

ANNUAL PLAN

1993-94

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING COMMISSION

C O N T E N T

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CHAPTER 1

RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND PROSPECTS FOR 1993-94

During the Seventh Plan period(1985-86 to 1989-90), the economy grew at an annual average rate of 5.8%. Annual average rate of inflation was at the moderate level of 7 to 8%. Dollar value of exports had grown at an annual average rate of 11.5%. Though the annual growth rate of imports was lower at 9.4%, the level of imports was comparatively higher than exports. As a result, the balance of payments situation deteriorated slowly. Trade deficit on average was as high as 3.2% of GDP and current account deficit constituted 2.3% of GDP. The already difficult balance of payments situation was accentuated in 1990-91, with the current account deficit rising to 2.6% of GDP. The main reason was a sharp rise in prices of oil due to the Gulf war. The average rate of inflation also increased sharply to about 12%. Foreign exchange reserves dwindled to \$2.2 billion by the end of 1990-91 as compared to an average of \$5 billion during the Seventh Plan.

1.2 By June 1991, the economy was facing unprecedented problems. Foreign exchange reserves fell sharply to about \$ 1 billion, hardly sufficient to finance two weeks' imports. External debt service problems reached crisis proportions. The Government was on the brink of defaulting on the external payment obligations. To tide over the immediate balance of payments problems the Government had earlier introduced a series of import compression measures. But this had an adverse impact on industrial production. By April 1991, industrial production was showing signs of recession. In response to this crisis, the Government initiated a package of fiscal adjustment measures and effected sweeping changes in the areas of trade, industrial and foreign investment policies, beginning June/July 1991. These policy measures were systematically carried for-

ward through the Union Budgets for 1991-92 and 1992-93.

1.3 The year 1991-92 witnessed a number of unfavourable developments on the economic front. Firstly, industrial production which had grown at an average rate of about 8 percent since the early eighties, declined by 0.1%. Production of manufacturing industries fell by 1.7% as compared to about 9% growth in 1990-91. Decline in production was most severe in capital goods and consumer durable industries. Recession in industrial production in 1991-92 is directly attributable to severe import compression measures. Secondly, agricultural production suffered a decline of about 10% as a result of inadequate monsoon. Foodgrains production which was about 176 million tonnes in 1990-91 had fallen to 167 million tonnes. As a result of monsoon-induced decline of agricultural production coupled with industrial recession, the overall growth of the economy came down to 1.2% as compared 5.2% in 1990-91. Thirdly, the slowdown in growth in 1991-92 was accompanied by relatively high inflation. The most disturbing feature of inflation during 1991-92 was the unusually large increase in the prices of foodgrains. Foodgrains prices increased by about 24% in 1991-92 on top of 33% increase in 1990-91. The increase in foodgrain prices was partly caused by double digit inflation which was, in turn, partly due to high monetary expansion in 1991-92. Broad money (M3) recorded a growth of 18.5% as compared to 15% growth in 1990-91. Fourthly, exports measured in dollar terms witnessed a negative growth of about 2% as compared to nearly 12% annual average growth during the Seventh Plan. One of the reasons for negative export growth in 1991-92 was the collapse of our trade with the Rupee Trade Areas. Dollar value of exports to the Rupee Trade Areas declined by

about 41% in 1991-92. This adverse effect on our exports was further compounded by recession in the major industrialised countries of the West.

1.4 As compared to 1991-92, the economic situation improved in 1992-93. Available indications suggest that the stabilisation-cum-structural adjustment measures introduced after June, 1991, has started showing positive results with the economy showing unmistakable signs of recovery. As per advanced estimates of the C.S.O the growth in GDP in 1992-93 is likely to be about 4.2% as compared to 1.2% during 1991-92. GDP from agriculture, industry and service sectors have been estimated to grow respectively by 4.3, 3.8 & 4.3 percent. Inflation during 1992-93 (as measured by WPI) has been 7%. This is substantially lower than the previous year's inflation of 13.6%. According to the DGCIS data, foreign trade deficit during 1992-93 has been \$3.3 billion as compared to \$ 1.6 billion during 1991-92. Adjusting for the discrepancy between DGCIS and RBI data, the actual trade deficit in 1992-93 is likely to be \$ 4.6 billion as compared to about \$ 3 billion in 1991-92. With negligible net inflow of invisibles in recent years, the current account deficit is likely to be close to the trade deficit.

1.5 Agricultural production during 1992-93 has shown improvement. Foodgrain production in 1992-93 has been estimated to reach 180.3 million tonnes. This would mean a rate of growth of foodgrain production of 7.9%. Oilseeds production has been estimated to be about 21.2 million tonnes representing a growth of 15.8% over 1991-92. Similarly, Cotton Production has been estimated to be 11.96 million bales which is 22% more than the production of 1991-92. Sugarcane production, however, has been estimated to be lower at 239 million tonnes as compared to 249 million tonnes achieved during 1991-92.

1.6 The scenario on the industrial sector has not been as good as on the agricultural front. Yet, the latest trend in the index of industrial

production indicates a slow recovery, with industrial production showing an increase of 1.3% in 1992-93. This compares favourably with the negative growth of -0.1% during the previous year. Manufacturing production which has a weight of 77% in the index of industrial production has grown by 0.8% during 1992-93, as compared to a decline of 1.7% in the previous year. Mining and quarrying output has grown by 0.6% in 1992-93 as compared to a growth of 0.4% during 1991-92. Growth in six infrastructure industries (namely, electricity, coal, saleable steel, petroleum refinery products, crude petroleum and cement accounting for a weight of nearly 29% in the index of industrial production) has been 3.0% during 1992-93 as compared to the growth of 7.3% during 1991-92. The slowdown in infrastructure industries is a general phenomenon spread across most of the six groups.

1.7 The wholesale price index of all commodities has risen by 7% in 1992-93 as compared to 13.6% in 1991-92. This slowdown in the overall inflation rate is mainly due to a deceleration in the rate of increase in the prices of primary articles. The price index of primary articles which had increased by about 16% in 1991-92, increased at a much lower rate of about 3% during 1992-93. Inflation could have been lower by about 2 percentage points in 1992-93, but for the 18% hike in the administered prices of petroleum products in September, 1992.

1.8 Between April 1992 and March 19, 1993 broad money (M 3) has recorded a growth of 14.6% as compared to 20.1% growth during the same period of 1991-92. Therefore, there has been some deceleration in the growth of M3 in 1992-93. However, the narrow measure of money supply (M 1) has grown at a much lower rate in 1992-93 than in 1991-92. Between April 1992 and March 1993 M1 has grown by only 8.1%. This is a major slowdown from the 25.6% growth recorded during the corresponding period of the previous year. To some extent, the lower inflation 1992-93

could be attributed to the slow down in the growth of money supply.

1.9 Net bank credit to the Government has been the single most important factor affecting changes in money supply in recent years. Between April 1992 and March 19, 1993 net bank credit to Government was about Rs.14000 crores which is lower by about Rs.8000 crores from its level during the corresponding period of 1991-92. The lower flow of bank credit to the Government sector has also enabled banks to increase the credit flow to the commercial sector. Between April 1992 and March 19, 1993, net bank credit to the commercial sector has been of the order of about Rs.27000 crores as compared to about Rs 15000 crores during the corresponding period of 1991-92. While the lower growth in money supply in 1992-93 has already had a favourable effect on inflation, the increased flow of bank credit to the private sector should help a quicker revival of industry.

1.10 According to the DGCIS data, dollar value of exports has increased by only 3.6% during 1992-93 as compared to a decline of 2% during 1991-92. It appears that overall export growth continues to be sluggish. However, dollar value of exports to GCA has increased by 10.8% in 1992-93 as compared to 6.2% during 1991-92. Exports to Rupee Trade Area have continued to decline. Imports which were artificially kept low in 1991-92 through drastic import compression measures have picked up in 1992-93. During 1992-93 imports have grown by about 12% as compared to a fall of about 20% during 1991-92. Trade deficit during 1992-93 has been about \$3.3 billion in terms of the DGCIS data. Adjusting for the discrepancy between the DGCIS and the RBI data on trade, the actual trade deficit is likely to be \$ 4.6 billion during 1992-93.

1.11 The Eighth Plan has targetted for a GDP growth of about 5.6% per year, a substantial reduction in the average annual inflation rate to about 5 percent and an average current account deficit of about 1.6 percent of GDP.

At the sectoral level, the Plan has targetted for an average annual growth of 4.1% in agricultural production and about 8% in industrial production. In the first year of the Eighth Plan, most of the targets have not been achieved. The estimated growth in GDP during 1992-93 was lower than the targetted rate. The growth in industrial production has been only 1.3%. Though the inflation rate was substantially lower in 1992-93 than in 1991-92, it was still two percentage points above the Eighth Plan target. The current account deficit in 1992-93 is likely to be 2.2% of GDP, which again is far higher than the Eighth Plan target. The only sector which has grown at more or less the targetted rate is agriculture.

1.12 To achieve many of the macro targets of the Plan would, therefore, require substantial improvements in all the major economic indicators during the remaining four years of the Plan. For example, with a GDP growth of about 4.2% in 1992-93, achievement of the Eighth Plan growth target would require that GDP grows at an average rate of close to 6% per year during the remaining four years of the Plan. Similarly, with industrial production having grown at only about 1.3% in 1992-93, achievement of the industrial growth target of the Plan would require that industrial production grows at about 9% per year between 1993-94 and 1996-97. With the current account deficit likely to be around 2.2% of GDP in 1992-93, the task of achieving the Eighth Plan target on current account deficit is going to be difficult, unless exports pick-up substantially in the remaining four years of the Plan.

1.13 The current trends in the economy coupled with the 1993-94 budget proposals for industrial recovery further, provide perception of an improvement in the overall growth of the economy in 1993-94. If monsoon turns out to be reasonably good, agricultural production can grow by about 4% in 1993-94. Industrial production, though hesitant, is already showing signs of revival. The current revival of industrial production is attributed to liberalisation measures taken earlier. The impact of

1993-94 budget proposals especially those pertaining to (a) full convertibility of the rupee, (b) sizeable across-the-board reduction in excise and customs duties (c) reduction in lending rates and increased availability of funds through reductions in statutory liquidity ratio and cash reserve ratio would further contribute to resurgence of industrial activity. Against this background it is reasonable to expect industrial production to grow by about 6% during 1993-94 as against an estimated growth of 1.3% in 1992-93.

1.14 The inflation rate which is currently running at around 7% is likely to decline to 5% during 1993-94. This expectation is based on the the assumption that growth in M3 would be contained at 12% as compared to 14.6% in 1992-93. On the balance of payment front, the situation would depend to a great deal on growth of exports. Unless exports grow at 13 to 15% during 1993-94, managing the balance of payments may be somewhat difficult, even with the present comfortable foreign exchange reserves of over \$6 billion.

CHAPTER 2

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 - AN OVERVIEW

The Annual Plan for the year 1993-94 provides an opportunity for reviewing the experience of the first year in moving towards the objectives set out in the Eighth Five Year Plan. The Eighth Plan has recognised the need for a re-orientation of planning in keeping with the process of economic reforms and restructuring of the economy. Though a tangible change in the ongoing development process can be effected only over a period of time, the review of initial experience enables us to discern the direction of change and emerging criticalities with a view to identifying the measures to be adopted in the remaining four years.

2.2 The Eighth Plan distinctly emphasises: (i) human development as the main focus of planning, (ii) a larger economic space for the private sector, (iii) physical and social infrastructure development by the public sector (allowing at the same time the private sector to participate), and (iv) a greater role to the market to infuse economic efficiency even in the working of public sector.

2.3 An investment of Rs. 798000 crores at 1991-92 prices is projected for the five year period 1992-97. Out of this, Public sector investment will be Rs. 361,000 crores (45%). Adding to this the current outlay of Rs. 73000 crores, the public sector outlay would be Rs. 434000 crores. This outlay is divided between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 58.5 : 41.5.

Thrust Of The Plan And Pattern Of Outlay

2.4 The Annual Plan 1992-93 provided for a public sector outlay of Rs. 80,772 crores at current prices. At 1991-92 prices, it would have been about 17 per cent of the envisaged Eighth Plan public sector outlay. However, there was a shortfall of 5 per cent in the first year's outlay according to revised estimates. The shortfall was mainly in the State plans. Against the approved State Plans outlay of Rs.

31,074 crores (i.e. 38.5% of public sector outlay) the revised estimate is Rs. 26,128 crores (i.e. 33.9% of the public sector outlay). The Central and Union Territories Plan outlay of Rs. 49,698 crores is now estimated to be exceeded by 3 per cent.

2.5 The shortfall in State Plans public sector outlay is a point for concern, especially because it is not just an isolated event, but part of a continuing trend as can be seen from Table 2.1.

TABLE 2.1

Share of States in Public Sector Plan Outlay

	Per cent
Fifth Plan (Actuals)	50.8
Sixth Plan (Actuals)	45.3
Seventh Plan (Actuals)	39.4
Eighth Plan (Projected)	41.5

When the State Plans outlay falls short of the target, public sector expenditure on the sectors which are the major responsibility of the States also falls short. These are sectors like agriculture/irrigation, power, social investments and minimum needs. The result is that, in the total public sector outlay for 1992-93, there is a shortfall of 7 to 10 per cent in agriculture/irrigation, and about 7% in social services. Shortfall of 20 per cent in energy sectors on account of the State Plans was made up by the higher expenditure on these sectors in the Central Plan.

2.6 One of the major points of re-orientation of financing in the Eighth Plan is the stipulation of a higher dependence of public sector enterprises on internal and extra budgetary resources (IEBR). The reliance on IEBR in Central Plan 1992-93 was 62 per cent. The performance in respect of internal resources at Rs. 16,129 crores was better than the amount of Rs. 15,084 crores stipulated in Annual Plan 1992-93. This was mainly due to the surpluses of the oil sector, consequent upon oil price rise in September 1992, and partly due to higher contribution by Air India and some other enterprises. Quite a few of the Central departments mainly Telecommunication, Atomic Energy, Power and Coal had a shortfall of the internal resources expected from their enterprises. Revised estimate of the mobilisation of extra budgetary resources by the enterprises in 1992-93 is Rs. 866 crores less than budget estimate of Rs. 14,822 crores. However, as per latest indications, the actual mobilisation of borrowings by the enterprises may be much lower. In view of this the actual Central Plan expenditure in 1992-93 may also fall significantly short of the budgeted outlay.

2.7 Annual Plan 1993-94 provides for a public sector outlay of Rs. 100,120 crores, at current prices (Annexure 2.1). Allowing for an assumed price rise of 10 per cent in 1992-93, and 7 per cent in 1993-94, this will be 19.6 per cent of the five year plan outlay in real terms. State Plans outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 34,695 crores, i.e. 34.6 per cent of public sector outlay, and yet contingent upon an 80 per cent increase in States' own resource mobilisation efforts. Taking the revised estimate of the first year and budgeted estimate of the second year, the first two years expenditure under the State Plans, in real terms, will be only 30 per cent of the projected five year outlay. Central Assistance for the State Plans in the first two years has been 36 per cent of the five year provision. The States' own resource efforts in these two years have been only 24 per cent of the level projected for the Five Year Plan (Annexure 2.1). This shortfall requires to be made up by mobilising higher resources and reducing the non-

plan expenditure. The National Development Council (NDC) Committee on Austerity has identified such measures. At this stage, it appears that unless a radical restructuring of States' finances is carried out, much of what has been envisaged in the sectors dominated by the State Plans will be difficult to achieve.

States' Plans; Shortfall in outlays

2.8 Shortfalls in realising the targets of plan expenditure are alarming in certain States; the extent of shortfall in 1991-92 being 25 to 55 per cent in Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh and 10 to 15 per cent in Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, and Kerala (Annexure 2.2). Most of these are the States which have a high burden of unemployment, illiteracy, excessive population growth and a level of economic activity in private sector which is well below the average for the country.

2.9 Inability to allocate resources for developmental projects by some states has hindered the utilisation of external aid tied with their projects. In the generally critical BOP situation this has precluded the use of cheaper sources of capital in financing the investment for development.

2.10 Such of the States which are showing tendency to relegate development to the more immediate problems confronting them will have to be convinced to follow a more strict prioritisation in allocating the available resources across the projects. Ongoing schemes in irrigation, transport, and power sectors will have to be allocated full resources before taking up new schemes. Therefore, earmarking of plan outlays for specific projects/programmes in such States by the Planning Commission and enforcing adherence to them at the stage of adjustment during the year may have to be used as effective instruments. Inclusion of new projects in the Plans of States which depend on a higher level of Central assistance in financing their Plan outlay may have to be subjected to appraisal process as is required for the projects in the Central Plan.

2.11 At present 7.5 per cent of the divisible pool of Central assistance for the State Plans is linked with performance of the State in attaining fiscal and social objectives. It is hoped that this will have the desired effect.

2.12 The purpose of economic restructuring is to foster private sector's role in raising the level of economic activity. Central Government and some State Governments have embarked upon a series of measures in this direction. Attracting private sector investment also depends on local economic environment which the States must try to improve.

2.13 The Central Sector Plan outlay of Rs. 63,936 crores for 1993-94 is financed by Rs. 23,241 crores budget support, Rs. 19,062 crores internal resources and Rs. 21,633 crores extra budgetary resources. Dependence on extra budgetary resources, which are mainly the borrowings of Central enterprises to finance energy, transport and telecommunication infrastructure, has been high in the initial years of the Eighth Plan. During the first two years the Central Plan will mobilise in real terms, 46.8 per cent of the extra budgetary resources envisaged for the entire plan period. (Table 2.2)

2.14 Annual Plan 1993-94 lays higher emphasis on the programmes for human development and on special employment programmes. Since the public sector programmes for human development and support to poor are financed by the Government itself, as distinct from the enterprises, the pattern of deployment of budgetary resources of the Plan is the key parameter. Social services and Rural Development programmes which were provided 32.6 per cent of the budgetary resources of Centre and States in 1992-93, get 35.2 per cent share in 1993-94. Compared to the revised estimates for 1992-93, the increase in outlay in 1993-94 is 27 per cent for medical and public health, 22 per cent for family welfare, 33 per cent for education, 34 per cent for water supply and sanitation, 29 per cent for welfare of weaker classes, and 12 per cent for welfare of women & children.

2.15 In the Central Plan, the component of budgetary support going to the departments responsible for human development has been increased (Table 2.3). However, for keeping up the Eighth Plan relative share of these sectors, outlay and expenditure on these will have to be stepped up even at a faster rate in the coming Annual Plans.

TABLE 2.2
Financing of Central Departments Plan in First Two Years of
Eighth Five Year Plan
(Rs. Crores at 1991-92 Prices)

	Budget Support	Internal Resources	Extra Budgetary Resources	Total Outlay
1. Eighth Plan	103725	77825	66315	247865
2. First two Years (1)	37591	30856	31069	99516
3. Per cent to Eighth Plan	36.2	39.7	46.8	40.1

(1) Revised Estimates for 1992-93 and Budget Estimates for 1993-94.

TABLE 2.3

Deployment of Budgetary Resources for the Central Departments of Health, Family Welfare, Women & Child Development, Welfare of Backward Classes, Social Welfare & Nutrition, Education and Rural Development

(Per cent)

Period	Share in Budget Support of Departments Specified
Seventh Plan (Actuals)	26.0
Eighth Plan (Projected)	50.3
1992-93 (RE)	37.7
1993-94 (BE)	43.3

Effective Utilisation of Resources; the need for

2.16 Given the backlog of development that exists, effective use of resources is more important. The Eighth Plan stipulates a series of measures:

- (i) evaluation of the benefits of programmes by an independent agency other than the implementing departments;
- (ii) associating clearly defined segments of population (i.e. the users of services) with the method of evaluation of programmes;
- (iii) facilitating the process of people's involvement in developmental activities by creating people's institutions, responsible to community, to operate the programmes;
- (iv) evolving integrated local area development programmes to consolidate and co-ordinate schemes now scattered as a number of more or less similar half-hearted 'thrusts' at the same target; and
- (v) weeding out plan schemes which do not make economic sense.

In only a very few programmes a regular and well designed system of independent evaluation exists. In its absence, not much purpose

will be served by mere stepping up of Plan outlays.

2.17 The enactment of Constitution Amendment (73rd) Act, in 1993 has created a legal framework for transfer of developmental resources to Panchayat Raj Institutions and now the challenge is bringing up of effective institutions at village level. People's involvement in developmental activities should receive a big stimulus with this.

2.18 To identify the schemes to be weeded out, the Central Ministries were asked to specify such schemes in the Plan proposals but the response has generally been inadequate, pointing to the need for a consistent follow up of the scrutinising process. Achievement of tangible results in moving towards a system of more effective use of resources requires that the sectoral/departmental outlays and some portion of Central assistance to States be linked with the implementation of such measures specified in the Eighth Plan, particularly in the human development programmes.

2.19 In stepping up the deployment of public sector's resources towards the programmes in social sectors, certain special features of such programmes have to be kept in view. Firstly, the quantification of benefits is difficult unlike the industrial projects. Secondly, the flow of tangible benefits to economy arises after a much longer time than in the conventional projects. Thirdly, the organisations and institutions that implement the schemes and pro-

grammes here are not and cannot by nature be as well structured as the "firm". Fourthly, the "concerns" tend to be reflected in "outlays" demanded rather than in the "effectiveness of the expenditure". The measurement of benefits loses its objectivity if the administrative agency that implements the programmes also measures its benefits. The special characteristics of the social welfare sectors require that a sound "extra-administrative agency" is made responsible for measurement of benefits and their evaluation.

2.20 In fulfilling the objective of a larger area in the economy for the private sector, practically no new large green field project in manufacturing has been taken up in the public sector in the first two years. However, a significant increase in the private sector's share in the total investment made in the economy can come about, at this stage, by the private corporate sector taking up infrastructure projects which will provide output towards the end of Eighth Plan or in the early years of the Ninth Plan. Certain steps in this direction have been taken. In 1993-94, 100 MW power generation capacity will come up in the private sector out of 4439 MW to be commissioned. A number of private sector power projects are expected to be initiated in the near future. But more intensive follow up is necessary to realise the targeted contribution of 2800 MW from Private Sector within the Eighth Plan period. This has become more urgent because States' power projects are facing shortage of resources. A number of changes in the distribution and marketing of oil products are being made to induct private investment. During the Fourth Round of bidding, 72 blocks (39 Off-shore and 33 On-shore) were offered for exploration by foreign oil companies and Indian private companies. These are being awarded now. Opening up of bus routes to private operators continues in the metropolitan towns. In supply of telecommunication equipment, the erstwhile monopoly of public sector has been replaced by competition among domestic and foreign firms. Towards involvement of private sector in value added telecom services, Radio

Paging and Electronic Mail Services will be introduced, for the first time in this year. Private sector may be entrusted with development, operation and maintenance of basic telecom services in small, suburban and mofussil towns. In civil aviation, a beginning has been made by the private air taxi operators. In highways and bridge construction presently there are only a few isolated projects which may come up with non-governmental resources.

2.21 While some infrastructure projects are attracting private initiatives, a substantive involvement of private corporate sector requires that the principle of market operation be accepted in most areas of public enterprises except those where interests of the poorest require special consideration. The mobilisation of resources from the market by the public enterprises has been a move in this direction. This will have to be supplemented by further reforms which foster competition between the domestic and foreign enterprises, and between public and private enterprises. Since the pattern of asset ownership has evolved over a long period, innovative measures to foster competition are needed. In bringing in the contribution of private sector, some gaps between demand and supply may emerge in the intervening period. A close monitoring of the new projects in private sector will help in minimising their effect.

Sectoral Issues

2.22 In the agriculture sector, the Eighth Plan stipulates a more regionally diversified agricultural development, growth of horticulture and cash crops to improve agricultural incomes and exports, and self sufficiency in foodgrains. The decline in agricultural sector's share in country's domestic investment is a cause for concern. Though, the private sector accounts for bulk of the investment in Agriculture sector, the role of Public Sector is to provide infrastructure by way of irrigation, credit support, storage facilities and research. Government also supports this sector through price support and certain subsidies. These instru-

ments will have to be directed more pointedly to influence investment in the agriculturally backward regions. Plan programmes for agriculture and irrigation have a revenue component for salary and recurring office expenses. In the general pressure on resources, it is necessary to keep the revenue component of Plan expenditure in check, so that the productive assets component does not get a reducing proportional share in the plan expenditure.

Infrastructure Sectors

2.23 There is a growing concern over the environmental impact of irrigation and power projects especially in regard to large scale displacement of people by the reservoirs. The Ministry of Water Resources through a specially set up sub-committee has already undertaken to evolve the National Rehabilitation Policy. At the same time it is also necessary that additional irrigation potential required to maintain growth in foodgrains production during the Ninth and Tenth Plans, as well as for drinking water needs, gets created.

2.24 Energy supply sectors, particularly, power and oil are entering a phase of adjustment. The main features are:

- (i) Mobilisation of capital from the market is enforcing a stiffer scrutiny in choice of generation projects by the public sector.
- (ii) The policy to induct private sector has generated considerable interest. There is some interest for hydel projects also.
- (iii) Power distribution systems that do not provide a reasonable return may have to await radical improvement in their commercial operations before they attract sizeable investments.
- (iv) Availability of gas, which provides the shortest gestation option of power supply, and was responsible for substantial increase in power generation in the past 5

years, will increase at a slow pace due to slow down in oil production.

Addition to power generation capacity in the first two years of the Eighth Plan will be 26 per cent of the target. However, with sizeable renovation and modernisation programme having been carried out in the Seventh Plan, the plant load factor has been reasonably satisfactory at 57.1 per cent in 1992-93. Most of the power intensive industries have now a captive power generation facility. While this will mitigate the immediate effects of shortfalls in power capacity targets to some extent, a serious situation of power shorages is in the making, if the slippages in capacity additions are not made up.

2.25 Oil production in 1992-93 was 26.9 million tonnes against the target of 28.5 million tonnes, and in 1993-94 it is expected to be 28.6 million tonnes against the original target of 31.6 million tonnes. Besides the technical and operational problems in oil production, development of some fields had to be rephased. Cumulative oil production during the Eighth Plan would significantly fall short of the target. Though new oil and gas finds are being made, the quantum of accretion to hydrocarbon reserves has registered a declining trend for past few years. In general, the new discoveries are shrinking in size and if the current trend continues, the reserves accretion may significantly fall short of the target. Slower growth in the reserves base would make it extremely difficult to increase domestic production of hydrocarbons in subsequent Plans. For intensification of exploration, blocks are being offered on a continuous basis and some exploratory work is expected to start from 1993-94 onwards in the blocks awarded to private Indian/foreign oil companies.

2.26 More than three-fourth of the public sector outlay for petroleum and natural gas sector provided in the Eighth Plan has been allocated in the first two years. While the need for higher public sector outlays in the Eighth Plan is recognised, a medium term BOP scenario which

provides for higher imports of oil than envisaged earlier, and a realistic assessment of inflow of external capital into oil sector will have to be kept in view in influencing allocation of country's resources between oil import and oil investment.

2.27 Railways are expected to handle 391.5 million tonnes of traffic during 1993-94 corresponding to the programmes of production of power, coal, iron ore, steel, cement and other bulk commodities. Traffic handled at major ports will increase from 166.6 million tonnes in 1992-93 to 170 million tonnes.

2.28 Transport gets about 15 per cent of plan outlay in public sector. However, the gap between the requirement and availability of transport services is large. It is necessary that the investments by the private sector or contribution by the users supplement Government's resources. A new step at the institutional level has been the Konkan Railway Project which is being implemented by a separate corporation owned by States and the Centre, which is mobilising resources for itself. In highway and bridge construction there are only a few isolated projects which may come up with non-governmental resources. While economic growth has led to more intensive use of roads infrastructure, generation of resources directly from the users has been difficult. But steps in this direction are necessary so that resources of the States and the Centre can be directed more towards improving the roads infrastructure for rural areas and small towns.

2.29 Absorption of new technology in telecommunication has made possible a much faster increase in capacity of exchanges. The rapid expansion of services has enabled larger resource mobilisation directly from the consumers. This sector can now allocate resources for provision of telephone facilities in rural areas. 46000 Gram Panchayats will be provided phone connections in 1993-94. 11 Lakh new telephone connections will be provided, of which 1.5 lakh will be in the rural areas.

Manufacturing Sector

2.30 The manufacturing sector growth has slowed down in the recent two years, after its 9 per cent growth performance in the preceding six year period. The process of economic restructuring has influenced the rate and pattern of growth. Industries which have a high domestic value addition, or have a significant exports linkage have performed better. Many such industries are in small scale sector where output may not be readily reflected in the index of industrial production. Bulk industrial commodities which had a sizeable offtake by the public sector, such as cement and steel, have been affected by the moderate rise in public sector plan expenditure in 1991-92 and 1992-93. The targeted increase of 30 per cent in developmental expenditure by the Public Sector in 1993-94 (against 8.5 per cent in the previous year), and initiation of a number of private sector projects in power, petrochemicals, fertilizers, and iron and steel should improve domestic demand for the industrial sector.

Housing & Urban Development

2.31 Role of Government in housing is expected to be primarily in the creation of an enabling environment for housing activity through elimination of legal technicalities and other constraints and in developing an efficient system for delivery of housing inputs. The public sector investment in housing is very small and can at best play a catalytic role towards housing for the weaker sections of the society. Significant increase in contribution from institutional finance is envisaged for which a series of measures have been taken in the recent years. Out of the total investment requirement of Rs. 97530 crores projected for the target of 21.88 million units during Eighth Plan, the institutional finance would amount to Rs. 25000 crores. Plan performance in some States like Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, has been much below the national average. Rural Housing achievement in 1992-93 was more than the target - 8 lakhs house sites allotted against target of 6 lakh. While the contribution of institutions like LIC and GIC were

and GIC were satisfactory, further efforts to raise resources from the market by HUDCO virtually failed in 1992-93. The Eighth Plan target for social housing requires that adequate resources are made available to this organisation. Efforts with regard to implementation of other facilitating measures like amendment/ repeal of Urban Land Ceiling Act, Rent Control Act, etc., also require more intensive follow up.

2.32 The Eighth Plan target is to cover the entire rural population with safe drinking water supply. While the 'No Source' villages that remain are only 3000, the major problem is 1.5 lakh partially covered villages. In addition the issue of re-emergence of a large number of 'No-source' villages in several states needs to be tackled. Outlay in first two years of Eighth Plan for water supply and sanitation is about 30 per cent of the Five Year outlay. Achievement of State sector outlays and physical targets for 1992-93 is low in Bihar, West Bengal, Punjab, U.P., Haryana and M.P. with no corrective measures taken in 1993-94. To provide special thrust to drinking water supply in small towns with population less than 20,000, a new centrally sponsored scheme has been launched in 1993-94 with Centre & States sharing on 50:50 basis.

2.33 Conversion of all dry latrines into sanitary latrines is a target of the Eighth Plan. Due to inadequacy of some of the schemes, and a low provision of outlay so far, the programme will require a strong thrust in the remaining years.

2.34 Benefit to 11.6 lakhs slum dwellers during 1992-93 under the MNP programme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) in the State sector was in line with the target. Achievements under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (ID-SMT) and the Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) have been low in relation to the Eighth Plan targets.

2.35 In urban development, the passing of the Nagar Palika Bill by Parliament is expected to

result in restructuring and strengthening of urban local governments.

Human Development

2.36 Containment of population growth through active peoples' cooperation and an effective scheme of incentives and disincentives is an objective of high priority in the Eighth Plan. The Plan envisages achieving birth rate of 26 per thousand and infant mortality rate (IMR) of 70 per thousand live births by 1997. Assuming that the present trend in birth rate and IMR reduction continues in the coming years, the estimated birth rate will be 27.5 in 1997 and 25.8 in 2000 AD. However, in respect of reduction of IMR it would be hopefully possible to achieve the reduction of IMR to 60. It is obvious that effort for reduction of birth rate has to be considerably stepped up in the coming years.

2.37 In a country like ours, a significant impact on management of population will come about by influencing the socio-demographic indicators, such as female literacy, age at marriage, women's employment, infant mortality, and health and nutrition of pre-school child, etc. The programmes pertaining to welfare of women and children, nutrition, health, family welfare, welfare of weaker sections/classes and education in the Plan would significantly contribute to improvement in these indicators. Convergence of these programmes, at the area level and towards sections of high growth in population is needed.

2.38 Under the Family Welfare Programme, the coverage under various immunisation programmes has increased for all the immunisations but we are still far away from the target of 100% coverage as envisaged under Universal Immunisation Programme. The country has set the target of eradication of Neonatal Tetanus (NNT) by 1995. Looking at the current TT coverage level which is around 77.5% the possibility of eradication of NNT by 1995 seems to be somewhat remote. Further, Polio Immunisation level requires to be stepped up

considerably to achieve zero case incidence by the end of Eighth Plan (1997).

2.39 A programme to improve the quality of family planning services in Uttar Pradesh is being launched at a cost of US dollar 325 Million with assistance from USAID. In addition, with the aim of reducing maternal mortality, under the Social Safety Net Scheme, assistance will be provided for improvement of infrastructure at Primary Health Centres in 90 demographically backward districts.

2.40 The Committee on Population constituted by the National Development Council has submitted its Report. The NDC's view on measures suggested by the Committee to curb population growth is awaited.

2.41 The Minimum Needs Programme aims at ensuring the basic amenities of life which are necessary for an acceptable level of human development for all sections of people, specially for those not benefitted by the growth process in the economy. During 1993-94, some of the components of MNP such as elementary and adult education, rural health, rural water supply, rural housing, nutrition and public distribution would receive considerably enhanced outlays.

2.42 Total literacy campaigns are being implemented in 182 districts covering approximately 430 lakh adult learners. A new scheme is being launched for the improvement of primary education in educationally backward districts and in districts where the total literacy campaigns have been successful leading to an enhanced demand for primary education. In these districts, district-specific and population-specific plans for achieving universalisation of elementary education are being formulated. Twenty to twenty-five districts out of about 200 educationally backward districts where female literacy is below national average, will be taken up for preparation of district plans in 1993-94.

2.43 The population of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) in 1991 was 16.48 per cent and 8.08 per cent of the country's population. The programmes for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes taken up under the 'Backward Classes Sector' supplement the efforts made under other sectors of development and are meant to benefit the target group directly. In 1993-94 about 81 lakh SC/ST and OBC students would be awarded pre-matric scholarships/stipends and 60 lakh students would be covered under other incentives. Other schemes for benefit to SC/ST include assistance for house-sites/construction of houses, attendance scholarships for girls in primary classes, construction/maintenance of hostels, ashram schools and grant-in-aid for setting up of cottage industries. Three new central schemes for implementation in 1993-94 are: (i) educational complex in low literacy pockets for development of women literacy in tribal areas, (ii) vocational training in tribal areas; and (iii) grant-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for minor forest produce. An additional channel of finance for economic development of SCs, STs and OBCs is through the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) and National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC). Authorised share capital of TRIFED has been increased from Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 100 crores and of NSFDC from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 125 crores.

2.44 As against 19.66 lakh SC families economically assisted to enable them to cross the poverty line during 1992-93, the target for 1993-94 is to assist 26.42 lakh SC families under the Special Component Plan (SCP). Under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) 8.5 lakh ST families were economically assisted, during 1992-93 the target for 1993-94 is to assist 9 lakh families.

2.45 The Integrated Child Development services (ICDS), a major programme under implementation all over country is being expanded

with a view to reducing the high infant and child mortality and morbidity rates. The efforts were also made to improve the quality of services rendered under this programme. During 1992-93, 365 Central ICDS projects and 5 State projects were sanctioned bringing the total number of projects to 3066. In various projects under operation, supplementary feeding was provided to 155.28 lakh children and 30.63 lakh pregnant women and nursing mothers. Besides, 92.71 lakh children received pre-school education during the year 1992-93. The scheme for adolescent girls which was introduced in 507 ICDS projects, is yet to pick up. A National Creche Fund for Child Care Services is being created to increase the number of creche units throughout the country.

2.46 In the area of women's development, stress was laid on gender sensitisation of policy planners, administrators and implementors at all levels for effective empowerment of women. The existing legal safeguards for women against injustice and atrocities are being reviewed. Setting up of the National Commission for Women is a significant step in this direction. In order to improve the status of women and to help them gain economic independence, a National Credit Fund - "Mahilakosh" has been set up to provide them with credit for engaging in self-employment ventures.

2.47 Under supplementary feeding, two programmes, viz. Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) and Mid-Day Meals (MDM) are being implemented nation wide benefiting 0-6 years children and pregnant and nursing women. To tackle the problem on a long-term basis, a National Nutrition Policy has been formulated by the Government recently with the aim of inculcating nutrition considerations in all policy spheres.

New Plan Schemes for Public Services and Administration

2.48 As far as possible, the various public services should generate revenue adequate to cover the cost of providing that service. The Eighth Plan reiterates that revenue earnings

(from the various public assets/system created) be maximised and credited to the implementing agency so as to bring about a reasonable parity between costs and benefits. Due to various reasons this has not been possible in many parts of the public administration system, leading to deterioration in the quality of service provided. The Judicial Administration System has come under severe strain across the country.

2.49 In 1993-94 new schemes for upgrading court buildings, office infrastructure for judicial officers, improvement of prisons and police housing had to be included in the Plan. National Renewal Fund is another large scheme under Department of Industrial Development (1993-94 outlay Rs.758 crores) to safeguard through the Plan, the interests of organised sector employees in the ongoing structural reforms process. The budgetary support for loss making enterprises which was on the "non-plan" side of public expenditure has now been included under the "Plan" budget. In 1992-93 the maintenance and development of "mints & presses" an activity to be managed by the Central Bank had to be transferred from the non Plan to the Plan.

2.50 Since such schemes preempt developmental resources of Government they have essentially to be of a transitory nature. Adherence of the basic principles, that account for "costs" against "benefits", and "expenditures" against "revenues" in each kind of public service provided, should obviate the need for inclusion of further such crisis- management schemes, in the Plan.

Goal of Full Employment

2.51 Attaining a near full employment situation by the turn of the century and removal of poverty are among the major objectives of the Plan. Employment was estimated to be 301.73 million by current weekly status and 314.14 million by usual principal status at the end of March, 1992, that is, at the beginning of the Eighth Plan. Unemployment was estimated to be about 17 million (by weekly status); and

another 6 million persons were estimated to be severely underemployed. The net addition to the labour force during the period 1992-97 was estimated to be 35 million. Against this, the GDP growth rate of 5.6 per cent per annum on an average and the sectoral composition of growth envisaged in the Eighth Plan are expected to lead to the creation of about 43 million additional employment opportunities over the five year period or about 8-9 million additional employment opportunities per year on an average.

2.52 During 1992-93, the first year of the Eighth Plan, employment opportunities are estimated to have grown by about six million. A major part of employment growth is likely to have taken place in agriculture. GDP in agriculture is estimated to have grown by 4.2% and States with a relatively high employment elasticity in agriculture, have registered higher agricultural growth during 1992-93.

2.53 The growth in employment opportunities during 1992-93 however, falls short of the annual average envisaged in the Plan by about 2.5 million. In order to realise the Eighth Plan projection of additional employment opportunities of the order of about 43 million, a higher average annual rate of growth of employment - a little over 9 million additional employment opportunities per year on the average - would be necessary in the remaining period of the Eighth Plan. This would be contingent upon a faster rate of economic growth, in general, and of sectors, sub-sectors and areas of high employment potential as identified in the Eighth Plan document, in particular.

2.54 It is expected that the upturn in the growth of the economy seen in 1992-93 after a dip to a low growth in 1991-92, will get strengthened with the liberalised environment for investment and production and other policy reforms, and the rate of growth of GDP will accelerate in the subsequent years of the Plan to achieve the targetted average of 5.6 per cent per annum. In order that this growth leads to the envisaged increase in employment oppor-

tunities, it is necessary that the strategies and policy measures enunciated in the Eighth Plan are vigorously pursued. Faster growth of agriculture in the lagging states and regions, development of appropriate policy measures for faster growth of non-farm sectors, particularly agro-processing, in rural areas, development of wastelands to make them cultivable, and liberalised policy framework and support mechanism for self employment in the urban informal and services sectors are among the important elements of the strategies and policies to accelerate employment generation as a part of the growth process.

2.55 However, in the short run, it is necessary to provide supplementary employment and incomes via special programmes, to the extent the growth process will 'bypass' poor and vulnerable sections of society. Current official estimates place nearly a third of the population or around 250 millions as being below the poverty line; over 80 per cent of the poor being in rural areas. Special employment programmes would, therefore, need to be continued, perhaps on an expanded scale, in the short run. A 36 per cent increase in provision for poverty alleviation programmes for rural areas has been made in Annual Plan 1993-94, giving them an outlay of Rs. 4229 crores in Central Plan. States & Union Territories Plans will provide another Rs. 1959 crores. An attempt will be made to bring about greater integration between IRDP and JRY and the on-going sectoral programmes, at the local area level. In this way, they would also contribute to the enhancement of the productive capacity of individuals/areas while providing short term employment. The additional allocation made for JRY in 1993-94 over and above the allocation made in 1992-93, will be diverted to 120 backward districts, in order to make an intensive effort to tackle the problem of backwardness, unemployment and poverty.

2.56 An area of special concern is the problem of unemployment among the educated, which is assuming increasingly disturbing proportions. Educated constitute about 40

per cent of the unemployed and this proportion has shown an increasing trend over the year. The number of educated unemployed was estimated to be about 7 million at the beginning of the Eighth Plan. An average of about 3.45 million persons would be joining the educated labour force annually during the Eighth Plan period. In view of the fact that the growth of salaried jobs in the public and organised private sectors is likely to be slow, special efforts are required to develop institutional mechanism and support systems for promotion of self employment among the educated.

Summing up

2.57 With improvement in prospects of economic growth, and the economy emerging from the fiscal crisis, the public sector plan is now in a better position to address the agenda for development set out in the Eighth Plan. It has been possible to increase the budget support for the public sector plan of Centre and States by 19 per cent in 1993-94. Human development and employment generation programmes have received a substantial increase in the allocation of resources. At the same time it is necessary to implement the measures that have been identified in the Eighth Plan for

improving the effectiveness in use of governments' resources in the social sectors.

2.58 The shortfall in realisation of target of developmental expenditure in some of the States has been very high. Given the developmental responsibilities of States' in agriculture, infrastructure and social sectors, this would impose a severe constraint in realising demographic and other objectives of the Eighth Plan. A radical restructuring of States' finances is necessary. At the same time fresh measures to influence allocation of resources to areas of priority, particularly by those States, whose developmental capabilities are under greater strain, appear necessary.

2.59 In the process of economic restructuring, reliance has been placed on private sector to supply for the increase in demand for power, oil and transport sectors. Since many new large greenfield public sector projects in these areas are not being taken up, the role of private sector's contribution in meeting the increase in demand in latter years of Eighth Plan and Ninth Plan is of crucial importance in sustaining the long term growth prospects of the economy.

Public Sector Plan Outlay

(Rs. Crores)

	Eighth Plan 1992-97 Projected (At 1991-92 prices)	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94
		B E	R E	B E
		(At current prices)		
I. CENTRE & UNION TERRITORIES	254,115	49,698	50,999	65,425
1. Central Sector	247,865	48,407	49,719	63,936
1.1 Budgetary Support	103,725	18,501	19,634	23,241
1.2 IEBR	144,140	29,906	30,085	40,695
- I.R.	77,825 (a)	15,084	16,129	19,062
- EBR	66,315 (a)	14,822	13,956	21,633
			(b)	
2. Union Territories	6,250	1,291	1,280	1,489
			(c)	
2.1 Budget Support	6,250	1,282	1,275	1,489
II. STATES	179,985	31,074	26,128	34,695
			(d)	(e)
1. Central Assistance	78,500	14,820	16,063	16,520
2. States' own Resources	101,485	16,254	10,065	18,175
PUBLIC SECTOR PLAN OUTLAY (I+II)	434,100	80,772	77,127	100,120

Notes

- (a) Implicit in the macro-economic projections of Public Sector Savings and borrowings for the Eighth Plan.
- (b) Actuals are not yet available but are understood to be significantly lower than this revised estimate made in February, 1993.
- (c) Includes Rs. 5.00 crores the amount by which Lakshadweep Plan was later reduced.
- (d) Excludes Rs. 25.00 crores later allocated to Maharashtra.
- (e) Excludes Rs. 100.00 crores later allocated to Punjab.

State Plan Expenditure - Variation From Outlay Approved

(Rs.Crores at current prices)

Sl. No.	State	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
		Approved	Actual	Percent Variation	Approved	Actual	Percent Variation	Approved	Revised Estimate	Percent Variation
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	1323	1486	12	1410	1675	19	1660	1675	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	183	166	-9	235	207	-12	245	235	-4
3	Assam	675	597	-12	805	696	-14	960	700	-27
4	Bihar	1805	1258	-30	2251	1032	-54	2203	1100	-50
5	Goa	130	135	4	173	159	-8	153	153	0
6	Gujarat	1451	1567	8	1755	2022	15	1875	1875	0
7	Haryana	700	615	-12	765	682	-11	830	805	-3
8	Himachal Pradesh	360	378	5	410	407	-1	486	491	1
9	Jammu & Kashmir	650	557	-14	723	649	-10	820	623	-24
10	Karnataka	1120	1173	5	1510	1597	6	1915	1915	0
11	Kerala	635	596	-6	807	673	-17	913	750	-18
12	Madhya Pradesh	2000	1784	-11	2426	1818	-25	2400	1792	-25
13	Maharashtra	2450	2530	3	2500	2969	19	3160	3209	2
14	Manipur	170	165	-3	200	185	-8	210	171	-19
15	Meghalaya	175	166	-5	210	187	-11	241	241	0
16	Mizoram	125	125	0	152	152	0	160	165	3
17	Nagaland	145	142	-2	170	160	-6	185	110	-41
18	Orissa	1250	1086	-13	1402	1030	-27	1405	1055	-25
19	Punjab	905	991	10	1010	1068	6	1150	857	-25
20	Rajasthan	956	973	2	1170	1184	1	1400	1410	1
21	Sikkim	76	79	4	96	97	1	110	110	0
22	Tamil Nadu	1450	1496	3	1605	1651	3	1751	1767	1
23	Tripura	200	201	1	227	229	1	282	240	-15
24	Uttar Pradesh	3200	3026	-5	3710	3514	-5	3853	3150	-18
25	West Bengal	1328	1151	-13	1486	907	-39	1501	704	-53

CHAPTER 3

PUBLIC SECTOR OUTLAY

Annual Plan 1993-94, the second year of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) was formulated keeping in view the broad priorities and thrust areas laid down for the Eighth Five Year Plan. Certain changes in the process of formulation, finalisation and sectoral allocations of State Plans were attempted. These are described in paragraphs 3.3. and 3.4

Review of Annual Plan 1992-93

3.2. The Annual Plan 1992-93 envisaged a total Public Sector Outlay as Rs. 80,771.96 crores, which on revision came down to Rs. 77,127.40 crores which is lower by 4.5 per cent than the Budget Estimates for the Plan. The size of the Plans for States and Union Territories on revision were lower by 15.32 per cent i.e. from Rs. 32,364.88 crores (BE) to Rs. 27,408.33 crores (RE). The main reasons for the shortfall in State Plans were deterioration in the balance from current revenues, erosion in the contribution of State Electricity Boards and in some cases of State Road Transport Corporations, negative opening balances, mounting non-Plan expenditure, shortfalls in the collection of small savings etc. The Head of Development-wise details of approved outlays and revised estimates for 1992-93 are given in Table 3.1.

Annual Plan 1993-94

3.3 In the formation of the Annual Plan 1993-94, a change in the process of formulation and finalization of the State Plans has been attempted. Earlier, the State Plans proposals which used to be need-based, were first discussed in the Working Groups consisting of the officers of the States, the Planning Commission and the Central Ministries and this used to form the basis of discussion between the Deputy Chairman and the Chief Minister concerned. However, invariably, in the process, the Plan proposals were far in excess of the resources and efforts had to be made to match the Plan size to the resources in the discussions with the Chief Ministers. This year, the re-

source evaluation was made first, on the basis of which, the Plan size was decided in the discussion between the Deputy Chairman and the Chief Ministers. The detailed sectoral allocation were worked-out thereafter.

3.4 In the sectoral allocations in the State Sector also, a change in the system by limiting the earmarking of funds to around 50% of total outlay, contrary to much higher percentages prescribed earlier, has been attempted, so as to provide greater flexibility to the States to meet local requirements. This also meets the long standing demand of States for greater flexibility in the State Plans.

3.5 The total public sector outlay for Annual Plan 1993-94 has been fixed at Rs. 100,120.16 crores. This represents an increase of 23.95 per cent over the approved outlay of Rs. 80,771.96 crores for 1992-93. The Central Plan for the year 1993-94, envisages a total public sector outlay of Rs. 63,936.16 crores, a step up of 32.08 % over the approved outlay of Rs. 48,407.08 crores for the previous year. In financing the Central Plan Outlay Rs. 40694.73 crores i.e. nearly 63.65 per cent of the sources are to be raised by the Central Public Sector Undertakings/Departments /Ministries through internal and extra-budgetary resources (IEBR) and only the remaining Rs. 23,241.43 crores are to be met from budgetary support. The resource mobilisation through IEBR in financing the Central Annual Plan 1993-94 is higher by about 36.07 % than the IEBR in the Annual Plan 1992-93. The envisaged Plan outlay for States & UTs at Rs. 36,184 crores for 1993-94 is higher by 11.80 % over the outlay of Rs. 32,364.88 crores envisaged for 1992-93.

3.6 The Heads of Development-wise approved outlays for Centre, States and UTs in the Annual Plan 1993-94 vis-a-vis the corresponding approved outlays for 1992-93 are

TABLE 3.1

Approved Outlay and Revised Estimates 1992-93

Rs. Crores

Head of Development	Approved Outlay 1992-93											Revised Estimates 1992-93										
	Centre			States & UTs			Total			Centre			States & UTs			Total						
	Budget	IEBR	Outlay Support	Budget	IEBR	Outlay Support	Budget	IEBR	Outlay Support	Budget	IEBR	Outlay Support	Budget	IEBR	Outlay Support	Budget	IEBR	Outlay Support				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19				
1 Agriculture & Allied Activities	1840.43	38.84	1879.27	2831.01	4710.28	2060.90	38.22	2099.12	2273.63	4372.75												
2 Rural Development	2609.98	0.00	2609.98	1926.22	4536.20	3109.10	0.00	3109.10	1900.87	5009.97												
3 Special Area Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	1179.83	1179.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	1153.91	1153.91												
4 Irrigation & Flood Control	230.71	0.00	230.71	4703.83	4934.54	206.30	0.00	206.30	4212.79	4419.09												
5 Energy	3135.00	11863.00	14998.00	8576.23	23574.23	3036.97	13483.37	16520.34	6891.20	23411.54												
6 Industry & Minerals	2256.90	5940.85	8197.75	1685.75	9883.50	2724.79	5324.50	8049.29	1221.26	9270.55												
7 Transport	2697.00	6432.23	9129.23	2627.24	11756.47	2641.64	5622.78	8264.42	2250.98	10515.40												
8 Communications	80.00	4810.00	4890.00	0.00	4890.00	69.15	4896.47	4965.62	2.70	4968.32												
9 Science, Technology & Environment	935.10	0.00	935.10	56.78	991.88	914.47	0.00	914.47	41.86	956.33												
10 General Economic Services	383.05	2.16	385.21	720.04	1105.25	373.58	1.00	374.58	453.30	827.88												
11 Social Services	4309.40	819.00	5128.40	7718.61	12847.01	4470.59	718.50	5189.09	6748.85	11937.94												
12 General Services	23.43	0.00	23.43	339.34	362.77	26.74	0.00	26.74	256.98	283.72												
Total	18501.00	29906.08	48407.08	32364.88	80771.96	19634.23	30084.84	49719.07	27408.33	77127.40												

* Excludes Rs. 25 crores later allocated to Maharashtra and includes the later reduction of Rs. 5 crores in Lakshadweep outlays.

given in Table 3.2. It would be seen from this table that all sectors of development have received marginal to significant higher outlays for the Annual Plan 1993-94 over the previous year.

3.7 The four Heads of Development which are basically rural oriented, namely Agriculture and Allied Activities, Rural Development, Special Area Programme and Irrigation and Flood Control together continued to account for nearly one-third of the State Plans in 1993-94 as in the previous Plan period. In the case of Central Plan outlays the step up in the outlay is more than 30 percent for Agriculture & Allied Activities and 62 percent in the case of Rural Development than the outlay for the previous Plan. It is worth mentioning here that these development heads are financed primarily from the budgetary support of the Centre/State Governments as distinct from the internal and extra-budgetary resources of Public Enterprises.

3.8 The outlays on economic infrastructure sectors like Energy, Industry and Mineral, Transport and Communication have been

stepped up supported mainly by IEBR and account for 62.40 % of the total public Sector outlay for 1993-94. The energy sector (including power, coal, petroleum and natural gas and non-conventional sources) claims the largest share in Public Sector outlay i.e. 30.88%

3.9 Despite severe constraint of resources, in the Central allocations nearly one-fourth of the available budgetary support has been targetted mainly towards social services sector which includes Education, Health & Family Welfare, Women and Child Development, Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The total allocation of Rs. 15,430.33 crores for the Social Services sector for 1993-94 is higher by nearly 20 per cent than the approved outlay for the previous year.

3.10 Annexures 3.1 to 3.5 give details of Plan outlays for 1993-94, revised estimates for 1992-93, and actual expenditure for 1991-92 for the Centre, States and Union Territories by heads and sub heads of development.

TABLE 3.2

Annual Plan Outlay 1992-92 and 1993-94 - Budget Estimates

Rs. Crores

Head of Development	Annual Plan 1993-94											
	Annual Plan 1992-93					Annual Plan 1993-94						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	Centre					Centre						Total
	States & UTs					States & UTs						Total
	Budget Support		IEBR		Outlay		Budget Support		IEBR		Outlay	
1 Agriculture & Allied Activities	1840.43	38.84	1879.27	2831.01	4710.28	2401.65	34.18	2435.83	2973.10	5408.93		
2 Rural Development	2609.98	0.00	2609.98	1926.22	4536.20	4229.00	0.00	4229.00	1958.62	6187.62		
3 Special Area Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	1179.83	1179.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	1405.61	1405.61		
4 Irrigation & Flood Control	230.71	0.00	230.71	4703.83	4934.54	274.71	0.00	274.71	5578.82	5853.53		
5 Energy	3135.00	11863.00	14998.00	8576.23	23574.23	3625.42	18285.85	21911.27	9008.97	30920.24		
6 Industry & Minerals	2256.90	5940.85	8197.75	1685.75	9883.50	3156.08	6477.64	9633.72	1728.90	11362.62		
7 Transport	2697.00	6432.23	9129.23	2627.24	11756.47	1893.15	9000.06	10893.21	3054.27	13947.48		
8 Communications	80.00	4810.00	4890.00	0.00	4890.00	80.00	6165.00	6245.00	2.75	6247.75		
9 Science, Technology & Environment	935.10	0.00	935.10	56.78	991.88	1251.06	0.00	1251.06	65.58	1316.64		
10 General Economic Services	383.05	2.16	385.21	720.04	1105.25	449.15	2.00	451.15	1050.07	1501.22		
11 Social Services	4309.40	819.00	5128.40	7718.61	12847.01	5729.27	730.00	6459.27	8971.06	15430.33		
12 General Services	23.43	0.00	23.43	339.34	362.77	151.94	0.00	151.94	386.25	538.19		
Total	18501.00	29906.08	48407.08	32364.88	80771.96	23241.43	40694.73	63936.16	36184.00	* 100120.16		

* Excludes Rs. 100 crores later allocated to Punjab.

Plan Outlay by Heads of Development, 1993-94 -
Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Centre	States	U.T.s	Total	
I.	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES	2435.83	2921.54	51.56	5408.93	
1.	Crop Husbandry	12401	877.92	924.09	9.86	1811.87
2.	Soil & Water Conservation	12402	123.00	308.04	1.84	432.88
3.	Animal Husbandry	12403	79.50	210.70	9.30	299.50
4.	Dairy Development	12404	258.00	68.76	0.29	327.05
5.	Fisheries	12405	116.00	137.07	8.00	261.07
6.	Forestry & Wildlife	12406	233.00	664.11	12.62	909.73
7.	Plantations	12407	71.78	15.73	0.00	87.51
8.	Food, Storage & Warehousing	12408	74.83	8.60	0.00	83.43
9.	Agricultural Research & Education	12415	249.95	149.56	1.73	401.24
10.	Agricultural Financial Institutions	12416	105.00	48.12	0.00	153.12
11.	Cooperation	12425	235.85	323.77	7.66	567.28
12.	Other Agricultural Programmes	12435	11.00	62.99	0.26	74.25
II.	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	4229.00	1945.88	12.74	6187.62	
1.	Special Programme for Rural Development	12501	834.00	580.32	1.57	1415.89
2.	Rural Employment	12505	3306.00	907.54	0.00	4213.54
3.	Land Reforms	12506	35.50	152.80	0.35	188.65
4.	Other Rural Development Programmes	12515	53.50	305.22	10.82	369.54
III.	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES	0.00	1405.61	0.00	1405.61	
1.	Hill Areas	12551	0.00	320.00	0.00	320.00
2.	North Eastern Areas	12552	0.00	265.00	0.00	265.00
3.	Other Special Area Programmes	12575	0.00	820.61	0.00	820.61
	(a) Backward Areas		0.00	405.61	0.00	405.61
	(b) Tribal Sub-Plan		0.00	275.00	0.00	275.00
	(c) Border Areas		0.00	140.00	0.00	140.00
	(d) Others		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Plan Outlay by Heads of Development, 1993-94 -
Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Development		Centre	States	U.T.s	Total
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL		274.71	5556.42	22.40	5853.53
	1. Major & Medium Irrigation	12701	35.66	3803.10	2.14	3840.90
	2. Minor Irrigation	12702	48.00	1161.76	6.03	1215.79
	3. Command Area Development	12705	115.00	341.75	0.00	456.75
	4. Flood Control and Drainage	12711	76.05	249.81	14.23	340.09
V.	ENERGY		21911.27	8630.90	378.07	30920.24
	1. Power	12801	7461.46	8586.21	372.24	16419.91
	2. Petroleum	12802	11523.81	0.00	0.00	11523.81
	3. Coal & Lignite	12803	2722.00	0.00	0.00	2722.00
	4. Non Conventional Sources of Energy	12810	204.00	44.69	5.83	254.52
VI.	INDUSTRY & MINERALS		9633.72	1702.75	26.15	11362.62
	1. Village & Small Industries	12851	563.75	706.93	19.04	1289.72
	2. Iron & Steel Industries	12852	3166.06	0.00	0.00	3166.06
	3. Non Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	12853	494.42	60.71	0.00	555.13
	4. Cement & Non-metallic Mineral Industries	12854	47.38	0.00	0.00	47.38
	5. Fertilizer Industries	12855	935.00	0.00	0.00	935.00
	6. Petrochemical Industries	12856	1625.39	0.00	0.00	1625.39
	7. Chemical & Pharmaceutical Industries	12857	130.32	0.00	0.00	130.32
	8. Engineering Industries	12858	520.07	0.00	0.00	520.07
	9. Telecommunication & Electronic Industries	12859	300.47	0.00	0.00	300.47
	10. Consumer Industries	12860	239.84	0.00	0.00	239.84
	11. Atomic Energy Industries	12861	231.67	0.00	0.00	231.67
	12. Other Industries	12875	710.72	935.11	7.11	1652.94
	13. Other Outlays on Industries & Minerals	12885	668.63	0.00	0.00	668.63

Plan Outlay by Heads of Development, 1993-94 -
Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Centre	States	U.T.s	Total	
VII. TRANSPORT		10893.21	2791.29	262.98	13947.48	
1.	Railways	13002	6900.00	0.00	0.00	6900.00
2.	Ports & Lighthouses	13051	639.76	40.13	14.81	694.70
3.	Shipping	13052	1099.00	0.00	68.47	1167.47
4.	Civil Aviation	13053	1592.45	14.42	7.55	1614.42
5.	Roads & Bridges	13054	593.00	2006.99	148.60	2748.59
6.	Road Transport	13055	25.00	671.17	23.41	719.58
7.	Inland Water Transport	13056	30.00	25.64	0.00	55.64
8.	Other Transport Services	13075	14.00	32.94	0.14	47.08
VIII. COMMUNICATION		6245.00	2.75	0.00	6247.75	
1.	Postal Services	13201	77.00	0.00	0.00	77.00
2.	Telecommunication Services	13225	5879.00	0.00	0.00	5879.00
3.	Other Communication Services	13275	289.00	2.75	0.00	291.75
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT		1251.06	63.77	1.80	1316.63	
1.	Atomic Energy Research	13401	118.00	0.00	0.00	118.00
2.	Space Research	13402	570.35	0.00	0.00	570.35
3.	Oceanographic Research	13403	43.00	0.00	0.00	43.00
4.	Other Scientific Research	13425	384.71	35.29	0.67	420.67
5.	Ecology & Environment	13435	135.00	28.48	1.13	164.61

Plan Outlay by Heads of Development, 1993-94 -
Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Centre	States	U.T.s	Total	
X.	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	451.15	1038.82	11.25	1501.22	
1.	Secretariat Economic Services	13451	45.28	130.30	0.82	176.40
2.	Tourism	13452	87.20	90.75	7.36	185.31
3.	Foreign Trade & Export Promotion	13453	62.00	0.00	0.00	62.00
4.	Census, Surveys & Statistics	13454	27.80	16.72	1.02	45.54
5.	Meteorology	13455	34.00	0.00	0.00	34.00
6.	Civil Supplies	13456	13.60	24.04	1.70	39.34
7.	General Financial & Trading Institutions	13465	68.00	0.00	0.00	68.00
8.	Technical & Economic Cooperation with other Countries	13605	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Other General Economic Services	13475	113.27	777.01	0.35	890.63
XI.	SOCIAL SERVICES	6459.27	8308.26	662.81	15430.34	
1.	General Education	22202	1111.18	1782.48	119.07	3012.73
2.	Technical Education	22203	198.00	398.99	27.44	624.43
3.	Sports & Youth Services	22204	85.35	91.25	6.76	183.36
4.	Art & Culture	22205	94.22	63.03	5.82	163.07
5.	Medical & Public Health	22210	483.30	1042.75	96.13	1622.18
6.	Family Welfare	22211	1270.00	0.00	0.00	1270.00
7.	Water Supply & Sanitation	22215	832.40	1928.06	184.50	2944.96
8.	Housing	22216	536.35	839.10	38.07	1413.52
9.	Urban Development	22217	73.85	653.58	152.56	879.99
10.	Information and Publicity	22220	32.00	42.19	1.69	75.88
11.	Broadcasting	22221	373.00	0.00	0.00	373.00

Plan Outlay by Heads of Development, 1993-94 -
Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. Crores)						
Sl. No.	Head of Development		Centre	States	U.T.s	Total
12.	Welfare of SC,ST and Other Backward Classes	22225	558.27	632.64	7.90	1198.81
13.	Labour & Employment	22230	159.83	180.09	6.08	346.00
14.	Social Security & Welfare	22235	647.40	301.02	4.21	952.63
15.	Nutrition	22236	2.77	343.08	12.58	358.43
16.	Secretariat Social Services	22251	1.35	10.00	0.00	11.35
X11.	GENERAL SERVICES		151.94	326.51	59.74	538.19
1.	Administration of Justice	32014	30.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
2.	Currency, Coinage and Mints	32046	59.99	0.00	0.00	59.99
3.	Other Fiscal Services	32047	10.01	0.00	0.00	10.01
4.	Secretariat-General Services	32052	1.60	0.00	0.00	1.60
5.	Police	32055	3.30	0.00	0.00	3.30
6.	Jails	32056	12.00	8.84	7.33	28.17
7.	Supplies and Disposals	32057	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Stationery & Printing	32058	3.00	20.16	1.44	24.60
9.	Public Works	32059	12.00	257.56	36.40	305.96
10.	Other Administrative Services	32070	20.04	39.95	14.57	74.56
GRAND TOTAL			63936.16	34694.50*	1489.50	100120.16

* Excludes Rs. 100 crores later allocated to Punjab.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 - OUTLAYS: STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ANDHRA PRADESH	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	ASSAM	BIHAR	GOA	GUJARAT
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES							
	Crop Husbandry	1839	1438	5852	5147	272	2925
	Soil and Water Conservation	671	537	550	740	58	962
	Animal Husbandry	575	382	1185	833	200	555
	Dairy Development	100	52	315	625	17	55
	Fisheries	906	140	765	547	210	597
	Forestry & Wild Life	750	1100	2584	3264	217	5300
	Plantations	0	0	12	0	0	0
	Food, Storage & Warehousing	25	0	55	50	15	55
	Agricultural Research & Education	400	21	1200	1111	40	858
	Agricultural Financial Institutions	400	0	25	152	1	300
	Other Agricultural Programmes :						
	(a) Marketing & Quality Control	26	100	140	254	6	0
	(b) Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cooperation	295	190	1250	3079	90	1019
	Total - (I)	5987	3960	13933	15802	1126	12626
		(3.23)	(13.66)	(13.57)	(6.87)	(6.62)	(5.91)
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
Special Programme for Rural Development :							
	(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	3905	275	1500	7616	70	1300
	(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	1202	0	0	555	0	373
	(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	20	60	50	63	25	80
RURAL EMPLOYMENT							
	(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)	3747	80	1450	10094	155	1780
	(b) Other Programmes (Like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	2750
	Land Reforms	1000	30	310	3449	87	400
	Other Rural Development Programmes (Incl. Community Development and Panchayats)	423	482	1900	1236	67	1432
	TOTAL - II	10297	927	5210	23013	404	8115
		(5.56)	(3.20)	(5.07)	(10.01)	(2.38)	(3.80)
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES							
		2130	0	310	1372	0	0
		(1.15)		(0.30)	(0.60)		
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL							
	Major and Medium Irrigation	31251	100	2700	31900	2410	43708
	Minor Irrigation	5684	1340	4000	18127	375	5302
	Command Area Development	800	40	350	1365	160	1130
	Flood Control (incl. anti-sea erosion, etc.)	6265	150	2200	4468	20	160
	TOTAL - IV	44000	1630	9250	55860	2965	50300
		(23.77)	(5.62)	(9.01)	(24.29)	(17.44)	(23.54)

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 - OUTLAYS: STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ANDHRA PRADESH	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	ASSAM	BIHAR	GOA	GUJARAT
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
V. ENERGY							
	Power	55003	4100	22550	38876	1255	46640
	Non-conventional sources of Energy	40	80	50	439	20	520
	TOTAL - V	55043	4180	22600	39315	1275	47160
		(29.74)	(14.41)	(22.01)	(17.09)	(7.50)	(22.07)
VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS							
	Village & Small Industries	2567	400	2700	2135	450	10275
	Industries (other than V&SI)	1558	150	3650	4375	325	4000
	Mining	925	32	300	621	7	200
	TOTAL - (VI)	5050	582	6650	7131	782	14475
		(2.73)	(2.01)	(6.48)	(3.10)	(4.60)	(6.77)
VII. TRANSPORT							
	Ports and light Houses	1157	0	0	0	10	850 \13
	Shipping	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Civil Aviation	0	332	0	23	0	0
	Roads and Bridges	10424	7757	5200	24481	1460	7000
	Road Transport	6143	395	750	926	254	3850
	Inland Water Transport	45	0	900	25	228	0
	Other Transport Services	50 \2	34 \4	50 \5A	0	600 \10	0
	TOTAL - (VII)	17819	8518	6900	25455	2552	11700
		(9.63)	(29.37)	(6.72)	(11.07)	(15.01)	(5.47)
VIII. COMMUNICATIONS							
		0	0	0	0	0	165
		---	---	---	---	---	(0.08)
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT							
	Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	15	12	125	139	63	120
	Ecology & Environment	35	6	100	119	20	180
	TOTAL - (IX)	50	18	225	258	83	300
		(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.22)	(0.11)	(0.49)	(0.14)
X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES							
	Secretariat Economic Services	300	40	259	79	8	18
	Tourism	60	94	300	486	267	200
	Surveys & Statistics	50	68	84	92	46	70
	Civil Supplies	0	73	80	324	12	32
	Other General Economic Services :						
	i) Distt. Plg./Distt. Councils	0	300	1055	6829	0	5000
	ii) Weights & Measures	9	18	25	21	5	34
	iii) Others	0	4 \5	140 \6	11 \8	0	0
	TOTAL - (X)	419	597	1943	7842	338	5354
		(0.23)	(2.06)	(1.89)	(3.41)	(1.99)	(2.51)

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 - OUTLAYS: STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ANDHRA PRADESH	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	ASSAM	BIHAR	GOA	GUJARAT
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
XI. SOCIAL SERVICES							
EDUCATION							
	General Education	4064	3965	19171	11899	1362	3019
	Technical Education	930	0	1001	3287	537	2500
	Sports & Youth Services	517	100	200	93	175	178
	Art & Culture	163	185	518	97	221	172
	Sub-Total (Education)	5674	4250	20890	15376	2295	5869
	Medical & Public Health	2759	695	3920	12014	1232	4132
	Water Supply & Sanitation	12077	1546	4700	10997	1998	18071
	Housing	8174	1120	900	2685	230	5584
	Urban Development	5025	32	710	1505	252	5934
	Information & Publicity	150	74	100	97	40	750
	Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	7267	0	829	4052	60	8501
	Labour & Employment						
	i) Labour & Labour Welfare	1009	105	1946	431	220	2533
	ii) Special Employment Programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Social Welfare	508	55	160	428	160	363
	Nutrition	800	115	770	3028	56	10700
	Other Social Services	0	0	0	0	0	1000
	TOTAL - (XI)	43443	7992	34925	50613	6543	63437
		(23.47)	(27.56)	(34.01)	(22.01)	(38.49)	(29.69)
XII. GENERAL SERVICES							
	Jails	0	0	0	39	0	0
	Stationery & Printing	5	60	35	0	13	0
	Public Works	739	524	480	2430	915	0
	Other Administrative Services :						
	i) Training	18	12	200	116	0	68
	ii) Others	100	0	39	754	4	0
	TOTAL - (XII)	862	596	754	3339	932	68
		(0.47)	(2.06)	(0.73)	(1.45)	(5.48)	(0.03)
	GRAND TOTAL	185100	29000	102700	230000	17000	213700
		(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 - OUTLAYS: STATES.

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	HARYANA	HIMACHAL PRADESH	J & K	KARNATAKA	KERALA	MADHYA PRADESH
1.	2.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES							
	Crop Husbandry	1404	2275	3137	4409	7000	6540
	Soil and Water Conservation	743	360	1015	2755	350	936
	Animal Husbandry	590	500	1431	2000	825	1244
	Dairy Development	56	125	116	436	550	486
	Fisheries	225	160	210	1404	2040	400
	Forestry & Wild Life	3449	4550	1919	5420	1750	5039
	Plantations	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Food, Storage & Warehousing	23	0	0	20	15	0
	Agricultural Research & Education	528	700	670	1820	750	1000
	Agricultural Financial Institutions	75	20	60	874	350	0
	Other Agricultural Programmes :						
	(a) Marketing & Quality Control	0	360	383	94	1500	19
	(b) Others	0	1 \ 17	0	0	0	0
	Cooperation	490	307	249	2071	1000	2500
	Total - (I)	7583	9358	9190	21303	16130	18164
		(8.24)	(16.71)	(10.44)	(7.04)	(16.13)	(7.57)
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
Special Programme for Rural Development :							
	(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	482	326	1561 \ 22	3776	1100	4800
	(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	100	0	225	0	0	450
	(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	111	110	55	0	100	100
RURAL EMPLOYMENT							
	(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)	575	454	540	3214	1750	6000
	(b) Other Programmes (like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Land Reforms	50	816	396	216	90	525
	Other Rural Development Programmes (Incl. Community Development and Panchayats)	710 \ 15	260	238	3725	2730	935
	TOTAL - II	2028	1966	3015	10931	5770	12810
		(2.20)	(3.51)	(3.43)	(3.61)	(5.77)	(5.34)
	III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES	350	0	3795 \ 23	11622	120	0
		(0.38)		(4.31)	(3.84)	(0.12)	
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL							
	Major and Medium Irrigation	9638	269	1828	46867	9000	36355
	Minor Irrigation	106	1815	1991	7913	2700	16050
	Command Area Development	4262	73	197	4220	1000	1800
	Flood Control (incl. anti-sea erosion, etc.)	888	115	955	1000	1300	98
	TOTAL - IV	14894	2272	4971	60000	14000	54303
		(16.19)	(4.06)	(5.65)	(19.83)	(14.00)	(22.63)

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 - OUTLAYS: STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	HARYANA	HIMACHAL PRADESH	J & K	KARNATAKA	KERALA	MADHYA PRADESH
1.	2.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
V. ENERGY							
	Power	22575	11095	25000	69702	20430	71834
	Non-conventional sources of Energy	26	115	51	778	370	400
	TOTAL - V	22601	11210	25051	70480	20800	72234
		(24.57)	(20.02)	(28.47)	(23.30)	(20.80)	(30.10)
VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS							
	Village & Small Industries	1762	900	2303	13907	5400	2165
	Industries (other than V&SI)	918	510	2765	7966	6500	6600
	Mining	11	50	275	70	100	395
	TOTAL - (VI)	2691	1460	5343	21943	12000	9160
		(2.93)	(2.61)	(6.07)	(7.25)	(12.00)	(3.82)
VII. TRANSPORT							
	Ports and light Houses	0	0	0	720	310	0
	Shipping	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Civil Aviation	16	175	0	0	0	147
	Roads and Bridges	2112	5400	5740	9750	5720	7300
	Road Transport	3500	1250	787	2200	800	1900
	Inland Water Transport	0	3	520	15	500	0
	Other Transport Services	0	35 \18	0	48 \24	0	0
	TOTAL - (VII)	5628	6863	7047	12733	7330	9347
		(6.12)	(12.26)	(8.01)	(4.21)	(7.33)	(3.89)
VIII. COMMUNICATIONS							
		0	80	0	0	0	0
			(0.14)				
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT							
	Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	100	45	45	400	530	250
	Ecology & Environment	102	38	194	100	170	748
	TOTAL - (IX)	202	83	239	500	700	998
		(0.22)	(0.15)	(0.27)	(0.17)	(0.70)	(0.42)
X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES							
	Secretariat Economic Services	8	89	735	83	145	6750
	Tourism	300	340	1990	510	550	400
	Surveys & Statistics	7	24	179	82	189	75
	Civil Supplies	0	900	138	0	10	320
	Other General Economic Services :						
	i) Distt. Plg./Distt. Councils	1500	2000	0	400	0	0
	ii) Weights & Measures	9	10	17	14	25	0
	iii) Others	0	7 \19	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL - (X)	1824	3370	3059	1089	919	7545
		(1.98)	(6.02)	(3.48)	(0.36)	(0.92)	(3.14)

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 - OUTLAYS: STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	HARYANA	HIMACHAL PRADESH	J & K	KARNATAKA	KERALA	MADHYA PRADESH
1.	2.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
XI. SOCIAL SERVICES							
EDUCATION							
	General Education	6072	5600	7031	22309	2180	17800
	Technical Education	3739	1107	454	1500	2103	2700
	Sports & Youth Services	264	150	340	707	230	300
	Art & Culture	83	120	147	960	281	400
	Sub-Total (Education)	10158	6977	7972	25476	4794	21200
	Medical & Public Health	2592	2460	3577	11242	2450	7644
	Water Supply & Sanitation	4118	6052	5964	14540	7700	7700
	Housing	2385	575	878	22040	2200	2150
	Urban Development	876	1404	5452	1786	1000	4162
	Information & Publicity	153	126	52	318	200	250
	Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	950	260	414	6904	1230	7000
	Labour & Employment						
	i) Labour & Labour Welfare	462	74	361	1432	500	1029
	ii) Special Employment Programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Social Welfare	11233	321	275	3298	205	1279
	Nutrition	582	200	437	1157	350	2000
	Other Social Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL - (XI)	33509	18449	25382	88193	20629	54414
		(36.42)	(32.94)	(28.84)	(29.15)	(20.63)	(22.67)
XII. GENERAL SERVICES							
	Jails	0	0	0	150	0	20
	Stationery & Printing	27	82	60	180	102	90
	Public Works	565	520	747	3163	1500	915
	Other Administrative Services :						
	i) Training	98	45	101	21	0	0
	ii) Others	0	242	0	192	0	0
	TOTAL - (XII)	690	889	908	3706	1602	1025
		(0.75)	(1.59)	(1.03)	(1.23)	(1.60)	(0.43)
	GRAND TOTAL	92000	56000	88000	302500	100000	240000
		(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 - OUTLAYS: STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	MAHARA-SHTRA	MANIPUR	MEGHALAYA	MIZORAM	NAGALAND
1.	2.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES						
	Crop Husbandry	3473	655	1187	670	340
	Soil and Water Conservation	9018	285	702	370	381
	Animal Husbandry	814	275	500	275	431
	Dairy Development	358	50	75	77	100
	Fisheries	712	220	114	55	177
	Forestry & Wild Life	7714	560	1200	650	500
	Plantations	0	60	0	0	271
	Food, Storage & Warehousing	0	30	25	0	20
	Agricultural Research & Education	697	90	30	15	50
	Agricultural Financial Institutions	650	5	1		0
	Other Agricultural Programmes :					
	(a) Marketing & Quality Control	0	5	390	335	10
	(b) Others	0	0	0	0	0
	Cooperation	10895	125	250	180	80
	Total - (I)	34331	2360	4474	2627	2360
		(9.02)	(10.26)	(15.92)	(14.20)	(11.60)
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
Special Programme for Rural Development :						
	(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	3383	120	210	203	190
	(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	750	0	0	0	10
	(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	100	25	70	25	20
RURAL EMPLOYMENT						
	(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)	4017	120	175	100	150
	(b) Other Programmes (like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.)	22500	0	0	0	0
	Land Reforms	55	45	100	59	80
	Other Rural Development Programmes (Incl. Community Development and Panchayats)	397	145	420	3012	1935
	TOTAL - II	31202	455	975	3399	2385
		(8.20)	(1.98)	(3.47)	(18.37)	(11.72)
	III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES	8892	0	265	0	220
		(2.34)		(0.94)		(1.08)
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL						
	Major and Medium Irrigation	56823	3710	270	10	50
	Minor Irrigation	20241	590	750	274	340
	Command Area Development	7659	150	65	0	10
	Flood Control (incl. anti-sea erosion, etc.)	77	540	100	10	20
	TOTAL - IV	84800	4990	1185	294	420
		(22.29)	(21.70)	(4.22)	(1.59)	(2.06)

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 - OUTLAYS: STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	MAHARA-SHTRA	MANIPUR	MEGHALAYA	MIZORAM	NAGALAND
1.	2.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
V. ENERGY						
	Power	88811	3980	4450	2781	2659
	Non-conventional sources of Energy	225	40	85	40	30
	TOTAL - V	89036	4020	4535	2821	2689
		(23.41)	(17.48)	(16.14)	(15.25)	(13.21)
VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS						
	Village & Small Industries	3495	610	280	810	350
	Industries (other than V&SI)	12514	385	815	85	535
	Mining	60	30	263	50	178
	TOTAL - (VI)	16069	1025	1358	945	1063
		(4.22)	(4.46)	(4.83)	(5.11)	(5.22)
VII. TRANSPORT						
	Ports and light Houses	247	0	0	0	0
	Shipping	0	0	0	0	0
	Civil Aviation	310	0	0	0	0
	Roads and Bridges	15292	2855	5260	2175	2260
	Road Transport	12179	190	180	200	335
	Inland Water Transport	34	0	0	10	0
	Other Transport Services	2200 \29	105 \32	100	12 \37	50 \24
	TOTAL - (VII)	30262	3150	5540	2397	2645
		(7.96)	(13.70)	(19.72)	(12.96)	(13.00)
VIII. COMMUNICATIONS						
		0	0	0	0	0
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT						
	Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	90	85	60	38	30
	Ecology & Environment	60	25	50	5	6
	TOTAL - (IX)	150	110	110	43	36
		(0.04)	(0.48)	(0.39)	(0.23)	(0.18)
X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES						
	Secretariat Economic Services	70	45	85	20	880
	Tourism	508	90	360	50	150
	Surveys & Statistics	59	40	24	17	60
	Civil Supplies	0	40	31	42	90
	Other General Economic Services :					
	i) Distt. Plg./Distt. Councils	8650	175	250	700	0
	ii) Weights & Measures	0	5	14	10	23
	iii) Others	69 \30	0	0	18 \38	30 \8
	TOTAL - (X)	9356	395	764	857	1233
		(2.46)	(1.72)	(2.72)	(4.63)	(6.06)

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 - OUTLAYS: STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	MAHARA-SHTRA	MANIPUR	MEGHALAYA	MIZORAM	NAGALAND
1.	2.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
XI. SOCIAL SERVICES						
EDUCATION						
	General Education	8045	1535	2575	1057	1008
	Technical Education	3090	100	56	75	124
	Sports & Youth Services	782	415	325	110	310
	Art & Culture	420	145	150	70	100
	Sub-Total (Education)	12337	2195	3106	1312	1542
	Medical & Public Health	10604	545	1079	720	1197
	Water Supply & Sanitation	24610	1660	1870	1320	731
	Housing	8698	425	310	540	1358
	Urban Development	8887	280	877	474	497
	Information & Publicity	149	45	93	70	126
	Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	3706	205	7	0	0
	Labour & Employment					
	i) Labour & Labour Welfare	1831	80	114	42	126
	ii) Special Employment Programmes	0	0	0	0	87
	Social Welfare	497	75	85	80	72
	Nutrition	670	185	215	115	175
	Other Social Services	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL - (XI)	71989	5695	7756	4673	5911
		(18.92)	(24.76)	(27.60)	(25.26)	(29.05)
XII. GENERAL SERVICES						
	Jails	0 \31	0	0	0	0
	Stationery & Printing	0	27	141	30	55
	Public Works	4104	648	750	390	1278
	Other Administrative Services :					
	i) Training	0	15	55	24	55
	ii) Others	209	110 \33	192 \35	0	0
	TOTAL - (XII)	4313	800	1138	444	1388
		(1.13)	(3.48)	(4.05)	(2.40)	(6.82)
	GRAND TOTAL	380400	23000	28100	18500	20350
		(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 - OUTLAYS: STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ORISSA	PUNJAB	RAJASTHAN	SIKKIM
1.	2.	20.	21.	22.	23.
*					
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES					
	Crop Husbandry	3120	2598	8697	450
	Soil and Water Conservation	1412	1168	1495	200
	Animal Husbandry	633	1300	1314	235
	Dairy Development	193	568	430	30
	Fisheries	1443	297	135	27
	Forestry & Wild Life	4338	812	3500	350
	Plantations	10	0	0	0
	Food, Storage & Warehousing	0	0	25	25
	Agricultural Research & Education	466	800	660	30
	Agricultural Financial Institutions	30	632	355	0
	Other Agricultural Programmes :				
	(a) Marketing & Quality Control	42	15	4	15
	(b) Others	0	0	0	0
	Cooperation	2100	1145	1600	70
	Total - (I)	13787	9335	18215	1432
		(9.51)	(8.12)	(10.71)	(11.93)
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
Special Programme for Rural Development :					
	(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	2350	674	2295	27
	(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	357	0	335	0
	(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	30	40	70	20
RURAL EMPLOYMENT					
	(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)	2800	400	3165	40
	(b) Other Programmes (like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.)	0	0	0	0
	Land Reforms	1873	0	366	5
	Other Rural Development Programmes (Incl. Community Development and Panchayats)	534	3402	1928	150
	TOTAL - II	7944	4516	8159	242
		(5.48)	(3.93)	(4.80)	(2.02)
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES					
		0	1200	1100	0
			(1.04)	(0.65)	
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL					
	Major and Medium Irrigation	26043	4071	19995	0
	Minor Irrigation	6785	2089	3270	215
	Command Area Development	521	1200	6423	5
	Flood Control (incl. anti-sea erosion, etc.)	500	1640	575	20
	TOTAL - IV	33849	9000	30263	240
		(23.34)	(7.83)	(17.80)	(2.00)

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 - OUTLAYS: STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ORISSA	PUNJAB	RAJASTHAN	SIKKIM
		*		
3.	20.	21.	22.	23.
V. ENERGY				
Power	39095	39668	46705	2500
Non-conventional sources of Energy	105	175	180	30
TOTAL - V	39200	39843	46885	2530
	(27.03)	(34.65)	(27.58)	(21.08)
VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS				
Village & Small Industries	1945	1910	3371	170
Industries (other than V&SI)	6257	5190	4150	220
Mining	610	0	838	20
TOTAL - (VI)	8812	7100	8359	410
	(6.08)	(6.17)	(4.92)	(3.42)
VII. TRANSPORT				
Ports and light Houses	619 \13	0	0	0
Shipping	0	0	0	0
Civil Aviation	25	80	0	0
Roads and Bridges	14380	2500	8100	1600
Road Transport	277	2650	1280	200
Inland Water Transport	50	0	0	0
Other Transport Services	0	0	0	0
TOTAL - (VII)	15351	5230	9380	1800
	(10.59)	(4.55)	(5.52)	(15.00)
VIII. COMMUNICATIONS				
	0	0	0	0
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT				
Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	179	175	120	35
Ecology & Environment	104	127	257	30
TOTAL - (IX)	283	302	377	65
	(0.20)	(0.26)	(0.22)	(0.54)
X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES				
Secretariat Economic Services	17	2150	393	13
Tourism	400	52	600	110
Surveys & Statistics	38	75	90	20
Civil Supplies	24	8	123	50
Other General Economic Services :				
i) Distt. Ptg./Distt. Councils	970	0	1500	17
ii) Weights & Measures	2	0	8	0
iii) Others	0	4	2000 \42	0
TOTAL - (X)	1451	2289	4714	210
	(1.00)	(1.99)	(2.77)	(1.75)

