRANET. The system facilitates addition, updation and generation of periodical reports on Car Details. All information relating to the vehicles of Planning Commission like Registration number, Date, Maker's name, manufacturing year, Type of Body, Fuel used etc. and Expenditure details, Vehicle wise day to day Expenditure on Repairing, Fuel, Accessories and AC.

Web Enabled Retrieval System for Labour Employment and Manpower

390. This is a Web Enabled Retrieval System (<http://dbserver/lem>) for Labour Employment and Manpower division of Planning Commission facilitating retrieval of information on various parameters relating to Labour Employment and Manpower. The site also facilitates display of information in the form of maps for available State level parameters.

Procedural Reforms in Government's Interface with Public

391. This is a Web Enabled comprehensive Database of all the responses received from public in response to the open News Paper advertisement of Planning Commission for suggestions for reforms in Government's public dealings and issues/suggestions against any procedure/rule/law of the Govt. of India, State Government and the Local authorities .

392. The INTRANET site for Procedural Reforms helps complete analysis of the Responses over the LAN. – facilitating retrieval of information on various categories of Issues like- Issues on Acts/Laws/Rules, Procedures, Sectors/SubSectors and Personal Grievances . Also the Site facilitates retrieval of information on Responses by Response Number and By Name and Occupation of the responder. The Site also gives statistics on Issues and Responses.

IV. Other Databases

Complaint Monitoring System

393 'LAN based Complaint Monitoring System' facilitates registration of hardware/software complaints from all the computer users of Planning Commission. It helps the hardware engineers, posted at Yojana Bhavan, to effectively attend to the complaints and minimize the downtime.

Village Amenities Database:

394. Village Amenities Database (Oracle), pertaining to the year 1989-90, developed by NIC Hyderabad, has been made accessible on Yojana Bhavan LAN. It contains valuable data on various amenities like, Education, Primary Health, Drinking Water, Electricity, and Communication etc. at village level.

Demand for grants and expenditure monitoring system

395. The software developed and being maintained to monitor Monthly Expenditure & Demand for Grant. The system facilitates generation of various reports.

Training Database

396. The database contains the list of officers who have attended the training conducted by NIC-YBU. This database also gives the name of the children of Planning Commission employees with their bio-data along with their parents name who attended the training conducted by NIC-YBU during the summer vacations.

Air Ticket booking System

397. The database developed and maintained for Protocol Section, facilitates to consolidate the booking requests for requisitioning tickets from Air-India, Indian Airlines etc.

Hardware/Software Inventory Monitoring System

398. The Hardware/Software Inventory Monitoring system has been developed to keep track of Computers, Peripherals and Software got issued by NIC Yojana Bhavan Unit Officers from NIC Head quarters for their unit. It also monitors the movement of Computers, Peripherals & Software within the premises i.e. users to YBU-store, vice versa and within the building. User Interfaces of all modules like Data Entry, Updation and Deletion had been developed. It also generates various reports and queries

Monitoring System for Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources for NE Regions :

399. This is a Window based System designed, developed and implemented for State Plan Division of Planning Commission. It monitors the progress of projects funded out of Non Lapsable central pool of NE Regions of ongoing projects, the status of implementation, giving physical & financial progress along with the year wise releases are indicated. In case of New projects, the status of the project about its consideration / examination by the concerned subject division / Ministry Departments is indicated .

V. Bulletin Board Alert Service

400. A Bulletin Board Service (BBS) has been designed and implemented for Planning Commission, which is available on Intranet viz. to all the nodes of LAN. Regular updation of latest information of general interest to the officers of Planning Commission.

VI. Web-site of Planning Commission

401. Planning Commission website namely <http://planningcommission.nic.in> is regularly updated. The complete web-site has been re-structured, re-formatted and uploaded. Hindi Version of the various pages have also been designed and uploaded to the web-site.



With the successful efforts of NIC-YBU and Planning Commission the Website of PLANNING COMMISSION has been conferred with the Best Website Award (BRONZE ICON STATUS) for the year 2002 on the basis of informatory contents, technical quality, design, display, accessibility professionalism in a competition of “Best Web Site” for Central Govt. Offices, Departments, Ministries

and State Govt./Deptt. during the 6th National Conference on e-Governance, held at Chandigarh on 24th & 25th October, 2002, organised by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, Ministry of Personnel, Govt. of India. The Trophy and the Medal of the award are displayed here.