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 - OUTLAYS: STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ORISSA	PUNJAB	RAJASTHAN	SIKKIM
			*		
	3.	20.	21.	22.	23.
XI. SOCIAL SERVICES					
EDUCATION					
	General Education	6051	2710	13400	1100
	Technical Education	1387	4578	1646	50
	Sports & Youth Services	500	1175	270	50
	Art & Culture	300	391	332	70
	Sub-Total (Education)	8238	8854	15648	1270
	Medical & Public Health	3040	4600	5621	1375
	Water Supply & Sanitation	5005	3200	15075	625
	Housing	1030	4300	1713	100
	Urban Development	1917	6500	1296	100
	Information & Publicity	320	231	70	50
	Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	2800	3921	740	60
	Labour & Employment				
	i) Labour & Labour Welfare	364	944	577	5
	ii) Special Employment Programmes	0	0	0	0
	Social Welfare	450	626	160	25
	Nutrition	500	514	400	120
	Other Social Services	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL - (XI)	23664	33690	41300	3730
		(16.32)	(29.30)	(24.29)	(31.08)
XII. GENERAL SERVICES					
	Jails	0	270	80	0
	Stationery & Printing	49	808	40	30
	Public Works	610	1200	1088	310
	Other Administrative Services :				
	i) Training	0	217	25	0
	ii) Others	0	0	15	1001
	TOTAL - (XII)	659	2495	1248	1341
		(0.45)	(2.17)	(0.73)	(11.18)
	GRAND TOTAL	145000	115000	170000	12000
		(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 - OUTLAYS: STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	TRIPURA	UTTAR PRADESH	WEST BANGAL	TOTAL (STATES)
1.	2.	25.	26.	27.	28.
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES					
	Crop Husbandry	2103	12523	1900	92409
	Soil and Water Conservation	430	3984	192	30804
	Animal Husbandry	490	1956	577	21070
	Dairy Development	85	1773	170	6876
	Fisheries	560	578	881	13707
	Forestry & Wild Life	610	4920	1575	66411
	Plantations	1220	0	0	1573
	Food,Storage & Warehousing	122	225	130	860
	Agricultural Research & Education	40	535	414	14956
	Agricultural Financial Institutions	5	625	52	4812
	Other Agricultural Programmes :				
	(a) Marketing & Quality Control	135	2210	192	6298
	(b) Others	0	0	0	1
	Cooperation	490	1965	665	32377
	Total - (I)	6290	31294	6748	292154
		(20.29)	(7.73)	(4.35)	(8.67)
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
Special Programme for Rural Development :					
	(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme(IRDP) & Allied Programmes	365	7715	3834	51007
	(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	0	704	250	5642
	(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	25	90	44	1383
RURAL EMPLOYMENT					
	(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)	160	10176	4536	59273
	(b) Other Programmes(Like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.)	600 \48	2550 \51	0	31481
	Land Reforms	235	4437	643	15280
	Other Rural Development Programmes (Incl.Community Development and Panchayats)	355	2613	281	30522
	TOTAL - II	1740	28285	9588	194588
		(5.61)	(6.98)	(6.19)	(5.78)
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES					
		2015	5600	1570	40561
		(6.50)	(1.38)	(1.01)	(1.20)
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL					
	Major and Medium Irrigation	955	39505	6702	380310
	Minor Irrigation	920	6935	3814	116176
	Command Area Development	5	1750	150	34175
	Flood Control(incl.anti-sea erosion,etc.)	220	800	2800	24981
	TOTAL - IV	2100	48990	13466	555642
		(6.77)	(12.10)	(8.69)	(16.49)

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 - OUTLAYS: STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	TRIPURA	UTTAR PRADESH	WEST BANGAL	TOTAL (STATES)
1.	2.	25.	26.	27.	28.
V. ENERGY					
	Power	4150	150080	33116	858621
	Non-conventional sources of Energy	80	275	65	4469
	TOTAL - V	4230	150355	33181	863090
		(13.65)	(37.12)	(21.41)	(25.62)
VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS					
	Village & Small Industries	825	3681	2282	70693
	Industries (other than V&SI)	855	7380	10786	93511
	Mining	2	251	260	6071
	TOTAL - (VI)	1682	11312	13328	170275
		(5.43)	(2.79)	(8.60)	(5.05)
VII. TRANSPORT					
	Ports and light Houses	0	0	0	4013
	Shipping	0	0	0	0
	Civil Aviation	0	313	21	1442
	Roads and Bridges	1950	37141	3842	200699
	Road Transport	330	7080	2755	67117
	Inland Water Transport	0	0	234	2564
	Other Transport Services	9 149	1	0	3294
	TOTAL - (VII)	2289	44535	6852	279129
		(7.38)	(11.00)	(4.42)	(8.28)
VIII. COMMUNICATIONS					
		30	0	0	275
		(0.10)			(0.01)
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT					
	Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	63	550	135	3529
	Ecology & Environment	27	225	70	2848
	TOTAL - (IX)	90	775	205	6377
		(0.29)	(0.19)	(0.13)	(0.19)
X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES					
	Secretariat Economic Services	19	745	9	13030
	Tourism	100	950	108	9075
	Surveys & Statistics	50	202	1	1672
	Civil Supplies	17	0	11	2404
	Other General Economic Services :				
	i) Distt. Plg./Distt. Councils	6	0	40334	71051
	ii) Weights & Measures	8	15	30	321
	iii) Others	6 18	4040 152	0	6329
	TOTAL - (X)	206	5952	40493	103882
		(0.66)	(1.47)	(26.12)	(3.08)

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 - OUTLAYS: STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	TRIPURA	UTTAR PRADESH	WEST BANGAL	TOTAL (STATES)
1.	2.	25.	26.	27.	28.
XI. SOCIAL SERVICES					
EDUCATION					
	General Education	2607	20420	7383	178248
	Technical Education	27	6202	1206	39899
	Sports & Youth Services	175	1058	521	9125
	Art & Culture	28	250	420	6303
	Sub-Total (Education)	2837	27930	9530	233575
	Medical & Public Health	880	9833	2906	104275
	Water Supply & Sanitation	1151	11901	2695	192806
	Housing	554	4529	922	83910
	Urban Development	505	8287	7600	65358
	Information & Publicity	170	299	263	4219
	Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	3095	3649	1514	63264
	Labour & Employment				
	i) Labour & Labour Welfare	120	1454	1617	17922
	ii) Special Employment Programmes	0	0	0	87
	Social Welfare	161	6898	445	30102
	Nutrition	640	2322	1000	34308
	Other Social Services	0	0	0	1000
	TOTAL - (XI)	10113	77102	28492	830826
		(32.62)	(19.04)	(18.38)	(24.66)
XII. GENERAL SERVICES					
	Jails	0	0	325	884
	Stationery & Printing	40	100	30	2016
	Public Works	170	700	660	25756
	Other Administrative Services :				
	i) Training	0	0	0	1070
	ii) Others	5	0	62	2925
	TOTAL - (XII)	215	800	1077	32651
		(0.69)	(0.20)	(0.69)	(0.97)
	GRAND TOTAL	31000	405000	155000	3369450
		(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

(Rs. Lakhs)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	A & N ISLANDS	CHANDI- GARH	D & N HAVELI	DAMAN & DIU	DELHI
2.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES					
Crop Husbandry	196.25	3.20	90.00	50.50	193.94
Soil and Water Conservation	47.70	2.80	80.00	3.50	2.00
Animal Husbandry	201.00	25.00	35.00	10.00	424.56
Dairy Development	0.00	0.00	8.50	10.00	0.00
Fisheries	252.11	4.30	2.50	43.00	17.50
Forestry & Wild Life	449.05	225.00	200.00	20.00	278.00
Plantations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food, Storage & Warehousing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agricultural Research & Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agricultural Financial Institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Agricultural Programmes :					
(a) Marketing & Quality Control	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
(b) Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooperation	24.00	40.00	269.00	4.25	50.00
Total - (I)	1170.11	300.30	685.00	141.25	968.00
	(7.48)	(3.75)	(31.14)	(8.83)	(0.90)
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
Special Programme for Rural Development :					
(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	6.00	4.00	2.50	1.00	115.00
RURAL EMPLOYMENT					
(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(b) Other Programmes (like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Land Reforms	0.00	0.00	12.15	0.00	10.00
Other Rural Development Programmes (Incl. Community Development and Panchayats) \1 \1	44.00	175.00	34.60	12.00	595.00
TOTAL - II	50.00	179.00	49.25	13.00	720.00
	(0.32)	(2.24)	(2.24)	(0.81)	(0.67)
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES					
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL					
Major and Medium Irrigation	0.00	0.00	114.00	35.00	0.00
Minor Irrigation	130.10	25.00	80.00	10.00	225.00
Command Area Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flood Control (incl. anti-sea erosion, etc.)	1.00	0.00	6.00	30.00	1100.00
TOTAL - IV	131.10	25.00	200.00	75.00	1325.00
	(0.84)	(0.31)	(9.09)	(4.69)	(1.23)

(Rs. Lakhs)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	A & N ISLANDS	CHANDI- GARH	D & N HAVELI	DAMAN & DIU	DELHI
2.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.
V. ENERGY					
Power	1001.00	1000.00	152.00	179.00	32175.00
Non-conventional sources of Energy	125.00	10.00	3.55	0.00	225.00
TOTAL - V	1126.00	1010.00	155.55	179.00	32400.00
	(7.19)	(12.63)	(7.07)	(11.19)	(30.14)
VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS					
Village & Small Industries	196.09	75.00	200.00	75.00	499.00
Industries (other than V&SI)	0.00	4.00	0.00	100.00	101.00
Mining	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL - (VI)	196.09	79.00	200.00	175.00	600.00
	(1.25)	(0.99)	(9.09)	(10.94)	(0.56)
VII. TRANSPORT					
Ports and light Houses	833.32	0.00	0.00	35.00	0.00
Shipping	6047.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Civil Aviation	755.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roads and Bridges	1410.00	40.00	200.00	188.95	12445.00
Road Transport	120.00	125.00	0.00	0.00	2041.00
Inland Water Transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Transport Services	0.00	13.00	1.00	0.40	0.00
TOTAL - (VII)	9165.95	178.00	201.00	224.35	14486.00
	(58.57)	(2.23)	(9.14)	(14.02)	(13.48)
VIII. COMMUNICATIONS					
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT					
Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	23.75	4.00	5.50	4.00	5.00
Ecology & Environment	5.00	25.00	0.00	1.00	60.00
TOTAL - (IX)	28.75	29.00	5.50	5.00	65.00
	(0.18)	(0.36)	(0.25)	(0.31)	(0.06)
X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES					
Secretariat Economic Services	7.28	1.00	7.25	0.40	55.00
Tourism	104.00	200.00	43.00	166.00	120.00
Surveys & Statistics	4.00	0.60	5.00	10.00	80.00
Civil Supplies	78.67	9.00	13.55	0.50	50.00
Other General Economic Services :					
i) Distt. Plg./Distt. Councils	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii) Weights & Measures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
iii) Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
TOTAL - (X)	193.95	212.60	68.80	177.40	315.00
	(1.24)	(2.66)	(3.13)	(11.09)	(0.29)

(Rs. Lakhs)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	A & N ISLANDS	CHANDI- GARH	D & N HAVELI	DAMAN & DIU	DELHI
2.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.
XI. SOCIAL SERVICES					
EDUCATION					
General Education	1020.57	650.00	210.00	120.00	8600.00
Technical Education	221.00	233.00	60.00	90.00	1850.00
Sports & Youth Services	46.10	185.00	5.00	10.00	315.00
Art & Culture	8.35	29.50	5.00	10.00	400.00
Sub-Total (Education)	1296.02	1097.50	280.00	230.00	11165.00
Medical & Public Health	574.35	1072.00	66.00	60.00	7209.00
Water Supply & Sanitation	441.00	1400.00	77.00	75.00	16000.00
Housing	262.00	385.00	70.00	50.00	2500.00
Urban Development	206.00	1898.00	7.00	20.00	12885.00
Information & Publicity	43.00	8.00	11.60	10.00	50.00
Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	38.00	42.00	0.00	15.00	485.00
Labour & Employment					
i) Labour & Labour Welfare	50.00	12.50	15.00	24.00	385.00
ii) Special Employment Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Social Welfare	29.00	39.10	25.30	4.00	150.00
Nutrition	34.74	3.00	43.00	15.00	934.00
Other Social Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL - (XI)	2974.11	5957.10	594.90	503.00	51763.00
	(19.00)	(74.46)	(27.04)	(31.44)	(48.15)
XII. GENERAL SERVICES					
Jails	27.44	0.00	0.00	2.00	700.00
Stationery & Printing	0.00	0.00	5.00	15.00	5.00
Public Works	281.00	0.00	12.85	85.00	3100.00
Other Administrative Services :					
i) Training	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
ii) Others	305.50	30.00	22.15	5.00	1023.00
TOTAL - (XII)	613.94	30.00	40.00	107.00	4858.00
	(3.92)	(0.38)	(1.82)	(6.69)	(4.52)
GRAND TOTAL	15650.00	8000.00	2200.00	1600.00	107500.00
	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 - OUTLAYS : UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	LAKSHAD- WEEP	PONDI- CHERRY	TOTAL (UTs)
2.	34.	35.	36.
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES			
Crop Husbandry	140.50	312.00	986.39
Soil and Water Conservation	0.00	48.00	184.00
Animal Husbandry	104.50	130.00	930.06
Dairy Development	0.00	10.00	28.50
Fisheries	270.00	210.00	799.41
Forestry & Wild Life Plantations	16.50	73.00	1261.55
Food, Storage & Warehousing	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agricultural Research & Education	0.00	173.00	173.00
Agricultural Financial Institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Agricultural Programmes :			
(a) Marketing & Quality Control	0.00	24.00	26.00
(b) Others	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooperation	74.20	305.00	766.45
Total - (I)	605.70	1285.00	5155.36
	(18.93)	(11.90)	(3.46)
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
Special Programme for Rural Development :			
(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00
(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	0.00	0.00	0.00
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	8.80	20.00	157.30
RURAL EMPLOYMENT			
(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)	0.00	0.00	0.00
(b) Other Programmes (like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Land Reforms	7.20	6.00	35.35
Other Rural Development Programmes (Incl. Community Development and Panchayats)	30.00	191.00	1081.60
TOTAL - II	46.00	217.00	1274.25
	(1.44)	(2.01)	(0.86)
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES			
	0.00	0.00	0.00
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL			
Major and Medium Irrigation	0.00	65.00	214.00
Minor Irrigation	0.00	133.00	603.10
Command Area Development	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flood Control (incl. anti-sea erosion, etc.)	150.00	136.00	1423.00
TOTAL - IV	150.00	334.00	2240.10
	(4.69)	(3.09)	(1.50)

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 - OUTLAYS : UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	LAKSHAD- WEEP	PONDI- CHERRY	TOTAL (UTs)
2.	34.	35.	36.
V. ENERGY			
Power	173.42	2544.00	37224.42
Non-conventional sources of Energy	209.00	10.00	582.55
TOTAL - V	382.42	2554.00	37806.97
	(11.95)	(23.65)	(25.38)
VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS			
Village & Small Industries	65.00	794.00	1904.09
Industries (other than V&SI)	0.00	506.00	711.00
Mining	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL - (VI)	65.00	1300.00	2615.09
	(2.03)	(12.04)	(1.76)
VII. TRANSPORT			
Ports and light Houses	342.37	270.00	1480.69
Shipping	800.00	0.00	6847.15
Civil Aviation	0.00	0.00	755.48
Roads and Bridges	70.00	506.00	14859.95
Road Transport	0.00	55.00	2341.00
Inland Water Transport	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Transport Services	0.00	0.00	14.40
TOTAL - (VII)	1212.37	831.00	26298.67
	(37.89)	(7.69)	(17.66)
VIII. COMMUNICATIONS			
	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT			
Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	18.11	7.00	67.36
Ecology & Environment	10.09	12.00	113.09
TOTAL - (IX)	28.20	19.00	180.45
	(0.88)	(0.18)	(0.12)
X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES			
Secretariat Economic Services	5.00	6.00	81.93
Tourism	50.00	53.00	736.00
Surveys & Statistics	1.00	1.00	101.60
Civil Supplies	0.00	18.00	169.72
Other General Economic Services :			
i) Distt. Plg./Distt. Councils	0.00	0.00	2.00
ii) Weights & Measures	8.28	5.00	23.28
iii) Others	0.00	10.00	10.50
TOTAL - (X)	64.28	93.00	1125.03
	(2.01)	(0.86)	(0.76)

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 - OUTLAYS : UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	LAKSHAD- WEEP	POND1- CHERRY	TOTAL (UTs)
2.	34.	35.	36.
XI. SOCIAL SERVICES			
EDUCATION			
General Education	146.55	1160.00	11907.12
Technical Education	0.00	290.00	2744.00
Sports & Youth Services	25.00	90.00	676.10
Art & Culture	40.00	90.00	582.85
Sub-Total (Education)	211.55	1630.00	15910.07
Medical & Public Health	81.94	550.00	9613.29
Water Supply & Sanitation	106.00	350.00	18449.00
Housing	80.00	460.00	3807.00
Urban Development	10.00	230.00	15256.00
Information & Publicity	24.00	22.00	168.60
Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	0.00	210.00	790.00
Labour & Employment			
i) Labour & Labour Welfare	14.50	107.00	608.00
ii) Special Employment Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00
Social Welfare	25.30	148.00	420.70
Nutrition	8.00	220.00	1257.74
Other Social Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL - (XI)	561.29	3927.00	66280.40
	(17.54)	(36.36)	(44.50)
XII. GENERAL SERVICES			
Jails	3.24	0.00	732.68
Stationery & Printing	40.00	79.00	144.00
Public Works	0.00	161.00	3639.85
Other Administrative Services :			
i) Training	0.00	0.00	30.00
ii) Others	41.50	0.00	1427.15
TOTAL - (XII)	84.74	240.00	5973.68
	(2.65)	(2.22)	(4.01)
GRAND TOTAL	3200.00	10800.00	148950.00
	(100)	(100)	(100)

Footnotes to the Annexures 3.2 and 3.3.
ANNUAL PLAN - 1993-94 - APPROVED OUTLAYS - STATES/UTs

Note : Figures in brackets are inter-se percentages.

* : Sectoral/Sub-sectoral tentative breakup for Punjab has been given of Rs. 1150 crores. It excludes Rs. 100 crores later allocated to Punjab.

\1 : Includes Rs.419 lakhs for Cyclone Shelters.

\2 : For Traffic control.

\3 : For Police Academy Complex.

\4 : Include Rs.30 lakhs for Directorate of Transport and Rs.4.00 lakhs for Road Safety.

\5 : For Small Savings.

\5A: Includes Rs.46 lakhs for Commissioner of Transport and Rs.4.00 lakhs for Other Transport Services.

\6 : Includes Rs.100 lakhs for Administration & Justice and Rs.40 lakhs for Public Enterprises.

\7 : Includes Rs.1500 lakhs for Self-employment for mis-guided youths.

\7A : Includes Rs.35 lakhs for Minority Development Board and Rs.4.00 lakhs for Grant-in-aid to Non-official Voluntary Organisations in Hill Areas.

\8 : For Evaluation.

\8A : Includes Rs.278 lakhs for Autonomous Development Authority, Rs.28 lakhs for Monitoring of 20-Point Programme, Rs.46 lakhs for Project Administration, Rs.32 lakhs for Minority Finance Corporation and Rs.370 lakhs for District reorganisation.

\9 : Includes Rs.60 lakhs for Land Army.

\10 : For Railways.

\11 : Includes Rs.600 lakhs meant exclusively for Legislative Assembly Complex.

\12 : For Accounts.

\13 : Includes provision for Shipping also.

\14 : Includes Rs.9700 lakhs for Mid-day Meal Programme and Rs.1000 lakhs for Nutrition.

\15 : Includes Rs.2 lakhs for Assistance to Assignees of land declared surplus.

\16 : For Haryana Institute of Public Administration (HIPA).

\17 : For loans to Cultivators other than Horticulturists.

- \18 : For Rope ways/cable ways and IMT Studies.
- \19 : For Institutional Finance.
- \20 :Includes Rs.50 lakhs for Equity to Ex-servicemen Corporation including PEXSEM.
- \21 : Includes Rs.132 lakhs for Upgradation of infrastructure facilities for judiciary, Rs.100 lakhs for Nucleus Budget for Tribal Areas and Rs.10 lakhs for Tribal Development Machinery.
- \22 : Includes Rs.1098 lakhs for Rural Sanitation.
- \23 : Includes Rs.275 lakhs for Gujjar & Bakerwals, Rs.1760 lakhs for Leh and Rs.1760 lakhs for Kargil.
- \24 :For Vehicle Pollution Control.
- \25 : Includes Rs.96 lakhs for Fire Protection and Rs.96 lakhs for Modernisation of Administration.
- \26 : Includes Rs.54 lakhs for Codification of Customary Tribal Laws.
- \27 : Includes Rs.290 lakhs for Mahila & Bal Kalyan Vikas Samity and Rs.7 lakhs for Share Capital to Regional Rural Development Banks.
- \28 : Includes Rs.160 lakhs for wardha plan, Rs.2800 lakhs for Special Action Plan for Gadchiroli, Chandrapur District and Akkalkua, Dhad Gaou and Kinwat Talukas, Rs.3432 lakhs for Special Action Plan for Hill Areas and Rs.2500 lakhs for Bombay Development Programme.
- \29 : For State's participation in Railway project.
- \30 : Includes Rs.28 lakhs for Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration and Rs.41 lakhs for Prizes to districts under 20-Point Programme.
- \31 : Included under Public Works.
- \32 : Includes provision for City Bus Terminal and Motor Vehicle Wing.
- \33 : For Manipur Development Society (MDS).
- \34 : Includes Rs.10 lakhs for Research and Training in Rural Areas.
- \35 :For Fire Protection & Control.
- \36 : Includes Rs.2773 lakhs for New Land Use Policy.
- \37 : For Motor Vehicle Wing.
- \38 : For Construction of Judiciary Building.
- \39 : Includes Rs.173 lakhs for Defence Service Welfare.
- \40 : For Punjab State Institute of Public Administration (PSIPA)

- \41 : Includes Rs.1000 lakhs for Apna Gaon Apna Kaam.
- \42 : For Tees Zila Tees Kaam.
- \43 : For Harish Chandra Mathur Rajasthan Institute of Public Administration (HCMRIPA).
- \44 :For Administrative Reforms.
- \45 : Includes Rs.1000 lakhs for Non-Plan Account Deficit and Rs.1 lakh for Administration of Justice.
- \46 : For Self-sufficiency Scheme.
- \47 : Included under Housing.
- \48 : For SREP.
- \49 : Includes Rs. 4 lakhs for Planning & Development Cell and Rs.5 lakhs for Roads Safety measures.
- \50 : Includes Rs. 6.00 lakhs for Legal aid and advice.
- \51 : For Vishesh Rozgar Yojana.
- \52 : For lump-sum provision for Externally Aided New Projects.
- \53 : Includes Rs.14 lakhs for Minority Girls' Hostel.
- \54 :Includes Rs.100 lakhs for Civil Construction for Land Reforms.
- \55 : For Upgradation of Standards of Administration.
- \56 : Includes Rs.150 lakhs for Inter Island Communication, Rs.150 lakhs for Photo Identity Cards and Rs.5.50 lakhs for Local Funds Audit Department.
- \57 :Included under Animal Husbandry.
- \58 : For Road Safety & Strengthening of STA.
- \59 : Includes Rs.4.10 lakhs for welfare of Ex-servicemen.
- \60 : For Fire Protection & Control and Strengthening of Licencing Branch.
- \60A:Includes provision for Fire Services, Sales Tax and Computerisation by MCD.
- \61 : Included under Crop Husbandry.
- \62 : Includes Rs.31.10 lakhs for Fire Protection & Control and Rs.10.40 lakhs for Telex/Fax.
- \63 : For Computerisation.

Revised Estimates by Heads of Development, 1992-93 -
Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Centre	States	U.T.s	Total	
I.	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES	2099.12	2227.75	45.88	4372.75	
1.	Crop Husbandry	12401	619.25	676.86	8.47	1304.58
2.	Soil & Water Conservation	12402	80.58	253.46	1.57	335.61
3.	Animal Husbandry	12403	57.24	155.84	10.62	223.70
4.	Dairy Development	12404	148.97	49.09	0.29	198.35
5.	Fisheries	12405	84.33	90.41	7.17	181.91
6.	Forestry & Wildlife	12406	176.97	537.12	12.30	726.39
7.	Plantations	12407	48.16	23.76	0.12	72.04
8.	Food, Storage & Warehousing	12408	79.36	5.19	0.00	84.55
9.	Agricultural Research & Education	12415	183.95	115.55	1.45	300.95
10.	Agricultural Financial Institutions	12416	99.89	44.89	0.00	144.78
11.	Cooperation	12425	215.30	233.03	3.67	452.00
12.	Other Agricultural Programmes	12435	305.12	42.55	0.22	347.89
II.	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	3109.10	1890.55	10.32	5009.97	
1.	Special Programme for Rural Development	12501	506.46	499.81	1.39	1007.66
2.	Rural Employment	12505	2546.00	991.37	0.00	3537.37
3.	Land Reforms	12506	23.84	155.07	0.48	179.39
4.	Other Rural Development Programmes	12515	32.80	244.30	8.45	285.55
III.	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES	0.00	1153.91	0.00	1153.91	
1.	Hill Areas	12551	0.00	290.00	0.00	290.00
2.	North Eastern Areas	12552	0.00	232.00	0.00	232.00
3.	Other Special Area Programmes	12575	0.00	631.91	0.00	631.91
	(a) Backward Areas		0.00	327.91	0.00	327.91
	(b) Tribal Sub-Plan		0.00	250.00	0.00	250.00
	(c) Border Areas		0.00	52.00	0.00	52.00
	(d) Others		0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00

Revised Estimates by Heads of Development, 1992-93 -
Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. Crores)						
Sl. No.	Head of Development		Centre	States	U.T.s	Total
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL		206.30	4188.66	24.13	4419.09
	1. Major & Medium Irrigation	12701	28.30	2772.07	6.04	2806.41
	2. Minor Irrigation	12702	34.88	921.07	5.86	961.81
	3. Command Area Development	12705	90.00	250.35	0.10	340.45
	4. Flood Control and Drainage	12711	53.12	245.17	12.13	310.42
V.	ENERGY		16520.34	6573.67	317.53	23411.54
	1. Power	12801	5924.57	6544.30	312.15	12781.02
	2. Petroleum	12802	8159.06			8159.06
	3. Coal & Lignite	12803	2309.00			2309.00
	4. Non Conventional Sources of Energy	12810	127.71	29.37	5.38	162.46
VI.	INDUSTRY & MINERALS		8049.29	1195.82	25.44	9270.55
	1. Village & Small Industries	12851	467.47	534.83	20.25	1022.55
	2. Iron & Steel Industries	12852	3109.71			3109.71
	3. Non Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	12853	433.95	48.49	0.00	482.44
	4. Cement & Non-metallic Mineral Industries	12854	53.54			53.54
	5. Fertilizer Industries	12855	509.12			509.12
	6. Petrochemical Industries	12856	874.68			874.68
	7. Chemical & Pharmaceutical Industries	12857	80.03			80.03
	8. Engineering Industries	12858	478.99			478.99
	9. Telecommunication & Electronic Industries	12859	280.05			280.05
	10. Consumer Industries	12860	248.19			248.19
	11. Atomic Energy Industries	12861	202.22			202.22
	12. Other Industries	12875	838.13	612.50	5.19	1455.82
	13. Other Outlays on Industries & Minerals	12885	473.21			473.21

Revised Estimates by Heads of Development, 1992-93 -
Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Centre	States	U.T.s	Total	
VII. TRANSPORT		8264.42	2008.62	242.36	10515.40	
1.	Railways	13002	5710.00		5710.00	
2.	Ports & Lighthouses	13051	439.87	24.63	19.41	483.91
3.	Shipping	13052	558.39	0.00	79.76	638.15
4.	Civil Aviation	13053	1039.62	7.87	0.05	1047.54
5.	Roads & Bridges	13054	459.81	1466.31	120.28	2046.40
6.	Road Transport	13055	28.64	462.90	22.66	514.20
7.	Inland Water Transport	13056	14.15	15.24	0.00	29.39
8.	Other Transport Services	13075	13.94	31.67	0.20	45.81
VIII. COMMUNICATION		4965.62	2.70	0.00	4968.32	
1.	Postal Services	13201	66.00		66.00	
2.	Telecommunication Services	13225	4500.01		4500.01	
3.	Other Communication Services	13275	399.61	2.70	0.00	402.31
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT		914.47	40.51	1.35	956.33	
1.	Atomic Energy Research	13401	101.11		101.11	
2.	Space Research	13402	367.94		367.94	
3.	Oceanographic Research	13403	39.00		39.00	
4.	Other Scientific Research	13425	303.33	21.96	0.84	326.13
5.	Ecology & Environment	13435	103.09	18.55	0.51	122.15

Revised Estimates by Heads of Development, 1992-93 -
Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. Crores)						
Sl. No.	Head of Development		Centre	States	U.T.s	Total
X.	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES		374.58	443.60	9.70	827.88
1.	Secretariat Economic Services	13451	42.05	35.43	0.64	78.12
2.	Tourism	13452	80.07	61.37	6.55	147.99
3.	Foreign Trade & Export Promotion	13453	30.05			30.05
4.	Census, Surveys & Statistics	13454	20.79	12.92	0.74	34.45
5.	Meteorology	13455	24.77			24.77
6.	Civil Supplies	13456	16.17	15.37	1.44	32.98
7.	General Financial & Trading Institutions	13465	57.35			57.35
8.	Technical & Economic Cooperation with other Countries	13605	0.00			0.00
9.	Other General Economic Services	13475	103.33	318.51	0.33	422.17
XI.	SOCIAL SERVICES		5189.09	6183.88	564.97	11937.94
1.	General Education	22202	841.25	1307.86	99.68	2248.79
2.	Technical Education	22203	170.00	287.56	25.84	483.40
3.	Sports & Youth Services	22204	74.35	75.89	5.70	155.94
4.	Art & Culture	22205	59.15	40.71	5.34	105.20
5.	Medical & Public Health	22210	449.15	742.15	84.99	1276.29
6.	Family Welfare	22211	1041.02			1041.02
7.	Water Supply & Sanitation	22215	513.30	1532.86	148.37	2194.53
8.	Housing	22216	515.11	490.32	33.72	1039.15
9.	Urban Development	22217	42.10	629.68	132.24	804.02
10.	Information and Publicity	22220	31.37	35.49	1.57	68.43

Revised Estimates by Heads of Development, 1992-93 -
Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. Crores)						
Sl. No.	Head of Development	Centre	States	U.T.s	Total	
11.	Broadcasting	22221	337.00		337.00	
12.	Welfare of SC,ST and Other Backward Classes	22225	465.22	454.42	8.29	927.93
13.	Labour & Employment	22230	61.04	99.76	5.57	166.37
14.	Social Security & Welfare	22235	585.71	263.11	3.89	852.71
15.	Nutrition	22236	2.32	224.07	9.77	236.16
16.	Secretariat Social Services	22251	1.00	-0.00	0.00	1.00
XII.	GENERAL SERVICES		26.74	218.38	38.60	283.72
1.	Secretariat-General Services	32052	0.78			0.78
2.	Jails	32056		5.07	3.00	8.07
3.	Stationery & Printing	32058	0.14	11.76	1.33	13.23
4.	Public Works	32059	11.63	180.81	21.04	213.48
5.	Other Administrative Services	32070	14.19	20.74	13.23	48.16
GRAND TOTAL			49719.07	26128.05*	1280.28**	77127.40

* Excludes Rs.25.00 crores later given to Maharashtra;

** Includes Rs. 5.00 crores, the amount by which Lakshadweep Plan was later reduced.

Actual Expenditure by Heads of Development, 1991-92 -
Centre, States and Union Territories

		(Rs. Crores)			
Sl. No.	Head of Development	Centre	States	U.T.s	Total
1.	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES	1592.13	2219.26	39.14	3850.53
		=====	=====	=====	=====
1.	Crop Husbandry	12401 569.70	681.24	6.66	1257.60
2.	Soil & Water Conservation	12402 87.14	194.34	1.34	282.82
3.	Animal Husbandry	12403 43.32	144.68	4.59	192.59
4.	Dairy Development	12404 77.98	45.16	0.27	123.41
5.	Fisheries	12405 46.74	83.42	4.85	135.01
6.	Forestry & Wildlife	12406 173.05	531.17	11.10	715.32
7.	Plantations	12407 45.57	5.47	0.00	51.04
8.	Food, Storage & Warehousing	12408 57.43	6.42	0.00	63.85
9.	Agricultural Research & Education	12415 163.18	120.40	1.91	285.49
10.	Agricultural Financial Institutions	12416 49.93	49.61	0.00	99.54
11.	Cooperation	12425 270.60	285.24	8.22	564.06
12.	Other Agricultural Programmes	12435 7.49	72.11	0.20	79.80
II.	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	2355.23	1774.76	11.65	4141.64
		=====	=====	=====	=====
1.	Special Programme for Rural Development	12501 480.74	517.64	1.06	999.44
2.	Rural Employment	12505 1825.35	862.05	0.00	2687.40
3.	Land Reforms	12506 14.68	141.78	0.22	156.68
4.	Other Rural Development Programmes	12515 34.46	253.29	10.37	298.12
III.	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES	0.00	1067.28	0.00	1067.28
		=====	=====	=====	=====
1.	Hill Areas	12551 0.00	258.80	0.00	258.80
2.	North Eastern Areas	12552 0.00	199.50	0.00	199.50
3.	Other Special Area Programmes	12575 0.00	608.98	0.00	608.98
	(a) Backward Areas	0.00	275.19	0.00	275.19
	(b) Tribal Areas	0.00	250.00	0.00	250.00
	(c) Border Areas	0.00	83.79	0.00	83.79

Actual Expenditure by Heads of Development, 1991-92 -
Centre, States and Union Territories

					(Rs. Crores)
Sl. No.	Head of Development	Centre	States	U.T.s	Total
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL	229.81	3982.79	19.27	4231.87
		=====	=====	=====	=====
	1. Major & Medium Irrigation	12701 50.43	2770.63	2.95	2824.01
	2. Minor Irrigation	12702 44.17	795.29	4.68	844.14
	3. Command Area Development	12705 96.34	202.67	1.00	300.01
	4. Flood Control and Drainage	12711 38.87	214.20	10.64	263.71
V.	ENERGY	12059.51	7415.62	258.50	19733.63
		=====	=====	=====	=====
	1. Power	12801 6876.40	7386.06	255.43	14517.89
	2. Petroleum	12802 3339.83			3339.83
	3. Coal & Lignite	12803 1709.60			1709.60
	4. Non Conventional Sources of Energy	12810 133.68	29.56	3.07	166.31
VI.	INDUSTRY & MINERALS	5312.13	1223.86	28.46	6564.45
		=====	=====	=====	=====
	1. Village & Small Industries	12851 384.00	535.63	21.61	941.24
	2. Iron & Steel Industries	12852 2720.66			2720.66
	3. Non Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	12853 403.71	62.92	0.00	466.63
	4. Cement & Non-metallic Mineral Industries	12854 13.00			13.00
	5. Fertilizer Industries	12855 218.03			218.03
	6. Petrochemical Industries	12856 345.73			345.73
	7. Chemical & Pharmaceutical Industries	12857 55.77			55.77
	8. Engineering Industries	12858 251.91			251.91
	9. Telecommunication & Electronic Industries	12859 161.21			161.21
	10. Consumer Industries	12860 184.92			184.92
	11. Atomic Energy Industries	12861 168.87			168.87
	12. Other Industries	12875 7.45	625.31	6.85	639.61
	13. Other Outlays on Industries & Minerals	12885 396.87			396.87

Actual Expenditure, by Heads of Development, 1991-92 -
Centre, States and Union Territories

					(Rs. Crores)	
Sl. No.	Head of Development	Centre	States	U.T.s	Total	
VII. TRANSPORT		7120.24	1941.70	252.05	9313.99	
1.	Railways	13002	5393.27		5393.27	
2.	Ports & Lighthouses	13051	414.67	30.38	8.04	453.09
3.	Shipping	13052	275.44	0.00	93.73	369.17
4.	Civil Aviation	13053	539.00	7.83	0.00	546.83
5.	Roads & Bridges	13054	456.52	1397.79	138.84	1993.15
6.	Road Transport	13055	20.00	457.05	11.34	488.39
7.	Inland Water Transport	13056	8.96	13.66	0.02	22.64
8.	Other Transport Services	13075	12.38	34.99	0.08	47.45
VIII. COMMUNICATION		3611.36	2.31	0.01	3613.68	
1.	Postal Services	13201	38.80			38.80
2.	Telecommunication Services	13225	3475.08	2.31	0.01	3477.40
3.	Other Communication Services	13275	97.48			97.48
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT		819.48	41.47	0.77	861.72	
1.	Atomic Energy Research	13401	92.34			92.34
2.	Space Research	13402	321.96			321.96
3.	Oceanographic Research	13403	31.50			31.50
4.	Other Scientific Research	13425	289.29	24.83	0.57	314.69
5.	Ecology & Environment	13435	84.39	16.64	0.20	101.23

Annexure 3.5 (contd.)

Actual Expenditure by Heads of Development, 1991-92 -
Centre, States and Union Territories

		(Rs. Crores)			
Sl. No.	Head of Development	Centre	States	U.T.s	Total
X.	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	403.96	430.70	8.33	842.99
		=====	=====	=====	=====
1.	Secretariat Economic Services	13451 29.08	112.65	0.50	142.23
2.	Tourism	13452 73.61	71.39	6.58	151.58
3.	Foreign Trade & Export Promotion	13453 28.04			28.04
4.	Census, Surveys & Statistics	13454 7.41	10.00	0.29	17.70
5.	Meteorology	13455 20.93			20.93
6.	Civil Supplies	13456 8.66	9.96	0.77	19.39
7.	General Financial & Trading Institutions	13465 117.55			117.55
8.	Technical & Economic Cooperation with other Countries	13605 0.43			0.43
9.	Other General Economic Services	13475 118.25	226.70	0.19	345.14
XI.	SOCIAL SERVICES	4324.60	5461.20	512.92	10298.72
		=====	=====	=====	=====
1.	General Education	22202 791.86	1105.96	82.88	1980.70
2.	Technical Education	22203 158.38	218.78	17.16	394.32
3.	Sports & Youth Services	22204 65.12	59.14	7.01	131.27
4.	Art & Culture	22205 50.28	38.41	4.00	92.69
5.	Medical & Public Health	22210 245.05	616.60	63.17	924.82
6.	Family Welfare	22211 1023.28			1023.28
7.	Water Supply & Sanitation	22215 678.54	1417.89	149.64	2246.07
8.	Housing	22216 84.45	480.87	38.60	603.92
9.	Urban Development	22217 48.85	569.31	130.22	748.38
10.	Information and Publicity	22220 18.09	31.61	0.93	50.63
11.	Broadcasting	22221 260.03			260.03
12.	Welfare of SC,ST and Other Backward Classes	22225 438.42	416.54	5.93	860.89
13.	Labour & Employment	22230 27.07	100.93	3.23	131.23
14.	Social Security & Welfare	22235 416.39	222.83	2.68	641.90
15.	Nutrition	22236 0.32	182.13	7.47	189.92
16.	Secretariat Social Services	22251 18.47	0.20	0.00	18.67

Actual Expenditure by Heads of Development, 1991-92
Centre, States and Union Territories

					(Rs. Crores)	
Sl. No.	Head of Development		Centre	States	U.T.s	Total
XII.	GENERAL SERVICES		18.04	178.40	34.26	230.70
			=====	=====	=====	=====
	1. Secretariat-General Services	32052	0.22			0.22
	2. Jails	32056		8.91	1.88	10.79
	3. Stationery & Printing	32058	0.00	8.03	1.99	10.02
	4. Public Works	32059	11.63	148.83	20.51	180.97
	5. Other Administrative Services	32070	6.19	12.63	9.88	28.70
	GRAND TOTAL		37846.49	25739.35	1165.36	64751.20
			=====	=====	=====	=====

CHAPTER 4

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Review of 1992-93 and Estimates for 1993-94.

4.1 The financing pattern of the Annual Plan 1993-94 is yet another step in the direction of realising the projected non-inflationary financing in the Eighth Plan, particularly in that the BCR is expected to show marked improvement, dependence on conventional market borrowings is expected to be less and public enterprises are expected to depend less on budgetary support, and contribute in an increased manner both by generating more internal resources and by moving in the direction of mobilising funds directly from the capital market. The fiscal deficit of the public sector is estimated to decline further to 8.0 (Central Government, to around 4.5) per cent from 8.5 (around 5.0 for Central Government) per cent in the previous year. The financing pattern also reflects, as clear from the budget proposals, how a balance has been struck at the Central level between fiscal consolidation and the need for development. Similar attempt is expected from the States. In particular, in the backward and the weaker states, move is to be made in the direction of expanding productive base, given the fiscal benefits, to be able to generate their own resources for the development in future.

4.2 The estimates for 1993-94 relate to the Centre and the Central Public Enterprises as well as the States and their public enterprises. These are based on the plan discussions with the Centre (Ministries/Departments) and the States. These estimates accordingly reflect their commitments for resource mobilisation as well as transfer of funds from the Centre to the States comprising both the plan transfers and the fiscal transfers recommended by the Ninth Finance Commission. They also take into account the need to reduce the public sector fiscal deficit measured as percentage of GDP at market prices,

from around 5.0 in the case of the Centre and from 3.5 in the case of States.

4.3 The review brings out the increased level of deficits in Balance from Current Revenue (BCR) of both the Centre and the States, the lower level of resource mobilisation by the Central Public Sector Enterprises and the negative contribution of the State level Public Sector Enterprises. The latest estimates of the Annual Plan 1992-93 are discussed in the following paragraphs. This is followed by a discussion on the estimates relating to the financing of Annual Plan 1993-94. The review of 1992-93 estimates reveals that while the Central transfers of resources and the budgetary support (Central assistance) materialised as projected, the resource mobilisation by the States and their enterprises fell short of the commitments.

4.4 The public sector outlay for Annual Plan 1992-93 was envisaged to increase by 10.3 per cent: 12.3 per cent in respect of the Centre including U.Ts and 7.0 per cent in respect of States over the outlay for 1991-92. The latest estimates show that the outlay for 1992-93 in respect of the Centre increased by 15.2% as against the envisaged increase of 12.3 per cent. In real terms (allowing for 10% rise in WPI), the corresponding increase worked out to 4.8 per cent. In the case of States, the latest estimates reveal a decline in outlay both in nominal and in real terms during 1992-93. Thus, in nominal terms the outlay for States declined by 9.7 per cent while in real terms the decline was 18.0 per cent.

Annual Plan 1992-93 - Centre & Central Public Sector Enterprises

4.5 The Approved Plan outlay for the Centre including UTs for 1992-93 was Rs.49,698 crores. The Revised Estimates available indicate that the plan expenditure for the year

would amount to Rs.50994 crores showing an increase of Rs.1296 crores on account of additional provisions, over the Annual Plan allocations, made for the National Renewal Fund (Rs.630 crores), Rural Development (Rs.500 crores) and strengthening of schemes in social services sector such as Health and Family Welfare (Rs.250 crores). The Revised Estimates of plan expenditure for Centre including U.Ts at Rs. 46358 crores (allowing for 10% rise in WPI) constituted 18.2 per cent of the Eighth Plan (1992-97) outlay for the Centre including U.Ts amounting to Rs. 2,54,115 crores at 1991-92 prices. The details of financing the Annual Plan 1992-93 are given in Annexure 4.1. Brief comments on the Revised Estimates vis-a-vis the Budget/ Plan estimates are given in the following paragraphs.

Balance from Current Revenues (BCR)

4.6 The Revised Estimates of BCR which takes into account the revenue receipts (both tax and non-tax excluding external loans) and the non-Plan revenue expenditure (NPRE) inclusive of defence expenditure is placed at (-)Rs.2494 crores as against the Annual Plan/ Budget Estimates (BE) of (-)Rs.1815 crores, at current rates, including ARM. This implies deterioration of the order of Rs.679 crores in BCR. The details are given in Annexure 4.2.

4.7 Revenue receipts improved by Rs.2352 crores mainly on account of better collections and higher royalty from crude oil. The collections from customs and corporate tax improved by about Rs.300 crores and Rs.1075 crores and the revenue receipt from Income Tax and Union Excise duties improved by Rs.430 crores and Rs.290 crores respectively. The States' share of the last two items is expected to increase by Rs.192 crores and Rs.341 crores respectively. The receipt from royalty on crude oil on account of revision of rate of royalty is estimated to increase by about Rs.814 crores over the Budget/Annual Plan estimates.

4.8 The NPRE is likely to be higher by Rs.3031 crores compared to the BE. The estimated increase in respect of subsidies alone would be Rs.1621 crores. The other items where substantial increase is expected are : interest payments (Rs.500 crores), pensions (Rs.305 crores) and, grants to States and U.Ts. (Rs.170 crores). However, expenditure on defence is likely to remain at the level envisaged in the BE. The NPRE in respect of social services, Economic Services and Other General Services shows only moderate increase of less than 4% over the Budget Estimates, due to the strict economy measures undertaken by the Government and the moderate inflation rate experienced during the year.

Additional Resource Mobilisation

4.9 The Central Budget proposals for 1992-93 were expected to result in net revenue loss of Rs.517 crores for the Centre on account of the concessions proposed in customs duties which for the Centre exceeded the expected additional resources from taxes on income and excise duties. The Finance Minister announced tax concessions in two stages in March and April, 1992, after the presentation of the Budget. These concessions amounted to further revenue loss of Rs.847 crores of which the Centre's share was placed at Rs.576 crores. The overall impact of the ARM measures and tax concessions on the resources of the Centre therefore, was revenue loss of Rs.1093 crores. The Railways proposed to raise additional resources to the extent of Rs.1366 crores through increase in fares and freight charges. The details are given in Table 4.1

4.10 According to the revised/latest estimates (RE), the Plan expenditure of the Central Public Sector Enterprises, departmental and non-departmental, would be Rs.36661.31 crores during 1992-93, indicating shortfall of only Rs.89 crores compared to the Plan estimates. The estimated shortfall in budget support to the Plan expenditure of these enterprises by Rs.268 crores will be partly offset by the expected increase of Rs.179 crores in the Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR).

TABLE - 4.1
Additional Resource Mobilisation in 1992-93

(Rs. crores)

	Budget proposals	States' share	Net to centre
A. Direct taxes (i)+(ii)+(iii)	795	435	360
(i) Corporation tax	325	-	325
(ii) Income tax	570	435	135
(iii) Expenditure tax	-100	-	-100
B. Indirect taxes (i)+(ii)	188	1065	-877
(i) Customs	-2023	-	-2023
(ii) Union excise duties	2211	1065	1146
C. Total (A + B)	983	1500	-517
D. Post-budget tax concession (a+b)	-847	-271	-576
(a) On March 26, 1992	-245	-	-245
(b) On April 30, 1992	-602	-271	-331
E. Total after post-budget concessions (C+D)	136	1229	-1093
F. Railways	1366	-	1366
G. Total	1502	1229	273

4.11 The internal resources of the enterprises are now estimated at Rs.16129 crores against the Plan/Budget Estimates of Rs.15084 crores. Deposits and inter-corporate transfers are expected to increase to Rs.3919 crores from the Plan estimates of Rs.2842 crores. The contribution of these two items in financing the Plan outlays of the enterprises is likely to improve from 49% in the Plan estimates to 55% in the Revised Estimates. However, there would be substantial shortfall in external commercial borrowings /suppliers' credit which has declined from Rs.5922 crores in the Plan estimates to Rs.3746 crores in the Revised Estimates; its contribution to the Plan outlay of the enterprises has thus come down from 16% to 10%. The enterprises are estimated to raise Rs.6291 crores through bonds/debentures as against Rs.6058 crores envisaged in the Plan.

Annexure 4.3 shows the details of financing of the Plan of the enterprises.

Borrowings and Deficit Financing

4.12 Dependence on domestic borrowings comprising market borrowings by the Central Government and its enterprises, Small Savings and Provident Fund is estimated to be substantially lower by Rs.2800 crores compared to the Annual Plan estimates. The receipts from Small Savings and market borrowings by the Government will be lower by Rs.1330 crores. Though market borrowings by the Central Public Enterprises through bonds/ debentures is estimated to be higher by about Rs.230 crores as per the Revised Estimates, the latest figures show a shortfall of 82.5 per cent compared to 1992-93 (R.E). The Revised Estimates of Miscellaneous Capital Re-

ceipts (net) (MCR) show an improvement of Rs.4100 crores mainly due to higher receipts from 182/364 days Treasury Bills to the extent of Rs.4800 crores. The budgetary deficit is now placed at Rs.7202 crores against the budget/Plan estimates of Rs.5389 crores for 1992-93.

Net Inflow from Abroad

4.13 According to the Revised Estimates, external loans show a decline of Rs. 79 crores whereas external grants show an increase of Rs. 239 crores, thereby indicating a net improvement in external aid by Rs.160 crores. However, external commercial borrowings and suppliers' credit are likely to be lower by Rs.2176 crores compared to the Plan estimates of Rs.5922 crores. Thus there would be a shortfall of Rs.2016 crores in net inflow from abroad compared to the Annual Plan estimates.

Centre: Annual Plan 1993-94

4.14 The improvement in fiscal situation and the decline in inflation achieved in 1992-93 has enabled the Government to have a larger Plan for 1993-94. The total resources for financing the Annual Plan 1993-94 of the Centre including the UTs has been placed at Rs.65426 crores. This constitutes 21.9 per cent of the Eighth Plan (1992-97) outlay for the Centre including U.Ts amounting to Rs. 2,54,115 crores at 1991-92 prices (i.e after adjusting for the rise in WPI @ 10% and 7% during 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively). The domestic resources including deficit financing are expected to finance 81.7% of the Plan outlay. The Plan outlay for 1993-94 of the Centre alone at Rs.63936 crores will be 32% higher than the outlay of Rs.48407 crores envisaged for 1992-93. The UTs' Plan size for 1993-94 has been fixed at Rs.1490 crores. The scheme of financing the Annual Plan 1993-94 for Centre including UTs is shown in Annexure 4.1. Brief comments on the components of the financial resources are given below :

Balance from Current Revenues (BCR)

4.15 The revenue receipts of the Centre including UTs in 1993-94 are estimated at Rs.82,844 crores, after providing for the States' share in Central taxes, indicating an improvement of about Rs.5670 crores, compared to the revised estimates for 1992- 93. Substantial increase is expected from Corporation Tax (by Rs.1300 crores) and collections from custom duties (by Rs.2230 crores) over the revised estimates. Interest receipts and the receipts from dividends and profits are expected to be higher by Rs.2100 crores and Rs.140 crores respectively. However, the receipts from other non-tax revenues excluding external grants are expected to be less by about Rs. 1140 crores.

4.16 The total NPRE including outlay on Defence is placed at Rs.83,250 crores for 1993-94 as against Rs.79,669 crores in the revised estimates for 1992-93. The estimated increase is mainly due to higher interest payments (by Rs.5500 crores). The NPRE excluding interest payments at Rs. 45,250 crores for 1993-94 (BE) would be 4.1 per cent less than the corresponding NPRE for 1992-93 (R.E). The corresponding increase with reference to the Budget Estimates for 1992-93 works out to 1.4 per cent as against the increase of 8.6 per cent in total NPRE in 1993-94 (B.E) over 1992-93 (B.E). The provision for subsidies including imported fertilizers is lower by Rs.3730 crores, in accordance with the Government policy to prune the expenditure on subsidies. Statutory Grants to States and UTs will be lower by Rs.450 crores compared to revised estimates. Overall, the balance from current revenues is expected to improve to the extent of Rs.2088 crores over the revised estimates. The details are given in Annexure 4.2. The estimated increase in establishment expenditure including pay, allowances and travel expenses of Rs.1113 crores in 1993-94 over 1992-93 (RE) would account for 31 per cent of the expected increase in total NPRE. The strength of the establishment is expected to decrease by 11667 in 1993-94 compared to the

estimated increase of 39762 in 1992-93 (latest estimates) over 1991-92. The staff strength particularly of the Ministry of Home Affairs is expected to decrease by 34406 in 1993-94. However, the Telecommunications and Railways are likely to increase their establishment strength by 12773 and 10000 respectively. The strength of establishment in the UT of Delhi is expected to decrease by 11196.

ARM by the Centre.

4.17 The budget for 1993-94 marks a major departure from its predecessors. It provides several tax concessions, specially in the area of indirect taxes, over a wide spectrum, in order to impart dynamism to India's economy. The temporary loss in monetary terms resulting from the tax concessions is expected to be more than made-up by the expected buoyancy in revenues arising from improved efficiency, competitiveness and faster growth of the economy.

4.18 The concessions provided in respect of direct taxes aim at providing incentives for industrialisation, export and scientific research, promoting capital market especially by way of incentives to foreign investors. Widening of the tax base by extending the presumptive tax to small road transport operators and provision of relief to salaried tax payers by raising standard deductions, increase in permissible deductions for guardians of handicapped dependants, and higher tax rebate for senior citizens are the other features of the changes envisaged in direct taxes. The various changes proposed in this regard are likely to result in a revenue loss of Rs.300 crores of which the States' share would be Rs.194 crores. However, it is expected that better tax collection would cover this loss.

4.19 The re-structuring and rationalisation of customs duties have been proposed with a view to encourage new investment, to offer scope to the domestic producers to face squarely world competition and to promote export capability in existing export thrust areas. The concessions

proposed in customs duties would result in a net revenue loss of Rs.3273 crores. The proposed concessions in respect of excise duties aim at simplification of the structure, providing relief on articles of mass consumption, helping the domestic capital goods industry so as to increase its competitiveness, reducing capital cost, assisting industries suffering from depressed demand conditions and providing relief to small scale industries. These changes are likely to result in a revenue loss of Rs.2249 crores. However, the production of excisable goods is expected to go up as a result of various policy measures, including duty concessions. Thus the revenue loss would be partially off-set by a gain of about Rs.1000 crores. The Centre's share in the net loss of revenue in excise duty will be Rs.708 crores and that of the States will be Rs.541 crores.

4.20 The Railways have been continuously striving to absorb the impact of cost escalations to the maximum extent. However, some increases in fares and freight rates have become inescapable in view of the general inflation, increase in steel prices due to decontrol, and especially due to the development programmes envisaged for 1993-94 in respect of rehabilitation of assets, acquisition of rolling stock, gauge conversion, electrification and other essential works. In the context of reduced budget support to the Plan of the Railways, raising additional resources has become all the more necessary. The proposals relating to ARM by way of changes in fares and freight rates by railways are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs.1848 crores in 1993-94, to finance the Annual Plan (1993-94) outlay of Rs.6900 crores of the Railways. The position of the tax concessions and ARM by the Central Government and Railways is summarised in Table 4.2.

Resources of the Central Public Sector Enterprises

4.21 The approved Plan outlay for the Central Public Enterprises, including departmental and non-departmental enterprises is Rs.47235 crores for 1993-94. The budgetary support by

TABLE - 4.2

Additional Resource Mobilisation (ARM) in the Central Government and Railway Budgets for 1993-94

(Rs. Crores)

	Centre's Share	States' Share	Total
I. Taxes			
Direct Taxes			
Concessions	(-)106	(-)194	(-)300
Improvement in tax collections	106	194	300
Indirect Taxes	(-)3981	(-)541	(-)4522
(a) Customs Duties	(-)3273	-	(-)3273
(b) Union Excise Duties	(-)708	(-) 541	(-)1249
II. Posts & Telecommunications, Railway fares and freight rates	1848	-	1848
(a) Railways	1848	-	1848
(b) Posts & Tele- communications	0	-	0
III. Total (I+II)	(-)2133	(-)541	(-)2674

way of equity of Rs.3680 crores (56.27% of the budget support) and loans of Rs.2860 crores (43.73% of the budget support) will contribute 13.85% of the Plan outlay of these enterprises against 18.62% provided in the Annual Plan 1992-93. The internal and extra budgetary resources estimated at Rs.40695 crores will finance 86.15% of the Plan of the enterprises in 1993-94. Thus the enterprises are expected to gradually reduce their dependence on budget support and improve internal and extra budgetary resources. The internal resources estimated at Rs.19062 crores and inter-corporate transfers and deposits placed at Rs.9574 crores will together constitute 60.62% of their Plan outlay. The estimated internal resources of the enterprises include Rs.1848 crores of ARM by Railways. These enterprises have been allocated, as in the previous years, market borrowings to the extent of Rs.6882 crores to be raised through issue of bonds/debentures. In addition, the enterprises will supplement their resources by way of external commercial borrowings and

suppliers' credit to the extent of Rs.5177 crores. Market borrowings and external commercial borrowings and suppliers' credit together will finance 25.53% of the Plan outlay. The scheme of financing the Annual Plan 1993-94 of the Central Public Sector Enterprises is given in Annexure 4.4.

4.22 The financial results of the working of the Department of Posts shows negative contribution of Rs.138 crores for 1993-94 due to higher level of revenue expenditure of Rs.1138 crores over the revenue receipts of Rs.1000 crores.

Borrowings and Miscellaneous Capital (net) Receipts

4.23 Market Borrowings by the Centre during 1993-94 has been placed at Rs.3700 crores; almost the same as in the revised estimates but substantially lower than Rs.5000 crores proposed for the Annual Plan for 1992-93. However, this is exclusive of the resources to be raised through 182/364 days Treasury Bills and

the receipt expected from subscription to Gold Bonds.

4.24 Net collections from small savings during 1993-94 are estimated at Rs.5,500 crores. The share of the Central Govt. and UTs is placed at Rs.1000 crores, i.e. Rs.100 crores less than the revised estimates but substantially lower compared to the budget estimates of Rs.1500 crores in 1992-93. The balance of Rs.4500 crores will be allocated to the States as long-term loans for Plan funding on the basis of 75% of the net collections made in each State.

4.25 The net accretion to the Provident Fund of the Central Government is expected to be Rs.1600 crores during 1993-94 which is higher by Rs.100 crores than the revised estimates and budget estimates for 1992-93.

4.26 Miscellaneous Capital Receipts(MCR) comprise of recoveries of loans and advances from the States/UTs, special deposits of LIC, GIC, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, non-Government provident funds etc. with the Government and other receipts from various categories of bonds issued to the public and net accretion in respect of different categories of funds of the Railways, Telecommunication etc. Besides, the receipts on account of partial disinvestment of Central Government's holdings in the equity capital of selected public sector enterprises are taken into account since 1991-92.

4.27 With a view to develop an active market for Government securities, the 364 day treasury bills were introduced in April, 1992 in addition to the existing 182 day treasury bills. These bills are periodically offered for sale on auction basis by the Reserve Bank. A new Gold bond scheme has also been introduced on 15th March, 1993 for subscription by the public.

4.28 The non-Plan disbursements include non-Plan loans to State/UT Governments, public enterprises and foreign governments, Non-Plan investments in public enterprises and

international financial institutions and outlays on construction of office and residential buildings of non-Plan nature.

4.29 The Annual Plan/Budget-1993-94 estimates of MCR (net) show an improvement of about Rs.7700 crores compared to the corresponding estimates for 1992-93. This is mainly due to the estimated improvement of Rs.5500 crores in receipt from sale of Treasury Bills on auction basis, Rs.300 crores from Gold Bonds and higher receipts of Rs.1000 crores by way of disinvestment of equity in PSEs at Rs.3500 crores (i.e. the same as revised estimates). The disbursement towards non-Plan loans to State Governments is also expected to be substantially lower at Rs.4410 crores compared to Rs.5784 crores provided for 1992-93. However, shortfall of Rs.880 crores is expected in other receipts.

Deficit Reduction

4.30 The budgetary deficit in 1993-94 is estimated at Rs.4314 crores. This is substantially lower compared to both the Revised Estimates (Rs.7202 crores) and the Budget Estimates (Rs.5389 crores) for 1992-93. Thus only 6.6 per cent of the resource requirement of the Annual Plan outlay of Rs.65426 crores for 1993-94 of the Centre (including UTs) will be met from this source of financing against 14.1 per cent in the R.E. and 10.8 per cent in the Plan estimates for 1992-93.

4.31 The fiscal deficit which represents the excess of total expenditure (both revenue and capital) over the revenue receipts (tax and non-tax) grants and non-debt capital receipt is placed at Rs.36,959 crores for 1993-94. This works out to 4.7 per cent of the estimated GDP and may be further contained to 4.5 per cent compared to 5.0% in 1992-93 BE. The quantum of resources to be raised through market borrowings and other capital receipts. (excluding recoveries of loans) will be in tune with the objective of bringing down the fiscal deficit.

4.32 In line with the need for non-inflationary financing of the Plan and reducing the

monetisation of public debt through Reserve Bank of India, the Government is committed to keep a constant watch on the public sector deficit. Thus, the States are also expected to limit their borrowings including ways and means advances and adhere to the policy of not resorting to overdrafts beyond the specified short time limit as per the guidelines issued in this regard.

Net Inflow from Abroad

4.33 External assistance in the form of loans and grants to the Central Government estimated at Rs.6819 crores for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is higher by Rs.1445 crores and External Commercial Borrowings/Suppliers' credit by the Central Public enterprises estimated at Rs.5177 crores is lower by Rs.745 crores compared to the 1992-93 Plan estimates. Thus the net inflow from abroad placed at Rs.11995 crores for the Annual Plan-1993-94 is higher by Rs.700 crores and constitutes 12.10 percent of the total public sector outlay for 1993-94.

Improvement in BCR and performance of CPSEs

4.34 In order to prevent any shortfall in the Central Plan outlay for 1993-94, it is necessary to bring about significant improvement both in the Balance from Current Revenue (BCR) of the Central Government and in the performance of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). One important way of effecting improvement in BCR is to raise the revenue receipts by collecting major part of tax arrears. The cumulative arrears of Income-Tax as on February 1, 1993 amounted to Rs. 5,153 crores, or 14.3 times the amount of ARM from direct taxes placed at Rs. 360 crores (including the States' shares) in the R.E for 1992-93. As regards the performance of CPSEs, the year 1991-92 witnessed improvement in their net profits to Rs. 2475 crores from Rs. 2272 crores in 1990-91. However, the amount of loss per loss-making unit registered substantial increase from Rs. 28 crores in 1990-91 to Rs. 36 crores in 1991-92.

As per the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ending March 31, 1992 the dividend receipts from the statutory corporations and public sector undertakings under the Central Government amounted to only Rs. 367 crores during 1991-92 which worked out to hardly 1 per cent of the total investment. The return of 0.92 per cent from 239 statutory corporations and public sector undertakings accounting for substantial Government investment (Rs. 40121 crores) is too low in comparison to the borrowing rate of 10.2% on the loans taken by the Government during 1991-92. In view of the significant reduction in budgetary support to CPSEs from 27% in 1990-91 (RE) to 18% in 1992-93 (RE) and further down to 14% in 1993-94 (BE), they have to rely heavily on the market for financing their plan outlays. The latest figures of the amount actually raised through bonds reveal that the CPSEs could borrow only Rs. 1098 crores through bonds during 1992-93, thereby registering a shortfall of 81.9 per cent and 82.5 per cent with reference to the Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates respectively. The ability of CPSEs to borrow from the market depends on their credit rating which is directly linked with their performance as reflected in profits and dividends, apart from organisational and promotional efforts to attract capital.

Externally Aided Projects (EAPs)

4.35 Higher rate of utilisation of external aid is another important aspect which requires attention. In order to improve the pace of utilisation of external aid, the Government of India have taken a few significant steps. These are:

- (i) Revised guidelines have been issued to the states for passing on of 100% external assistance in all sectors with effect from August 1, 1992;
- (ii) The procedure for releasing advance additional Central Assistance equivalent to 8% of the annual budget allocation

for externally aided projects has been formulated and communicated to the State Governments;

- (iii) In order to enable the economically weaker states to benefit from externally aided projects, such states have been identified and they have been requested to indicate their requirements for assistance to the Planning Commission; and
- (iv) In response to the demand made by some of the states in the 45th meeting of the National Development Council held on 5th April, 1993 guidelines have been formulated (to be finalised in consultation with states) for passing on aid for externally aided projects to states on the same terms and conditions as those on which the Central Government receives the aid from the donor agencies including multilateral organisations.

4.36 The Revised Estimates of loans for the year 1992-93 were higher than the corresponding figures for 1991-92 in the case of both Centre and States. This coupled with high rate of utilisation led to noticeable reduction in the amount of undrawn balance as on March 31, 1993 in respect of both Centre and States. Though the Revised Estimates in the case of Multi-state Projects were marginally lower during 1992-93, the higher rate of utilisation facilitated reduction in the amount of undrawn balance for those projects also. The statement at Annex 4.15 presents these details separately for loans and grants. The statement shows that in spite of higher Revised Estimates of grants, the lower rate of utilisation resulted in higher undrawn balance as on March 31, 1993 for Centre, States and Union Territories.

Mobilisation of Black Money

4.37 The measures necessary to improve revenue receipts include the efforts aimed at unearthing black money. Two schemes, viz. Special Bearer Bonds 1991 and Gold Bonds

1998 merit special mention. The total realisation from Special Bearer Bonds amounted to Rs.964 crores. These Bonds, which were sold in 1981, have already become due for redemption and the repayments are in progress. In the case of Gold Bonds, the assumed amount of realisation is Rs. 300 crores for 1993-94. However, latest information reveals that the scheme (in operation for three months from middle of March to middle of June, 1993) yielded Rs 1700 crores, thereby showing its effectiveness as a non-inflationary means of financing. The measure aimed at curbing tax evasion through understatement of values of immovable properties in the transfer deeds viz. pre-emptive purchase of immovable properties by the Central Government given by Chapter XXC of the Income-Tax Act has also proved its effectiveness, especially after the Supreme Court judgement dated November 17, 1992 upholding its Constitutional validity in checking the generation of black money.

Annual Plan of States

States' Annual Plan 1992-93: Review

4.38 The approved Plan outlay for the States for 1992-93 was Rs.31,074 crores. This included a sum of Rs. 857 crores for Area Programmes, comprising of Rs.827.10 crores under Special Central Assistance, Rs. 20.90 crores provided from the Normal Central Assistance to NEC and Rs. 10 .00 crores loan provided to NEC from the LIC. The approved Plan outlay of the States was later reduced to Rs.30,889 crores, as the approved Plan outlay of Punjab was pegged at Rs. 1150 crores due to want of resources. However, the formula-based Central Assistance and market borrowings for the States were raised by Rs.165 crores during the course of the year. The AP at 1991-92 prices (assuming 10 per cent annual inflation) represented 15.52 per cent of the Eighth Five Year Plan. As per the latest estimates, the resources of the States for 1992-93 Plan, excluding the assistance for Area Programmes were placed at Rs.26,953 crores, showing a shortfall of 10.3 per cent. The shortfall in resources was mainly on account of

deterioration in BCR due to lower realisation of additional resource mobilisation (ARM) by some states and increased NPPE, fall in the capital receipts from net collections of small savings and inadequate utilisation of additional assistance for externally aided projects. The normal Central Assistance and Central support in terms of market borrowings, negotiated loans and Plan revenue deficit grant were provided as agreed in AP. Many states had, however, their Plan outlays revised further downwards at the end of the financial year. Among the Special Category States, outlays were revised downward in case of Arunachal Pradesh (Rs.12.25 crores), Assam (Rs.261.72 crores), Jammu & Kashmir (Rs.200 crores), Manipur (Rs.38.70 crores) and Mizoram (Rs.0.82 crores), Nagaland (Rs.74.89 crores) and Tripura (Rs.42 crores). In the case of Non-Special Category States, outlays were reduced by Bihar (Rs.1106.73 crores), Haryana (Rs.25.43 crores), Kerala (Rs.165.05 crores), Madhya Pradesh (Rs.617.27 crores), Orissa (Rs.350.00 crores), Uttar Pradesh (Rs.707.92 crores) and West Bengal (Rs.839.14 crores). In some cases, outlays were revised downward by more than 50 per cent. The total revised approved outlay is placed at Rs.25,327.05 crores showing a shortfall by 15.67 per cent. The revised outlay, when considered at 1991-92 prices (assuming 10 per cent average annual inflation) represented 13.10 per cent of the Eighth Plan outlay of the States (excluding Area Programmes).

Balance from Current Revenues (BCR)

4.39 Financing of the 1992-93 Plan included the negative BCR of 15 Non-Special Category States at (-) Rs.2947 crores. However, the Chief Ministers/Governors of these States in their meeting with Dy. Chairman for finalisation of the Annual Plan 1992-93 indicated that a sum of Rs.4538 crores would be raised as additional resources for the Annual Plan 1992-93 of the States. The details of this in terms of budgetary measures and ARM by the SEBs and RTCs of the States were to be given by the State Governments during the course of the

year. Taking these ARM projections, the combined sum from the BCR and the contribution from SEBs and RTCs of the 15 Non-Special Category States was placed at Rs.139 crores. The negative BCR of the Special Category States was not taken into account in the financing pattern of the State Plans. The latest estimates of BCR of fifteen Non-Special Category States show a positive figure of Rs.123 crores (excluding opening balance which is accounted for separately). But, when considered in the context of further ARM commitment in the Dy. Chairman's meeting, total contribution from BCR and SEBs and SRTC's has deteriorated. The total contribution is placed at (-) Rs.1100.55 crores as per latest estimates as against a positive contribution of Rs.139 crores in the A.P., showing a deterioration of Rs.1239 crores. There has been substantial increase in revenue receipts. The estimate of revenue receipts increased from Rs.62,694 crores to Rs.70,170 crores. Of this, the amount of share in Central taxes increased by Rs.1817 crores and that of non-plan grants from the Centre by Rs.3940 crores. In case of NPPE, the increase has been to the extent of Rs.4786 crores as compared to the Annual Plan estimates. The Annual Plan estimates and latest estimates of BCR under various heads are shown in Annexure 4.7.

4.40 The statement at Annexure 4.8 shows statewise Annual Plan and latest estimates of BCR of 25 states. The latest estimates indicate that BCR of Special Category States except Mizoram was negative and in the case of Non-Special Category States, the BCR of Bihar, Kerala, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal was negative. More recent information on BCR, corresponding revised outlay shows that BCR continued to be negative in these States.

State Level Public Enterprises (SLPEs)

4.41 The contribution of the State level public enterprises (State Electricity Boards/Corporations and Undertakings and State Transport Corporations/Departmental Undertakings) of

15 Non-Special Category States as per financing pattern was negative at Rs.1452.00 crores. Only some States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala and Maharashtra, showed positive contribution in the financing pattern of AP. There was some improvement in their negative contribution and the latest estimates (at current rates of tariffs and fares) placed it at (-) Rs.1305 crores. As per LE, major SEBs except the SEB of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, UP, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa had negative contribution. The available reports on the other state enterprises indicate that as a whole they continued to have negative contribution. In order to have an informed estimate of the contribution of other enterprises, it is necessary that annual reports are prepared in time and information is made available to the Planning Commission by the States.

Small Savings

4.42 Loans against net collections of small savings form an important component of the States' resources for the plans. In the Annual Plan 1992-93, these accounted for Rs.6894 crores, constituting nearly 23 per cent of their total resources and 97.6 per cent of their own resources for the States' Plan. The performance of small savings collections during 1991-92 as compared to 1990-91 level reveals a decline of about 34.1 per cent in net terms. During 1992-93 as against 1991-92, all the States except Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh and J&K had a decline in net small savings collections. The State Governments have attributed this decline to absence of tax concessions on small savings and to withdrawals. Annexure.4.14 indicates State-wise details of the trends in small savings during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93. The latest estimate show loans against small savings at Rs.4346 crores, showing a decline of about 37 per cent. During the year 1992-93, some of the recommendations of the Rangarajan Committee, set up in December, 1991, to examine the reasons for shortfall in net collections of small savings and to suggest steps to prevent decline, were implemented in May,

1992. These included (1) stepping up interest rates from 12 per cent to 14 per cent on Post Office Monthly Income Scheme deposits, (2) quarterly compounding of interest on Post Office Time Deposits instead of half yearly, and (3) reduction of maturity period of Kisan Vikas Patras from 5 and a half years to 5 years. In spite of these measures, the decline in net collections continued, and actual release up to 31st March, 1993 is only Rs.4264 crores due partly to changing capital market conditions. In view of the recent downward trends in small savings and also considering its importance in plan financing, a regular monitoring of the progress in the small savings collections has been undertaken in the Planning Commission.

ARM by the States

4.43 In Annual Plan 1992-93, the States were expected to mobilise additional resources (ARM) to the extent of Rs.7204 crore (including Rs.61 crores by the Special Category States though left to be used for non-plan gap). Of this, a sum of Rs.4553 crores were committed by the Chief Ministers at the meeting of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission at the time of finalisation of Annual Plan 1992-93 though the measure-wise details were not provided. The latest estimates indicated that the States could raise ARM of the order of Rs.5553 crores, leaving a gap of Rs.1651 crores. Of this, impounding of DA accounted for Rs.1269 crores. The other components of ARM were from SEBs (Rs.2215 crores), SRTCs (Rs.191 crores) and budgetary (Rs.1878 crores). The measure-wise details in respect of Non-Special Category States are given at Annexure 4.9.

Bonds/loans by State Enterprises

4.44 During 1992-93, some of the State Governments proposed to raise resources through bonds/debentures and through loans through specialised institutions. During the year, Central Government permitted the State-level public sector enterprises the issue of bonds/non-convertible debentures. It was decided that the State-level public sector enter-

prises can approach the market on their own strength and under the guidelines issued by SEBI. These securities are not to be guaranteed by the State Governments and are not to be tax-free. Accordingly, the Government of Gujarat have estimated that they would be raising Rs.300 crores by way of bonds/debentures in 1992-93. The Tamil Nadu Government have included in their latest estimates a sum of Rs.150 crores as loans from Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation, which mobilised the resources as deposits from the public.

States' Annual Plan 1993-94

4.45 The total outlay including Area Programme at Rs.1000 crores (Rs. 10 crores LIC loans for NEC) for Annual Plan 1993-94 of the States was approved at Rs.34,695 crores (excludes Rs. 100 crores later allocated to Punjab) showing about 12.3 per cent increase over the approved enhanced outlay for 1992-93. The estimates of resources under various heads for financing the above Plan outlay are given in Annexure 4.6. The outlay levels of the Annual Plan 1993-94 of the States were determined keeping in view their development requirements and resources available by way of State's resources, Central Assistance and Central support through market borrowing and negotiated loans i.e. borrowing from the financial institutions, Plan Revenue Deficit Grant and Special Plan Loans. Excluding Area Programmes, the Annual Plan outlay of States is Rs.33,695 crores comprising of Rs.4087 crores of the Special Category States and Rs.29,608 crores of Non-Special Category States. This outlay at comparable prices of 1991-92 represents 16.3 per cent of the Eighth Five Year Plan outlay (assuming 10 per cent annual inflation rate in 1992-93 and 7 per cent in 1993-94). This together with 1992-93 revised outlay forms 29.4 per cent of the Eighth Plan. The States' own resources for the Plan are estimated at Rs.9242 crores constituting 27.43 per cent of the total resources the rest being Central support at Rs.24,453 crores out of the total finances estimated at Rs.33,695

crores for State Plans (excluding Area Programme).

Balance from the Current Revenue (BCR)

4.46 The overall BCR of 15 Non-Special Category States were initially estimated at Rs.476 crores, which included a total ARM of Rs.928 crores. However, the Chief Ministers/Governors of the States in their meeting with the Deputy Chairman for finalisation of Annual Plan 1993-94 indicated that a sum of Rs.3753 crores would be raised as additional resources for the Annual Plan 1993-94. The details of this in terms of budgetary measures and tariff/fare revisions by SEBs and SRTCs were to be provided in the course of the year by the State Governments. Taking these projections, the combined sum of BCR and contribution of public enterprises (SEBs and SRTCs) of 15 Non-Special Category States is placed at Rs.2210 crores in 1993-94 as against an estimate of Rs.139 crores in the Annual Plan 1992-93. Thus, substantial resource mobilisation has been planned by major States. The BCR in case of Special Category States has been estimated at (-) Rs.1124 crores as against (-) Rs.1543 crores in the Annual Plan 1992-93. In their case, negative BCRs are ignored for Plan funding except in the case of Assam. The total ARM agreed to at the Deputy Chairman level meeting in the case of the Special Category States was Rs.50 crores as against Rs.18 crores in 1992-93. Additional resources are not included in financing the plan of Special Category States except Assam. Details of revenues and NPPE are given in Annexure. 4.7. State-wise BCR estimates for 1993-94 for all 25 states are provided in Annexure. 4.8.

State Level Public Enterprises (SLPEs)

4.47 The contribution of State Electricity Boards /Corporations and State Road Transport Corporations (excluding departmental undertakings) in 1993-94 Plan has been projected at (-) Rs.2647 crores. The negative contribution of Special Category States has been ignored and only the contribution of (-) Rs.2019

crores of Non-Special Category States has been taken into account in the States' resources for the Plan. Statements indicating the contribution of SEBs/Corporations and SRTCs in 1993-94 are furnished in Annexure 4.10 and Annexure 4.11 respectively. Since departmental undertakings are included in the estimates at Annexure 4.10 and Annexure 4.11, they do not tally with BCR estimates and contribution figures indicated at Annexure 4.6.

Additional Resource Mobilisation (ARM)

4.48 State-wise figures of ARM to be realised in 1993-94 corresponding to the approved outlay vis-a-vis those given in the States' budgets are indicated in Annexure 4.13. The States have projected ARM of Rs.6123 crores as against an ARM of Rs.7204 projected in the approved plan outlay for 1992-93. Bulk of the ARM comes from Non-Special Category States as the ARM commitment by Special Category States is only Rs.50 crores. The ARM of the Special Category States except Assam, are not taken into Plan financing as their BCR even with this is negative in all cases. As against the commitment of total ARM including ARM of State Enterprises, by non-Special Category States at Rs.6073 crores, the commitment (including economy measures) made in the budgets for 1993-94 is very meagre and is placed at Rs.1195 crores. The State Governments are, therefore, expected to take measures for additional resource mobilisation during the year through budgetary measures and also by raising the tariff rates and fares by State Electricity Boards and State Road Transport Corporations respectively. The Planning Commission has proposed to have a mid-year review of their plans in regard to resource mobilisation and progress of the Plan jointly with the State Governments.

Small Savings

4.49 As in the case of 1992-93 plan of the States in the Annual Plan 1993-94 also, the State Governments have projected the loans against share in the net collections of small savings as a major component of Plan financ-

ing. Out of the total net resources of the States for the Plan 1993-94 placed at Rs.9242 crores, a sum of Rs.4655 crores is to be accounted for by this item. This constitutes 50 per cent of the States' resources and 13.82 per cent of total plan of the States placed at Rs.33,695 crores. Since there has been a deceleration in the growth of net small savings collections, reliance on loans against net collection of small savings has been gradually reduced as compared to Rs.6894 crores in 1992-93. In fact in the year 1992-93, nearly 97.6 per cent of the States' resources were to be derived from capital receipts under this item. Considering the number of measures taken by the Government in 1992-93 to make the small savings attractive and the projections by the State Governments on the basis of experience of 1992-93, the estimated level of Rs.4655 crores in 1993-94 is quite realistic.

Market Borrowings and Negotiated Loans

4.50 The States' share in market borrowing has been retained at a frozen level to facilitate the targeted reduction in fiscal deficit as per cent of GDP at market prices from 5 per cent in 1992-93 to 4.5 per cent in 1993-94. The amount of negotiated loans including GIC and LIC has been placed at Rs.2369 crores as against Rs.1978 crores in 1992-93, registering a marginal increase by about 20 per cent. The major component of negotiated loans come from LIC. The loans from LIC/GIC (Rs.1000 crores) are meant for socially oriented programmes to be implemented by the State Governments and Undertakings. Some of the State Governments opted for finances from financial institutions but these State Governments have to negotiate and firm them up by mutual consultation with these institutions. However, the State Governments have not indicated their intention to borrow from Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Ltd. (ILFS) in 1993-94 except UP though they made some commitment in 1992-93 which were not realised due to difficulties faced by the State in formulating suitable schemes.

Externally Aided Projects

4.51 Emphasis on utilisation of foreign aid and enhanced financing for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is reflected in the projections under Central assistance for Externally Aided Projects placed at Rs.4765 crores. This component of plan financing now forms nearly 14 per cent of the total resources for the plan and 19.5 per cent of the Central support. In view of the decision to pass on 100 per cent external assistance to the projects implemented by the State Governments and also to provide advance release (subject to a maximum of 8 per cent of the expected annual expenditure) on EAPs to the State Governments on a monthly basis, the States have shown considerable interest in putting a higher outlay for externally aided projects in their schemes. Accordingly, BE of Rs.2300.00 crores provided in the Central Budget 1992-93 was subsequently raised to Rs.3300.00 crores in RE of the year. Monthly monitoring on the progress of Externally Aided Projects is being undertaken by the Planning Commission on the basis of data furnished by the Aid Accounts and Audit Division of the Ministry of Finance.

Mukherjee Formula in operation for Central Assistance

4.52 The Central assistance to the States for Seventh Plan was allocated on the basis of the principles embodied in the Modified Gadgil formula approved by the National Development Council (NDC) in 1980. The formula was revised in October, 1990 by NDC keeping in view the suggestions made by the States. In the light of representations made by several States on the formula revised in October 1990, the formula was again considered by the Mukherjee Committee and revised in the NDC in December, 1991 which is to be followed during Eighth Plan 1992-97. It was decided that after keeping a reasonable amount for Area Programmes (including hill areas, tribal areas, North Eastern Council and border areas), the balance amount is to be divided in the ratio of 30 per cent for Special Category States and 70 per cent for the Non-Special Category States. The assistance to the Non-Special Category States is then to be distributed according to the following criteria.

	Weight (per cent)	
1. Population 1971		60.0
2. Per Capita Income		<u>25.0</u>
a) For States having Per Capita (comparable) Income below the national average based on deviation method		20.0
b) For all States, based on 'distance' method		5.0
3. Performance Criteria		<u>7.5</u>
a) Tax effort		2.5
b) Fiscal management		2.0
c) Population control		1.0
d) Elimination of illiteracy		1.0
e) On-time completion of externally aided projects		0.5
f) Land reforms		0.5
4. Special Problems		7.5

	<u>Total</u>	100.00

4.53 Tax effort is assessed as the ratio of tax receipts and comparable SDP for latest three years. Fiscal management is based on the difference between the States' own total resources estimated at the time of Annual Plans and their actual performance for the latest five years for which actuals/pre-actuals are available from the States. Population control is assessed in terms of difference between the desired performance and actual performance in relation to birth rate and infant mortality rate. Elimination of illiteracy is assessed for female literacy which is an important aspect of the population and needs special attention. The factors taken into consideration are the female literacy rate 1991 and the decennial growth rate of female literacy during 1981-91. The criterion of on-time completion of externally aided projects takes into account available finances and their actual utilisation during the year. The criterion for land reforms takes into account two indicators viz. area distributed as a percentage of surplus land declared and area distributed as a percentage of total area distributed by all States.

4.54 The 7.5 per cent weightage was assigned to the criterion of performance for which the indicators and their weightage to be assigned were to be finalised in the light of the States' views. The allocations for Annual Plan 1992-93 were made on the basis of the Mukherjee formula as approved by the NDC except the performance criterion, but protecting in net terms the allocations made in 1991-92. As decided the indicators and weightage assigned to each of the "Performance criteria" were evolved in consultation with the concerned Divisions of the Planning Commission and finalised on the basis of the suggestions received from the States. These criteria, as finalised have been finally communicated to the 15 Non-Special Category States clarifying the indicators and the data-base. During 1992-93, Central Assistance for State Plans was increased from Rs.14,820.35 crores (BE) to Rs.16,063.28 crores (RE), mainly due to increase in the provision for externally aided projects (Annexure 4.5)

4.55 Additional Central assistance of Rs.139.69 crores to Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Mizoram among Special Category States, and Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal among Non-Special Category States was approved by the Planning Commission for their special problems, referred to the Commission during the course of the year.

4.56 Besides, Rs.177.54 crores of additional Central assistance as an incentive for correcting their fiscal management was provided to the Special Category States as per recommendation made by the Committee of Experts.

Committees on Problems of Special Category States

4.57 The Committee of Experts under the chairmanship of Dr.C Rangarajan, the then Member, Planning Commission to suggest durable solutions for the financial problems of Special Category States submitted its report in September, 1992. The recommendations made by the Committee were accepted by the Central Government which inter alia included (i) Preponement of changed pattern of Central Assistance (90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan) to Assam and Jammu & Kashmir from April, 1992 to April 1990; (ii) writing off UT period debt service liabilities of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram from 1992-93; (iii) writing off UT period liabilities of Arunachal Pradesh for purchases of equipments including helicopters meant for security; (iv) option for utilising up to 20 per cent instead of 10 per cent of Central assistance for non-Plan gap; (v) treating the committed liabilities in respect of maintenance expenditure for the development schemes of the previous Plan (Seventh Plan schemes) as continuing development Plan liability; (vi) providing additional 10 per cent of the net normal Central assistance as an incentive for correcting the imbalances in their budget subject to no overdraft. Other recommendations relating to the Centre include ex-

peditious revision of royalty rates whenever due on national resources; financial and technical assistance for implementation of EAPs and removal of formal/informal restrictions in such projects in some areas. The measures in respect of the above by the Centre need to be accompanied by certain measures by the States themselves. These include reducing ratio of non-plan revenue expenditure to total revenues, on an average, at least by three percentage points over next few years; economy and statements on Ministries/Departments establishment strength and expenditure on salaries and allowances in line with the Union's Expenditure Budget; no general expansion in the establishment strength; creation of common administrative overhead; review of previous Plan schemes with an objective of weeding them out without seriously affecting social purpose; rationalisation of the tax system for expanding the revenue base of the States; and raising non-tax revenue from forest and forest-related activities. Without effective action on these measures by the States, durable solution to the financial problems of these States may not be in sight. As part of the package, the Committee has also recommended larger and sympathetic involvement of financial institutions and mutual funds.

4.58 Besides, the Inter-Ministerial Official Group set up by the Ministry of Finance to look into the immediate financial problems of Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab recommended postponement and recovery of loans in phases over three years period 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 which were accepted by the Central Government. The Group also recommended that the States of Assam and Jammu & Kashmir may utilise upto 30 per cent Central Assistance for non-Plan as compared to 20 per cent recommended by the Rangarajan Committee on Problems of Special Category States.

4.59 On the recommendation of the Inter-Ministerial Official Group set up to examine the immediate requirement of financial assistance for Nagaland, an advance Central Assistance of Rs.20 crores was approved by the

Planning Commission over and above ways and means advance of Rs.54.50 crores also provided in order to tide over their critical financial crisis.

4.60 Allocations of Central Assistance to the States for the Annual Plan 1993-94 were made a' la the Mukherjee Formula as approved by the NDC in December, 1991 and according to the indicators and weights for the performance criteria finalised in consultation with the concerned Divisions of the Planning Commission and the suggestions made by the States. BE of Central assistance for State Plans and area programmes are given in Annexure 4.5.

4.61 After the Cabinet decision accepting the recommendations made by the Committee of Experts to suggest durable solutions for the financial problems of Special Category States and Inter-Ministerial Official Group for Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab, the financing scheme of the approved Plan outlay of Assam for 1993-94 was finalised on the pattern of Non-Special Category States i.e. including non-plan gap. For other States, the funding pattern was finalised on pattern adopted during 1990-93, i.e. excluding non-plan gap as the Plan discussions were over before the Cabinet decision on the recommendations of the Committee of Experts. It has now been decided to follow the pattern of Non-Special Category States by all the States from the Annual Plan 1994-95.

NDC Committee on Austerity

4.62 The NDC Committee on Austerity which was set up in December, 1991 for examining the case for reduction in expenditure of the States, submitted its Report in July, 1992. The recommendations of the Committee were slated to be discussed at a meeting of the NDC. The Report was considered by the NDC in its meeting held on 5th April 1993, and it was resolved that there was a need for wider consultation and Planning Commission would be undertaking the required exercise. This exer-

cise has been initiated by the Planning Commission.

4.63 The Eighth Five Year Plan has envisaged that a sum of Rs.35,005 crores (Rs.12,985 crores from the States, excluding Special Category States) would be available from the BCR for the Plan. Keeping this in view, the NDC Committee on Austerity recommended that from the base year of the Eighth Plan, all States should bring down the ratio of NPRE to the total revenue of the States on an average by 5 percentage points during the Eighth Plan period. The Committee also noted that such a reduction is implicit in the Plan size of States already agreed to with the Planning Commission. Special Category States which have been recently formed may, however, bring down this ratio by at least 3 percentage points. Indeed, the States have made substantial commitments for resource mobilisation in 1993-94. Following these, some States have set up Commissions/Committees to suggest suitable policy measures and specific steps to reduce non-plan revenue expenditure and to raise additional resources. The States of Goa, Punjab and Assam have set up Committees in this regard; the State of Kerala have set up a Resource Commission; while Government of Gujarat have set up a State Finance Commission which will also look into devolution of funds to local bodies at district and village levels. Some of the other States have also set up groups on specific aspects of resource utilisation notably on Sales Tax.

4.64 The other recommendations of the Committee relate to specific steps in respect of reductions in non-plan revenue expenditure, revenue raising measures, subsidies, rationalisation of taxes and debt relief measures. The Committee suggested, as a part of achieving reduction in non-plan revenue expenditure, that for a period of one year, there should be no further release of additional DA both at the Centre and in the States, and there should be no pay revision during this period. The Committee suggested discontinuance of (i) bonus, (ii) encashment of earned leave (except on

superannuation) and (iii) leave travel concession (other than home travel) to Government employees. The Committee also suggested that there should be no general expansion in employment in the Government sector in the Eighth Plan period; and also the budget estimates of the States should provide separate statements on Ministry/Department-wise staff strength and expenditure on salaries and allowances on the pattern of Union Government. Major revenue raising measures suggested by the Committee are: revision of rates of land revenue, introduction of consignment tax (preferably within three months but not exceeding six months) and selective scheme of disinvestment of shares in respect of public sector undertakings. The Committee suggested a review of the scale, content and rationale of subsidies in order to reduce their overall level. These include revamping the public distribution system to exclude income tax payers raising of user charges in case of electricity tariffs, irrigation rates, bus fares and tuition fees for higher education with some concessions for the economically weaker sections. As a part of debt relief measures, the Committee suggested that loans given to the States against net collections of small savings should be treated as loans in perpetuity (Dr. C. Rangarajan, Member-Secretary of the Committee felt that this is an issue that should be examined by the Finance Commission). The Committee also recommended a revision of the interest rates charged on IDA loans, taking into consideration actual interest charged by the external agencies and the rupee depreciation. Thus, in their seventeen recommendations, the Committee dealt with various ways to raise revenue and to reduce non-plan revenue expenditure and the recommendation dealing with emoluments of Government employees is only one of them.

Selected Critical Ratios of Plan Financing

4.65 Major changes in Plan financing of the Centre and the States during the Seventh Plan period, 1985-90, the Annual Plan period 1990-92 and for the first two years of the Eighth Plan,

1992-93 and 1993-94 can be gauged from the selected critical ratios (in percentage) shown in Annexure 4.16. It is revealed that over the period, the dependence on borrowings and other capital receipts of the Centre declined substantially while BCR improved. Increase in the cost of money has meant considerably large interest payments as part of NPRE. As for Central Assistance, the share of formula based Central Assistance to total Central Assistance for State Plans in 1993-94(BE) over 1992-93(RE) has increased. While Budget provision for additional Central assistance for externally aided projects in 1993-94(BE) also increased over 1992-93(BE), a substantial improvement in allocation is expected at RE 1993-94 level due to likely improved utilisation of funds for EAPs by the States. The share of Central Assistance for the plans of Special Category States in total formula based Central Assistance has been increasing and has surpassed 30% level decided by the NDC. The ratios for 1993-94 notably in regard to BCR show some improvement vis-a-vis the trends during 1985-93. The net inflow from abroad as percentage of public sector outlay has re-

mained same in 1993-94 as that of 1992-93, in order to contain commercial borrowings.

4.66 The statement also shows ratios indicating marksmanship in financing at the levels of Centre and the States. Minimum deviations in the actuals or revised estimates from the Annual Plan or Budget Estimates (BE) are emphasised for efficient plan management. The ratios for the review period show high degree of deviation of resource estimates of the Centre and that of States particularly of BCR and MCR (Miscellaneous net Capital Receipts). However, the ratios for 1992-93 are showing improved fiscal marksmanship as compared to 1991-92 for both BCR and MCR.

4.67 Statewise ratios show wide variations in trends not only between special and non-special categories of States but also within themselves. Such variation is a matter of discussion in a separate study.

Financing of the Outlay of the Centre
(including UTs) for 1992-93 and 1993-94

Resources	(Rs. crores)		
	1992-93		1993-94
	Budget Estimates	Revised	Budget Estimates
1	2	3	4
I. Domestic Resources			
1. Balance from current revenues (BCR) at current rates (including ARM)	-1815	-2494	-406
2. Internal Resources of Public Sector Enterprises, mobilisation of deposits by them and inter-corporate transfers (net)	17926	20048	28636
3. Borrowings and Miscellaneous capital receipts (MCR)	31462	32766	37121
3.1 Market Borrowings (net)	5000	3670	3700
3.2 Bonds/Debentures by Public Sector Enterprises	6058	6291	6882
3.3 Small Savings	7200	5500	5500
3.4 Provident Funds	1500	1500	1600
3.5 Miscellaneous Capital receipts (net)	11704	15805	19439
Total, I (1 to 3)	47573	50320	65351
II. Net Inflow from Abroad	11296	9280	11995
III. Deficit Financing	5389	7202	4314
IV. Aggregate Resources, I to III	64258	66802	81660
V. Assistance for State Plans	-12780	-14028	-14003
VI. Plan Revenue Deficit Grants to States under Article 275(1)	-1780	-1780	-2231
VII. Outlay/Resources for the Centre's Plan.	49698	50994	65426

Balance from Current Revenues of the Centre
(Including UTs) for 1992-93 and 1993-94

(Rs. crores at current rates)

Items	1992-93		1993-94
	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates
1	2	3	4
I. Revenue Receipts			
1. Tax Revenues (Gross)*	76448	78704	84788
2. Less: States' share of Central taxes	19992	20525	22049
3. Tax Revenues (net)*, (1-2)	56456	58179	62739
4. Non-Tax Revenues**	18367	18996	20105
Total: I. Revenue Receipts, (3+4)	74823	77175	82844
II. Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure			
1. Interest Payments	32000	32500	38000
2. Defence	17500	17500	19180
3. Subsidies excluding Imported Fertilisers	10487	12108	8375
4. Grants to States and UTs.	2535	2704	2254
5. Grants to Foreign Governments	190	164	185
6. Border Roads	68	85	96
7. Other Non-Plan expenditure	13858	14608	15160
Total II: Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure	76638	79669	83250
III. Balance from Current Revenues (I-II)	-1815	-2494	-406

* Including ARM; tax concessions & net of assignment of Union Territories taxes to local bodies.

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

Plan Investment and Resources of the Central Public Enterprises
in 1992-93, B.E. AND R.E.

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	MAJOR ENTERPRISES	BUDGET ESTIMATES							Total Plan Outlay (4+5+9)		
		BUDGETARY		SUPPORT	INTERNAL		OTHER	RESOURCES			
		EQUITY	LOAN	TOTAL	RESOURCES		BONDS/ DEBEN- TURES	ECB/ SUPPLIERS CREDIT		OTHERS *	TOTAL
				(2+3)						(6to8)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1	COAL INDIA LTD.	96.00	274.00	370.00	556.00	400.00	251.00	273.00	924.00	1850.00	
2	INDIAN PETRO- CHEMICALS CORPORATION LTD.	0.00	0.00	0.00	372.00	0.00	0.00	181.00	181.00	553.00	
3	MAHANAGR TELEPHONE NIGAM LTD.	0.00	0.00	0.00	448.00	193.00	0.00	0.00	193.00	641.00	
4	NATIONAL HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	309.00	20.00	329.00	19.00	500.00	390.00	0.00	890.00	1238.00	
5	NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION	552.30	462.70	1015.00	206.00	697.00	380.00	0.00	1077.00	2298.00	
6	NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPN. LTD.	135.00	0.00	135.00	30.00	236.00	0.00	0.00	236.00	401.00	
7	NUCLEAR POWER CORPN.	128.05	10.00	138.05	254.60	557.40	0.00	0.00	557.40	950.05	
8	OIL & NATURAL GAS COMMISSION	0.00	260.00	260.00	1477.95	0.00	2076.68	605.37	2682.05	4420.00	
9	RAILWAYS	1925.00	0.00	1925.00	2575.00	1200.00	0.00	0.00	1200.00	5700.00	
10	RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LTD.	200.00	62.00	262.00	0.00	0.00	353.00	0.00	353.00	615.00	
11	SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	0.00	50.00	50.00	115.94	0.00	1020.25	0.00	1020.25	1186.19	
12	STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD.	0.00	0.00	0.00	972.00	500.00	760.00	0.00	1260.00	2232.00	
13	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	0.00	0.00	0.00	2981.00	878.00	0.00	0.00	878.00	3859.00	
14	INDIAN OIL CORPORATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.10	0.00	0.00	312.00	312.00	812.10	
	SUB - TOTAL (1 TO 14)	3345.35	1138.70	4484.05	10507.59	5161.40	5230.93	1371.37	11763.70	26755.34	
15	OTHERS	1021.98	1338.04	2360.02	4576.39	896.70	691.41	1470.29	3058.40	9994.81	
16	GRAND TOTAL	4367.33	2476.74	6844.07	15083.98	6058.10	5922.34	2841.66	14822.10	36750.15	

* Includes Inter-Corporate Transfers, Deposits And Resources From Financial Institutions

Plan Investment and Resources of the Central Public Enterprises
in 1992-93, B.E. AND R.E.

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	MAJOR ENTERPRISES	REVISED ESTIMATES							Total Plan Outlay (13+14+18)	
		BUDGETARY SUPPORT			INTERNAL RESOURCES	OTHER		RESOURCES		
		EQUITY	LOAN	TOTAL (11+12)		BONDS/ DEBENTURES	ECB/ SUPPLIERS CREDIT	OTHERS *		TOTAL (15to17)
					11			12		13
1	COAL INDIA LTD.	96.00	274.00	370.00	728.00	0	164.00	498.00	662.00	1760.00
2	INDIAN PETRO- CHEMICALS CORPORATION LTD.	0.00	0.00	0.00	321.00	0.00	60.00	146.00	206.00	527.00
3	MAHANAGR TELEPHONE NIGAM LTD.	0.00	0.00	0.00	448.00	193.00	0.00	0.00	193.00	641.00
4	NATIONAL HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	309.00	20.00	329.00	0.00	500.00	348.47	0.00	848.47	1177.47
5	NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION	528.03	486.97	1015.00	206.00	805.00	417.23	23.88	1246.11	2467.11
6	MEYVELI LIGNITE CORPN. LTD.	135.00	0.00	135.00	45.00	199.00	0.00	0.00	199.00	379.00
7	NUCLEAR POWER CORPN.	138.00	0.00	138.00	50.00	762.00	0.00	0.00	762.00	950.00
8	OIL & NATURAL GAS COMMISSION	0.00	260.00	260.00	4285.27	0.00	1654.73	0.00	1654.73	6200.00
9	RAILWAYS	1935.00	0.00	1935.00	2812.83	962.17	0.00	0.00	962.17	5710.00
10	RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LTD.	200.00	62.00	262.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	353.00	353.00	615.00
11	SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	0.00	50.00	50.00	78.15	0.00	398.26	0.00	398.26	526.41
12	STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD.	0.00	0.00	0.00	573.00	500.00	466.00	699.00	1665.00	2238.00
13	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	0.00	0.00	0.00	2491.01	1368.00	0.00	0.00	1368.00	3859.01
14	INDIAN OIL CORPORATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	424.74	0.00	0.00	665.57	665.57	1090.31
	SUB - TOTAL (1 TO 14)	3341.03	1152.97	4494.00	12463.00	5289.17	3508.69	2385.45	11183.31	28140.31
15	OTHERS	832.37	1250.10	2082.47	3665.75	1001.47	237.30	1534.01	2772.78	8521.00
16	GRAND TOTAL	4173.40	2403.07	6576.47	16128.75	6290.64	3745.99	3919.46	13956.09	36661.31

* Includes Inter-Corporate Transfers, Deposits And Resources From Financial Institutions

Plan Investment and Resources of the Central Public Sector Enterprises in 1993-94, B.E.

(Rs.Crores)

Sl. No.	MAJOR ENTERPRISES	BUDGET ESTIMATES								
		BUDGETARY SUPPORT			INTERNAL RESOURCES	OTHER		RESOURCES		Total Plan Outlay (4+5+9)
		EQUITY	LOAN	TOTAL (2+3)	BONDS/ DEBENTURES	ECB/ SUPPLIERS CREDIT	OTHERS *	TOTAL (6to8)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	COAL INDIA LTD.	0.00	337.00	337.00	718.00	400.00	173.00	273.00	846.00	1901.00
2	INDIAN PETRO- CHEMICALS CORPORATION LTD.	0.00	0.00	0.00	338.00	0.00	155.00	479.00	634.00	972.00
3	MAHANAGR TELEPHONE NIGAM LTD.	0.00	0.00	0.00	567.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	967.00
4	NATIONAL HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	325.00	0.00	325.00	0.00	650.00	400.00	0.00	1050.00	1375.00
5	NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION	618.64	281.36	900.00	275.00	716.00	370.00	0.00	1086.00	2261.00
6	MEYVELI LIGNITE CORPN. LTD.	104.20	0.00	104.20	30.00	260.80	0.00	0.00	260.80	395.00
7	NUCLEAR POWER CORPN.	162.94	0.00	162.94	85.00	695.63	0.00	0.00	695.63	943.57
8	OIL & NATURAL GAS COMMISSION	0.00	170.00	170.00	2276.96	0.00	1780.00	4383.04	6163.04	8610.00
9	RAILWAYS	960.00	0.00	960.00	4640.00	1300.00	0.00	0.00	1300.00	6900.00
10	RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LTD.	0.00	338.00	338.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	163.96	165.00	503.00
11	SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	0.00	50.00	50.00	47.00	0.00	900.00	0.00	900.00	997.00
12	STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD.	0.00	0.00	0.00	630.00	500.00	413.96	820.04	1734.00	2364.00
13	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	0.00	0.00	0.00	3737.00	1175.00	0.00	0.00	1175.00	4912.00
14	INDIAN OIL CORPORATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	607.97	0.00	0.00	792.03	792.03	1400.00
	SUB - TOTAL (1 TO 14)	2170.78	1176.36	3347.14	13951.93	5697.43	4193.00	7311.07	17201.50	34500.57
15	OTHERS	1509.55	1683.24	3192.79	5109.87	1184.77	983.88	2262.78	4431.43	12734.09
16	GRAND TOTAL	3680.33	2859.60	6539.93	19061.80	6882.20	5176.88	9573.85	21632.93	47234.66

* Includes Inter-Corporate Transfers, Deposits And Resources From Financial Institutions

Central Assistance for 1992-93 and 1993-94

Items	(Rs. crores)		
	1992-93		1993-94
	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates / Actuals	Budget Estimates
1.	2.	3.	4.
A. STATE PLAN			
I Normal Central Assistance *	11954.32	13212.35	13012.64
(a) Normal Central Assistance	9054.32	9312.35	9832.64
(b) Addl. Central Assistance for EAPs	2300.00	3300.00	2580.00
(c) Plan Loans	600.00	600.00	600.00
II Area Programmes			
1. Hill Areas & Western Ghat Area	290.00	290.00	320.00
2. Tribal Sub-Plan	250.00	250.00	275.00
3. North Eastern Council (NEC) Plan	201.10	222.00	255.00
4. Border Area Dev. Programmes	85.00	52.00	140.00
Total -II	826.10	816.00 \$	990.00
III R.E.C.	260.00	255.00	286.00
IV Plan Revenue Deficit Grants	1779.93	1779.93	2231.15
TOTAL -A (I TO IV)	14820.35	16063.28	16519.79
B. UNION TERRITORY PLANS	1290.65	1275.28	1489.50
Grand Total (A+B)	16111.00	17338.56	18009.29

* Includes (a) normal Central Assistance(net) under formula
(b) Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects, and
(c) Special Plan Loan Assistance.

\$ Includes Rs. 2 Crores under Other Special Area Programme

Financing Pattern of the States' Plan Outlay for 1992-93 and 1993-94.

Items	(Rs. crores)		
	1992-93		1993-94
	Annual Plan Latest Estimate (As enhanced)		Annual Plan (As approved)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. States' Resources			
1. Balance from Current Revenues	-2947.33 (914.85)	123.18 (1264.15)	475.93 (927.96)
2. Contribution of Public Enterprises	-1451.87	-1305.18	-2019.18
3. State Provident Funds	2524.76 (20.00)	3737.76 (1176.28)	3893.46 (970.83)
4. Misc. Capital Receipts (Net)	-2979.75	-3163.99	-3025.52
5. Small Savings	6894.01	4346.21	4655.33
6. Bonds/Loans by other Enterprises	0.00	450.00	425.00
7. ARM agreed by C.M.	4552.97	96.45 * (4451.96)	3753.00
8. States' Total Resources	6592.79	4284.43	8158.02
9. Adjustment of Opening Balance	469.97	912.87	1084.10
10. States' Net Resources	7062.76	5197.30	9242.12
11. States' Resources available for Plan	7062.76	5197.30	9242.12
B. Central Support			
12. Marketing Borrowings (net)	4200.76 \$	4200.74 \$	4185.44
13. Negotiated Loans and Other Resources	1977.88	1685.26	2369.29
14. Plan Grants	1779.93	1779.93	2231.15
15. Central Assistance - Formula Based (net)	9012.60 \$	9012.60	9652.05
16. C.A. for EAPs	4356.06	3845.31	4764.59
17. Plan Loan	1211.38	1211.93	0.00
18. Others	430.55 #	20.00	1250.02
19. Total Central support	22969.16	21755.77	24452.54
C. Aggregate Plan Resources(A + B)	30031.92	26953.07	33694.66

* Includes Rs. 15 crores for Meghalaya and Rs. 81.45 crores for Punjab, remaining amount already accounted in respective cols., total in bracket.

\$ Includes enhanced outlay (Rs. 25 crores in case of market borrowing and Rs. 140 crores in case of CA)

Includes Rs. 300.55 crores of gap in resources of Punjab.

Note: Excludes Area Programme. (Rs. 826.10 crores in 1992-93 (BE) and Rs. 1000.00 Crores in 1993-94).

Balance from Current Revenues of the Non-Special Category States, 1992-93 & 1993-94

(Rs. Crores)			
Items	1992-93		1993-94
	A.P.	L.E.	A.P.
1.	2.	3.	4.
I. Revenue Receipts at current rates			
(i) Share in Central Taxes	15795	17611	19679
(ii) States' own Tax Revenues	37643	38862	43996
(iii) Non-Tax Revenue	7648	8527	9500
(iv) Transfer from Funds	313	315	318
(v) Grants (non-plan) from the Centre	1296	5236	1231
(vi) Opening Surplus/ deficit	0	-381	101
Total - I	62695	70170	74825
II. Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure			
(i) Interest payments	12033	12295	14221
(ii) Appropriation for reduction/avoidance of debt	212	252	292
(iii) Other non-development expenditure	14016	15149	16319
(iv) Non-plan development expenditure	33400	35159	36605
(v) Outlay on Centrally Sponsored Schemes	0	3691	0
(vi) Transfer to Funds	1014	1169	1585
(vii) Revision of Pay, D.A. etc.	4967	2713	5226
Total - II.	65642	70428	74248
III. Balance from Current Revenues (I-II)	-2947	-258 *	577 **

* Rs. 123 crores when Opening Balance/Deficit excluded.

** Rs. 476 crores when Opening Balance/Deficit excluded.

State-wise Balance From Current Revenues (BCR) for 1992-93 and 1993-94

(Rs. Crores at current prices)

Sl. No.	State	1992-93		1993-94
		A.P.	L.E.	Annual Plan
	1.	2.	3.	4.
(A) SPECIAL CATEGORY				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	-14.81	-81.32	-21.40
2.	Assam	-313.01	-260.17	152.48
3.	Himachal Pradesh	-258.76	-196.83	-290.37
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	-461.70	-429.46	-447.65
5.	Manipur	-39.74	-61.17	-58.95
6.	Meghalaya	-62.19	-32.94	-53.97
7.	Mizoram	-15.14	7.01	-18.56
8.	Nagaland	-151.83	-243.03	-150.28
9.	Sikkim	-39.12	-36.72	-45.72
10.	Tripura	-186.41	-111.72	-189.76
Total (A)		-1542.71 *	-1446.35 **	-1124.18 *
(B) NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-583.64	100.44	-68.35
2.	Bihar	284.43	-385.73	744.53
3.	Goa	12.51	39.91	52.14
4.	Gujarat	306.27	717.83	663.77
5.	Haryana	246.00	296.70	404.11
6.	Karnataka	800.11	1272.66	1840.88
7.	Kerala	-861.00	-596.95	-663.99
8.	Madhya Pradesh	431.19	592.14	478.96
9.	Maharashtra	459.38	1120.07	436.67
10.	Orissa	-52.63	-193.37	-105.22
11.	Punjab	-756.18	-787.33	-608.87
12.	Rajasthan	-259.45	19.51	-65.90
13.	Tamil Nadu	-815.97	-158.60	-251.95
14.	Uttar Pradesh	-1351.16	-1143.94	-1461.57
15.	West Bengal	-807.19	-770.16	-919.28
TOTAL (B)		-2947.33 *	123.18 **	475.93 *
GRANT TOTAL (A+B)		-4490.04 *	-1323.17 **	-648.25 *

* Excluding ARM commitments by the CMS. at the Dy. Chairman level meeting.

** Including Budgetary ARMs, which forms a part of commitment made by CMS.

Additional Resource Mobilisation (ARM) by the State Governments and Enterprises
in 1992-93 (AP & LE) and 1993-94 of Non-Special Category States.

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	State	1992-93								1993-94	
		BUDGETARY *		SEBs		R.T.Cs.		TOTAL		TOTAL	
		A.P.	L.E.	A.P.	L.E.	A.P.	L.E.	A.P.	L.E.	A.P.**	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	451.11	521.00	331.65	0.00	72.70	0.00	855.46	521.00	406.96	
2.	Bihar	1037.69	211.00	0.00	27.48	2.79	1.25	1040.48	239.73	811.99	
3.	Goa	15.95	17.90	0.00	0.00	1.50	2.47	17.45	20.37	11.70	
4.	Gujarat	293.72	430.07	156.00	85.00	0.00	0.00	449.72	515.07	607.59	
5.	Haryana	153.70	64.90	0.00	59.00	0.00	0.00	153.70	123.90	90.00	
6.	Karnataka	164.19	214.84	98.00	126.12	84.15	53.90	346.34	394.86	187.86	
7.	Kerala	400.00	421.00	111.01	95.00	15.50	19.25	526.51	535.25	348.09	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	327.27	124.00	0.00	72.00	0.00	0.00	327.27	196.00	276.82	
9.	Maharashtra	300.00	21.61	513.18	759.09	38.55	33.20	851.73	813.62	652.61	
10.	Orissa	83.50	178.68	58.69	59.16	0.00	3.86	142.19	241.70	271.21	
11.	Punjab	111.71	93.58	0.00	28.02	5.61	6.02	117.32	127.62	127.00	
12.	Rajasthan	333.84	102.50	0.00	179.68	0.00	0.00	333.84	282.18	150.00	
13.	Tamil Nadu	964.59	240.00	0.00	110.00	0.00	0.00	964.59	350.00	629.54	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	640.00	281.38	61.10	614.57	72.50	58.00	773.60	953.95	753.50	
15.	West Bengal	236.15	206.70	0.00	0.00	6.99	12.75	243.14	219.45	759.00	
TOTAL		5513.42	3129.16	1329.63	2215.12	300.29	190.70	7143.34	5534.70	6083.87	

* Including impounding of DA and Economy in expenditure.

** Total ARM including ARM by SEBs and RTCs.

Contribution of State Electricity Boards/Corporation and Electricity Deptts. in 1992-93 and 1993-94 (AP)

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	STATES	1992-93						1993-94		
		Annual Plan		Latest Estimates				Annual Plan		
		At 1991-92 Rate	ARM	Total IR At Current Rates	At 1991-92 Rate	ARM	Total IR At Current Rates	At 1991-92 Rate	ARM	Total IR At Current Rates
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Electricity Boards										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.27	17.44	33.71	8.93	0.00	8.93	-139.26	0.00	-139.26
2.	Assam	-190.24	0.00	-190.24	-135.43	0.00	-135.43	-214.43	18.30	-196.13
3.	Bihar	-326.35	0.00	-326.35	-251.22	27.48	-223.74	-382.36	68.98	-313.38
4.	Gujarat	-498.00	0.00	-498.00	-549.00	85.00	-464.00	-732.00	91.00	-641.00
5.	Haryana	-226.89	0.00	-226.89	-299.10	59.00	-240.10	-353.66	60.00	-293.66
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-49.99	13.20	-36.79	-34.64	9.58	-25.06	-30.38	10.77	-19.61
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-192.78	0.00	-192.78	-171.55	0.00	-171.55	-256.00	0.00	-256.00
8.	Karnataka	-185.62	0.00	-185.62	-61.48	126.12	64.64	-81.53	130.50	48.97
9.	Kerala	-68.50	111.01	42.51	-48.24	95.00	46.76	12.18	49.82	62.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-36.27	0.00	-36.27	-182.58	72.00	-110.58	-75.46	25.00	-50.46
11.	Maharashtra	-508.57	513.18	4.61	-727.83	759.09	31.26	-798.81	880.50	81.69
12.	Meghalaya	-19.63	11.26	-8.37	-21.55	10.22	-11.33	-24.62	8.14	-16.48
13.	Orissa	-59.69	58.69	-1.00	-31.07	59.16	28.09	-118.65	150.02	31.37
14.	Punjab	-302.81	0.00	-302.81	-340.36	28.02	-312.34	-407.25	35.59	-371.66
15.	Rajasthan	-158.54	0.00	-158.54	-88.37	51.80	-36.57	-49.99	0.00	-49.99
16.	Tamil Nadu	-3.43	0.00	-3.43	-54.62	110.60	55.98	-162.15	0.00	-162.15
17.	Uttar Pradesh	-404.98	61.10	-343.88	-598.20	614.57	16.37	-222.14	78.50	-143.64
18.	West Bengal	16.62	0.00	16.62	-103.89	0.00	-103.89	-79.48	0.00	-79.48
Total (1 to 18)		-3199.40	785.88	-2413.52	-3690.20	2107.64	-1582.56	-4115.99	1607.12	-2508.87

Note: Contribution may not tally with contribution taken for financing pattern as some States have departmental undertakings.

Contribution of State Road Transport Corporations (SRTC)/Departments in 1992-93 and 1993-94.

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	State Road Transport Undertaking	Annual Plan 1992-93			Latest Estimate			Annual Plan 1993-94		
		1991-92 Fare	ARM *	Total	1991-92 Fare	ARM *	Total	1992-93 Fare	ARM *	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.74	72.70	85.44	4.80	(64.00) ^a	4.80	-93.99	(210.00)	-93.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-1.41	0.00	-1.41	-1.33	0.20	-1.13	-1.29	0.00	-1.29
3.	Assam	-22.69	0.00	-22.69	-20.82	0.00	-20.82	-24.52	(4.72)	-24.52
4.	Bihar	-25.82	2.79	-23.03	-30.48	1.25	-29.23	-24.76	0.00	-24.76
5.	Goa	-0.15	1.50	1.35	-1.05	0.97	-0.08	-0.39	(1.70)	-0.39
6.	Gujarat	-46.97	0.00	-46.97	-42.79	0.00	-42.79	-68.34	(86.46)	-68.34
7.	Maryana	-10.75	28.25	17.50	-16.13	22.09	5.96	-2.86	(12.00)	-2.86
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-41.26	7.47	-33.79	-31.95	10.08	-21.87	-36.78	(9.29)	-36.78
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-13.88	0.00	-13.88	-19.80	0.00	-19.80	-19.18	(3.85)	-19.18
10.	Karnataka	-72.14	84.15	12.01	-68.02	53.90	-14.12	-0.74	(57.40)	-0.74
11.	Kerala	-46.16	15.50	-30.66	-51.17	19.25	-31.92	-27.06	0.00	-27.06
12.	Madhya Pradesh	-2.04	0.00	-2.04	0.20	0.00	0.20	-10.99	(12.22)	-10.99
13.	Maharashtra	21.93	38.54	60.47	32.61	33.20	65.81	119.26	0.00	119.26
14.	Manipur	-1.81	0.22	-1.59	-1.67	0.18	-1.49	-1.51	(0.44)	-1.51
15.	Meghalaya	0.19	0.00	0.19	-0.33	0.00	-0.33	-0.18	(0.50)	-0.18
16.	Mizoram	-2.82	0.00	-2.82	-3.43	0.00	-3.43	-3.92	(0.20)	-3.92
17.	Nagaland	-4.41	0.00	-4.41	-4.19	0.20	-3.99	-3.39	0.00	-3.39
18.	Orissa	-9.82	0.00	-9.82	-10.78	3.86	-6.92	-5.36	0.00	-5.36
19.	Punjab	-22.34	11.71	-10.63	-17.85	12.13	-5.72	13.20	0.00	13.20
20.	PEPSU RTC	-14.46	5.61	-8.85	-13.22	6.02	-7.20	-7.79	0.00	-7.79
21.	Rajasthan	0.65	0.00	0.65	0.17	(8.00) ^a	0.17	-27.57	(36.25)	-27.57
22.	Sikkim	-1.08	0.53	-0.55	-2.11	0.44	-1.67	-0.15	0.00	-0.15
23.	Tamil Nadu	2.14	0.00	2.14	-29.36	0.00	-29.36	-123.42	(160.00)	-123.42
24.	Tripura	-5.23	0.00	-5.23	-4.83	0.00	-4.83	-4.02	(0.55)	-4.02
25.	Uttar Pradesh	-14.60	72.50	57.90	-34.05	58.00	23.95	10.83	0.00	10.83
26.	Calcutta STC	-8.47	5.20	-3.27	-9.48	4.34	-5.14	-5.04	0.00	-5.04
27.	North Bengal STC	-9.92	4.80	-5.12	-10.95	5.78	-5.17	-2.12	0.00	-2.12
28.	South Bengal STC	-5.63	1.79	-3.84	0.19	1.23	1.42	1.86	0.00	1.86
Total (1 to 28)		-346.21	353.26	7.05	-387.82	233.12	-154.70	-350.22	(595.58)	-350.22

* Gross yield from fare revision.

^a Estimated gross yield from fare revision during 1992-93 (w.e.f. 1.12.92 in respect of Andhra Pradesh and w.e.f. 1.1.93 in respect of Rajasthan) not taken into account.

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the estimate of yield from fare revision(s) not accounted for in contribution of the Plan.

Overall Financing Pattern of Plan Outlay of the Centre (incl. UTs.) and the States for 1992-93 and 1993-94

(Rs. crores)

		1992-93					
		Annual Plan			Latest Estimates		
		Centre Incl.UTs.	States	Total	Centre Incl.UTs.	States	Total
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I.	Approved Outlay/Expenditure	49698.00	30031.92	79729.92	50994.00	26953.07	77947.07
II.	Domestic Resources.						
	1. Balance from current revenues (BCR incl. ARM)	-1815.00	1605.64	-209.36	-2494.00	219.63	-2274.37
	2. Resources/Contribution of public sector Enterprises	17926.00	-1451.87	16474.13	20048.00	-1305.18	18742.82
	3. Issue of Bonds/Debentures by PSEs	6058.00	0.00	6058.00	6291.00	450.00	6741.00
	4. Market Loans	5000.00	4200.76	9200.76	3670.00	4200.74	7870.74
	5. Small Savings	7200.00	6894.01	14094.01	5500.00	4346.21	9846.21
	6. Provident Funds	1500.00	2524.76	4024.76	1500.00	3737.76	5237.76
	7. Term Loans from Financial Institutions/Corporations	0.00	1977.88	1977.88	0.00	1685.26	1685.26
	8. Misc. capital Receipts(MCR)	11704.00	-2979.75	8724.25	15805.00	-3163.99	12641.01
	9. Opening Balance and other resources	0.00	469.97	0.00	0.00	912.87	912.87
	Total-II : Domestic Resources	47573.00	13241.40	60814.40	50320.00	11083.30	61403.30
III.	Net inflow from abroad	11296.00	0.00	11296.00	9280.00	0.00	9280.00
IV.	Budgetary deficit	5389.00	0.00	5389.00	7202.00	0.00	7202.00
V.	Aggregate Resources (II to IV)	64258.00	13241.40	77499.40	66802.00	11083.30	77885.30
				\$			\$
VI.	Central Assistance to States	-12780.00	13368.66	588.66	-14028.00	12857.91	-1170.09
VII.	Plan grants to States under Article 275(1) (Finance Commission)	-1780.00	1779.93	-0.07	-1780.00	1779.93	-0.07
			a	a			
VIII.	Plan Loans and Others	0.00	1641.93	1641.93	0.00	1231.93	1231.93
IX.	Resources for the Plan	49698.00	30031.92	79729.92	50994.00	26953.07	77947.07

* Includes ARM committed at CMs level, a part of which may relate to SLPEs also.

Excludes Rs. 118.07 crores left to cover nonplan gap of Assam.

a Includes Rs. 300.55 crores of gap in resources of Punjab.

\$ Variation due to difference in the allocation for State EAPs by Centre and States.

Overall Financing Pattern of Plan Outlay of the Centre
(incl. UTs.) and the States for 1992-93 and 1993-94

		(Rs. Crores)		
		1993-94		
		Annual Plan Estimates		
		Centre Incl. UTs.	States	Total
(1)	(2)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I.	Approved Outlay/Expenditure	65426.00	33694.66	99120.66
II.	Domestic Resources.			*
1.	Balance from current revenues (BCR incl. ARM)	-406.00	4228.93	3822.93
2.	Resources/Contribution of public sector Enterprises	28636.00	-2019.18	26616.82
3.	Issue of Bonds/Debentures by PSEs	6882.00	425.00	7307.00
4.	Market Loans	3700.00	4185.44	7885.44
5.	Small Savings	5500.00	4655.33	10155.33
6.	Provident Funds	1600.00	3893.46	5493.46
7.	Term Loans from Financial Institutions/Corporations	0.00	2369.29	2369.29
8.	Misc. capital Receipts(MCR)	19439.00	-3025.52	16413.48
9.	Opening Balance and other resources	0.00	1084.10	1084.10
	Total-II : Domestic Resources	65351.00	15796.85	81147.85
III.	Net inflow from abroad	11995.00	0.00	11995.00
IV.	Budgetary deficit	4314.00	0.00	4314.00
V.	Aggregate Resources (II to IV)	81660.00	15796.85	97456.85
VI.	Central Assistance to States	-14003.00	14416.64	413.64
VII.	Plan grants to States under Article 275(1) (Finance Commission)	-2231.00	2231.15	0.15
VIII.	Plan Loans and Others	0.00	1250.02	1250.02
IX.	Resources for the Plan	65426.00	33694.66	99120.66

* Includes ARM committed at CMs level, a part of which may relates to SLPEs also.

Excludes Rs. 118.07 crores left to cover non plan gap Assam.

@ Includes Rs. 300.55 crores of gap in resources of Punjab.

\$ Variation due to difference in the allocation for State EAPs by centre and states.

State Budgets for 1993-94-ARM and Net Budget Deficit

(Rs. crores)

State	Date of Presenting the Budget to the Assembly	Additional Resource Mobilisation				Opening Balance	Overall deficit (-) in the budget opening balance and ARM measures
	as given in the budget speech	incl. in BCR as per FR discussions	S.E.Bs/ R.T.Cs	DC-QM level commitment which could include SLPEs ARM			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
A. Special Category							
1. Arunachal Pradesh	18.3.93	Nil	7.40	Nil	Nil	27.07	45.83
2. Assam	22.3.93	a	33.98	23.02	50.00	-103.88	-162.60 aa
3. Himachal Pradesh	12.3.93*	Nil	Nil	20.06	Nil	-268.74	-332.20
4. Jammu & Kashmir	12.3.93*	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-679.31 #	-1246.40
5. Manipur	12.3.93	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-62.79	-39.10
6. Meghalaya	29.3.93	6.00	3.75	18.72	Nil	-48.87	-169.25
7. Mizoram	15.3.93	Nil	0.20	1.50	Nil	-30.33	-21.57
8. Nagaland	**	**	1.65	7.49	Nil	-91.39	**
9. Sikkim	5.3.93	Nil	2.51	Nil	Nil	4.49 #	-27.81
10. Tripura	3.93*	Nil	14.73	0.55	Nil	0.83	N.A.
Total- A :		6.00	64.22	71.34	50.00	-1252.92	-1953.10
B. Non-Special Category States							
1. Andhra Pradesh	17.2.93	0.00	7.70	0.00	399.26	-53.05	-278.03
2. Bihar	19.3.93	146.00	811.99	0.00	0.00	-215.54	-123.11
3. Goa	29.3.93	14.66	10.00	1.70	0.00	-0.34	-33.00
4. Gujarat	17.2.93	73.04	0.00	85.00	522.59	-131.77	-331.36
5. Haryana	2.3.93	30.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	-81.37	-87.32
6. Karnataka	22.2.93	43.61	0.00	187.86	0.00	-42.80	-96.16
7. Kerala	12.3.93	179.34	98.27	49.82	200.00	-124.84	-81.64
8. Madhya Pradesh	12.3.93*	0.00	0.00	76.82	200.00	-234.24	-231.07
9. Maharashtra	16.3.93	300.00	0.00	0.00	652.61	269.49	-24.36
10. Orissa	1.3.93	138.00	0.00	221.21	50.00	-164.31	-164.31
11. Punjab	10.3.93	100.00	0.00	27.00	100.00	-83.40	-83.40
12. Rajasthan	12.3.93*	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	186.13	23.74
13. Tamilnadu	12.3.93	80.00	0.00	0.00	629.54	-275.94	-555.89
14. Uttar Pradesh	12.3.93*	0.00	0.00	228.50	525.00	-261.39	-255.59
15. West Bengal	18.3.93	90.00	0.00	525.00	234.00	-33.54	-27.72
Total-B:		1194.65	927.96	1402.91	3753.00	-1246.91	-2349.22
Total A+B :		1200.65	992.18	1474.25	3803.00	-2499.83	-4302.32

* Vote on account only.

** Budget Papers not yet received.

a ARM amount and details not given.

aa Proposed to be met through ARM and economy in expenditure.

Do not bank with RBI, balance as per MOF.

Statewise Gross and Net Small Savings Collection

(Rs crores)

Sl. No.	State	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
I SPECIAL CATEGORY							
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.03	1.56	2.32	0.76	4.31	1.35
2.	Assam	311.59	147.27	322.07	124.48	289.51	108.14
3.	Himachal Pradesh	201.99	97.17	213.97	79.46	224.96	32.51
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	87.39	39.70	123.20	44.06	123.83	52.13
5.	Manipur	5.89	2.87	6.85	3.02	6.14	2.07
6.	Meghalaya	16.83	7.64	18.07	6.87	16.22	4.72
7.	Mizoram	3.52	1.28	5.56	3.25	6.72	3.14
8.	Nagaland	4.42	1.89	4.32	1.09	3.76	0.99
9.	Sikkim	2.16	1.56	1.67	0.84	1.81	0.30
10.	Tripura	45.86	22.55	40.53	13.14	49.95	4.57
Total I		683.68	323.49	738.56	276.97	727.21	209.92
II NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	913.89	506.95	814.54	299.35	756.10	148.08
2.	Bihar	1144.76	404.36	1027.27	217.83	1019.94	140.08
3.	Goa	48.82	25.11	43.58	15.27	36.84	17.17
4.	Gujarat	1669.96	940.80	1486.53	547.09	1392.91	380.69
5.	Haryana	503.55	233.47	541.93	176.02	571.59	150.15
6.	Karnataka	766.09	280.86	746.72	288.51	863.78	301.46
7.	Kerala	406.66	199.61	435.59	156.41	363.11	206.01
8.	Madhya Pradesh	572.35	233.95	598.15	185.09	553.14	100.92
9.	Maharashtra	2109.04	728.01	2064.97	356.03	1873.93	182.90
10.	Orissa	464.30	251.91	171.19	121.15	379.39	35.53
11.	Punjab	629.54	335.74	655.73	200.70	681.63	284.69
12.	Rajasthan	739.58	399.55	721.17	345.13	808.56	324.66
13.	Tamil Nadu	809.89	347.29	1302.34	501.29	1602.21	503.83
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2901.62	1474.48	2668.24	814.65	2650.98	592.45
15.	West Bengal	2038.29	893.34	1864.61	532.03	1937.51	570.52
TOTAL II		15718.34	7255.43	15142.56	4756.55	15491.62	3939.14
GRAND TOTAL (I+II)		16402.02	7578.92	15881.12	5033.52	16218.83	4149.06

Externally Aided Projects
Revised Estimates of External Aid and Aid Utilisation

(Rs. in crores)

Implementing Authority	Amount of			Utilisation(%)			Undrawn Balance		
	Loan	Grant	Total	Loan	Grant	Total	Loan	Grant	Total
1. Centre									
1990-91	4394	465	4859	89.6	94.3	90.1	36139	1709	37848
1991-92	5791	547	6338	99.9	120.4	101.7	50287	3064	53351
1992-93	5919	670	6589	101.6	72.3	98.58	39498	3570	43068
2. States									
1990-91	1670 (50)	162 (2)	1832 (52)	92.3 (6.6)	67.2 (14.5)	90.1 (6.8)	13874 (663)	1003 (9)	14877 (672)
1991-92	2195 (8)	165 (1)	2360 (9)	114.5 (104.4)	108.9 (18.8)	114.2 (92.4)	17928 (80)	1906 (12)	19834 (92)
1992-93	2708 (17)	318 (3)	3026 (20)	103.3 (106.4)	83.7 (234.0)	101.3 (124.5)	16489 (61)	1931 (10)	18420 (71)
3. Multistates									
1990-91	177	17	194	128.5	52.8	90.9	1570	123	1693
1991-92	554	10	564	113.1	61.9	112.1	4830	150	4980
1992-93	547	17	564	119.0	152.3	120.0	4222	230	4452
4. Total									
1990-91	6241	644	6885	91.4	86.4	91.0	51583	2835	54418
1991-92	8540	722	9262	104.5	117.0	105.5	73045	5120	78165
1992-93	9174	1005	10179	103.1	77.3	100.6	60209	5731	65940
5. Private									
1990-91	573	0	573	87.6	0	87.6	2780	0	2780
1991-92	1727	0	1727	94.5	0	94.5	5320	0	5320
1992-93	1660	0	1660	66.2	0	66.2	6727	0	6727

Notes:

1. The figures in brackets given for the States relate to Special Category States.
2. The figures for the private sector relate to external aid received by ICICI and other financial institutions like IBRD, IFCI, etc. and public enterprises like ONGC, etc.

Selected Critical Ratios (in %age) of Plan Financing, 1985-90 and 1990-94

1.	VII PLAN	Annual Plans		VIII Plan	
	1985-90 (Average)	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
	(Actuals)	(Actuals)	(Actuals)	(RE)	(AP/BE)
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. Sources of Plan Financing					
1. Centre's BCR/Outlay	-9.2	-31.8	-17.1	-4.9	-0.6
2. Centre's borrowings & other Capital Receipts/Outlay	70.5	84.1	73.0	64.2	56.7
3. Non -Plan Revenue Expenditure/Outlay	155.0	185.0	174.0	156.0	127.0
4. Net Foreign Inflow/Public Sector Outlay	9.2	10.5	12.2	12.1	12.1
5. States' BCR/Outlay	0.18	-0.04	-0.16	-0.09	0.01
6. States' Borrowings & Other Capital Receipts/Outlay	43.3	62.6	43.6	42.6	35.8
7. Internal Resources (including Inter-Corporate Transfers, etc.) of Central Public Sector Enterprises/ Outlay of CPSEs	42.1	46.2	50.7	54.7	60.6
8. Budgetary Support/Outlay of CPSEs	40.2	27.1	23.5	17.9	13.8
9. Bonds/Outlay of CPSEs	11.3	17.6	19.4	17.1	14.6
10. Tax-free Bonds/Bonds of CPSEs (Approvals)	66.8	42.9	50.5	∞	∞
11. Deficit Financing/Outlay of the Centre	27.1	32.2	16.5	14.1	6.6
12. Interest & Repayments by States/Gross Loans (Plan & Non-plan) from the Centre	66.9	62.9 (RE)	78.9 (RE)	76.6	NA
13. Interest Payments by States/NPRE	14.1	16.0	16.5	18.4 (AP)	19.2

1.	VII PLAN	Annual Plans		VIII Plan	
	1985-90 (Average)	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
	(Actuals)	(Actuals)	(Actuals)	(RE)	(AP/BE)
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
14. Central Assistance for the States' Plans/Total Central Plan Expenditure	36.5	38.3	44.8	46.9	43.7
15. Interest Receipts from the States/Total Interest Receipts of the Centre	50.6	59.3	60.1	62.3	67.2
B. Cost of Money					
1. Centre's Total Interest Payments/Total Liabilities	6.0	6.8	7.5	8.2	8.7
i) a. Interest Payments/Internal Debt\$	5.8	6.4	6.6	7.0	7.5
b. Interest payments/External Debt	4.3	5.8	7.3	8.8	8.5
ii) Internal Debt/Total Debt#	81.1	83.0	82.4	82.4	81.5
2. Interest Payments/Total Debt# of States	7.6	9.9	10.7	10.7 (AP)	9.7
3. Interest Payments/Loans and Advances from the Centre	7.2	7.1	8.3	8.3	9.7
C. Central Assistance (CA)					
----- for State Plans -----					
1. Allocation of Formula ## based CA to States/Total CA for State Plans	69.8	73.5	68.8	65.2	68.8
2. Allocation of CA to Special Category States/Total Formula-based CA ##	31.4	30.7	32.9	32.9	33.7
3. Actual Addl. CA for EAPs/Total CA for State Plans	7.5	11.2	20.6	23.1	18.1
4. Plan Revenue Deficit Grants/Total CA,	NIL	8.4	9.9	11.1	13.5

Annexure 4.16 (contd.)

1.	VII PLAN	Annual Plans		VIII Plan	
	1985-90 (Average)	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
	(Actuals)	(Actuals)	(Actuals)	(RE)	(AP/BE)
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
D. Centre's Finances					
1. Centre's Tax Revenue (net)/ Total Revenue	75.0	78.2	75.8	74.3	75.7
2. Revenue from Taxes on Income, Property and Capital/Total Revenue	19.3	20.1	23.0	24.1	24.1
3. Revenue from Taxes on Income, Property and Capital/GDP (at market prices)	2.2	2.1	2.8	2.7	2.7
4. Revenue from Taxes on Commodities and Services/GDP (at market prices)	9.1	8.8	9.6	8.7	8.7
5. Central Government's Debt/GDP at market Prices	35.7	35.03	38.7	34.0	31.9
i) Internal Debt	29.06	29.08	31.9	28.0	26.0
ii) External Debt	6.7	5.9	6.8	6.0	5.9
6. Defence Expenditure/Total Expenditure	16.3	14.6	14.7	14.0	14.6
7. Plan Outlay/Total Expenditure	33.8	26.9	27.8	29.6	31.4

1.	VII PLAN	Annual Plans		VIII Plan
	1985-90 (Average) (Actuals)	1990-91 (Actuals)	1991-92 (Actuals)	1992-93 (RE)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
E. Fiscal Financial Marksmanship (ratios)				
1. Centre's BCR,* Actuals or RE/AP or BE	9.51	2.55	2.43	1.37
2. Centre's MCR, Actuals or RE/AP or BE,	0.57	0.50	1.21	1.66
3. States' BCR ** Actuals or RE/AP or BE	1.51	0.90	1.78	0.04
4. States' MCR Actuals or RE/BE	0.83	0.69	1.24	1.06

Memo item E. Deficit larger if > 1 and smaller if <1.

* Including ARM. The ratio less than one implies improvement and ratios more than unity imply the magnitude of deterioration.

** Ignoring BCR of ten Special Category States.

@ Equity and loan.

@@ To be decided

\$ Not including "other liabilities," i.e. small savings, State Provident Funds, etc.

Including internal debt (open market borrowings, Ways and Means Advances and loans from Banks and financial institutions), loans and advances from Centre and Provident Fund.

After allocation for special Assistance for Area Programmes., REC and Addl. CA for EAPs.

AP = Annual plan Estimates

BE = Budget Estimates

RE = Revised Estimates

EAP = Externally Aided Projects

CPSEs = Central Public Sector Enterprises.

N.A/= Not (readily) available

CHAPTER 5

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

The South-West monsoon season from June to September 1992 was 92 per cent of the long-term average. In general, the rainfall situation was satisfactory except moisture stress experienced in some areas, especially in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa etc. By the end of the season, 30 out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions accounting for 67 per cent of the districts, received normal to excess rainfall. During 1992, rainfall was more even and favourable to the kharif crops than that of the previous year. As a result of this, the foodgrains production during 1992-93, which was earlier estimated at about 177 million tonnes, is now anticipated to be 180.3 million tonnes (only 1.48 per cent less than the target of 183 million tonnes for 1992-93). The production of pulses, coarse cereals and oilseeds exceeded the targets, whereas, in case of wheat and

cotton, the production targets are anticipated to be achieved.

5.2 Production of major crops in 1991-92, targets & anticipated production during 1992-93 as well as targets for 1993-94 are given in Table 5.1

5.3 Agriculture being a State subject, State governments have been playing the major role for developmental activities in the Agriculture Sector. Outlay provided to the states for agriculture & allied activities and their contribution in the foodgrains production is given at Annexure 5.1 & 5.2 respectively. Central Sector Outlays/Expenditure for Agriculture & Allied activities is given at Annexure 5.3.

TABLE 5.1

Physical targets and achievements of major crops during 1992-93 and targets for 1993-94.

Crop	Unit	Production 1991-92	Target for 1992-93	Anticipated Product. during 1992-93	Target 1993-94
1. Rice	Million tonnes	73.66	77.25	71.90	78.00
2. Wheat	"	55.09	57.00	56.90	58.50
3. Coarse Cereals	"	26.26	34.25	36.80	36.00
4. Pulses	"	12.05	14.50	14.70	15.50
5. Total Food grains	"	167.06	183.00	180.30	188.00
6. Oil-seeds	"	18.28	19.00	21.20	21.00
7. Sugarcane	"	249.26	243.00	239.02	250.00
8. Cotton (Lint)	Million bales of 170 kg each	9.84	12.00	11.96	12.50
9. Jute & Mesta	Million bales of 180 kg each	10.18	9.20	7.62	9.30

5.4 As regards major agricultural inputs, the cumulative irrigation utilisation during 1992-93 would be about 75.7 million hectares and fertiliser consumption, around 12.7 million tonnes of nutrients. Adverse impact on fertilizer consumption, as noticed during Rabi 1992-93, as a result of the changes in fertilizer price policy brought about in August 1992, in so far as the consumption during the agriculture year 1993-94, would need to be closely watched. During the last few years, there has been discernible increase in the quantum of quality certified seeds and the area under HYV. During 1992-93, the area under HYV is anticipated at about 71.6 million hectares compared to 66.6 million hectares achieved during 1991-92. A target for covering an area of 74.30 million hectares under HYV has been fixed for the year 1993-94. The cropwise targets and achievements of the area coverage under HYV during 1992-93 and targets proposed for 1993-94 are given in Table 5.2.

5.5 The Government of India supplements efforts of the State Governments in the priority areas for ensuring food security. The major schemes implemented during 1992-93 as well as programmes for different crops are described in the following paragraphs:

Rice

5.6 The Centrally Sponsored Integrated Programme for Rice Development (IPRD) was implemented in 1992-93 in 24 States/UTs. The main objective of the scheme of IPRD is to increase production and productivity of rice through propagation of improved rice production technology. Besides, IPRD aims at increasing the production of basmati rice in potential districts in Punjab, Haryana & U.P. for export. For popularising the cultivation of location specific HYVs, paddy seed minikits are pre-released and recently released HYVs are distributed. Special programmes were implemented in 90 identified districts of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Tripura, U.P. and West Bengal, which have rice productivity level below the national average and where the coverage under rice is above one lakh hectare. During 1993-94, the outlay proposed for rice development including rice minikits is Rs. 80.00 crores.

Wheat

5.7 The Central Sector Scheme of Special Foodgrains Production Programme - Wheat (SFPP-Wheat) was implemented in 1992-93 in all the districts of seven states, namely; Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab

TABLE 5.2
Area under HYV during 1992-93 and targets for 1993-94.
(in million ha)

Sl. No.	Crops	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
		Achievements	Targets	Anticipated achievements	Targets
1.	Paddy	27.2	30.40	30.50	31.00
2.	Wheat	21.4	23.00	22.20	22.80
3.	Maize	3.0	2.80	3.20	3.50
4.	Jowar	8.0	7.90	8.30	9.00
5.	Bajra	6.0	5.90	6.30	6.90
6.	Ragi	1.0	1.20	1.10	1.10
Total:		66.6	71.20	71.60	74.30

Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The objective of this programme is to provide assistance for the use of inputs like certified seeds, micro-nutrients, improved bullock driven farm implements, herbicides, plant protection equipments and chemicals on subsidised rates for popularisation of newly evolved varieties. Apart from distribution of seed minikits, demonstration and training also form important components of SFPP-Wheat. The scheme will continue in the existing pattern during 1993-94 with an outlay of Rs. 60 crores.

Coarse Cereals

5.8 The Special Foodgrains Production Programme - Maize & Millets (SFPP-Maize & Millets) envisages increase in the productivity of jowar, maize, bajra and ragi in the selected districts. The programme has adopted a three pronged strategy of subsidised distribution of critical inputs, demonstrations at farmers level and training to farmers for adoption of improved production technology. The programme was implemented in 14 important states growing coarse cereals during 1992-93. The programme will continue during 1993-94 for which an outlay of Rs. 25 crores has been provided.

Pulses

5.9 In order to step up production of pulses in the country, two thrust programmes namely National Pulses Development Programme (NPDP) and Special Foodgrains Production Programme - Pulses (SFPP-Pulses) were introduced during the Seventh Plan to supplement the efforts of the state governments for achieving higher production and productivity of pulses. These are now being implemented under the Technology Mission on Oilseeds & Pulses. The NPDP gives emphasis on increase in area through multiple and intercropping as well as improvement in yield levels. Assistance is provided for various inputs like production & distribution of seeds, block and frontline demonstrations, distribution of rhizobia culture, plant protection chemicals and equipment, agriculture implements, sprinkler

irrigation sets etc. The SFPP-Pulses concentrates on pest management for grain & arhar crops and an expansion of area under summer moong/urad. The strategy adopted to achieve the target in area expansion under pulses is introduction of short duration varieties in irrigated areas after the harvest of potato, sugarcane, rapeseed/mustard & wheat. The cultivation of summer moong/urad has gained popularity in a number of states. The NPDP and SFPP pulses will continue in 1993-94 for which outlays of Rs. 25 crores (GOI share) and Rs. 7 crores have been provided respectively.

Oilseeds

5.10 The oilseed development in the country was taken under Technology Mission on Oilseeds in May, 1986. An Integrated Policy on Oilseeds was also announced in January, 1989 to harmonise the interests of farmers, consumers, and processing industry. For increasing the oilseeds production in the country, the following schemes have been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan:

- i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP)
- ii) Central Sector Scheme on Post Harvest Technology on Oilseeds
- iii) Development of Oil Palm

5.11 The Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP) was implemented in 324 districts in 21 States during 1992-93. The programme covers the following components :

- (i) increasing production and availability of quality seed, (ii) organising seed village for production of seed particularly of groundnut and soyabean, (iii) distribution of seed minikits to popularise new improved varieties, (iv) opening additional retail outlets in remote areas, (v) distribution of plant protection chemicals and equipments including control of white grub, (vi) distribution of improved

farm implements, (vii) demonstration of improved technology in farmers fields, (viii) frontline demonstrations by ICAR/State Agricultural Universities on farmers' fields, (ix) distribution of rhizobium culture for groundnut and soyabean (x) distribution of sprinkler sets as water saving device and distribution of gypsum/pyrites for land reclamation.

For OPP an outlay of Rs. 106.5 crores (GOI share) has been provided for 1993-94.

5.12 The Central sector scheme of Post Harvest Technology on oilseeds and pulses provides support to research projects for improving extraction efficiency, enhancing the value of by-product and reducing processing cost. For this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 10.50 crores has been provided in 1993-94 for both oilseeds and pulses.

5.13 The third important scheme is the development of oil palm in identified states which was initiated since 1990-91. A number of schemes have been sanctioned as an advance action for introduction of oil palm cultivation which includes establishment of seed gardens, nurseries, frontline demonstrations, distribution of oil palm seedlings and comprehensive training programmes. For the implementation of the continuing as well as new schemes, an amount of Rs. 16.50 crores has been earmarked for 1993-94.

Cotton

5.14 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP) is being implemented in major cotton growing states of the country. The basic objective of the scheme is to accelerate production of all types of cotton to meet domestic requirement of long and medium staple cotton as well as to export the short & extra staple cotton. From 1992-93, the scheme is being implemented on 75:25 cost sharing basis between Government of India and the State Governments. The assistance is being provided on production of foundation and certified seeds,

distribution of certified seeds, demonstration of the use of acid delinted seed, pheromone traps, NPV and Integrated Pest Management (IPM), distribution of IPM kits, distribution of plant protection chemicals and plant protection equipments, aerial spraying, supply of tractor mounted sprayers, supply of sprinklers sets etc. The scheme is being continued in 1993-94 with an outlay of Rs. 15.00 crores.

Jute & Mesta

5.15 Jute & Mesta are important crops for eastern and north-eastern States of India. For the development of Jute & Mesta, Special Jute Development Programme (SJDP) with 100 per cent central assistance was initiated in 1987-88. The programme was implemented in 8 major jute/mesta growing States during 1992-93 and the same will continue during 1993-94 with an outlay of Rs. 5 crores as a Central Sector Scheme with 100 per cent funding from Government of India.

Sugarcane

5.16 For the development of sugarcane in the country, financial assistance is being provided to sugar factories through the Sugar Development Fund. This helps sugar factories for undertaking development of sugarcane in the factory zone area with emphasis on increasing the productivity and quality of sugarcane.

Tobacco

5.17 For development of tobacco in the country, emphasis is mainly on increasing the productivity per unit area with better quality tobacco. Assistance to farmers for tobacco development is provided by the Tobacco Board of the Ministry of Commerce with an outlay of Rs. 6.90 crores for 1993-94.

Tea

5.18 Tea production during 1991-92 achieved a record level of about 741.72 million kgs. However, due to unfavourable agro-climatic conditions, particularly in Southern India, there was a decline in the production to the extent of 24.96 million kgs during April - October, 1992. Domestic demand continues to constitute about two-thirds of the tea output.

Due to poor off-take by Russia and CIS, 1992-93 showed a declining trend both in terms of quantity and value of exports. An outlay of Rs. 11.52 crores is provided for development in production & productivity of tea during 1993-94.

Coffee

5.19 Coffee production during 1991-92 was around 1.8 lakh metric tonnes. During 1992-93, the production is estimated to be around 1.61 lakh metric tonnes as against a target of 1.85 lakh metric tonnes. The collapse of the International Coffee Agreement in 1989 and the consequent fall in prices have affected Indian coffee also. In addition to lower price realisation in the export market, Indian coffee also suffers from stagnant coffee off-take which stagnated around 52-54 tonnes over the past decade; especially so when the domestic consumption is stable around 55,000 tonnes. During 1993-94 Rs. 10.00 crores of outlay is fixed for improving production of coffee in the country.

Rubber

5.20 Production of natural rubber is anticipated to be 3,95,000 tonnes during 1992-93 registering an increase of 7 per cent over the previous year. Both expansion in area as well as yield have contributed to this increase. The targets for 1993-94 is estimated at 446,720 tonnes. During 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 42.61 crores is provided for development of rubber production as against Rs. 23.59 crores in 1992-

93. Achievements of production of plantation crops during 1992-93 and targets for 1993-94 are given in Table 5.3.

Spices

5.21 Due to unfavourable weather conditions, production of spices during 1992-93 is anticipated at about 20.00 lakh tonnes as against a target of 20.50 lakh tonnes. The target for 1993-94 has been kept at 22.00 lakh tonnes. Exports of spices were also hit adversely because of slowing down of buying by some importing countries and the impact of serious disturbances in various parts of the country during 1992-93. Exports during April-December, 1992 was of the order of 76,940 tonnes as against the 97,744 tonnes achieved during the corresponding period of the previous year. Various programmes identified during 1993-94 include production and supply of good quality planting material of varieties needed in the export market, identification of areas suitable for the cultivation of spices in demand, increasing productivity of those varieties which have got a large internal demand to have substantial surplus quantity for export, introduction of exotic spices which has got good export potential and establishment of an image of the country as a good source for quality spices abroad. An outlay of Rs. 7.65 crores has been provided to the Spices Board for carrying about the above activities during 1993-94.

TABLE 5.3

Targets & achievements of production of Plantation Crops for 1992-93 & Targets for 1993-94

Sl. No.	Item	1991-92 Production	1992-93		1993-94
			Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
1.	Tea (Million Kgs.)	741.8	765.0	684.2	807.84
2.	Coffee (Thousand Tonnes)	180.0	185.5	161.0	193.85
3.	Rubber "	366.7	405.0	395.0	446.72

National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas.

5.22 The ongoing National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas was extensively recast taking a holistic approach for development of rainfed areas on watershed basis encompassing the agricultural production system, effective management of Common Property Resources, treatment of the rainfed lands within the watershed and drainage line treatment. The orientation of the programme was also changed with the emphasis on using vegetative means for conservation of soil and *in situ* moisture conservation. These involve comparatively low cost and hence would facilitate replication on a much larger scale once the projects taken up, essentially in the nature of demonstration, succeed. Local participation in the project implementation has been built into the scheme. The requisite Integrated Watershed Development Programme of the area would be developed and executed through "Mitra Kisans as Gopals".

5.23 A target of 28 lakh ha. of rainfed areas has been contemplated in the Eighth Five Year Plan. The Programme is being implemented in 25 States and 2 Union Territories covering 367 districts and 2490 Blocks in the country. The restructured scheme is being implemented from 1990-91 with funding pattern of 75% grants and 25% loans from Centre to States.

5.24 The provision for 1992-93 for the programme was Rs. 164 crores. The total funds released to states during 1990-91 to 1992-93 including unspent balance of Rs. 8.27 crores, with the States were Rs. 276.14 crores. Against this, the total expenditure reported upto December 1992 was Rs. 151.05 crores. For 1993-94, the provision has been kept at Rs. 210 crores including Rs. 2 crores for Watershed Development Council.

Soil & Water Conservation

5.25 During the Eighth Plan, the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Soil Conservation in the Catchment of River Valley Project and

Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers will be continued in the on-going catchments. Approval has been given for Ranjeet Sagar Dam in Punjab and Ghagar in Haryana as new catchments. The thrust will be given on adoption of a project approach to the treatment of catchment, integration of sectoral measures for comprehensive watershed development and maintenance. People's involvement in the management of catchment emphasizes on vegetative means for conservation etc. Remote sensing technology will be used for surveys and the programme of National Land Use Board and State Land Use Board will be strengthened.

5.26 For the Eighth Plan, a provision of Rs. 800 crores has been made for the soil conservation schemes. Against a provision of Rs. 90 crores made for 1992-93, soil conservation schemes are provided an outlay of Rs. 123.00 crores for 1993-94.

Land Reclamation

5.27 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on land reclamation is in operation in the States of Punjab, Haryana & U.P. to improve physical condition and productivity Status of alkali soils for restoring crop production. During 1992-93, an area of about 0.48 lakh ha of land is to be reclaimed at an expenditure of Rs. 6.0 crore. Out of the allocation made for Soil & Water Conservation schemes, an outlay of Rs 15 crores have been provided for land reclamation during 1993-94.

Agricultural inputs

Seeds

5.28 Quality seed is a crucial input for sustaining and increasing the agricultural production and productivity of various crops. Availability of breeder seeds is an essential requirement which is further multiplied into foundation and certified seeds. Availability of breeder seeds was 33,900 quintals in 1991-92. The production of breeder seed is estimated to be about 34,000 quintals in 1992-93. The target of production of breeder seeds has been

tentatively fixed at 34,000 quintals for 1993-94.

5.29 Availability of quality seeds constitute a critical determinant for enhancing crop production. To augment the infrastructural facilities for seed development, a project has been launched with World Bank assistance for varietal development, strengthening of seeds certification agencies and seed testing laboratories, training and consultancy services and investment credit facility to seed companies. Coverage under High Yielding Varieties (HYVs) is one of the major component of the strategy to increase production of crops, particularly foodgrains. In 1991-92, HYV coverage was 66.6 million ha, which increased to 71.6 million ha in 1992-93. For 1993-94 the target set is 74.30 million ha.

5.30 National Seeds Project Phase - III has been launched at a total cost of Rs. 236.01 crore with the World Bank assistance of US \$ 150 million in March, 1990 with the following objectives;

- i) To assist the farmers by ensuring timely and adequate availability of certified quality seeds of suitable varieties at reasonable prices;
- ii) To improve the working efficiency of the National and State level public sector seed corporations to make them economically viable; &
- iii) To provide facilities for the growth of private seed industry through adequate institutional finance.

5.31 The Agreed Action Plan together with Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in respect of State Seeds Corporation of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh and National Seeds Corporation and State Farm Corporation of India have been finalised and signed with the concurrence of the World Bank.

5.32 To ensure growth of private seed industry, an amount of Rs. 147.05 crore under the project has been placed at the disposal of NABARD which has so far sanctioned about Rs. 57 crore to the private sector seed industry for development of infrastructure and research and development facilities.

Fertilisers

5.33 The consumption of fertilisers during 1992-93 has been estimated to be 127.00 lakh tonnes of nutrients. The target of fertiliser consumption for 1993-94 has been tentatively fixed at 138.50 lakh tonnes. There is low fertilizer consumption in rainfed areas and States in the North-Eastern region.

5.34 In order to promote fertiliser use and strengthening soil testing facilities, a new scheme entitled "National Project on Development of Fertiliser Use in Low Consumption Rainfed Areas" has now been proposed to be taken up as Central Sector Scheme during the eighth Plan. Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has now proposed the scheme containing only the component of the opening of fertiliser retail outlets with the central assistance, which would create the necessary infrastructure for making the fertiliser available to the farmers in low consumption areas. The scheme has been proposed to be implemented in 260 districts which have fertiliser consumption below the national level. The Central Sector Schemes of Development and Use of Biofertilisers and Balanced and Integrated Use of Fertilisers will continue in 1993-94. As a result of decontrol of prices of DAP, MOP and complexes, their prices increased sharply and government, therefore, made efforts to make available these fertilisers to farmers on reduced prices by providing a concession of Rs. 1000 per tonne on decontrolled fertilisers to be passed on to the farmers by the State Governments. As a relief to small and marginal farmers, Government of India sanctioned Rs. 500 crores during 1992-93 for providing assistance to create infrastructural facilities.

Plant Protection

5.35 To minimise dependence on use of chemical pesticides, emphasis has been laid on adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) so that crop losses, due to pests and diseases could be checked with minimum use of pesticides. For effective check of crop pests/weeds, greater emphasis has been laid on use of biological control of pests. Integrated Pest Management Centres (IPMCs) have already been established in 22 States and UTs to propagate and popularise this approach among the farming community. In addition to 26 CIPMCs, 4 new Central Integrated Pest Management Centres have been supported to be established in North-Eastern States, one each in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura.

5.36 The estimated consumption for pesticides (technical grade material) has been estimated at 84,300 mt. during 1992-93. A target of 84,100 mt. of pesticides consumption (technical grade material) has been tentatively fixed for 1993-94.

Agricultural Implements and Machinery

5.37 A policy of elective mechanisation of agriculture continues to be pursued by the Government of India. Increased emphasis is being placed on research and development of matching implements of tractors and also on increasing fuel efficiency in tractors. The production and sale of tractors, power tillers and combine harvestors have shown upward trend in recent years. Under a central sector scheme, Planning Commission has supported establishment of two regional Machinery Training and Testing Institutes. This will further help in training of the skilled man-power for handling agricultural machineries and testing of new machines designed for agricultural operation. Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institutes at Budhni, Hissar, Anantpur and Sonitpur (in Assam) will continue.

5.38 A Central Sector Scheme on Promotion of Agricultural Mechanisation through Small Tractors has been taken up on pilot basis

in 1992-93 on all-India level. Under the scheme, tractors below 18 PTO HP will be supplied to the farmers/group of farmers owning perennially irrigated land holding between 6-8 acres, on subsidy @ 30% subject to a limit of Rs. 30,000 per tractor and set of with matching implements.

Agricultural Extension

5.39 By now, Under Training and Visit (T&V) system of extension, extensive and trained manpower base has been developed starting from Village Extension Worker (VEW) at the grass root level, supported by Subject Matter Specialists (SMS) for training upto higher level supervisory officers at the district/State level. While World Bank aided National Agricultural Extension Projects (NAEP) -I and II have been closed by March, 1993, the NAEP-III will continue upto March, 1994. World Bank is now financing broad based multisectoral project of Agricultural Development Project (ADP) in some States like Tamil Nadu (already under implementation), Rajasthan and Bihar (negotiated in October 1992).

5.40 A new Central Sector Scheme on Special Programme for Women in Agriculture has been approved by the Planning Commission for taking up as a pilot Project during the 8th Plan in a few selected areas such as hilly region where most of the agricultural operations are taken up by women and in few selected districts where there are no externally assisted projects for development of women in agriculture. Another scheme for Agricultural Extension through voluntary organisations have also been approved for greater role of non-governmental organisation in agricultural extension.

Horticulture

5.41 A wide diversity of climate and soil provide conducive environment for creating a range of horticultural crops. The thrust programme as envisaged in the Eighth Five Year Plan would be taken up more vigorously during 1993-94.

5.42 India produces annually about 28 million tonnes of fruit and 54 million tonnes of vegetables including potato and is the third largest producer in fruits after Brazil and USA and second largest producer of vegetable next to China. Still, less than one percent of the total fruit & vegetables production is used for processing. India's share in global export of fruits & vegetables is also marginal. The main problems faced by the industry are non-availability of quality raw materials, high cost of production, inadequate infrastructural facilities, quality control, high cost of packaging transport etc.

5.43 In view of the growing need for horticulture development and agricultural exports the Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group on Infrastructure for Promotion of Export of Agricultural Commodities & Processed Food under the Chairmanship of Dr. Jayant Patil, Member, Planning Commission to suggest measure for development of infrastructural facilities to accelerate growth of agricultural commodities, horticulture, plantation crops, spices & processed foods. The report emphasised the need for creating investment climate and necessary motivation for private investment in agricultural exports. Based on the report, a comprehensive export-enhancement programme for horticultural products has been formulated which was considered by the group of Ministers headed by the Union Agriculture Minister. The group of Ministers suggested wide range of measures to increase production and export of horticultural products.

5.44 The National Horticulture Board, the Coconut Development Board and the Areca-nut, Spices and the Cashewnut Board along-with the Indian Spices Development Council will continue to play a significant role in the promotion of these crops. Credit institutions like NABARD and NCDC will continue to support post-harvest management of horticulture crops. Import of seeds and planting material of all horticultural crops have been permitted to improve the seed supply position.

Mushroom has also been given importance alongwith floriculture and medicinal plants.

5.45 A higher provision of Rs. 1000 crores has been made for the horticulture development in the 8th plan in the Central Sector. The approved outlay for 1992-93 was Rs. 65.00 crores. Against this, an amount of Rs. 130.00 crores has been kept for 1993-94. Apart from the ongoing schemes on horticulture, new schemes for development of Mushroom, promotion of roots and tubers, commercial floriculture, medicinal and aromatic plants, development of betelvine were cleared for implementation during the Eighth Plan. A continuing scheme on use of plastics in agriculture which include use of drip irrigation to achieve scientific and economic use of water building facilities for polygreen houses, sprinklers etc has been emphasized for implementation during 1993-94.

Agricultural Research & Education

5.46 To support the key development programmes and achievement of the objectives of the Eighth Plan, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and the States Agriculture Universities have continued to implement several schemes from the previous Plan and have also taken up a number of new schemes from 1992-93.

Crop Sciences

5.47 Crop improvement programme schemes included conservation and collection of plant genetic resources, use of under utilised and unexported plants and improvement in the varieties of conventional and non-conventional crops. Varietal improvement for rice and wheat resulted into release of a large number of new national and regional varieties. Work on hybrids of these crops as well as other cereal crop i.e. maize, sorghum (jowar), pearl millet (bajra) as well as pulses crop continued. Several new varieties of cereal crops, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane and cotton were released. Improvement in crops effected through seed technology programmes included adequate production of breeder and foundation seeds by ICAR through state agricultural and allied in-

stitutions, government farms and registered institutional growers. Scheme for hybrid seed production and seed technology were implemented for improvement in this aspect of crop research. Research of horticulture crops like fruit crops of mango, bananas, citrus, grape, guava, papaya, pomegranate and other arid crops like 'Ber' and sapota yielded several new varieties during 1992-93. Similarly, varietal improvement in some vegetable crops were also made during the year. Research on vegetables like gourd, species, peas, cow peas etc. were also attended.

5.48 ICAR have proposed strengthening of crop research system, particularly of pulses for which a new Institute of Pulses Research and coordinated projects for pigeon pea (arhar), chick pea and other pulses approved in 1992-93 are to be established during 1993-94. For strengthening horticulture research, new National Research Centres for some of important horticultural crops i.e. onion and garlic, arid horticulture, grapes and aromatic and medicinal plants, approved in 1992-93 would be established during 1993-94. Also, a new National Research Centre for oil palm approved in 1992-93 would be set up during 1993-94.

Soil, Agricultural Engineering and Post Harvest Technology

5.49 Important data and reports on Soil Resources maps of different States, final agro ecological maps and field surveys in the State of Orissa and Rajasthan were completed during 1992-93. Cropping system Research Studies were undertaken for northern states and southern states by the regional Universities during the year. Useful data on fertilizer seed drills and their utility in diaras were collected for improvement of productivity in Ganga and Saryu diaras. The effect of land treatment on yield of sorghum and superior rhizobial strains, were studied. Studies were also undertaken on use of micro nutrients in increasing production etc. of different crops. The water management studies for recollected water supply and application of water for border strips were also undertaken by Universities of Kerala and Ra-

huri respectively. Farming machinery improvement research efforts yielded new implementations like bullock drawn ground nut planters-cum-fertilizer applicator, a multi-head-spinning disc sprayer during the year. In respect of the post harvest engineering and technology, studies were undertaken for different crops and processing of oil seeds and pulses by Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering and various centres and sub centers of All India Coordinated Research Projects(AICRPs) of Agricultural Engineering.

5.50 Existing institutes, National Research Centres and AICRPs will continue area specific research. Eighth Plan emphasises on agro-ecological zoning on few selected states and research on cropping systems will emphasize on this aspect during 1993-94. Studies on watershed management and soil conservation research are the main areas of concern for Annual Plan 1993-94. Farm Machinery and Power Use in Agriculture needs undivided attention for multiple cropping. Use of farm energy is given equal importance on different aspects of engineering research in the Annual Plan. Considering involvement of large number of women folk in agriculture, a new National Research Centre for Removal of Drudgery of Farm Women approved in 1992-93, will become functional in 1993-94. Irrigation and drainage engineering will be considered for research purpose for heavy and low rainfall areas under separate National Research Centre for Water Technology Studies.

Animal Science

5.51 Research on Animal Sciences for improvement of breeds for higher milk, meat and wool production were taken by ICAR institutions and AICRPs through State Agricultural Universities. Achievements worth mentioning in this field made during the year were improved breeds of gaddi synthetic breed sheep, mutton synthetic sheep and German Angoora Rabbit Cross breeds. Improvement in the milk yields of cows and buffalows of several breeds were made by application of frozen semen techniques and use of bull rearing units. ICAR

also utilized expertise available at military farms for use of these techniques. Some indigenous breeds were also improved by use of this technology. Animal Health Schemes implemented during the year included development of counter-immuno-electrophoresis and diagnosis of several avian diseases.

5.52 Research work of improvement of breeds of live stock, increased milk, wool and fish production will continue under on-going schemes of ICAR institutes, centres and AI-CRPs. New areas of animal health research have been given priority during 1993-94. Special schemes for animal nutrition and physiology, a laboratory for high security animal diseases, net work for micro nutrient study of animal feeds and fodders, embryo transfer technology and vaccines for animal diseases would be taken up in 1993-94. Several newly established National Research Centres on specific animals like camel, yak, mithun, equine and Project Directorate for Research on Poultry which will be adequately strengthened. Fishery Research has been re-organized during recent years. Modified new schemes for Capture Fisheries, Fresh Water Aquaculture, Brackish Water Aquaculture and Cold Water Fisheries are to be strengthened during 1993-94.

Agricultural Education

5.53 By establishment of a new university of veterinary sciences in Tamil Nadu, the Number of State Agricultural Universities assisted under ICAR schemes increased to 27 during 1992-93. ICAR implemented scheme for best teacher awards and utilisation of internal competence and preparation of university level text books. A home science project covering important aspects of food and nutrition, evaluation of nutrition values of various foods cereal and pulses were undertaken by ICAR through State Agricultural Universities.

5.54 ICAR will continue supporting State Agricultural Universities particularly for new areas of agricultural education. For North Eastern Hill Region states, a separate Central

Agricultural University has been approved and ICAR will take action for providing necessary infrastructure for establishment of new colleges and strengthening of existing colleges to come under this university.

Agricultural Extension

5.55 On-going schemes for establishment of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), Operational Research Projects (O.R.P.s) National Demonstrations will continue to provide transfer of technology to farmers. The scheme for KVKs is being provided adequate outlay during 1993-94 to establish 74 Krishi Vigyan Kendras sanctioned during 1990-91 and 1991-92, which could not be provided with necessary staff and other facilities. Thus the total KVKs will be 183 in the country. These institutions will provide necessary facilities of training rural youth, farm women, village artisan and others for self employment as a priority programme in the eighth plan and annual plan 1993-94.

Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development

5.56 Animal Husbandry is an important sector of agricultural and rural economy which provides gainful employment opportunity to the small/marginal farmers, agricultural labourers etc. The livestock sector's contribution is estimated to be more than 26% of the overall agricultural sector. The livestock also provides a variety of raw materials such as milk, meat, eggs, wool, skin/hides, drought power, dung, bones, casins, blood, manure and by-products of slaughter house. Animal power for transportation makes a significant contribution in rural areas. Livestock farming is still a rural activity. The other activities are poultry, sheep, goats and dairy farming. This sector made good progress in milk, egg and wool production. The country's white revolution during the past decade was attributed mainly to the adoption of latest technical know-how in cross breeding, better feeding, management and health programmes.

Cattle and Buffalo Development

5.57 Production of milk increased from 41.5 million tonnes during 1984-85 to about 58.6

million tonnes during 1992-93. The main emphasis is given for improving the productivity and breeding by adopting artificial insemination with quality frozen semen. Intensive Cattle Development Programmes and extension of frozen semen technology proved to be efficient in the production of quality animals and also in improving germ plasm. Artificial insemination through exotic bull semen was increased to a level of 16 million during 1992-93 from 15.13 million during the previous year. Bulls of certain high quality indigenous with exotic breeds were made available at 7 central breeding farms for distribution to various states as per agro-climatic zone. 285 bulls of Tharparkar, Red Sindhi Jersey, Murah and Surti bulls were produced in these farms as against the target of 226 bulls for 1992-93. Twelve state cattle breeding farms were strengthened during 1992-93 which may go up to 30 during the eighth plan period.

5.58 Central Frozen Semen Production Centre and Training Institute (CFSPCTI), Hesarghata produced 3.93 lakh doses of frozen semen against the target of 4.50 lakh doses. The institute also provided training to 150 technical persons during 1992-93. Much stress was given to training programme on embryo transfer technology of cattle and buffaloes to extend this technology to other areas. 100 per cent Central assistance was provided for progeny testing programmes to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Orissa and Maharashtra. Test mating of 80 bulls were carried out during 1992-93 and the semen of these bulls was used for artificial insemination at various Centres. During the year, 748 Artificial Insemination Centres have been converted into frozen semen stations. The Scheme on Central **Herd Registration** is in operation and so far **6999 animals have registered** under the scheme upto February, 1993. With the Central assistance to States, **infrastructural facilities** have been developed for **22 bull stations**, 70 frozen semen banks 8585 AI Centres and 9 Training institutions upto 1991-92. To achieve the targeted milk production of 71 million tonnes during the year 1992-97, plans are drawn to

produce about 2.50 million improved cross-bred cows and 1.50 million improved buffaloes. To achieve this increase, number of inseminations are to be carried from all sources. The State farms would be geared up to produce quality bulls under National Bull Production Programmes. Scrub bulls, in areas where quality bulls have been provided, would be castrated/sterilized. Private breeders would be encouraged to maintain good quality animals. Bull calves production by the cows registered under the Central Herd Registration Scheme, would be purchased by the States at appropriate time and reared and distributed as bulls. Assistance to States would be given for this.