VII. Web-site of National Commission on Population

402. The Website for National Commission on Population is available at <http://populationcommssion.nic.in> The necessary modifications and additions have been done on National Commission on Population website.

VIII. Programme Evaluation Organization

403. PEO of the Planning Commission, annually conducts more than one countrywide evaluation studies, on different development programmes to assess their effectiveness. In these Evaluation Studies data collected from beneficiaries as well as implementers at different levels, on various issues relating to implementation and impact of the scheme, is extensively analysed to find out the factors leading to the success or failure of programmes.

NIC-YBU plays an important role in all these studies by integrating Information Technology into every step of the study starting from Data Preparation, Entry, Validation to rigorous Data Analysis. Around seventy to two hundred fifty analytical reports are generated on various parameters collected through 8 to 12 schedules. In the current year following project for PEO is under progress:

1. TPDS- Targeted Public Distribution System:

404. The evaluation study for the Public Distribution System in Targeted Areas, which was introduced with the objective of procurement and supply of essential commodities at controlled prices through country wide network of Fair Price Shops with focus on BPL target groups, has been conducted in Rural and Urban areas of 18 different selected states.

Computerisation of the study is going on. Data Entry with On line Validation through Client/Server data entry software with Visual Basic 6.0 at the front end and SQL Server 7.0 at the back end has been completed for State, District, Tehsil, Village, Urban Town, Fair Price Shop, Mobile Fair Price Shop and Non Beneficiary Household Schedules. Extensive Offline Validation with hundreds of validation checks has also been completed for the schedules.

For analysis of data, a LAN Based Data Analysis System (<http://dbserver/biogas>), over the existing intranet has been developed with SQL Server 7.0 database at back end and HTML and ASP pages at front end.

Currently the site facilitates generation of One Hundred and Sixty Four Reports on various parameters of State, District, Village and Fair Price Shop Schedules.

IX. Office Procedure Automation (OPA)

405. The system has been introduced in Planning Commission. Its features provide a great help to the users in Planning Commission to bring efficiency, saves considerable time and efforts and also brings transparency in the working of Planning Commission. At present, there are 39 users making use of this system. At present following is the status of OPA System:-

Diarising of receipts	40,210
Opening of New Files	2,440
Movement of Files	29,790

X. Public Grievances Redress And Monitoring System: (PGRAMS)

406. The system which is an integrated application system, based on web technology has been introduced in Planning Commission, The main aim to introduce the system was to adopt the standard and uniform approach of grievances received in Planning Commission along with the carrying out of the normal business as per needs in the office. At present 3 grievances have been fed in the system by the user to monitor them.

XI. PAO Compact Software

407. NIC has developed a Financial Management information System software PAO COMPACT (earlier it was named PAO 2000) "PAO-2000" for the computerization of various payment and accounting functions for the use of various ministries/departments of Govt. of India. Maintaining the Windows 2000 server on which this software has been installed.

XII. Training

a) Staff Training : Regular :

408. Training Programmes are being organised for officers and staff of Planning Commission at Yojana Bhavan on Basics of Computer, Windows based applications like Word Processing, Spreadsheets, E-Mail, PowerPoint, Hindi Software, and Internet etc. Special Computer Awareness training in Hindi has also been organised.

b) Computer Education for Children of Planning Commission Employees :

409. A 5-weeks training programme was conducted for 108 children of Planning Commission Employees in 5 batches from 13th May to 6th June to inculcate computer awareness among them.

XIII. Pay Roll System

410. The new Window Based Payroll system has been implemented . Various Modules for Monthly Pay Bill, Monthly Pay Bill for Consultants, DA Arrear, Pay slip printing on pre-printed stationary etc. have been developed and implemented. The following activities related to Account section have been done :

- a) Pay Bill – Monthly salary bills, for all the officers/staff of the Planning Commission and Department of Statistics, numbering about 2800, are prepared
- b) GPF – Annual GPF statement for all employees are prepared and also generated for employees retiring or proceeding on transfer.
- c) Bonus – Annual Bonus for all Non-gazetted employees is prepared.
- d) DA Arrears – DA arrears for all employees are prepared twice annually.