Poultry Development

5.59 Poultry farming is also an important component of livestock development programme in providing more employment opportunities for rural people as well as in the production of highly nutritious and protein-rich food. The major thrust is on improving the production of eggs, increased availability of quality chicks, supply of balanced feed, health care, marketing facility, etc. As a result of adopting various technological measures, egg production increased to 23 billion during 1992-93. Scientific poultry breeding programme is still continued in 4 Central Poultry breeding farms for improving production of eggs and poultry meat. 0.85 lakh layer and 0.55 lakh broiler parent chicks were produced during 1991-92. It is expected that during the year 1992-93, 0.6 lakh layer and 0.4 lakh broiler parent chicks will be produced in these farms. The Central Duck Breeding Farm produced 0.73 lakh ducklings during 1992-93 (upto January 1993) against a target of 1 lakh. The Regional Food Analytical Laboratory tested the quality of the feed received from various public and private sector organisations and in 1992-93, the target of 1800 samples were tested even upto February, 1993. For development of poultry industry, it has been decided to have a National Poultry Board during Eighth-Plan period and the scheme would be in operation from 1993-94

Sheep Development

5.60 Despite various efforts taken by the Government, wool production remained at 43.3 million kgs during 1992-93 as compared to 43.6 million kgs during the previous year. The production, however, is substantially below the actual requirement of 79 million kgs per annum. To bridge the gap, efforts are being taken for genetic improvement of sheep through selective and cross-breeding by adoption of modern technology and management practices. The Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar distributed about 258 rams during the year 1992-93. The Institute is also strengthened with the important stock of fine wool/breed of sheep for production of acclimatized rams. Assistance was also provided to the State Sheep and Wool Corporation/ Boards to ensure remunerative prices to the producers and breeders.

Meat Production

5.61 During 1992-93, financial assistance was provided to 7 additional Slaughter Houses Corporations/Boards for modernisation of slaughter houses/meat plant. During 1992-93, 85,000 tonnes buffaloes meat and 10,000 tonnes meat was exported.

Piggery Development

5.62 There are 104 pig production farms/units in the country, maintaining about 30,000 pigs. Piglets are being supplied to improve the economic status of the farmers/tribals engaged in pig husbandry. A scheme for financial assistance for strengthening pig breeding farms were assisted during 1992-93. During the last five years, about 79,000 piglets have been distributed by the farms to 28,000 farmers.

Equine and Camel Development

5.63 Much emphasis have been laid for the development of multi-purpose livestock species used for transport of men and material. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing financial assistance for establishment/strengthening horse breeding farm are being

implemented. Development of Camel is also being taken up under this scheme.

Food and Fodder Development

5.64 The main constraint in the production of livestock is the shortage of feed and fodder of nutritional value. There is acute shortage of feed and fodder due to large scale free grazing, pressure of increasing human population of cultivable land for grain production, seasonal rains, adverse climatic conditions in various parts of the country. The thrust has been on increasing the production of fodder crops by certain seeds of high yielding varieties through application of modern technology and improved agronomic package practices. The Central Government has initiated establishment of Regional Stations for forage production and demonstration and these Regional Stations produced 100 tonnes of fodder seeds during 1992-93 upto February '93.

5.65 The Central Fodder Seed Production Farm, having equipped well with modern machinery is engaged in the production of seeds of fodder crops. Fodder mini-kit demonstration programmes are being organised for educating the farmers about the latest high yielding variety of fodder crop. On similar lines, financial assistance are being given to the State Fodder Seed Production Farms for producing quality seeds and fodder crops.

Livestock Health Programme

5.66 For a better livestock development programme and improved genetic make up of our livestock and poultry, efficient health cover facilities as well as network of animal health cover is a necessity. The number of veterinary poly-clinics/hospital/dispensaries are expected to increase to 21137 during 1992-93 compared to 20444 during 1991-92. Mobile dispensaries are also likely to increase from 19360 during 1991-92 to 19450 during 1992-93. The production of vaccines increased to over 1200 million doses in 1992-93 comparing to 800 million doses in 1991-92 for combating major diseases of livestock and poultry. About 250 diagnostic laboratories have been established upto 1992-93. There are

26 vaccine production units in the country as on 1992-93 and produce quality biologicals.

5.67 The National Project on Rinderpest Eradication assisted by EEF is being under implementation. Under this programme, 32 laboratories in the country are to be strengthened for Sero surveillance work, apart from production of quality rinderpest vaccines, mass vaccination, organising of training, field publicity through mass media workshops, research work and ultimate education. All activities of the on-going Rinderpest Eradication Programme would be integrated and merged with the EEC aided national project. The total number of rinderpest vaccinations done in the country is expected around 50 million during 1992-93. It is also expected that about 10 million vaccinations will be carried out during 1992-93 for the disease FMD.

Dairy Development

5.68 The major thrust in the area of Dairy Development, is to supplement the income of small and marginal farmers and landless labourers and to bring about rapid socio-economic transformation of the rural people. Emphasis is given for building of a viable and self-sustaining national Dairy industry on cooperative basis. Operation Flood III Programme continued as an Integrated Dairy Development Programme and 170 milk sheds were set up on Anand Model of Dairy Cooperatives. The programme was substantially funded by National Dairy Development Board. Projects for improved technologies like scientific breeding, feeding, management and health of animal and processing and marketing of milk/milk products are being implemented.

5.69 The capacity of DMS Milk processing and packaging has increased to a level of 5 lakh litres per day for the people of Delhi. During the year 1992-93, (upto 13.9.92), 19 milk booths have been opened. Mother Dairy markets, on an average, 5.94 lakh litres of milk per day. The average sale of standardised and full-cream milk is 42,000 litres per day.

5.70 A Central sector scheme on dairy development is proposed to be taken up from 1993-94 to promote dairy activities in the non-Operation Flood areas, especially in the North-Eastern-States and other hilly and backward regions.

5.71 The Technology Mission on Dairy Development continues to lay emphasis on dovetailing the on-going state Governments' programmes on Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development. Under Operation Flood III, upto 1992-93, sixty four thousand six hundred societies were organised and 82.60 lakh farmers are associated in Dairy Development. The average rural milk procurement is increased to 98 lakh kg per day during 1992-93.

5.72 Achievements for 1991-92 and 1992-93 alongwith targets for 1993-94 with respect to important livestock programmes are given in Table 5.4

Fisheries

5.73 The thrust areas identified for fisheries development during the eighth plan are expansion of aquaculture through semi-intensive and intensive fish farming in tanks and ponds through Fish Farmers Development Agencies and semi-intensive prawn farming in brackish water through Brackish Water Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs) as well as through private entrepreneurs in a large scale and extensive fish farming reservoir through the cooperatives. Development of coastal marine fisheries is done through motorisation of traditional craft, expansion of coastal fisheries through introduction of intermediate off-shore pelagic craft and through provision of required landing and berthing facilities at both minor and major harbours. The objectives of fisheries development also include augmentation of marine products exports, generation of employment potential specially in the rural areas and improvement of the socio-economic conditions of fishermen. The programmes for development of fisheries with these broad strategies would continue during 1993-94.

TABLE 5.4
Targets & Achievements of Milk, Eggs and Wool Production

S. No.	Item	Unit	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
			Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
					Anticipated	
1.	Milk	Million tonnes	57.5	58.7	58.6	61.00
2.	Eggs	Thou. Million Numbers	22.8	23.23	23.1	25.00
3.	Wool	Million Kgs.	43.6	44.2	43.3	45.50

5.74 The outlay for fisheries during 1992-93 was Rs. 60 crores in the central sector and Rs. 97.57 crores in the state sector (total Rs. 157.57 crores). The anticipated expenditure in the central sector is Rs. 64.33 crores. The outlay for fisheries for 1993-94 is fixed at Rs. 242.06 crores out of which Rs. 97 crores is for the central sector.

Fish Production

5.75 Fish production during 1991-92 was 41.41 lakh tonnes exceeding the target of 39.9 lakh tonnes. The target for 1992-93 was 42.30 lakh tonnes (25.52 lakh tonnes of marine and 16.78 lakh tonnes of inland) which was exceeded as production reached a level of 43.21 lakh tonnes (25.98 lakh tonnes of marine and 17.23 lakh tonnes of inland). The target recommended for 1993-94 is 45.72 lakh tonnes consisting of Rs. 26.90 lakh tonnes of marine and 18.82 lakh tonnes of inland fish. Additional increase is expected to come largely from aquacultural sources namely, inland and brackish water aquaculture.

Exports

5.76 Significant progress is also expected from the export of marine products which forms about 3.13% of the total exports of the country. Against a target of 1.95 lakh tonnes of marine products valued at Rs. 1675 crores during 1992-93, the achievement up to February, 1993 is about 1.70 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 1465 crores. The target for 1993-94 is fixed at 2.07 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 1825 crores.

Marine Fisheries

5.77 Marine fish production registered a growth rate of 6.2% during 1992-93 as against 4.3% achieved during the previous year.

5.78 Major programmes for development of coastal marine fisheries would continue to include motorisation of traditional craft through out-board motors as well as in-built motors, expansion of ply-wood craft to other east coast states and introduction of off-shore pelagic craft etc. An FAO/TCP study on off-shore pelagic fishing is likely to be taken up during 1993-94. The scheme of reimbursement of central excise duty on HSD oil supplied to mechanised fishing vessel below 20 metre length is also to continue. The programmes for augmentation of off-shore fisheries exploitation are yet to take off.

Fresh Water Aquaculture

5.79 The scheme relating to Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA) which was re-oriented during the earlier years with increased subsidy, played a major role in the increased growth rate of fish production from inland waters (10.7% during the previous year). The same trend is expected during 1992-93 as well as during 1993-94. Till now, 375 FFDA's have been sanctioned in the country covering an area of 3.25 lakh ha upto 1991-92. An additional area of 40000 ha is expected to have been covered during 1992-93. The number of fish farmers trained under the scheme was 3.70 lakhs upto 1991-92 and another 40000 are ex-

pected to have been trained during 1992-93. During 1993-94, another 40000 ha are likely to be covered under FFDA Programme and a similar number of fishermen would be trained. In order to strengthen the infrastructural facilities in inland fish marketing, a central scheme was operated during 1992-93 under which State Fisheries Corporation are assisted to set up ice plants, cold storages and to acquire insulated vehicles etc. In all, 18 such marketing units were sanctioned in 15 States under the scheme. The scheme is to be further expanded during 1993-94.

Brackish Water Culture

5.80 Under the scheme on Integrated Brackish Water Fish Farm Development, 34 Brackish Water Fish Farmers Development Agencies have been set up till now. The scheme is aimed at increasing shrimp production for exports and to generate adequate employment opportunities. Assistance is provided to the private sector for establishing prawn seed hatcheries, small fish/prawn feed plants and construction of new ponds for semi-intensive farming. The BFDAs have so far covered an area of 9544 ha and an additional 1500 ha are expected to be covered during 1993-94.

5.81 The World Bank assisted project on shrimp and fish culture became credit effective from May, 1992 under which development of shrimp farming in about 3810 ha of brackish water area in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal and development of about 51000 ha of reservoirs/ox bow lakes in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, UP and West Bengal for fish culture are envisaged. During 1993-94, the project in states as well as the Central Project Unit have sent proposals to the Ministry of Finance for reimbursement of a sum of Rs. 2.20 crores towards expenditure incurred under the scheme. Survey of sites selected for the project as well as shrimp farm designs have been completed which are being scrutinised by the technical consultants of the project. A joint review is to be carried out to

finalise the design details in respect of the shrimp farms.

Fishery Harbour

5.82 During 1992-93, administrative sanctions were issued in respect of 15 fish landing centres in the States of Orissa, Gujarat, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The second stage of fishery harbour construction at Madras is under consideration under the Central Scheme on Major Fishery Harbours. Works at the Paradeep major fishery harbour are in progress. A minor harbour proposal for Jakhau in Gujarat is also being processed. During 1993-94, five fish landing centres and two minor fishery harbours are likely to be taken up. The second stage of Madras Fishery Harbour is also expected to be cleared during the year.

Deep Sea Fishing

5.83 There has been adequate response to the schemes for test fishing and joint venture aimed at introduction of resource specific vessels for deep sea fishing. Sanctions have been issued to 25 companies to acquire 120 deep sea fishing vessels on joint venture basis out of which 6 vessels on joint venture and 2 under test fishing programme have been brought and operated by 6 companies. No fresh permits were issued for chartering of foreign fishing vessels although extension have been granted for completion of charter operation by a few companies. The total number of deep sea fishing vessels being operated on ownership basis is 184, out of which 4 are tuna vessels. In order to encourage deep sea fishing and processing, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries continued to operate the schemes such as equity participation in deep sea fishing operation (in collaboration with Marine Product Export Development Agency (MPEDA), assistance to take up diversified fishing through vessel modification and interest subsidy on loans granted by Shipping Credit and Investment Corporation of India (SCICI) for acquisition of deep sea fishing vessels and for setting up of processing plants etc. The scheme for setting up cold chain is also in operation.

Fishermen Welfare Programme

5.84 All the three centrally sponsored schemes relating to fishermen welfare namely, (i) Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Fishermen, (ii) Development of Model Fishermen Villages and (iii) Saving Cum Relief for Marine Fishermen have become popular in the States. About 8.5 lakh fishermen have been covered under the insurance scheme and two lakh fishermen have been enrolled under the savings-cum-relief scheme from the southern states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. During 1993-94, an additional 50 thousand fishermen would be insured. Under the model Fishermen Villages Scheme, so far 92 villages have been covered upto 1992-93 and another 26 villages are likely to be covered during 1993-94.

5.85 Enforcement of Marine Fishing Regulation Act by States is given utmost importance to protect the economic interests of the small fishermen. The central scheme to provide patrol boats and communication equipments for this purpose is likely to be taken up during 1993-94. The other programmes proposed for the benefit of small scale fishermen are installation of artificial reefs for resource enhancement and propagation of sea farming activities.

Fisheries Institutes

5.86 The Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training which conducts training programmes to develop manpower for operating deep sea fishing vessels is to be strengthened with required staff and building etc. The Integrated Fisheries Project which is engaged in product development and test marketing of unconventional varieties of fish is to be strengthened with acquisition of two new deep sea fishing vessels through Japanese grants-in-aid. The Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery which is closely associated with the on-going World Bank project on shrimp and fish culture will continue with the survey of brackish water area to find out the suitability for aquaculture besides undertaking techno-economic feasibility studies on fishery harbour sites. The Institute is to be strength-

ened with suitable building during the year. The Fisheries Survey of India under the Ministry of Food Processing Industries continue to provide the necessary resource information regarding the various fisheries potential in the EEZ for the benefit of fishing industry.

5.87 The targets, anticipated achievement for 1992-93 as well as the targets for 1993-94 in respect of major fisheries programmes are given in the Table 5.5.

Agricultural Credit & Cooperation

5.88 The progress in the achievement of targets envisaged in the annual plan 1992-93 in respect of various important cooperative programmes and the corresponding targets envisaged for 1993-94 are given in the Table 5.6.

5.89 Although there had been some shortfall in the achievement of targets envisaged in 1992-93 for disbursement of loans, however, persistent effort would be made for the expansion of short term, medium term and long term co-operative credit disbursement to farmers for increasing the agricultural production. Efforts would also be made to ensure timely and adequate credit plan from financial institutions to small and marginal farmers to enable them to adopt the latest agricultural technology and farm practices.

5.90 There has been some short fall in achieving the targets envisaged for 1992-93 for retail sale of fertiliser through co-operatives mainly due to low margins and competition from private tradings. The programme for marketing of agricultural produce through the cooperatives would be accelerated during 1993-94.

5.91 The existing Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) was reviewed in March 1992 with a view to broad basing the scheme and implementing on a self supporting basis. It was decided that existing CCIS would continue. However, a new Pilot Scheme in one district of every State covering all areas, all farmers against all risk charging actuarial rates of premium would be taken up. The results of

TABLE 5.5
Physical Targets and Achievements of
Fisheries Programmes

Name of Scheme	Target 1992-93	Anticipated achievement 1992-93	Target 1993-94
I. Fish Production			
a) Marine (lakh tonnes)	25.52	25.98	26.90
b) Inland (lakh tonnes)	16.78	17.23	18.82
TOTAL	42.30	43.21	45.72
II. Traditional Craft Motorisation			
	2000	2000	4000
III. Fish Seed Production			
(Million fry)	13500	17700	14000
IV. Export of Marine Products			
a) Quantity (lakh tonnes)	1.95	1.7 (upto Feb. 1993)	2.07
b) Value (crores)	1675	1465 (upto Feb. 1993)	1825

TABLE 5.6
Targets and Achievements - Cooperation Sector
(Rs. Crores)

S. No.	Items	1992-93		1993-94
		Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
1.	Short term loans	5096	4845	5286
2.	Medium term loans	441	426	463
3.	Long term loans	1133	1049	1224
4.	Marketing of Agricultural produce	7756	6060	NA
5.	Retail Sale of Fertilisers	2798	2608	3028
6.	Value of consumer goods distributed in rural areas	3047	2323	NA
7.	Value of consumer goods distributed in urban areas	2865	2752	3013

the Pilot Scheme would be considered and suitable changes incorporated in the existing scheme.

5.92 Alongwith expansion of cooperatives in almost all the sectors, the structural weaknesses and regional imbalances have also become apparent. This is attributable, to a large extent, on heavy dependence of government assistance, poor recovery of credit and lack of professional management.

5.93 As a step for revitalisation of cooperatives, it has been felt to reformulate the Cooperative Societies Act to make the cooperatives more democratic with less bureaucratic and government controls. Based on the recommendations of the expert committee appointed by the Planning Commission, a draft on National Cooperative Policy was prepared and discussed by the Union Government with State Governments, National Cooperative Federations and different Central Ministries. The concept of reformulation was agreed in principle and would be implemented by the State Governments in a phased manner.

5.94 The cooperative would continue to play a significant role in procurement operations of Food Corporation of India (FCI), Cotton Corporation of India and Jute Corporation of India, to facilitate marketing and distribution of agricultural inputs. The emphasis would be to increase storage capacity of the cooperative godowns and cold storages.

5.95 A new Central Sector Scheme for financial assistance to women cooperatives with the objective of creating self employment opportunities, particularly, in rural areas by engaging them in various economic activities like Poultry, Piggry, Dairy, Papad making etc. is proposed to be taken up during eighth plan starting from 1993-94. It is anticipated that approximately 500 societies representing one from each district would be benefitted from this scheme. These societies will be providing assistance to its members for infrastructural

development, workshops, equipments and marketing arrangements etc.

5.96 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the promotion and development of weaker section cooperatives with the objective to revitalise the existing labour constraints and forest labour cooperatives, rickshaw pullers cooperatives is proposed to be taken up from 1993-94. Approximately, 1050 cooperatives have been proposed to be covered during the Eighth Plan.

Agricultural Marketing

5.97 The schemes for development of markets and setting up of rural godowns have been in operation with the financial assistance from Centre. These schemes stand transferred to the States since 1992-93. The total central assistance sanctioned upto February, 1993 for the development of 3665 markets is Rs. 91.28 crores of which Rs. 73.45 crores have been utilised. During 1993-94, the emphasis will be on the development of market led production in the agriculture sector to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers through an effective market information system, training and extension.

5.98 Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI) in the Ministry of Rural Development would be taking up a survey for estimation of Post Harvest Operation losses of major agricultural commodities in association with the state marketing boards.

Storage and Warehousing

5.99 A target of 7.37 lakh tonnes for construction of additional warehousing capacity was envisaged for 1992-93 against which, storage capacity of only 4.85 lakh tonnes is anticipated to have been created. The shortfall is attributable to several factors including delay in acquisition of land and compression in business due to government labour legislation policy. The storage capacity in the country on a macro level basis is adequate although addition at a micro level may have to be made to meet the requirements of deficient states, hilly states/ areas etc. However, main emphasis

TABLE 5.7
Targets and Achievements - Additional Storage Capacity
(lakh tonnes)

S.No.	Item	1992-93		1993-94
		Target	Ant. Ach.	Target
1.	Food Corporation of India	2.32	2.25	1.37
2.	Central Warehousing Corporation	2.05	1.13	1.66
3.	State Warehousing Corporation	3.00	1.47	1.33
Total		7.37	4.85	4.36

would be on completion of the ongoing construction work.

5.100 The agency wise targets and achievements during 1992-93 and the targets for 1993-94 for creation of storage and warehousing capacity is given in Table 5.7.

Agro-Climatic Regional Planning Project

5.101 The Agro-Climatic Regional Planning Project (ACRP) was initiated in 1988 for giving area specific re-orientation to the programmes in agriculture and allied sectors. Essentially, it was intended to introduce a system of planning for agricultural development, based on agro-climatic and soil factors in the light of available technologies to achieve scientific and optimum use of land and water resources, maximising, in the process, the income of farming community. The three major outputs of this project have so far been -a) Zonal Profile and Strategies for 15 broad Agro-Climatic Zones; b) Indicative State Plans disaggregated by Agro-Climatic sub regions, incorporating profiles, priorities and programmes covering land and water resources, crop husbandry and development of allied agriculture sector etc. c) Extension of ACRP to district/sub region planning by way of providing technical inputs to the decentralised planning process of agro-climatic relevance. The work so far has been carried out in

35 selected districts covering major agro-climatic and institutional situations.

5.102 The meeting held under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission during February, 1992 on agro-climatic regional planning reviewed the entire project and a decision was taken to operationalise the core strategies in 14 selected districts relating to agriculture and allied sectors on pilot scale basis at a micro level, defined either in terms of a planning unit like watershed or administrative unit like block, to illustrate the relevance and effectiveness of ACRP approach under field conditions, dovetailing it with the existing State/Central sector schemes including institutional credit. The programmes proposed to be covered under pilot project should be (i) agro-climatically relevant (ii) innovative in approach (iii) have significant impact on district development and (iv) replicable under identical agro-climatic/resource endowments conditions. In principle, these pilot projects should lead to adoption of ACRP approach on a wider basis from Ninth Five Year Plan onwards.

5.103 The funding of the pilot projects primarily would be from the existing provisions under the State/Central Sector Schemes of all related departments and institutional finance. However, a supplementary assistance from Planning Commission for taking up experi-

mental projects would be provided, which would be outside the normal plan allocations, so as to enable the state and district administration to carry out this innovative approach. This assistance could be complementary to the normal plan schemes or be specific to overcome typical problem(s) of land and water development, not covered under the scheme(s). Suitable implementation mechanism in collaboration with state/district administration and an NGO is to be set up, for each project. During 1992-93, approval in principle was accorded for taking up pilot projects in four selected districts. During the current year 1993-94, work on pilot projects is to be initiated in remaining 8 to 10 districts.

5.104 Keeping in view the thrust of the project, following plan is proposed to be undertaken during 1993-94 :

- i) Phased implementation of pilot projects, approved in principle in selected districts with built-in monitoring mechanism;
- ii) Project preparation and finalisation of implementation schedule for pilot projects in the remaining districts;
- iii) Development of documentation, monitoring and evaluation modules with the assistance of project cell at Sardar Patel Institute of Economic & Social Research (SPISER) Ahmedabad, other institutions and NGOs so as to draw a programme of replicability of planning experience gained during the course of implementation, on country-wide basis in the subsequent plan periods;
- iv) To carry out additional macro-level exercises (group of districts/sub regions) so as to incorporate the basic priorities/programmes of ACRP into official/state/district plans with particular reference to financial resource constraints, existing planning & administrative mechanism in the district;

v) To develop computerized information systems at district level both for the purpose of documenting pilot project exercise and macro level studies;

vi) To carry out special studies e.g. horticulture development plans, employment strategies etc. which will complement the ongoing Zonal Planning Teams (ZPT's) exercises both at pilot projects and at macro level.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) Transferred to States

5.105 Out of the total 113 Centrally Sponsored Schemes identified for transfer to States, 24 CSS related to Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC). Eleven schemes of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, 6 of Ministry of Rural Development and 4 of Ministry of Civil Supplies had also been identified for transfer. Out of the 6 schemes of Rural Development, two concern with agriculture and allied activities and out of the four of Civil Supplies, two concern with agriculture & allied activities. Of the 24 CSS identified for transfer from Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, 17 schemes are in the category of defunct schemes which have been discontinued/completed/phased out/non-starter and as such, these are deleted from the list. The remaining 7 schemes have been transferred to the States. Out of the 11 schemes under Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying 10 schemes are in the category of defunct schemes and only one scheme has been transferred to the State Government. Two schemes each related to Ministry of Civil Supplies and Rural Development concerning agriculture & allied activities have been transferred to the State Governments. The list of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes which have been transferred to the State Governments are as under :

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

- i) Failed Wells Fund Scheme
- ii) Development of Sewage Fed Fisheries (Development of derelict water bodies)

and utilisation of organic waste for aquaculture)

- iii) Eradiction of Pests and Diseases
- iv) Farmers Agro-Service Centres
- v) NAEP-III (to the extent of unreleased funds sanctioned)
- vi) Assistance to Small & Marginal Farmers
- vii) Buffer stocking of seeds .

Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying

- viii) Special Livestock & Breeding Programme

Ministry of Civil Supplies

- ix) Development of Consumer Cooperatives in Urban Areas
- x) Margin Money Assistance to Village level Societies for Distribution of Consumer Articles in Rural Areas

Ministry of Rural Development

- xi) Setting up of Rural Godowns
- xii) Development of Rural Markets

Externally Aided Projects

5.106 There are a number of foreign aided projects being implemented in agriculture & allied activities. The major ones are World Bank aided, other donors are European Economic Community (EEC) and bilateral projects are with Denmark, Bulgaria, Italy, Japan, U.K., Switzerland, Germany, Netherlands and Norway. Subsequent to the normalisation of diplomatic relations with Israel, efforts are being made to establish bilateral cooperation in the field of agriculture between India and Israel. Number of areas in the agriculture sector such as agricultural research in water resources, soil census, improved varieties of

fruits and vegetable for semi arid and arid regions, computerised drip irrigation system, post harvest technology etc. have been identified for cooperation with Israel. Similarly, Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) have been signed with China, Nepal and Vietnam in the field of agriculture.

World Bank Projects

5.107 India has received substantial support from World Bank Group for promoting agricultural investments. There are 13 World Bank assisted projects being implemented through Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Department of Agricultural Research & Education & Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying. The on-going agricultural projects financed by the World Bank covers various sub sectors such as extension, dairy, seeds, watershed, research, cyclone, reconstruction, fisheries and composite cultural development projects. As against the total assistance of US \$ 1386 million under 13 on-going projects, the assistance drawn upto November, 1992 was US \$ 521 million leaving a balance of US \$ 865 million. As against the target of US \$ 227 million fixed for utilisation for 1992-93, under these projects, the assistance drawn upto November, 1992 was US \$ 84 million. One project namely Shrimp & Fishery Culture with the World Bank assistance of US \$ 85.89 million has become effective from May, 1992. The project-wise details are given at Annexure 5.4.

EEC Assisted Projects

5.108 There are 14 EEC assisted projects which are being implemented in the country. Under these projects EEC would provide 305.64 million ECU. These projects are being implemented by State Governments such as Tamil Nadu, U.P., Rajasthan, Kerala, Bihar, J&K, and public sector undertakings such as NCDC, Kerala State Agriculture Manufacturers Federation, Gujarat State Land Development Corporation (GSLDC) and NDDB. European Economic Community also gives food aid to India in the form of butter, butter-oil, skimmed milk powder, wheat etc.

Outlays provided by States in Agriculture & Allied Sectors

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Original 1992-93					
State	Total State Outlay	Agri. & Allied Activi- ties	Irriga- tion & Flood Control	Special Area Prog- rammes	Total (3+4+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.P.	166000	4123	40237	4204	48564
Arunachal Pd.	24500	3466	1376		4842
Assam	96000	13331	11455	310	25096
Bihar	220273	15037	53751	1306	70094
Goa	15250	1073	2606		3679
Gujarat	187500	12626	47300		59926
Haryana	83000	7126	11545	350	19021
H.P.	48600	8660	3068		11728
J & K	82000	8086	4391	3467	15944
Karnataka	191500	15202	30171	7000	52373
Kerala	91300	15455	12000	50	27505
M.P.	240000	18845	53145		71990
Maharashtra	316000	25656	54566	3870	84092
Manipur	21000	2147	4600		6747
Meghalaya	24100	3756	1140	250	5146
Mizoram	16000	2248	279		2527
Nagaland	18500	2240	400	220	2860
Orissa	140500	16142	32499		48641
Punjab	150000	9645	9830	1200	20675
Rajasthan	140000	17120	25280	60	42460
Sikkim	11000	1330	225		1555
Tamil Nadu	175100	21567	10662		32229
Tripura	28200	6885	2025	1957	10867
U.P.	385300	37751	40204	5800	83755
West Bengal	150100	8972	15814	2239	27025
Total States	3021723	278489	468569	32283	779341

Outlays provided by States in Agriculture & Allied Sectors

(Rs. in Lakh)

State	Revised 1992-93					Outlays 1993-94				
	Total State Outlay	Agri & Allied Activities	Irrigation & Flood Control	Special Area Programmes	Total (8+9+10)	Total State Outlays	Agri. & Allied Activities	Irrigation & Flood Control	Special Area Programmes	Total (13+14+15)
1	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A.P.	167500	4526	40237	4204	48967	185100	5987	44000	2130	52117
Arunachal Pd.	23535	3269	1307		4576	29000	3960	1630		5590
Assam	70000	8535	7963	225	16723	102700	13933	9250	310	23493
Bihar	110000	7514	23710	50	31274	230000	15802	55860	1372	73034
Goa	15342	1054	2827		3881	17000	1126	2965		4091
Gujarat	187500	12626	47300		59926	213700	12626	50300		62926
Haryana	80457	6820	13840	315	20975	92000	7583	14894	350	22827
H.P.	49050	8338	2532		10870	56000	9358	2272		11360
J & K	62300	7862	4289	2961	15112	88000	9190	4971	3795	17956
Karnataka	191500	13596	31704	9500	54800	302500	21303	60000	11622	92925
Kerala	75000	13023	9950	50	23023	100000	16130	14000	120	30250
M.P.	179200	11936	36309		48245	240000	18164	54303		72467
Maharashtra	320880	21553	72442	7205	101200	380400	34331	84800	8892	128023
Manipur	17130	2093	2834		4927	23000	2360	4990		7350
Meghalaya	24100	3807	925	250	4982	28100	4474	1185	265	5924
Mizoram	16518	2175	279		2454	18500	2627	294		2921
Nagaland	11019	926	69	114	1109	20350	2360	420	220	3000
Orissa	105500	13257	25349		38606	145000	13787	33849		47636
Punjab	85650	5546	7710	954	14210	115000	9335	9000	1200	19535
Rajasthan	141000	13005	26087	136	39228	170000	18215	30263	1100	49578
Sikkim	11000	1330	225		1555	12000	1432	240		1672
Tamil Nadu	176675	21559	10341		31900	210100	23739	11600		35339
Tripura	24000	6213	1680	1757	9650	31000	6290	2100	2015	10405
U.P.	314999	29076	38277	3506	70859	405000	31294	48990	5600	85884
West Bengal	76350	3136	10680	1564	15380	155000	6748	13466	1570	21784
Total States	2536205	222775	418866	32791	674432	3369450	292154	555642	40561	888357

Production of Foodgrains in the States/UTs during
the year 1991-92 and 1992-93

(Lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	States	1991-92	1992-93 (P)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	119.59	114.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.19	\$
3.	Assam	33.79	36.00
4.	Bihar	102.52	93.15
5.	Goa	1.46	\$
6.	Gujarat	33.93	53.27
7.	Haryana	90.99	100.20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13.49	14.66
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	13.59	14.70
10.	Karnataka	79.10	76.59
11.	Kerala	10.90	11.23
12.	Madhya Pradesh	152.63	174.41
13.	Maharashtra	83.52	137.65
14.	Manipur	3.49	\$
15.	Meghalaya	1.52	\$
16.	Mizoram	0.90	\$
17.	Nagaland	2.10	\$
18.	Orissa	83.60	70.62
19.	Punjab	196.34	199.11
20.	Rajasthan	79.47	105.43
21.	Sikkim	1.19	\$
22.	Tamil Nadu	77.47	93.00
23.	Tripura	4.89	\$
24.	Uttar Pradesh	352.81	365.30
25.	West Bengal	126.51	121.77
26.	Others	2.65	21.43
Total		1670.64	1802.93

(P) - Provisional

\$ - Included under "Others"

Plan outlay/expenditure for Agriculture and Allied sectors
(Central Sector)

(Rs. crores)				
Head of Development	1991-92 Actual Expenditure	1992-93 B.E. R.E.		1993-94 B.E.
1	2	3	4	5
A. Department of Agriculture & Cooperation				
1. Agriculture Extension and Training	8.62	10.00	12.07	15.00
2. Agriculture Census	1.32	3.00	3.99	9.42
3. Agriculture Economics & Statistics	11.26	14.00	15.00	16.63
4. Seed Development	42.74	50.60	50.60	42.27
5. Fertilizers & Manures	2.65	7.85	303.83	10.00
6. Plant Protection	9.14	14.75	10.91	19.60
7. Agricultural Implements & Machinery	4.02	7.50	8.52	14.00
8. Crop oriented Programmes	440.28	479.80	410.92	551.60
9. Horticulture	39.13	65.00	64.55	130.00
10. Secretariat Economic Services	1.01	1.90	1.90	2.38
11. Crop Insurance	3.80	30.00	30.00	62.15
12. Scarcity Relief	0.18	0.05	0.40	1.10
13. Soil & Water Conservation*	79.14	90.00	80.58	123.00
14. Fisheries	35.59	60.00	64.33	97.00
15. Credit	52.70	61.30	61.30	67.85
16. Cooperation	217.90	154.00	154.00	168.00
A. Total :	949.48	1049.75**	1272.90	1330.00

Plan outlay/expenditure for Agriculture and Allied sectors
(Central Sector)

(Rs. crores)				
Head of Development	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
	Actual	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
	Expenditure			
1	2	3	4	5
B. Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying				
1. Animal Husbandry	43.32	56.24	57.24	79.50
2. Dairy Development	77.98	99.76	148.97	258.00
3. Secretariat Eco. Services	0.05	0.30	0.35	0.50
B. Total :	121.35	156.30	206.56	338.00
C. <u>Department of Agricultural Research & Education</u>				
1. Crop Science	38.40	40.30	36.70	48.79
2. Horticulture	12.72	12.50	10.30	15.12
3. Soil, Agronomy & Agroforestry	25.51	26.00	23.00	31.23
4. Agricultural Engineering	5.57	8.20	6.50	9.76
5. Animal Science	12.67	22.70	16.00	27.32
6. Agricultural Economics & Statistics	1.02	1.60	0.70	1.95
7. Fisheries	5.24	10.80	9.00	13.17
8. NARP, including NSP (World Bank)	29.02	25.41	46.00	41.53
9. Foreign Aided Projects	4.91	6.59	1.00	7.00
10. Agricultural Education	10.33	29.10	13.95	31.62
11. Agriculture Extension	17.46	13.00	19.00	17.95
12. D.A.R.E.	0.34	0.45	0.25	0.25
13. ICAR Headquarters	0.04	3.35	1.60	4.31
C. Total :	163.23	200.00	184.00	250.00

Plan outlay/expenditure for Agriculture and Allied sectors
(Central Sector)

(Rs. crores)

Head of Development	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
	Actual Expenditure	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5
D. <u>Ministry of Civil Supplies</u>				
Consumer Co-operatives		1.40	1.40	0.70
E. <u>Ministry of Rural Development#</u>				
1. Agricultural Marketing	7.49	7.01	5.01	11.00
2. Rural Godowns	4.25	0.01	2.01	
E. Total	11.74	7.02	7.02	11.00
F. <u>Ministry of Food</u>				
1. Construction of Godowns				
a) Food Corporation of India	15.00	27.49	27.49	22.00
b) Central Warehousing Corporation	22.36	30.00	28.00	25.50
2. Post Harvest Operations	2.20	8.01	3.60	4.00
3. Sugar (NSI)				
a) National Sugar Institute, Kanpur	0.56	1.18	1.18	0.73
b) National Institute of Sugarcane and Sugar Technology, Mau, U.P.	--	--	--	2.00 aa
F. Total:	40.12	66.68	60.27	54.23

Plan outlay/expenditure for Agriculture and Allied sectors
(Central Sector)

(Rs. crores)

Head of Development	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
	Actual Expenditure	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5
G. Ministry of Commerce				
1. Tea	9.00	10.57	10.57	11.52
2. Coffee	7.50	8.30	8.30	10.00
3. Rubber	23.75	23.59	23.59	42.61
4. Spices	5.32	5.75	5.70	7.65
5. Tobacco	6.56	7.58	9.01	6.90
G. Total:	52.13	55.79	57.17	78.68
H. Department of Economic Affairs				
1. NABARD	39.56	120.00	88.89	100.00
2. RRBs	10.37	11.00	11.00	5.00
H. Total	49.93	131.00	99.89	105.00

B.E. : Budget Estimates R.E. : Revised Estimates

* Excludes the actual expenditure of Rs.8 crores for 1991-92 under state plans sector.

** Excludes Rs. 0.25 crores provided to the Ministry of Urban Development for the works budget of DAC.

@ Excludes Rs. 1.70 crores provided to the Ministry of Urban Development for the works budget of DAHD.

@@ Later approved by the Planning Commission; will form a part of revised estimates 1993-94.

The schemes relating to Development of Rural Markets and Setting up of Rural Godowns stand transferred to States from 1992-93. The provision at (i) above also includes allocation for other purposes like grants-in-aid to Centre for Agricultural Marketing, DMI etc.

Disbursement Under On-going Agriculture Projects
Assisted By World Bank

(US \$ Million)

S.No. covered	Project/State	Effective Date & Closing	Project Cost	IDA Credit	Bank Loan	Total	Cumulative disbursement upto March '93
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	N.A.E.P.-I (M.P., ORI. & RAJ)	11.04.85 31.03.93	65.60	44.52	-	44.52	43.94
2.	N.A.E.P.-II (GUJ., HAR, KAR & J & K)	13.12.85 31.03.93	83.60	63.58	-	63.58	43.12
3.	N.A.E.P.-III (ASM, BHR, H.P, PJB, & U.P.)	01.04.87 30.06.94	140.20	80.84	-	80.84	48.98
4.	National Dairy -II (AP, ASM, BHR, GOA, GUJ, HAR, HP, JK, KAR, KER, MP, MAH, ORI, PJB, RAJ, TN, UP, WB & PDY)	08.04.88 31.12.94	677.70	165.50	200.00	365.50	163.67
5.	N.S.P-III (AP, ASM, BHR, GUJ, KAR, MP, MAH, ORI, RAJ UP & WB)	28.09.89 30.06.95	177.50	148.30	-	148.30	88.59
6.	Himalayan Watershed (UTTAR PRADESH)	09.09.83 30.09.92	69.10	-	30.20	30.20	28.30
7.	Rainfed Watershed (AP, KAR, M.P & MAH)	29.06.84 31.12.92	45.50	33.05	-	33.05	22.02
8.	N.A.R.P.-II (AP, ASM, BHR, GUJ, HAR, HP, JK, KAR, KER, MP, MAH, ORI, PJB, TN, UP & WB)	21.04.86 30.06.93	110.90	78.93	-	78.93	53.93
9.	A.P. Cyclone Emergency Reconst. (AP)	31.10.90 31.03.94	380.00	172.20	40.00	212.20	165.71
10.	Integrated Watershed (Plains)(GUJ, ORI&RAJ)	28.02.91 31.03.98	91.80	58.17	-	58.17	6.48
11.	Integrated Watershed (Hills)(HAR, HP, J&K & PJB)	11.01.91 30.06.97	125.60	77.56	-	77.56	12.93
12.	Agri. Devpt. Project (TAMIL NADU)	31.07.91 30.09.98	134.00	87.53	20.00	107.53	11.85
13.	Shrimp & Fish Culture (AP, BHR, ORI, UP & WB)	28.05.92 31.06.99	95.00	85.89	-	85.89	4.00
TOTAL (1 to 13)			2196.50	1096.07	290.20	1386.27	693.52*

* Includes the revolving fund disbursement of US \$ 91.28 million.

CHAPTER 6

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Rural development, in its broader context, implies the economic and social development of rural areas, with an increase in the income levels and quality of life of the rural people. The scope of this chapter is however, limited to the anti-poverty programmes which aim at generating additional income for the rural poor via supplementary employment programmes, and to area development programmes for poorly endowed regions, which are drought prone and / or desert areas. It also deals with land reforms which continue to be an important and integral part of the strategy of poverty alleviation. The alternative institutional mechanisms for the planning and implementation of these programmes are also discussed.

6.2 It cannot be gainsaid that the incidence of rural poverty has declined over the past decade both in terms of incidence of poverty and the absolute number of poor. But still one-third of India's rural population lives below the defined poverty line. As stated in the Eighth Plan, in order to achieve a situation of near full-employment, additional employment must be generated in the process of growth itself. Also to the extent those employed are poor because they work at low levels of wages and productivity, and not because they are unemployed, their productivity and incomes need to be raised. However, in the short run, to the extent that the growth process will 'bypass' certain sections of the rural society, it will be necessary to provide supplementary employment and incomes via special programmes. Hence, in the Eighth Plan the on-going poverty alleviation programmes will continue, on an expanded basis. Annexure Table 6.1 gives the programmewise plan outlay for 1993-94, inclusive of Centre and the State shares. In Table 6.2 the details of actual expenditure for 1991-92, the outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1992-93 and the outlay for 1993-94 under each scheme are precured but only in respect of the Central share.

6.3 In 1993-94 a sizeable increase has been made in the allocation for rural development. Against the revised outlay of Rs.3109 crores in 1992-93, Rs.4229 crores have been provided in 1993-94, at the central level. The two major programmes of poverty alleviation are the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). Under the IRDP assistance is given to families living below the defined poverty line either to acquire assets or to avail of facilities for the purpose of taking up self-employment. JRY was designed with the primary objective of providing supplementary wage-employment, with the secondary objective of creating community assets and rural infrastructure which would benefit the rural poor. The central outlay for IRDP and allied programmes is Rs.688 crores and that for JRY is Rs.3306 crores in 1993-94. In addition there would be the contribution of the States to the extent of 50 per cent for IRDP and 20 per cent under JRY; and in IRDP there is a sizeable credit component. While these programmes will continue, an attempt will be made to bring about greater integration between these and the on-going sectoral programmes, at the local area level. In this way, while providing short-term employment, they would also contribute to the enhancement of the productive capacity of individuals/areas. Further, the additional allocation made for JRY 1993-94, over and above that made in 1992-93, will be diverted to identified 120 backward districts, in order to make an intensive effort to tackle the problem of backwardness, underemployment and poverty. A small quantum of funds would be kept aside for new and innovative schemes. Also, in the drought-prone areas efforts will be intensified to plan development along micro watersheds, with the help of data from the Remote Sensing Agency. In these areas the IRDP, JRY, area development and sectoral funds will be dovetailed in order to take up selected activities

which are viable and can lead to more sustained employment.

6.4 So far the rural development programmes have been planned and implemented largely by the administrative machinery through the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs). In some states and in the case of JRY the elected bodies were responsible. However, with the enactment of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act a large number of developmental programmes will be administered by the panchayati raj institutions at the district/block/ village levels. This will ensure greater democratic decentralisation, with people's participation in the planning and implementation of developmental activities keeping in view the local resource base and the felt needs of the people. In addition, voluntary organisations will play a larger and more active role in facilitating greater involvement of people by helping them set-up self-managed institutions.

6.5 The details of the individual schemes, their performance and potential, are given in the following paragraphs.

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

6.6 The objective underlying the IRDP is to enable identified rural poor families to cross the poverty line. The target groups are given financial assistance for the acquisition of productive assets in the form of one-third to one-half, subsidy by the Government and the rest as term credit by the financial institutions. Centre and States share the subsidy costs equally.

6.7 The target group consists of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans. The poverty line was so far drawn at an annual income level of Rs.6400, with IRDP assistance to those whose annual family income was Rs.4,800. However it has

now been revised to Rs.11,000 per year for a rural household at 1991-92 prices, with Rs.8500 as the cut-off point for eligibility of IRDP assistance.

6.8 In the identified target group at least 50% of the assisted families should be from SC and ST families, with the corresponding flow of resources to them. Further, to ensure better participation of women in the development process it has been decided that at least 40% of those assisted should be women and 3% of the assisted families are to be the physically handicapped. Priority in assistance is also given to the families belonging to the assignees of surplus land, to Green Card holders of the Family Welfare Programme and to freed bonded labourers.

Pattern of Subsidy

6.9 The pattern of subsidy is 25% for small farmers, 33-1/2% for marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans and 50% for SC/ST beneficiaries and physically handicapped persons. The ceiling on subsidy is Rs.6000 for SC/ST families and physically handicapped. For others it is Rs.4000 in normal areas and Rs.5000 in DPAP/DDP areas.

6.10 During 1991-92, a total allocation of Rs.703.61 crores was made for IRDP whereas the utilisation was Rs.773.09 crores. 25.37 lakh families were assisted as against a target of 22.52 lakh families.

6.11 For 1992-93, an outlay of Rs.662.22 crores was allocated. The provisional utilisation is Rs.704.56 crores. Against an annual target of assisting 18.75 lakh families, 20.65 lakh families had been assisted.

6.12 The percentage coverage of SCs and STs was 36.79 and 14.55 respectively and that of women 33.57. The Table 6.1 gives the physical achievements under IRDP during 1992- 93 (Provisional).

TABLE 6.1
IRDP - Physical Achievements

Items	Unit	1992-93 (prov.)
1. Total families assisted	lakhs	20.65
2. SC/ST beneficiaries assisted	lakhs	10.60
3. Women assisted	lakhs	6.93
4. Per capita subsidy	Rs.	3412
5. Per capita credit	Rs.	5014
6. Per capita investment	Rs.	8426
7. Percentage of families assisted in		
Primary sector		52.14
Secondary sector		16.72
Tertiary sector		31.14

6.13 The outlay for the main programme for 1993-94 at the Centre is Rs.654.00 crores. The outlay in the State Plans for IRDP and allied programmes for 1993-94 is Rs.510.07 crores. The State sector outlay is likely to go up during the year so as to match the central share. The state-wise financial and physical achievements during 1991-92 and 1992- 93 (Provisional) are indicated in Annexures 6.3 and 6.4.

6.14 The implementation of this programme has been evaluated by a number of reputed organisations like the Reserve Bank of India, NABARD and Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission. Since October 1985 the process of Concurrent Evaluation of the IRDP was initiated through 27 independent institutions covering the entire country. So far three rounds of such evaluations have been completed in 1986, 1987 and 1988. Work on the next round of concurrent evaluation, which started in September 1992, is in progress. These studies and the experience in implementing the IRDP indicate that the Programme implementation has suffered in the Northern-Eastern States due to paucity of bank branches, difficult terrain and in-accessible areas. Also they show that the IRDP has succeeded in providing additional income to the poor though a relatively small

proportion were able to cross the poverty line. However, there is a danger of the assisted families sliding back to a level of income below the poverty line due to non-viability of their assets or lack of after care support. Therefore, it may be necessary to give additional assistance to the families.

6.15 To take care of this, efforts are being made to introduce some relaxation in the guidelines and a degree of flexibility in the stipulated norms and procedures. A pilot scheme of Family Credit Plan has been launched in 40 districts of the country since 1991-92 with the objective of generating more income through more investment. Under this scheme, family is assisted with multiple assets with additional subsidy of Rs.1000/-. The Risk Fund contribution scheme is also being implemented since 1977-78 as a Non-Plan scheme to help the beneficiaries avail of consumption credit. Under this, the people belonging to weaker sections can get loans upto Rs.1000/- from banks on various occasions like births, marriages, etc.

6.16 For implementation of IRDP, certain other steps have also been taken. These include:

- (i) For facilitating greater coverage of women under IRDP, the group approach for women beneficiaries was extended to all districts from 1st January, 1990/ Under this approach, groups of women forming thrift and credit societies are provided matching grant for a revolving fund equal to the savings generated by the groups, subject to a ceiling of Rs.15000 per group.
- (ii) 3% of IRDP benefits are earmarked for the physically handicapped.
- (iii) Additional dose of assistance to families who were assisted during the Sixth and Seventh Plan but who have been unable to cross the poverty line.
- (iv) Target coverage of women beneficiaries has been increased from 30% to 40% of total families assisted, with effect from 1.4.1990.
- (v) The ceiling of subsidy has been enhanced to 50% of the total project cost, from 1990-91 onwards, for scheduled caste families, bringing them on par with scheduled tribes.
- (vi) The ceiling on subsidy for physically handicapped person has been enhanced to 50% of the total project cost from 1991-92 onwards.
- (vii) Land purchase has been made a permissible activity under IRDP with effect from 1991-92.
- (viii) From 1991-92 Purchase Committees for purchase of assets for IRDP beneficiaries have been abolished in 50% blocks in every district; instead the subsidy in cash is given to the beginning for purchase of quality assets.

- (ix) Group Insurance has been made applicable at government cost to all IRDP beneficiaries.

Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)

6.17 TRYSEM is a supporting component of IRDP started as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15th August, 1979 which aims at imparting technical and entrepreneurial skills to rural youths in the age group of 18 to 35 years belonging to the families living below the poverty line so as to equip them to take up income generating activities. The training is provided at training institutes such as ITIs, Poly-technics, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Nehru Yuvak Kendras, Khadi and Village Industry Boards, etc. 3.07 lakh youths were trained during 1991-92. Of these, 39% were self-employed and 15% got wage employment. During the year 1992-93 as against a target of imparting training to 3.0 lakh youth, 2.74 lakh youth received training. The state-wise financial and physical performance under TRYSEM during 1991-92 and 1992-93 is at Annexures 6.5 and 6.7. The financial statement of TRYSEM/ Training recurring expenses is at Annexure 6.6. While every TRYSEM trainee is a potential IRDP beneficiary, there is a lack of integration of TRYSEM training with IRDP activities. Lack of backward and forward linkages for self-employment ventures is another problem being faced in the implementation of TRYSEM. Under the programme central assistance is given to states for creation of training infrastructure like classrooms, workshops, equipment or training aids etc.

6.18 The following steps have been undertaken to strengthen the implementation of TRYSEM:

- (i) From 1991-92 recurring expenses on the TRYSEM have been delinked from IRDP and a separate allocation has been provided. Earlier, this had to be met out of funds earmarked for IRDP administrative and infrastructure expenditure.

- (ii) Rates for stipends under TRYSEM have been raised from April 1991.
- (iii) The States have been requested to utilise the TRYSEM infrastructure fund for strengthening of Nirmithi Kendras (Building Centres) sponsored by HUDCO in various parts of the country, and for utilising the infrastructure thus created for TRYSEM training of youths in trades related to low cost housing.
- (iv) The States Governments and UT administration have been requested to associate Nehru Yuvak Kendras with the implementation of the TRYSEM programme.
- (v) Training of Community Volunteers as hand pump mechanics under TRYSEM has been introduced, at the village level.
- (vi) More emphasis is being placed on training in sericulture, mushroom cultivation, electronics, TV, and VCR repairs, diamond and gem cutting and polishing etc.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

6.19 DWCRA programme was launched in 1982 as a sub-scheme of the IRDP. A separate programme for rural women was considered necessary as it was noticed that women were not availing of IRDP benefits. DWCRA caters exclusively to rural women living below the poverty line. To motivate women to come forward and take up income generating activities for supplementing their family income, the strategy of group formation was adopted under DWCRA. Under this programme, identified women are organised into groups each consisting of about 10-15 women. Such group is provided with a package of loans, subsidies and certain basic skills for adopting viable, income generating activities. A one-time grant of Rs.15,000 per group is put into a revolving fund for infrastructure, purchase of raw materials, marketing, child care etc. The contribution to the revolving fund is made in equal

shares by the Government of India, State Governments and the UNICEF. There has been a phased expansion every year under DWCRA. At the end of 1992, DWCRA covered about 286 districts throughout the country. During the Eighth Plan, all the remaining districts are expected to be covered. Selection of districts is made on the basis of low level of literacy and a high infant mortality rate so that the most backward sections of the rural population can derive the benefits of this programme on a priority basis.

6.20 A three-tier administrative set up at the state, district and village level operates for the effective implementation and monitoring of this programme. The Gram Sevika is the key functionary at the village level who helps in the day to day working of the groups. The programme is supervised by the Assistant Project Officer who works under the guidance of the DRDA Project Director.

6.21 Lack of cohesion among women groups formed under DWCRA, their inability to identify activities that could generate sustained incomes, lack of linkages with activities of other departments/programmes which focus on women like ICDS, National Literacy Mission etc. are some of the drawbacks being faced in the implementation of DWCRA.

6.22 During 1991-92, 9327 groups with 2,08,492 women members were formed. During 1992-93 as against the Annual target of 7500 groups, 8974 groups had been formed with membership of 1,28,272 women.

6.23 To supplement Government efforts in reaching out to the poor rural women, grants are also given to voluntary agencies via CAPART to implement projects for providing income generating opportunities to women. During 1991-92, an amount of Rs.135 lakhs was given to CAPART for implementing DWCRA projects. During 1992-93, Rs.75 lakhs had been released to CAPART upto November, 1992 for implementing DWCRA projects.

6.24 Some modifications have been made in the programme with a view to strengthen it. These are:

- (a) 50 districts to be adopted every year during Eighth Plan as against 25 per annum earlier.
- (b) 50 groups can be formed in a block instead of the earlier norm of 30 groups.
- (c) To improve access of women's groups to credit, a set of model documents for use of banks have been evolved and field tested through a pilot project in 16 districts. The documents are in the process of further simplifications. The pilot projects have been further extended to 45 districts in the country.
- (d) Awareness generation and group mobilisation has been accepted as important pre-DWCRA activities.
- (e) Training of the DWCRA functionaries is being improved. Training manuals have been prepared for Gram Sevikas and APOs. Audio-visual aids are also being developed for use in the field training, and training materials are also upgraded from time to time.
- (f) State governments have been asked to appoint female staff to fill up vacant posts of Gram Sevikas and APOs.
- (g) JRY funds can be utilised for supplementing resources for creating group infrastructure like multipurpose centres under DWCRA.
- (h) Linkages are being established with activities of other departments to provide support to the DWCRA. For example, ICDS nutrition packets are being prepared by the DWCRA groups in some states.

- (i) Attempts are being made to increase the number of groups formed every year without aggravating the problem of defunct groups.
- (j) The number of group members accepted as minimum has been reduced from 15-20 to 10-15 to enable formation of more cohesive groups.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

6.25 The JRY is under implementation throughout the country since 1st April, 1989. This programme was launched as a single wage employment programme in place of the earlier two wage employment programmes known as National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). The primary objective of JRY is to provide additional gainful employment to the unemployed and underemployed in rural areas while its secondary objective is to create durable community assets thereby strengthening the rural economic infrastructure which would facilitate the creation of sustained employment.

6.26 The expenditure under the JRY is shared between the Centre and the States on 80:20 basis. The Central assistance to the States/UTs is given on the basis of the proportion of the rural poor in a State/UT to the total rural poor in the country. From the State to the districts the allocations are made on an index of backwardness and from the districts to the village on the basis of population of the village adjusted for SC/ST population.

6.27 20% of the resources under JRY are earmarked for the implementation of Million Wells Scheme (MWS) at the state level to be allocated among the districts. The MWS was launched in 1988-89 and continues to be sub-scheme of JRY. Under the scheme open irrigation wells are provided free of cost to poor, small and marginal farmers belonging to SC/STs and freed bonded labourers. The MWS allocations are intended for open wells only under the scheme; tube wells and

borewells are not to be taken up. However, where wells are not feasible owing to geological factors, the MWS allocation may be utilised for other schemes of minor irrigation like irrigation tanks, water harvesting structures and also for development of lands of SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers including the ceiling surplus land and Bhoodan land etc. allotted to them. These funds are operated by DRDAs/ZPs at the district level.

6.28 6% of the resources at the national level are earmarked for Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), another sub-scheme of JRY and are distributed among the States in accordance with the proportion of poor among SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers. The IAY funds are distributed amongst the districts on the basis of the number of SCs/STs in a district. IAY funds will be operated by the DRDAs/ZPs at the district level.

6.29 After providing for the above sectors, 2% for administrative expenditure and also for training expenses, 20 per cent of the remaining funds are retained at the district level and 80 per cent are distributed among the village panchayats.

6.30 The resources of two or more districts/village panchayats can be pooled to take up works for common benefit of the concerned districts/village panchayats. Works may be taken up for execution any time during the year whenever the need for employment generation is felt. They should preferably be started during the lean agricultural season and may continue during the busy agricultural period too. Contractors or middlemen are not permitted to be engaged for executing any of the works under JRY. At least 60% of the resources have to be spent as wage component.

6.31 The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission took up a Quick Study of the JRY during 1991-92 in 10 major States. The main findings of the study were :

- (i) While the share of SCs/STs in employment generation was more than 50%, the share of women in the employment generation was only 22-25% at the district level and 15-18% at the village panchayat level.
- (ii) The JRY did not provide employment to the extent expected as the average number of days a person got employment was 11.44 days during 1989-90, 15.68 days during 1990-91 and 12.81 days during 1991-92 (upto September, 1991).
- (iii) Adequate attention was not given to the maintenance of assets.
- (iv) Some of the village panchayats did not utilise the funds provided to them.
- (v) 89% of the selected beneficiaries expressed that assets created were useful.
- (vi) The contractors were also engaged by some of the Gram Panchayats for execution of some works.

6.32 In order to have a correct assessment of JRY based on a larger sample, the Government of India has now initiated a Concurrent Evaluation of JRY in all the districts of the country. The field work for the Concurrent Evaluation has been done from January to December, 1992. A quick report of the findings of the Concurrent Evaluation carried out during January-June, 1992 has been brought out.

6.33 The findings of the Evaluation Surveys and discussions with implementing agencies and State Governments have led to a consensus that there is a need for integrating the JRY with the sectoral development programmes so as to ensure a larger and more sustainable employment. Certain relaxations and changes in the stipulation and guidelines incorporated in the JRY would be required to make it more effective, with a certain degree of flexibility with regard to earmarking of funds. The present

system of earmarking a certain quantum for Million Wells Scheme and for housing under Indira Awaas Yojana needs to be relaxed, since several state governments are not in a position to fulfil these stipulations. The revamping of the JRY with additional resources flowing to the identified backward districts is likely to be implemented in 1993-94.

6.34 The financial and physical performance during 1991-92 and 1992-93 (Provisional) are given in Annexures 6.8 and 6.9. The Annexures 6.10 and 6.11 give details of assets created under JRY during 1991-92 and 1992-93.

State Level Special Employment Programme

6.35 In addition to the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, some states have their own special employment programmes, within the state plan. The largest and most well-known is the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) with a total allocation of Rs.225 crores in 1993-94. Under this work is guaranteed to any worker who registers himself with the local authorities, seeking work; this work is of manual type. The impact of EGS is well documented; it has resulted in a decline in underemployment in Maharashtra and has led to the creation of community assets. More recently, Gujarat has introduced a Special Employment programme in two districts, with the objective of achieving zero unemployment. Tamil Nadu has a special self-sufficiency scheme providing minimum amenities in each village. Tripura and UP also have their own employment programme. The total allocation under these is Rs.314.81 crores.

Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

6.36 The DPAP was started in 1973 as an integrated area development programme in arid and semi-arid areas of the country. Drought Prone areas suffer from soil erosion, water and moisture stress and lack of vegetative cover. This leads to damage of crops, low productivity of soil, scarcity of fodder and drinking water which adversely affects the lives of people. The DPAP aims at the restora-

tion of the ecological balance and drought proofing, through harmonious development of land, water and other natural resources. Sectoral activities are taken up under the programme with a microwatershed forming the spatial unit of planning.

6.37 The DPAP is under implementation in 615 blocks in 92 districts in 13 states. The total area covered is about 5.54 lakh sq. kms. comprising of a total population of about 70.75 million.

6.38 The core components of the DPAP are soil and land development, water resources and moisture conservation afforestation and pasture development. At least 75% of the annual allocation is earmarked for these core activities.

6.39 The DPAP expenditure is shared equally by the Government of India and the States where it is implemented. Since 1988-89, the DPAP allocation per block is as follows :

1. Blocks with area upto 500 sq. kms. - Rs.15.00 lakhs (per block).

2. Blocks with area between 500-1000 sq.kms. Rs.16.50 lakhs.

3. Blocks with area over 1000 sq.kms. - Rs.18.50 lakhs.

6.40 During 1993-94 an outlay of Rs.77.00 crores has been approved for DPAP as central assistance as against a central allocation of Rs.51 crores in 1992-93.

6.41 At the field level, the programme is implemented by the DRDAs through the line departments. A Central Sanctioning Committee lays down policy guidelines on different aspects of the programme and undertakes a review of the progress of implementation.

6.42 The State governments have been advised to make use of the data obtained by the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) for

planning a more effective drought proofing strategy. The PEO of the Planning Commission is in the process of evaluating the efficacy of this programme.

6.43 Annexures 6.12 and 6.13 indicate statewide financial and physical progress achieved under DPAP in Annual Plan 1992-93 (Provisional).

Desert Development Programme (DDP)

6.44 The DDP was launched in 1977-78. This programme aims at controlling the process of desertification by restoration of the ecological balance and by raising productivity of land and water resources in the affected areas. Afforestation, with particular emphasis on sand dune stabilisation, shelter-belt plantations grassland development, soil and moisture conservation and water resources development are the main concerns. DDP is being implemented in 131 blocks in 21 districts in 5 States. The total area covered under DDP is about 3.62 lakh sq. kms. comprising a total population of 15 million. The DDP allocation is Rs.24 lakhs per thousand sq. kms. with Rs.500 lakhs as ceiling per district in the hot arid desert areas. For the cold desert areas, the lumpsum provision is Rs.100 lakhs per district per year for H.P. and Rs.150 lakhs per district per year for J & K.

6.45 DDP is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme totally funded by the Central Government. Out of Rs.49.50 crores, allocated for DDP during 1992-93, an amount of Rs.48.52 crores was spent (Provisional). Rs.74.25 crores have been allocated for the programme for 1993-94.

6.46 The core components of the programme are soil and land development, water and moisture conservation, afforestation, and pasture development. At least 75% of the annual allocations are to be earmarked for these core activities.

6.47 Statewise details of financial and physical achievements during 1991-92 and 1992-93 are given in Annexures at 6.14 and 6.15.

6.48 A Technical Committee on DPAP and DDP has been set up to review these programmes including the existing criteria for identifying the areas to be covered under DPAP and DDP, the contents of the programme and the funding pattern.

Land Reforms

6.49 Land Reforms have been on the national agenda of rural reconstruction for a long time.

6.50 The major objectives of land reforms are reordering of agrarian relations to achieve a more egalitarian social structure, elimination of exploitation in land relations, realising the age old goal of land to the tiller, enlarging the land base of the rural poor and increasing agricultural productivity and production.

6.51 The major components of the strategy of land reforms are

- (a) abolition of intermediary tenures;
- (b) tenancy reforms;
- (c) ceiling on ownership of agricultural holdings;
- (d) consolidation of holdings;
- (e) distribution of government wastelands including Bhoodan land; and
- (f) modernisation and updating of land records.

(a) Abolition of Intermediaries:

Abolition of intermediaries carried out in the wake of Independence secured direct contact between millions of peasants and the State. Infact, 20 million cultivators were brought into direct contact with the State. However, concealed and oral tenancies continue to exist. Efforts are being made to record them.

(b) Tenancy Reforms:

The existence of these unrecorded tenancies leads to low investment and hence to low productivity in agriculture. The basic objective of tenancy reforms is land to the tiller. Other elements of the package include i) rent should not exceed the level of 1/5th to 1/4th of the gross produce, ii) there should be security against eviction by landlords, (iii) the landlord tenant relationship should end in conferment of ownership right upon tenant. Legislation has been enacted providing for conferment of ownership rights on tenants over extensive areas. An estimated number of 110.42 lakh cultivators have been conferred ownership rights in respect of 144.29 lakhs acres of land. West Bengal model of "Operation Barga" has provided a replicable model for recording tenancies and securing rights of tenants and share croppers. Notable success has been achieved and 13.90 lakh share croppers have already been recorded in that State. Karnataka and Kerala have also recorded considerable success. However, due to loose definition of 'personal cultivation', in most states the tenancy laws have not been able to have the desired impact as landowners continue to resume land. States have been advised to bring all oral tenants and share croppers on record with the help of local panchayats and voluntary agencies working in these areas.

(c) Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings :

Ceiling on agricultural holdings has been one of the main planks of land reform policy. In 1972 a ceiling legislation was introduced in most of the States. The total area declared surplus since then upto June 1992 was 72.81 lakh acres. Of this 63.53 lakh acres has been taken possession of. A total area of 49.75 lakh acres has been distributed to 47.59 lakh beneficiaries. Unfortunately, the area declared surplus so far is less than 2%. The land ceiling programme has suffered due to the various loopholes and complexity in the legislations, lack of administrative effort and inadequate and inaccurate land record base. The confer-

ence of Revenue Ministers of the States in their meeting held in March, 1992 and the Chief Ministers' Conference held in October, 1992 has suggested a number of measures to strengthen the ceiling measures which include (i) setting up of Tribunals to take up land ceiling cases; (ii) freeing 75% of land involved in litigation and making it available for distribution; (iii) survey of Benami and Farzi transaction and (iv) computerisation of land records. However, mere allotment of ceiling surplus land to the erstwhile landless is not enough. It is necessary to ensure that they can cultivate the land efficiently and become viable. In this context, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing financial assistance to the assignees of the ceiling surplus land, Rs.2500 per hectare is given to each beneficiary for land development, purchase of inputs and for meeting consumption needs. So far Rs.57.71 crores have been sanctioned to the States as the Central share under this scheme, and Rs.50.54 crores have been utilised. Since 1988-89, the benefits of this scheme have been extended to SC/ST allottees of Bhoodan land and government wasteland. During 1990-91 the scheme was further extended to cover SC/ST who have been restored their alienated lands after 1.4.1985.

(d) Consolidation of Land Holdings :

Consolidation of land holdings has been successfully implemented in some states like Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. It has been taken up in large areas of Bihar, Orissa, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh. Around 1510.09 lakh acres of land have been consolidated in the country. The States where this programme is being implemented have been advised to make adequate arrangements to ensure that the interests of small and marginal farmers, tenants and share croppers are fully protected. However, in some parts of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and the North-Eastern States there are no laws for consolidation of holding.

(e) Government Wasteland and Bhoodan Land :

Distribution of government wasteland among the rural poor has not received the attention that it should. There is approximately 12.95 million hectares of wasteland in the country. A total of 124.61 lakh acres of wasteland has been distributed. However, in a number of States it has been observed that in many instances allottees of government wasteland have not been found in possession of the land given to them. In case of Bhoodan, as the original donations were made 25-30 years ago, records of donation are not available and heirs of original donees have challenged donations. A similar survey of Bhoodan land along with government wasteland available for distribution should be made. Priority should be given to distribution of Bhoodan land to SC/STs. States like Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa have performed well in the distribution of Bhoodan land. This experience should be shared with States who have lagged behind. Of the 45.90 lakh acres donated as Bhoodan only 23.23 lakh acres have been distributed.

(f) Modernisation and Updating of Land Records:

In preparation, maintenance and updating of land records, the accent has been on induction of modern technology for reducing the cost and increasing the efficiency of the system. With this objective, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for updating of land records and strengthening of revenue machinery, Rs.36.63 crores have been allocated to 30 States/ UTs since inception of the scheme in 1987-88 for purchase of equipment, strengthening of training infrastructure etc. Computerisation of land records was initiated in 1988-89. Pilot projects have been taken up, in one district each, in 21 States. It is intended to extend this scheme after some assessment of its impact is made. Rs.5.02 crores have been released to date since the inception.

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

6.52 The success of poverty alleviation programmes will depend on the effectiveness of the delivery system. It has been stated emphatically in the Eighth Plan document that the strategy of decentralised planning and implementation of rural development schemes is imperative, keeping in mind the local needs and local resources of a given area. The participation of the people in this process is critical and it is hoped that the Panchayati Raj Institutions will play a pivotal role in the realisation of this objective.

6.53 The structure of panchayati raj in India varies from State to State. Presently, 16 States/UTs have a 3-tier system, 5 States/UTs have a 2-tier system and 8 States/UTs have a single tier system. The North-Eastern States of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland have the traditional council of village elders. There are at present 2,17,300 village panchayats, 4525 block panchayats and 330 district level panchayats/Zila Parishads.

6.54 The 72nd Constitution Amendment Bill for strengthening of Panchayats was passed by the Parliament in December, 1992. The Bill provides for a Gram Sabha in each village, direct elections to panchayats, devolution of financial powers to panchayats and reservation of posts for SC/STs and women. This Bill has recently become the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act. The Panchayats will now have the responsibility of preparing plans for the economic development of their area under their jurisdiction and for implementing them.

6.55 The scheme 'Development of Panchayats' is a small scheme which was continued in 1992-93 with a provision of Rs.40 lakhs to fund various research studies and innovative projects for strengthening of PRIs. The funding of CD and Panchayats schemes is done by the State governments in their Annual Plans.

The Council For Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART)

6.56 CAPART is a registered society whose primary function is to encourage, promote and assist voluntary action in the implementation of projects for the enlargement of rural prosperity. CAPART is headed by the Minister of Rural Development but majority of its members are representatives of voluntary organisations. However, CAPART is largely funded by grants from the Government of India. It, in turn, gives financial and technical assistance to voluntary agencies for implementing projects under various schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development. These include JRY, IRDP, DWCRA, Central Rural Sanitation Programme, Organisation of Beneficiaries of Anti-poverty Programmes, Advancement of Rural Technology and provision of safe drinking water under the Technology Mission. CAPART has a significant role in promoting a variety of activities for transfer of technology, people's participation, development of markets for products of rural enterprises, and for promotion of other development activities and delivery systems in the non-government sector. CAPART organises Gram Shree Melas in various towns to boost the sale of rural products.

6.57 The Planning Commission had constituted a Task Force in October, 1991 to study and develop appropriate self-managed institutions/delivery systems for integrated development at village/ block/ district level.

6.58 The Voluntary Action Coordination Cell was set up in March, 1992 in the Planning Commission following the recommendations of the Task Force. Consequently three schemes have been formulated for implementation by the Planning Commission. These are (i) the creation/ replication/multiplication of voluntary institutions in the rural and tribal areas and areas of urban poverty for participatory planning and development by selected NGOs; (ii) the deputation of experts/consultants to voluntary organisations; and (iii) the training of functionaries of voluntary agencies.

An experiment of micro level participatory planning with the full involvement of people at the grassroot level is to be launched in 20 blocks.

Organisation of Beneficiaries

6.59 A scheme of organisation of beneficiaries of the anti-poverty programmes was launched in 1986-87 on a pilot basis and has continued since then. The idea underlying this is to create awareness whereby the concerned beneficiaries know their rights and responsibilities. They can act together and cooperate to avail of the benefits provided by government through its various programmes and, if necessary, adopt these to suit their specific local requirements.

Training Programmes

6.60 The National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) is the apex organisation for training, research and consultancy in rural development. The objective of the NIRD is to promote studies on rural development, organise training and study courses, hold seminars, undertake research, analyse specific problems in implementation of various schemes, and collaborate with other institutions in India and abroad in all these spheres. The SIRDs functioning in 22 States perform functions similar to the NIRD at the State level. The scheme for strengthening and establishing of Extension Training Centres for training of village and block level functionaries was launched in the Seventh Plan. Under this scheme, 72 existing ETCs were to be strengthened and 18 new ETCs had to be established. So far 64 existing centres have been strengthened with central assistance and 14 new centres have been established. Thus, the three-tier institutional set up with NIRD at national level, SIRD at the state level and ETCs at the sub-regional level is looking after the training needs of the core rural development functionaries involved in the implementation of the poverty alleviation programmes.

Monitoring

6.61 The Ministry of Rural Development has evolved a comprehensive system of moni-

toring and concurrent evaluation of major rural development programmes like the IRDP, JRY, DPAP/DDP and rural Drinking Water Supply Programme. To build up an effective management information system, computer cells have

been established in the DRDAs. 83% of the DRDAs already have computers installed.

Annexure-6.1

Plan Outlay for Rural Development Programme : 1993-94

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Centre	States	U.T.s.	Total
	2	3	4	5	6
1.	IRDP & Allied Programmes				
	(a) IRDP	654.00			
	(b) TRYSEM	13.00	510.07		1198.07
	(c) DWCRA	21.00			
	Sub-Total:	688.00	510.07		1198.07
2.	DPAP	77.00	56.42		133.42
3.	DDP	75.00			75.00
4.	JRY	3306.00	592.73		3898.73
5.	IREP	15.00	13.83	1.57	30.40
6.	Panchayat Development	1.00	305.22	10.82	317.04
7.	Land Reforms	35.50	152.80	0.35	188.65
8.	Spl. Employment Programmes		314.81		314.81
9.	Roads in Spl.Problem Areas	2.00			2.00
10.	Other R.D.Programmes				
	(a) CAPART	8.00			8.00
	(b) NIRD	4.00			4.00
	(c) Others like Training, Communication, Volu- ntary action etc.	17.50			17.50
	Total:	4229.00	1945.88	12.74	6187.62

Note: Outlays in respect of UT's under Centrally Sponsored Prog. like IRDP, DPAP and JRY are included in the respective figures under Column-3.

Annexure-6.2

Special Programme for Rural Development - 1991-92 (Actuals), 1992-93 (approved outlay and Anti.Exp.) and 1993-94 (Approved outlay) at the Centre :

(Rs. in Crores)					
S.No.	Name of the Scheme	1991-92 Actual Expend.	1992 - 93 Outlay	Anticip. Expend.	1993-94 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. IRDP & Allied Programmes					
1.	IRDP	371.65	390.20	390.20	654.00
2.	TRYSEM	4.00	8.00	8.00	13.00
3.	DPAP	48.78	51.26	51.26	77.00
4.	DDP	52.45	50.00	50.00	75.00
II. Rural Employment					
5.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	1825.35	2046.00	2546.00	3306.00
III. Land Reforms					
6.	Grant to Institutes	0.40	5.00	5.00	8.00
7.	Assistance to Assignees	5.22	0.01	2.01	0.01
8.	Land Records & Strengthening of Revenue Admn.	9.06	19.99	16.81	27.47
9.	National Commission on Revitalisation of Revenue Admn.	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
10.	Orgn. of Rural Poor	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
11.	Vill. & Country Planning	-	-	-	-
IV. Other R.D. Programmes					
12.	DWCRA	11.87	13.00	13.00	21.00
13. Training					
(i)	CAPART	4.80	5.00	5.00	8.00
(ii)	NIRD	2.10	2.00	2.51	4.00
(iii)	Establishment/Strengthening of State/Regional Training Centres	2.36	1.50	1.00	1.75
(iv)	Organisation of Training courses/Seminars etc.	0.10	0.25	0.25	0.50
(v)	Strengthening of etc.	0.49	1.00	1.00	1.75
(vi)	Promotion of Voluntary Schemes & spl. Action Programme	5.00	5.00	6.50	9.50
(vii)	Organisation of Beneficiaries	0.50	1.00	1.40	2.50
(viii)	Communication Cell	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.50
V. Other Programmes					
14.	Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation (AARO)	0.42	0.50	0.50	1.00
15.	IREP	4.00	7.00	7.00	15.00
16.	Roads in Spl. Problem Areas	6.10	2.00	1.00	2.00
VI. Panchayat Development					
17.	Panchayat Development & Training	0.46	1.00	0.40	1.00
Grand Total:		2355.37	2609.98	3109.11	4229.00

Annexure- 6.3

IRDP - State-wise Plan Outlay And Expenditure

(Rs. in Lakhs)

STATES/UTs	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
	Expenditure	Outlay	Expen. (Prov.)	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	6548.98	4880.00	5411.42	8416.00
2. Arunachal Pradesh	294.47	416.00	426.52	686.00
3. Assam	1587.04	1332.00	1681.70	2770.00
4. Bihar	8384.64	9778.00	8112.61	16112.00
5. Goa	67.30	86.00	100.28	142.00
6. Gujarat	2307.69	2010.00	2396.31	3090.00
7. Harayana	756.84	480.00	894.63	742.00
8. Himachal Pradesh	352.47	172.00	324.76	242.00
9. Jammu & Kashmir	421.07	240.00	312.99	462.00
10. Karanataka	2782.63	3054.00	2671.68	5650.00
11. Kerala	1784.84	1660.00	1647.95	2056.00
12. Madhya Pradesh	9353.08	6472.00	7336.37	10664.00
13. Maharashtra	5633.70	5228.00	5332.16	9174.00
14. Manipur	153.20	38.00	86.42	62.00
15. Meghalaya	162.62	116.00	189.93	192.00
16. Mizoram	169.72	174.00	212.29	288.00
17. Nagaland	299.15	182.00	203.92	300.00
18. Orissa	3671.71	3198.00	3373.97	6826.00
19. Punjab	858.45	406.00	992.92	528.00
20. Rajasthan	4079.89	3118.00	3258.25	4430.00
21. Sikkim	47.39	34.00	44.60	56.00
22. Tamil Nadu	4527.72	4382.00	4436.01	7608.00
23. Tripura	397.81	136.00	425.65	618.00
24. U.P.	16226.71	13062.00	14395.38	20508.00
25. W.B.	6317.73	5460.00	6074.87	7542.00
26. A & N Islands	38.06	43.00	31.33	71.00
27. Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
28. D & N Haveli	8.67	9.00	11.29	15.00
29. Delhi	22.57	-	-	-
30. Daman & Diu	11.28	17.00	18.10	28.00
31. Lakshadweep	7.80	4.00	8.96	7.00
32. Pondicherry	33.55	35.00	42.47	58.00
All India	77308.78	66222.00	70455.74	109343.00

Annexure 6.4

IRDP - State-wise Target Achievements -
Beneficiaries Assisted

STATES/UTs		(No. of Families)			
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Achievements	Targets	Achieve. (Prov.)	Targets
1.	Andhra Pradesh	222842	138079	179038	204024
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10888	12519	13642	16630
3.	Assam	46416	37711	40204	67158
4.	Bihar	336972	276337	264252	390585
5.	Goa	2989	2608	2456	3446
6.	Gujarat	72326	56861	61836	74909
7.	Harayana	24756	13606	23349	17989
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11819	4871	6919	5863
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	13581	6803	4492	11193
10.	Karnataka	108841	86425	103856	136981
11.	Kerala	57562	46950	50517	49836
12.	Madhya Pradesh	294810	183097	184083	258521
13.	Maharashtra	197967	147906	177651	222394
14.	Manipur	4908	1092	3158	1511
15.	Meghalaya	2874	3275	3011	4655
16.	Mizoram	2811	5216	3474	6971
17.	Nagaland	5442	5477	3329	7273
18.	Orissa	111712	90457	93226	165479
19.	Punjab	27453	11507	25248	12792
20.	Rajasthan	131986	88189	101366	107400
21.	Sikkim	1610	1043	1142	1352
22.	Tamil Nadu	161603	123969	144987	184436
23.	Tripura	16343	3863	11414	15000
24.	U.P.	462259	369554	387961	497156
25.	W.B.	201476	154457	171695	182836
26.	A & N Islands	1502	1304	646	1726
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	313	261	300	372
29.	Delhi	550	-	-	-
30.	Daman & Diu	482	522	524	690
31.	Lakshadweep	124	133	156	159
32.	Pondicherry	1343	1043	1043	1407
All India		2536566	1875135	2064975	2650744

Annexure 6.5

TRYSEM - Strengthening of Training Infrastructure

(Rs. in Lakhs)

STATES/UTs	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94	
	Central Release	Central Allocatn.	Central Release	Central Allocatn.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	56.03	58.80	55.75	99.90	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	4.90	5.04	5.04	8.14	
3. Assam	11.15	16.00	16.00	32.88	
4. Bihar	-	117.76	39.30	191.24	
5. Goa	2.00	1.04	1.04	1.68	
6. Gujarat	6.61	24.24	8.04	36.68	
7. Harayana	5.80	5.76	5.76	8.80	
8. Himachal Pradesh	2.10	2.08	2.08	2.87	
9. Jammu & Kashmir	-	2.88	-	5.48	
10. Karanataka	11.99	36.80	28.71	67.06	
11. Kerala	20.00	20.00	20.00	24.40	
12. Madhya Pradesh	-	77.92	62.42	126.58	
13. Maharashtra	59.07	62.96	-	108.90	
14. Manipur	-	0.48	-	0.73	
15. Meghalaya	1.40	1.36	-	2.27	
16. Mizoram	2.10	2.08	2.08	3.41	
17. Nagaland	2.13	2.16	-	3.60	
18. Orissa	19.99	38.48	4.24	81.05	
19. Punjab	2.37	4.88	4.88	6.26	
20. Rajasthan	47.03	37.52	43.84	52.58	
21. Sikkim	-	0.40	-	0.66	
22. Tamil Nadu	11.87	52.80	38.63	90.30	
23. Tripura	1.60	1.68	1.68	7.34	
24. U.P.	131.08	156.00	256.83	243.42	
25. W.B.	-	65.76	-	89.52	
26. A & N Islands	-	2.08	2.08	1.69	
27. Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	
28. D & N Haveli	-	0.48	-	0.36	
29. Daman & Diu	-	0.80	-	0.66	
30. Delhi	-	-	-	-	
31. Lakshadweep	-	0.16	-	0.16	
32. Pondicherry	0.78	1.60	1.60	1.38	
All India	400.00	800.00	600.00	1300.00	

Note:- The information related to state share is not included as complete data is not available.