XIV. Notice-Board Item

411. On the demand of Adviser, Admn., Planning Commission, the computer related instructions are prepared and displayed on all the Notice-boards of Planning Commission under the caption “Window To Computer World”. These instructions are changed every week.

XV. Geographical Information System(GIS):

412. GIS software (SPANS, GISNIC 3.0) has been used to generate thematic maps (state wise /district wise) on the basis of 2001 census. According to the users requirements, databases (state and district wise) are mapped to generate the thematic maps. GIS cell has been set up in the unit. GIS software “Arc GIS” have been installed temporarily until the server procured.

5.29.6 RECORD SECTION

413. “The Retention, Retrieval and issue of files during the year under reference were carried out in the specified manner as per and according to the norms. Compilation of half-yearly Returns on Declassified Records and recording, Reviewing, Indexing & Weeding of Records were also carried out. The next Exercise of sending 25 years old files of historical Importance to the National Archive has been Initiated”.

5.29.7 PLANNING COMMISSION OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION

414. Full Planning Commission in its meeting held on 30-09-2000 approved a proposal on 'Reorientation of the Planning and Restructuring of the Planning Commission'. In pursuance of this, Asian Centre for Organization and Research Development (ACORD), an organization of repute was commissioned to prepare a detailed report on the subject. ACORD has formally submitted their report on 20th October 2001. The main recommendations of ACORD were on the following subjects:

- Role & Functions of Planning Commission;
- Structure of Planning Commission;
- Officers Strength;
- Career Progression System and
- Training.

415. Planning Commission Officers' Association has taken up these issues with the Administration for their early implementation. ACORD has categorically recommended that a 'Career Progression Scheme' (CPS) be introduced in the Planning Commission. Considering the proposal of CPS as the most practical solution for the career management of the Planning Commission Officers, Planning Commission Officers' Association has put enough importance in it and impressed upon the Administration. In order to enhance the proficiency level of its members, Planning Commission Officers' Association has also emphasized the 'training' component of the ACORD report.

416. Planning Commission Officers' Association is also intending to organize a series of lectures to be delivered by eminent personalities of respective fields like Science & Technology, Energy, Space, Economics, Social Science etc. in the near future so that officers as well as the members of the staff of the Planning Commission get enlightened and enriched.

CHAPTER 6

PROGRAMME EVALUATION ORGANISATION

The Programme Evaluation Organisation was established in October, 1952, as an independent organization, under the general guidance and direction of the Planning Commission with a specific task of evaluating the community development programmes and other Intensive Area Development Schemes. The evaluation set up was further strengthened by the development of methods and techniques of evaluation in the First Five Year Plan and setting up of evaluation machineries in the States during Third Plan (1961-66) and Fourth Plan (1969-74). Gradually, with the extension of the Plan Programmes/Schemes in a variety of sectors, viz., agriculture,

The PEO was established in October, 1952 as an independent Organization for evaluation of Development Programmes/ Schemes.

cooperation, rural industries, fisheries, health, family welfare, rural development, rural electrification, public distribution, tribal development, social forestry, etc., the evaluation work undertaken by the PEO was extended to other important Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

2. The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) undertakes evaluation of selected programmes/schemes under implementation, as per the requirement of the various Divisions of Planning Commission and Ministries/Departments of Government of India. The evaluation studies are designed to assess the performance, process of implementation, effectiveness of the delivery systems and impact of programmes. These studies are diagnostic and aim at identifying the factors contributing to success or failure of various programmes and deriving lessons for improving the performance of existing schemes through mid-course corrections and better design of future programmes.

3. Broadly speaking, the objectives of evaluation work taken-up by PEO includes objective assessment of process and impact of the development programmes, identifying the areas of success and failure at different stages of administration and execution, analysis of reasons for success or failure, examining extension methods and people's reactions thereto and deriving lessons for improvement in the formulation and implementation of the new programmes/schemes. Evaluation in this sense has been recognised as quite distinct and separate from analysis of progress and review on the one hand, and inspection, checking and scrutiny of the schemes and works on the other hand.

4. PEO is conducting external evaluation, independent of the administrative channels, through direct observations, sample surveys and various social science research methods. Thus, the evaluation studies carried out by the PEO are different from progress reporting or checking and scrutiny work, as being done in the administrative Ministries/Depts. However, PEO tries to involve planners and implementing agencies at all stages of evaluation to make the PEO reports useful.

The Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan suggested Project Approach with time bound targets for monitoring, mid-term evaluation and detailed impact studies.

5. The Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan has made use of the results of monitoring, evaluation studies and CAG reports and suggested various steps for improving programme formulation and implementation which, inter- alia, included convergence & weeding out of plan schemes, detailed monitoring and impact studies of state sector projects, removal of

mismatch between the large number of schemes & monitoring capacity and project approach with time bound targets for monitoring, mid-term evaluation and detailed impact studies of CSS.

6. To make evaluation, an effective tool for this, capabilities of evaluation organisations will have to be enhanced. This, however, requires greater flow of physical and financial resources to the Evaluation Organisations established in various States/UTs and at Central level.

7. A Working Group on Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation System for the Social Sector Development Schemes for the Tenth Five Year Plan was constituted under the

Working Group on Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation System for the Social Sector Development Schemes in the country for the Tenth Five Year Plan recommended several measures to improve monitoring and evaluation system.

chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission. Issues raised in the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Ninth Five Year Plan were considered to be starting points for formulating the focus and the thrust areas for the Working Group. The Working Group submitted its report and recommended various measures for improving monitoring and evaluation system of the Development Schemes in the country. The recommendations of the Working Group are summarized below:

- i. The design and implementation of new policies and programmes should rely on evaluation results of completed and ongoing schemes to avoid repetition of past mistakes and to ensure better utilization of development resources.
- ii. Indicators for M & E must form an integral part of programme/project design.
- iii. An evaluation data bank containing lessons from evaluation studies conducted by Central and State Evaluation Organisations as well as international organizations of repute needs to be created. This data bank can be accessed by planners and policy makers and even by the evaluators for literature survey.
- iv. Better coordination is needed among evaluation organizations and CAG to avoid duplication of work and inappropriate use of resources. It would be useful if the broad areas of evaluation work for every year are identified in a meeting of evaluation organizations before the commencement of every annual plan.
- v. Evaluation should be funded under plan funds in order to develop necessary infrastructure, human resources, collection and transmission of evaluation results.

- vi. An evaluation plan needs to be prepared for the Tenth Plan. This will include evaluation of major programmes once in 2nd year and once in 4th year of the Plan.
 - vii. The Union Ministries/Departments and State Governments should be equipped with monitoring units for analyzing the reports of monitoring and evaluation on performance of the on going social sector development schemes and in case such units were not in existence, the services of research institutes from outside the Government should be hired for the said purpose.
 - viii. Computerized Monitoring Information System (CMIS) needs to be introduced immediately for effective monitoring and audit of each scheme in the social sector.
 - ix. In order to coordinate the work of various central and state monitoring units, an institution (existing/new) may be designated to act as monitor of monitors.
 - x. Training should be made an important organizational aspect of monitoring and evaluation. International organizations of repute may be contacted through World Bank/UNDP for training evaluation officials of Centre and States and a training institute may be set up for imparting training on M & E techniques.
 - xi. Expert Committee /Group under the Chairmanship of Member (Evaluation), Planning Commission to identify changes in procedures, rules, practices and laws that may be required for generating quality evaluation results, linking evaluation to resource allocation and using evaluation as a potent instrument of governance.
 - xii. Planning Commission should take a lead role in establishing a national Association of Evaluators with membership drawn from the Central and State evaluation organisations, NGOs, and research institutions engaged in evaluation, appraisal and audit agencies. This association should hold annual conferences and bring out evaluation related literature/news etc. and promote exchange of views, wider dissemination of evaluation work done in the country and develop links with similar national and international institutions & associations.
8. PEO is primarily a field based organization under the overall charge of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. It has a three-tier structure with its Headquarters at Planning Commission, New Delhi. The middle rung is represented by the Regional Evaluation Offices while the next link is the Field Units known as the Project Evaluation Offices.