TRYSEM Statewise Allocation Expenditure On
Training (Recurring Expenses)

(Rs. in lakhs)

STATES/UTs		1991-92				
		Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
		Allocatn.	Expnd.	Allocatn.	Expnd.	Allocatn.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	414.20	412.46	292.00	412.59	856.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44.00	5.38	24.00	16.30	69.80
3.	Assam	122.20	171.54	96.38	123.76	281.90
4.	Bihar	1028.80	514.42	588.00	462.77	1639.72
5.	Goa	9.00	30.54	5.20	46.74	14.44
6.	Gujarat	408.80	462.45	121.20	194.85	75.50
7.	Haryana	80.00	59.62	28.00	98.38	314.48
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30.00	37.60	10.40	31.37	24.64
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	25.00	37.92	14.40	-	47.00
10.	Karnataka	465.40	313.81	184.00	302.58	575.00
11.	Kerala	169.80	243.96	100.00	219.59	209.24
12.	Madhya Pradesh	390.40	349.74	346.22	341.12	1085.28
13.	Maharashtra	343.00	345.02	312.00	219.12	933.64
14.	Manipur	11.60	2.78	2.40	0.62	6.30
15.	Meghalaya	10.20	10.25	6.80	15.34	19.52
16.	Mizoram	14.00	51.65	11.86	31.58	29.30
17.	Nagaland	14.60	16.49	10.80	14.15	30.52
18.	Orissa	283.20	445.27	215.94	277.53	694.68
19.	Punjab	82.00	62.16	24.00	56.97	53.72
20.	Rajasthan	248.80	90.75	186.00	172.75	450.84
21.	Sikkim	7.40	6.93	2.00	-	5.68
22.	Tamil Nadu	637.20	71.22	264.00	497.19	774.26
23.	Tripura	11.40	13.98	8.00	22.22	62.92
24.	U.P.	1287.40	830.21	792.82	862.21	2087.12
25.	W.B.	495.60	276.06	328.00	314.17	767.56
26.	A & N Islands	11.50	2.65	5.20	4.53	7.23
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	1.00	0.14	1.20	0.88	1.52
29.	Daman & Diu	1.90	1.09	2.00	1.78	2.85
30.	Delhi	15.00	6.30	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	0.60	0.24	0.40	0.36	0.72
32.	Pondicherry	10.00	6.68	4.00	4.50	5.90
All India		6674.00	4879.31	3987.20	4745.95	11127.78

TRYSEM - State/U.T.-Wise Performance During 1991-92,
1992-93 And 1993-94

STATES/UTs		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94
1	2	Total No. of youth trained	% of employed to trained youth	Total no. of youth trained	% of employed to trained youth	Total no. of youth to be trained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18106	46	17340	53	26908
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	221	83	487	66	2195
3.	Assam	9152	34	8026	28	8858
4.	Bihar	32598	39	32649	25	51516
5.	Goa	2578	116	2552	57	454
6.	Gujarat	24192	34	11209	49	4877
7.	Haryana	4402	55	7067	55	2373
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1973	66	1581	72	773
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2053	10	-	-	1476
10.	Karnataka	12956	19	13407	33	18067
11.	Kerala	7362	70	7919	68	6573
12.	Madhya Pradesh	28921	65	22156	79	34096
13.	Maharashtra	17587	57	21418	26	29332
14.	Manipur	1438	46	35	97	199
15.	Meghalaya	155	0	296	22	612
16.	Mizoram	1713	28	1186	21	919
17.	Nagaland	738	27	247	96	961
18.	Orissa	25194	90	15595	83	21828
19.	Punjab	5003	72	4237	82	1687
20.	Rajasthan	9908	57	12549	33	14166
21.	Sikkim	359	2	161	0	178
22.	Tamil Nadu	9233	62	18985	59	24324
23.	Tripura	1185	24	1697	39	1978
24.	U.P.	70430	55	57645	51	65575
25.	W.B.	17828	73	15223	89	24115
26.	A & N Islands	338	27	361	13	390
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	43	9	74	-	90
29.	Delhi	834	45	-	-	-
30.	Daman & Diu	123	60	-	-	150
31.	Lakshadweep	38	95	28	54	30
32.	Pondicherry	383	62	-	-	300
All India		307044	55	274130	51	350000

JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJNA - Financial Achievement

(Rs. in lakhs)

STATES/UTs	1991-92			UTILISATION	
	Allocation				
	CENTRAL	STATE	TOTAL		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh		15332.96	3833.24	19166.20	19065.78
2. Arunachal Pradesh		264.54	66.13	330.67	222.58
3. Assam		4091.67	1022.92	5114.59	5000.44
4. Bihar		30773.42	7693.36	38466.78	34102.07
5. Goa		285.82	71.45	357.27	364.56
6. Gujarat		6472.57	1618.14	8090.71	10039.31
7. Harayana		1541.46	385.36	1926.82	2572.60
8. Himachal Pradesh		908.22	227.06	1135.28	1186.15
9. Jammu & Kashmir		1289.21	322.30	1611.51	2046.35
10. Karanataka		9647.76	2411.94	12059.70	12283.46
11. Kerala		5116.95	1279.24	6396.19	7252.79
12. Madhya Pradesh		21122.00	5280.50	26402.50	31681.83
13. Maharashtra		16339.88	4084.97	20424.85	18124.11
14. Manipur		339.06	84.77	423.83	206.77
15. Meghalaya		396.73	99.18	495.91	481.47
16. Mizoram		167.12	41.78	208.90	260.51
17. Nagaländ		425.26	106.32	531.59	733.84
18. Orissa		10475.94	2618.99	13094.93	14033.59
19. Punjab		1340.52	335.13	1675.65	1053.97
20. Rajasthan		10244.22	2561.06	12805.28	13206.41
21. Sikkim		154.83	38.71	193.54	328.62
22. Tamil Nadu		13778.93	3444.73	17223.66	21134.07
23. Tripura		440.39	110.10	550.49	602.99
24. Uttar Pradesh		40874.62	10218.66	51093.28	48146.83
25. West Bengal		17429.55	4357.39	21786.94	19342.16
26. A & N Islands		156.56	0.00	156.56	86.73
27. D & N Haveli		84.99	0.00	84.99	103.31
28. Daman & Diu		50.07	0.00	50.07	27.23
29. Lakshadweep		78.49	0.00	78.49	49.15
30. Pondicherry		153.25	0.00	153.25	193.27
All India		209776.99	52313.39	262090.38	263932.95

JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJNA - Financial Achievement

(Rs. in lakhs)

STATES/UTs		1992-93			Utilisation (Prov.)	1993-94		
		ALLOCATION				ALLOCATION (Tentative) *		
1	2	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14954.56	3738.64	18693.20	19866.06	23247.33	5811.84	29059.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	258.01	64.50	322.51	126.06	258.01	64.50	322.51
3.	Assam	3990.69	997.67	4988.36	4034.49	7529.80	1907.45	9537.25
4.	Bihar	30013.98	7503.50	37517.48	41257.59	46966.58	11741.65	58798.23
5.	Goa	278.77	69.69	348.46	340.36	337.54	84.38	421.92
6.	Gujarat	6312.84	1578.21	7891.05	8183.37	8606.74	2151.69	10758.43
7.	Harayana	1503.42	375.86	1879.28	2012.43	2066.18	516.55	2582.73
8.	Himachal Pradesh	885.81	221.45	1107.26	898.69	1003.75	250.94	1254.69
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1257.39	314.35	1571.74	796.55	1454.90	363.73	1818.63
10.	Karnataka	9409.67	2352.42	11762.09	12474.14	15317.56	3829.40	19146.96
11.	Kerala	4990.67	1247.67	6238.34	6843.94	6127.41	1531.86	7659.27
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20600.74	5150.19	25750.93	28773.16	29535.85	7383.97	36919.82
13.	Maharashtra	15936.64	3984.16	19920.80	18648.24	26187.29	6546.83	32734.12
14.	Manipur	330.69	82.67	413.36	292.23	498.60	124.65	623.25
15.	Meghalaya	386.94	96.74	483.68	413.10	562.86	140.72	703.58
16.	Mizoram	163.00	40.75	203.75	213.27	195.54	48.89	244.43
17.	Nagaland	414.77	103.69	518.46	545.01	502.21	125.55	627.76
18.	Orissa	10217.41	2554.35	12771.76	13067.13	18590.24	4647.56	23237.80
19.	Punjab	1307.44	326.86	1634.30	2590.84	1586.03	396.51	1982.54
20.	Rajasthan	9991.41	2497.85	12489.26	12246.06	12515.26	3128.82	15644.08
21.	Sikkim	151.01	37.75	188.76	303.56	185.58	46.39	231.97
22.	Tamil Nadu	13438.89	3359.72	16798.61	20100.79	20847.17	5211.80	26058.97
23.	Tripura	429.52	107.38	536.90	461.21	523.06	130.77	653.83
24.	Uttar Pradesh	39865.89	9966.47	49832.36	52257.20	56946.27	14236.57	71182.84
25.	West Bengal	16999.41	4249.85	21249.26	21412.74	21390.22	5347.56	26737.78
26.	A & N Islands	152.70	0.00	152.70	67.50	152.70	-	152.70
27.	D & N Haveli	82.89	0.00	82.89	71.62	91.02	-	91.02
28.	Daman & Diu	48.83	0.00	48.83	5.33	48.83	-	48.83
29.	Lakshadweep	76.55	0.00	76.55	61.66	78.58	-	78.58
30.	Pondicherry	149.47	0.00	149.47	139.39	232.38	-	232.38
All India		204600.00	51022.39	255622.40	268503.72	303685.49	75770.50	379455.99

* Also included the funds released on 31.3.93,
Central share Rs. 49085.49 lakhs and State share Rs. 12248.11 lakhs.

JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJNA - Physical Achievement

(lakh Mandays)						
STATES/UTs	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT (Prov.)	TARGET (Tentative)*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	698.88	680.41	659.76	677.93	1025.61	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	12.47	6.57	10.01	3.31	10.01	
3. Assam	100.94	124.02	119.72	109.72	228.90	
4. Bihar	893.77	836.73	937.94	1036.16	1467.71	
5. Goa	10.96	9.56	8.36	8.12	10.12	
6. Gujarat	244.25	254.13	236.73	228.65	322.76	
7. Harayana	37.67	37.49	33.71	32.63	46.33	
8. Himachal Pradesh	30.47	34.16	29.77	26.16	33.73	
9. Jammu & Kashmir	95.88	60.37	62.87	17.47	72.75	
10. Karanataka	418.36	401.64	441.08	418.29	718.01	
11. Kerala	138.98	177.08	138.63	134.54	170.21	
12. Madhya Pradesh	812.43	945.39	643.77	709.66	922.99	
13. Maharashtra	654.72	771.64	838.77	823.53	1378.27	
14. Manipur	3.87	5.11	9.84	5.23	14.84	
15. Meghalaya	23.07	12.02	11.61	8.90	16.89	
16. Mizoram	3.71	5.95	4.37	4.78	5.24	
17. Nagaland	21.71	27.92	20.74	13.47	25.11	
18. Orissa	300.09	348.86	306.52	326.39	557.70	
19. Punjab	29.42	19.76	24.67	31.78	29.93	
20. Rajasthan	242.64	387.63	340.62	339.09	426.66	
21. Sikkim	9.58	13.62	6.66	13.40	8.19	
22. Tamil Nadu	521.03	831.73	671.94	767.86	1042.36	
23. Tripura	19.02	20.71	18.10	13.93	22.04	
24. Uttar Pradesh	1472.69	1562.14	1389.00	1496.29	1779.57	
25. West Bengal	544.08	491.99	557.24	525.55	701.17	
26. A & N Islands	2.68	2.18	4.47	1.71	4.47	
27. D & N Haveli	3.51	3.94	3.55	2.17	2.73	
28. Daman & Diu	1.45	0.88	1.63	0.12	1.63	
29. Lakshadweep	2.64	2.23	2.55	2.68	2.62	
30. Pondicherry	3.37	5.20	3.32	3.81	5.16	
All India	7354.34	8081.06	7537.95	7783.33	11053.69	

* Also included the targets against the funds released on 31-3-93.

Physical Assets Created Under J.R.Y. During 1991-92.

STATE/UT'S	(PROVISIONAL)						AS ON 15.01.93			
	SOCIAL FORESTRY		WORKS	MINOR	SOIL	CONST.OF	LAND DEV.	DRINK-	RURAL	SCHOOLS
	AREA	TREES	BEME-	IRRIG.	CONSER-	VILL.TANKS	WORKS	ING	ROADS	BUILDING
	COVERD	PLANTED	FITTING	FLOOD	VATION			WATER		
(Hec)	(Lakh No.)	(Nos)	PROTC.	WORKS	(Nos)	(Hec)	WELLS	PONDS ETC	(Nos)	
			WORKS	(Hec)	(Hec)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Kms)	(Nos)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Andhra Pradesh	10262.91	5320.06	15198	15.00	0.00	163	67.00	3077	6422.55	3667
2 Arunachal Pradesh	297.00	2.58	513	34.00	8.26	0	13.00	0	551.00	109
3 Assam	60.60	0.40	4438	3726.71	106.58	300	439.21	1327	1657.88	532
4 Bihar	3126.89	115.38	69768	321.00	500.06	277	486.00	5202	13127.34	2847
5 Goa	76.00	0.22	59	NR	0.00	39	0.00	217	105.80	3
6 Gujarat	4652.23	161.59	17252	1429.00	2463.00	836	481.00	1466	3566.43	1512
7 Haryana	953.58	11.33	4312	58.23	0.00	278	174.30	128	480.58	551
8 Himachal Pradesh	131.00	0.58	2313	829.00	0.00	349	225.00	726	397.60	323
9 Jammu & Kashmir	388.00	52.48	2939	11210.00	10459.00	115	707.00	1119	1678.00	39
10 Karnataka	9670.00	483.40	16289	192.00	15075.00	280	262.00	572	11730.00	3038
11 Kerala	372.14	32.59	19517	166.00	5.00	13	8.00	433	1873.38	53
12 Madhya Pradesh	135.88	0.29	118418	22.00	58.87	18	3.00	2285	6641.30	1630
13 Maharashtra	18570.00	124.98	33592	912.00	1981.00	256	1360.00	2152	4517.00	3539
14 Manipur	56.93	0.08	288	33.00	2.00	7	75.00	6	96.00	17
15 Meghalaya	229.83	0.01	863	1.00	0.00	0	203.83	5	62.50	131
16 Mizoram	244.00	MEG.	1085	0.00	0.00	10	4.00	88	531.00	50
17 Nagaland	2027.58	20.27	2066	0.00	0.00	0	-	1223	132.41	76
18 Orissa	5709.59	39.67	49797	232.41	330.15	2607	2164.49	2891	19704.75	6027
19 Punjab	18.49	NR	5450	0.00	254.00	139	122.00	81	5.00	628
20 Rajasthan	NR	NR	32922	7.00	36.00	789	6.00	651	1490.75	2403
21 Sikkim	952.00	NR	633	4.00	90.00	213	92.00	81	747.69	29
22 Tamil Nadu	10951.98	NR	43640	8.00	0.00	757	0.00	205	2639.55	641
23 Tripura	614.13	0.20	2113	66.00	94.40	517	110.75	80	881.72	53
24 Uttar Pradesh	10961.49	325.57	86100	30425.00	28616.00	516	5384.00	22384	26763.00	816
25 West Bengal	5140.00	111.07	25849	6611.00	609.00	2009	366.00	30376	11114.00	1716
26 A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	89	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	41	24.14	1
27 D & N Haveli	NR	0.60	152	0.00	0.00	7	0.00	52	40.95	6
28 Daman & Diu	NR	NR	19	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.05	0
29 Lakshadweep	72.00	NR	57	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
30 Pondicherry	95.54	2.00	43	0.00	2.35	13	0.00	0	16.41	102
TOTAL	85769.79	6805.35	555774	56302.35	60690.67	10508	12753.58	76868	116998.78	30539

00 - RELATED TO NIL/
NOT REPORTED.

Physical Assets Created Under J.R.Y. During 1991-92.

STATE/UT'S	(PROVISIONAL)								AS ON 15.01.93
	DEV.OF HOUSE SITES (Nos)	CONSTRUC- TION OF HOUSES (Nos)	PANCHA- YAT GHARS (Nos)	MAHILA MANDALS (Nos)	SANITARY LATRINS (Nos)	CONSTRUC- TION OF WELLS UNDER M.W.S. (Nos)	CONSTRUC- TION OF HOUSES UNDER JAY (Nos)	OTHER WORKS (Nos)	PERIOD TO WHICH INFORMA- TOPM RELATED
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 Andhra Pradesh	72	696	1165	214	3041	12755	10876	25014	AR
2 Arunachal Pradesh	0	99	10	6	35	0	233	248	AR
3 Assam	151	385	13	65	422	629	1231	1191	AR
4 Bihar	1854	505	1267	105	2242	50836	22540	9658	SEP-91
5 Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	201	AR
6 Gujarat	97	150	832	16	1249	6364	4939	8688	AR
7 Haryana	79	0	157	16	65	394	968	1294	AR
8 Himachal Pradesh	0	59	131	64	414	48	362	4564	AR
9 Jammu & Kashmir	0	7975	326	2	228	1440	495	2543	AR
10 Karnataka	118	4629	168	175	564	1817	6092	16342	AR
11 Kerala	0	6336	0	0	6112	1742	5172	2259	AR
12 Madhya Pradesh	4642	23097	235	411	140	30729	40644	24056	AR
13 Maharashtra	622	3342	1446	102	2237	7997	9927	29368	AR
14 Manipur	1	27	7	8	13	108	140	128	MAR-92
15 Meghalaya	6	8	63	6	4	141	373	248	DEC-91
16 Mizoram	12	28	0	4	40	329	256	268	AR
17 Nagaland	0	0	25	0	0	0	1581	742	AR
18 Orissa	211	3168	449	128	89	21394	17028	9298	AR
19 Punjab	0	0	664	39	519	0	1191	5246	AR
20 Rajasthan	138	1565	138	225	375	11500	131714	14711	AR
21 Sikkim	113	7	10	0	14	0	166	260	AR
22 Tamil Nadu	0	0	894	0	81	2872	40768	14104	AR
23 Tripura	16	666	68	0	96	354	472	1430	AR
24 Uttar Pradesh	405	32632	450	12	3279	8780	20262	19369	AR
25 West Bengal	1674	601	376	332	6433	11792	8223	8950	AR
26 A & N Islands	1	0	9	0	0	5	17	62	AR
27 D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	1	20	53	20	AR
28 Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	15	MAR-92
29 Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	57	AR
30 Pondicherry	3	0	0	0	0	10	22	21	AR
TOTAL	10215	85975	8903	1930	27743	172056	325823	200355	

00 - RELATED TO NIL/
NOT REPORTED.

Physical Assets Created Under J.R.Y. During 1992-93.

STATE/UT'S	(Provisional)								As on 19.7.93	
	SOCIAL FORESTRY		WORKS	MINOR	SOIL	CONST.OFLAND DEV.	DRINK-	RURAL	SCHOOLS	
	AREA	TREES	BENE-	IRRIG.	CONSER-	VILL.TANWORKS	ING	ROADS	BUILDING	
	COVERD	PLANTED	FITTING	FLOOD	VATION		WATER			
(Hec)	(Lakh No.)	(Nos)	(Hec)	(Hec)	(Nos)	(Hec)	(Nos)	(Kms)	(Nos)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Andhra Pradesh	5711.64	2566.69	28801	52.00	-	181	1.00	1301	3048.53	1330
2 Arunachal Pradesh	14.60	0.62	96	4.00	-	-	5.00	1	44.80	33
3 Assam	24.80	6.05	1279	171.45	64.00	80	1359.89	206	844.85	220
4 Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Goa	NR	5.70	38	-	-	79	-	465	173.80	10
6 Gujarat	1611.00	63.38	7557	150.00	77.00	71	31.00	160	705.00	159
7 Haryana	132.00	NR	1297	NR	40.00	63	102.00	107	152.72	225
8 Himachal Pradesh	39.65	0.34	348	-	2.00	15	2.00	118	179.05	95
9 Jammu & Kashmir	194.73	0.24	1011	144.00	233.00	62	150.00	55	419.81	6
10 Karnataka	1512.00	30.31	8362	19.00	2019.00	366	1707.00	681	10722.00	3244
11 Kerala	31.78	38.48	12883	NR	NR	-	-	309	1767.19	47
12 Madhya Pradesh	1249.00	1384.39	97036	59.00	123.00	626	37.00	2689	6625.89	862
13 Maharashtra	11535.00	74.74	19204	73.00	560.00	455	1995.00	1437	3664.00	3994
14 Manipur	91.66	0.19	1303	44.00	-	8	NR	22	455.83	24
15 Meghalaya	101.04	0.17	1091	-	-	4	115.50	2	156.18	151
16 Mizoram	NIL	NIL	379	NIL	NIL	28	NR	22	275.50	55
17 Nagaland	471.76	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.21	-
18 Orissa	2069.08	21.06	9943	212.90	313.02	3202	875.25	5084	16484.69	4668
19 Punjab	53.00	NR	1421	-	26.00	24	120.00	-	-	25
20 Rajasthan	846.42	0.95	9258	108.00	11.00	15	3.00	150	286.05	687
21 Sikkim	516.10	0.00	387	9.00	0.00	27	53.00	71	646.15	1
22 Tamil Nadu	15762.80	240.13	16677	NR	-	894	-	156	1530.00	580
23 Tripura	475.66	1.82	1254	119.80	37.00	168	66.20	494	701.12	4
24 Uttar Pradesh	1996.00	10.94	12152	172.00	1381.00	108	560.00	4132	4124.00	44
25 West Bengal	10891.00	121.14	15585	4430.00	697.00	550	255.00	6340	5600.59	1250
26 A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	13.00	1
27 D & N Haveli	NR	NR	135	-	-	-	-	90	35.55	14
28 Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 Lakshadweep	-	0.78	21	-	NR	-	-	17	NR	-
30 Pondicherry	80.00	NR	69	NR	NR	NR	-	NR	29.11	1
TOTAL	55410.72	4568.12	247587	5768.15	5583.02	7026	7437.84	24139	58765.62	17730

00--NIL OR NOT REPORTED

R.ROAD IN T.N PERTAINS TO QUARTER ENDING SEPT.92.

** REPORTS RECEIVED ONLY FOR IAY & MWS.

Physical Assets Created Under J.R.Y. During 1992-93.

STATE/UT'S	(PROVISIONAL)								As on 19-07-93	
	DEV.OF HOUSE SITES	CONSTRUC- TION OF HOUSES	PANCHA- YAT GHARS	MAHILA MANDALS	SANITARY LATRINS	CONSTRU TION OF WELLS UNDER M.W.S.	CONSTRU TION OF HOUSES UNDER IAY	CONSTRUC- TION OF OTHER WORKS	PERIOD TO WHICH INFORMA- TION RELATED	
	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)		
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1 Andhra Pradesh	95	106	433	126	2373	10051	10961	9051	Dec.92	
2 Arunachal Pradesh	-	5	4	12	-	0	27	18	Dec.92	
3 Assam	27	77	226	35	9	349	1037	1033	Dec.92	
4 Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	50689	28189	-	Mar.93**	
5 Goa	-	-	56	9	-	0	55	419	Sept.92	
6 Gujarat	-	-	15	1	29	4874	4889	995	Dec.92	
7 Haryana	20	-	99	3	10	963	1002	300	Sept.92	
8 Himachal Pradesh	-	6	77	7	7	18	347	414	Dec.92	
9 Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	7	-	186	578	235	513	Dec.92	
10 Karnataka	111	4959	153	1229	1516	3803	7197	14864	Dec.92	
11 Kerala	-	5613	-	-	4516	3893	4100	3054	AR	
12 Madhya Pradesh	277	2214	163	77	249	43396	47156	13967	Dec.92	
13 Maharashtra	810	1347	1856	8	1604	6268	8778	20539	Dec.92	
14 Manipur	10	11	4	-	12	189	213	996	Sept.92	
15 Meghalaya	4	7	38	-	-	807	432	136	Sept.92	
16 Mizoram	1	40	NIL	NIL	21	322	224	234	AR	
17 Nagaland	-	-	-	-	56	774	1603	141	Dec.92	
18 Orissa	231	2464	383	213	59	21126	11305	7413	AR	
19 Punjab	-	-	131	2	290	0	3359	1134	June 92	
20 Rajasthan	120	136	65	53	249	7249	11541	7766	Sept.92	
21 Sikkim	5	1	6	-	6	0	140	297	AR	
22 Tamil Nadu	-	-	161	-	-	5100	9314	7934	Dec.92	
23 Tripura	8	109	37	7	25	716	343	309	Dec.92	
24 Uttar Pradesh	-	1983	120	-	181	0	22218	4233	Dec.92	
25 West Bengal	433	247	310	19	491	4324	12788	3216	Dec.92	
26 A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	0	20	1	June 92	
27 D & N Haveli	-	-	-	1	-	30	52	21	Dec.92	
28 Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	
29 Lakshadweep	-	-	-	4	-	0	0	2	AR	
30 Pondicherry	NR	1	-	-	-	13	47	11	AR	
TOTAL	2152	19326	4344	1806	11889	165532	187572	99011		

00--NIL OR NOT REPORTED

R.ROAD IN T.N PERTAINS TO QUARTER ENDING SEPT.92.

** REPORTS RECEIVED ONLY FOR IAY & MWS.

Annexure 6.12

DPAP Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. Lakhs)

S.No.	States	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
		Expend.	Outlay	Expend. (prov.)	Approved Outlay
1.	A.P.	1324.51	1203.00	1479.47	1804.50
2.	Bihar	518.14	828.00	579.51	1242.00
3.	Gujarat	736.37	746.00	787.68	1119.00
4.	Haryana	141.36	135.00	142.14	202.50
5.	J & K	331.23	214.50	332.10	321.75
6.	Karnataka	1197.40	1249.00	875.97	1873.50
7.	M. P.	952.30	809.00	682.76	1213.50
8.	Maharashtra	1283.88	1343.00	1247.66	2014.50
9.	Orissa	726.29	621.00	563.41	931.50
10.	Rajasthan	485.09	514.00	645.88	771.00
11.	Tamil Nadu	670.92	657.00	660.34	985.50
12.	U. P.	1363.54	1386.00	1254.72	2079.00
13.	West Bengal	307.19	517.50	194.36	776.25
	Total	10038.22	10223.00	9446.00	15334.50

DPAP Physical Achievements

("00 hectcs.)

S.No.	States	1991-92			1992-93 (prov.)		
		Land Developm.	Water Resources	Affores- tation	Land Developm.	Water Resources	Affores- tation
1.	A.P.	275.56	49.20	129.15	318.09	59.67	118.61
2.	Bihar	5.29	3.61	19.70	20.11	11.49	23.62
3.	Gujarat	45.94	20.86	31.25	48.27	20.53	18.99
4.	Haryana	15.39	11.23	6.08	14.96	10.97	5.78
5.	J & K	20.11	6.88	3.03	30.13	2.41	2.02
6.	Karnataka	122.50	3.73	32.06	117.62	3.71	64.91
7.	M. P.	53.80	0.61	66.99	30.39	6.70	59.95
8.	Maharashtra	65.41	47.54	210.35	26.21	3.07	184.31
9.	Orissa	1.37	2.40	49.74	1.16	0.00	57.23
10.	Rajasthan	39.62	7.78	39.66	20.29	1.76	2.80
11.	Tamil Nadu	148.75	4.50	44.48	142.50	3.82	43.52
12.	U. P.	190.86	32.28	87.46	155.79	32.68	42.96
13.	West Bengal	71.77	3.00	46.00	52.50	1.00	23.40
	Total	1056.37	193.62	765.95	978.02	157.81	648.10

DDP Plan Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. Lakhs)

S.No.	States	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
		Expend.	Outlay	Expend. (prov.)	Approved Outlay
DDP					
1.	Gujarat	280.47	225.00	208.82	337.50
2.	Haryana	438.09	425.00	469.30	637.50
3.	H. P.	189.74	200.00	228.91	300.00
4.	J. & K.	305.33	300.00	294.45	450.00
5.	Rajasthan	3649.32	3800.00	3650.47	5700.00
	Total	4862.95	4950.00	4851.95	7425.00

DDP Physical Achievements

('000 hec.)

S.No.	States	1991-92			1992-93 (prov.)		
		Land Developm.	Water Resources	Affores-tation	Land Developm.	Water Resources	Affores-tation
DDP							
1.	Gujarat	17.53	3.42	16.25	5.48	4.55	13.55
2.	Haryana	19.06	13.71	13.98	0.00	21.01	17.85
3.	H. P.	3.95	1.01	12.94	5.62	1.91	14.49
4.	J. & K.	4.29	7.90	8.88	2.02	3.03	3.26
5.	Rajasthan	50.33	61.85	182.76	54.26	18.80	66.07
	Total	95.16	87.89	234.81	67.38	49.30	115.22

CHAPTER 7

IRRIGATION, COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT AND FLOOD CONTROL

Irrigation

Against the ultimate irrigation potential of 113.5 million hectares, the potential of 78.8 hectares was created by the end of March 1992 and the utilisation being 70.78 million hectares, the Annual Plan 1992-93 had envisaged creation of an additional irrigation potential of 2.70 million ha. and 2.49 million ha. of utilisation with an outlay of Rs.4216 crores. An additional potential of 2.39 million ha. is anticipated to have been created with an additional utilisation of 2.27 million ha. with anticipated expenditure of Rs.3768.22 crores

during the year as per details given in Table 7.1(a) and 7.1(b) :

7.2 The position in respect of major, medium as well as minor irrigation schemes is reviewed below :

Major and Medium Irrigation

7.2.1 Review of 1992-93

During the year 1992-93, there was short-fall in the overall outlays for various States due to negative balance from current revenue

TABLE 7.1(a)
Plan outlay and actual expenditure 1991-92 & 1992-93
(Rs. crores)

Sl.No.	Item	1991-92		1992-93	
		Approved outlay	Actual expdr.	Appd. outlay	Antcd. Expdr
1.	Major & Medium Irrgn.	3075.69	2824.01	3127.76	2806.41
2.	Minor Irrigation	969.42	844.13	1088.23	961.81
TOTAL		4045.11	3668.14	4215.99	3768.22

TABLE 7.1(b)
Targets and achievements during 1991-92 and 1992-93
(InMillion Ha.)

Sl.No.	Item	Target of addi- tional benefits during 1992-93			
		Anticipated during 1992-93		Anticipated achievements during 1992-93	
		Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.
1.	Major & Medium Irrgn.	0.70	0.69	0.603	0.543
2.	Minor Irrigation	2.00	1.80	1.785	1.723
Total		2.70	2.49	2.388	2.266

(BCR) and lower contribution of public enterprises and small savings as such there was also reduction in the outlays for Irrigation Programme. The substantial reduction in outlays was in the States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. However, in the States of Haryana & Maharashtra the anticipated expenditure was more than approved outlays. In case of major-medium irrigation, the anticipated additional potential of 0.60 m.ha. was created during (1992-93) against the target of 0.70 million ha. Regarding utilisation, the target was 0.69 m.ha. against which the anticipated achievement is 0.54 m.ha. The shortfall in achievements was mainly due to reduction in the Plan outlays. The Planning Commission extended financial support in the form of additional central assistance as well as under Border Area Development Programme to expedite the completion of Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (Stage-II) and for Teesta Barrage Project in West Bengal for which additional funds of Rs.62 crores and 20 crores respectively were provided to the concerned states.

7.2.2 Programme for 1993-94

In the programme for 1993-94 maximum emphasis is on speedy completion of ongoing projects. As far as funding of projects is concerned the order of priority should be as under :

- (i) adequate funding of externally aided projects commensurate with funding commitments/programme agreed to with the external agencies;
- (ii) inter-State multipurpose projects to be funded as per construction programme approved by the respective Control Boards and keeping in view the resources of the States;
- (iii) early completion of major-medium projects by providing adequate outlays, particularly where headworks are completed

or being completed and canal works are in progress/or nearing completion;

- (iv) provision of funds for modernisation of existing irrigation works wherever necessary;
- (v) provision of adequate funds for construction of water courses from 40 ha. blocks to 5-8 ha. blocks as part of irrigation project cost.

7.3 A large number of projects have been taken up and completed since the beginning of the Planning. An objective evaluation of benefits, costs and time for completion in relation to the original objectives of the projects has, therefore, assumed great importance. Such evaluation will help future planning of new projects. Outlays have been provided for this purpose in few State Plans.

7.4 The Central Water Commission (CWC) is presently monitoring 53 selected major irrigation projects. The officials of the Commission periodically visit the projects and make an assessment of the progress made, identify the deficiencies and bottlenecks and help the project authorities in overcoming them. The monitoring and information system, however, needs to be improved by introduction of modern management techniques. The monitoring of projects by CWC would be done by field units and it has also been decided to entrust monitoring of selected projects by consulting firms.

7.5 To reduce mounting losses on irrigation, water rates structure needs to be reviewed and rationalised so that the revenues cover not only operation and maintenance charges but also a part of the interest on capital. The States need to take follow up action on the recommendations made in the report of the Water Pricing Committee. Maintenance of existing irrigation and flood control works should be given due importance by the States. Monitoring arrangements for adequate maintenance also need to be strengthened at both State and Central levels. The people's participation in the

area needs to be encouraged. According to estimates for 1986-87 the annual loss of irrigation system amounts to a staggering Rs.1525 crores on major and medium irrigation works (14 major States). A statement showing statewise capital outlay, revenue expenditure and the revenue receipts relating to major and medium irrigation projects during 1989-90 is appended at Annexure-7.13.

7.6 The outlay approved for Annual Plan 1993-94, for major, medium irrigation programme is Rs.3840.9 crores. With this outlay an additional irrigation potential of 0.71 million ha. and utilisation of 0.65 million ha. are targetted to be created.

Minor Irrigation

7.7 Minor surface water flow irrigation projects comprising storage and diversion works occupy a conspicuous place in the complex of irrigated agriculture in the country particularly in the undulating areas south of the Vindhyas and the hilly regions. These provide the only means of irrigation in several tracts; (which include the bulk of the chronically drought affected areas) are labour intensive and offer extensive opportunities for rural employment. They are also of considerable help in recharging the meagre resources of ground water in the hard rock areas.

7.8 Surface water lift irrigation schemes are playing a very useful role on sites where available surface water cannot be used for irrigation through construction of flow irrigation schemes due to topographical limitations. Investment on these schemes is comparatively less and these can be completed in short duration.

7.9 Ground water development forms the major part of the minor irrigation programmes and includes construction of dugwells, dug-cum-bore wells, filter points, private shallow tubewells and deep Public tubewells. It is essentially a people's programme implemented primarily through individual and cooperative

efforts with finances obtained mainly from institutional sources. The programme thus, imposes very little burden on the Public exchequer.

Review for 1992-93

7.10.1 As against an approved outlay of Rs.1088.23 crores for Minor Irrigation Programme in 1992-93 the anticipated expenditure is 961.81 crores. Against a target of creation of an additional irrigation potential of 2.00 million ha. the achievement is likely to be 1.785 million ha. and in terms of utilisation the achievement is reported to be 1.72 million ha. as against the target of 1.80 million ha.

7.10.2 As the Minor Irrigation programme in the States and UTs is implemented by the several departments there is a need for effective coordination by various departments. In case of Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), emphasis is being laid on stepping up the work relating to ground water investigation and development in North-Eastern States. The Board has drawn up a programme to complete the survey work in the States and to accelerate exploratory drilling specially in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland where the work has been lagging behind. Similarly CGWB has drawn up a programme to take ground water surveys and drilling in tribal areas on a systematic basis. To identify the constraints and shortcomings in the programme implementation, evaluation studies have been awarded to 8 consultancy firms for which the entire cost will be borne by the Centre.

Institutional Investment for Minor Irrigation :

7.11 Institutional finance plays an important role in developing Minor Irrigation programme. The Land Development Banks, State cooperative Banks and commercial banks provide credit facilities to the farmers and institutions for installation of Minor Irrigation facilities. Under normal programme credits

are provided to the beneficiaries by the banks of their own. Under the second type of loans the refinancing facilities by NABARD is availed by the banking institutions for providing credits to the farmers/institutions. In the latter case the schemes are referred to NABARD for their approval. The institutional finance is also being utilised under Special Project Agriculture (SPA) for energisation of irrigation pumpsets. A significant portion of banks credits is being utilised for this programme. The Minor Irrigation Division in Ministry of Water Resources collects data on loan disbursed for Minor Irrigation Works through NABARD on quarterly basis, which covers the second type of loan activities by the banks, utilising refinancing facilities of NABARD. The data on credit disbursement for Minor Irrigation under normal programme of the Land Development Banks are being collected from them independently. Since the Commercial Banks in the country have a large number of branches and are not compiling data on credit disbursement for Minor Irrigation separately, the information on lending under the normal programme of commercial banks is not available.

Programme for 1993-94

7.12 The main features in the formulation of the Minor Irrigation Programme for the year are :-

- (i) adequate provision of funds for the externally aided projects according to the schedule of construction;
- (ii) fixing priority for on-going surface water schemes;
- (iii) stepping up the institutional investment to the maximum extent possible;
- (iv) provision of subsidy to small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections to encourage private investment in minor irrigation;

- (v) stepping up ground water development, especially in the Eastern and North-Eastern states;
- (vi) encouraging minor irrigation programme for tribal, backward, drought-prone areas and areas having predominantly scheduled caste and scheduled tribe farmers;
- (vii) encouraging schemes utilising non-conventional sources of energy like hydrams etc ;
- (viii) in water scarce and drought prone areas, the use of sprinkler/drip irrigation system as a water saving device as well as for efficient use of water for productivity should be encouraged.
- (ix) necessary steps will be taken to improve the utilisation of public tubewells and their rehabilitation along with entrusting O&M to beneficiary farmers.

7.13 For 1993-94 an outlay of Rs.1215.79 crores has been provided for Minor Irrigation for creating additional potential of 1.977 million ha. and for additional utilisation of 1.74 million ha. A summary of Annual Plan 1993-94 targets is given in Table 7.2.

Command Area Development

7.14 The Command Area Development (CAD) programme was initiated in 1974-75 with a view to achieving speedier utilisation of irrigation potential and optimising agricultural production through better management of land and water use in the command areas served by selected major and medium irrigation projects. The programme presently covers 164 projects with a total culturable command area of 20.94 million hectares and administered through 54 CAD authorities.

TABLE - 7.2

Plan outlay and targets for 1993-94

Sl. No.	Item	Outlay for 1993-94 (Rs. Crores)	Target of benefits during 1993-94 (Million Hectares)	
			Pot.	Utl.
1.	Major and Medium Irrigation	3840.90	0.708	0.651
2.	Minor Irrigation	1215.79	1.977	1.745
TOTAL		5056.69	2.685	2.396

Financing Pattern

7.15 (i) 50% Central assistance as grant on matching basis with States for meeting the cost of establishment, survey, planning and supervision, field channels upto 5-8 ha. block, warabandi, subsidy to small and marginal farmers, OFD works on IRD pattern, ground water development, sprinkler and drip irrigation, adaptive trials, demonstration and training and management subsidy to farmers organisations.

(ii) 25% grant for field channel construction within 5-8 ha. block and field drains.

(iii) Loan to the extent of 50% for machinery, equity capital support to corporations/farmers organisations.

(iv) Special Loan Account to ineligible farmers @ 37.5%, 37% and 25% by Centre; State and NABARD respectively.

(v) Management subsidy on matching basis for organising farmers associations, 100% assistance on training for orientation of senior level officers involved in CAD Programme through workshops, seminars and special short courses are the

other important aspects of Central assistance.

(vi) High priority in allocation of both physical and financial resources is being given to these projects and greater stress is being laid on better and efficient management of the water distribution system, more efficient and timely on-farm water delivery, training of field staff and farmers and involvement of farmers under the command area in the management of water distribution system below the outlet level. Under the programme, the Centre has also agreed to provide matching assistance for setting up of farmer's cooperatives by the States. Central assistance released so far is 82.5% grant, 15.6% loan and 1.9% special loan out of total central assistance of 1081 crores from 1974 to March 1992. The financial and physical position of this programme is summarised in Tables 7.3(a) and 7.3(b) respectively.

Programme for 1993-94

7.16 The programme will be continued during 1993-94 in all the 164 projects. In the case of externally aided projects, provision has been made for the required outlays according to the schedule agreed upon with the external agencies. Close monitoring and evaluation of the

TABLE - 7.3(a)
Outlay / Expdr. 1991-92 and outlay
for 1992-93 and 1993-94 for CAD Programme

(Rs. Crores)

Item	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94
	Approved Outlay	Expdr.	Approved Outlays	Antd. Expdr.	Approved Outlay
C.A.D.					
States	275.59	202.67	268.29	250.35	341.75
U.Ts.	0.50	1.00	0.10	0.10	--
Central Sector	90.00	96.34	90.00	104.49	115.00
TOTAL	366.09	300.01	358.39	354.94	456.75

TABLE 7.3(b)
Achievement till Seventh Plan, 1990-91, 1991-92 and
1992-93 (Antcd.) and Target for 1993-94

(In Million Ha.)

Sl.No. Item	Ach. till 7th Plan	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
		Actual Ach.	Ach.	Targets	Antc. Targets Ach.	Targets
1. Field Channel	11.14	0.552	0.500	0.925	0.554	0.569
				+540Km.	+311.5Km.	+448Km.
2. Land Levelling	1.93	0.033	0.039	0.118	0.072	0.032
3. Warabandi	4.96	0.584	0.575	0.921	0.671	1.00

projects is being emphasised both at the Centre and State level by strengthening the concerned organisations suitably wherever necessary. It is also proposed to initiate Evaluation Studies for CAD programme so that the programme could be reoriented to make it more effective instrument for ensuring speedy transit to irrigated agriculture and optimum use of water.

7.16.2 The State/U.T. wise details of targets for 1993-94 are given in Annexures 7.8, 7.9 and 7.10

Flood Control

7.17 After the disastrous floods experienced in the country in 1954 a National Programme of Flood Management was launched. So far different methods of flood protection both long term and short term have been adopted in different States depending upon the type of problem and local conditions. Out of a total geographical area of about 329 m.ha., roughly about 1/8th has been assessed as flood prone. Out of this about 32 m.ha. has been estimated as protectable. From March, 1954 to March, 1990, barring occasional breaches in embankments, the works have been given reasonable

protection to an area of about 13.8 million ha. This excludes the area (about 3 million hectares) protected prior to 1954 by works which already existed in some of the States. Apart from the works as described above reservoirs with the specific flood cushion have been constructed on the Damodar river to provide protection to areas lower down. In addition, storages constructed across Mahanadi (at Hirakud), Sutlej (at Bhakra) and Tapi (at Ukai) as also a number of other major and medium reservoirs, have helped greatly in reducing the intensity of floods in the flood plains lower down.

7.18 Review for 1992-93

7.18.1 Against the approved outlay of Rs.360.16 crores for flood control programme during 1992-93 the anticipated expenditure is Rs.310.42 crores. During the year a number of States suffered flood menace and there were unusual floods in many states like Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Relief was provided by the Centre to affected States to mitigate the suffering of the people. Since improper maintenance of flood control works leads to extensive damage, it is necessary to make adequate provision for proper and timely maintenance of the flood control works including embankments. It should also be ensured that the protection works under construction are completed on a priority basis. The

details of outlays for the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in Table 7.4.

7.19 Plan for 1993-94

7.19.1 In view of heavy relief expenditure incurred chronically on flood affected areas from year to year, priority has been given to complete the works in hand. Research and development activities in respect to flood control works need to be intensified. It is also necessary to prepare a comprehensive master plan for flood control works so that the projects taken up for flood protection works are completed in this Plan.

7.19.2 In addition to progress made on structural flood protection measures, the flood forecasting and warning of incoming floods has played a great role in reducing the loss of life and movable property apart from alerting the organisations in charge of various engineering works. The Central Water Commission is entrusted with this work in respect of all the inter-State rivers. During this year, it is proposed to suitably enlarge the scope under the scheme. To assist the States in framing the flood plain zoning legislation a model Bill was given to States in 1975. The State Governments are consistently pursued so that unplanned and unregulated development and encroachment into flood plains could be stopped and increasing trend in flood damage

TABLE : 7.4

(Rs. Crores)

Sl.No.	Item	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94
		App. Outlay	Expdr.	App. Outlay	Antcd. Expdr,	Appd. Outlay
1.	States	195.03	214.20	288.25	245.17	249.81
2.	U.Ts.	14.38	10.64	12.13	12.13	14.23
3.	Central Sector	78.33	38.87	59.78	53.12	76.05
TOTAL		287.74	263.71	360.16	310.42	340.09

is reversed. Only Manipur State has so far enacted the legislation.

7.19.3 In the Central sector a provision of Rs.76.05 crores has been made for flood control. This includes Rs.25 crores as central loan assistance to Government of Assam for flood control works in Brahmaputra valley, Rs.12.65 crores for Brahmaputra Board, Rs.3.5 crores as central support for flood proofing programme in North Bihar and Rs.5 crores for construction of railway bridge across river Gandak at Bagha Chitauni as Central share. The outlays for the new schemes are subject to formulation of detailed schemes and approval by the Planning Commission. (Ref. Annexure-7.4)

7.19.4 The statewise outlays provided for flood control works in 1993-94 are given in Annexure No. 7.1.

7.20 External Assistance

7.20.1 External assistance flows into India in the form of loans, grants and commodity aid from foreign countries and international organisations such as International Bank for Reconstruction & Development (IBRD - commonly known as World Bank) and its soft lending affiliate International Development Association (IDA), IFAD, USAID, EEC and FRG. However, major source of external assistance is World Bank.

7.20.2 A large bulk of the assistance to the irrigation sector is received from IDA which carries no interest and has long maturities with a grace period of 10 years. However, a service charge of 0.75% on the disbursed portion of the credit and commitment fee of 0.5% on the undisbursed portion are levied on the IDA credits. IBRD loans carry interest rates fixed at every six months. Apart from the interest, loans also carry a commitment fee of 0.75% on undisbursed portion of loans.

7.20.3 Rate of inflow of external assistance was at a very small pace till March 1974, i.e.,

upto the end of Fourth Five Year Plan. Total World Bank Assistance received during this period was only US \$ 112.9 Million for major & Medium irrigation projects. From Fifth Plan onwards, there has been a rapid increase in total external assistance. Against a committed cumulative assistance of US \$ 4078 million in respect of major and medium projects, an amount of US \$ 2978.34 million has been received as reimbursement upto March 1992. During 1992-93, the World Bank assistance was US \$ 180 which accounts for on an average 15% of outlays on water resources sector in the country. Based on the Irrigation Sector Review conducted by the World Bank in 1991, there was a shift adopted in direction of Bank Assistance, it shifted from the earlier concentration on constructing new irrigation systems towards rehabilitation, improved systems, operation and maintenance and dam safety in existing irrigated areas.

7.20.4 The Water Resources Management and Training Project for which assistance of US \$ 51 million had been provided by USAID, is directly administered by Ministry of Water Resources aims at strengthening institutional capacity for design, construction, operation and maintenance of efficient irrigation systems. The Project also envisages a massive effort in training of large number of irrigation personnel in irrigation management in India as well as abroad. USAID project has since been successfully completed in September 1992 and new Irrigation Support Project for Asia and the Near-East (ISPAN) with US \$ 1.4 million is under operation. The objectives include :-

- a) collaborative Science and Technology (S&T) exchange of scientists to promote Indo-US cooperation and linkages for water resources planning and management.
- b) promotion of Farmer's Organisations to assume responsibility for irrigation management.

- c) Studies on possible irrigation administration innovations to improve irrigation management.

7.20.5 Two Projects in Orissa, namely, Upper Indravati Irrigation Project (Yen 3.744 Billion) and Upper Kolab Irrigation Project (Yen 3.769 Billion) are being implemented with loan assistance from OECF, Japan. An assistance of 84 Million Yen is also being utilised for Engineering Services for Indira Gandhi Nahar Project, Rajasthan from OECF, Japan. The Minor Irrigation Project in Rajasthan is being implemented with German assistance of DM 15 million.

7.20.6 During 1992-93, 14 irrigation projects were receiving World Bank commitment totalling US \$ 2402 million, out of these two projects i.e. Haryana-II project and Sardar Sarovar Water Delivery and Drainage Project closed in March and July, 1992. Regarding Sardar Sarovar Dam Power Project, the Govt. of India has taken decision recently to disengage from the balance amount of World Bank funding. In addition there are nine irrigation projects being implemented with bilateral assistance. Details of World Bank aided ongoing irrigation projects are given in Annexure-7.11. Details of ongoing Externally Aided Bilateral projects are given in Annexure-7.12.

Approved Outlays in Respect of Major & Medium Irrigation,
Minor Irrigation, C.A.D. & Flood Control For the Year 1993-94

(Rs. Crores)

Sl.No.	State/U.T	Major & Medium Irrgn.	Minor Irrgn.	C.A.D.	Flood Control	Total Irrgn. Sector
1.	Andhra Pradesh	312.51	56.84	8.00	62.65	440.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.00	13.40	0.40	1.50	16.30
3.	Assam	27.00	40.00	3.50	22.00	92.50
4.	Bihar	319.00	181.27	13.65	44.68	558.60
5.	Goa	24.10	3.75	1.60	0.20	29.65
6.	Gujarat	437.08	53.02	11.30	1.60	503.00
7.	Haryana	96.33	1.06	42.62	8.88	148.94
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2.69	18.15	0.73	1.15	22.72
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	18.28	19.91	1.97	9.55	49.71
10.	Karnataka	468.67	79.13	42.20	10.00	600.00
11.	Kerala	90.00	27.00	10.00	13.00	140.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	363.55	160.50	18.00	0.98	543.03
13.	Maharashtra	568.23	202.41	76.59	0.77	808.00
14.	Manipur	37.10	5.90	1.50	5.40	49.90
15.	Meghalaya	2.70	7.50	0.65	1.00	11.85
16.	Mizoram	0.10	2.74	NIL	0.10	2.94
17.	Nagaland	0.50	3.40	0.10	0.20	4.20
18.	Orissa	260.43	67.85	5.21	5.00	338.49
19.	Punjab	40.71	20.89	12.00	16.40	90.00
20.	Rajasthan	199.95	32.70	64.23	3.75	302.63
21.	Sikkim	NIL	2.15	0.05	0.20	2.40
22.	Tamil Nadu	61.50	45.50	8.40	0.60	116.00
23.	Tripura	9.55	9.20	0.05	2.20	21.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	395.05	69.35	17.50	8.00	489.90
25.	West Bengal	67.02	38.14	1.50	28.00	163.54
	TOTAL (States)	3803.10	1161.76	341.75	249.81	5556.42
26.	Andaman & N. Islands	-	1.30	NIL	0.01	1.30
27.	Chandigarh	-	0.25	NIL	NIL	0.25
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.14	0.80	NIL	0.06	2.00
29.	Delhi	-	2.25	NIL	11.00	13.25
30.	Lakshadweep	-	NIL	NIL	1.50	1.50
31.	Pondicherry	0.65	1.33	NIL	1.36	3.34
32.	Daman & Diu	0.35	0.10	NIL	0.30	0.75
	TOTAL (U.Ts.)	2.41	6.03	NIL	14.23	22.40
	Total States & UTs.	3805.24	1167.79	341.75	254.04	5578.82
	CENTRAL SECTOR	35.66	48.00	115.00	76.05	274.71
	GRAND TOTAL	3840.90	1215.79	456.75	340.09	5853.53

Revised Approved Outlays in Respect of Major & Medium
Irrigation, Minor Irrigation, C.A.D. & Flood Control
For the Year 1992-93.

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	(Rs. Crores)				
		Major & Medium Irrgn.	Minor Irrgn.	C.A.D.	Flood Control	Total Irrgn. Sector
1.	Andhra Pradesh	255.48	41.84	7.15	97.90	402.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	11.28	0.34	0.95	13.07
3.	Assam	21.53	33.00	2.10	23.00	79.63
4.	Bihar	125.10	70.00	10.00	32.00	237.10
5.	Goa	21.95	3.61	1.53	1.18	28.27
6.	Gujarat	407.08	53.02	11.30	1.60	473.00
7.	Haryana	93.00	0.97	35.68	8.75	138.40
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2.32	21.42	0.49	1.09	25.32
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	16.93	16.05	1.65	8.26	42.89
10.	Karnataka	248.71	45.87	17.50	4.96	317.04
11.	Kerala	63.00	18.00	9.00	9.50	99.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	251.89	101.16	9.46	0.58	363.09
13.	Maharashtra	460.27	220.54	43.30	0.31	724.42
14.	Manipur	21.05	3.52	1.17	2.60	28.34
15.	Meghalaya	1.51	6.15	0.65	0.94	9.25
16.	Mizoram	0.10	2.54	-	0.15	2.79
17.	Nagaland	NIL	0.59	0.05	0.05	0.69
18.	Orissa	190.43	53.35	4.71	5.00	253.49
19.	Punjab	32.79	17.87	12.00	14.44	77.10
20.	Rajasthan	163.18	35.00	58.26	4.43	260.87
21.	Sikkim	NIL	2.00	0.10	0.15	2.25
22.	Tamil Nadu	53.20	41.57	8.06	0.58	103.41
23.	Tripura	8.00	7.00	0.05	1.75	16.80
24.	Uttar Pradesh	290.05	69.72	15.00	8.00	382.77
25.	West Bengal	44.00	45.00	0.80	17.00	106.80
	TOTAL (States)	2772.07	921.07	250.35	245.17	4188.66
26.	Andaman & N. Islands	-	1.99	-	0.01	2.00
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.23	0.45	-	-	5.68
28.	Chandigarh	-	0.20	-	-	0.20
29.	Delhi	-	2.00	-	10.00	12.00
30.	Daman & Diu	0.25	0.07	0.10	0.16	0.58
31.	Lakshadweep	-	NIL	-	0.96	0.96
32.	Pondichery	0.56	1.15	-	1.00	2.71
	TOTAL (U.Ts.)	6.04	5.86	0.10	12.13	24.13
	TOTAL STATES & UTs.	2778.11	926.93	250.45	257.30	4212.79
	CENTRAL SECTOR	28.30	34.88	90.00	53.12	206.30
	GRAND TOTAL	2806.41	961.81	340.45	310.42	4419.09

Annexure-7.3

Actual Expenditure in respect of Major/Medium, Minor, C.A.D. and Flood Control Schemes for the Annual Plan 1991-92

(Rs. Crores)

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Major & Medium Irrign.	Minor Irrign.	C.A.D.	Flood Control	Total Irrgn. Sector
1.	Andhra Pradesh	287.97	50.94	4.40	40.68	383.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.80	9.63	0.27	1.37	12.07
3.	Assam	31.47	45.36	3.14	14.38	94.35
4.	Bihar	158.80	55.39	9.99	35.00	259.18
5.	Goa	21.68	4.88	1.92	0.62	29.10
6.	Gujarat	660.60	30.21	7.02	1.82	699.65
7.	Haryana	79.03	24.60	5.29	14.33	123.25
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2.76	21.76	0.44	1.17	26.13
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	14.58	15.28	1.68	7.68	39.22
10.	Karnataka	183.29	26.36	17.30	4.19	231.14
11.	Kerala	67.55	16.91	7.08	9.23	100.77
12.	Madhya Pradesh	259.95	132.41	15.24	0.62	408.22
13.	Maharashtra	311.41	111.96	41.04	0.30	464.71
14.	Manipur	32.06	4.36	1.04	3.34	40.30
15.	Meghalaya	0.46	5.81	0.47	0.55	7.29
16.	Mizoram	0.08	2.45	NIL	0.17	2.70
17.	Nagaland	0.25	2.78	0.30	0.18	3.51
18.	Orissa	179.30	53.28	2.54	12.48	247.60
19.	Punjab	34.29	19.23	16.20	22.01	91.73
20.	Rajasthan	136.10	30.01	48.31	3.72	218.14
21.	Sikkim	Nil	1.86	-	0.12	1.98
22.	Tamil Nadu	46.09	30.93	8.08	0.35	85.45
23.	Tripura	9.63	7.20	0.06	2.00	18.89
24.	Uttar Pradesh	215.52	58.28	9.54	10.08	293.42
25.	West Bengal	36.96	33.41	1.33	27.81	99.51
Total States		2770.63	795.29	202.67	214.20	3982.79
<u>Union Territories</u>						
26.	A & N Islands	-	1.37	-	-	1.37
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.64	0.55	1.0	-	3.19
28.	Chandigarh	-	0.30	-	-	0.30
29.	Delhi	-	1.21	-	8.96	10.17
30.	Daman & Diu	0.68	0.002	-	0.18	0.862
31.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	0.78	0.78
32.	Pondicherry	0.63	1.24	-	0.72	2.59
Total U.Ts.		2.95	4.672	1.0	10.64	19.26
Total (States+UTs)		2773.58	799.56	203.67	224.84	4002.05
Central Sector		50.43	44.17	96.34	38.87	229.81
GRAND TOTAL		2824.01	844.13	300.01	263.71	4231.86

Details of Plan outlays for Central Sector
of Ministry of Water Resources

(Rs. Crores)

Sl.No.	Scheme	Actual Expdr. 1991-92	1992-93 Outlay	Rev. Est.	Budget Est. 1993-94
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
I.	Secretariat of Economic Services	0.18	0.29	0.29	0.29
II. Major & Medium Irrigation					
1.	Central Water Commission	6.05	10.83	8.89	7.34
2.	Central Soil & Materials Research Station	1.96	4.24	4.16	2.73
3.	Central Water & Power Research Station	0.72	5.50	3.50	3.80
4.	National Water Development Agency	3.14	4.50	4.00	5.00
5.	National Institute of Hydrology	2.07	3.63	3.25	2.52
6.	Sone River Commission				
7.	Grants to autonomous bodies/State Research Institutions for River Valley Projects.	0.69	1.50	1.50	4.27
8.	Indira Gandhi Nahar Project	27.8	-	-	-
9.	National Project Construction Corporation Ltd.	8.0	-	3.0	10.00
Sub-Total II		50.43	30.00	28.30	35.66
III. Minor Irrigation					
1.	Central Ground Water Board	37.66	44.23	31.10	39.05
2.	Other schemes :				
2.1	Ground Water	4.50	-	-	3.55
2.2	Surface Water	2.31	6.50	3.78	5.00
	R&D Programme	-	-	-	0.40
Sub Total Minor Irrgn.		44.17	50.73	34.88	48.00
IV. Flood Control					
1.	Central Water Commission	2.67	4.89	3.91	4.40
2.	Brahmaputra Board	9.02	7.50	7.50	12.65
3.	Sharing cost of Baghachitauni Rail cum Road Bridge across Gandak	2.10	5.00	5.00	5.00
4.	Flood Proofing Programs in North Bihar	0.20	5.00	2.00	3.50
5.	Flood Proofing Programs in other Ganga Basin States	-	5.00	2.00	4.50
6.	Flood Control in Brahmaputra Valley.	20.0	20.00	20.00	25.00
7.	Anti sea erosion works in States	4.00	0.5	-	-

Details of Plan outlays for Central Sector
of Ministry of Water Resources

(Rs. Crores)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
8.	Research schemes on Flood Control	0.19	0.50	0.50	0.50
9.	Rengali Dam Project	-	2.00	1.00	-
10.	Ganga Flood Control Commission	0.69	0.94	0.85	2.00
11.	Survey & Inv. of Kosi high dam proj.	-	1.60	0.60	3.50
12.	Indo Nepal joint observations	-	2.55	1.35	1.00
13.	Tipaimukh & Pagladia Project	-	5.00	5.00	0.50
14.	Emergent Flood Protection Works in Eastern & Western Sectors	-	-	-	-
15.	Critical anti-erosion and F.C. works in Ganga Basin States	-	-	3.41	4.00
16.	Maintenance of Flood protection works of Kosi and Gandak projects	-	-	-	3.50
17.	Development of Central Himalayan Project.	-	-	-	3.00
18.	Survey and investigation of F.C. projects on rivers common with Nepal & Bhutan	-	-	-	3.00
Sub-Total Flood Control		38.87	59.78	53.12	76.05
V.	<u>Command Area Development</u>	96.34	90.00	90.00	115.00
Total I&CAD		229.99	231.0	206.59	275.00
VI.	<u>Transport Sector</u> (Farakka Barrage)	7.36	9.00	9.85	14.00
GRAND TOTAL - I to VI		237.35	240.00	216.44	289.00

Annexure - 7.5

Schemewise details of Plan outlay for Major & Medium
Irrigation Schemes - States and Union Territories.
(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Actual Expdr. 1991-92	Approved outlay 1992-93	Revised Approved Outlay 1992-93	Approved outlay for 1993-94
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Andhra Pradesh					
A. Earmarked Projects/schemes					
1.	Sriram Sagar Project	48.50	70.00	51.00	51.00
2.	Sri Sailam RBC	51.39	90.00	51.50	51.50
3.	National Water Management Project	0.93	20.00	7.96	7.96
4.	Singur Project				10.00
5.	Thammileru				0.50
6.	Gundlavagu				0.70
7.	Post-Facto Evaluation Studies		0.10		
Sub-Total - A		100.82	180.10	110.46	121.66
B. Non-earmarked Projects (inclgd. water development)		187.29	75.38	145.02	190.85
GRAND TOTAL		288.11	255.48	255.48	312.51

Arunachal Pradesh

B. Non-earmarked projects (inclgd. water development)					1.00
TOTAL					1.00

Assam

A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes

1.	Dhansiri	9.31	10.00	4.23	
2.	Champamati	3.68	10.00	2.56	
3.	Dekadong	0.48	0.57	0.46	
4.	Boradikerai	2.10	0.73	0.77	1.50
5.	Pahumara	1.53	2.30	1.08	
6.	Buridihing	0.41	1.00	0.63	
7.	Barolia	3.81	3.50	2.38	
8.	Kaliabor		0.40	0.37	
9.	Kaldia		0.29	0.74	
10.	Rupahi		0.40	0.23	
Sub Total - A		21.32	29.19	13.45	1.50

Annexure - 7.5 (contd.)

Schemewise details of Plan outlay for Major & Medium
Irrigation Schemes - States and Union Territories.
(Rs. Crores)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
B. Non-earmarked project (includg. water development)		6.18	8.81	5.53	25.50
GRAND TOTAL		27.50	38.00	18.98	27.00

Bihar

A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes

1. Subarnrekha Project	35.87	80.00	18.97	45.70
2. Western Koshi Canal	7.81	25.00	7.22	
3. North Koel Reservoir	12.85	20.00	10.92	
4. Durgawati	1.79	12.00	2.21	
5. Barnar	1.90	5.00	1.92	
6. Upper Kiul Reservoir	3.17			
7. Bansagar Dam (State share)		15.00		29.00
8. Ajoy Barrage	6.36		2.86	
9. Bateswarsthan		2.00	1.23	
10. Gandak Phase-II				
11. Kosi Canal Phase-II				
12. Medium Schemes (12 nos.) (Pre-Seventh Plan)				
		80.00	12.70	44.54*
13. Medium schemes of 7th Plan (15 nos.)				
14. Improved Water includg. National Water Management	1.28			20.00
15. Post Facto Evaluation		0.50		
16. Restoration of existing irrgn. includg. dam safety				15.00
TOTAL - A		249.50	58.03	154.24
B. Non-earmarked project (includg. water development)		54.03	67.07	164.76
GRAND TOTAL		152.89	303.53	125.10

* Medium projects to be completed during the year 1993-94

Gujarat

A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes

1. Sardar Sarovar Project	332.51	278.00	278.00	308.00
2. Damanganga	9.38	13.00	13.00	13.00
3. Sabarmati	4.23	3.50	3.50	1.00
4. Karjan	15.05	12.00	12.00	16.00
5. Modernisation of Ukai Kakrapur	1.92	3.00	3.00	
6. Prevention of Salinity	10.92	9.58	9.58	10.00

Annexure- 7.5 (contd.)

Schemewise details of Plan outlay for Major & Medium
Irrigation Schemes - States and Union Territories.
(Rs. Crores)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
7.	Machu-I	0.35	0.20	2.50	1.00
8.	Machu-II	2.61	2.50	0.20	0.34
9.	Harnav-II	0.50	0.48	0.48	0.20
10.	Kabutri	0.31	0.50	0.50	0.30
11.	Umaria	0.44	0.65	0.65	0.30
12.	Hiran	0.21	2.00	2.00	
13.	Restomitti	0.45	1.41	1.41	
14.	Mukteshwar	0.94			
15.	Chopadvav	0.70			0.15
16.	Kakidamba	0.85			
17.	Bangawadi	0.20			
18.	Godadhari	0.12			
19.	Dai	0.03			
20.	Sani	0.71	2.00	2.00	
21.	Amipur	0.50	0.90	0.90	
22.	Falla Kaukavati	0.21			
23.	Mayari-II	0.44			
24.	Kalindri	0.11	0.36	0.36	
25.	Khambada	0.11			
26.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar		0.05	0.05	
27.	Drainage		3.00	3.00	
28.	Medium Projects (22 nos.) & Modernisation of Canals (6 nos.)		66.95	66.95	67.49
TOTAL-A		383.80	400.08	400.08	417.78
B. Non-earmarked project (includg. water development)		20.30	7.00	7.00	19.30
GRAND TOTAL		404.10	407.08	407.08	437.08

Goa

A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes

1.	Salauli Irrgn. Project	4.13	3.50	5.55	6.00
2.	Tillari	16.12	17.50	15.45	17.00
3.	Anjuman	0.76	0.30	0.30	
4.	Post Facto Evaluation Studies		0.05	-	0.05

TOTAL-A

21.01	21.35	21.30	23.05
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B. Non-earmarked project
(includg. water development)

0.54	0.65	0.65	1.05
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GRAND TOTAL

21.55	22.00	21.95	24.10
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Annexure- 7.5 (contd.)

Schemewise details of Plan outlay for Major & Medium
Irrigation Schemes - States and Union Territories.
(Rs. Crores)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Kerala					
A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes					
1.	Kallada	34.24	30.00	27.50	30.00
2.	Pamba	1.15	1.00	1.00	
3.	Pariyar Valley	4.65	1.08	1.08	
4.	Chittar Puzha	0.94	1.00	1.30	
5.	Kuttiadi	0.91	1.00	1.00	
6.	Kanihir Puzha	3.13	5.00	2.00	3.00
7.	Muvathu Puzha	6.66	15.00	8.00	20.00
8.	Karapuzha				8.00
9.	Amount earmarked to settle the accounts and final payments of projects completed during the current year				0.50
10.	National Water Management Project				12.00
11.	Irrgn. Management Training Programme				0.50
12.	Post Facto evaluation studies			0.10	0.10
	TOTAL - A	51.69	54.18	41.98	74.00
	B. Non-earmarked project (inclgd. water development)	15.87	26.32	21.02	16.00
	GRAND TOTAL	67.55	80.50	63.00	90.00

Madhya Pradesh

A. Earmarked projects/schemes					
1.	Hasdeo Bango	30.61	30.00	26.64	
2.	Mahanadi Reservoir	31.92	30.00	24.50	
3.	Rajghat Unit-II	10.81			
4.	Bansagar Unit-I	20.18	16.00	15.40	35.00
5.	Bansagar Unit-II				
6.	Upper Wanganga				
7.	Pairi	0.82			
8.	Halali (Samrat Ashok Sagar)	0.82	1.00	0.65	
9.	Sindh Phase-I	2.76	3.00	1.95	
10.	Rangawan HLC	0.08			
11.	Kodar	1.45			
12.	Jonk	1.48			
13.	Bariarpur LBC	3.84			
14.	Urmil	1.36	3.00	2.30	
15.	Kolar	12.25	12.00	7.80	
16.	Thanwar	0.63	0.85	0.55	
17.	Indira Sagar Project		58.81	41.23	25.60
18.	Bhandar Canal		1.50	0.98	
19.	Tawa		3.00	2.03	
20.	Barna		0.50	1.14	

Annexure- 7.5 (contd.)

Schemewise details of Plan outlay for Major & Medium
Irrigation Schemes - States and Union Territories.
(Rs. Crores)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
21.	National Water Management Project		10.00	9.4	10.00
22.	Dam Safety Assurance & Rehab. Project		10.64	3.74	10.00
23.	Rajghat Unit-I		8.00	8.00	20.00
24.	Jobat		20.65	14.42	
25.	Bargi Diversion		16.50	11.75	
26.	Man	3.30	15.00	12.75	
27.	Chandora	1.75			
28.	Bundala	0.61			
29.	Choral	2.54			
30.	Gomukh	2.23			
31.	Kaliasote	4.01			
32.	Tillor	2.09			
33.	Dudhi	0.72			
34.	Budhana Nalla	1.90			
35.	Matiyanoti	0.63			
36.	Chhirapani	4.38			
37.	Kanhergaon	1.31			
38.	Matiyary (Tribal)	4.63			
39.	Dejiadowade	3.38			
40.	Gunghutta	3.30			
41.	Bernai	1.30			
42.	Lakhunder	1.98			
43.	Piparin Nalla	0.68			
44.	Shivnath Diversion	0.91			
45.	Rampur Khurd	2.01			
46.	Dholawdard	1.42			
47.	Banjar	0.14			
48.	Banki	0.50			
49.	Khamarpakut	0.33			
50.	Balar	0.25			
51.	Hgongha	0.37			
52.	Bijanda	0.18			
53.	Jhangiri	0.23			
54.	Gaj	1.95			
55.	Externally aided Other Expdr.			2.42	
TOTAL - A		173.54	245.45	190.90	100.60
B. Non-earmarked project (inclgd. water development)		91.89	107.61	60.99	262.95
GRAND TOTAL		265.43	353.06	251.89	363.55

Annexure- 7.5 (contd.)

Schemewise details of Plan outlay for Major & Medium
Irrigation Schemes - States and Union Territories.
(Rs. Crores)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Maharashtra					
A. Earmarked Projects/schemes					
1.	Jaykwadi Project Stage I&II	33.70		30.00	40.00
2.	Warna	4.77		5.22	
4.	Krishna	6.34	10.00	9.00	15.00
5.	Bhima	20.95	24.00	23.00	28.00
6.	Kukadi	15.99	19.00	19.00	26.00
7.	Upper Penganga	10.96	15.00	16.00	22.00
8.	Upper Wardha	17.50	25.00	21.00	30.00
9.	Upper Tapi	2.53	3.00	2.00	5.00
10.	Khadakvasla	7.50	10.00	11.00	11.00
11.	Pench Irrigation	6.40	7.00	8.00	8.00
12.	Vishnupuri	4.04	5.00	6.00	8.00
13.	Dudha Ganga	7.65			
14.	Lower Unna		12.00	11.00	13.50
15.	Chaskman		10.00	8.00	13.00
16.	Karwa		5.00	5.50	7.00
17.	Arunawati		12.00	12.00	12.00
18.	Van		11.00	11.40	18.00
19.	Upper Godavari		4.00	3.00	8.00
20.	Lower Thirna	9.08	18.00	18.00	18.00
21.	Bhatsa	3.00			
22.	Kalissarar	0.19	0.25	0.25	0.25
23.	Tilari (Inter State)	2.60	5.00	4.50	5.00
24.	Surya (USAID)	7.10	7.00	6.00	10.00
25.	Medium Project (31 nos.)	70.99	54.50	53.17	73.62
26.	Evaluation studies		0.20		
TOTAL - A		197.59	290.4	277.82	371.37
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B. Non-earmarked project (inclgd. water development)		112.85	83.60	186.23	196.80
GRAND TOTAL		310.44	374.00	464.05	568.23
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Manipur

A. Earmarked Projects/schemes

1.	Singda	5.45	2.25	2.50	2.35
2.	Thoubal	17.39	20.75	12.12	21.95
3.	Khuga	8.45	10.00	5.20	10.00
4.	Post Evaluation studies				
TOTAL - A		31.29	33.00	19.82	34.30

Annexure- 7.5 (contd.)

Schemewise details of Plan outlay for Major & Medium
Irrigation Schemes - States and Union Territories.
(Rs. Crores)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
B. Non-earmarked project (inclgd. water development)		0.76	1.00	1.23	2.80
GRAND TOTAL		32.05	34.00	21.05	37.10

Meghalaya

A. Earmarked Projects

1. Rongai Irrgn. Project 0.46 3.00 1.41 2.70

B. Non-earmarked Project 0.10

TOTAL 0.46 3.00 1.51 2.70

Mizoram (Non-earmarked) 0.10 0.10

Nagaland (Non-earmarked) 0.50 0.50 0.59 0.50

Orissa

A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes

1. Upper Indravati Dam 17.92 25.00 22.00 20.00
 2. Upper Indravati Irrgn. 14.00 28.00 23.00 20.00
 3. Upper Kolab Irrigation 17.18 28.00 26.00 20.00
 4. Central Planning Unit 0.93 2.00 1.20 1.50
 5. Mahanadi Birupa Barrage 1.60
 6. Subarnarekha 36.00 80.00 37.73 68.00
 7. Post Facto Eva. Studies 0.10 0.10 0.10
 7A. Ongoing Medium Projects proposed under WRCP 43.25
 8. National Water Management 0.19 6.00 1.43 7.00
 9. Dam Safety Assurance and Rehabilitation 6.00 2.34 6.00

TOTAL - A 87.82 175.10 114.30 185.85

B. Non-earmarked project (inclgd. water development) 91.47 75.33 76.13 74.58

GRAND TOTAL 179.29 250.43 190.43 260.43

Annexure- 7.5 (contd.)

Schemewise details of Plan outlay for Major & Medium
Irrigation Schemes - States and Union Territories.
(Rs. Crores)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<u>Punjab</u>					
A. Earmarked Projects/schemes					
1.	World Bank Assisted Project (Punjab Irrgn. Project Ph.II)	57.96	26.27	26.27	
2.	SYL Project providing irrgn. facilities to Punjab area	0.83	2.00	2.00	
3.	Lining of channels (Ph.I)	5.24	3.02	3.02	
4.	Share cost of Beas Project	1.49	3.35	3.35	
TOTAL - A		65.52	34.64	34.64	
B. Non-earmarked project (inclgd. water development)					
		25.60	8.69	8.69	
GRAND TOTAL		91.12	43.33	43.33	

Rajasthan.

A. Earmarked Projects/schemes					
1.	Indira Gandhi Nahar Pariyojana				
	Stage-I	5.97	7.00	7.00	
	Stage-II	44.46	45.69	58.03	80.00
2.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Unit I and II)	23.22	24.28	25.00	
3.	Jakhm	4.58	5.00	5.00	
4.	Gurgaon Canal	2.52	2.00	1.15	
5.	Bisalpur Stage-I	10.00	11.00	11.00	
6.	Sidhmukh :	5.65	6.00	6.00	
7.	Nohar :				
8.	Som Kamla Amba	14.61	17.50	17.50	
9.	Som Kagdar	1.40	0.50	0.35	
10.	Panchana	2.00	4.00	3.00	
11.	Bhim Sagar	1.49	1.00	1.20	
12.	Bilas	0.69	1.20	1.50	
13.	Parwan Lift	1.12	2.00	2.00	
13A.	Chapi	2.19	5.00		
14.	Sawan Bhadon	1.51	3.00	1.20	
15.	Gang Canal	1.78			
16.	Evaluation and Reassessment of command				
17.	Narmada	0.26	1.75	4.00	
18.	Okhla Barrage		0.20		
19.	Water Management Surveys (NWMP)	3.82	1.00	0.05	
20.	Dam Safety Measures		2.00	4.40	8.00

Annexure- 7.5 (contd.)
Schemewise details of Plan outlay for Major & Medium
Irrigation Schemes - States and Union Territories.
(Rs. Crores)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
21. Harish Chandra Sagar (Not approved)			1.50	1.00	
22. Beas share of Rajasthan		0.04	7.97		
TOTAL - A		127.31	144.34	149.38	88.00
B. Non-earmarked project (inclgd. water development)		8.78	11.80	13.80	111.95
GRAND TOTAL		136.09	156.14	163.18	199.95

Tamil Nadu

A. Earmarked Projects/schemes

1. Modernisation of Periyar Vaigai Stage-II	10.30	15.00	15.00	12.00
2. National Water Management Projects	15.21	23.00	23.00	25.00
3. PAP ayacut extension scheme	1.85	1.06	2.16	
4. Medium Projects (2 nos.)	2.57	2.65	2.10	
5. Post facto eva. studies		0.05		
6. Dam safety measures		0.50	0.50	2.29
7. Irrgn. Management Training Institutes	1.31			1.00
TOTAL - A	31.24	42.26	42.76	40.29

B. Non-earmarked project (inclgd. water development)	14.85	10.72	10.44	20.00
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GRAND TOTAL	46.09	52.98	53.20	60.29
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Iripura

A. Earmarked Projects/schemes

1. Gumti	1.42	1.50	1.92	4.00
2. Khowai	4.97	3.75	4.51	3.05
3. Manu	3.23	3.75	2.56	2.50
TOTAL - A	9.62	9.00	9.00	9.55

Schemewise details of Plan outlay for Major & Medium
Irrigation Schemes - States and Union Territories.
(Rs. Crores)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
B. Non-earmarked project (includg. water development)					
GRAND TOTAL		9.62	9.00	9.00	9.55
<u>Uttar Pradesh</u>					
A. <u>Earmarked Projects/schemes</u>					
1.	Upper Ganga Irrgn. (Mod- ernisation Project) (1st Time slice)	68.53	80.00	80.00	100.00
2.	a) Rajghat (I) Dam (UP share 50%)	4.00	5.00	4.00	18.00
	b) Rajghat Canal UP	4.80			
3.	a) Bansagar (I) Dam (UP share 25%)	0.75	7.00	0.25	
	b) Bansagar conveyance system U.P.	0.52			8.00
	c) Conveyance system M.P.				
4.	Urmil Dam (UP share 40%)	2.53	3.00	3.60	2.00
5.	Gandak Canal	5.95	8.00	6.00	
6.	Sarda Sahayak (Phase-I)	25.16	39.00	30.00	40.00
7.	Madhya Ganga Canal (St.I)	20.02	32.00	28.00	38.00
8.	Eastern Ganga Canal	8.29	12.00	10.00	
9.	Increasing capacity of Narainpur Canal	3.15			
10.	Maudha Dam	9.00	9.00	8.00	
11.	Revised Kwano Pump Canal		1.26	1.26	
12.	Remodelling of Ken Canal		1.20	0.50	
13.	Increasing capacity of Jamania Pump Canal	6.12			
14.	Remodelling of Bhingoda Head works	0.22			
15.	Sarju Nahar Pariyojana		33.00	20.00	31.00
16.	Lakhwar Vyasi Dam	10.45	15.00	12.00	15.00
17.	Sone Pump Canal				
18.	Medium Projects	5.53			
19.	Modernisation of Agra Canal:				
20.	Mod. of Lachura Head works :	0.15			
21.	Mod. of Ghaggar Canal :				
22.	Mod. of Bhognipur Branch : schemes of conjunctive use : water :				
23.	Gyanpur Pump Canal	2.93			
24.	Chambal Lift scheme	2.10			
25.	Evaluation studies				
26.	National Water Management project		8.00	1.00	12.00
27.	Tehri Dam		1.73	Nil	
28.	Bewar Feeder		3.54	2.00	
TOTAL - A		182.27	259.23	206.61	264.00

Annexure- 7.5 (contd.)
Schemewise details of Plan outlay for Major & Medium
Irrigation Schemes - States and Union Territories.

(Rs. Crores)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
B. Non-earmarked project (inclgd. water development)	33.25	60.87	83.44	131.05	
GRAND TOTAL	215.52	320.10	290.05	395.05	

West Bengal

A. Earmarked Projects/schemes

1. Barrage & Irrgn. system of DVC (Extn. and Improvement)	1.53	2.30	2.30	
2. Kangawati Res. Project	7.58	3.00	3.00	
3. Teesta Barrage	24.71	27.00	23.00	40.00 ^a
4. Subernarekha Barrage Proj.	0.15	10.00		
5. Medium Projects	3.03	3.46	3.46	5.72**
6. Evaluation studies		0.20	0.02	

TOTAL - A

	37.00	45.96	31.78	45.72
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B. Non-earmarked project (inclgd. water development)	2.33	12.54	2.22	21.30
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GRAND TOTAL

	39.33	58.50	44.00	67.02
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^a Includes Rs.20 crores as additional central assistance for Teesta Barrage Project.

** (Major and medium which are to be completed by 1995)

Benefits - Major and Medium Irrigation

('000 ha.)

Sl. No.	States	Ult. Irrgn. Pot.	Achievement to end of VII Plan incldg. pre-Plan		Achievement 1991-92 (Actual)		Anticipated Achievement 1992-93		Target 1993-94	
			Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.
			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Andhra Pr.	5000	2991	2836	9.27	11.18	39.79	37.55	45.00	40.00
2.	Arunchal Pr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	970	144	97	26.20	9.09	3.164	10.50	9.55	5.50
4.	Bihar	6500	2743	2259	16.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	40.00	60.00
5.	Goa	62	13	5	-	7.25	Nil	0.54	2.00	2.00
6.	Gujarat	3000	1199	855	57.00	60.00	35.00	60.00	33.00	60.00
7.	Haryana	3000	2021	1791	14.00	14.00	23.00	23.00	18.00	18.00
8.	Himachal Pr.	50	8	6	-	-	0.21	0.20	0.05	0.05
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	250	158	117	15.60	4.73	16.20	4.50	16.50	4.50
10.	Karnataka	2500	1308	1183	42.49	33.99	57.02	45.62	117.00	93.91
11.	Kerala	1000	402	355	30.00	30.00	88.16	81.30	52.96	76.52
12.	Madhya Pr.	6000	1815	1269	75.00	77.00	63.10	37.80	60.00	36.00
13.	Maharashtra	4100	1986	976	38.00	58.40	50.00	45.00	60.00	55.00
14.	Manipur	135	59	46	1.70	3.95	2.80	3.15	3.00	3.00
15.	Meghalaya	20	-	-	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	3600	1356	1254	22.05	11.85	35.14	22.05	41.51	35.14
19.	Punjab	3000	2344	2303	28.80	28.80	19.30	19.30	40.72	40.72
20.	Rajasthan	2750	1913	1740	42.89	41.84	47.46	20.88	56.37	20.76
21.	Sikkim	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	1500	1539	1536	3.97	6.76	5.00	3.98	1.62	1.00
23.	Tripura	100	2	2	Nil	Nil	0.50	Nil	4.00	4.00
24.	U.P.	12500	6667	5705	47.94	28.12	70.10	75.00	90.00	75.00
25.	West Bengal	2300	1244	1132	4.86	3.75	17.16	12.26	16.93	19.86
Total States		58367	29912	25467	475.77	450.71	603.10	542.63	708.21	650.96
26.	A&N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	D&N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	87	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	11	-	-	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16
Total U.Ts.		98	8	-	0.61	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16
Total (States+UTs)		58465	29920	25467	436.38	450.82	603.25	542.78	708.37	651.12

Benefits - Minor Irrigation Schemes

('000 ha. gross)

Sl. No.	States	Ult. Pot.	Achievement to end of VII Plan incldg. pre-Plan		Achievement 1991-92 (Actual)		Anticipated Achievement 1992-93		Target 1993-94	
			Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.
			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Andhra Pr.	4200	2797.00	2595.88	60.15	51.39	59.49	51.09	56.89	45.81
2.	Arunachal Pr.	260	55.98	49.65	5.59	4.19	4.70	3.42	4.58	3.18
3.	Assam	1700	537.04	438.87	17.22	11.34	15.30	9.68	15.30	12.18
4.	Bihar	5900	4428.00	3991.00	268.90	188.59	209.00	144.20	407.00	281.70
5.	Goa	20	17.15	16.01	0.64	0.29	0.65	0.32	0.70	0.35
6.	Gujarat	1750	1850.32	1773.21	22.00	17.00	34.00	28.00	34.00	28.00
7.	Maryana	1550	1487.97	1454.92	22.90	18.00	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20
8.	Himachal Pr.	285	126.60	112.67	9.97	6.78	3.00	2.20	3.00	2.20
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	550	356.27	346.17	4.65	3.89	4.00	2.48	4.00	2.48
10.	Karnataka	2100	1355.44	1317.44	36.24	35.77	45.00	41.00	44.00	38.40
11.	Kerala	1100	479.38	437.27	20.02	19.80	18.38	13.83	20.72	15.23
12.	Madhya Pr.	4200	2381.40	2247.20	60.20	53.90	73.90	51.00	64.00	44.50
13.	Maharashtra	3200	2394.10	2164.60	31.75	26.95	36.00	29.60	38.50	31.10
14.	Manipur	105	46.87	39.52	1.50	0.94	1.91	1.19	2.21	1.37
15.	Meghalaya	100	40.43	35.63	1.67	1.25	2.57	1.95	2.75	2.10
16.	Mizoram	70	9.49	8.22	0.50	0.30	0.52	0.32	0.51	0.31
17.	Nagaland	80	62.73	54.43	1.17	0.74	0.70	0.43	0.70	0.44
18.	Orissa	2300	1156.17	1059.50	40.93	34.13	19.45	21.27	25.80	21.00
19.	Punjab	3550	3252.74	3202.39	34.21	32.30	28.37	26.02	26.20	24.72
20.	Rajasthan	2400	2263.14	2203.29	57.80	51.19	49.00	45.40	44.80	41.00
21.	Sikkim	22	20.36	15.85	0.82	0.62	0.39	0.35	0.41	0.35
22.	Tamil Nadu	2400	2058.39	2049.30	16.41	16.41	21.85	21.80	21.97	21.97
23.	Tripura	115	80.54	72.52	3.23	2.33	4.50	5.22	4.90	3.50
24.	U.P.	13200	16642.00	15182.00	1130.00	1096.00	1042.00	1127.00	1043.00	1027.00
25.	West Bengal	3800	2624.60	2175.00	78.82	72.30	100.00	85.00	100.00	85.00
Total States		54957	46524.11	43042.54	1927.29	1746.40	1784.88	1722.97	1976.14	1744.09
26.	A&N Islands	15.5	-	-	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.06	0.11	0.06
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	D&N Haveli	-	-	-	0.05	0.03	0.14	0.11	0.13	0.09
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Delhi	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.95	0.70
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total U.Ts.		90	81.31	77.13	0.19	0.13	0.34	0.27	1.19	0.85
Grand Total		55047	46605.42	43119.67	1927.48	1746.53	1785.22	1723.24	1977.33	1744.94

Construction of Field Channels - Targets & Achievements

('000 ha.)

Sl.No.	State/U.Ts.	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94
		Tgt.	Achv.	Target	Achv.	Target
					(Anticipated)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.00	2.38	40.00	3.84	26.46
2.	Assam	12.90	4.76	7.00	2.50	4.55
3.	Bihar	1100*	12.26	27.00	311.50*	448.00*
4.	Goa	3.00	1.16	1.50	1.50	1.06
5.	Gujarat	56.00	2.94	80.00	80.00	60.00
6.	Haryana	18.00	18.59	26.50	26.50	30.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1.00	1.10	1.25	1.02	0.783
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	14.50	4.20	8.00	8.00	2.20
9.	Karnataka	84.00	29.75	70.00	70.00	78.00
10.	Kerala	25.00	6.59	15.00	7.00	19.60
11.	Madhya Pradesh	190.00	63.80	130.00	11.59	9.50
12.	Maharashtra	40.00	27.97	70.00	18.04	52.50
13.	Manipur	6.00	2.99	6.00	0.32	1.22
14.	Meghalaya	1.50	-	1.00	0.00	1.78
15.	Orissa	33.92	13.89	50.00	27.92	31.00
16.	Rajasthan	60.00	43.11	67.00	43.70	46.20
17.	Tamil Nadu	40.00	47.57	47.00	47.00	48.33
18.	Tripura	0.20	-	0.20	0.20	0.08
19.	Uttar Pradesh	332.00	213.02	268.00	200.40	150.00
20.	West Bengal	20.50	4.08	10.00	4.50	6.00
21.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	948.52	500.16	925.45	554.03	569.26
		+1100 Km.		+540 Km.	+311.5 Km.	+448 Km.

* In Kms.

Targets & Achievements Under Warabandi

('000 ha.)

Sl.No.	State/U.Ts.	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94
		Tgt.	Achv.	Target	Achv. (Anticipated)	Target
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.00	8.05	32.55	13.08	17.50
2.	Assam	19.20	14.98	7.00	7.30	4.00
3.	Bihar	10.00	1.26	4.00	1.67	4.17
4.	Goa	2.50	2.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
5.	Gujarat	80.00	13.57	60.00	60.00	60.00
6.	Haryana	25.00	35.74	40.00	40.00	31.70
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1.00	1.72	2.05	1.43	1.50
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	11.53	8.00	8.00	25.00
9.	Karnataka	58.32	10.34	35.00	35.00	49.60
10.	Kerala	24.00	16.13	30.00	8.22	35.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	70.00	0.40	130.00	25.00	350.00
12.	Maharashtra	30.00	3.43	70.00	39.00	22.50
13.	Manipur	14.70	0.00	8.00	0.00	1.57
14.	Meghalaya	2.00	-	1.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Orissa	63.00	44.58	60.00	60.00	83.00
16.	Rajasthan	56.00	41.38	5.00	40.00	46.20
17.	Tamil Nadu	8.00	16.39	31.00	31.00	20.50
18.	Tripura	0.20	-	0.20	0.20	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	390.00	353.02	390.00	300.00	252.00
20.	West Bengal	1.00	0.00	6.50	0.00	0.00
21.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		894.92	575.02	921.80	671.40	1005.74

Land Levelling - Targets & Achievements

('000 ha.)

Sl.No.	State/U.Ts.	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94
		Tgt.	Achv.	Target	Achv.	Target
						(Anticipated)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.20	1.65	22.00	2.80	13.20
2.	Assam	0.48	0.00	0.20	0.00	-
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.20	0.58
4.	Goa	0.40	0.13	0.30	0.30	0.30
5.	Gujarat	2.00	0.04	2.26	2.26	2.00
6.	Haryana	2.55	1.69	2.00	2.00	2.70
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.00	1.95	3.60	3.60	1.25
9.	Karnataka	59.60	27.44	50.00	50.00	0.00
10.	Kerala	1.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.16
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Maharashtra	5.00	4.01	5.00	7.94	0.00
13.	Manipur	2.00	1.10	2.00	0.00	2.13
14.	Meghalaya	1.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.59
15.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	4.00	1.31	0.00	3.00	5.50
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Tripura	0.02	-	0.00	0.00	0.04
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.60
20.	West Bengal	0.02	0.02	0.40	0.00	0.00
21.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	96.27	39.34	118.75	72.10	32.05

List of World Bank aided on-going Irrigation Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount of assistance		Cancellation due to savings accrued due to devaluation of Rs. vis-a-vis US \$/SDRs. millions	Amount of assistance as on 28.2.93 (US \$ m.)	Date of signing of agreement	Credit closing date	Util. as on 28.2.93 (cumulative US \$ m.)	Balance Credit/Loan as on 28.2.93 (US \$ m.)	%age of Credit/Loan utl.	Major shortcomings as per Review Mission.
		IDA SDRs/m. (US \$ m.)	IBRD US \$ m.								
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	A.P. Composite Irrgn.-II Project	127.5* (\$140.00)	131.00	90.00	215.110	28.05.86	30.06.94	58.526	156.584	27.20	(1) Availability of water for Srisailem Right Bank Canal doubtful.
2.	Bihar Public Tubewells-II	59.5* (\$68.00)		54.70	26.630	13.01.87	31.05.94	14.225	12.405	53.42	(1) Power Supply to the completed tubewells is very low (2) Pace of disbursement is very slow (3) Slow procurement.
3.	Gujarat Medium Irrgn.-II Project	164.3* (\$172.00)	-	20.50	203.880	29.06.84	31.03.93	151.189	52.691	74.15	(1) Distribution network, field channels & R&S work lagging behind. (2) Delay in procurement (3) DSP recommendations pending for implementation (4) Action on economic rehabilitation pending for implementation.
4.	Sardar Sarovar Dam & Power Project	99.7* (\$100.00)	200.00	NIL	336.150	10.05.85	30.06.95	137.056	199.094	40.77	(1) Slow pace of R&R implementation in Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra (2) Financing of Turbine Generating sets pending for OECD assistance.
5.	Upper Krishna Phase-II Irrigation	119.00 (\$160.00)	165.00	80.00	247.500	16.06.89	31.12.96	46.484	201.016	18.78	(1) Unsatisfactory performance in the implementation of R&R (2) Suspension of disbursement from Bank for activities other than R&R
6.	Maharashtra Composite Irrgn.-III	166.4* (\$160.0)	-	Nil	224.220	05.12.85	30.06.93	53.925	170.295	24.05	(1) Delay in establishing restructured project.

List of World Bank aided on-going Irrigation Projects

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
7.	Punjab Irrgn. & Drainage Project	117.7* (\$150.00)	15.00	20.10	155.670	09.02.90	31.03.98	32.434	123.236	20.83	(1) Clearance for Punjab Irrgn. Management & Training Institute is pending
8.	Upper Ganga Modernisation Irrgn. Project	117.5* (\$125.00)	-	25.1 m.	135.330	29.05.84	30.09.93	94.581	40.749	69.88	(1) Slow pace of procurement (2) Poor contract management. (3) Delay in land acquisition
9.	West Bengal Minor Irrgn. Project	101.00 (\$99.00)	-	40.80 0.935 (.)	96.360	27.09.85	31.03.94	33.083	63.277	34.33	(1) Terms of reference for studies related to water charges should be amended. (2) Preparation of Designs & O&M manual is required.
10.	Periyar Vaigai Irrgn. Project	+16.6* m 16.6 m. (Spl. fund)	-	Nil	22.670	12.10.84	30.04.93	14.309	8.361	63.11	(1) Progress is behind schedule in respect of Link Canal. (2) Delay in awarding contract for construction of Thirumangalam Canal Syphon.
11.	National Water Management Project	93.2* (\$114.0)	-	Nil	127.270	12.05.87	31.03.94	46.888	80.382	36.84	(1) Progress in meeting exph. targets has not been very impressive (2) Low budget provision except for Tamil Nadu & Haryana.
12.	Dam safety Assurance & Rehabilitation Project	96.2* (\$130.0 m.)	23.00	Nil	154.370	10.06.91	30.09.87	9.579	144.791	6.20	<u>Rajasthan</u> (1) Unsatisfactory progress in remedial works. (2) Slow pace of disbursement <u>Tamil Nadu</u> (1) Progress of basic dam safety facilities is very slow. (2) Identification of remedial works should receive due attention <u>Orissa</u> (1) Compliance of DSRP recommendation is very slow (2) Identification of remedial works should get priority <u>Madhya Pradesh</u> (1) Unsatisfactory progress in basic Dam Safety facilities. (2) Need to expedite finalisation of remedial works.
TOTAL					1945.16			692.279	1252.881	35.58	

List of On-going Externally Aided Bilateral Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Donor country	Amount of Assistance	Date of Agreement	Date of Termination	Utilisation upto 28.2.93	Unspent Balance	Utilisation %age
1.	U.P. Tubewells Project (Grant)	Netherlands	Dfl 90 M (US \$50 M)	27.08.87	30.06.93	Dfl 52.443 (US \$ 29.135 M)	Dfl 37.557 M (US \$ 20.865 M)	58.27
2.	UP Tubewells Sub-Project -do-		Dfl 25 M (US \$14.9 M)	16.10.90	31.03.93	Dfl 12.823 M (US \$ 7.123 M)	Dfl 12.117 M (US \$ 6.731 M)	52.88
3.	Upper Kolab Irrgn. Project	Japan	Yen 3769 M (US \$38.8 M)	15.12.88	12.12.93	Yen 1254.828 (US \$ 11.264 M)	Yen 2514.172 M (US \$27.536 M)	33.28
4.	Indira Gandhi Nahar Project Engg. Services	Japan	Yen 84 M (US \$0.75 M)	27.03.90	27.03.93	Yen 24.788 M (US \$0.22 M)	Yen 59.212 M (US \$ 0.531 M)	29.75
5.	Upper Indiravati Irrigation Project	Japan	Yen 3744 M (US \$33.6)	15.12.88	15.12.93	Yen 1001.823 M (US \$8.993 M)	Yen 2742.177 M (US \$24.607 M)	26.75
6.	Rajasthan Minor Irrgn. Project (Loan)	Germany	DM 15 M (US \$9.7 M)	29.04.88	31.12.93	DM 3.530 M (US \$2.206 M)	DM 11.470 M (US \$7.494 M)	23.95
7.	Water Control System for Diversification of Crops in Maharashtra	EEC	ECUs 15 M (US \$21.11 M)	Oct., 1988	31.12.94	ECU 1.582 (US \$2.22 M)	ECUs 13.418 M (US \$ 18.88 M)	10.54
8.	Tank Irrigation System Phase-II in Tamil Nadu	EEC	ECUs 24.5 M (US \$34.48 M)	27.04.89	31.10.95	ECUs 5.339 (US \$7.51)	ECUs 19.161 M (US \$26.96 M)	22.24
9.	Kerala Minor Irrigation Project	EEC	ECUs 11.8 M (US \$16.60 M)	21.05.92	31.12.98	ECUs - (US \$ -)	ECUs 11.8 M (US \$16.60 M)	NIL
TOTAL			US \$ 219.94 M			US \$ 68.671 M	US \$151.269 M	33.22

Capital Outlay, Revenue Expenditure and Revenue Receipts relating
to Major and Medium Irrigation Projects for 1989-90

(Rs. Lakhs)

State	Capital Outlay at the end of the year	Revenue Expdr. during the year	Revenue Receipts during the year	*Deprecia- tion	Excess of Expdr. (Exclgd. depreciation) over receipts	Excess of Expdr. (Including depreciation) over receipts
Andhra Pradesh	289837.27	31553.70	3520.79	2761.76	28032.91	30794.67
Bihar@	302007.56	5838.71	609.18	2875.43	5229.53	8104.96
Gujarat	223266.88	35590.40	1704.77	2101.69	33885.63	35987.32
Himachal Pr.	2127.75	35.85	0.29	20.35	35.56	55.91
Haryana	86350.59	11611.61	1357.23	844.82	10254.38	11099.20
Karnataka	208922.09	15361.82	1614.34	1984.94	13747.48	15732.42
Kerala	76010.94	1929.80	163.59	722.35	1766.21	2488.56
Madhya Pr.	258650.64	5787.40	1230.46	2468.41	4556.94	7025.35
Maharashtra@	400517.81	43894.52	2759.30	3754.02	41135.22	44889.24
Orissa	159523.73	1611.05	455.78	1525.07	1155.27	2680.34
Punjab	88735.15	7812.45	1737.10	879.63	6075.35	6954.98
Rajasthan	155170.90	12989.82	1599.44	1491.87	11390.38	12882.25
Tamil Nadu	65191.37	8089.86	157.62	635.57	7932.24	8567.81
Uttar Pr.	321798.58	35070.40	3661.46	3101.14	31408.94	34510.08
West Bengal	55531.19	4569.02	157.53	533.93	4411.49	4945.42
Total	2693642.45	221746.41	20728.88	25700.98	201017.53	226718.51

* At the rate of one per cent on mean capital outlay for the period 1987-90

@ Figures are Provisional.

CHAPTER 8

ENERGY

Power

Review for 1992-93

8.1.1 Generation of Electricity (Utilities): Against a target of 302.7 billion units, actual generation during the year was 301 billion units, representing an overall decrease of 0.6 percent. The thermal and nuclear generation targets were achieved to the extent of 98 percent and 91.8 percent respectively where as hydro generation exceeded the target by 5.2 percent. The shortfall in thermal generation was mainly attributable to backing down of some thermal power plants due to low system demand, failure of various unit auxiliaries, delay in stabilisation of a few new units and non-availability of requisite quantity and quality of coal for a few power plants. The shortfall in nuclear generation was mainly due to un-scheduled forced outages of the units and equipment problems. The total generation during 1992-93 was higher than that in 1991-92 by 5 percent, the thermal and nuclear generation being higher by 7.6 percent and 21.3 percent respectively. Generation from hydro power stations was less by 3.9 percent during 1992-93 over the previous year. Contribution of the Central Sector in the total generation was 35.9 percent.

8.1.2 In addition to the above, about 1.3 billion units of electricity also became available from Chukha hydel project in Bhutan.

8.2.1 The source-wise generation targets and achievements for 1992-93, with actuals for 1991-92 and projections for 1993-94 in respect of utilities are given in Table 8.1.

8.2.2 The region-wise break up of actual generation in 1992-93 is given in Annexure 8.1

8.3 During 1992-93, the target for All India Plant Load Factor was 57.2 percent for thermal stations. The actual PLF achieved was 57.1 percent. The marginal shortfall in the average PLF was due to low system demand and the consequent backing down of a few thermal power plants, non-availability of requisite quantity and quality of coal for some of the thermal power plants and failure of various unit auxiliaries. The Table 8.2 gives the sector-wise break-up for 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94.

8.4 The targets and achievements in regard to PLF for all State Electricity Boards, Central power Organisations and Private sector are indicated in Annexure 8.2.

8.5.1 Addition in capacity: The target for addition to generating capacity during 1992-93 was

TABLE 8.1
Source-wise Electricity Generation
(Million Units)

	1991-92		1992-93		1993-34	
	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Hydro	72599	66300	69776	67500		
Thermal	208551	229050	224466	243200		
Nuclear	5561	7350	6747	6000		
Total	286711	302700	300989	316700		

TABLE 8.2
Sector-wise Plant Load Factor(%)

	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
	Actual	Target	Achievement	Target
Central Sector	64.5	62.3	62.7	60.6
State Sector	50.6	54.8	54.0	56.4
Private Sector	56.7	54.8	58.8	57.1
All-India	55.3	57.2	57.1	57.8

4458 MW (excluding mini/micro hydel capacity) against which the achievement was 3537 MW (79.3 percent), is given in Table 8.3.

8.5.2 The project-wise details of achievements are given in Annexure 8.3. There were large number of generating units (totalling to 1255.75 MW) which had slipped from 1992-93. This comprised 621.15 MW of hydro and 634.6 MW of thermal power generating units (Complete list at Annexure 8.4). The slippages were mainly due to delays in equipment supplies and delays in construction work.

8.6 As on 31.3.1993, the total installed capacity (utilities only) in the country was 72612 MW comprising 19567 MW of hydel, 51040 MW thermal and 2005 MW nuclear. The share of the Central Sector, including nuclear, was 20585 MW.

8.7 Transmission Lines : The progress of 400 KV & 220 K.V. transmission lines is given in Table 8.4.

8.8.1 Renovation & Modernisation (R & M): Under the Centrally Sponsored schemes for

TABLE 8.3
Addition in Capacity

(MW)

	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
	Actual	Target	Achievement	Target
Hydel	436.00	879.10	372.95	954.65
Thermal	2370.50	3358.90	2944.32	3264.60
Nuclear	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00
Total	3026.50	4458.00	3537.27	4439.25

TABLE 8.4
Transmission Lines additions (Ckm.)

	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
	Actual	Target	Achievement	Target
400 KV	2358	2490	1957	1423
220 KV	2909	3284	3037	2970

renovation and modernisation of thermal power stations, 34 stations (164 generating units) aggregating to a capacity of 13585.5 MW under Phase-I was taken up during the Seventh Plan period and most of these schemes have since been completed. The R & M schemes are now no longer Centrally sponsored.

8.8.2 Keeping in view the benefits that accrued from the first phase of the R & M programme during 7th Plan period, schemes in the second phase have been taken up for completion during the 8th Plan period. These schemes cover 46 old thermal power stations comprising 202 generating units aggregating to a capacity of 20,696 MW. Of these schemes, 45 thermal power stations (199 thermal units) aggregating to 20261.4 MW had already been cleared by Central Electricity Authority and are under various stages of implementation. The total estimated cost of R & M (Phase-II) programme is Rs. 1605.95 crore. The benefits in terms of additional energy generation of about 8000 MUs per annum is expected to be achieved on completion of R&M programme under second phase. During the year 1992-93, the Power Finance Corporation has disbursed Rs. 73.11 crores against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 106.73 crores loan assistance to State Electricity Boards for R & M schemes.

8.8.3 Apart from the R & M schemes for thermal stations, the CEA has also identified 49

hydro power stations with a capacity of 8834 MW at an estimated cost of Rs. 278 crores for coverage under R & M to yield an additional capacity of 500 MW and energy generation of 300 MU annually.

8.9.1 Outlay and expenditure: The total expenditure in the power sector (including Rural Electrification) during 1992-93 is estimated around Rs.12781.02 crores against the approved outlay of Rs.14943.93 crores. (Details are given in Table 8.5)

8.9.2 The utilisation of other provisions excluding Rural Electrification (RE) component, available for development programmes in the power sector, is given in Table 8.6.

Annual Plan 1993-94

8.10 Generation: The total electricity generation in utilities in 1993-94 is estimated at 316.7 billion units (Table 8.1). Region-wise details are given in Annexure 8.1.

8.11 The total generation envisaged for 1993-94 is 4.6 percent higher than the target for the preceding year. The overall Plant Load Factor envisaged is 57.8 percent. Additional energy of 1.4 billion units is also expected to become available from the Chukha project in Bhutan.

8.12 Addition in Capacity: The target for addition to installed capacity during 1993-94 is 4439 MW (Details are given in Table 8.3).

TABLE 8.5
Annual Plan Outlays

	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
	Actual Exp.	Approved Outlay	Revised Estimates	Approved Outlay
States & U.Ts. @	7641.49	8532.93	6856.45	8958.45
Central Sector	6876.40	6411.00	5924.57	7461.46
Total	14517.89	14943.93	12781.02	16419.91

@ The details are given in Annexure 8.5.

TABLE 8.6

Utilisation of other provisions (Rs. crores)

	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
	Revised Estimate	Approved outlay	Revised Estimate	Approved Outlay
Power component of Special Area Programme of North Eastern Council	69.00	85.31	86.44	116.15

This includes a capacity of 1236 MW which has spilled over from 1992-93.

8.13 Of the total additional generating capacity targetted for 1993-94, a capacity of 2203 MW is expected to be commissioned in the Central Sector. The scheme-wise details of additions to installed capacity during 1993-94 are indicated in Annexure 8.6.

8.14 Transmission Lines : The targets for 1993-94 for 400 KV and 220 KV transmission lines are 1423 CKM and 2970 CKM respectively.

8.15 Plan Outlay: The total outlay for power sector (including Rural Electrification component) for 1993-94 is Rs. 16419.91 crores (as shown in Table 8.5). This includes an outlay of Rs. 378.27 crores for R & M programme. Renovation & Modernisation programme has been accorded priority for funding by PFC.

8.16 The outlay for 1993-94 is 9.9 percent higher than the Budget Estimates for 1992-93. The break-up of outlay for the States and Union Territories and Central Sector is given in Annexure 8.7. Scheme-wise details of the outlay for power generation schemes are given in Annexure 8.8 and 8.9

8.17 In addition to above, a provision of Rs.116.15 crores is expected to be available for special area programme for the power sector under NEC Plan.

8.18 Captive Power: The addition to installed capacity in captive power plants (including Railways) during 1991-92 was about 312 MW. With this addition, the total installed capacity of such plants is estimated to have gone upto 8925 MW by the end of 1991-92. The generation from captive plants (including Railways) in 1991-92 was placed at 27.5 billion units.

8.19 Externally Aided Power Projects: The total cumulative assistance for power projects through bilateral assistance and multi-lateral arrangements was Rs. 43847 crores by April, 1993 against which the actual utilisation upto March, 1992 had been Rs.12368 crores i.e 28.2 percent only. However, in 1992-93, the target was Rs. 2941 crores against which Rs.2208 crores (75.1%) had been utilised. The schemewise details are given in Annexure 8.10. Some of the factors contributing to non-utilisation of external aid in the case of power projects are as follows :

- i) Deficiencies in project management
- ii) Delays in civil works
- iii) Delays in forest/environment clearances
- iv) Financial problems of SEBs

8.20 Private Participation in Power Sector : Consistent with the policy framework enunciated in June, 1990 to allow greater participation

of Private Sector in Power development, a number of incentives have been provided for private investment in power sector. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 have been amended to bring about a new legal and financial environment for private enterprises in the electricity sector. During 1993-94, Trombay Gas Turbine Project (100 MW) is likely to be commissioned in the private sector.

Coal & Lignite

Review For 1992-93:

Demand

8.21 After a detailed exercise carried out in consultation with the coal producing and consuming agencies and the railways, the coal demand for the year 1992-93 was assessed at 256.7 mt. (excluding 5.30 mt. of washery middlings). This included a requirement of 150.00 mt. for thermal generation at coal based power utilities. In addition, a demand of 15.0 mt. was assessed as requirement for captive power stations of major industrial units. The requirement of power sector alone was estimated at 165 mt. The requirements in respect of the other major consuming sectors were: steel 31.50 mt., cement 13.5 mt., fertilizer 4 mt., railways 4 mt. Actual consumption however fell short of the demand by around 16 mt. mainly due to problems of evacuation from Coal India and shortfall in production at Singareni. While attempts were made to meet the requirement of power sector on priority, supplies to the other sectors consequently fell short of the demand. The demand for steel sector was met by import of around 6 mt. of superior quality coking coal from both qualitative and quantitative angles in addition to indigenous supplies. The shortfall in coal supply to the cement industry was partly made good through surplus lignite supplies from Neyveli. The consumption by cement sector at 10.71 mt. in 1992-93 was against 9.97 mt. in 1991-92. The details of sector-wise consumption/demand are given in Table 8.7.

Production

8.22 The coal production target for the year 1992-93 was fixed at 238.20 mt. (CIL 210 mt.; Singareni 23.40 mt.; TISCO/IISCO/DVC 4.80 mt.) against the actual coal production level of 229.29 mt. in the year 1991-92 (CIL 204.15 mt.; Singareni 20.58 mt., TISCO/IISCO/DVC 4.56 mt.). The actual production in 1992-93 was 238.23 mt. While CIL has fulfilled the target, Singareni's production at 22.51 mt. has fallen short of the target of 23.4 mt. by 0.89 mt. (i.e. 4%). However, the total production during the year is 8.94 mt. (4%) higher than the actual coal production in 1991-92. Company-wise coal production is given in Table 8.8. A new subsidiary of CIL namely Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL) has been created since 1.4.1992 encompassing the coalfields of Orissa (Talcher & Ib) by splitting SECL. All the subsidiary companies of Coal India Ltd. excepting ECL have fulfilled the targets. The reasons attributed to non-fulfilment of the target of Singareni were prevailing extremist activity, power shortages, delay in project implementation, equipment failures etc.

Demand - Supply Management

8.23 The gap between the demand (256.70 mt.) and the production (238.20 mt.) i.e. 18.5 mt. was proposed to be covered largely through supplies from the pithead stocks. It was also proposed to import superior quality coking coal to meet a portion of the requirement of steel plants. The stocks as on 1.4.1992 stood at 48.74 mt. (CIL 47.8 mt.; SCCL 0.70 mt.; Others 0.24 mt.) and it was decided to reduce the stocks by 17.5 mt. However, due to constraints in evacuation, the stock levels did not get reduced as expected at the end of the year. About 6.33 mt. of coking coal had to be imported to make good the shortfall in the availability of coking coal of the required quality for the metallurgical industry. Problems of coal quality continued to be faced by the power plants and the industry.

TABLE 8.7
Coal Offtake/Demand
(million tonnes)

Sl. No.	Sector	1991-92 Actual	1992-93 Target	1992-93 Actual	1993-94 Target
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Steel Coke Oven	31.66*	30.20	31.84*	35.00
2.	Steel (DR)	0.40	1.30		1.60
3.	Power (Utilities)	134.60 (2.30)	150.00 (2.90)	146.78 (2.47)	157.10 (2.90)
4.	Railway	4.42	4.00	3.22	3.60
5.	Cement	9.97**	13.50	10.71	13.10
6.	Fertilizer	4.23	4.00	4.53	3.70
7.	LTC/Soft Coke/ SSF	0.99	2.50	0.63	4.10
8.	Export	0.11	0.50	0.09	0.20
9.	Other industries				
	(a)Captive Power)	38.50	15.00	39.27	15.40
	)		(2.1)		(2.65)
	(b)Brick & Others)		31.80		31.00
	)		(0.30)		(0.25)
	Sub-Total(9):	38.50	46.80 (2.40)	39.27	46.40 (2.85)
10.	Colliery Consom.	4.06	3.90	3.99	4.00
	Total:	228.94 (2.30)	256.70+ (5.30)	241.06 (2.47)	268.80 (6.00)

Note:-1. Figures in brackets indicate washery middlings.

* Including 6.09 mt. of imported coal in 1991-92 & 6.33 mt. in 1992-93.

** Excludes supply to cement plants from open market @ 1 to 1.5 lakh Tonnes per month.

+ Demand was revised from 258.10 to 256.7 mt. in the Mid-Term Review Meeting taken by Secretary, Planning Commission.

Movement

8.24 It was targetted to move 160 mt. of coal by rail in 1992-93 against 151.39 mt. moved by rail in 1991-92. In comparison with this the actual coal movement by rail was 113.87 mt.

as on 1.1.1993. The targetted level of rail movement could not fully materialise due to mismatches between loading facilities and coal availability at some locations such as Rajmahal etc. The movement of coal by different modes is given in Table 8.9.

TABLE 8.8
Companywise Coal Production

(million tonnes)

Sl. No.	Company	1991-92 Actual	1992-93 Target	1992-93 Actual	1993-94 Target
0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
I. COAL INDIA Ltd.					
	1. ECL	24.52	26.50	24.04	28.80
	2. BCCL	27.00	28.00	28.08	28.80
	3. CCL	31.21	32.00	32.41	33.00
	4. NCL	30.88	30.70	30.70	31.40
	5. WCL	24.73	25.00	25.73	26.00
	6. SECL	64.86	44.88	46.00	47.00
	7. MCL	-	21.92	23.13	24.00
	8. NECL	0.95	1.00	1.10	1.00
	Total CIL:	204.15	210.00	211.19	220.00
II. SINGARENI					
		20.58	23.40	22.51	24.00
III. TISCO/					
	IISCO/DVC	4.56	4.80	4.53	5.00
	ALL INDIA	229.29	238.20	238.23	249.00
	TOTAL				

TABLE 8.9

Modewise Movement of Coal

(million tonnes)

Sl. No.	Mode	1991-92 Actual	1992-93 Target	1992-93 Actual as on 1.1.1993	1993-94 Target
1.	Rail	151.39	160.00	113.87	170.0
2.	M.G.R.	37.59	41.20	28.47	!
3.	Road	48.44	49.19	35.52	! N.A.
4.	Others	12.37	13.01	8.34	!
	Total:	249.79	263.40	186.20	268.80

Note:- Rail movement includes double movement for steel plants and washeries.

Productivity

8.25 The overall productivity in terms of Output per Man Shift (OMS) for Coal India in 1992-93 was targetted at 1.42 tonnes. The target of OMS for underground mines was 0.56 tonne and for opencast mines 3.79 tonnes. CIL achieved a OMS of 1.46 tonnes (U.G. 0.55 & O.C. 3.84). For Singareni, the overall OMS in 1992-93 was targetted at 1.10 tonnes (U.G. 0.83 tonne; O.C. 5.75 tonnes). The achievement was 1.04 tonnes (U.G. 0.70 & O.C. 4.42). The underground OMS in the case of Coal India has been stagnant at 0.55 tonne over the last few years. This needs to be improved as a large number of employees are deployed in underground mines. Company-wise productivity details are given in Table 8.10.

Coal Quality

8.26 The quality of coal supplied to the consumers, in particular to the power stations and the steel plants, has been a cause of concern over the past several years. In spite of a number of corrective measures taken by the coal industry, the problem of coal quality continues to cause concern. The problems faced in this regard by certain power stations, like Kota TPS in Rajasthan, located at long distances from the

coal producing areas were considered in the Planning Commission.

8.27 In order to improve the quality of coking coal to be supplied to steel plants, the existing washeries were to be renovated as per the recommendations of the Altekhar Committee which was set up by the Ministry of Coal. These renovation works are yet to be fully implemented.

Washed Coal Production

8.28 Washed coal production target for the year 1992-93 was set at 9.70 mt. against the actual achievement of 8.88 mt. in the year 1991-92. The actual achievement in 1992-93 was 9.26 mt. Company-wise washed coal production is given in Table 8.11.

Exploration

8.29 The regional exploration work carried out in Madhya Pradesh-revealed occurrences of superior grade non-coking coal reserves in Mand-Raigarh, Hasdeo-Arand, Sendurgarh, Tatapam and Ramkola areas. Also, there were substantial additions to the coal reserves in Orissa coalfields, new discoveries in Birbhum district of West Bengal and the eastern extension of Raniganj coalfields and Rajmahal.

TABLE 8.10

Companywise Productivity in terms of OMS (tonnes)

Year	Coal India Ltd.			SCCL		
	Open-cast	Under-ground	Over-all	Open-cast	Under-ground	Overall
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1991-92 (Actual)	3.70	0.53	1.40	4.48	0.67	0.98
1992-93 (Target)	3.79	0.56	1.42	5.75	0.83	1.10
1992-93 (Prov.)	3.84	0.55	1.46	4.42	0.70	1.04
1993-94 (Target)	3.93	0.57	1.48	5.29	0.79	1.17

TABLE 8.11
Companywise Washed Coal Production
(million tonnes)

Company	Sl. No.	Washery	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
			Actual	Target (Clean Coal)	Actual (Clean Coal)	Target (Clean Coal)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
BCCL	1.	Dugda I	0.52)	1.15	0.49	!
	2.	Dugda II	0.53)		0.54	!
	3.	Bhojudih	1.04	1.06	0.94	!
	4.	Patherdih	0.49	0.52	0.51	!
	5.	Sudamdih	0.49	0.58	0.43	!
	6.	Moonidih	0.39	0.53	0.46	!
	7.	Barora	0.09	0.15	0.13	!
	8.	Lodna	0.17	0.24	0.19	!
	9.	Mohuda	0.14	0.30	0.28	!
		Sub-Total:	3.86	4.53	3.97	!
						10.10
CCL	1.	Kargali	1.32	1.30	1.39	!
	2.	Kathara	0.80	0.89	0.88	!
	3.	Swang	0.67	0.66	0.69	!
	4.	Gidi	0.83	0.90	0.95	!
	5.	Rajrappa	1.02	1.05	1.01	!
		Sub-Total:	4.64	4.80	4.92	!
						!
WCL	1.	Nandan	0.38	0.37	0.37	!
						!
		Total CIL:	8.88	9.70	9.26	!
						10.10
TISCO	1.	Jamadoba	0.96	N.A.	!	
	2.	West Bokaro	1.99	N.A.	!	N.A.
IISCO	1.	Chasnala	0.65	0.76	!	
SAIL	1.	DSP	0.40	N.A.	!	
		Grand Total:	12.88	-	9.26	!
						10.10

New finds in 10 blocks of Godavari Valley coalfields were also established. New lignite deposits were found in Mannargudi and east of Veeranam areas in South Arcot and Tanjore sub-basins in Tamil Nadu. Promotional drilling in these areas have been taken up by NLC.

8.30 The target of drilling for the year 1992-93 was set at 3.755 lakh metres (CIL 2.735 lakh metres; SCCL 1.02 lakh metres) for detailed exploration in the coal sector. CMPDI is the nodal agency to carry out this job with other agencies like MECL, Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and other private parties. A target for drilling of 0.495 lakh metres was fixed for lignite in 1992-93.

Project Implementation

8.31 In 1992-93 five projects (costing Rs.50 crores and above) were sanctioned by Govt. with a total cost of Rs.1297.24 crores for a total capacity of 11.46 mt. per annum. In addition, 12 projects costing less than Rs.50 crores were sanctioned at company levels for a total cost of Rs.224.74 crores with a total capacity of 4.54 mt. per annum. The major projects (costing more than Rs.50 crores) are Bakulia U.G. (0.96 mty. and Rs.104.66 crores) in ECL, Samleswari O.C. project (3 mty. and Rs.126.85 crores) in MCL, Dudhichua Expansion O.C. (5 mty. and Rs.868.93 crores) in NCL, Gondgaon O.C. project (0.75 mty. and Rs.67.96 crores) in WCL and Parej East O.C. project (1.75 mty. and Rs.116.19 crores) in CCL. Also RCE's for four projects have been sanctioned by Govt. in the year 1992-93. Status of implementation of coal projects in Coal India and Singareni as on 1.4.1993 is given in the following Table-8.12

8.32 Barsingshar lignite mine-cum-power project (1.75 mt. and 2x120 MW) in Rajasthan is expected to be offered for private participation. The Jayamkondachalam lignite block has also been offered for private participation for the commissioning of a lignite based-power station. There have been some delays in project implementation due to delays in land acquisition and rehabilitation of project oustees,

unforeseen geological problems, delays in tying up of external aid and delays in equipment supplies etc. The reconstituted Task Force for Speedy Implementation of coal and power projects under the chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission, had reviewed the implementation of coal projects in West Bengal in January 1992. As a result, considerable progress was achieved in implementation of projects in West Bengal which had been delayed considerably. One such project is World Bank aided Sonepur Bazari O.C. project linked to Kolaghat Thermal power station.

Lignite

8.33 The production target for lignite for the year 1992-93 was fixed at 13.30 mt. for NLC against the actual lignite production of 12.54 mt. in 1991-92. NLC produced 13.31 mt. in 1992-93. In addition Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC) Produced 3.31 mt. of lignite in the state sector. Year-wise lignite production is given in Table 8.13.

Science & Technology

8.34 The thrust areas of research and development activities consistent with the priorities of the Eighth Plan are (i) environmental management; (ii) beneficiation of non-coking coal; (iii) technology upgradation in production and use of coal; and (iv) mining electronics. Research & Development activities pertaining to coal and lignite sector are administered by the Ministry of Coal on the basis of the recommendations of Standing Scientific Research Committee (SSRC). The important R&D schemes fall under four categories viz. (a) Production, Productivity and Safety; (b) Coal Beneficiation; (c) Coal Utilisation; and (d) Environment and Ecology. Presently, there are 28 projects under implementation including 4 new projects approved in 1992-93.

Environmental Measures

8.35 Land subsidence and mine fires have posed a serious threat to the environment in Raniganj and Jharia coalfields for the last several years. For effective environmental measures and subsidence control, a separate Plan

TABLE 8.12
Status of Coal Projects as on 1.4.93

	Mining		Non-Mining		Total		Grand Total
	CIL	SCCL	CIL	SCCL	CIL	SCCL	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
I.No. of coal projects each costing Rs.2 crores and above	365	60	203	9	568	69	637
II.Total investment in Rs.Cr.	14971.67	2118.74	2325.75	112.19	17297.42	2230.93	19528.35
III.Ultimate capacity in m.t.	306.11	32.03	-	-	306.11	32.03	338.14
IV.No. of projects completed	176	29	46	-	222	29	251
V.No. of projects on schedule	130	18	85	4	215	22	237
VI.No. of projects delayed	59	13	72	5	131	18	149

TABLE 8.13
Lignite Production

(million tonnes)

Sl. No.	Company	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
1.	Neyveli						
	a)Ist Mine	8.11	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
	b)IInd Mine	4.43	6.80	6.81	6.81	8.00	8.00
	Total Neyveli:	12.54	13.30	13.31	13.31	14.50	14.50
2.	Gujarat	3.27	N.A.	3.31	3.31	N.A.	N.A.
	Grand Total:	15.81	13.30	16.62	16.62	14.50	14.50

allocation has been made in Eighth Plan. An amount of Rs.5 crores was provided in 1992-93 to initiate the work in these coalfields. The Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA) was retained by Ministry of Coal to implement the works. There is need to take up the necessary rectificatory work at the earliest.

Annual Plan 1993-94:

Demand

8.36 Against an anticipated level of coal consumption at 245.00 mt. (excluding 5.3 mt. of middlings) in 1992-93, the demand for 1993-94 was assessed at 268.80 mt. (excluding 6 mt. of washery middlings) on the basis of detailed exercises carried out in consultation with concerned Ministries, and major consuming sectors. The details of the sectoral demands so assessed are given in Table 8.7. This demand

mt.; Singareni 24 mt.; TISCO/IISCO/DVC 5 mt.) against the production level of 238.23 mt. in 1992-93. (The companywise break up is given in Table 8.8). This is 4.5% more than the actual production in 1992-93.

Supply Plan

8.38 It has been planned that the gap of 19.80 mt. between the demand of 268.80 mt. and the production of 249 mt. will be covered by the import of 6 mt. of coking coal for steel plants and draw down of pithead stocks at CIL by 13.80 mt. The overall supply plan is given in the Table 8.14. It has been planned to move 170 mt. by rail in 1993-94 equivalent to about 19819 FWW per day.

Productivity

8.39 The overall OMS in terms of tonnes per man shift is targetted at 1.48 in case of CIL

TABLE 8.14

Coal Supply Plan for 1993-94

(million tonnes)

Supply Source	Production	Pithead Stocks	Others	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.Coal India	220.00	13.80		233.80
2.Singareni	24.00	-		24.00
3.TISCO/IISCO/DVC	5.00	-		5.00
4.Imports	-	-	6.00	6.00
Total:	249.00	13.80	6.00	268.80

estimate takes into account 6 mt. of imported coking coal required for the steel plants. The major consuming sectors are power utilities (58.4%), steel (13%), captive power (5.7%), cement (4.5%), fertilizer (1.4%), railway (1.3%) and others (21.1%). Surplus lignite available at NLC after meeting the requirements of the downstream units will be made available to cement industry to make good the coal shortages anticipated in the South.

Production

8.37 The coal production target for the year 1993-94 has been fixed at 249 mt. (CIL 220

(O.C. 3.93; U.G. 0.57) and 1.17 in case of Singareni (O.C. 5.29; U.G. 0.79). The OMS in case of CIL is 4.2% more than the target in 1992-93 and 6.4% in case of Singareni.

Coal Quality

8.40 The target for washed coal production for 1993-94 has been set at 10.10 mt. which is 4% more than the target of 9.7 mt. in 1992-93. The details are given in Table 8.11. The delays in the commissioning of Madhuband (2.5 mty.) and Kedla (2.6 mty.) washeries and implementation of Altekhar Committee recommendations for modification of existing washeries have led

to an increase in the quantity of superior quality coking coal imported year after year. These need to be implemented without any further delay.

8.41 In the case of power grade coal, CIL is expected to process 100% of the coal being supplied to the power plants through CHPs. The issue regarding joint sampling of coal by CIL and the power stations at the loading end has remained unresolved leading to problems of coal quality. The Ministry of Coal, the Ministry of Power and the Railways should jointly evolve a satisfactory arrangement to resolve these problems.

Exploration

8.42 Keeping in view the importance of regional exploration for preparing conceptual plans for coal mining, as for example, for the Talcher coalfield in Orissa, development of lignite in Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu, a specific provision of funds will be made exclusively for regional exploration to be carried out by GSI and MEC. The targetted drilling for detailed exploration in 1993-94 in the case of CIL is 2.685 lakh metres and Singareni 1.14 lakh metres.

Safety and Welfare Measures

8.43 The importance of ensuring the safety of the personnel working in the mines needs no reiteration. Greater stress is being laid on introducing safe mining technologies with a proper layout of mines, haul roads, lighting, degasification of mines, electronification, mechanisation of the loading systems and the training of workers. The overall welfare of the workers is ensured through provision of facilities such as housing, water supply, medicare, cooperatives, banking and recreational facilities.

Conservation

8.44 The conservation measures proposed to be taken based on energy audits include various measures such as amalgamation of consumer points, installation of capacitor banks, staggering of mine pumping loads, improvement in the lighting systems, optimisation of

ventilation loads, reduction of idle running of conveyors and better maintenance of haul roads and HEMM.

Science and Technology

8.45 Presently, 28 R&D projects including four new projects approved during 1992-93 are under implementation. The two experimental projects namely underground coal gasification (at shallow depths) and studies on coal slurry transportation initiated during the Seventh Plan are in progress. Regarding the project taken up on underground coal gasification in collaboration with USSR, work relating to collection of detailed data and other investigations for three sites namely Merta Road (Nagaur district of Rajasthan), South Sayal (South Karanpura, Bihar) and Dakra (North Karanpura, Bihar) has been completed and additional hydrogeological data for Merta Road site is being generated based on which the feasibility report will be prepared. Regarding coal slurry transportation, EIL has submitted a feasibility report. ONGC have taken up studies in a separate experimental project for insitu gasification of coal at greater depths at Mehsana in Gujarat. The IICT, Hyderabad and BHEL, Trichy, have also taken up experimental studies on the use of low-grade coal available in the country in the Integrated Gas Combined Cycle (IGCC) mode for power generation. The results so far obtained are encouraging and the techno-economic feasibility of this process is being examined.

Lignite

8.46 Against the achieved level of lignite production of 13.31 mt. in 1992-93, a target of 14.50 mt. has been fixed for 1993-94 for NLC. In addition, Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC) in the State sector is already producing lignite in Gujarat. Contribution from this project has been 3.31 mt. in 1992-93. In 1993-94, about 1.10 mt. of surplus lignite is expected to be available for use in cement industry after meeting the requirement of downstream units at NLC. This is expected to supplement coal supply to the cement industry in Southern region. The production details are given in Table No.8.13.

Plan Outlay

8.47 The outlay for the Ministry of Coal (Coal & Lignite sector excluding NLC Power) in 1992-93 was Rs.2405 crores against which the R.E. is Rs.2309 crores. The outlay of 1992-93 composed of BS - Rs.623 crores and IEER - Rs.1782.00 crores (Bonds Rs.493 crs.; IR Rs.698 crs.; Supplier's Credit Rs.251 crs.; Others Rs.340 crs.). IR generation by Coal India Ltd. improved in 1992-93 and exceeded the target of Rs.556 crores by Rs.112 crores. This may be partly due to the revision of coal price as per the norms of the BICP in order to compensate the rising cost of production of coal companies. The coal prices have been last revised w.e.f. 17.2.1993. The average price of coal in case of Coal India Ltd. is Rs.364 per tonne and in case of Singareni is Rs.434 per tonne against the last revised (28.12.1991) average price of Rs.322 and Rs.388 per tonne respectively. The outlay for Coal India Ltd. was Rs.1850 crores against which the R.E. is Rs.1760 crores. The shortfall was largely due to the inability of the sector to raise resources from the market as originally planned. The expected market borrowings through bonds which were projected at Rs.400 crores did not materialise in the case of CIL. In the case of SCCL, the outlay provided was Rs.409 crores and the R.E. is also Rs.409 crores. The outlay for NLC (mines) was Rs.123 crores and the corresponding R.E. is Rs.117.00 crores. The R.E. in the case of S&T, Regional Exploration and Environmental Measures & Subsidence Control is at the same level as that of B.E. provision i.e. Rs.10 crores, Rs.8 crores and Rs.5 crores respectively. The outlay for NLC (Power) was Rs.278 crores and the corresponding R.E. is Rs.262.00 crores.

8.48 Against a B.E. provision of Rs.2405 crores in 1992-93, the outlay provided in the Central Plan for the Coal & Lignite sector under Ministry of Coal for the year 1993-94 is Rs.2722.00 crores showing an increase by Rs.317.0 crores (13.2%). This excludes an

outlay of Rs.233 crores for NLC (Power) under the Ministry of Coal. The outlay for CIL in 1993-94 is Rs.1901.00 crores which would account mostly for the outlays on ongoing mining projects. The outlay for SCCL in 1993-94 is Rs.642 crores which is Rs.233 crores (i.e. 57%) more than the R.E. in 1992-93. The increase in the outlay for SCCL became necessary for the expeditious completion of Ramagundam OCP II project linked to Ramagundam STPS taken up on a turnkey contract with Germany. This project alone is expected to involve an outlay of Rs.350 crores in 1993-94. The outlay for NLC (Mines) in 1993-94 is Rs.162 crores which is 39 crores (i.e. 32%) more than the B.E. in 1992-93. The outlays for 1993-94 for S&T, Regional Exploration and Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control are Rs.8 crores, Rs.4 crores and Rs.5 crores respectively.

8.49 Adequate provision has been made for all the ongoing projects including the externally aided projects. In the case of NLC (Mines), budgetary support provided in the Plan has been fully linked to foreign credit.

8.50 The company-wise break up of the outlay and expenditure is given in Table 8.15. The project-wise and scheme-wise details are given in Annexure 8.11.

Externally Aided Coal Mining Projects

8.51 A number of coal mining projects have been taken up in collaboration with U.K., U.S.S.R., Poland, Germany, France, Canada and Australia. Also, some projects are covered by assistance from World Bank. There are presently 25 projects under various stages of implementation with foreign credit/assistance. The details are listed in Annexure 8.12. Two projects, namely, Piparwar and Rajmahal in CIL are covered under direct loan assistance from Australia and Canada respectively and are being implemented as turn-key projects.

TABLE 8.15
Company-wise Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Company	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
		Actual Expenditure	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
COAL INDIA					
1.	ECL	364.13	340.00	330.00	490.00
2.	BCCL	157.74	240.00	210.00	160.00
3.	CCL	254.26	510.00	450.00	418.00
4.	NCL	257.85	260.00	260.00	292.00
5.	WCL	118.88	157.00	145.00	155.00
6.	SECL	192.52	160.00	160.00	203.00
7.	MCL	98.11	150.00	150.00	152.00
8.	NECL	6.43	10.00	8.10	8.40
9.	CMPDI	3.83	10.00	9.48	9.37
10.	DCC	6.25	3.00	3.17	2.49
11.	CIL (HQ)		10.00	34.25	10.74
	Total CoalIndia:	1460.00	1850.00	1760.00	1901.00
12.	SCCL	188.28*	409.00*	409.00*	642.00*
13.	NLC (Mines) (Lignite)	48.35	123.00	117.00	162.00
14.	Science and Technology	8.97	10.00	10.00	8.00
15.	Regional Exploration	4.00	8.00	8.00	4.00
16.	Environmental Measures & Sub- sidence Control	-	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Grand Total:	1709.60	2405.00	2309.00	2722.00
Coal & Lignite					

Note:- * In 1991-92 expenditure includes A.P.

State Govt.'s share of Rs.9.00 crores.

* In 1992-93 an amount of Rs.67.00 crores in the B.E. and Rs.125.00 crores in the R.E. is included as A.P. Govt.'s share.

* In 1993-94 an amount of Rs.125.00 crores as A.P. Govt.'s share is included in the B.E.

**Petroleum And Natural Gas
Review 1992-93
Crude Oil Production**

8.52 As against the target of 28.464 million tonnes for crude production in 1992-93, the anticipated achievement would be 26.868 million tonnes as shown in Table 8.16. The shortfall in production of crude oil during 1992-93 was primarily due to reservoir problems in North Gujarat field (ii) inadequate water injection in Gandhar field, (iii) Lower base production rate, and other problems in Assam and (iv) rephasing of the development of Ravva field in Krishna- Godavari Basin on technical considerations.

Surveys

8.53 The position in regard to seismic survey in onland and offshore areas of ONGC and OIL is given in Table 8.17. In the case of ONGC, the marginal reduction in the anticipated achievement of 2-D Surveys is due to conversion of some quantum of 2-D Surveys to 3-D Surveys in On shore areas of Bengal.

Exploratory and Development Drilling

8.54 The exploratory and development drilling targets and anticipated achievements are shown in Table 8.18. The shortfall in drilling

targets of ONGC is primarily because of the inadequate number of rigs in Assam/ Southern regions and environmental constraints in the North Eastern region. However, in the case of Oil India Ltd. the shortfall in realising the exploratory drilling targets was mainly because of the local law and order conditions, non- realisation of the the projected target in offshore drilling and diversion of drilling rigs for workover operations in Rajasthan. In the case of ONGC, the over achievement of offshore drilling targets is due to availability of Neelam well platforms ahead of schedule.

LPG and NGL Production

8.55 The LPG is available from two sources viz., (i) fractionation of natural gas and (ii) crude oil processing by refineries. The targets and achievements of LPG production are given in Table 8.19. Similarly, Natural Gas Liquids(NGL) are also produced along with the natural gas as well as during the processing of natural gas in LPG plants. The position with regard to NGL is also given in Table 8.19.

Natural Gas Production and Utilisation

8.56 The targets and achievements of natural gas production and despatches are given in Table 8.20. The gas flaring was about 18% of

**TABLE 8.16
Crude Oil Production**

	(Million tonnes)			
	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
	Actual	Target	Anticipated achievement	Target
	1	2	3	4
OIL & NATURAL GAS COMMISSION (ONGC)				
Onland	8.855	10.476	8.936	9.015
Offshore	18.961	15.068	15.382	16.880
Sub-total	27.816	25.544	24.318	25.895
OIL INDIA LIMITED (OIL)				
Onland	2.529	2.920	2.550	2.750
Total	30.345	28.464	26.868	28.645

TABLE 8.17

SURVEYS

UNITS	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Actual	Target	Anticipated achievement	Target		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
I. ONGC						
Onland						
2D Dept. SLK	40704	22850	22220	20695		
2D Cont. SLK	2362	3475	2940	4005		
3D Dept. Sq. Km.	575	538	573	599		
Offshore						
2D Dept. LK	22474	18500	18500	18500		
3D Dept. Sq. km.	4690	9000	10000	10000		
II. OIL						
Onland						
2D Dept SLK	4211.20	2800	2800.00	3000		
2D Cont. SLK	2952.85	1450	1612.97	2400		
3D Cont. Sq. km.	300.00	100	100	200		
Offshore						
2D Cont. LK	6222.00	--	--	--		

(2D - 2 Dimensional; 3 D- 3 Dimensional; SLK- Standard Line Km.; LK - Line Km.; Dept- Departmental; Cont- Contractual)

the total production in the year 1991-92. This flaring was reduced to about 8% in the year 1992-93.

Exploration and Development Projects

8.57 During the year 1992-93, fifteen oil/ gas finds were made. Oil has been discovered in B-59/ B-127/ B-45-2/ WO-5 structures of Bombay High, GS-29 structure in Krishna-Godavari (Offshore), Gulf- D/Gulf-A/ Khambat in Gulf of Cambay and Pallivaramangalam in Cauvery. Gas has been discovered in GK-22 C structure of Kutch Offshore, Nandigamma/Mummidivaram/ Kavitam/ GS-29 in Krishna Godavari, B-127/ B-45-2/ C-23 structure of Bombay High and Vijaypuram in Cauvery. The major projects in progress are development of Gandhar field Phase II, Neelam Development, L-II reservoir and L-III Infill in Bombay High field. The projects are

at various stages of implementation. In case of Neelam Development and L-III Infill Projects Fabrication of Decks/ Jackets of well/ process platforms are behind schedule. The two projects, namely, S-1 Sand Development for gas and South Heera field for oil have been cleared for PIB consideration. During Fourth round of bidding, 72 blocks (39 offshore and 33 onshore) were offered for exploration by foreign oil companies and Indian private companies and the block are being awarded. In order to intensify hydrocarbon exploration further, the Government of India have decided to adopt continuous round of bidding for exploration blocks. The Fifth round of bidding, has been announced, offering 45 blocks (29 onshore and 16 offshore). Besides it, 43 small and medium size fields have also been offered for exploitation by foreign oil companies and Indian private companies.

TABLE 8.18
Drilling Metreage

('000 Metres)

	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
	Actual	Target	Anticipated achievement	Target
	1	2	3	4
OIL & NATURAL GAS COMMISSION (ONGC)				
(i) Onland				
(a) Exploratory	421.45	353.44	331.57	300.79
(b) Development	323.26	520.63	515.63	550.68
Sub-total(i)	744.71	874.07	847.20	851.47
(ii) Offshore				
(a) Exploratory	167.23	188.58	166.88	84.04
(b) Development	40.63	61.25	95.22	291.90
Sub-total(ii)	207.86	249.83	262.10	375.94
TOTAL (ONGC)	952.57	1123.90	1109.30	1227.41
OIL INDIA LTD.				
(i) Onland				
(a) Exploratory	43.10	40.00	29.90	31.70
(b) Development	67.36	98.00	87.80	96.00
Sub-total(i)	110.46	138.00	117.70	127.70
(ii) Offshore				
(a) Exploratory	-	9.00	-	3.00
(b) Development	-	-	-	-
Sub-total(ii)	-	9.00	-	3.00
TOTAL(OIL)	110.46	147.00	117.70	130.70
GRAND TOTAL	1063.03	1270.90	1227.00	1358.11

TABLE 8.19
LPG and NGL Production

('000 tonnes)

UNITS	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
	Actual	Target	Anticipated achievement	Target
	1	2	3	4
By Gas fractionation				
I. ONGC	973.62	826.00	883.00	876.00
II. OIL	49.27	50.00	50.00	50.00
III. GAIL	213.29	255.07	325.54	422.62
Total (I+II+III)	1236.18	1131.07	1258.54	1348.62
Refineries	1202.30	1141.50	1147.80	1162.40
Total LPG				
Production	2438.48	2272.57	2406.34	2511.02
NGL Production				
ONGC	984.71	854.00	1150.00	1130.00
OIL	22.18	24.00	22.00	22.00
Total NGL				
Production	1006.89	878.00	1172.00	1152.00

Refining Capacity and Crude Throughput

8.58 The installed refining capacity in the country spread over 12 refineries, as on 1.4.1993 was 51.85 million tonnes. The refinery crude throughput during 1991-92 was 51.42 million tonnes against the target of 52.35 million tonnes. In 1992-93, the crude throughput is likely to be 52.05 million tonnes against the target of 52.23 million tonnes, representing an achievement of 99.7%. The refinery crude throughput at this level was 1% higher than crude throughput of 51.42 million tonnes attained during the corresponding period of last year. Some of the refineries viz., Gujarat, Haldia, Mathura, of IOC, BPC (Bombay) and CRL, Cochin are likely to achieve more than 100% capacity utilisation in 1992-93. The major shortfall in crude throughput from Guwahati and Barauni Refineries of (IOC) and in BRPL, Bongaigaon is likely to be

on account of inadequate crude oil availability. A decision was also taken to allow refineries to be set up in joint sector as also in private sector.

Consumption of petroleum products

8.59 The tentative consumption of petroleum products during 1992-93 was 60.48 million tonnes (target 60.71 million tonnes) as against 56.83 million tonnes in 1991-92 representing a growth of 6.4%. The anticipated growth in consumption of middle distillates was 8.0% during 1992-93 as against a target of 4.5%. This is mainly on account of 10% growth rate for HSD during the year. Parallel marketing of SK, LPG and LSHS by the private sector was permitted by the government during the year. The summary of productwise demand of petroleum product, is given in Annexure 8.13.

TABLE 8.20
Natural Gas Production and despatches
(Million cu.M)

Region	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
	Actual	Target	Anticipated achievement	Target
i) Natural Gas Production				
I. ONGC				
A. ONLAND				
Western Region	1898.00	2350.00	2190.00	2533.10
Eastern Region	566.00	931.00	604.00	665.00
Central Region	80.00	101.49	101.49	131.84
Southern Region	191.00	993.90	469.75	1208.15
Subtotal	2735.00	4376.39	3365.24	4538.09
B. OFFSHORE				
Bombay Region	14393.00	13307.00	13307.00	13416.00
Southern Region	--	10.95	1.77	10.95
Subtotal	14393.00	13317.95	13308.77	13426.95
Total (ONGC)	17128.00	17694.34	16674.01	17965.04
II. OIL				
Total (ONGC+OIL)	18644.00	19285.74	18265.41	19658.64
ii) Natural Gas Despatches				
I. ONGC				
a) Bombay Offshore	9613.0	9300.0	10000.0	10760.0
b) Western Region	1322.0	1550.0	1550.0	1745.0
c) Eastern Region	170.0	365.0	255.0	255.0
d) Central Region	80.0	101.3	101.3	131.6
e) Southern Region	154.0	677.8	424.0	533.0
Sub-total(ONGC)	11339.0	11994.1	12330.3	13424.6
II. OIL				
Total(ONGC+OIL)	12062.5	12744.1	13080.3	14234.6

Programme for 1993-94

Surveys

8.60 The programme of seismic surveys for 1993-94 is given in Table 8.17. In addition, surveys would also be undertaken by some of the foreign/ private companies which have been awarded blocks under fourth round. Fresh offshore seismic surveys comprising 3000 Line Km. of 2-D survey in Krishna-Godavari Basin and 2000 line Km. of 3-D

survey in Kerala- Konkan basin would be undertaken by ONGC, during 1993-94.

Exploratory and Development Drilling

8.61 ONGC has proposed to scale down the exploratory drilling targets during 1993-94 vis-a-vis 1992-93 mainly because of decrease in exploratory drilling in Kutch- Saurashtra, Southern Offshore and pause in Kerala-Konkan. In the case of OIL, the exploratory drilling targets are lower mainly because of environmental constraints. As regards devel-

opment drilling, ONGC has reduced the targets for 1993-94 primarily because of advancement of drilling schedule to the year 1992-93, delay of R-15A phase Development and keeping Ravva Phase II and Mukta out of ONGC's purview.

Crude Oil Production

8.62 Crude Oil Production during 1993-94 is targetted at 28.645 MMT as indicated in Table 8.16. The crude oil production target for 1993-94 is considerably short of original Eighth Plan target of 31.624 MMT. This reduction in target is mainly because of delay in the production from Panna well Platforms, delays in Water injection in Gandhar, Heavy Water Cut in North Gujarat, Bombay High Rectifactory measures and environmental and local problems in Assam which affected both ONGC and OIL.

Gas production and utilisation

8.63 The gas production during 1993-94 is likely to increase by 7% as compared to the year 1992-93. ONGC is already implementing gas flaring reduction projects where the gas flaring is likely to reduce to minimum. Flaring of natural gas has been reduced to about 8% of gas production in the year 1992-93 as compared to 18% the year 1991-92. However, this will further reduce during 1993-94. With respect to gas consumption, substantial quantity of gas is used for the internal consumption at production installations, gas processing complex, besides LPG and C2/C3 extraction. The total gas requirement on account of internal consumption and C2/C3 extraction is about 18-20%. The gas sales to the various downstream industries are also likely to be stepped up by about 9% in the year 1993-94 compared to 1992-93.

The total production of natural gas during the year 1993-94 is likely to be 19659 million cubic meters and the sales would be of the order of 14235 million cubic meters. The aspect of gas commitments/utilisation is handled by Gas Linkage Committee, and according to the firm commitment of the gas, the broad

utilisation pattern, end-use wise, during 1993-94 would be as follows:

Fertilisers	43%
Power	36%
Sponge Iron	8%
Petro-chemicals	3%
Others	10%

LPG Production

8.64 The target of LPG production for 1993-94 has been fixed at 2.51 million tonnes comprising of 1.35 million tonnes from fractionation of natural gas at LPG plants and the balance 1.16 million tonnes from various refineries.

Refining Capacity and Crude Throughput

8.65 With the expansion of MRL from 5.6 to 6.5 MMTPA in May, 1993 and with the commissioning of Cauvery Refinery, the refining capacity would increase to 53.25 million tonnes during 1993. The crude oil throughput target for 1993-94 has been fixed at 52.65 million tonnes on the consideration that higher quantities of crude oil would be made available to North Eastern Refineries and some of the refineries would be achieving utilisation higher than the installed capacities. The refinery-wise crude oil throughput targets are given in Table 8.21.

Petroleum products demand and supply

8.66 The total demand for petroleum products during 1993-94 has been estimated at 64.66 million tonnes. This shows an overall growth rate of 6.9%. The middle distillates would constitute 61.8% of the total consumption. It is expected that consumption of middle distillates would grow by about 7.8% over 1992-93. As during 1992-93, the highest growth rate among all major products is expected to be for HSD(9%) during 1993-94. The total availability of petroleum products domestically during 1993-94 would be of the order of 50.22 million tonnes. Balance requirement of petroleum products would need to be imported for bridg-

TABLE 8.21
Refining Capacity and Crude Throughput
(Million Tonnes)

Organisation/ Refinery	Installed Capacity as on 1.4.93	Installed capacity as on 1.4.94	Crude throughput			
			1991-92 Actual	1992-93 Target	1993-94 Antici. achiev.	1993-94 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. IOC, Guwahati	0.850	0.850	0.856	0.900	0.900	0.900
2. IOC, Barauni	3.300	3.300	2.262	3.000	2.250	3.000
3. IOC, Gujarat	9.500	9.500	9.378	9.400	9.750	9.275
4. IOC, Haldia	2.750	2.750	3.021	2.850	2.950	2.800
5. IOC, Mathura	7.500	7.500	8.231	7.300	7.650	7.500
6. IOC, Digboi	0.500	0.500	0.546	0.525	0.525	0.525
7. HPC, Bombay	5.500	5.500	4.730	5.500	5.200	5.500
8. HPC, Vizag	4.500	4.500	3.920	4.300	4.100	4.200
9. BPC, Bombay	6.000	6.000	6.940	7.200	7.250	6.970
10. MRL, Madras	5.600	6.500	5.529	5.225	5.270	5.825
11. CRL, Cochin	4.500	4.500	4.843	4.750	5.000	4.550
12. BRPL, Bonga aon	1.350	1.350	1.164	1.280	1.200	1.300
13. MRL, Cauvery	-	0.500	-	-	-	0.300
Total	51.850	53.250	51.419	52.230	52.045	52.645

ing the supply-demand gap. The growth in demand for various petroleum products has been tabulated in Table 8.22.

A. Major oil and gas development projects

Gandhar Development Phase II

8.67 Gandhar field, located in Cambay basin was discovered during the Seventh Plan. The field is under development in a phased manner and Phase II, currently under implementation envisages drilling of 216 development wells, flow/feeder lines and surface facilities etc. After commissioning of all the facilities, peak production of 2.54 MMTPA of oil plus condensate and 6.85 MMSCMD of gas have been projected from this field. The total anticipated cost of the project is Rs.1370.22 crores. The project is likely to be completed by May, 1996.

Development of L-II Reservoir

8.68 L-II reservoir is present in the North block of Bombay High field. The project envisages installation of 5 well platforms, drilling of 42 wells, Gas compression facility and process platform etc. After commissioning of all the facilities peak production of 1.528 MM-TPA of oil and 2.45 MMSCMD of gas have been projected from this field. The total anticipated cost of the project is Rs.2228.38 crores. The project is likely to be completed by April, 1994.

L-III Infill

8.69 This project in the Bombay High South envisages the additional development of L-III reservoir by drilling infill wells to improve oil recovery. The project envisages drilling of 78

TABLE 8.22

Growth Rate

PRODUCTS	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
	Actual	Target	Anti. cipated	Estimated
LPG	9.50	- 0.50	10.10	7.50
MS	0.90	10.20	1.60	4.00
NAPHTHA	-0.20	17.40	2.10	5.70
OTHERS	23.30	48.40	4.40	10.00
LIGHT ENDS	3.50	11.70	4.10	5.80
ATF	-7.30	15.00	2.20	8.30
SK	-0.40	5.40	2.30	5.00
HSD	7.60	2.60	10.50	9.00
LDO	-2.30	6.50	4.30	0.00
OTHERS	-14.80	57.10	24.50	20.50
MIDDLE DISTILLATES	4.10	4.50	8.00	7.80
LUBES	-0.80	9.60	-0.10	3.40
FO/LSHS	3.20	6.90	2.10	5.10
BITUMEN	8.60	8.00	7.40	6.80
OTHERS	-8.40	49.80	28.50	6.10
HEAVY ENDS	3.00	9.40	4.00	5.30
TOTAL	3.80	6.80	6.40	6.90

wells, installation of well platforms, process platforms and pipelines. After commissioning of all the facilities, peak production of 3.478 MMTPA of oil and 4.844 MMSCMD of gas have been projected from this field. The total anticipated cost of the project is Rs.4789.58 crores. The project is likely to be completed by April, 1994.

Neelam Development

8.70 Neelam field is located in the Bombay Offshore basin. The project envisages completion of drilling of 98 wells, installation of well platforms, process platforms, submarine pipeline and feeder pipelines. After commissioning of all the facilities, peak production of 4.5 MMTPA of oil and 1.804 MMSCMD of gas have been projected from this field. The total anticipated cost of the project is Rs.3470.75 crores. The project is likely to be completed by July, 1994.

B. Gas Flaring Reduction Project(GFRP)

8.71 The project envisages the reduction in flaring of natural gas from Bombay Offshore fields. Currently, gas is being flared due to non-availability of adequate compression and transportation facilities. The GFRP project envisages the following facilities to be set up for the compression, transportation and processing of natural gas.viz., (i) SHG Process Platform (ii) NQP Process platform (iii) ICP-Heera pipeline linking Bombay High to Heera field (iv) BPB Bassein to Hazira pipeline (v) Expansion of gas processing terminal at Hazira. The ICP-Heera pipeline will be completed in March, 1995, however, the BPB -Bassein-Hazira pipeline and Haxira terminal expansion will be completed in March, 1996.

C. Refining / Marketing / Pipeline Projects

Gujarat Refinery additional secondary processing facilities(Hydrocracker)(IOC)

8.72 The overall physical progress upto December, 1992 is 98.4% with an expenditure of Rs.654.83 crores. The project is scheduled for mechanical completion by March 1993 and commissioning by June, 1993. The cost is now anticipated to be Rs.757.24 crores. The project will enable conversion of additional atmospheric residue to value added products particularly middle distillates which are deficit in the country.

6 MMTPA Grassroot refinery at Karnal(IOC)

8.73 The refinery would help in meeting the deficit of petroleum products in Northern Region. The estimated cost of the refinery at March 1992 prices is Rs.2794 crores. The land for refinery has already been acquired and fencing has been completed. Based on the completion schedule of 54 months, the refinery is likely to come up by April, 1997. The expenditure incurred so far is Rs.7.19 crores.

Viramgam-Chaksu-Karnal(VCK) crude oil pipeling (IOC)

8.74 The project will ensure uninterrupted and reliable transportation of imported and Bombay High Crude oil to Karnal Refinery. It is now estimated to cost Rs.569.05 crores at March, 1992 prices. Based on the completion schedule of 48 months, the project is likely to be completed by October, 1996. It is linked with commissioning of Karnal Refinery.

Kandla-Bhatinda Pipeline Project (IOC)

8.75 The pipeline will provide economical and reliable mode of transportation of petroleum products to the consuming centres in the North West and KKO Regions, which are presently being fed by rail. The anticipated cost of the project is Rs.2214.67 crores. The pipeline is now anticipated for commissioning in October, 1994 as against the original schedule of May, 1993. The overall physical progress upto December, 1992 is 20.7% with an expen-

diture of Rs.87.64 crores and commitments made for Rs.447.09 crores.

3MMTPA expansion of Gujarat Refinery (IOC)

8.76 In view of the problems associated with the transportation of heavy North Gujarat crude, it is proposed to expand Gujarat refinery by 3.0 MMTPA alongwith augmentation of capacity of the FCCU unit. The project will help in processing increased production of North and South Gujarat crudes and in reducing deficit of petroleum products in the region. The project is estimated to cost Rs.540 crores and is expected to be commissioned by December, 1996. The expenditure incurred upto December, 1992 is Rs.5.23 crores.

Mangalore Refinery (3MMTPA)- HPCL

8.77 The refinery would help in meeting the deficit of petroleum products in Southern Region. The project is now estimated to cost Rs.1625 crores at March, 1992 prices and is expected to be completed by June, 1996.

3 MMTPA Expansion of Refinery (CRL)

8.78 The project would add to refining capacity at a cost lower than a grass-root refinery. The cost is estimated to Rs.481.24 crores. Detailed engineering, procurement and construction are entrusted with EIL. Order of all critical land delivery items are finalised. Civil works for CDU and VDU are in progress. The project is scheduled for completion by March, 1995. The overall physical progress upto December, 1992 is 21.20% with an expenditure of Rs.56.34 crores.

Research and Development

8.79 The focus of the R&D institutes of ONGC in the exploration sector would be in the areas of Satellite Imageries Processing, Geochemical modelling, Basin analysis and upgrading the seismic data processing capabilities. The frontier areas in the drilling sector would focus on design and development of drilling fluid system. Development of optimised technology of cementation and specialised drilling techniques like High Drift Wells and Cluster Drilling. The major thrust areas

under reservoir and production sector would focus on commercialisation of thermal recovery in the heavy oil belt of north Gujarat, setting of chemical and thermal stimulators for EOR performance, Automated control Telemetry/SCADA application and Software for field design.

8.80 In OIL's R&D complex, thrust areas would be Geochemical and EOR techniques, Development of suitable fluid for drilling and workover jobs and Bench level R&D activities related to Oil-Shale exploitation.

Outlay

8.81 An outlay of Rs.9315 crores has been provided for the programmes of exploration, production and transportation of oil and gas. For refining and marketing, the outlay is Rs.2208.81 crores. The organisation-wise outlay is given in Annexure 8.14 and Scheme-wise outlay in Annexure 8.15. The Annual Plan 1993-94 would be financed as follows: (i) Internal Resources Rs.3541.10 crores (31%); ii) Extra- Budgetary Resources Rs.7716.32 crores(67%); and iii) Budgetary Support Rs.266.39 crores (2%). The estimates of internal resources generation are based on revised price of crude oil and petroleum products w.e.f. September, 1992.

Rural Energy And Energy Conservation:

8.82 The rural energy and energy conservation sector includes the following plan programmes:

- (i) Rural Electrification,
- (ii) New and Renewable Sources of Energy
- (iii) Energy conservation and
- (iv) Integrated Rural Energy Programme.

Rural Electrification Programme

8.83 Rural Electrification Programme is mainly funded through concessional loans provided by the Rural Electrification Corporation which is an autonomous financial corporation under the Ministry of Power. The main pro-

grammes under this rural electrification programme are village electrification and pumpset energisation. Upto 31.3.92, about 4,85,949 villages have been electrified out of total number of 5,79,132 villages in the country. Out of total estimated potential of 1,45,00,000 pumpsets 93,18,469 pumpsets have been energised throughout the country. Annexure 8.16 gives the statewise actual expenditure for the year 1991-92.

Review of 1992-93

8.84 For the year 1992-93 a target of electrification of 5240 villages and energisation 1.53 lakh pumpsets was fixed by Planning Commission. An outlay of Rs. 656.72 crores including Rs. 260 crores under RE-Normal and Rs. 145 crores under Minimum Needs Programme both funded through REC, was recommended. While finalising the above plan, the programme of pumpset energisation under Special Project Agriculture (SPA) was not decided because of the uncertainty regarding provision funds from NABARD and commercial Banks for the SPA energisation programme. Subsequently, after considerable follow up and persuasion, NABARD and Commercial Banks have agreed to commit Rs. 125 crores each for the SPA programme. The details of revised targets, which include pumpsets to be energised under SPA programme, are given in Annexure 8.17. The physical achievement during 1992-93 was electrification of 1754 villages and energisation of 2.52 lakh pumpsets. The statewise physical achievement during 1992-93 is shown in Annexure 8.17.

8.85 The other major component of the rural electrification programme, besides the village electrification and pumpset energisation is the system improvement (SI) programme. An amount of Rs.100 crores was provided for system improvement works in electrified villages. The SI programme is being intensified with the objective of reducing distribution losses and to overcome the problems of low voltage, supply interruptions and consequent burning of motors operating pumpsets etc. Besides, system improvement, load

intensification programme are also being undertaken with the objective of developing load in the electrified villages. Funds for load intensification works are met out of the outlays provided for RE Normal. The load intensification programme helps to promote the use of electricity for productive purposes in the village. Besides, the proliferation of diesel pumpsets is being checked through the programme of their conversion to electric pumpsets.

Programme for 1993-94

8.86 Based on the Annual Plan discussion for 1993-94, the Planning Commission finalised the plan targets for the electrification of 3210 villages and energisation of 2,75,580 pumpsets including 1,70,900 pumpsets under SPA programme. An outlay of Rs. 518.68 crores including Rs.143.50 crores under RE Normal and Rs. 160 crores under MNP to be funded through REC was approved. Also, an amount of Rs. 151.50 crores are provided for system improvement works. These funds include the provision of counterpart funds of Rs. 50 crores to be provided for Overseas Economic Co-operation Funds (OECF) funded system improvement schemes. For the other programmes of REC like small hydro and other rural generation projects and Rural Electrification Co-operatives an amount of Rs. 20 crores has been provided in the REC's Plan. The total plan for REC fund the Rural Electrification Programme during 1993- 94 was fixed at Rs.600 crores. This would be met from budgetary support of Rs. 286 crores MNP loans of Rs. 160 crores, market borrowing/ bonds and internal resources for the total amount of Rs.154 crores. The Statewise financial outlays and targets for 1993-94 are given in Annexure-IV which include State Plan, R.E Normal and M.N.P component of Rural Electrification.

New And Renewable Sources Of Energy

Review for 1992-93

8.87 During 1992-93, against an approved outlay of Rs. 128.0 crores, the revised estimate was for Rs. 127.71 crores. A brief review of the various programmes is given below :

1. Biogas Programme

8.88 Under the National Programme for Biogas Development, an outlay of Rs. 60.0 crores was provided against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 56.37 crores. This includes Rs. 1.50 crores for Research & Development. Around 1.35 lakh biogas plants are likely to be installed against the approved target of 1.60 lakh. Major emphasis is being given for promotion of smaller capacity plants to cover large number of SC/ST beneficiaries, and small and marginal farmers. Regional biogas development and training centres are already functioning in many places of the country. During 1992-93, one more centre have been set up at Nasik (Maharashtra). Under the Community, Institutional and Night soil based biogas plants (CBP/IBP/NBP) programme, a total number of 819 plants have been installed upto March 1992. This includes 401 community, 359 institutional and 59 night soil based biogas plants. The cumulative achievement for CBP/IBP/NBP is 865 till Dec, 1992. Research & Development on biogas was being continued during 1992-93. The main objective of the R&D programme is to improve the efficiency of biogas production through microbiological manipulation, better design of digestors etc.

2.National Programme on Improved Chul-lah

8.89 An outlay of Rs.16.0 crores was provided programme for installation of 25 lakh chullahas. The improved chulha programme includes the R&D, demonstration of new models, organising training courses on construction and maintenance and provision of infrastructure facilities etc.

3. Solar Thermal Energy Programme

8.90 An outlay of Rs. 12.0 crores was provided for this programme for installation of 27250 square meters of solar collector area which would be achieved in full in view of the steady progress recorded in this programme during the past Research & Development work on solar thermal power generation technologies has been initiated.

4. Solar Photovoltaic Programme

8.91 A provision of Rs.9.0 crores was made for SPV programme. The amorphous solar cell technology development programme was continued. A major new initiative taken during Seventh Plan to develop amorphous silicon solar cell technology in the country has resulted in the establishment of an amorphous silicon solar cell plant. The plant was commissioned during the year and was formally inaugurated and dedicated to the nation by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on Research & Development efforts in the area of silicon material, polycrystalline solar cells, high efficient solar cells and amorphous silicon solar cell continued during the year. Upto December, 1992, 590 street lighting system, 290 domestic lighting systems and 13 community lighting system and 86.62 Kw of SPV power generating systems were achieved.

5. Wind Energy

8.92 A provision of Rs. 10.00 crores was made for wind energy programme during 1992-93. A target of 500 wind pumps and 10 wind farms had been fixed for 1992-93. The wind survey programme is being continued. Under of R & D programme for of wind generation is the development of indigenous rotor blades for 200-250 KW wind electric generators. During 1992-93, 107 small wind battery charges for 50 W and 24 KW unit capacity have been installed in different parts of the country.

6. Small Hydel Power Development Programme

8.93 An outlay of Rs. 8.0 crores was provided for 1992-93 to generate 10 MW power production. A manufacturing base for micro hydel equipment is being set up with emphasis on exploitation of small hydel potential of irrigation canal falls, dams and streams in hill areas.

7. Biomass Programmes

8.94 The biomass programmes consist of energy plantation and installation of gasifiers, draught animal power. An amount of Rs. 3.10

crores had been provided which, includes human and animal energy, and the development of appropriate technologies for its conversion and utilisation. Research & Development efforts have been initiated for production of alcohol from ligno cellulosic residues such as rice straw.

8. Other Renewable Energy Sources Programme

8.95 Programmes for other renewable energy sources including urban waste, hydrogen energy, chemical energy, geo-thermal energy, MHD etc. were implemented during 1992-93.

Programmes for 1993-94

8.96 An outlay of Rs. 204.0 crores has been provided for the Non-Conventional Energy Programmes. The major schemes continue to be the National Programme on Biogas Development, National Programme for Improved Chullhas, Solar Thermal and Solar Photovoltaics, Wind & Biomass Programmes etc. A brief write-up on the programmes for 1993-94 are given below :

1. Biogas Programme

8.97 An outlay of Rs. 66.0 crores has been provided for National Programme on Biogas Development, Research & Development and Community/Institutional Biogas Programme. It is proposed to achieve a target of 1.75 lakhs family size biogas plants. Major emphasis would be on this promotion of small capacity plants, sanitary linked biogas plants, improvement and operation of plants and promotion of low cost models.

2. National Programme on Improved Chullah

8.98 An outlay of Rs. 19.80 crores has been provided for this programme, with a physical target for setting up of 25.0 lakhs chullahas and for organising training course. Research & Development programme, in the area of technical needs of the implementing agencies, as for well as for imparting training to the self-employed workers would be taken up.

3. Solar Thermal Energy Programme

8.99 An outlay of Rs.13.00 crores has been approved for this programme, to cover 60,000 box type solar cookers under cost sharing scheme besides 200 training programme and 1500 light solar stations awareness programme.

4. Solar Photovoltaic Programme

8.100 A provision of Rs.16.0 crores has been made for SPV programme which includes Research & Development on thin film, amorphous silicon technology, poly-crystalline thin film technology etc. Photovoltaics facilities and PV demonstration programme, training/manpower development and monitoring of PV systems would continue. Another major programme is solar photovoltaic pumping system for irrigation. An amount of Rs. 28.0 crores has been provided for the setting up of 1000 no. SPV pumps in selected states (including West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra for irrigation) with the objective of meeting irrigation needs especially in unelectrified areas.

5. Wind Energy

8.101 An amount of Rs.17.0 crores has been provided for wind energy programme. It is proposed to take up an extension programme for installation of 500 gear type deep well wind pumps. R&D programmes relating to wind battery chargers, performance evaluation of wind farms would be continued. 10 MW wind power generation and 50 wind battery charger system would be installed.

6. Small Hydel Power Demonstration Programme

8.102 An amount of Rs. 18.0 crores has been provided for small hydro power. New projects would be initiated in different states for which subsidies to the approved pattern would be extended. It is expected to take up a capacity of 10 MW during 1993-94.

7. Biomass Programme

8.103 An amount of Rs. 2.0 crores has been provided for various route for realising the potential of energy from biomass sources like

bio-chemical conversion, thermal conversion etc. Research & Development programmes for bio- energy conversion would be strengthened.

8. Solar Thermal Power Project

8.104 A demonstration Solar Thermal power generation project is being taken up at a selected site in Rajasthan. Project details are being worked out.

9. Other Renewable Energy Sources Programme

8.105 Pilot activities for promoting energy conservation through the use of New and Renewable sources of energy would be taken up.

8.106 The other renewable energy sources include programme such as alternative fuels, magnetohydro dynamics, geothermal energy, chemical sources of energy, micro hydel, etc. for which an outlay of Rs. 24.20 crores has been provided.

Energy Conservation

Review 1992-93

8.107 A provision of Rs. 8.00 crores was made in the budget estimate 1992-93 for energy conservation activities, which included promotional activities like energy audits, demonstration projects, studies, training, awareness campaign etc. The provision was reduced to Rs. 6.00 crores in the RE for 1992-93. This provision of Rs. 6.00 crores includes an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for Energy Management Centre (EMC). A brief review of the various programmes is given below :

1. Awareness Programmes

8.108 The awareness campaign for 1992-93 was carried out mainly by the Energy Management Centre and an amount of Rs. 1.60 crores was kept for this purpose. Various programmes undertaken include publicity through TV, radio, newspapers, video, films, slides, national awards schemes, seminars etc. Preliminary Energy Audits of small and medium industrial units was taken-up through various professional organisations.

2. Training Programmes

8.109 Training programmes included seminars and workshops on energy conservation technologies and devices. A programme for training of boiler operators in TamilNadu has been entrusted to EMC at a cost of Rs. 92,000 of which, Rs. 46,000 have already been released.

3. Energy Management Centre

8.110 The activities undertaken by EMC during the year were for fulfillment of the objectives of the centre promotion on awareness, education and training, dissemination, projects and studies, international cooperation projects, agency project and techno managerial support to Ministry of Power. Energy Management Centre has executed International cooperation projects on energy audits under Govt. of India-UNDP Programme and India-EC Energy Bus Programme. Under these programmes, the major activities pertain to creation of an environment for investment in energy management activities, promotion of energy efficiency activities for meeting Indian needs and strengthening of energy auditing capabilities in the country, among other tasks.

An expenditure of Rs. 44 lakhs was likely to be incurred against the approved outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs.

4. Demonstration Schemes

8.111 Various demonstration projects taken up during the year included rectification of agricultural pumpsets, power system improvement schemes, project on energy efficient lighting in the residential and commercial sectors and project on the design of bus bodies.

Petroleum Conservation

8.112 During 1992-93, petroleum conservation activities included fuel oil conservation in industries, diesel conservation through rectification of pumpsets, setting up of model depots, improving driving skill, kerosene and LPG savings through improved stoves, mass awareness and education campaigns. An amount of Rs 4.05 crores for these activities

was provided by Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB) through Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA).

Programme for 1993-94

8.113 In 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 8.0 crores has been provided for schemes relating to conservation of energy including Rs. 50 lakhs for Energy Management Centre, Rs. 2.00 crores for incentive schemes for better performance of thermal power stations, Rs. 2.00 crores for incentive schemes for reduction of T&D losses. The programme will be implemented by the Department of Power.

8.114 In addition to the above programmes, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas would take up petroleum conservation activities through Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA). Various activities under petroleum conservation would include energy audits, drivers training programmes, diesel pumpset rectification and mass awareness programmes for education of target groups like drivers, housewives, farmers etc. For 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 8.15 crores has been proposed by PCRA from OIDB.

Integrated Rural Energy Programme

8.115 The Integrated Rural Energy Programme aims at developing capabilities in the States and Union Territories for preparing and implementing area based integrated rural energy plans and projects through which the optimum mix of all types of energy sources, conventional and non-conventional, are provided to the rural areas for meeting the diverse energy needs for domestic purposes and for productive income generating activities. From 1986-87, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was started with the objective of providing Central assistance for development of capabilities in the States and UTs for preparation and implementation of IREP plans by providing staff for the State and District/Block level IREP cells and for their training. It is proposed to add a new component for meeting minimum domestic energy needs in IREP blocks in addition to

the above component of development capabilities.

Review for 1992-93

8.116 Budget estimates and revised estimates for Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 1992-93 were Rs. 7.00 crores. The releases during 1992-93 were Rs. 7.00 crores. These funds were utilised for setting up of IREP cells at state and district/block levels and for setting up and supporting States/District level IREP technical back-up units and IREP Training Centres.

State Sector Scheme

8.117 The plan outlay for 1992-93 was Rs.1294.12 lakhs. Funds under the State sector IREP scheme were utilised for implementation of IREP programme in IREP blocks which include demonstration, extension, financial incentives for promoting different energy sources and technologies as per targets worked out in the IREP project documents. A National Workshop on Integrated Rural Energy Programme was also organised jointly by Planning Commission and Andhra Pradesh Government from 25-27 April, 1992 to work out details of the Programme of IREP in Eighth plan the IREP was extended in 352 blocks representing different agro climating zone of the country by the end of 1993-94. Block level project document of more than 50% of the IREP blocks have been prepared and updated. Area based block level Integrated Rural Energy Plans were prepared keeping in view the local requirements. Emphasis was given to activities under these action plans which provide for better employment opportunities to enhance the income of rural areas.

Training Centre

8.118 Training and R & D are major components of Centrally Sponsored IREP Scheme. A National Centre for Integrated Rural Energy Planning has been set up jointly by Planning Commission and Delhi Administration at Bakoli, Delhi for training and R & D for IREP Programme. This centre is now fully operational and has been dedicated to the Nation by the Prime Minister on October 2, 1992 as the

Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Integrated Rural Energy Planning and Development. During the year 1992-93, training courses covering different aspects of IREP, workshops, seminars were organised. Four more training-cum-R & D Centres are being set up in the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Meghalaya under training component of IREP Programme. The centre at Chinhat, Lucknow (U.P) has also become operational from 1991-92. The objective of these training-cum-R & D centres is to develop training and R & D capabilities for Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme in the States/UTs.

8.119 During 1992-93 Rs.30.00 lakhs and Rs.40.00 lakhs were released to the State Governments of Gujarat and Karnataka to set up Centres for IREP training and R & D in Kheda District (Gujarat) and at Bangalore (Karnataka) respectively. In addition, Rs.50.00 lakhs and Rs.40.00 lakhs were released to State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Meghalaya to set up Centres for IREP at Lucknow and Shillong respectively.

8.120 Rs. 36.88 lakhs were released during 1992-93 to 8 different States for State/District level technical back-up units in selected technical institutions in States and Districts where IREP Programme is under implementation. The objectives of the State and District technical back up units are to provide technical assistance and support to the State Government in the planning and implementation of the Integrated Rural Energy Programme.