9. At the apex is the Headquarters at New Delhi, which is responsible for evolving suitable methodologies including statistical designs for various types of evaluation studies, organizing, execution and monitoring of sample surveys, data processing, statistical analysis and interpretation of qualitative and quantitative data generated by the field units and also for bringing out the Evaluation Reports.

<p>PEO has a three tier structure with its Headquarters at New Delhi.</p>
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The Organisation is headed by the Adviser (Evaluation). At the headquarters, a Joint Adviser, 5 Directors/Deputy Advisers and 3 Senior Research Officers, 7 Research Officers and other staff support the Adviser. Directors/ Deputy Advisers are responsible for designing and execution of evaluation studies and act as 'Project Directors'. The Project Directors are assisted by Senior Research Officers, Research Officers, E.I.Gr.I/II and Tabulation Clerks. Technical Coordination (TC) Division controls REOs/PEOs and keeps liaison with the field units, other Divisions of Planning Commission, Central and State Government Departments, Research Institutes, etc.

Seven REOs are at Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow and Mumbai.

10. The middle link of the PEO represents seven Regional Evaluation Offices, which are located at Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow and Mumbai. Each Regional Evaluation Office is headed by a Regional Evaluation Officer of the rank of Director/ Deputy Adviser and is assisted by two Research Officers, two Investigators Grade I and one Economic Investigators Grade II. The Regional Evaluation Offices are responsible for the supervision of the fieldwork, scrutiny and compilation of field data collected for Evaluation Studies and provide guidance to Project Evaluation Offices under their jurisdiction. They are also responsible for maintaining a close liaison with the State Governments and also providing technical guidance to State Evaluation Units in organising State level studies.

11. The Field Units, known as Project Evaluation Offices constitute the third tier of PEO. These are located at Guwahati, Bhubaneshwar, Shimla, Bangalore, Bhopal, Patna,

Eight Project Evaluation Offices are at Guwahati, Bhubaneshwar, Shimla, Thiruvananthapuram, Bangalore, Bhopal, Patna and Ahmedabad.

Thiruvananthapuram and Ahmedabad. Each Project Evaluation Office is headed by a Project Evaluation Officer of the rank of Senior Research Officer, who is assisted by one Research Officer, two Economic Investigators, Grade-I and two Economic Investigators, Grade-II. Each PEO is under the administrative control of a Regional Evaluation Office. The Project Evaluation Offices in the Programme Evaluation Organisation are responsible for reporting the working and progress of the development programmes in their areas and for conducting evaluation studies under the guidance of their concerned REOs. They are also responsible for maintaining a close liaison with the State Governments under the overall supervision of Regional Evaluation Officer.

12 The State/UT-wise coverage of the PEO and its field units known as Regional Evaluation Offices and Project Evaluation Offices is as under: -

State/UT-wise coverage of the Programme Evaluation Organisation

Name of Regional Evaluation Office/ Region	Attached Project Evaluation Office/ Field Units	States/UTs covered by the REOs/PEOs field units
1	2	3
I. <u>Eastern Region</u> 1. Kolkata	1. Guwahati 2. Bhubaneswar	1. Arunachal Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Manipur 4. Meghalaya 5. Mizoram 6. Nagaland 7. Orissa 8. Sikkim 9. Tripura 10. West Bengal 11. A & N Islands
II. <u>Northern Region</u> 2. Chandigarh	3. Shimla	12. Haryana 13. Himachal Pradesh 14. Jammu & Kashmir 15. Punjab 16. Chandigarh 17. Delhi
III. <u>Southern Region</u> 3. Chennai	4. Thiruvananthapuram	18. Kerala 19. Tamil Nadu 20. Lakshadweep 21. Pondicherry
IV. <u>South Central Region</u> 4. Hyderabad	5. Bangalore	22. Andhra Pradesh 23. Karnataka
V. <u>Central Region</u> 5. Jaipur	6. Bhopal	24. Madhya Pradesh 25. Chhatisgarh 26. Rajasthan
VI. <u>Northern Central Region</u> 6. Lucknow	7. Patna	27. Bihar 28. Jharkhand 29. Uttar Pradesh 30. Uttaranchal
VII <u>Western Region</u> 7. Mumbai	8. Ahmedabad	31. Goa 32. Gujarat 33. Maharashtra 34. D&N Haveli 35. Daman & Diu