Training Courses

8.121 During 1992-93, 5 national level training programmes were also organised in various States/UTs to train officials, non-officials and professionals of different states/UTs associated with the IREP programme.

Studies

8.122 An IREP computer modelling project was sponsored by Rural Energy Division, Planning Commission with IIT, Delhi to improve the existing IREP model which is being utilised for preparing comprehensive Inte-

grated Rural Energy Plan upto year 2000. A research study project has been under taken by Non-Conventional Energy Development Agency (U.P), for generation, purification and filling of biogas in portable containers.

National Pilot Project

8.123 An amount of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been released to set-up seven National Pilot Projects in selected block to develop and operational linkages of rural energy with other rural development programmes and to develop models which could be replicated in other IREP block in the country.

Programme for 1993-94

8.124 A provision of Rs 15.00 crores has been made for the Centrally Sponsored scheme for Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme. An amount of Rs. 1165 lakhs has been earmarked as grants to all States/ UTs which includes setting up of 100 new block level IREP cells during 1993-94. This includes provision for continuation of existing State level technical IREP back up units and District level IREP technical back-up units and for the setting up of new State level and district level technical back-up units in different States/UTs and setting up of National Pilot Project in selected IREP Blocks, and for grants-in-aid of Rs. 45 lakhs for the Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Integrated Rural Energy Planning and Development at Bakoli, Delhi. An amount of Rs. 300 lakhs has been earmarked for setting up of four Regional Training and R & D Centres.

8.125 It is proposed to organise 10 National IREP training courses for training of staff of IREP cells in National/Regional Engineering Colleges/Technical Institution. Seminars and workshops on IREP and related subjects are proposed to be organised during 1993-94 at the Centre of IREP in Delhi and Lucknow. Short and medium term courses in various aspects of Rural Energy for field level officers are to be organised at these Centres during 1993-94. A comprehensive revised manual for implementation of the IREP programme based on the feed back from the State Governments is being prepared for the Eighth Plan and would be published this year.

Minimum Needs Programme for Domestic Cooking Energy

8.126 In addition to the existing centrally sponsored component of developing institutional capabilities for planning and implementing Integrated Rural Energy Programme at State, District and Block levels, a new component for providing minimum domestic energy needs of cooking and lighting to the rural household people below poverty line has been added in the Eighth Five Year Plan under the IREP Programme. A provision of Rs. 500 crores has been made for this programme in the Eighth Plan period. The details of this new component are being worked out in consultation with the Ministry of Rural Development of the concerned central departments and the States.

Energy Generation in 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 (Utilities)

(Million Units)

	1991-92				1992-93				1993-94							
	Actual				Target				Actual				Target			
	Hydro	Ther- mal	Nuc- lear	Total	Hydro	Ther- mal	Nuc- lear	Total	Hydro	Ther- mal	Nuc- lear	Total	Hydro	Ther- mal	Nuc- lear	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Northern	27436	59929	1692	89057	25525	64315	3490	93330	25734	65570	2773	94077	25500	68010	1890	95400
Western	7811	84860	1710	94381	7990	90320	2080	100390	6919	89069	1990	97978	7700	94595	2310	104605
Southern	29886	40363	2159	72408	26545	46060	1780	74385	30962	44269	1984	77215	27800	48920	1800	78520
Eastern	5622	22236	-	27858	4540	26605	-	31145	4280	24367	-	28647	4750	29945	-	34695
North Eastern	1844	1163	-	3007	1700	1750	-	3450	1881	1191	-	3072	1750	1730	-	3480
Total	72599	208551	5561	286711	66300	229050	7350	302700	69776	224466	6747	300989	67500	243200	6000	316700

**Annual Plan 1992-93 PLF of SEB/
Central Organisation.**

(in %)

Sl. No.	SEB/Organisation	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
State Sector			
1.	D.E.S.U.	55.3	54.0
2.	H.S.E.B.	49.7	49.9
3.	R.S.E.B.	69.6	76.9
4.	P.S.E.B.	60.6	58.5
5.	U.P.S.E.B.	48.7	50.3
6.	G.E.B.	60.5	61.6
7.	M.S.E.B.	58.0	59.7
8.	M.P.E.B.	55.8	52.5
9.	A.P.S.E.B.	67.7	65.0
10.	T.N.E.B.	59.8	65.2
11.	K.E.B.	65.2	49.4
12.	B.S.E.B.	33.5	25.2
13.	O.S.E.B.	32.3	34.5
14.	W.B.S.E.B.	36.8	31.1
15.	W.B.P.DEV. C	61.2	58.1
16.	D.P.L.	26.3	28.9
17.	A.S.E.B.	36.5	24.3
Average:SEB's		54.8	54.0
Central Sector			
1.	N.T.P.C.		
	Badarpur	68.0	74.1
	S.T.P.S.	66.5	68.4
	Total : NTPC	66.6	68.8
2.	Neyveli	59.5	56.5
3.	D.V.C.	39.0	32.3
Average: Central		62.3	62.7
Private Sector			
1.	A.E.Co/Sabarmati	64.4	62.5
2.	Trombay (TATA)	51.5	54.3
3.	CESC/Titagarh	56.1	67.5
Average:Private		54.8	58.8
Average:(All India)		57.2	57.1

Generating Units Commissioned/ Rolled during 1992-93

Sl. No.	Name of the Project and Unit No.	H/ T/ N	State/ Organi- sation	Capacity (MW)	Actual Date of Commiss- -ioning/ rolling.

NORTHERN REGION					

1 *	Salal II Unit I	H	J&K/NHPC	115.00	31.3.93(R)
2	Ropar U-6	T	Punjab	210.00	30.3.93(C)
3	N.Capital TPP U-2	T	UP/NTPC	210.00	18.12.92(C)
4	N.Capital TPP U-3	T	UP/NTPC	210.00	22.3.93(C)
5	Dadri CCGT U-3	T	UP/NTPC	131.00	6.6.92(C)
6	Dadri CCGT U-4	T	UP/NTPC	131.00	14.10.92(C)
			CENTRAL	STATE	TOTAL
	HYDRO		115.00	-	115.00
	THERMAL		682.00	210.00	892.00
	NUCLEAR		-	-	-
	TOTAL(NR)		797.00	210.00	1007.00
WESTERN REGION					

7	Kawas CCGT U-2	T	GUJ/NTPC	106.00	25.5.92(C)
8	Kawas CCGT U-3	T	GUJ/NTPC	106.00	30.6.92(C)
9	Kawas CCGT U-4	T	GUJ/NTPC	106.00	27.8.92(C)
10 *	Kawas ST U-1	T	GUJ/NTPC	110.00	23.2.92(C)
11 *	Kawas ST U-2	T	GUJ/NTPC	110.00	19.3.93(C)
12	Utran CCGT U-3	T	Gujrat	33.00	31.3.93(R)
13	Kakrapara U-1	N	GUJ/DAE	220.00	24.11.92(C)
14	Sikka Ext. U-2	T	Gujrat	120.00	31.3.93(C)
15	Birsinghpur U-1	T	MP	210.00	26.3.93(C)
16	Ujjani U-1	H	Maharashtra	12.00	31.3.93(R)
			CENTRAL	STATE	TOTAL
	HYDRO		-	12.00	12.00
	THERMAL		538.00	363.00	901.00
	NUCLEAR		220.00	-	220.00
	TOTAL(WR)		758.00	375.00	1133.00

Generating Units Commissioned/ Rolled during 1992-93

Sl. No.	Name of the Project and Unit No.	H/T/N	State/Organisation	Capacity (MW)	Actual Date of Commissioning/rolling.
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SOUTHERN REGION

17	Varahi(Mani Dam) U-1	H	Karnataka	4.50	23.3.93(C)
18	Varahi(Mani Dam) U-2	H	Karnataka	4.50	15.12.92(C)
19	Ghatprabha U-2	H	Karnataka	16.00	16.12.92(C)
20	Shivpur U-1	H	Karnataka	9.00	28.11.92(C)
21	Shivpur U-2	H	Karnataka	9.00	15.12.92(C)
22	Bangalore DG Set U-6	T	Karnataka	21.32	12.3.93(R)
23	Neyveli St.II U-6	T	TN/NLC	210.00	30.10.92(C)

	CENTRAL	STATE	TOTAL
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HYDRO	-	43.00	43.00
THERMAL	210.00	21.32	231.32
NUCLÉAR	-	-	-

TOTAL(SR)	210.00	64.32	274.32
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EASTERN REGION

24	Sone Western Canal U-1	H	Bihar	1.65	18.1.93(C)
25	Sone Western Canal U-2	H	Bihar	1.65	6.3.93(C)
26	Sone Western Canal U-4	H	Bihar	1.65	30.3.93(R)
27	Bokaro 'B' St.II U-3	T	Bihar/DVC	210.00	31.3.93(C)
28	Upper Kolab U-4	H	Orissa	80.00	12.1.93(C)
29	Rengali Extn U-3	H	Orissa	50.00	14.8.92(C)
30	Upper Rognichu U-1	H	Sikkim	2.00	5.3.93(R)
31	Upper Rognichu U-2	H	Sikkim	2.00	21.11.92(R)
32	Mayongchu U-1	H	Sikkim	2.00	10.2.93(R)
33	Mayongchu U-2	H	Sikkim	2.00	2.2.93(R)
34	Kolaghat Extn.U-6	T	West Bengal	210.00	16.1.93(C)
35	Farakka STPP U-4	T	W.B/NTPC	500.00	25.9.92(C)

	CENTRAL	STATE	TOTAL
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HYDRO	-	142.95	142.95
THERMAL	710.00	210.00	920.00
NUCLEAR	-	-	-

TOTAL(ER)	710.00	352.95	1062.95
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Generating Units Commissioned/ Rolled during 1992-93

Sl. No.	Name of the Project and Unit No.	H/T/N	State/Organisation	Capacity (MW)	Actual Date of Commissioning/rolling.
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NORTH-EASTERN REGION

36	Umiam Umtru St.IV U-1	H	Meghalaya	30.00	16.9.92(C)
37	Umiam Umtru St.IV U-2	H	Meghalaya	30.00	11.8.92(C)

	CENTRAL	STATE	TOTAL
HYDRO	-	60.00	60.00
THERMAL	-	-	-
NUCLEAR	-	-	-
TOTAL(NER)	-	60.00	60.00

ALL INDIA

	CENTRAL	STATE	TOTAL
HYDRO	115.0	258.0	373.0
THERMAL	2140.0	804.3	2944.3
NUCLEAR	220.0	-	220.0
TOTAL : ALL INDIA	2475.0	1062.3	3537.3

NOTE : (R) - Rolled/Rotated
(C) - Commissioned

Salal unit 1 and Kawas units 1 & 2 have been commissioned outside the programme.

Excludes capacity additions from non-conventional sources of energy and from mini/micro hydel units.

Generating Units slipped during 1992-93

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	H / T / N	Unit No.	State/ Executing agency	Capacity (MW)
NORTHERN REGION					
1	Chamera St. I	H	1	HP/NHPC	180
2	Chamera St. I	H	2	HP/NHPC	180
3	Chamera St. I	H	3	HP/NHPC	180
4	Gaj	H	1	HP	3.5
5	Gaj	H	2	HP	3.5
6	Gaj	H	3	HP	3.5
7	Ramgarh G T	T	1	Rajasthan	3
8	Sobla	H	1	U.P.	3
9	Sobla	H	2	U.P.	3
10	Tanda	T	4	U.P.	110
	Sub-Total				669.5
WESTERN REGION					
11	Utran ST	T	4	Gujarat	45
12	Uran W.H.	T	1	Maharashtra	120
	Sub-Total				165
SOUTHERN REGION					
13	Penna Ahobilam	H	1	A.P.	10
14	Penna Ahobilam	H	2	A.P.	10
15	Mallapur	H	1	Karnataka	4.5
16	Mallapur	H	2	Karnataka	4.5
17	Bangalore DG Set	T	1	Karnataka	21.32
18	Bangalore DG Set	T	2	Karnataka	21.32
19	Bangalore DG Set	T	3	Karnataka	21.32
20	Bangalore DG Set	T	4	Karnataka	21.32
21	Bangalore DG Set	T	5	Karnataka	21.32
22	Kallada	H	1	Kerala	7.5
23	Kallada	H	2	Kerala	7.5
	Sub-Total				150.6

Generating Units slipped during 1992-93

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	H / T / N	Unit No.	State/ Executing agency	Capacity (MW)
EASTERN REGION					
24	Eastern Gandak Canal	H	1	Bihar	5
25	Eastern Gandak Canal	H	2	Bihar	5
26	Eastern Gandak Canal	H	3	Bihar	5
27	Tenughat	T	1	Bihar	210
28	Sone W. Canal	H	3	Bihar	1.65
29	Upper Rongnichu	H	3	Sikkim	2
30	Upper Rongnichu	H	4	Sikkim	2
Sub-Total					230.65
NORTH EASTERN REGION					
31	Lakwa G T	T	5	Assam	20
32	Lakwa G T	T	6	Assam	20
Sub-Total					40
Total					1255.75

Outlays/Expenditure - Power Sector

Annexure 8.5

(Rs. Crores)

Sl No	STATES / UTs	1991-92 (Actual)	1992-93 (Appd.)	1992-93 (Revised - Estimates)	1993-94 (Appd.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. STATES					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	463.23	532.62	532.62	550.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.04	31.27	32.31	41.00
3.	Assam	129.19	225.50	87.30	225.50
4.	Bihar	147.74	358.17	169.06	388.76
5.	Goa	10.13	10.50	10.66	12.55
6.	Gujarat	480.21	475.02	468.40	466.40
7.	Haryana	182.48	210.00	189.00	225.75
8.	Himachal Pradesh	53.44	95.00	76.78	110.95
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	166.00	227.00	120.00	250.00
10.	Karnataka	407.22	494.07	432.94	697.02
11.	Kerala	145.33	183.35	163.31	204.30
12.	Madhya Pradesh	555.49	728.34	640.62	718.34
13.	Maharashtra	824.31	802.61	682.15	888.11
14.	Manipur	34.42	36.75	29.40	39.80
15.	Meghalaya	27.80	38.99	40.08	44.50
16.	Mizoram	22.01	22.81	27.81	27.81
17.	Nagaland	11.39	24.61	20.18	26.59
18.	Orissa	237.36	391.00	251.00	390.95
19.	Punjab	469.72	550.00	330.61	396.68 *
20.	Rajasthan	345.13	372.91	393.14	467.05
21.	Sikkim	24.59	22.00	22.00	25.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	446.82	456.40	456.40	515.66
23.	Tripura	25.71	34.25	26.25	41.50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1811.13	1440.22	1157.48	1500.80
25.	West Bengal	338.17	452.11	184.80	331.16
	Total (STATES)	7386.06	8215.50	6544.30	8586.21
B. Union Territories					
1.	A & N Islands	7.44	8.21	8.21	10.01
2.	Chandigarh	7.30	8.65	8.65	10.00
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.25	1.40	1.40	1.52
4.	Daman & Diu	1.93	1.67	1.67	1.79
5.	Delhi	222.19	273.00	275.50	321.75
6.	Lakshadweep	0.72	1.50	1.50	1.73
7.	Pondicherry	14.60	23.00	15.22	25.44
	Total (U.T.s)	255.43	317.43	312.15	372.24
	Total (States & UTs.)	7641.49	8532.93	6856.45	8958.45
	Central Sector	6876.40	6411.00	5924.57	7461.46
	All India	14517.89	14943.93	12781.02	16419.91
	N. E. C.	69.00	85.31	86.44	116.15

* - Provisional

Generating capacity addition programme for the year 1993-94

Sl. No.	Name of the Project and Unit No.	H/ T/ N	State/ Organisation	Capacity Target (MW)	Commissioning @ schedule
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NORTHERN REGION

1.	*Chamera St. I U-1	H	HP/NHPC	180.00	6/93
2.	*Chamera St. I U-2	H	HP/NHPC	180.00	6/93
3.	*Chamera St. I U-3	H	HP/NHPC	180.00	6/93
4.	Pampore G T-1	T	J&K	25.00	10/93
5.	Pampore G T-2	T	J&K	25.00	12/93
6.	Salal St. II -2	H	J&K	115.00	8/93
7.	Salal St. II -3	H	J&K	115.00	9/93
8.	Dadri S T -1	T	UP/NTPC	146.50	9/93
9.	Dadri S T -2	T	UP/NTPC	146.50	1/94
10.*	Tanda U-4	T	U.P.	110.00	12/93
11.	Anpara "B" U-4	T	U.P.	500.00	12/93

	Central	State	Private	Total
Hydro	770.00	-	-	770.00
Thermal	293.00	660.00	-	953.00
Nuclear	-	-	-	-
Total	1063.00	660.00	-	1713.00

WESTERN REGION

12.	* Utran ST U-1	T	Gujarat	45.00	6/93
13.	Kakarpara U-2	N	Gujarat/NPC	220.00	12/93
14.	Birsinghpur U-2	T	M.P.	210.00	12/93
15.	* Uran W.H. U-1	T	Maharashtra	120.00	8/93
16.	Uran W.H. U-2	T	Maharashtra	120.00	12/93
17.	Trombay CCGT GT-1	T	Mah/Pvt.	100.00	12/93

	Central	State	Private	Total
Hydro	-	-	-	-
Thermal	-	495.00	100.00	595.00
Nuclear	220.00	-	-	220.00
Total	220.00	495.00	100.00	815.00

Generating capacity addition programme for the year 1993-94

SL. No.	Name of the Project and Unit No.	H/ T/ N	State/ Organisation	Capacity Target (MW)	Commissioning @ schedule	
SOUTHERN REGION						
18.*	Penna Ahobilam U-1	H	A.P.	10.00	8/93	
19.*	Penna Ahobilam U-2	H	A.P.	10.00	9/93	
20.	Upper Sileru St.II U-1	H	A.P.	60.00	1/94	
21.	Upper Sileru St.II U-2	H	A.P.	60.00	3/94	
22.	Rayalseema U-1	H	A.P.	210.00	2/94	
23.*	Mallapur U-1	H	Karnataka	4.50	7/93	
24.*	Mallapur U-2	H	Karnataka	4.50	7/93	
25.*	Yelahanka DG Set U-1	T	Karnataka	21.32	11/93	
26.*	Yelahanka DG Set U-2	T	Karnataka	21.32	8/93	
27.*	Yelahanka DG Set U-3	T	Karnataka	21.32	10/93	
28.*	Yelahanka DG Set U-4	T	Karnataka	21.32	7/93	
29.*	Yelahanka DG Set U-5	T	Karnataka	21.32	6/93	
30.*	Kallada U-1	H	Kerala	7.50	11/93	
31.*	Kallada U-2	H	Kerala	7.50	1/94	
32.	Nayveli St.II U-7	T	Tamil Nadu/NLC	210.00	6/93	
			Central	State	Private	Total
	Hydro	-	-	164.00	-	164.00
	Thermal	210.00	-	316.60	-	526.60
	Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	210.00	-	480.60	-	690.60
EASTERN REGION						
33.*	Eastern Gandak Canal U-1	H	Bihar	5.00	5/93	
34.*	Eastern Gandak Canal U-2	H	Bihar	5.00	7/93	
35.*	Eastern Gandak Canal U-3	H	Bihar	5.00	9/93	
36.*	Sone Western Canal U-3	H	Bihar	1.65	5/93	
37.*	Tenughat U-1	T	Bihar	210.00	12/93	
38.	Kahalgau U-2	T	Bihar/NTPC	210.00	12/93	
39.	Farakka U-5	T	WB/NTPC	500.00	12/93	
40.	Kolaghat U-4	T	WB	210.00	7/93	
41.*	Upper Rongnichu U-3	H	Sikkim	2.00	4/93	
42.*	Upper Rongnichu U-4	H	Sikkim	2.00	5/93	

Generating capacity addition programme for the year 1993-94

SL. No.	Name of the Project and Unit No.	H/T/N	State/Organisation	Capacity Target (MW)	Commissioning @ schedule	
			Central	State	Private	Total
	Hydro	-	-	20.65	-	20.65
	Thermal	710.00	-	420.00	-	1130.00
	Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	710.00	-	440.65	-	1150.65
NORTH-EASTERN REGION						
43.*	Lakwa GT U-5	T	Assam	20		5/93
44.*	Lakwa GT U-6	T	Assam	20		9/93
45.	Lakwa GT U-7	T	Assam	20		1/94
			Central	State	Private	Total
	Hydro	-	-	-	-	-
	Thermal	-	-	60.00	-	60.00
	NUclear	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	60.00	-	60.00
ALL INDIA						
			Central	State	Private	Total
	Hydro	770.00	-	184.65	-	954.65
	Thermal	1213.00	-	1951.60	100.00	3264.60
	NUclear	220.00	-	-	-	220.00
	Total	2203.00	-	2136.25	100.00	4439.25

@ As indicated during the Annual Plan Discussion held in Dec., 1992.

* Slippage from 1992-93.

Note :

Excludes capacity addition programme from mini/micro hydel units.

Power Sector Approved Outlays for Annual Plan 1993-94

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl No	STATES / UTs	GENERATION									
		COMPLTD.	ONGOING	NEW SCHEME	TOTAL GENERATION	R & M	T & D	MISC.	TOTAL POWER Excl'd.R.E *	RURAL ELECT.	TOTAL POWER Inc.R.E *
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
A. STATES											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1230	31700	110	33040	364	19274	125	52803	2200	55003
2.	Ar. Pradesh	0	1420	50	1470	0	1380	0	2850	1250	4100
3.	Assam	204	14090	110	14404	1848	4898	150	21300	1250	22550
4.	Bihar	0	14660	5775	20435	5699	12035	107	38276	600	38876
5.	Goa	0	50	0	50	0	1160	25	1235	20	1255
6.	Gujarat	1915	11100	1600	14615	460	28900	125	44100	2540	46640
7.	Haryana	1869	3820	60	5749	2434	12427	15	20625	1950	22575
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	6750	200	6950	40	3670	85	10745	350	11095
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	6189	8470	14659	320	9476	345	24800	200	25000
10.	Karnataka	503	32838	2500	35841	2411	26326	1724	66302	3400	69702
11.	Kerala	0	4710	600	5310	100	13930	290	19630	800	20430
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1744	36758	50	38552	1159	26200	523	66434	5400	71834
13.	Maharashtra	3463	50816	1	54280	2250	24625	916	82071	6740	88811
14.	Manipur	0	59	500	559	5	2158	100	2822	1158	3980
15.	Meghalaya	0	800	110	910	800	2085	105	3900	550	4450
16.	Mizoram	0	835	150	985	100	835	141	2061	720	2781
17.	Nagaland	0	2150	0	2150	0	400	9	2559	100	2659
18.	Orissa	0	24865	1040	25905	575	7188	427	34095	5000	39095
19.	Punjab	1335	12033	7000	20368	1800	15000	100	37268	2400	39668 a
20.	Rajasthan	502	10649	12240	23391	250	16430	134	40205	6500	46705
21.	Sikkim	0	1250	255	1505	0	600	145	2250	250	2500
22.	Tamil Nadu	785	32254	0	33039	1007	16000	270	50316	1250	51566
23.	Tripura	0	1000	0	1000	500	750	50	2300	1850	4150
24.	Uttar Pradesh	500	81600	9650	91750	7500	43730	100	143080	7000	150080
25.	West Bengal	0	24680	185	24865	1335	5200	116	31516	1600	33116
Total (STATES)		14050	407076	50656	471782	30957	294677	6127	803543	55078	858621
B. UNION TERRITORIES											
1.	A & N Islands	0	517	454	971	0	6	24	1001	0	1001
2.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	0	1000
3.	D & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	152	0	152	0	152
4.	Delhi	500	7500	125	8125	620	22920	405	32070	105	32175
5.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	179	0	179	0	179
6.	Lakshadweep	0	33	136	169	0	0	4	173	0	173
7.	Pondicherry	0	1201	0	1201	0	1290	53	2544	0	2544
Total (U.Ts)		500	9251	715	10466	620	25547	486	37119	105	37224
Total (States & U.Ts.)		14550	416327	51371	482248	31577	320224	6613	840662	55183	895845

Power Sector Approved Outlays for Annual Plan 1993-94

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl No	STATES / Uts	GENERATION									
		COMPLTD.	ONGOING	NEW SCHEME	TOTAL GENERATION	R & M	T & D	MISC.	TOTAL POWER Excl'd.R.E *	RURAL ELECT.	TOTAL POWER Inc.R.E *
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
C. CENTRAL SECTOR											
1. Ministry of Power(MOP)											
a)	NTPC	20231	186285	19300	225816	698	0	1586	228100	0	228100
b)	NHPC	520	134380	2500	137400	0	0	100	137500	0	137500
c)	NJPC	0	50000	800	50800	0	0	200	51000	0	51000
d)	THDC	0	0	29500	29500	0	500	0	30000	0	30000
e)	DVC	6054	23900	2000	31954	4094	0	1052	37100	0	37100
f)	NPTC	0	0	0	0	0	83000	0	83000	0	83000
g)	MOP(Misc.)	0	27400	8500	35900	0	660	23590	60150	0	60150
	Sub-total (MOP)	26805	421965	62600	511370	4792	84160	26528	626850	0	626850
2.	NPC	900	75100	15250	91250	0	0	4746	95996	0	95996
3.	NLC	804	11145	6031	17980	1458	3862	0	23300	0	23300
	TOTAL (CENTRAL)	28509	508210	83881	620600	6250	88022	31274	746146	0	746146
	ALL-INDIA	43059	924537	135252	1102848	37827	408246	37887	1586808	55183	1641991
	N.E.C.	0	6615	2200	8815	0	2800	0	11615	0	11615

* - Rural Electrification

a - Tentative

Schemewise outlay and expenditure for generation schemes-States/UTs

(Rs.Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme (capacity in MW)	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		Actuals	Approved	R.E/Anti-cipated	Approved	Approved	Approved
ANDHRA PRADESH							
1	Srisaillam HES St-I(state Govt. works) (4x110 MW)	1457	859	1100			1100
2	N'Sagar Right Canal HES 3rd Unit (30 MW)	162	67	67			30
3	Vijayawada TPS St-II (2x210 MW)	1779	350	750			100
4	A.P. Power House at Balimela (2x30 MW)	49	50	40			50
5	Penna Ahobilam HES (2x10 MW)	160	158	212			50
6	N'Sagar Left Canal HES (2x30 MW)	488	233	516			100
7	Srisaillam Left Bank HES (6x150 MW)	6016	4500	3000			4000
8	Upper Sileru HES St-II (2x60 MW)	492	1700	1500			1200
9	Muddanur TPS St-I (2x210 MW)	8000	15500	16853			17000
10	Vijayawada TPS St-III (2x210 MW)	4711	9500	5500			8500
13	Mini/Micro Hydel Schemes	480	650	600			200
14	Other Schemes	49	208	928			700
	Total	23843	33775	31066			33030
ARUNACHAL PRADESH							
1	Completed, Schemes	226	121	203			-
2	Muranang HEP (3x2)	108	260	260			315
3	Diesel Sets	116	85	122			65
4	Sippi (3x1.75)	55	-	57			50
5	Seru/Khangtang (3x3.5)	55	-	64			90
6	GT at Kharsang (6)	-	-	-			50
7	Diesel Sets (New)	72	87	93			100
8	Other Schemes	941	609	995			800
	Total	1573	1162	1794			1470

Schemewise outlay and expenditure for generation schemes-States/UTs

(Rs.Lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme (capacity in MW)	1991-92		1992-93	1993-94
		Actuals	Approved	R.E/Anti-cipated	Approved
ASSAM					
1	Completed Schemes	162	252	252	204
2	Dhansiri HEP (15x1.33 MW)	496	-	388	1500
3	Lakwa TPS Phase II (3x20 MW)	2878	2400	1100	1540
4	Karbi Langpi HEP (2x50 MW)	626	1800	500	3000
5	CCGT Power Plant at Amguri (8x30+4x30 MW)	63	8000	45	8000
6	Dalaima Mini Hydel	23	200	200	50
7	Other New Schemes	12	10	5	110
	Total	4260	12662	2490	14404
BIHAR					
1	Tenughat TPS St-I (2x210 MW)	12439	11043	7500	11895
2	Tenughat TPS St-II (3x210 MW)	5868	176	1	1
3	Eastern Gandak (3x5 MW)	690	175	175	263
4	North Koel (2x12 MW)	300	700	700	550
5	Sone Western Link Canal (4x1.65 MW)	465	130	130	48
6	Sone Eastern Link Canal (2x1.65 MW)	160	500	500	401
7	Chandil Left Bank Canal (2x4 MW)	500	500	750	1000
8	Tenu Bokaro Link Canal (1x1 MW)	100	100	90	200
9	Other Schemes	5025	5486	320	6077
	Total	25547	18810	10166	20435
GOA					
1	Anjunem Mini Hydel (0.9 MW)	6	80	30	50
GUJRAT					
1	Completed Schemes	5099	2895	2395	1915
2	Kadana -II (2x60 MW)	1666	2100	2100	4000
3	Sikka Ext. Unit-II (1x120 MW)	5246	5000	5000	2000
4	Kutch Lignite Based TPP Ext.U-3(1x70 MW)	0	1500	1500	1500
5	Utran CCGT (3x33+1x45 MW)	10001	4500	4500	1000
6	Sardar Sarovar Project (Gujrat share 16 % i.e 232 MW)	2346	6000	2500	2500
7	Micro Hydel Schemes	6	0	300	100
8	Other New Schemes	0	2731	3000	1600
	Total	24364	24726	21295	14615

Schemewise outlay and expenditure for generation schemes-States/UTs

(Rs.Lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme (capacity in MW)	1991-92		1992-93	1993-94
		Actuals	Approved	R.E/Anti-cipated	Approved
HARYANA					
1	Beas Ext.Unit I&II	-60	126	126	0
2	Faridabad(1x60 MW)	79	100	100	29
3	Panipet-II(2x110 MW)	165	200	200	200
4	Panipet-III(1x210 MW)	927	1500	1500	1500
5	W.Y.C - I(6x8 MW)	239	140	140	140
6	Yamunanagar(4x210 MW)	42	100	100	100
7	Dadupur mini (4x2.5 MW)	0	200	5	20
8	Panipet-IV(1x210 MW)	3262	5000	3245	3700
9	Other New Schemes	0	85	10	60
	Total	4654	7451	5426	5749
HIMACHAL PRADESH					
1	Thirot(3x1.5 MW)	365	320	320	400
2	Baner(3x4 MW)	270	300	300	200
3	Gaj(3x3.5 MW)	230	145	145	350
4	Larji(3x42 MW)	499	800	800	500
5	Bhaba Aug.	330	300	300	300
6	NJPC Schemes (State Share)	1234	4000	5000	5000
7	Other Schemes	-49	30	30	200
	Total	2879	5895	6895	6950
JAMMU & KASHMIR					
1	Upper Sindh II(2x35 MW)	2	500	500	2800
2	Karnah (2x1 MW)	68	25	25	50
3	Pahalgam (2x1.5 MW)	300	250	250	200
4	Gas Turbine Pampore-I(3x25 MW)	400	249	249	365
5	Gas Turbine Pampore-II(4x25 MW)	2500	1000	1050	2250
6	USHP-II(35 MW)	500	500	499	524
7	Other Schemes	2917	7828	2511	8470
	Total	6687	10352	5084	14659

Schemewise outlay and expenditure for generation schemes-States/UTs

(Rs.Lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme (capacity in MW)	1991-92		1992-93	1993-94
		Actuals	Approved	R.E/Anti- cipated	Approved
KARNATAKA					
1	Completed Schemes	1920	1350	1527	503
2	Varahi HEP (2x115+2x4.5 MW)	782	327	827	300
3	Ghataprabha HEP (2x16 MW)	516	236	280	50
4	Raichur TPP 4th Unit(1x210 MW)	6071	12000	22300	14227
5	Kalinadi HEP St-II (3x40+3x50 MW)	5415	7162	6549	8271
6	Shravathy TRP (4x60 MW)	1583	3000	2115	2700
7	Diesel Generating Sets(78 MW)	1	1500	1500	5500
8	Brindavan Small Hydel (2x6 MW)	61	428	115	830
9	Bhadra RBC Addl.Unit (1x6 MW)	5	260	60	280
10	DG Sets at Yelahanka (6x21.32 MW)	653	1916	2100	400
11	Mallapur HEP (2x4.5 MW)	428	250	339	280
12	Other New Schemes	312	828	1195	2500
	Total :	17747	29257	38907	35841
KERALA					
1	Azutha Diversion	108	100	100	95
2	Kakkad (2x25 MW)	873	800	800	1050
3	Kallada (2x7.5 MW)	159	200	200	96
4	Lower Periyar (3x60 MW)	2017	1800	1800	2190
5	Malampuzha (1x2.5 MW)	77	84	84	39
6	Madupatty (1x2 MW)	47	120	120	20
7	Malankara (2x3.5 MW)	32	300	200	50
8	Chimoni (1x2.5 MW)	24	181	181	50
9	Peppara (1x3 MW)	172	300	300	110
10	Poriangalkuthu L.B.Ext.(1x16 MW)	369	800	492	400
11	Kuttiadi Tailrace (2x1.25 MW)	11	60	60	50
12	Vazhikkadavu Diversion	0	80	80	50
13	Kuttair Diversion	46	80	80	90
14	Annakayam (2x4 MW)	0	300	150	0
15	Kuttiadi Ext. (1x50 MW)	0	300	300	0
16	Vadakkepuzha Diversion	45	60	60	50
17	Other Schemes	481	620	878	970
	Total	4461	6185	5885	5310

Schemewise outlay and expenditure for generation schemes-States/UTs

		(Rs.Lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme (capacity in MW)	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		Actuals	Approved	R.E/Anti- cipated	Approved	Approved	Approved
MADHYA PRADESH							
1	Completed Schemes	848	3078	2384			1744
2	Sanjay Gandhi TPS (2x210 MW)	14384	10000	15000			8950
3	Pench TPS (2x210 MW)	845	200	200			100
4	Sanjay Gandhi TPS Ext(2x210 MW)	1254	2000	5000			4804
5	Korba West TPS EXT.(2x210 MW)	0	100	100			50
6	Bansagar Tons (3x105+2x15+3x20 MW)	3262	2300	3650			4500
7	Hasdeo Bango (3x40 MW)	258	1240	1240			1430
8	Rajghat HEP (3x15 MW)[MP's Share 50%]	534	1750	900			2000
9	Sardar Sarovar Project (6x200+5x50 MW) M.P share 826.5 MW	)	8500	)			4000
10	Narmada Sagar (8x125 MW)	9087	4500	27169			10434
11	Omkareshwar (6x55 MW)))))
12	Maheshwar (10x40 MW)	197	0	1000			100
13	Mini/Micro Hydels	430	800	1075			340
14	Other Schemes	139	1120	105			100
	Total	31238	35588	57823			38552
MAHARASHTRA							
1	Completed Schemes	17881	5771	8742			3463
2	Ujjani HEP (1x12 MW)	325	550	550			390
3	Bhandardara Phase-II (1x34 MW)	452	470	538			700
4	Surya HEP (1x6 MW)	154	145	130			140
5	Manikdoh HEP (1x6 MW)	164	117	105			170
6	Dimbhe HEP (1x5 MW)	91	118	104			170
7	Warna HEP (2x6 MW)	102	252	204			300
8	Micro Hydels	97	0	261			716
9	Dudhganga HEP (2x12 MW)	238	335	275			450
10	Koyna HEP St-IV (4x250 MW)	2417	5700	5096			8100
11	Ghatghar PSS (2x125 MW)	19	20	20			250
12	Sardar Sarovar Project (6x200+5x50 MW) (Maharashtra share 27% i.e 392 MW)	5673	7000	5823			11900
13	Uran WH Plant Unit 1 & 2(2x120 MW)	12166	12000	15400			18500
14	Uran WH Plant Unit 3(1x120 MW)	-	3500	50			2500
15	Chandrapur Unit-7 (1x500 MW)	-	4000	50			6000
16	Other Schemes	285	491	298			531
	Total	40064	40469	37646			54280

Schemewise outlay and expenditure for generation schemes-States/UTs

		(Rs.Lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme (capacity in MW)	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94
		Actuals	Approved	R.E/Anti- cipated	Approved	Approved
MANIPUR						
1	Leimakhong Micro Hydel St-II (1 MW)	21	20	5		9
2	Replacement of DG Set(2x1 MW) at Imphal	5	10	13		-
3	Booning Micro Hydel (1 MW)	9	40	5		35
4	Maklang Micro Hydel (0.8 MW)	0	50	0		10
5	Aug. of DG Sets At Distt.Hqrs	59	40	4		5
6	Loktak D/S Hydel (3x30 MW)	8	200	-		500
7	Gelnel Micro Hydel (0.4 MW)	22	0	80		0
	Total	124	360	107		559
MEGHALAYA						
1	Umam-Umtru St-IV(2x30 MW) (with Upper Kheri Diversion)	1866	1537	1646		800
2	Micro Hydel Schemes	-	100	0		110
	Total	1866	1637	1646		910
MIZORAM						
1	Tuisumpui Mini Hydel (3x0.15 MW)	56	35	35		0
2	Tuipui Mini Hydel (2x0.25 MW)	56	25	25		0
3	Maicham Mini Hydel (2 MW)	200	200	150		200
4	Serlui 'B' (2x4.5)	0	500	500		500
4	Other Micro Hydel Schemes	12	30	100		285
	Total	324	790	810		985
NAGALAND						
1	Ghekhu Micro Hydel (0.1 MW)	0	25	25		0
2	Tsutha Micro Hydel (0.7 MW)	0	25	25		0
3	Likimro HEP (3x8 MW)	350	1434	1160		2000
4	Horanghi Micro (1.5 MW)	120	50	50		150
	Total	470	1534	1260		2150

Schemewise outlay and expenditure for generation schemes-States/UTs

		(Rs.Lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme (capacity in MW)	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94
		Actuals	Approved	R.E/Anti- cipated	Approved	Approved
ORISSA						
1	Rengali HEP St-I (2x50 MW)	92	100	100		0
2	Rengali HEP St-II (3x50 MW)	454	940	700		610
3	Upper Kolab St-I (3x80 MW)	339	430	430		180
4	Upper Kolab St-II (1x80 MW)	277	186	185		60
5	Upper Indravati HEP (4x150 MW)	3711	7350	5950		7668
6	Potteru Small Hydel (2x3 MW)	59	400	300		600
7	Ib TPP Unit 1 & 2 (2x210 MW)	14269	16000	12000		13000
8	Ib TPP Unit 3 & 4 (2x210 MW)	0	500	25		2747
9	Balimela Ext.Unit 7 & 8 (2x60 MW)	0	500	0		0
10	Other Schemes	339	300	25		1040
	Total	19540	26706	19715		25905
PUNJAB						
1	Ropar-II TPs (2x210 MW)					
2	UBDC-II (3x15 MW)					
3	Thein Dam M.P.P (4x150 MW)			Not yet finalised		
4	Beas Hydro					
5	Other Schemes					
	Total					
RAJASATHAN						
1	Beas Project	38	266	0		0
2	Mahi Hydel (2x25+2x45 MW)	466	100	50		50
3	Kota TPS-II (2x210 MW)	1416	1500	700		400
4	Anoopgarh (6x1.5 MW)	8	85	29		52
5	Suratgarh (2x2 MW)	98	150	25		53
6	Mangrol Hydel (3x2 MW)	156	200	127		90
7	Charanwala Hydel (1x1.2 MW)	16	130	78		100
8	Jakham Hydel (2x4.5 MW)	0	25	1		1
9	Pugal Hydel (2.15 MW)	83	140	147		125
10	Ramgarh G T (1x3 MW)	551	261	728		100
11	Etna MHS	15	80	21		110
12	Birsalpur MHS	14	30	19		70
13	Kota TPS- III (1x210 MW)	8921	8000	9200		10000
14	Suratgarh TPS (2x250MW)	2015	5000	5000		12000
15	Other Schemes	74	150	79		240
	Total	13871	16117	16204		23391

Schemewise outlay and expenditure for generation schemes-States/UTs

(Rs. Lakhs)							
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme (capacity in MW)	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		Actuals	Approved	R.E/Anti- cipated	Approved		Approved
SIKKIM							
1	Mayong HEP (2x2 MW)	)	314	300			380
2	Upper Rongnichu HEP (4x2 MW)	)	388	360			520
3	Kalez Khola Mini Hydel (2x1 MW)	)	100	110			200
4	Lachung Micro Hydel	)	20	5			
5	Pure Khola Mini HEP	N.A.	20	5			20
6	Rathong Hydel Scheme (3x10)	)	100	150			150
7	Other Schemes	)	15	40			105
)					
	Total	)	957	970			1375
TAMILNADU							
1	Completed Schemes		6178	6861	6133		5320
2	Parson's Valley (1x30 MW)		10	50	100		200
3	Pykara Ultimate Stage (3x50 MW)		532	250	563		300
4	Sathanur Dam (1x7.5 MW)		101	200	100		360
5	Lower Bhavani Dam RBC PH (2x4 MW)		105	200	160		365
6	North MADras TPP St-I (3x210 MW)		14579	13000	19155		19375
7	Gas Turbine at BBPH (4x30 MW)		38	5000	2026		7000
8	Other Schemes		0	100	0		0
	Total		21543	25661	28237		32920
TRIPURA							
1	Gas Turbine Sets at Rokhia (2x8 MW) Ph-I		303	0	0		0
2	Gas Turbine at Rokhia (2x8 MW) Ph-III		697	1300	900		1000
	Total		1000	1300	900		1000

Schemewise outlay and expenditure for generation schemes-States/UTs

		(Rs.Lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme (capacity in MW)	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94
		Actuals	Approved	R.E/Anti-cipated	Approved	Approved
UTTAR PRADESH						
1	Maneri Bhali-II (H) (4x76 MW)	363	0	400		4000
2	Tanda (T) (4x110 MW)	917	4200	1000		1000
3	Anpara B(T) (2x500 MW)	144700	90700	89500		71600
4	Anpara A TPS (3x210 MW)	547	0	400		500
5	Tehri Complex (4x250 MW)	0	0	0		6000
6	Lakhwar Vyasi MPP (3x100+2x60 MW)	173	0	150		1000
7	Rajghat (3x15 MW)	0	0	1750		2000
8	Srinagar HEP (6x55 MW)	910	0	500		0
9	Khara HEP (3x24 MW)	1907	1100	1100		1500
10	Other Schemes	2436	0	0		2500
	Total	151953	96000	94800		90100
WEST BENGAL						
1	Rammam HEP St-II (4x12.75 MW)	845	1400	850		800
2	Teesta Canal Fall HEP (3x3x7.5 MW)	7962	9689	8000		7280
3	Kolaghat TPS St-II	10995	8154	6700		9200
4	Bakreshwar TPS	900	10000	1200		7100
5	Other Schemes	18	2602	240		465
	Total	20720	31845	16990		24845
DELHI						
1	Rajghat (2x67.5 MW)	163	1500	292		500
2	WH Recovery Units (3x34 MW)	2907	5000	7500		7500
3	New Schemes	0	0	350		125
	Total	3070	6500	8142		8125
PONDICHERRY						
1	CCGT Plant at Karaikal (3x5+1x7.5 MW)	180	1200	200		1201

Schemewise outlay and expenditure for major generation schemes -
Central Sector.

(Rs. Crores)

S.No.	Name of the Project/Scheme	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
		Actuals	B.E	R.E	B.E
A. B.T.P.S					
1	Badarpur TPS St-II (1x210 MW)	0.60	1.68	1.58	2.00
2	Badarpur TPS St-III (1x210 MW)	0.37	2.42	2.81	2.00
B. N.T.P.C					
1	Singrauli Stage I & II (5x200+2x500 MW)	19.97	27.03	18.31	7.32
2	Korba St-I & II (3x200+3x500 MW)	89.56	39.28	22.02	28.85
3	Ramagundam St-I & II (3x200+3x500 MW)	205.06	41.23	53.69	25.35
4	Farakka Stage -I (3x200 MW)	11.67	12.73	15.11	5.23
5	Farakka Stage -II (2x500 MW)	478.24	176.81	218.65	124.71
6	Kahalgaoon St-I (4x210 MW)	326.01	160.00	174.75	135.98
7	Vindhyachal -I (6x210) MW)	45.33	23.07	22.66	12.29
8	Rihand St-I (2x500) MW)	416.68	99.16	65.24	50.28
9	Gas Turbine at Kawas (645 MW)	649.25	295.00	423.17	195.18
10	Gas Turbine at Anta (413 MW)	43.57	5.45	12.34	4.00
11	Gas Turbine at Auraiya (652 MW)	43.18	26.67	51.56	37.53
12	NCTPP Dadri (4x210 MW)	218.48	200.00	256.89	172.50
13	Talcher -I (1000 MW)	377.70	440.00	470.99	396.77
14	Gandhar Gas Turbines (650 MW)	22.33	406.00	404.49	750.20
15	GBCCPP Dadri (817 MW)	234.71	152.42	273.08	87.51
C. N.H.P.C					
1	Chamera-I (3x180 MW)	261.16	246.00	337.00	282.80
2	Tanakpur (3x40 MW)	64.51	15.00	22.78	5.20
3	Dulhasti (3x130 MW)	219.72	464.00	473.27	455.00
4	Uri (4x120 MW)	231.99	320.00	401.92	455.00
5	Salal-II (3x115 MW)	56.90	49.00	79.92	76.00
6	Rangit (60 MW)	32.26	30.00	37.04	50.00
7	Dhauliganga I (4x65 MW)	1.12	4.00	5.41	25.00
8	Koel Karo (4x172.5+1x20 MW)	1.03	5.00	64.24	0.00

Schemewise outlay and expenditure for major generation schemes -
Central Sector.

S.No.	Name of the Project/Scheme	(Rs. Crores)			
		1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
		Actuals	B.E	R.E	B.E
D. D.V.C					
1	Bokaro-B TPS St-II (2x210 MW)	9.34	33.00	32.00	45.00
2	Panchet Hydel II (40MW)	1.08	7.15	2.42	5.34
3	Mejia TPS (3x210 MW)	120.30	229.25	205.52	239.00
4	Gas Turbine at Maithon	1.56	3.18	2.18	10.20
E. N.P.C					
1	Narora Atomic Power Project-I&2(2x235 MWe)	31.23	16.00	14.00	9.00
2	Kakarpar Atomic Power Project-I&2(2x235 MWe)	111.27	103.00	125.00	50.00
3	Kaiga 1 & 2 (2x235 MWe)	167.76	220.00	260.00	270.00
4	RAPP 3 & 4 (2x235 MWe)	106.34	190.00	180.00	220.00
5	TAPP Unit 3 & 4 (2x500 MWe)	137.48	198.05	204.00	211.00
F. N.L.C					
1	Second Mine-cut TPS St-I (3x210 MW)	1.44	12.98	35.20	8.04
2	Second Mine-cut TPS St-II (4x210 MW)	153.04	126.21	119.24	106.45
3	Zero Unit (1x210 MW)	0.07	15.00	0.00	0.00
4	Power station at Rajasthan	3.31	20.00	5.00	5.00
G. NEC / NEEPCO					
1	Doyang HEP (3x25 MW)	19.06	17.00	17.99	36.15
2	Ranganadi HEP (3x135 MW)	30.00	47.60	48.74	30.00
3	Kaithalguri G T Project (270 MW)	4.58	20.00	93.78	254.00
H. N.J.P.C.					
1	Nathpa Jhakri (6x250 MW)	0.00	160.50	111.09	500.00

Outlay and expenditure of major on-going externally aided power projects

(Rs. Crores)

S.No	Name of the Project (Capacity in MW)	Latest Estd. cost	State	Funding Agency	Total Exp. upto 3/92	1992-93 Apprd.	Anti- cipated	1993-94 Earmrked Outlay	Comm. * Schedule
1	Chamera HEP St-I (540 MW)	2290	HP	Canada	1496.19	246.00	337.00	282.80	6/93
2	Yelehanka DG Sets(128 MW)	166	KAR	France	18.27	19.16	21.00	4.00	3/93
3	Dulhasti HEP (390 MW)	2271	J & K	France	646.24	464.00	473.27	455.00	7/94
4	Talcher STPP St-I (1000 MW)	2382	ORS	France	619.32	440.00	470.99	396.77	3/96
5	Uran WH TPP (360 MW)	1195	MAH	FRG	189.16	155.00	154.50	210.00	94/95
6	Dadri CCGT (817 MW)	979	UP	FRG	479.18	152.42	273.08	87.51	8/93
7	Farakka STPP-II (1000 MW)	1954	WB	FRG	1309.91	176.81	218.65	124.71	3/94
8	Kalinadi HEP St-II (270 MW)	330	KAR	Kuwait/WB	129.10	71.62	65.49	82.71	1/96
9	Srisaillam LB PH (900 MW)	1133	AP	OECF	85.16	45.00	30.00	40.00	7/99
10	Lower Borpani (100 MW)	190	ASS	OECF	115.26	18.00	5.00	30.00	6/95
11	Raichur TPP Unit 4 (210 MW)	592	KAR	OECF	102.51	120.00	223.00	142.27	5/94
12	Kathalguri GT (270 MW)	896	ASS	OECF	7.40	20.00	93.78	254.00	2/95
13	Gandhar Gas Project (650 MW)	2165	GUJ	OECF	23.13	406.00	404.49	750.20	3/96
14	Anpara-B STPP (1000 MW)	3825	UP	OECF	2493.00	907.00	895.00	716.00	12/93
15	Teesta Fall (67.5 MW)	366	WB	OECF	119.22	96.89	80.00	72.80	2/96
16	Basin Bridge GTPS (120 MW)	373	TN	OECF	0.44	50.00	20.26	70.00	12/94
17	Uri HEP (480 MW)	2833	J & K	Sweden	821.99	320.00	401.92	455.00	11/96
18	Kahalgaoon STPS (840 MW)	1716	BIH	Russia	1206.31	160.00	174.75	135.98	3/95
19	Kawas GTTP (650 MW)	1495	GUJ	Belgium	812.74	295.00	423.17	195.18	3/94
20	Muddanur TPS (420 MW)	795	AP	ADB	207.00	155.00	168.53	170.00	3/94
21	North Madras St-I (630 MW)	1405	TN	ADB	339.95	130.00	191.55	193.75	6/94
22	Upper Indravati (600 MW)	644	ORS	WB	267.59	73.50	59.50	76.68	3/96
23	Gerusoppa HEP (240 MW)	232	KAR	WB	35.97	30.00	21.15	27.00	9/96
24	Lower Periyar HEP (180 MW)	180	KER	WB	107.59	18.00	18.00	21.90	95/96
25	Koyna HEP St-IV (1000 MW)	1050	MAH	WB	54.87	57.00	50.96	81.00	96/97
26	Nathpa Jhakri (1500 MW)	4587	HP	WB	117.30	160.50	111.09	500.00	3/98
27	NCTPP (840 MW)	1579	UP	WB	868.92	200.00	256.89	172.50	9/93

* As indicated at the time of Annual Plan discussions held in December 1992.

Project/Schemewise Outlay & Expenditure

(in Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	COMPANY/ PROJECT	1991-92 Actual	1992-93 B.E.	R.E.	1993-94 B.E.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
COAL INDIA LTD.					
EASTERN COALFIELDS LTD.					
MINING					
I.	EXISTING MINES	66.54	49.65	49.65	47.35
II.	CONTINUING SCHEMES				
	1. Rajmahal OCP	236.86	99.34	76.55	90.00
	2. Jhanjra UG	11.93	13.00	13.00	55.00
	3. Sonepurbazari OCP	5.88	65.00	65.00	121.00
	4. Kottadih UG/OC	3.11	44.00	80.00	100.10
	5. Dhemomain UG	0.83	1.66	1.00	2.00
	6. Amritnagar UG	0.50	1.50	1.00	3.00
	7. Satgram UG	2.85	2.50	1.50	6.00
	8. J.K. Nagar UG	2.47	9.30	6.30	4.25
	9. Kalidaspur UG	1.59	2.50	1.50	5.00
	10. Others	6.84	28.55	12.24	30.35
	TOTAL MINING	339.40	317.00	307.74	464.05
III.	WASHERIES				
NON-MINING					
IV.	CAPTIVE POWER PLANTS	1.44	5.00	5.00	-
V.	EXPLORATION	11.99	10.00	11.88	12.35
VI.	OTHER NON MINING	11.30	8.00	5.38	13.60
	TOTAL NON-MINING	24.73	23.00	22.26	25.95
	TOTAL ECL	364.13	340.00	330.00	490.00
BHARAT COKING COAL LTD.					
MINING					
I.	EXISTING MINES	46.10	122.60	96.06	55.30
II.	CONTINUING SCHEMES				
	1. Pootke Balihari UG	15.06	6.46	2.46	6.00
	2. Block II OCP	7.27	8.16	16.10	3.00
	3. Katras UG	3.77	3.26	3.26	5.00
	4. North Amlabad UG	4.50	1.11	3.11	2.00
	5. Bhalgora UG	6.14	2.96	5.52	3.00
	6. Others	32.52	34.61	18.54	2.00
	TOTAL MINING	115.36	179.16	145.05	76.30
III.	WASHERIES				
	1. Madh...and Washery	13.62	13.49	13.49	20.00
	2. Pootke Washery	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.05
	4. Others	6.00	13.97	14.89	19.50
	TOTAL WASHERY	19.73	27.51	28.43	39.55

Project/Schemewise Outlay & Expenditure

(in Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	COMPANY/ PROJECT	1991-92 Actual	1992-93 B.E.	1993-94 R.E.	1993-94 B.E.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
NON-MINING					
IV.	CAPTIVE POWER PLANTS	5.56	3.11	3.14	6.70
V.	EXPLORATION	5.51	8.00	15.83	12.80
VI.	OTHER NON MINING	11.58	22.22	17.55	24.65
	TOTAL NON-MINING	22.65	33.33	36.52	44.15

	TOTAL BCCL	157.74	240.00	210.00	160.00

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LTD.					

MINING					
I.	EXISTING MINES	64.98	53.00	60.61	63.20
II.	CONTINUING SCHEMES				
	1. Piparwar OCP	94.28	380.00	300.00	170.00
	2. Amlo (Dhori West)OC	0.58	1.86	1.75	0.70
	3. Others	39.50	25.01	19.94	97.06
	TOTAL MINING	199.34	459.87	382.30	330.96
III.	WASHERIES	6.62	18.81	20.08	40.00

NON-MINING					
IV.	EXPLORATION	9.56	10.00	11.45	12.07
V.	OTHER NON MINING	38.74	21.32	36.17	34.97
	TOTAL NON-MINING	48.30	31.32	47.62	47.04

	TOTAL CCL	254.26	510.00	450.00	418.00

NORTHERN COALFIELDS LTD.					

MINING					
I.	EXISTING MINES	41.51	22.60	34.20	51.20
II.	CONTINUING SCHEMES				
	1. Amlori OCP	18.50	27.85	15.66	15.07
	2. Kakri OCP	13.92	8.55	8.50	21.62
	3. Dudhichua OCP	43.71	52.49	86.05	42.20
	4. Nigahi OCP	70.16	44.98	31.69	61.95
	5. Khadia OCP	43.00	81.05	65.61	59.52
	6. Others	0.37	0.94	0.52	30.75
	TOTAL MINING	231.17	238.46	242.23	282.31

NON-MINING					
III.	EXPLORATION	2.24	3.00	3.44	3.49
IV.	OTHER NON MINING	24.44	18.54	14.33	6.20
	TOTAL NON-MINING	26.68	21.54	17.77	9.69

	TOTAL NCL	257.85	260.00	260.00	292.00

Project/Schemewise Outlay & Expenditure

(in Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	COMPANY/ PROJECT	1991-92 Actual	1992-93 B.E.	R.E.	1993-94 B.E.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
WESTERN COALFIELDS LTD.					
MINING					
I.	EXISTING MINES	35.97	39.46	39.49	38.33
II.	CONTINUING SCHEMES				
	1. Silewara Expn. Ph-II	1.82	2.21	1.89	1.11
	2. Tandsi UG	6.08	6.32	5.00	5.77
	3. Padampur OCP	3.53	6.53	5.53	4.00
	4. Ghugus OCP	3.27	4.34	3.27	7.74
	5. Niljai OCP	7.46	8.37	7.36	10.56
	6. Ukni OCP	0.28	11.20	7.50	20.18
	7. Others	31.12	47.97	46.16	48.55
	TOTAL MINING	89.53	126.40	116.20	136.24
III.	WASHERIES	0.11	0.40	0.23	0.39
NON-MINING					
IV.	EXPLORATION	13.61	10.00	10.64	11.51
V.	OTHER NON MINING	15.63	20.20	17.93	6.86
	TOTAL NON-MINING	29.24	30.20	28.57	18.37
	TOTAL WCL	118.88	157.00	145.00	155.00
SOUTHEASTERN COALFIELDS LTD.					
MINING					
I.	EXISTING MINES		50.62	53.91	55.00
II.	CONTINUING SCHEMES				
	1. Charcha West UG	2.06	0.00	0.00	2.00
	2. Dhanpuri OC	2.89	1.76	1.50	1.70
	3. Others		62.62	58.39	123.84
	TOTAL MINING		115.00	113.80	182.54
NON-MINING					
III.	EXPLORATION		9.35	9.09	11.51
IV.	OTHER NON MINING		35.65	37.11	8.95
	TOTAL NON-MINING		45.00	46.20	20.46
	TOTAL SECL	192.52*	160.00	160.00	203.00

*Schemewise details are not available

Project/Schemewise Outlay & Expenditure

(in Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	COMPANY/ PROJECT	1991-92 Actual	1992-93 B.E.	R.E.	1993-94 B.E.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
MAHANADI COALFIELDS LTD.					
MINING					
I.	EXISTING MINES		22.47	17.77	13.50
II.	CONTINUING SCHEMES				
	1. Belpahar O.C.	2.62	4.13	4.13	5.00
	2. Lakhanpur O.C.	1.41	6.93	6.93	12.20
	3. Kalinga O.C.	5.63	18.08	20.67	25.00
	4. Lingraj O.C.	13.74	23.66	23.66	25.00
	5. Ananta O.C.	21.85	16.45	18.45	16.00
	6. Samleswari	6.21	13.20	13.20	15.00
	7. Others		15.38	20.13	18.50
	TOTAL MINING		120.30	124.94	130.20
NON-MINING					
III.	EXPLORATION		2.65	5.74	6.51
IV.	OTHER NON MINING		27.05	19.32	15.29
	TOTAL NON-MINING		29.70	25.06	21.80
TOTAL MCL		98.11*	150.00	150.00	152.00
*Schemewise details are not available.					
NORTHEASTERN COALFIELDS		6.43	10.00	8.10	8.40
CMPDIL		3.83	10.00	9.48	9.37
DCC		6.25	3.00	3.17	2.49
CIL (HQ)			10.00	34.25	10.74
TOTAL CIL		1460.00	1850.00	1760.00	1901.00
SINGARENI COLLIERY CO. LTD.					
MINING					
I.	EXISTING MINES	58.21	47.82	48.39	37.97
II.	CONTINUING SCHEMES				
	1. Ramagundam OC-II	7.90	125.16	90.10	350.00
	2. Ramagundam OC-III	47.30	110.00	97.38	75.00
	3. GDK 11A Incline	26.55	8.00	13.03	17.40
	4. GDK 10A Incline	5.57	40.00	68.34	35.60
	5. GDK-9 Vakilpalli Bl-A	3.10	12.00	13.25	2.08
	6. Goleti 1&2 LW	0.54	9.66	1.67	2.08
	7. Others	24.38	37.15	57.63	72.77
	TOTAL MINING	173.55	389.79	389.79	592.90
NON-MINING					
III.	EXPLORATION	3.06	8.00	6.00	7.50
IV.	OTHER NON MINING	11.67	11.21	13.21	41.60
	TOTAL NON-MINING	14.73	19.21	19.21	49.10
TOTAL SCCL		188.28	409.00	409.00	642.00

Project/Schemewise Outlay & Expenditure

(in Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	COMPANY/ PROJECT	1991-92 Actual	1992-93 B.E.	R.E.	1993-94 B.E.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
NEYVELI LIGNITE CORP.					
MINING					
I.	EXISTING MINES		0.63	0.74	0.63
II.	CONTINUING SCHEMES				
	1. Second Mine Expn. St-I	28.28	58.06	78.51	53.19
	2. Float Machine	-	0.84	11.28	41.50
	3. Mine -I Expn.	0.55	0.94	11.00	50.00
	4. Mine at Rajasthan	13.56	50.00	10.00	10.00
	5. AA for Mine III		2.40	-	-
	6. Others	-	1.90	-	2.68
	TOTAL MINING	42.39	114.77	111.53	158.00
NON-MINING					
III.	EXPLORATION	1.14	5.37	3.31	1.51
IV.	OTHER NON MINING	4.82	2.86	2.16	2.70
	TOTAL NON-MINING	5.96	8.23	5.47	4.21

	TOTAL NLC	48.35	123.00	117.00	162.00

	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	8.97	10.00	10.00	8.00
	REGIONAL EXPLORATION	4.00	8.00	8.00	4.00
	ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES & SUBSIDENCE CONTROL	-	5.00	5.00	5.00
	TOTAL COAL & LIGNITE:	1709.60	2405.00	2309.00	2722.00

SUMMARY OF OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE					

1.	COAL INDIA LTD.	1460.00	1850.00	1760.00	1901.00
2.	SINGARENI COLL.CO. LTD.	188.28	409.00	409.00	642.00
3.	NEYVELI (MINES)	48.35	123.00	117.00	162.00
4.	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	8.97	10.00	10.00	8.00
5.	REGIONAL EXPLORATION	4.00	8.00	8.00	4.00
6.	ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES & SUBSIDENCE CONTROL	-	5.00	5.00	5.00
	TOTAL COAL LIGNITE :	1709.60	2405.00	2309.00	2722.00

Details of Externally Aided Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Company	Capacity (m.t.y.)	Collaborating country & nature of assistance	Total Credit/ Loan in Donor Currency millions	Total Aid Utilisation upto 31.3.93	
					DCM	Rs.Cr.
0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Jhanjra UG ECL	3.5	Russian/ Credit	13.482 MRbls.	14.359 MRbls.	40.800
2.	Khadia OC NCL	4.0	Russian/ Credit	49.007 MRbls.	49.006 MRbls.	147.020
3.	Nigahi OC NCL	4.2	Russian/ Credit	27.160 MRbls.	25.238 MRbls.	75.710
4.	Pattherdih Washery modernisation BCCL	2.0	Russian/ Credit	3.071 MRbls.	1.760 MRbls.	5.180
5.	Kharkaree Dharmab- and UG BCCL	-	Russian/ Credit	0.760 MRbls.	0.304 MRbls.	0.910
6.	Kapuria UG ECL	-	Russian/ Credit	0.575 MRbls.	0.230 MRbls.	0.690
7.	Katras UG BCCL, BG S/Caving	0.12 0.36	French/ Credit	99.016 MMFr	98.650 MMFr	59.110
8.	Kottadih UG ECL	1.39	French/ Credit	215.56 MMFr	160.678 MMFr	98.960
9.	Training center at Burradhemmo ECL	-	French/ Credit	9.50 MMFr	0.450	0.240
10.	GDK 10 Extn 'B' & GDK 8 Extn. SCCL	0.25 0.20	French/ Credit	34.042 MMFr	2.504	1.490
11.	Dudhichua OC NCL	5.0	IBRD/ Loan	109.00 MUS\$	97.220 MUS\$	291.650
12.	Block-II OC BCCL	2.5	IBRD/ Loan	55.70 MUS\$	51.920 MUS\$	153.420
13.	Pootke-Ballihari BCCL	3.0	IBRD/ Loan	2.00 MUS\$	6.070 MUS\$	18.080
14.	Sonebazari ECL	3.0	IBRD/ Loan	114.80 MUS\$	19.520 MUS\$	59.980
15.	Gevra OC SECL	10.0	IBRD/ Loan	65.20 MUS\$	43.780 MUS\$	132.270
16.	Chinakauri UG ECL	0.69	German/ Grant	1.452 MDm	0.985 MDm	2.060
17.	Bina Deshaling Plant NCL	4.5 (Raw coal) 4.0 (Deshaled)	German/ Grant	3.875 MDm	2.907 MDm	5.560

Details of Externally Aided Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Company	Capacity (m.t.y.)	Collaborating country & nature of assistance	Total Credit/ Loan in Donor Currency millions	Total Aid Utilisation upto 31.3.93	
					DCM	Rs.Cr.
0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
18.	Ramagundam OC-II SCCL	2.0	German/Grant	172.387 MDm	31.544 MDm	61.890
19.	Neyveli Mine-II Stage-II NLC	5.8	German/Grant	308.535 MDm	296.035 MDm	240.160
20.	GDK-11A Incl. SCCL	1.75	UK/Grant	10.500 MPounds	10.494 MPounds	52.170
21.	GDK-10A Incl. SCCL	0.57	UK/Grant	11.250 MPounds	6.120	31.870
22.	Vakilpalli Block-A SCCL	0.45	UK/Grant	11.250 MPounds	3.915	20.410
23.	Spares (CIL)	-	UK/Grant	16.730 MPounds	13.433 MPounds	80.480
Sub-Total:					937.122	1580.110
Direct Loan:						
24.	Rajmahal OC ECL	10.5	Canadian/loan direct to CIL	166.000 MCd\$	136.479 MCd\$	341.200
25.	Piparwar OCP CCL	6.5	Australian loan direct to CIL	206.600 MAs\$	58.636 MAs\$	130.470
Sub-Total:					195.115	471.670
Total:					1132.237	2051.780

Details of Externally Aided Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Company	Total Expenditure till 31.3.93 (Prov.)	1993-94 B.E. Rs.Cr.	Targetted Aid Utilisation 1993-94		Date of Commissioning	
				DCM	Rs.Cr.	Schedule	Anticipated
0.	1.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	Jhanjra UG ECL	194.910	55.000	-	-	3/94	6/97
2.	Khadia OC NCL	447.890	59.520	-	-	3/94	3/96
3.	Nigahi OC NCL	357.680	61.950	-	-	11/94	11/94
4.	Pattherdih Washery modernisation BCCL	8.590	4.000	1.543	5.050	3/92	3/95
5.	Kharkaree Dharmab-and UG BCCL	0.200	0.500	-	-	-	-
6.	Kapuria UG ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Katras UG BCCL, BG S/Caving	88.830	5.000	-	-	3/92	3/94
8.	Kottadih UG ECL	105.590	100.100	31.870	20.400	3/98	3/98
9.	Training center at Burradhemmo ECL	0.050	0.350	7.756	4.960	-	-
10.	GDK 10 Extn 'B' & GDK 8 Extn. SCCL	18.290	14.530	5.732	3.580	3/95	3/95
11.	Dudhichua OC NCL	347.600	42.200	-	-	3/94	3/93
12.	Block-II OC BCCL	166.850	3.000	-	-	3/93	3/93
13.	Pootke-Ballihari BCCL	145.760	6.000	-	-	3/94	3/95
14.	Sonebazari ECL	106.680	121.000	36.960	111.990	3/91	3/97
15.	Gevra OC SECL	200.310	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Chinakauri UG ECL	21.000	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Bina Deshaling Plant NCL	14.940	2.010	0.522	1.140	-	-

Details of Externally Aided Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Company	Total Expenditure till 31.3.93 (Prov.)	1993-94 B.E. Rs.Cr.	Targetted Aid Utilisation 1993-94		Date of Commissioning	
				DCM	Rs.Cr.	Schedule	Anticipated
0.	1.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
18.	Ramagundam OC-II SCCL	126.150	350.000	82.190	176.630	3/95	3/95
19.	Neyveli Mine-II Stage-II NLC	940.320	53.190	3.303	6.664	Completed	
20.	GDK-11A Incl. SCCL	152.130	17.400	-	-	3/93	3/93
21.	GDK-10A Incl. SCCL	90.180	8.100	-	-	3/91	3/94
22.	Vakilpalli Block-A SCCL	18.590	35.600	2.264	13.630	3/95	3/95
23.	Spares (CIL)	9.000	-	1.240	25.440	-	-
	Sub-Total:	3561.540	939.450	173.380	369.484		
	Direct Loan:						
24.	Rajmahal OC ECL	793.920	90.000	8.912	22.620	3/95	3/95
25.	Piparwar OCP CCL	470.160	170.000	68.200	150.240	3/96	3/96
	Sub-Total:	1264.080	260.000	77.112	172.860		
	Total:	4825.620	1199.450	250.492	542.344		

Product-wise demand of petroleum products

(Million Tonnes)

	1991-92 Actual Demand	1992-93 Anticipated Demand	1993-94 Estimated Demand
Light Ends (LE)			
LPG	2.646	2.914	3.133
MS	3.573	3.630	3.775
Naphtha	3.427	3.500	3.700
Others	0.481	0.502	0.552
Total (LE)	10.127	10.546	11.160
Middle Distillates (MD)			
ATF	1.565	1.600	1.732
SK	8.350	8.540	8.970
HSD	22.679	25.057	27.306
LDO	1.443	1.505	1.505
Others	0.310	0.386	0.465
Total (MD)	34.347	37.088	39.978
Heavy Ends (HE)			
FO/LSHS	9.132	9.321	9.794
Lubes	0.903	0.902	0.933
Bitumen	1.709	1.835	1.959
Others	0.614	0.789	0.837
Total (HE)	12.358	12.847	13.523
GRAND TOTAL	56.832	60.481	64.661

Organisation-wise Plan Outlays for Petroleum Sector

(Rs. crores)				
	1992-93		VIII Plan Outlay	1993-94
	B.E.	R.E.		B.E.
	1	2	3	4
I. Exploration & Production				
1. ONGC	4420.00	6424.63	17511.00	8610.00
2. OIL	222.00	268.00	1063.00	280.00
3. GAIL	152.00	284.56	1426.00	425.00
Sub-total	4794.00	6977.19	20000.00	9315.00
II. Refinery and Marketing				
1. IOC	799.00	656.44	2404.00	1380.00
2. HPCL	147.00	155.52	380.00	124.25
3. BPCL	69.00	71.13	130.00	120.00
4. MRL	118.00	253.93	266.00	190.00
5. CRL	45.00	94.42	436.00	184.00
6. BRPL	56.00	71.23	200.00	91.00
7. LIL	6.00	5.80	30.00	19.00
8. EIL	5.00	5.00	15.00	2.25
9. IBP	15.00	101.14	139.00	98.31
Sub-total	1260.00	1414.61	4000.00	2208.81
TOTAL	6054.00	8391.80	24000.00	11523.81

Schemewise Outlay for Petroleum Sector

(Rs. crores)				
Name of Schemes	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	
	Actual	Outlays	Revised	Budget
			Estimate	Estimate
1	2	3	4	5
I. EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION SECTOR				
A. OIL & NATURAL GAS COMMISSION(ONGC)				
1. Surveys	157.03	75.00	148.10	120.00
2. Exploratory Drilling	1187.51	800.00	1349.30	950.00
3. Development Drilling	431.75	450.00	862.64	1150.00
4. South Basin Dev. Phase II	25.10	2.82	10.46	--
5. Addl. Oil Rec. from BHN	6.09	5.11	23.61	--
6. Ethane/Propane Rec. Plant	--	5.71	23.43	--
7. Addl. Oil Rec. from BHN	2.36	4.72	15.36	12.00
8. Gandhar Dev. Phase I	24.58	9.29	16.17	1.00
9. Gas Lift for BH field	80.97	19.41	36.89	16.00
10. R & D Schemes	31.62	30.00	44.75	40.00
11. Panna Dev. Phase II	1.06	50.00	79.60	70.00
12. L-II Development	-	500.00	965.14	900.00
13. Neelam Development	-	800.00	794.54	1386.00
14. Mukta Development	34.60	50.00	--	--
15. BHL III Infill	--	949.68	1336.52	2085.00
16. Gandhar Dev. Phase II	42.64	58.42	24.26	100.00
17. Other Schemes	237.49	584.82	622.50	1715.70
SUB-TOTAL	2272.80	4394.98	6353.27	8545.70
New Schemes of ONGC				
1. Development of R-Series	--	0.01	0.01	0.10
2. Ravva Development	28.65	25.00	49.82	10.00
3. Other Schemes	38.16	0.01	21.53	54.20
Sub-total	66.81	25.02	71.36	64.30
Total (ONGC)	2339.61	4420.00	6424.63	8610.00
B. OIL INDIA LIMITED (OIL)				
Continuing schemes				
1. Other Backup Equipments & Facilities	85.28	75.00	76.38	100.00
2. Drilling & Surveys	95.70	110.64	132.31	130.00
3. Rajasthan Drilling Projects	19.76	15.00	21.69	11.89
4. R&D Projects	0.42	--	3.35	2.00
5. N.E. Coast Surveys and Drilling	8.18	10.00	10.03	10.00
6. Others	25.87	6.36	13.69	10.00
Sub-total	235.21	217.00	257.45	268.89
Total (OIL)	2339.61	4420.00	6424.63	8610.00

Schemewise Outlay for Petroleum Sector

(Rs. crores)				
Name of Schemes	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	
	Actual	Outlays	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate
1	2	3	4	5
New Schemes				
1. Saurashtra Surveys	5.64	--	3.30	1.00
2. Ganga Valley Surveys	2.54	--	6.69	10.00
3. Others	-	5.00	0.56	5.11
Sub-total	8.18	5.00	10.55	16.11
TOTAL (OIL)	243.39	222.00	268.00	280.00
C. GAS AUTHORITY OF INDIA (GAIL)				
Continuing Schemes				
1. HBJ Pipeline	5.05	2.56	3.22	0.76
2. LP Bijaipur	47.12	46.59	17.20	4.00
3. Babrala-Noida-DESU Pipeline	2.15	1.50	1.61	--
4. Addl. lines in Krishna-Godavari	21.76	4.66	20.85	7.00
5. LPG Vogadia	24.77	25.02	30.79	2.00
6. Others	31.23	10.01	132.03	40.10
Sub-total	132.08	90.34	205.70	53.86
New Schemes				
1. Bombay Gas Distribution	1.12	27.06	37.87	9.00
2. HBJ upgradation	0.82	1.00	3.19	190.00
3. LPG Hazira	0.09	2.00	0.05	0.01
4. LPG Gandhar	0.46	28.66	10.42	40.00
5. LPG Lakwa	0.56	--	7.51	35.00
6. LPG Usar I	0.64	2.00	5.73	15.00
7. Others	3.49	29.62	14.09	82.13
Sub-total	7.18	61.66	78.86	371.14
TOTAL (GAIL)	139.26	152.00	284.56	425.00
GRAND TOTAL (Exploration & Production)	2722.26	4794.00	6977.19	9315.00

Schemewise Outlay for Petroleum Sector

Name of Schemes	(Rs. crores)			
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	
	Actual	Outlays	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate
1	2	3	4	5
II. REFINING AND MARKETING SECTOR				
A. INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LTD. (IOC)				
a. Continuing Schemes:				
1. Gujarat Refinery Addl. Sec. Proc. Facilities	233.56	120.00	120.00	28.42
2. Karnal Refinery	--	1.00	40.00	250.00
3. Kandla-Bhatinda Product Pipeline (KBPL)	32.78	400.00	250.00	580.00
4. Tap off Points on KBPL	25.90	39.31	39.31	76.64
5. V.C.K. Crude pipeline	-	1.00	0.10	5.00
6. Marketing Terminal at Karnal	0.06	5.00	4.50	10.07
7. Digboi Refinery Modernisation	27.45	20.00	35.00	80.00
8. Other Schemes	47.00	117.98	93.52	194.63
Sub-total	366.75	704.29	582.43	1224.32
b. New Schemes:				
1. Catalytic Reformer at Mathura	1.66	6.00	6.00	15.00
2. Addl. 3.0 MMTPA Unit at Gujarat Refinery	3.86	10.66	1.00	25.00
3. LPG Phase V	11.01	44.79	38.21	47.56
4. Other Schemes	2.60	33.26	28.80	68.12
Sub-total (New Schemes)	19.13	94.71	74.01	155.68
TOTAL (IOC)	385.88	799.00	656.44	1380.00
B. HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. (HPC)				
a. Continuing Schemes				
1. Lube Augmentation at Bombay	31.96	40.00	34.00	77.44
2. Captive Power plant at Vizag	3.91	--	3.73	--
3. Marketing of LPG Phase III	0.75	--	1.76	--
4. Mangalore Refinery	3.11	35.00	53.76	--
5. Other Schemes	22.91	24.78	18.73	29.62
Sub-total	62.64	99.78	111.98	107.06
b. New Schemes				
1. LPG import at Mangalore	0.07	5.36	5.36	1.64
2. LPG Phase V	2.13	15.05	12.05	3.00
3. Other Schemes	26.35	26.81	26.13	12.55
Sub-total (New Schemes)	28.55	47.22	43.54	17.19
TOTAL (HPC)	91.19	147.00	155.52	124.25

Schemewise Outlay for Petroleum Sector

(Rs. crores)				
Name of Schemes	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	
	Actual	Outlays	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate
1	2	3	4	5
C. BHARAT PETROLEUM LTD. (BPC)				
a. Continuing Schemes:				
1. Marketing of LPG - Phase III	0.40	0.18	1.08	--
2. New oil terminal at Cochin	22.31	2.84	4.53	
3. Other Schemes	17.74	9.66	6.92	14.45
Sub-total	40.45	12.68	12.53	14.45
b. New Schemes	11.81	56.32	58.60	105.55
TOTAL (BPC)	52.26	69.00	71.13	120.00
D. MADRAS REFINERIES LTD. (MRL)				
a. Continuing Schemes:				
1. Lube Plant Expansion	15.91	50.00	114.00	64.71
2. Dist. Fac. at Cauvery	13.97	35.28	80.00	63.42
3. Revamp of steam and power system	2.18	10.00	18.21	30.00
4. Other Schemes	15.35	20.00	25.00	4.07
Sub-total (Cont. Schemes)	47.41	115.28	237.21	162.20
b. New schemes:	-	2.72	16.72	27.80
TOTAL (MRL)	47.41	118.00	253.93	190.00
E. COCHIN REFINERIES LTD (CRL)				
a. Continuing Schemes:				
1. Captive Power Plant	--	--	2.00	1.00
2. Other Schemes	--	0.10	--	--
Sub-total	--	0.10	2.00	1.10
b. New Schemes				
1. Refinery Expansion	14.74	42.68	90.00	179.05
2. Other Schemes	1.42	2.22	2.42	3.85
Sub-total (New Schemes)	16.16	44.90	92.42	182.90
TOTAL (CRL)	16.16	45.00	94.42	184.00

Schemewise Outlay for Petroleum Sector

Name of Schemes	(Rs. crores)			
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	
	Actual	Outlays	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate
1	2	3	4	5
F. BONGAIGAON REFINERY & PETROCHEMICALS LTD. (BRPL)				
a. Continuing Schemes:	--	--	--	--
b. New Schemes				
1. Refinery Expansion	3.23	47.41	58.00	65.00
2. Other Schemes	4.29	8.59	13.23	26.00
Sub-total	7.52	56.00	71.23	91.00
TOTAL (BRPL)	7.52	56.00	71.23	91.00
G. LUBRIZOL INDIA LTD. (LIL)				
a. Continuing Schemes:	8.46	5.94	5.60	18.92
b. New Schemes:	-	0.06	0.20	0.08
TOTAL (LIL)	8.46	6.00	5.80	19.00
H. ENGINEERS INDIA LTD. (EIL)				
a. Continuing Schemes	0.72	5.00	5.00	2.25
b. New Schemes	--	--	--	--
Total (EIL)	0.72	5.00	5.00	2.25
H. IBP CO. LTD. (IBPC) (Petroleum Sector)				
a. Continuing Schemes:	--	--	--	--
b. New Schemes:				
1. Assam Refinery	0.79	9.17	44.16	42.16
2. Other Schemes	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (New Schemes)	7.97	15.00	101.14	98.31
TOTAL (IBP)	7.97	15.00	101.14	98.31

Schemewise Outlay for Petroleum Sector

(Rs. crores)				
Name of Schemes	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	
	Actual	Outlays	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate
1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL REFINING AND MARKETING				
a. Continuing Schemes:	526.43	943.07	956.75	1530.30
b. New Schemes:	91.14	316.93	457.86	678.51
GRAND TOTAL (Refining & Marketing)	617.57	1260.00	1414.61	2208.81

Financial and physical details of Rural Electrification Programme during 1991-92.

(RS. in Lakhs)

SL.NO.	STATES	FINANCIAL ACTUAL EXPENDITURE Rs. in lakhs	PHYSICAL (NOS.) ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS	
			villages	pumpsets
1	Andhra Pradesh	2450.00	@	80609
2	Arunachal Pradesh	424.01	130	-
3	Assam	1850.00	120	161
4	Bihar	800.00	517	2712
5	Goa	30.00	@	320
6	Gujarat	3125.00	@	23771
7	Haryana	5316.00	@	23316
8	Himachal Pradesh	669.83	@	177
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1000.00	17	308
10	Karnataka	990.00	@	72879
11	Kerala	513.00	@	20837
12	Madhya Pradesh	5895.00	1856	58315
13	Maharashtra	7775.00	@	88388
14	Manipur	1118.00	150	-
15	Meghalaya	263.09	44	-
16	Mizoram	537.87	60	-
17	Nagaland	100.00	-	-
18	Orissa	2315.41	1011	4852
19	Punjab	1711.00	@	20579
20	Rajasthan	5912.00	754	25100
21	Sikkim	641.63	@	-
22	Tamil Nadu	2500.00	7	41077
23	Tripura	1029.67	200	100
24	Uttar Pradesh	7082.00	744	22134
25	West Bengal	2574.00	436	3218
TOTAL		56622.51	6046	488853

@ 100% electrification in these states

Physical performance for Rural Electrification during 1992-93

SL.NO.	STATES	Approved Targets		Revised Targets		Achievements provisional	
		Nos.		Nos.		Villages	Pumpsets
1	Andhra Pradesh	a	11500.00	a	53000.00	a	27445.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	200	-	185	-	62	-
3	Assam	50	-	15	-	11	-
4	Bihar	400	4250	365	3955	137	1507
5	Goa	a	-	a	-	a	237
6	Gujarat	a	7000	a	15500	a	18839
7	Haryana	a	14000	a	15000	a	9996
8	Himachal Pradesh	a	100	a	-	a	79
9	Jammu & Kashmir	10	100	5	-	5	185
10	Karnataka	a	15000	a	14000	a	32061
11	Kerala	a	3000	a	7500	a	16096
12	Madhya Pradesh	950	25150	650	26000	227	16229
13	Maharashtra	a	20000	a	45000	a	45237
14	Manipur	190	-	180	-	28	-
15	Meghalaya	55	-	50	-	30	-
16	Mizoram	50	-	50	-	20	-
17	Nagaland	a	50	.	45	a	-
18	Orissa	1100	4000	860	5700	82	975
19	Punjab	-	10000	a	11000	a	10154
20	Rajasthan	565	20150	390	23000	485	20136
21	Sikkim	a	-	a	-	a	-
22	Tamil Nadu	a	5000	a	18000	a	37543
23	Tripura	130	100	80	100	84	34
24	Uttar Pradesh	995	11350	980	12200	298	13257
25	West Bengal	545	2000	430	6750	285	1158
Total		5240	152750	4240	256750	1754	251168

a 100% Village electrification

Financial outlay and physical targets
for Rural Electrification during 1993-94

S. No.	STATES	Financial outlay	Physical Targets	
			Villages	Pumpsets
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2200	a	56000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1350	150	-
3.	Assam	1250	110	-
4.	Bihar	1000	250	1500
5.	Goa	20	a	-
6.	Gujarat	2540	a	17000
7.	Haryana	1950	a	12500
8.	Himachal Pradesh	350	a	100
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	200	10	200
10.	Karnataka	3400	a	32000
11.	Kerala	800	a	4800
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5400	250	19000
13.	Maharashtra	7600	a	48000
14.	Manipur	1208	115	-
15.	Meghalaya	550	70	-
16.	Mizoram	900	50	-
17.	Nagaland	100	a	20
18.	Orissa	2400	235	3500
19.	Punjab	750	a	3500
20.	Rajasthan	6500	650	22800
21.	Sikkim	200	a	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	1250	a	37400
23.	Tripura	1550	320	60
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7000	650	12500
25.	West Bengal	1400	350	4700
Total		51868	3210	275580

Plan Outlay for Annual Plan 1992-93/1993-94
Approximate Expenditure for 1992-93 for NRSE Sector

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Programme	1991-92 Achievements	1992-93		Approved outlay 1993-94
			Approved Outlay	Approximate Expenditure	
1.	NPBD (including R&D and CBP/IBP)	64.62	60.00	56.87	66.00
2.	Improved Chullahas	17.50	16.00	15.75	19.80
3.	Solar Thermal	9.21	12.00	12.00	13.00
4.	Solar Energy Centre	0.26	-	-	3.00
5.	Solar Photovoltaic	11.75	9.00	13.50	16.00
6.	Wind Energy	9.82	10.00	9.63	17.00
7.	Urja Gram	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.25
8.	Biomass	5.69	3.00	1.50	2.00
9.	HAEP	-	0.10	0.10	0.25
10.	Urban/Agricultural Waste	0.30	1.00	4.60	5.75
11.	Alternative Fuels	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.50
12.	MHD	0.65	0.50	0.75)
13.	Geothermal Energy	0.07	0.08	0.08	) 2.00
14.	Chemical Energy	0.39	0.22	0.30)
15.	Ocean Energy	-	-	-)
16.	Hydrogen Energy	0.22	0.25	0.30)
17.	Micro Hydel	6.64	8.00	8.00	18.00
18.	IREDA	4.00	4.00	4.00	6.00
19.	Regional Offices Etc.	0.44	0.70	0.70	0.75
20.	Information & Publicity	0.54	0.50	1.00	0.75
21.	Seminars/conferences	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03
22.	International Cooperation	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.30
23.	Data Bank/TIFAC	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02
24.	Spl. Demonstration Programme	-	1.25	1.00	2.50
25.	Energy Conservation	-	-	-	0.10
26.	SPV Pump Programme (1000 Nos)	-	-	-	28.00
27.	30 MW Solar Thermal Projects	-	-	-	1.00
28.	Others (DNES Refuse Incineration Plant)	0.78	-	-	-
		133.68	128.00	131.48	204.00

CHAPTER 9

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

The value of output in the Village and Small Industries sector is estimated to increase from Rs.201,233 crores in 1991-92 to Rs.212,913 crores in 1992-93 which is somewhat higher than the target and works out to a growth of 5.8 per cent. Similarly, employment increased from 444.91 lakh persons to 458.72 lakh persons - the achievement in 1992-93 being

finance. The definition of a sick SSI unit is also being modified so that potentially viable SSI units could be helped in their rehabilitation efforts at an early stage.