13. In order to guide the Programme Evaluation Organisation for prioritization of areas of research, methodologies to be adopted and establishment of linkages between PEO and various evaluation/research

**EVALUATION ADVISORY
COMMITTEE**

organizations and academic institutions and follow up action on evaluation results, the Planning Commission has set up an Evaluation Advisory Committee (EAC) in Programme Evaluation Organisation. The EAC has been reconstituted under the Chairmanship of Dr.S.P.Gupta, Member, Planning Commission. This Committee includes experts from the Planning Commission and from other non-governmental organizations as well. Two meetings of the reconstituted EAC were convened.

14. One way to get feedback on the quality of evaluation reports and their utility in design and implementation of programmes is to interact with the planners, implementing agencies and academia. To facilitate this interaction, seminars are held on topics relevant to the areas of work

**MEETINGS/SEMINARS/
WORKSHOPS/ FOLLOW UP
ACTION**

of PEO. The representatives of the concerned Ministries/Departments, academicians who are known to have worked in specific areas and representatives of State governments are invited to the seminars. The following meetings /seminars were held during 2002.

(a) Two meetings of the Steering Group were held on 5.6.02 and 6.9.02 to finalise the report of the Evaluation Study on Work Force Management Options and Infrastructure Rationalisation in Primary Health Care Services.

To promote informed debate and follow up action on evaluation findings, seminars and workshops are organised in which planners, policy makers, academia and implementing agencies participate.

(b) An Orientation meeting of the Regional and Project Evaluation Offices was held from 21.1.02 to 23.1.02 to discuss design/instruments of the Evaluation Study on Mid Day Meal Scheme. Another Orientation meeting of REOs and Project Directors of selected Research Institutes was held from 13.8.02 to 14.8.02 to discuss design and instruments of the Evaluation Study on Growth Centre Scheme.

(c) Second meeting of the Evaluation Advisory Committee (EAC) was held on 13.3.2002 under the Chairmanship of Dr.S.P.Gupta, Member, Planning Commission to review organizational set up of PEO, and status of various on going projects/schemes, steps required for improving effectiveness of evaluation in governance and Working Group for Strengthening M&E System for the Tenth Five Year Plan.

(d) At the instance of the Principal Director of Audit, CAG, PEO organized a training lecture to provide an insight of the evaluation techniques to the participants of Special Course on Impact Evaluation for the Senior Audit Officers.

15. In order to disseminate the findings of PEO studies for improvement in programme implementation and increasing the awareness of people regarding developmental programmes, PEO reports are being given wider publicity by putting them on the internet on Planning Commission Website and sending the reports to media, leading research institutions and State Evaluation Organisations. The new website is being further improved.

**PEO REPORTS ON THE
INTERNET**
www.planningcommission.nic.in

16. The PEO is also encouraging State Evaluation Organisations to send the reports to Planning Commission, so that these reports can also be put on the Internet.

17. The Programme Evaluation Organisation has so far conducted 185 Studies of which 18 Study/Activity reports were completed during the Ninth Five Year Plan period (1997-2002).

**PROGRESS OF WORK
IN THE PEO**

18. Some of the programmes of national importance like (i) Border Area Development Programme, (ii) Employment Assurance Scheme, (iii) Functioning of State Pollution Control Boards, (iv) Khadi and Village Industries Programme (KVIC), (v) Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP) for PHCs, (vi) Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) and (vii) National Project on Bio-Gas Development (NPBD) have recently been evaluated. To provide ready access to the findings of the evaluation studies of similar programmes implemented in the past, a Compendium (in 3 volumes) of evaluation studies conducted by PEO since its inception in 1952 to November 2000 has already been completed, released and put on Internet by the NIC. Copies of the latest four Evaluation Reports are displayed on the website.

19. Evaluation studies on (i) Construction of Godowns and Purchase of Vans for strengthening the PDS infrastructure in the States/UTs, (ii) Targeted Public Distribution System, (iii) Statutory Development Boards in Maharashtra, (iv) Integrated Dairy Development Projects in the states of Gujarat, Nagaland and Orissa, (v) Growth Centres Schemes, (vi) Decentralized Training Programme, (vii) Mid-Day Meal Schemes, (viii) Work Force Management Options and Infrastructure Rationalisation in Primary Health Care Service and (ix) Impact of C.S. Schemes in Anantnag, Kupwara, Rajouri and Doda districts of J&K are underway. These studies are at various stages of completion during the year 2002-2003.

20. The Progress of work during 2002-03 (upto December, 2002) is as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the Study/Activity	Status
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Evaluation Study on National Project on Bio-Gas Development (NPBD)	Completed in May, 2002.
2.	Evaluation study on Strengthening Public Distribution System Infrastructure (Godowns & Vans)	Draft report under preparation.
3.	Evaluation Study on Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)	Data entry is in progress.
4.	Evaluation of Functioning of Statutory Development Boards (SDBs) in Maharashtra.	Draft report is under preparation.
5.	Impact studies on Integrated Dairy Development Projects (IDDPs) in the states of Gujarat, Nagaland and Orissa.	Field Survey and scrutiny have been completed.
6.	Evaluation Study on Growth Centres Schemes	Centre-wise work is at various stages of field survey, scrutiny and drafting of report.
7.	Evaluation Study on Decentralized Training Programme.	Study design is under preparation.
8.	Evaluation Study on Mid-Day Meals Schemes	Scrutiny and tabulation of data is in progress.
9.	Evaluation Study on Workforce Management options and Infrastructure Rationalization in Primary Health Care Services.	Report is being revised by NCEAR.
10.	Evaluation Study on Impact of CS Schemes in Anantnag, Kupwara, Rajouri and Doda districts of J&K.	Preparation of study design is in progress.

21. The findings and suggestions emerging from the evaluation studies are communicated to the concerned implementing Ministries/Departments and Planning Commission for necessary follow-up action.

Other Activities undertaken during 2002-2003

Liaison with State Evaluation Organisations:

22. The PEO also associates with the State Evaluation Organisations and other research and academic institutions for taking up the evaluation studies of regional and local importance and those innovative in nature. Keeping this in view, the Planning Commission has advised all the States/UTs to include evaluation studies in their Annual Plan w.e.f. Annual Plan 2001-2002.

Training Programmes for Evaluation Personnel

23. To upgrade the skills and keep abreast in the latest evaluation techniques and methodology and on various related subjects, the PEO is sponsoring its officers for participation in training programmes being organized by Department of Economic Affairs and Central Statistical Organization. Senior Officers of PEO are also delivering lectures in specialized training programmes being organized by other Departments and Agencies.

TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR PEOs AND SEOs

24. PEO organized a training programme in evaluation techniques at NIRD, Hyderabad during February, 2002 for the officers of the Programme Evaluation Organisation/Regional Evaluation Offices/Project Evaluation Offices and State Evaluation Organisations to upgrade the skills in evaluation techniques.

PEO Library

25. The PEO (Headquarters) maintains its own library (Technical) where reference books on various evaluation techniques to be adopted for designing/instrumenting development programmes/schemes and Evaluation Study Reports are kept for reference purposes.

CHAPTER 7

VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES

Vigilance Activities

1. The vigilance unit of the Planning Commission deals with all vigilance cases i.e., cases of corruption, mal-practices and lack of integrity in respect of Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' officers. It is also responsible for issuing vigilance clearance certificates at the time of promotion, forwarding of applications for outside jobs/passports, release from the Planning Commission on transfer/retirement etc and advising the administration on other disciplinary cases which may be referred to it for advice.
2. Planning Commission being a non-public dealing department did not receive any complaint of vigilance nature from the general public during April to December 2002.

Prevention of Sexual Harassment

3. In accordance with the guidelines and norms prescribed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in a Public Interest Litigation WPNo (crl) 666-70 of 1992, a complaints Mechanism committee on Sexual harassment in the Planning Commission headed by Dr. (Mrs.) Prema Ramachandran, Adviser (Health) with two other Members was constituted. The relevant provisions of the conduct Rules on the subject were widely circulated in the Planning Commission. During the period April-December, 2002, not a single complaint has been reported to the committee.