9.3 The changes in interest rates announced by the Reserve Bank of India on 9.10.1992 and 8.4.1993 are as under in Table 9.1.

TABLE 9.1

Credit Limit (Rs)	Rate of Interest (%) as on:		
	31.3.1992	9.10.1992	8.4.1993
1. Upto 7,500	11.50	11.50	12.00
2. 7,501 - 15,000	13.00	11.50	12.00
3. 15,001 - 25,000	13.50	13.50	12.00
4. 25,001 - 50,000	15.50	16.50	16.50
5. 50,001 - 2,00,000	16.50	16.50	16.50
6. Over 2,00,000 (Min.)	19.00	18.00	17.00

slightly less than the target of 466.34 lakh persons, though it grew by 3.10 per cent over the last year.

9.2 A special package of measures for financing of small scale industries has been incorporated in the monetary policy for the first half of 1993-94. As per this package, the banks have been advised to step up the credit flow to meet the legitimate requirements of the SSI sector in full during the Eighth Plan and draw annual credit budgets for this purpose. Further, they should evolve a formula under which a minimum of 20 per cent of annual turnover of SSI units would be made available to SSI units as working capital finance. Each bank may create at the regional and head office levels an effective grievance redressal machinery for SSI units. The banks may also encourage marketing companies by providing working capital

9.4 During 1992-93, NABARD enlarged the scope of assistance provided to the cooperative sector and commercial banks. The ceiling of loan amount under the Integrated Loan Scheme covered by automatic refinance facilities was raised from Rs.7.5 lakhs to Rs.10 lakhs. In the case of project outlay, while the ceiling of Rs.15 lakhs has been kept, the stipulation that if the loan exceeded Rs.5 lakhs, the working capital component would be restricted to the maximum of 50 per cent of the loan has been withdrawn. The automatic refinance facility is available to State cooperative banks, district cooperative banks and scheduled banks for financing individuals, groups of individuals, proprietary and partnership concerns for setting up small, tiny, cottage and village industries. The scheme of soft loan assistance for margin money to the industrial cooperative societies and other borrowers under the general

refinance scheme has been extended to the non-farm sector and the innovative, hi-tech projects, export oriented units and agro-processing projects covered under the farm sector. Refinance assistance under this scheme carries zero interest. NABARD now provides refinance facilities to regional rural banks for providing project finance for sericulture of mulberry and non-mulberry varieties. Relaxation in the existing schemes has been extended to schemes for marketing support, project finance scheme for modernisation, acquisition of handlooms and construction of sheds for handloom weavers and installation of defibering units in coir sub-sector on project basis.

9.5 Advances to small scale industries by public sector banks under priority sector lending increased from Rs.16,590 crores (16.1 per cent) in June 1991 to Rs.17,689 crores (15.5 per cent) in June, 1992. The private sector commercial banks extended credit amounting to Rs.766 crores to small scale industries as at the end of September, 1991. The regional rural banks advanced Rs. 321 crores to rural artisans, village and cottage industries as at the end of September, 1991. The short term advances by NABARD to the State cooperative banks for financing weavers' cooperative societies was Rs.353 crores as at the end of September, 1992.

9.6 Indicative physical targets and achievements are given in Annexure 9.1. Against the anticipated achievement of Rs.212,913 crores in 1992-93, the value of output in the village and small industries sector is targeted to grow by 8.90 per cent at Rs.231,841 crores in 1993-94. Employment is targeted to increase from 458.72 lakh persons (it was also less than the target for 1992-93) to 481.94 lakh persons, i.e. by 5.06 per cent. Progress of outlay and expenditure since 1991-92 is given in Annexure 9.2 Schemewise break-up of outlay and expenditure under Central Plan since 1991-92 is given in Annexure 9.3.

Small Scale Industries

9.7 Production and employment in the small scale industries recorded a very poor rate of growth in 1991-92 mainly on account of import compression measures, credit curbs and high cost of credit. Relaxation in them has improved the growth rate marginally in 1992-93. This improvement is likely to be sustained further due to an increase in the demand for investment goods and consumer products. The estimated levels of production and employment at Rs.1,68,291 and 128.32 lakh persons in 1992-93 represent an increase of 5.2 per cent and 1.84 per cent respectively over the previous year. However, the achievement was slightly less than the respective targets.

9.8 The National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC) looks after the development of small scale industries in the country through its various activities like supply of both indigenous and imported machinery/machines on hire-purchase and on lease basis, supply and distribution of materials, spares, components, both imported and indigenous, marketing of small industry products through consortia approach/single window approach, setting up of small scale industries on turnkey basis in the developing countries, development of prototype of machines/ tools/ equipment and upgradation of technology, etc. Total turnover of the Corporation increased from Rs.106.89 crores in 1991-92 to Rs.116.73 crores (provisional) in 1992-93. Sales turnover under the scheme of supply of machines and equipment on hire purchase and lease basis is expected to be around Rs.30.0 crores during 1992-93 as against the targeted figure of Rs.27.0 crores and actual turnover of Rs.26.77 crores in 1991-92. A target of Rs.29.00 crores has been fixed for 1993-94. The Corporation plans to give added emphasis to the growth of small industries in the North Eastern Region. The Corporation is providing a number of support services to small scale industries in marketing their products. The Corporation is operating the development of appropriate technology through its PDTs and sub-centres. Some of the technologies developed and tried success-

fully are sugar beet processing, low cost automation machines, improved agricultural implements, solar cookers, fuel efficient two tier baking oven and plant for processing raw turmeric.

9.9 An Ordinance on Delayed Payments to Small Scale Industrial Units was promulgated by the Government in September, 1992, to tackle the problem of delayed payments faced by small scale industrial units in respect of supplies made by them. This Ordinance provided for interest on delayed payments at 5 per cent above the floor rate. This has since been replaced by an Act, namely, The Interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings Act, 1993, which is deemed to have come into effect from 23rd September, 1992. It has been laid down in this Act that where any buyer fails to make timely payment to the small scale industrial undertaking or an ancillary industrial undertaking, he will be liable to pay interest on delayed payment at a rate which is five percentage points above the floor rate for comparable lending (compounded at monthly rests). It has been further provided that no appeal against any decree, award or other order shall be entertained by any court or other authority unless the appellant had deposited with it seventy five per cent of the amount in terms of the decree, award or the order.

9.10 The scheme of exemption for small scale industrial (SSI) units has been modified in 1993-94 Budget. Under the new scheme, with effect from 1.4.1993, SSI units, not availing MODVAT facilities, their annual clearances upto Rs.30 lakhs will not attract any excise duty, irrespective of the number of chapters of the excise tariff involved. For turnover between Rs.30-50 lakhs, the excise duty would be normal duty less 10 percentage points, subject to a minimum of 5 per cent, and for turnover between Rs.50-75 lakhs, excise duty would be at normal rates less 5 percentage points, subject to a minimum of 5 per cent. No change has been effected for turnover between Rs.75-200 lakhs, which will attract normal

duty as before. According to the new scheme, full exemption is thus available for turnover upto Rs.30 lakhs in place of Rs.20 lakhs earlier. However, SSI units availing MODVAT facilities are subject to a normal duty less 10 percentage points, subject to a minimum of 5 percent for turnover between Rs.0-50 lakhs, normal duty less 5 percentage points, subject to a minimum of 5 per cent for turnover between Rs.50-75 lakhs, and normal duty for turnover between Rs.75-200 lakhs.

9.11 The Small Scale Industries Board was constituted, with the Minister of Industry as Chairman, in June, 1992, for a period of two years to advise the Government on policy matters relating to the development of small scale industries. It held its first meeting in August, 1992 at which deliberations were held on credit to the small industries, incidence of sickness, simplification of rules and procedures, legislation for small scale sector, marketing problems, etc. In accordance with the recommendations of the Board, a Standing Committee on Policies and Programmes was constituted in November, 1992. A National Entrepreneurship Development Board, with the Minister of State for Industries as Chairman with a tenure of two years, was constituted in September, 1992, for advising the Government on promotion of entrepreneurship for encouraging self employment in small scale industries and small business. The first meeting of the Board was held in April, 1993 at which the status of entrepreneurship development programmes and self employment programmes was reviewed and creation of a forum for sharing of experience and resources, evolving of strategies for making the existing more effective etc. were discussed.

9.12 With a view to train the first generation entrepreneurs, it has been decided to strengthen the existing and new entrepreneurship development institutes for undertaking construction of buildings, purchase of training aid and equipment and strengthening of library and documentation facilities. The project relating to modernisation of Central Footwear

Technology Centres at Agra and Madras with UNDP assistance was approved. This will enable expansion of training facilities at the above training centres, installation of latest machinery and technology and human resource development for modern footwear industry. The duration of the project would be two and half years. The scheme of Energy Conservation involving educational and motivational programmes on energy economics, better technical house keeping to reduce energy consumption and better management of energy by replacement of inefficient machines and processes was approved. The proposal of conversion of the Production Centre at Tiruvella (Kerala) into a training centre for the artisans and small entrepreneurs in selected trades was also approved.

9.13 In addition to the above schemes which were approved during 1992-93, Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) continued to provide assistance to small scale industries. SISIs, branch SISIs and Extension/Production Centres under SIDO organised technical and industrial management courses, benefiting about 7,000 persons. Industrial campaigns and entrepreneurial development programmes for entrepreneurs and beneficiaries of SEEU were undertaken covering about 15,000 persons. During this period SIDO participated in Malaysia International Fair, Bucharest International Fair and International Hardware Fair in Germany. Programmes in scientific packaging techniques were organised. It is proposed to cover about one lakh persons under SEEU scheme. Ancillary seminars and vendor development programme cum ancillary exhibitions were organised. Common facility assistance and technical training to workers of SSI units in 45 common facility workshops were provided. During 1991-92, 30 extension centres were closed. State Governments were assisted in running their DIC programme.

9.14 The schemes providing for major infrastructure to the small scale sector are the five Tool Rooms and Training Centres (TRTCs)

started in 1991-92 with external assistance; other existing tool rooms at Calcutta and Ludhiana, Process-cum-Product Development Centres (PPDCs), testing centres and footwear training centres. Training of tool makers and tool engineers at the new TRTCs has begun. However, major investments are envisaged in 1993-94 whereafter these would become fully functional.

9.15 In the State sector, main programmes implemented during 1992-93 were State Capital Subsidy, Subsidy for Purchase of Gensets, Subsidy on Electricity Duty, Sales Tax Exemption/ Deferment, Margin Money Loans, assistance to State Corporations, marketing assistance, Industrial Estates, etc. The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission undertook a study of the VISHWA programme of Karnataka (scheme for providing continuous employment to artisans and craftsmen in rural areas). The performance of this scheme in the first year of its operation was not encouraging in terms of establishment of industrial units in the organised and unorganised sectors and employment, vis-a-vis the terminal year targets.

9.16 The number of sick SSI units increased from 2.19 lakhs as at the end of March, 1990, to 2.21 lakhs as at the end of March, 1991. The amount outstanding increased from Rs.2426.94 crores to Rs.2792.04 crores. The number of viable SSI units was 16,140 and the units under Nursing Programme was 13,224 involving outstanding bank credit of Rs.550.08 crores.

9.17 For Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.138.70 crores (excluding the external aid not routed through the Budget) under the Central Plan and Rs.463.89 crores for States/UTs have been provided. It is also proposed to take up the programme of Integrated Infrastructural Development Centres (IIDCs) with technological back-up in rural and backward areas under the Central Plan.

Khadi & Village Industries

9.18 The estimated production of khadi cloth in 1992-93 at 113.55 million square metres valued at Rs.340 crores as against the target of 115 million square metres of cloth valued at Rs.340 crores is slightly above the corresponding achievement of 111 million square metres valued at Rs.329 crores in 1991-92. Employment coverage in khadi sub-sector was 14.50 lakh persons against the target of 14.55 lakh persons for 1992-93. The production and employment in respect of village industries were Rs.2330 crores and 36.55 lakh persons respectively as against a corresponding target of Rs.2340 crores and 37.45 lakh persons.

9.19 During 1991-92, the Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) introduced 400 sets of 6 spindle New Model Charkhas (NMCs), 30 sets of 12 spindle NMCs, 35 sets of muslin and woollen charkhas. About 900 persons were trained by the institutes under KVIC. During this period, KVIC opened seven new Bhavans and 300 Bhandars (sales outlets) and held 30 exhibitions. Other steps taken to provide thrust to marketing included better packaging of products, engaging National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for design development, and diversification into ready-made garments and other popular items such as towels, tapestries, furnishing, etc.

9.20 The indicative targets for 1993-94 are production of 116.85 million sq. metres of khadi cloth valued at Rs.375 crores providing employment to 14.72 lakh persons. For village industries, the target of production is Rs.2523.53 crores providing employment to 37.74 lakh persons. Emphasis will be laid on augmentation of spinning facilities so as to ensure continuous supply of good quality of slivers and adoption of improved spinning and weaving equipment. Besides, the KVIC is also making efforts to improve the processing of khadi so as to make it according to the taste of the consumer. The main thrust of the village industries programme would be to increase the productivity of artisans and their earnings, with emphasis on quality control and packaging.

Greater importance would be given to instrumentation with a view to accelerating the process of transfer of technology within a time frame.

Handloom Industry

9.21 The production of handloom cloth in 1991-92 estimated at 4123 million square metres is anticipated to increase to 4255 million square metres in 1992-93 which will be substantially less than the target of 6000 million square metres. This shortfall is attributable mainly to the steep increase in hank yarn prices. Handlooms provided employment to 100 lakh persons in 1991-92 as against 96.87 lakh persons in 1990-91. Exports from handlooms amounted to Rs.787 crores (US \$ 276 million) during April-December 1992 as against Rs.460 crores (US \$ 189 million) during the corresponding period last year. The exports of cotton handloom textiles registered an increase of 71 per cent in Rupee terms and 45.9 per cent in Dollar terms.

9.22 Hankyarn, which is one of the main raw materials for the handloom weavers is being made available at mill-gate prices by the National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC). During April-October 1992, NHDC supplied 6.95 lakh kgs of hank yarn valued at Rs.46.7 crores against a target of 10 million kgs for 1992-93.

9.23 Janata Cloth Scheme was introduced in 1976 to provide continuous sustained minimum wages to handloom weavers and also to provide cheap cloth to weaker sections of the society. Subsidy is being provided under this scheme to partially meet the fluctuations in hank yarn prices. During 1991-92, against the target of 450 million square metres under Janata Cloth Scheme, production of 402.69 million square metres was achieved. Under this scheme, about 3 lakh looms are engaged in 19 States and UTs. This scheme has been carefully examined by a Committee and it has been decided to phase it out during the Eighth Plan period. An alternative scheme is under finalisation to provide employment to weavers.

and to upgrade skills to enable them to earn higher wages by producing high value cloth.

9.24 A scheme of margin money for destitute weavers was introduced in 1991-92 to assist weavers below poverty line. Margin money @ Rs.2,000 per destitute weaver with a ceiling of Rs.1 lakh per society is provided for formation of cooperative societies. Training, along with marketing support is provided to the weavers. Where formation of a cooperative society is not possible, weavers' associations are encouraged. An amount of Rs.30.75 lakhs was provided during 1991-92 to State Governments covering 3,075 weavers. Under the Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme, 21 villages were identified and a sum of Rs.65.70 lakhs was sanctioned to State Governments in 1991-92. During 1992-93, an amount of Rs.36.35 lakhs was sanctioned. The Project Package Scheme which was also introduced in 1991-92, aims to benefit the specific target groups (SC/ST and weaker sections of weavers), specific area of production of the specific high-value items for export or elite consumption so as to provide higher earnings to weavers. An amount of Rs.63.32 lakhs was sanctioned to State Governments in 1991-92. The plan provision for this scheme is Rs.600 lakhs, including provision for integrated handloom villages, for 1992-93.

9.25 To provide welfare services to the handloom weavers, the scheme of Workshed-cum-Housing was revised in 1991-92. The Central Government now provides 100% funds to the State Governments. Central assistance has also been revised upwards keeping in view higher costs of construction materials. Against the sanctioned amount of Rs.325 lakhs in 1991-92, the B.E. for 1992-93 was Rs.600 lakhs.

9.26 Thrift Fund scheme was introduced in the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Now, the scheme has been made more flexible and modified to provide increased support to weavers in meeting their welfare needs. The present ceiling of Government of India's con-

tribution of Rs.90 per weaver per annum has been removed and powers have been delegated to field officers with simplified procedures for withdrawal by the weavers. Group Insurance Scheme for weavers provides insurance cover upto Rs.10,000 to the weaver. The insurance premium is being equally shared amongst the weaver, the State Government and the Central Government. Government of India's contribution per weaver per annum would be Rs.120. A new Health Package Scheme has been approved providing for reimbursement of cost of spectacles, eye examination charges, treatment of diseases caused due to professional hazards etc. Under this scheme, maternity benefits to wives or woman weavers twice in the life time and help to the weaver in girl child education are also provided. A budget provision of Rs.600 lakhs for 1992-93 was provided for welfare measures.

9.27 National Silk Yarn Bank scheme was introduced in 1992-93 to make available quality silk yarn to handloom weavers at reasonable and stable prices, maintenance of steady stocks, nominal but effective intervention by the Government in the silk yarn market to maintain prices and quality. A provision of Rs.250 lakhs was made in 1992-93. The scheme has been taken up in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and North Eastern States by involving State/ Regional Apex Cooperatives.

9.28 In order to protect the handloom sector from unfair competition from mill and powerloom sectors, Government of India had enacted the Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Exclusive Production in the Handloom Sector) Act, 1985, which was challenged by many powerloom operators who obtained stays in various High Courts. The Supreme Court had recently heard on this matter and upheld the Act. Enforcement machinery already set up by the State Governments would reinforce the Act to protect the handloom weavers.

9.29 Financial assistance in the form of loan/grant provided to weavers under the

scheme of modernisation of looms has been revised upwards. It is now upto Rs.4000 for purchase of ordinary modern looms and Rs.2,500 for purchase of accessories. Till December 1992, only Rs.7.9 lakhs were sanctioned under this scheme against the budget provision of Rs.240 lakhs for 1992-93.

9.30 To upgrade technology and provide technical expertise to the handloom sector, 23 Weavers' Service Centres and 3 Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT) are functioning. A new IIHT at Jodhpur has been approved to be set up by the Government during the Eighth Plan. Financial assistance is also being given to State Government of Andhra Pradesh for setting up of IIHT.

Powerlooms

9.31 There were 11.9 lakh registered powerlooms in the decentralised sector in October, 1992. The Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) functioning under the Textile Commissioner and Textile Research Associations provide training, technical expertise and design input and attend to the problems of powerloom operators. During 1992-93, these PSCs trained weavers, developed designs and tested samples besides rendering technical service and consultancy.

9.32 The production of powerloom cloth which was 16,089 million sq. metres in 1991-92 is expected to increase to 16,630 million sq. metres in 1992-93. To enhance the exports of fabrics and made ups from the powerloom sub-sector, the Government has increased, under bilateral agreements, the export quota of fabrics and made ups from 3 per cent in 1992 to 5 per cent for 1993.

9.33 A Group Insurance Scheme, on the line of a similar scheme for handloom weavers, has been approved for powerloom workers. A worker who has earned at least a minimum average wage of Rs.1200 per month during a year would be provided an insurance cover of upto Rs.10,000 along with accident and disability benefits. The Central Government would

contribute Rs.120 per worker per annum towards the insurance premium through the State Governments. The State Governments would also contribute equally towards the insurance premium. The accumulated amounts under this scheme earn interest at 11 per cent per annum to be payable to the worker after the maturity of the insurance account.

9.34 To strengthen the design input for the powerloom industry and to make it export-oriented, the Government of India has approved the setting up of a computer aided design facility in cooperation with the powerloom industry at important places of concentration of powerlooms.

Handicrafts

9.35 The targets of production and employment for handicrafts for 1992-93 set at Rs.15,550 crores and 53.05 lakh persons respectively are likely to be achieved. The exports of handicrafts, including hand-knotted carpets but excluding gem and jewellery were recorded at Rs.1810 crores during 1991-92 representing an increase of 48.4% over the export of Rs.1220 crores recorded during the previous year. Total exports of Handicrafts including gems and jewellery registered a growth rate of 28.1% in 1992-93. As against export target of Rs.10,000 crores, exports during 1992-93 are estimated at Rs.11,808 crores.

9.36 Training, which is a major promotional activity in the handicraft sector to impart skills to new craftsmen has the object of expanding production of items with high market/export demand and reviving languishing crafts. The aim is for both skill upgradation and skill creation with a view to provide a wider base for employment, especially in the rural areas. Training is given through 515 departmentally run training centres in carpet, art metalware, woodcrafts and textiles. Apprenticeship Training Schemes is operated through master-craftsmen also for training in Guru-Shishya tradition. Training programmes are also implemented through organisations, like State Cor-

porations, Cooperatives and voluntary bodies and nearly 12,000 trainees would be provided training during 1993-94. Emphasis would be placed on training through other organisations and mastercraftsmen. Mainly 431 training centres are devoted to carpet weaving and these are concentrated in eastern Uttar Pradesh where intensive carpet producing belts have been developed. The process has also been initiated to shift training centres from one area to another to strengthen carpet weaving traditions in other production centres like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, etc. Two new centres were also opened for imparting training to self-employed artisans.

9.37 With the objective of providing marketing support, a scheme has been prepared to develop, expand and sustain marketing of handicrafts. This will also enhance the employment and income of craftsmen. Under this scheme assistance is provided to organisations like Central/State Handicraft Corporations, Handicraft Cooperatives and voluntary organisations. During 1992-93, the Marketing and Service Extension Centres which are 47 in number had organised 5 Craft Bazaars, 10 Product Promotion Programmes, 5 Market meets, 50 fairs and festivals and 3 National level Melas. Financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid was given to State Corporations and voluntary organisations for organising exhibitions and bringing out publicity material, like catalogues and brochures. Under Market Development Assistance, funds were provided to State Corporations for renovating sales emporia and opening of new emporia.

9.38 In order to assist the craftsmen in the area of generating new designs, raw material supply, common facility service and marketing, establishment of craft development centres have been initiated. The underlying idea is to provide a package of services to cluster of craftsmen under the single umbrella of a craft development centre. Earlier, 14 craft development centres have been sanctioned on experimental basis in SC/ST and minority pockets. During 1992-93, another 27 craft development

centres were sanctioned and financial assistance released. The construction of building for National Institute of Carpet Technology at Badohi was completed. It is proposed to complete the Service Centre for Metal Crafts in Morabad during 1993-94.

9.39 The National Handicrafts and Handloom Museum set up at New Delhi collects and preserves old handicrafts and organise craft demonstrations. It has a collection of 20,000 rare objects and conducts live demonstrations and educational programmes of languishing crafts. With a view to identify such crafts, an all India Survey has been initiated to collect data on a comprehensive basis of all crafts in the country. The survey is expected to be completed by 1994-95. The office of DC (Handicrafts) also functions as a commodity office for export of handicrafts, excluding gems and jewellery. The export of handicrafts (excluding gems and jewellery) during the year 1992-93 amounted to Rs.2160 crores, the same as the target. With a view to encourage exports, Advisory Committees have been set to advise domestic and export trade regarding the designs to be produced for export market.

9.40 The targets of production, employment and exports set for handicrafts for 1993-94 are Rs.18,255 crores, 58.30 lakh persons and Rs.13000 crores respectively.

Sericulture

9.41 The production of raw silk estimated at 13,900 tonnes would fall short by 4% of the target of 14,465 tonnes for 1992-93. The production of raw silk was 11,740 tonnes in 1991-92. The area under mulberry plants which was 3.28 lakh hectares in 1991-92 is estimated to have increased to 3.50 lakh hectares by the end of 1992-93. Exports of silk industry is expected to increase from Rs.675.57 crores in 1991-92 to Rs.720 crores in 1992-93.

9.42 The Central Silk Board (CSB) had supplied 6091 tonnes of mulberry cuttings during 1991-92. It supplied 3484 tonnes of cuttings during April - December 1992. These cuttings

are being subsidised by 50% towards cost of cuttings and transportation charges. The CSB had supplied 184.16 lakh saplings to sericulturists in 1991-92 and during April - October 1992 it supplied 86.83 lakh saplings. The 32 Silk Worm Seed Production Centres established in different States had produced 2.15 crores disease free layings (dfls) during 1991-92 and 1.80 crores dfls during April - October 1992. There are 24 Tropical Tasar Seed Multiplication-cum-Training Centres functioning which had brushed 1.45 lakh dfls in 1991-92. The achievement during April - December 1992 period was 2.09 lakh dfls indicating substantial rise.

9.43 The CSB imparted training to 1,067 candidates during April - December 1992 under various training courses. Thirteen Sericulture Training Schools are functioning. These schools had trained, 6630 farmers during 1989-90 to 1992-93 (Upto December 1992). Rearing kits worth Rs.3.90 lakhs were supplied to 477 beneficiaries upto April - November 1992.

9.44 The CSB is implementing a scheme to provide subsidy for establishing multi-end reeling units with financial assistance of Rs.10,000 for 2 basin units and Rs.60,000 for 10 basin units to encourage setting up of more reeling units. An expenditure of Rs.4.40 lakhs has been incurred till December, 1992.

9.45 National Sericulture Project (NSP) with World Bank Assistance is being implemented in 5 traditional sericultural States and as pilot project in 12 non-traditional States. The objective of the project is to increase the raw silk output, improve quality of raw silk comparable to international standards and to introduce sericulture in new States. The CSB and the traditional sericultural States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir are implementing NSP. So far 1,57,019 acres of land has been brought under mulberry and 1,87,874 rearers assisted in the five traditional States. In the pilot plant States, about 12,326 acres of land has been brought

under mulberry plants and 16,301 new farmers covered under NSP till December, 1992.

9.46 The second follow-up phase of externally-aided Inter-State Tasar Project with the assistance of Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) is being implemented in Orissa and Maharashtra at an estimated cost of Rs.5.83 crores, of which SDC will provide Rs.2.22 crores.

9.47 Compulsory pre-shipment inspection of silk goods for export by the CSB has been made optional to liberalise procedure and enhance exports.

9.48 Indicative targets of production of raw silk and silk exports for 1993-94 are 15,900 tonnes and Rs.1080 crores respectively.

Wool Development

9.49 The production of wool which was 44.00 million kgs in 1991-92 is expected to be 45 million kgs in 1992-93. Wool is being imported from New Zealand and Australia to meet demands of worsted woollen fabric manufacturers as well as to supplement requirements of hand made carpet manufacturers. The import of wool in 1991-92 was 27.7 thousand tonnes valued at Rs.198 crores. Although India accounts for about 4.2% of the total sheep population in the world, our share in global wool production is only 1.3%. The average annual wool production per animal in India is 0.8 kg as against the world average of 2.1 kgs.

9.50 The Wool Development Board is implementing an Integrated Sheep and Wool Development Project in 10 villages in Rajasthan covering 35,000 animals. The implementation of the project is to be extended to other States also. The Board has taken up programmes/schemes which include wool market intervention, setting up of carpet weaving training centres in hilly and desert areas, market intelligence network, machine shearing, diversification of woollen products, use of speciality hair by woollen industry, blending of wool fabrics, setting up of industrial service centres etc.

9.51 Wool Development Board had organised a National Workshop on Weaving and Designing of Woollen Handlooms in December, 1992. A seminar on utilisation of coarse indigenous wool was organised at Bangalore in January, 1993 in collaboration with Karnataka Sheep and Sheep Product Development Board. An outlay of Rs.3.00 crores has been provided for wool development during 1993-94.

Coir Industry

9.52 The production of coir fibre was 2.20 lakh tonnes in 1991-92. The estimated production of coir fibre in 1992-93 is placed at 2.32 lakh tonnes. Production of white fibre has stagnated at 0.93 lakh tonnes but that of brown fibre has slightly improved at 1.39 lakh tonnes in 1992-93. The exports of coir and coir products were Rs.74.12 crores in 1991-92. During 1992-93, the exports are estimated at Rs.94.40 crores.

9.53 In the coir industry, the Coir Board of India is implementing schemes/programmes like encouragement to brown fibre, modernisation/mechanisation of coir fibre extraction to reduce human drudgery, modification of treadle ratts, development of productive coir looms, new colour shades, training to coir artisans, etc. The scheme of cooperativisation of coir industry is being revised to accommodate financial assistance to coir cooperatives setting up mechanical defibering mills.

9.54 Government of Kerala has been given financial assistance by the Central Government and National Cooperative Development Corporation to implement an Integrated Coir Development Project to set up 100 defibering mills and 200 motorised spinning units.

9.55 Coir Board is assisting State Governments of Maharashtra, Orissa, Gujarat, Goa and Assam in setting up production units for coir and coir products, training of coir artisans and formation of coir primary cooperatives. It is expected that with the expansion of coconut cultivation in non-traditional States, coir industry will take roots in these States.

9.56 R & D activities of Central Coir Research Institute, Kalavoor and Central Institute of Coir Technology, Bangalore have shown encouraging results in developing alternative uses of coir pith as soil nutrient and development of fibre resistant coir fibre. Export enquiries of coir fibre (geothermal use) being received will further enhance the scope of exports from the sector.

9.57 Coir Board has set up 26 showrooms and sales depots for selling coir products. The provisional sales from these showrooms and sales depots were estimated at Rs.4.50 crores in 1992-93, as against Rs.3.04 crores in 1991-92.

Food Processing Industries

9.58 The latest Annual Survey of Industries 1988-89 reveals that the number of units involved in manufacturing a wide variety of processed foods was the largest, accounting for about 18% of the total industrial units. The share of the Food Processing Industries in the total gross value of output and net value added of the manufacturing sector was 14.7% and 9.7%, respectively. It provided gainful employment to about 1 million persons constituting 12.8% of the total industrial force. Though the sector covers a wide spectrum of industries, a large segment of it is in the small and cottage industries. In the new era of economic liberalisation and globalisation of Indian Industry there are bright prospects for development of this sector and export of processed food products. Investment proposals through Industrial Entrepreneurial Memorandum (IEM) for Rs.25,000 crores have been received upto February, 1993 of which the proposals worth Rs.4,000 crores have been approved. With all these investments this sector is expected to generate substantial direct and indirect employment opportunities.

Export Potential

9.59 Exports of agro products covering processed fruit and juices including other processed foods, fish and fish products and meat and meat products continued to maintain the tempo of higher growth. Exports of processed foods

TABLE 9.2

Exports of Agro Products during 1990-91 to 1992-93

(Rs. in crores)

Agro Products	1990-91	1991-92	1992 April- Dec.	Growth Rate (%)	
				1991-92/ 1990-91	Apr-Dec 92/ Apr-Dec 91
1) Meat and Meat Products	140.93	230.52	189.42	+ 63.6	+ 21.7
2) Fish and Fish Products	959.68	1373.96	1250.42	+ 43.2	+ 22.9
3) Processed Fruit & juices	61.98	88.38	93.87	+ 42.6	+ 50.2
4) Miscellaneous Processed Foods	150.95	243.99	74.97	+ 61.6	+ 8.0
Total	1313.54	1936.85	1608.68	+ 47.5	+ 23.3

have significantly gone up from a very low level of Rs.7 crores in 1960-61 to all time high of Rs.1936.85 crores in 1991-92. Exports of agro-products recorded a growth of 47.5% in 1991-92 over 1990-91. Further, exports increased by 23.3% during April- December 1992. Details of the exports of processed food products are given in Table 9.2.

9.60 India's share in the world exports of fruit and vegetable juices, meat and meat products and fish and fish products is 0.3%, 0.1% and 1.7%, respectively. The presence of Indian processed foods is not very much felt in the global market due to various factors like over-dependence on a few international markets, lack of quality control, poor packaging system, high cost of production, non-adherence to delivery schedule and other endogenous factors like inadequate infrastructure facilities and non-availability of right quality of inputs at reasonable price, etc. In view of growing international demand for processed foods, concerted efforts have to be made to boost exports of agro products by focussing greater attention on strengthening of competitiveness of Indian products in the mega markets and identification of new export potential markets.

Primary Food Processing

9.61 Grain processing sector is highly unorganised, although there are a few processors in the organised sector also. A huller subsidy scheme is being implemented in 7 States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Karnataka to encourage modernisation of rice mills. The number of modern/modernised rice mills has significantly increased to about 33,000 as on 1.1.1993. The quantity of rice bran processed for oil extraction has increased from 1.87 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 to 28.09 lakh tonnes in 1992-93. Two Research Centres, namely Post Harvest Technology Centre at Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and Paddy Processing Research Centre, Thanjavur, Tamilnadu are involved in R & D work on the engineering aspects of rice processing, by-product utilisation, development of new techniques for milling of rice, etc. Besides, 10 Regional Service Extension Centres set up in different paddy growing States under the Agricultural Universities/Research Institutions to propagate the advantages of modernisation of rice mills and better by-product utilisation through seminars, demonstrations, short term duration courses, technical guidance, publicity, etc.

9.62 Coarse grains such as maize, jowar, bajra, barley and ragi are grown in about 35 million hectares and contribute 19.3% to the total food-grain production. There is a good scope for development of this sector. Coarse grains can be largely used for the products like breakfast foods, malted foods, fermented foods like wine and beer, starch, animal feed, etc.

9.63 About 10% to 15% of pulses are lost due to inefficient milling technology and poor storage facilities. Hence, there is need for augmenting the production and productivity of pulses through introduction of improved methods of cultivation, location specific disease/pest resistant varieties and popularisation of efficient and modern pulse milling technology.

Horticultural and Spice Products

9.64 India is the second largest producer of fruits after Brazil and next to China in the global production of vegetables. Unfortunately, less than 1% of total production of fruits and vegetables is commercially processed in the country. The F & V industry in India is highly decentralised, as large number of units are in the cottage and small scale sector. Total installed capacity of the F & V industry is estimated to be 11.08 lakh tonnes at the end of December, 1992 as against 9.50 lakh tonnes at the end of December 1991, showing an increase of 16.6%. Production of processed fruit and vegetable products in the organised sector is estimated at 4.69 lakh tonnes, indicating 42.3% capacity utilisation.

9.65 International market provides good scope for exports of fruit and vegetable products. Export of processed fruits and juices from India has increased by 42.6% from Rs. 61.98 crores in 1990-91 to Rs. 88.38 crores in 1991-92. During April- December 1992 export was of the order of Rs. 93.87 crores indicating a growth of 50.2 % over the corresponding period of last year. In dollar terms, exports of fruit and vegetable juices from India has significantly increased to \$ 11.0 million in 1989-90 from a low level of \$ 5.88 million in 1985-86. But

India's share remained at a very low level of 0.2 - 0.3% of the total. The main problems faced by the F & V products industry are non-availability of quality raw material at reasonable rates, low productivity of horticultural produce, inadequate infrastructural facilities, poor packaging system, transport bottlenecks, lack of publicity and brand name, etc. This calls for the adoption of short term and long term measures for accelerating the development activities of this sector.

9.66 The Ministry of Food Processing Industries administer the Fruit Product Order, 1955 (FPO) issued under the Essential Commodities Act. The total number of licensed units under FPO increased from 3,925 as on 31st December 1991 to 4057 as on 31st December, 1992. Consultancy cell in the Ministry provides professional services for preparation and appraisal of techno - economic feasibility report for setting up of food processing units.

9.67 The other important areas which need greater attention are development and processing of mushroom, hops and spice products particularly, ground spices, spice oils and oleoresins for export purposes. The thrust programmes proposed to be taken up during 1993-94 include setting up of food processing training centres in the rural areas, strengthening of backward linkages through contract farming, development of infrastructure such as cold storage, market promotion through advertisement, promotion of FPO symbol, marketing of small manufacturer products under common brand name, setting up of quality control laboratory and intensification of R & D activities for development of cost effective technology including packaging.

Dairy and Livestock (including poultry) Products

9.68 Annual milk production is estimated to be 56 million tonnes. About 30% of the total milk production is processed into milk products of which ghee alone accounts for 85%. Production of milk powder and infant milk is expected to reach 1.65 lakh tonnes in 1992 as

against 1.50 lakh tonnes in 1991. Production of malted milk food including malted food, cheese and condensed milk is expected to be of the order of 41,300 tonnes, 2,900 tonnes and 8,400 tonnes in 1992 as against the last year's figures of 41,000 tonnes, 2,500 tonnes and 8100 tonnes, respectively. The National Dairy Development Board, CFTRI and NDRI, Karnal are engaged in the development of milk product technology in the country. Some milk products like Cassein and Lactose are being imported to meet the domestic demand. Therefore, there is an opportunity for investment to manufacture these products locally.

9.69 Beef and buffalo meat production increased by 8.8% from 5.8 lakh tonnes in 1989 to 6.41 lakh tonnes in 1990. Production of sheep and goat meat marginally increased to 5.72 lakh tonnes as against 5.45 lakh tonnes in 1989. Pork meat production was almost stagnant at 3.6 lakh tonnes. Poultry meat production recorded a growth of 10.4%, rising from 2.89 lakh tonnes to 3.19 lakh tonnes. However, the total meat production in the country increased by 5.9% in 1990.

9.70 Besides about 3,600 slaughter houses, there are 5 modern abattoirs and one integrated abattoir meat processing plant for slaughtering buffaloes for export and domestic consumption. Another integrated buffalo meat processing plant is being set up in the joint sector. 5 modern poultry processing plants are functioning in the country. A modern poultry processing plant is being established in public sector in each of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Madhya Pradesh. One big project for establishment of 6 large poultry production/processing units with foreign/NRI participation has been approved by the Government. Growing demand for ready to eat or semi-processed meat products due to improvement in standard of living, changing lifestyle of higher income group, increasing awareness about quality products, etc. gives an indication of bright prospects for development of meat and poultry industry on scientific line.

9.71 There is a good demand for buffalo meat, particularly in West Asia, Malaysia and African countries. Our share in the total world export of meat and meat products is very low which is mainly because of lack of modern processing facilities, prevalence of certain animal diseases like rinder pest and foot and mouth disease, inadequate infrastructure facilities at production level as well as airport/sea-port level, lack of quality meat production, etc.

9.72 During 1993-94, the main emphasis would be on strengthening of basic infrastructure and marketing facilities, R & D for meat processing, improvement in packaging system and extension and training for rural artisans and other workers of the meat industry.

Fish and Fish Products

9.73 A wide variety of fish are found in Indian Inland Waters, Coastal areas and deep sea comprising India's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Marine fish production is stagnating at about 2.0 million tonnes. The reasons for sluggish growth of fish production in the country are over-dependence on shrimp fishing, non-exploitation of other fish resources, non-development of aquaculture both inland and coastal, lack of marketing and processing facilities and inadequate infrastructure facilities.

9.74 This sector has tremendous export potential. Indian export exhibits an increasing trend; it recorded a growth of about 43.2% rising from Rs.959.68 crores in 1990-91 to all time high of Rs.1373.96 crores in 1991-92. Export further increased by 22.9% during April - December 1992. The major items of export are frozen shrimp, lobster, squid, cuttle fish, fin fish and tuna fish.

9.75 One of the achievements of new deep sea fishing policy is the introduction of large deep sea fishing vessels for harvesting non-shrimp resources. 36 proposals to set up 100% export oriented units (EOU) in shrimp aquacul-

ture/fish processing and marketing have been cleared during 1992-93.

9.76 During 1993-94, the thrust will be on development of infrastructure facilities like cold storage, ice plants, insulated vehicles, etc, setting up of modern/sophisticated fish processing plants for processing quality fish like tuna, shrimp, lobster, trash fish, effective implementation of MZI Act, 1981 and strengthening of communication facilities for Coast Guard, equity participation in deep sea fishing and processing ventures through MPEDA, diversified fishing (exploitation of non shrimp resources), value added, etc.

9.77 Fishery Survey of India continues to give valuable inputs to maritime Indian States and fishing vessels for effective exploitation of marine resources. The noteworthy achievement of FSI is its finding of lobster in Andaman waters, which gives impetus to the development of marine fishing industry and export of lobster. The institute has been instrumental in the development of offshore and deep sea fishing in India through experimental and exploratory fishing. The findings of the FSI have a crucial role to play in promoting the growth of marine fishing industry. Therefore, added attention on realistic assessment of fishery potential would promote the development and diversification of marine fishing industry.

Consumer Processed Foods

9.78 In the organised sector total installed capacity of the extruded food industry for manufacture of pasta products is about 33,400 tonnes. Besides, there are 10 units with an annual capacity of 9,340 tonnes for cornflake, oatflakes and pearl barley. Production of extruded foods is expected to be about 15,200 tonnes during 1992-93 as against 14,500 tonnes in 1991-92. There are 19 units involved in manufacturing cocoa products like chocolates, drinking chocolates, cocoa butter, cocoa based malted milk foods, etc. Production of cocoa products is estimated to be about 47,000 tonnes as against 40,600 tonnes in 1991-92. There are 9 high protein foods manufacturing

units with total annual capacity of 13,610 tonnes. The production is expected to be about 11,000 tonnes as against 10,100 tonnes in 1991-92.

9.79 There are 641 units licenced under Food Products Order for manufacture of Sweetened Aerated Water (SAW). Total annual capacity of SAW units is about 4,800 million bottles (of 200 ml). There are 32 beer breweries with total licensed capacity of 130 million litres per annum. Production is estimated at over 300 million litres as against 226 million litres in 1988.

9.80 The demand for consumer processed foods will continue to rise due to several important factors like improvement in standard of living, rapid urbanisation, growing population of working women, improved lifestyle of high income group, requirement of elite section of the society, break-up of joint family system, etc. Therefore, this sector provides good investment potential for manufacture of ready to cook or ready to eat food items.

Public Sector Undertakings

A. Modern Food Industries (India) Limited

9.81 Total sale of bread of MFL during April - December 1992 was 15.32 crores SL as compared to 14.81 crores SL during the corresponding period of last year. Rasika plant of the company did not perform well, as the sale of Rasika stood at 1.46 lakh crates (of 24 bottles of 200 ml each) during April - December 1992 which was lower than 1.98 lakh crates sold in the corresponding period of last year. The company's turnover during April - December 1992 was Rs.60.51 crores as against Rs.43.34 crores in the corresponding period of last year. The turnover of the Company is expected to be 80.15 crores for the year 1992-93. In view of growing international demand for fruit and vegetable juices, the company should chalk out an action plan for improving its commercial viability to compete both in the domestic and world markets.

B. North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd (NERAMAC):

9.82 The Corporation produced about 62.34 tonnes of pineapple juice concentrate during April-December 1992 as against 38.52 tonnes during the previous year. A high level Committee was constituted to study the factors responsible for the unsatisfactory working of Nalkata plant of the Corporation. Steps have been initi-

ated to revitalise the plant by diversifying its activities in the light of the recommendations made by the Committee.

Outlay for 1993-94

9.83 The total plan outlay for the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for the Annual Plan 1993-94 has been approved at Rs.45.45 crores as against the last year's approved outlay of Rs.40.00 crores.

Village and Small Industries - Annual Plan 1993-94
Targets and Achievements

S.No.	Industry	Unit	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
			Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Production								
1.	Khadi cloth	Mill.Mtrs	111	115	114	117		
		Value Rs.Cr	329	340	340	375		
2.	Village Industries	Value Rs.Cr	2264	2340	2330	2524		
3.	Coir fibre	Lakh Tonnes	2.20	2.29	2.32	2.32		
		Value Rs.Cr	168	175	177	177		
4.	Small Scale Industries	Value Rs.Cr	159972	168000	168291	179760		
5.	Handloom cloth	Mill.Mtrs	4123	6000	4255	5354		
		Value Rs.Cr	3350	4877	3460	4352		
6.	Raw silk	Tonnes	11740	14465	13900	15900		
		Value Rs.Cr	926	1140	1095	1253		
7.	Handicrafts	Value Rs.Cr	13260	15550	15550	18255		
8.	Powerlooms	Mill. Mtrs	16089	12733	16630	19300		
		Value Rs.Cr	20964	16589	21670	25145		
Total (VSI)								
		Rs. crores	201233	209011	212913	231841		

Village and Small Industries - Annual Plan 1993-94 -
Targets and Achievements

S.No.	Industry	Unit	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
			Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
II. Employment								
1.	Khadi cloth	Lakh Persons	14.30	14.55	14.50	14.72		
2.	Village Industries	"	35.40	37.45	36.55	37.74		
3.	Coir Industry	"	5.46	5.46	5.53	5.53		
4.	Small Scale Industries	"	126.00	128.90	128.32	133.00		
5.	Handloom Industry	"	106.00	110.93	106.00	110.00		
6.	Sericulture	"	54.50	57.00	54.77	62.65		
7.	Handicrafts	"	48.25	53.05	53.05	58.30		
8.	Powerlooms	"	55.00	59.00	60.00	60.00		
Total (VSI)			444.91	466.34	458.72	481.94		

Village and Small Industries - Annual Plan 1993-94 -
Targets and Achievements

S.No.	Industry	Unit	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
			Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
III. Exports								
1.	Khadi cloth	Rs Crores	6.61	--		8.00		9.00
2.	Village Industries	"	--	--		--		--
3.	Coir Industry	"	74.12	88.50		94.40		100.00
4.	Small Scale Industries	"	12658.00	13820.00		13820.00		15180.00
5.	Handloom Industry	"	796.40	900.00		1033.31		1200.00
6.	Sericulture	"	676.00	900.00		720.00		1080.00
7.	Handicrafts	"	9215.00	10000.00		11808.00		13000.00
8.	Powerlooms	"	968.58	--		1334.00		1400.00
Total (VSI) Rs Crores			24394.71	25708.50		28817.71		31969.00

Annexure 9.2

Village and Small Industries
Plan Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. crores)

Industry	1991-92(Actual)			1992-93 (Revised Outlay)			1993-94 (Approved Outlay)		
	Centre	State/Uts	Total	Centre	State/Uts	Total	Centre	State/Uts	Total
Khadi & Village Industries	193.00	39.76	232.76	191.00	40.52	231.52	210.00	45.73	255.73
Handlooms	13.85	110.60	124.45	40.35	90.31	130.66	50.00	115.22	165.22
Sericulture	51.40	79.90	131.30	63.19	67.09	130.28	87.75	95.33	183.08
Handicrafts	28.92	18.03	46.95	34.90	18.05	52.95	40.00	21.62	61.62
Coir	5.50	5.76	11.26	6.50	6.70	13.20	7.00	9.04	16.04
Small Scale Industries	90.68	301.00*	391.68	127.95	328.89	456.84	161.00	435.34 ^a	596.34
Powerlooms	0.41	2.19	2.60	2.83	3.52	6.35	5.00	3.69	8.69
Wool Development	0.24	-	0.24	0.75	-	0.75	3.00	-	3.00
Total	384.00	557.24	941.24	467.47	555.08	1022.55	563.75	725.97	1289.72
N.I.F.T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.50	-	4.50
Grand Total (VSI):	384.00	557.24	941.24	467.47	555.08	1022.55	568.25	725.97	1294.22

* Excludes Rs. 7.53 crores in respect of Madhya Pradesh, shown under Industry & Minerals

^a Excludes Rs. 90.00 lakhs in Manipur

^a Excludes Rs. 28.55 crores in respect of Madhya Pradesh, shown under Industry & Minerals.

Annexure 9.3

Village and Small Industries
Schemewise - Outlays and Expenditure
CENTRAL SECTOR

(Rs. Lakhs)

SL. NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	ACTUAL EXP. 1991-92	RE 1992-93	BE 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
1. Deptt. of SSI, A & RI				
Small Industries Development Organisation				
1.	DC (SSI)	23.08	50.00	58.00
2.	Integrated Training Centre (Industries), Nilokheri	5.00	11.00	20.00
3.	National Instt. for Small Industry Extension & Training, Hyderabad	55.35	50.00	130.00
4.	National Instt. for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development	31.00	30.00	22.00
5.	Management Training Programme	4.39	25.00	40.00
6.	Entrepreneurial Development Programme	22.24	35.00	35.00
7.	Hand Tool Institute, Jalandhar	41.15	23.00	34.00
8.	Hand Tool Institute, Nagaur	15.33	18.00	30.00
9.	Electronic Service & Training Centre, Ramnagar	60.00	45.00	19.00
10.	Process-cum-product Development Centre, Meerut	11.00	15.00	25.00
11.	Process-cum-product Development Centre, Agra	55.50	45.00	50.00
12.	Process-cum-product Development Centre, Kannauj	20.00	100.00	55.00
13.	New PPDCs	0.24	22.00	15.00

Village and Small Industries
Schemewise - Outlays and Expenditure
CENTRAL SECTOR

(Rs. Lakhs)				
SL. NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	ACTUAL EXP. 1991-92	RE 1992-93	BE 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
14.	Small Industries Service Institutes	14.92	55.00	105.00
15.	Interest subsidy to Engineer Entrepreneurs	19.61	2.00	0.00
16.	Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Bombay	30.00	25.00	25.00
17.	Central Institute of Design, Hyderabad	75.00	00.00	10.00
18.	Central Tool Room & Training Centre, Calcutta	242.00	55.00	45.00
19.	Central Tool Room, Ludhiana	90.00	112.00	36.00
20.	Subcontracting exchange for Ancillary Development	5.10	8.00	10.00
21.	District Industries Centres	2070.61	2000.00	2000.00
22.	New Tool Rooms	0.00	5.00	5.00
23.	Central Tool Room & Training Centre, Jamshedpur	27.00	758.00	650.00
24.	Central Tool Room & Training Centre Bhubaneswar	27.00	758.00	650.00
25.	Indo-German Tool Room, Ahmedabad	10.00	110.00	600.00
26.	Indo-German Tool Room, Indore	64.00	675.00	550.00
27.	Indo-German Tool Room, Aurangabad	10.00	110.00	600.00
28.	Collection of Statistics of SSIs	213.30	360.00	607.00
29.	Census of Small Scale Industries	74.16	1.00	0.00
30.	Marketing Assistance Scheme	0.33	11.00	20.00

Village and Small Industries
Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure
CENTRAL SECTOR

(Rs. Lakhs)

SL. NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	ACTUAL EXP. 1991-92	RE 1992-93	BE 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
31	Field Testing Stations	49.66	68.00	68.00
32.	Branch Institutes and Extension Centres in Backward Areas	150.03	145.00	175.00
33.	Technology Upgradation	0.00	5.00	75.00
34.	Energy conservation Programme	3.11	10.00	25.00
35.	National Glass Technology Centre Ferozabad	0.00	100.00	40.00
36.	CAD/CAM Centre, Madras	0.00	1.00	500.00
37.	R & D Centre, Jalandhar	0.00	1.00	10.00
38.	Modernisation of CFTC, Madras, Agra	0.00	50.00	100.00
39.	Upgradation of Production Centre	0.00	10.00	32.00
40.	E.D.P. Institutes	0.00	45.00	100.00
41.	Infrastructural Development for SIs in Rural Areas	0.00	374.00	2000.00
42.	Intensive Rural Industrialisation Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00
43.	Regional Testing Centres	18.69	22.00	30.00
44.	Modernisation of selected SIs	2.42	5.00	10.00
45.	Consultancy for Technical Services	0.59	0.00	0.00
46.	Export Promotion	0.00	3.00	4.00
47.	Incentives for quality certification	0.24	0.00	0.00
48.	National Entrepreneurial Awards	0.00	6.00	6.00
49.	Scheme for promotion of Hindi	2.41	4.00	4.00
50.	Margin Money	28.19	50.00	0.00

Village and Small Industries
Schemewise - Outlays and Expenditure
CENTRAL SECTOR

(Rs. Lakhs)

SL. NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	ACTUAL EXP. 1991-92	RE 1992-93	BE 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
51.	Central Footwear Training Centre	60.00	0.00	25.00
52.	Scheme for Providing self employment to Educated Unemployed Youth	3924.80	4500.00	4000.00
53.	Residential Buildings in NE Region	4.45	15.00	30.00
54.	Land & Buildings for SIDO Offices	178.00	150.00	190.00
Total (SIDO)		7739.90	11078.00	13870.00
Other Schemes of Deptt of SSI, A & RI				
55.	Credit Guarantee Scheme	219.43	0.00	0.00
56.	Industrial Cooperatives	47.76	67.00	80.00
57.	Appropriate Technology	24.97	50.00	50.00
57A.	Intensive Development of Rural Industries	0.00	300.00	300.00
Total (Other Schemes)		292.16	417.00	430.00
National Small Industries Corporation				
58.	Subsidy towards interest	20.00	20.00	20.00
59.	Other grants	45.00	45.00	75.00
60.	Marketing Assistance Scheme	105.00	150.00	240.00
61.	Reimbursement of Expenditure of PDTCs and Government Purchase Division	315.72	285.00	465.00
62.	Investment in NSIC	550.00	800.00	1000.00
Total (NSIC)		1035.72	1300.00	1800.00

**Village and Small Industries
Schemewise - Outlays and Expenditure
CENTRAL SECTOR**

(Rs. Lakhs)

SL. NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	ACTUAL EXP. 1991-92	RE 1992-93	BE 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
Coir Industry				
63.	Research & Development	30.00	50.00	50.00
64.	Grant-in-aid to Coir Board	497.00	500.00	520.00
65.	Cooperativisation of Coir Industry	22.57	100.00	130.00
Total (Coir)		549.57	650.00	700.00
66.	Khadi & Village Industries (Including Special Employment Generation Programme)	19300.00	19100.00	21000.00
Total (Deptt of SSI, A&RI)		28917.35	32545.00	37800.00

11. MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

Handloom Industry

1.	Enforcement	0.00	40.00	35.00
2.	Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Publicity Exhibition	9.85	20.00	40.00
3.	Research & Development	37.72	50.00	25.00
4.	Marketing Complex & Yarn Distribution	25.09	150.00	350.00
5.	Silk Yarn Bank	0.00	250.00	280.00

Village and Small Industries
Schemewise - Outlays and Expenditure
CENTRAL SECTOR

(Rs. Lakhs)

SL. NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	ACTUAL EXP. 1991-92	RE 1992-93	BE 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Weavers Service Centres/ Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (Including Buildings)	297.31	385.00	500.00
7.	Welfare Package	81.98	600.00	600.00
8.	Intensive Development Projects & Export Production	104.82	170.00	150.00
9.	Handloom Export Development Project	2.58	110.00	0.00
10.	Scheme for Margin Money for Destitute weavers	30.25	200.00	300.00
11.	Project package and Development of Integrated Handloom villages	245.99	600.00	1500.00
12.	Workshed-cum-Housing	279.16	600.00	620.00
13.	N.H.D.C. Equity	270.00	100.00	100.00
14.	Spinning Mills through NCDC	0.00	500.00	500.00
15.	Modernisation of looms	0.00	240.00	0.00
16.	Processing facilities	0.00	20.00	0.00
Total (Handlooms)		1384.75	4035.00	5000.00
Powerloom Industry				
1.	Powerloom Development Institute	0.00	0.00	5.00
2.	Technical Service Centres for Powerlooms	31.56	50.00	100.00
3.	Design Centre	0.00	0.00	200.00

Village and Small Industries
Schemewise - Outlays and Expenditure
CENTRAL SECTOR

(Rs. Lakhs)

SL. NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	ACTUAL EXP. 1991-92	RE 1992-93	BE 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
4.	Grant to textiles Research Associations	9.93	39.00	75.00
5.	Textile Complex	0.00	0.00	5.00
6.	Labour Welfare Schemes	0.00	75.00	100.00
7.	Cooperativisation of Powerlooms	0.00	75.00	5.00
8.	Infrastructure facility for P.L. Centred areas	0.00	22.00	0.00
9.	Formation of Coops. for workers rendered surplus by closure of PSUs	0.00	22.00	10.00
Total (Powerloom Industry)		41.49	283.00	500.00
Sericulture Industry				
A. Central Silk Board				
1.	Administration of Central Silk Board	1145.00	750.00	575.00
2.	Grants towards Development of Silk Industry	3995.00	5473.00	8085.00
3.	Margin Money for Price stabilisation	0.00	40.00	40.00
B. Research Association				
4.	Silk and Art silk Manufacturing Research Association	0.00	56.00	75.00
Total (Sericulture Industry)		5140.00	6319.00	8775.00
Handicrafts				
1.	Design and Technical Development	69.52	170.00	140.00

Village and Small Industries
Schemewise - Outlays and Expenditure
CENTRAL SECTOR

(Rs. Lakhs)

SL. NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	ACTUAL EXP. 1991-92	RE 1992-93	BE 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
2.	Marketing and Service Extension	193.21	300.00	300.00
3.	Exhibition and Publicity	224.02	80.00	200.00
4.	Museum	94.24	100.00	100.00
5.	Research, Surveys and Marketing Studies	7.11	50.00	35.00
6.	Common Facility Centres/ Raw material Depots	115.47	150.00	135.00
7.	Grant to RANGATANTRA for Design and Technical Development	0.00	5.00	0.00
8.	Assistance to Central Corporation	37.90	50.00	50.00
9.	Assistance to State Corporations/Apex Cooperative Societies for new sales outlets	141.80	455.00	660.00
10.	Export promotion Regulation	0.00	5.00	5.00
11.	Welfare & Other Schemes	14.23	70.00	30.00
12.	Assistance to NEHHDC	58.54	80.00	80.00
13.	Investment in State Handicrafts Corporation/ Handicrafts Apex Cooperative Societies	28.50	30.00	30.00
14.	Building for Crafts Museum	108.62	20.00	2.00
15.	Building for Institute of Carpet Technology	55.27	75.00	82.00
16.	NCIHPT, Jaipur	0.00	0.00	5.00
17.	Building for Handicrafts Bhawan	18.08	50.00	90.00

Village and Small Industries
Schemewise - Outlays and Expenditure
CENTRAL SECTOR

(Rs. Lakhs)

SL. NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	ACTUAL EXP. 1991-92	RE 1992-93	BE 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
18.	Investment in Central Cottage industries Corporation	190.00	200.00	170.00
19.	Payment to State Trading Corporation for HHEC	87.98	100.00	0.00
20.	Training and Extension	1447.61	1500.00	1886.00
21.	Assistance to Wool Dev. Board	23.75	75.00	300.00
	Total (Handicrafts)	2915.85	3565.00	4300.00
1.	National Institute of Fashion Technology	0.00	0.00	450.00
	Total (Min. of Textiles)	9482.09	14202.00	19025.00
	Grand Total (VSI)	38399.44	46747.00	56825.00

CHAPTER 10

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

The industrial production during 1992-93 is poised to achieve a distinct improvement over the situation in the previous year. As against a zero growth rate in 1991-92, the industrial production in the first 8 months of 1992-93 (April-November), registered an increase of 3.9%. The growth in industrial production for 1992-93 as a whole is expected to be about 4%, which is still well below the normal trend growth of industry and that of the Eighth Plan target. The industrial recovery, particularly in import-intensive industries, was affected by high cost of imported inputs, and consequential cost of production. However, with recent significant reduction in import tariff rates and incentives to export-oriented industries, in-

cluding full convertibility of rupee on current account etc., the growth in industrial production is expected to increase further in the near future. Table 10.1 gives the trends in the performance of manufacturing sector, mining and quarrying and electricity generation during the Seventh Plan period and for the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93.

10.2 An analysis of the comparative growth rates of the major industry groups in the manufacturing sector shows that upto November, 1992 growth rates of food products, cotton textiles, wood products, leather, chemicals, rubber, machinery, electrical and transport equipment and other manufacturing items have

TABLE 10.1
Trends in the Performance of Manufacturing Sector
(Base : 1980-81 = 100)

Code	Industry Group	Weight	Seventh Plan Average	Annual Growth Rate(%)		
				1990-91 1989-90	1991-92 1990-91	Upto Nov.92
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
20-21	Food Products	5.33	4.7	12.5	3.4	4.5
22	Beverages, Tobacco & Prods.	1.57	-1.0	1.3	13.0	-13.7
23	Cotton Text.	12.31	2.0	14.6	0.8	2.4
25	Jute, Hemp & Mesta Prods.	2.00	-0.2	4.3	-4.0	-15.4
26	Textile Prods. including wearing apparel other than footwear	0.82	12.0	-32.0	-5.7	-17.0
27	Wood & Wood products	0.45	-2.4	12.7	-6.7	-0.7
28	Paper & Paper products	3.23	6.7	9.0	2.5	2.7
29	Leather & Fur Products	0.49	6.4	3.1	-7.0	4.6

TABLE 10.1(contd.)
Trends in the Performance of Manufacturing Sector
(Base : 1980-81 = 100)

Code	Industry Group	Weight	Seventh Plan Average	Annual Growth Rate(%)		
				1990-91	1991-92	Upto Nov.92
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
30	Rubber, Plastics, Petroleum & Coal Products	4.00	3.4	0.3	-1.5	2.3
31	Chemical & Chem. Products	12.51	11.7	2.7	2.4	7.0
32	Non-Metallic Mineral Prods.	3.00	6.8	1.7	6.1	1.3
33	Basic Metals & Alloys	9.80	6.1	10.6	5.6	-1.8
34	Metal Prods.& Parts	2.29	6.3	0.4	-7.0	-5.4
35	Machinery & Machine Tools	6.24	6.3	8.8	-4.1	1.7
36	Electrical Machinery & Appliances	5.78	25.9	22.4	-10.3	13.4
37	Transport Equipment	6.39	6.6	6.3	-2.5	2.4
38	Other Manf.	0.90	23.1	-2.9	-16.4	-1.2
	Div. 2-3 Manf.	77.11	8.8	9.1	-1.5	3.9
	Div.1 Mining & Quarrying	11.46	5.7	4.5	0.8	3.0
	Div.4 Electricity	11.43	9.4	7.8	8.4	4.5
	GENERAL	100.00	8.5	8.4	0.0	3.9

shown an increase. In case of tobacco products, jute, hemp and mesta products, other textiles, basic metals, and electricity, there has been a deceleration.

10.3 The New Industrial Policy announced in July,1991 is aimed at removing various bottlenecks coming in the way of growth of industrial sector. A greater role is being envisaged for the private sector in the changed macro- economic environment. Major restructuring of the public sector is being under-

taken with a view to generate more resources. Public sector reforms aiming to improving the efficiency of the public sector undertakings also included partial divestment of shares in a few selected public sector enterprises. A National Renewal Fund has been set up to compensate the workers of the public sector enterprises subjected to restructuring. This fund will take care of the retraining and redeployment of labour likely to become redundant due to modernisation and technology upgradation of public sector units.

10.4 The industry-wise revised estimates in respect of the central sector outlays for 1992-93 and budgeted outlays for 1993-94 are indicated in Table 10.2; the Department-wise and scheme-wise details of budgeted outlays for 1993-94 are given in Annexures 10.1 and 10.2.

10.5 The outlays provided for large and medium industries, weights and measures and mineral sector in the Annual Plan 1993-94 of the States and Union Territories are indicated in Annexure 10.3. The targets of capacity and production for selected industries for 1993-94, and targets and anticipated achievements for 1991-92 and 1992-93 are given in Annexure

10.4. The targets of capacity and production for 1993-94 have been fixed in light of the latest information in regard to the implementation of projects in public and private sectors and also the likely trend of production and demand.

New Industrial Policy

10.6 The Industrial Policy Reforms initiated in July, 1991, were carried further in 1992-93 with relaxation of Government control over the capital market and amendment of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. The policy on foreign investment was further liberalised by removing the conditionality of dividend balancing for the non-consumer goods. In-

TABLE 10.2
Industry-wise classification of Central Sector Outlays for 1992-93 (R.E.) & 1993-94 (B.E.)

(Rs. crores)

Industry	Head of Devp.	Revised Outlay for 1992-93			Budgeted Outlay for 1993-94		
		BS	IEBR	TOTAL	BS	IEBR	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Iron and Steel	12852	289.10	2820.61	3109.71	359.00	2807.06	3166.06
Non-ferrous Metallurgical Indus.	12853	94.39	339.56	433.95	90.00	404.42	494.42
Cement and Non-metallic	12854	0.00	47.49	47.49	2.50	37.50	40.00
Fertilizers	12855	89.24	419.88	509.12	160.00	775.00	935.00
Petrochemicals	12856	8.10	709.58	717.68	23.30	1602.09	1625.39
Chemicals	12857	8.90	71.13	80.03	9.32	121.00	130.32
Engg. Ind.	12858	127.44	351.55	478.99	162.94	355.86	518.80
Telecom & Electronics	12859	80.30	201.55	281.85	120.18	182.30	302.48
Consumer Industries	12860	86.94	169.83	256.77	84.95	152.91	237.86
Atomic Energy	12861	158.53	43.69	202.22	193.67	38.00	231.67
Other Ind.	12875	843.68	0.00	843.68	717.60	0.00	717.60
Other Outlays Ind. & Minerals	12885	462.06	0.15	462.21	783.63	0.00	783.63
TOTAL:		2248.68	5175.02	7423.70	2662.09	6476.14	9138.23

vestment restrictions on FERA Companies were substantially removed. With the delicensing of car, white goods and leather, only 15 industries now remain under the licensing regime. The Policy of divestment of shares of some selected public sector enterprises started in 1991-92 continued in 1992-93. Some public sector enterprises were allowed to enter the capital market directly in order to raise funds for expansion, etc. Fiscal initiatives were taken to provide incentives for investment in the industrial sector and encourage a shift towards exports. To encourage industrial growth in backward areas, the Budget for 1993-94 extended a five year tax holiday, commencing from the year of production for new industrial undertakings to be located in all the North-Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Goa and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep & Pondicherry.

National Renewal Fund

10.7 The New Industrial Policy aims at strengthening the forces of technological change and modernisation, with the objective of making Indian industry efficient and internationally competitive. This has necessitated a closer look at the presently inefficient and sick enterprises, which may require substantial restructuring and upgradation, particularly in public sector. A National Renewal Fund was set up and operationalised to compensate the workers of public sector enterprises subjected to restructuring. The fund would cover the cost of retraining and redeployment of labour arising as a result of modernisation and technology upgradation and also provide a safety net to workers affected by industrial restructuring. The first major programme being taken up is the turnaround of the National Textile Corporation in which the National Renewal Fund would provide funds for working capital, retraining and rehabilitation measures and voluntary retirement schemes. In the 1993-94 budget, provision of Rs.630 crores has been made for the National Renewal Fund, a part of

which will come from the International Financial Institutions.

New Growth Centre Scheme

10.8 For promoting industrialisation of the backward areas in an effective manner, Government decided in 1988 to establish and develop growth centres in all the States/Union Territories, to serve as magnets for attracting industries in backward areas. These growth centres would be endowed with adequate infrastructural facilities in respect of power, water, tele-communications, and banking etc. It has been decided to develop about 70 growth centres during the Eighth Plan period. The Government have decided that each growth centre would be provided with funds of the order of Rs.25-30 crores in order to create infrastructural facilities of a high order. Till 1992-93, 37 growth centres have finally been approved and the work for setting up of these centres is in progress. The project reports of 17 more growth centres are in the process of appraisal. During 1993-94, the budget allocation for the growth centres has been Rs.24 crores as against Rs.22 crores in 1992-93.

Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPEs)

10.9 As a part of the new economic strategy of the Government, public sector reform programmes have been initiated to improve efficiency and productivity of CPEs. These enterprises are now being subjected to increased competition and discipline of the market. There has been a perceptible shift in the financing pattern of CPEs. The budgetary support to these enterprises is being reduced to release resources for funding of social sector programmes. The reduction in budgetary support in financing of CPEs' resource deficit is being made up by recourse to extra-budgetary resources, (e.g. borrowings) and generation of internal resources. This is likely to improve the efficiency of CPEs by subjecting them to the discipline of the market as resources raised from market will be dependent upon their performance. The entry of private sector in many

areas previously reserved for public sector will also improve competition. Another element of the public sector reform programme is partial disinvestment of shares in a few selected enterprises. Public sector enterprises have now been brought within the purview of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) through an amendment of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, in December, 1991. This would help revival/closing down of the sick enterprises in the public sector and desist the Government from making investment of scarce resources in unviable units.

Foreign Direct Investment

10.10 Government of India has introduced major changes in the Industrial & Trade Policies by way of liberalising the procedure relating to foreign investment and foreign technology agreements. These include : (a) automatic clearance for foreign equity investment upto 51% in high priority areas; (b) permission to access the international market to have additional equity for the expansion of the company and for foreign technology agreements involving lumpsum payments upto Rs.10 millions; (c) 100% direct foreign investment is permissible for 100% export-oriented units; and (d) Non-resident Indians (NRIs) are permitted to invest upto 100% foreign equity in high priority industries like power, telecommunications, industrial machinery, drugs & pharmaceuticals, food processing industry, etc. The liberalisation of the regulations relating to foreign investments and technology agreements has come at time when our neighbouring developing countries have already liberalised their economies significantly. It is, therefore, necessary to periodically review our facilities vis-a-vis the neighbouring countries like China, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, Singapore etc. so that the investment in India remains an attractive proposition for the foreign investors:

10.11 In 1992, 1520 foreign collaborations were approved. The foreign investment of the

order of Rs.38.8 billion was approved. Upto March, 1993, 314 approvals have been accorded and direct foreign investment of Rs.25.7 billions approved. The impact of the new liberalised policy on direct foreign investment in the country has started to show. To attract more foreign funds, necessary facilities of international standard need to be provided.

Annual Plan 1993-94 : Sectoral Profile

Iron Ore

10.12 The production target for iron ore for 1992-93 was fixed at 62.5 MT including 7 MT of concentrates from Kudremukh. Of this about 28 MT were for domestic consumption and 34 MT for exports. The actual production during 1992-93 was 58 million tonnes including concentrates from Kudremukh. A production target of 62.5 million tonnes including concentrates from Kudremukh has been fixed for 1993-94 to cater to the domestic requirements of about 28.5 million tonnes and exports of the order of 34 million tonnes.

10.13 The fine ore handling plant at Bailadila Mine of the NMDC is on schedule and is expected to be completed by August 1994. With the completion of this project, iron ore fines will find major use in steel making at Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant. The NMDC is also augmenting supply of iron ore to the domestic sponge iron units in 1993-94. The expansion programme of concentrate and pellet plant of KIOCL is expected to be taken up in 1993-94.

Steel

10.14 The production of saleable plain carbon steel in 1992-93 is estimated at 15.03 million tonnes registering a growth of 7.5% over the previous year. The production achieved is, however, less than targetted. While SAIL and TISCO have exceeded the target, the shortfall in the production of integrated steel plants is due to low production at the Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant, where operations of the various

units are under stabilisation. The secondary sector also has achieved the expected growth. The estimated consumption of finished steel in 1992-93 at 15.52 million tonnes is lower than the anticipated demand of 16.2 million tonnes due to industrial recession and the sluggish construction activities. The import of steel in 1992-93 is estimated to be about 1.2 million tonne, the estimated export being about 7.5 lakh tonnes. The production target for saleable plain carbon steel (integrated steel plants and secondary producers) in 1993-94 has been fixed at 17.67 million tonnes. The domestic demand for finished steel in 1993-94 is expected to be 16.74 million tonnes. It may be necessary to import around 6.0 lakhs tonnes of finished steel to meet the mis-match between demand and production as also for achieving export target of 1.0 million tonne in 1993-94. Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant which was under implementation has been commissioned in 1992-93.

10.15 The Annual Plan 1993-94 provides an outlay of Rs.3166.06 crores for various schemes of the Ministry of Steel with budgetary support of Rs.359 crores. This outlay includes Rs.262.91 crores for various projects in the ferrous mineral sector.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminium

10.16 The production of Aluminium in 1992-93 was 511.57 th. tonnes against a target of 525 th. tonnes. The decrease in production was mainly due to lower than expected capacity utilisation at NALCO's plant, and Indal's production cutback due to the increased power cost at Belgaon smelter. The overall utilisation of aluminium smelting capacity was 83.86% in 1992-93 as against 84.29% in 1991-92. The production target of 533 th. tonnes of aluminium has been set for the year 1993-94.

10.17 In order to improve the quality of rolled products manufactured by BALCO, a proposal to set up a new cold rolling mill at Korba Complex of BALCO is under consideration.

10.18 The expansion of NALCO's alumina refinery capacity, from 8.0 lakhs TPA to 13.5 lakh TPA with a matching mine capacity, at an estimated cost of Rs. 970 crores, is under consideration. To augment the captive power generation capacity of NALCO, 6th unit of its captive power plant is expected to be completed by March, 1994.

10.19 Outlays of Rs. 72.0 crores for BALCO, and Rs. 158 crores for NALCO have been provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94

Copper

10.20 The production of blister copper in 1992-93 was 48.01 th. tonnes against a target of 44 th tonnes with a capacity utilisation of 101.07% as compared to 98.44% in 1991-92.

10.21 The production of refined copper was 45.28 th. tonnes in 1992-93 as against the target of 44 th. tonnes. For 1993-94 production target of 39 th. tonnes has been set for blister and refined copper in view of the planned shut down of the plants for maintenance.

10.22 The detailed exploration and feasibility study for integrated development of Malanjkhand copper project at an estimated cost of Rs. 26 crores has been completed. The report is being examined. Hydro-metallurgical route for extraction of copper from low grade ores at Malanjkhand continues to be in operation.

10.23 An outlay of Rs. 54.91 crores has been provided for Hindustan Copper Ltd. in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Lead and Zinc

10.24 The integrated Rampura-Agucha-Chanderiya Zinc smelter of Hindustan Zinc Ltd. was commissioned on schedule in 1991-92. The production of 126.60 th. tonnes of zinc and 38.38 th. tonnes of primary lead was achieved in the country in 1992-93, against the target of 153 th. tonnes and 58.5 th tonnes respectively, with a capacity utilisation of

74.91% for zinc and 59% for lead as compared to 60.38% for zinc and 48.74% for lead in 1991-92. The shortfall in zinc and lead production was mainly due to the operational problems at new integrated Rampura-Agucha-Chanderiya project and shortage in supply of LPG for refining purposes. The production target of 154.1 th. tonnes of zinc and 58.5 th. tonnes of lead has been set for the year 1993-94.

10.25 The demand for zinc and lead is expected to be met through the indigenous production and recycling of metals/scrap and OGL imports. An outlay of Rs.126.38 crores has been provided for Hindustan Zinc Ltd. in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Engineering Industry

10.26 The engineering industry provides a base for a large number of industries. It also occupies an important place in the industrial sector of the country and accounts for 33.5% of value of output, 37.1% of the value addition and 30.6% of the employment, contributed by all industries taken together. The performance of the engineering industry had been quite impressive during Seventh Plan and 1990-91, but suffered a serious set back during 1991-92 (negative growth of 5%), mainly due to depressed demand conditions. Though many sub-sectors of the engineering industry have registered a positive growth in 1992-93, major engineering industries, such as Mining Machinery, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Machinery, Boilers, Hydro Turbines, Transformers, Automobile Industry, ACSR Conductors and Domestic Refrigerators etc. were showing negative growth rates. With the excise duty reliefs and tariff concessions announced in recent budget, the engineering industry is expected to show better results during 1993-94.

10.27 The Department of Heavy Industry administers 48 public sector undertakings including 7 consultancy/contracting Units. These undertakings operate in diverse fields ranging

from sophisticated engineering based industries to consumer utilities and offer a wide variety of products such as machine tools, industrial machineries, boilers, gas/stream hydro turbines, turbo-generators, railway traction equipment, pressure vessels, AC locomotives, prime movers, electric equipment, agriculture and earthmoving equipment, scientific and industrial instruments, defence equipment and consumer utilities like bicycles, stoves etc. The various undertakings under Department of Heavy Industry achieved 9% growth in production during the year 1991-92. The growth in 1992-93 and 1993-94 are anticipated to be 11% and 13.5% respectively. A conscious effort is being made by these undertakings to reach international levels of competitiveness through improved marketing, technology upgradation and quality production. Exports including deemed exports for all PSUs of the Department, stood at Rs.802 crores in 1991-92 and are expected to be Rs.1030 Crores in 1992-93 and targetted at Rs.1224 Crores in 1993-94.

10.28 In the wake of liberalised industrial policies and the consequent change in the industrial scenario, the need for the restructuring of some of the PSUs has been recognised. With the World Bank assistance, studies have been completed for the restructuring of BBUNL, BYNL and HMT. The studies would help to identify the optimal product mix, investment needs and organisational structure for achieving sustained growth.

10.29 With a view to extending greater autonomy to the public sector undertakings while, at the same time, making them accountable for their achievement, the concept of MOU has been operationalised by the Government. During the year 1992-93, thirteen leading manufacturing enterprises of Department of Heavy Industry namely, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., HMT Ltd., Cement Corporation of India Ltd., Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd., Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd. Andrew Yule & Co Ltd., Hindustan Cables Ltd., Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Corporation Ltd., Instru-

mentation Ltd., National Industrial Development Corporation, Hindustan Paper Corporation, Hindustan Newsprint Limited and MAMC signed MOUs with the Government.

10.30 In pursuance of the decision of the Government to partially disinvest in some Public Sector Undertakings, the shares of five public sector undertakings of the Department of Heavy Industry namely Bharat Heavy Electricals, HMT Ltd., Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd., Hindustan Cables Ltd. and Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Corporation Ltd., have been allotted to the financial institutions during 1991-92. Further disinvestment was made for BHEL and HMT in 1992-93.

10.31 19 PSUs, which are chronically sick have been referred to BIFR. They are, SIL, BPME, WIL, CCIL, NBCIL, TAFCO, BOGL, NIL, TSL, BRAITHWAITE, R&C, BPCL, TCIL, RIC, HEC, MNPM, NPPC, BBVL and MAMC. Hearings have already been held for majority of the cases and revised plans are under preparation in DHI in respect of HEC, MAMC, NBCIL, SIL, NPPC, BPCL and R&C.

10.32 Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) has been introduced in a number of PSUs of DHI to shed surplus manpower without causing undue hardship to the workers. During 1991-92, 4393 employees opted for VRS. This number has likely to go upto 10,000 in 1992-93.

10.33 The outlays and the anticipated expenditures for the year 1992-93 and the approved outlay for 1993-94 for Engineering Industries in the Central Sector are given in Table 10.3.

Ship Building and Ship Repairs

10.34 The Capacity Utilisation of the public sector shipyards i.e. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd (HSL), Cochin Shipyard Ltd.(CSL) and Hooghly Dock And Port Engineers Ltd.(HDPE) were 37.66, 21.91 and 32 percent respectively in 1991-92 and 34.02, 21.67 and

30 per cent respectively in 1992-93. The major reasons for the poor capacity utilisation of the shipyards during the period are as under:-

- (i) Lack of regular flow of adequate number of orders in time, resulting in intermittent idling of capacity at various shop floor levels and particularly in the steel processing / fabrication complex.
- (ii) Reluctance on the part of Indian ship owners to place order due to higher price of indigenous ships vis-a-vis the lowest international price and long construction period required by the Indian Shipyards.
- (iii) Lead time required for indigenous procurement of steel has been found to be between 10 to 14 months and that also not in matching sequence of production schedule.
- (iv) Due to substantial gap in the cost of production of the Indian ships and realisable price (including Government subsidy), the shipyards have been facing acute cash flow problem which in turn delayed timely acquisition and positioning of material and equipments.
- (v) The shipyards experienced enforced power cut almost on a regular basis .

10.35 The Government has taken a series of measures including delicensing, changes in import/export policy etc. to improve the viability of the ship building industry. Ship repair industry has been recognised as deemed export industry and a number of concessions given to 100% export oriented units are available to this industry.

Electronics

10.36 The electronics industry has shown rapid growth -perhaps the fastest rate of growth among all industries - over the past decade. The value of output of the electronics industry grew by around 35 per cent annually during

TABLE 10.3
Engineering Industries
Outlays in the Central Sector

(Rs. in crores)

Ministry/ Department	1992 - 93			1993-94		
	Budget Estima- tes	B.S.	Revised Estima- tes	B.S.	Total Outlay	B.S.
1. Petroleum & Natural Gas (Engg.Units)	32.30	0.00	38.37	0.00	40.25	0.00
2. Industrial Development (Engg.Units)	4.10	4.10	3.50	3.50	5.00	5.00
3. Heavy Industry (Engg Units)	377.26	97.70	425.76	114.15	458.73	143.12
4. Surface Transport (Ship- buildings & Ship repairs).	13.85	12.00	11.36	9.79	14.82	14.82
Total:	427.51	113.80	478.99	127.44	518.80	162.94

the Seventh Plan. However, India's electronics production is presently less than 1 % of annual world production of electronics goods which is valued at over US \$ 750 billion.

10.37 At present, the electronics industry has a production base of 3100 units with about 11 Central PSUs, over 65 State PSUs, over 475 units in the organised private sector and about 2500 units in the small scale sector. Besides these units, there are a number of unregistered smaller units engaged in the assembly of consumer electronic products, components/part of components and instruments. Public sector units contribute about 30% of the total output. The industry provides direct employment to around 3 lakh persons with an annual average productivity of about Rs 3.5 lakhs per person per year.

10.38 During 1992-93, the Electronics Industry is expected to achieve its production target of Rs 12500 crores, thus achieving a growth rate of 18.1% as compared to 10.9% achieved during the previous year. The maximum growth is in software followed by professional equipment and components. The production in the year 1993-94 is expected to be of the level of Rs 16200 crores with a growth rate of 29.6%. The Electronics Industry is not faring well on export front. The achievement in the year 1992-93 is estimated around Rs.1400 crores and the target for 1993-94 is Rs. 1800 crores. To achieve the Eighth Plan target of Rs. 6500 crores, the exports would need to achieve a growth rate of at least 53.4% per annum in the balance years of the Eighth Plan. The Table 10.4 shows the growth rates of

production achieved in various sub-sectors of the electronics industry.

10.39 In order to take advantage of the new policy environment, the Government took a number of initiatives in 1992-93, some of which are described below.

- The consumer electronics industry, which had continued to be under licensing regime, was de-licensed.
- Certain categories of consumer electronics exports were given special import licenses under the Liberalised Exchange Rate Management Systems (LERMS)
- The value limit for computers coming under the negative import list was reduced from Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

In order to facilitate the transition of Indian manufacturers to a globalised environment and to attract major international investments in Electronics, Government announced the Electronics Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) scheme. This scheme is designed to correct some of the lacunae that exist in the Export Processing Zone/EOU Policy. Entrepreneurs will get greater operational flexibility.

Under Software Technology Parks (STP) Schemes entrepreneurs are being encouraged to set up more and more private STPs to boost software exports.

Technology Mission Programmes have been initiated to re-orient the R&D activities.

TABLE 10.4
Growth rate in Electronics Industries

(Rs. in crores)

Sub-sectors	Actual Production 1991-92	Annual Plan 1992-93 Production Target	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual	% growth in 1992-93 over 1991-92	Annual Plan 1993-94 Prodn. Target	% growth in 1993-94 over 1992-93
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Consumer Ele- ctronics	3100	3800	3400	9.6	4600	35.3
Industrial Elec- tronics	1500	1700	1700	13.3	2100	23.5
Professional Equipment	2560	2850	3150	23.0	3600	14.3
Computer systems	870	1000	1000	14.9	1500	50.0
Components	1900	2200	2250	18.4	3000	33.3
Production in Free Trade Zones (including soft- ware)	650	950	1000	53.8	1400	40.0
Total	10580	12500	12500	18.1	16200	29.6

10.40 Public Sector Undertakings under the Department of Electronics have made good progress and have diversified in newer areas of technology during the year. ET&T started manufacturing computers at its newly owned factory at Bhiwadi. In addition to computers, colour television chassis will also be manufactured and supplied to manufacturers under ET&T's MTB plan. ET&T achieved a turnover of Rs.87.77 crores during 1991-92 which is 22.1% more than the previous year. It also made a profit of Rs.7.51 lakhs as against losses in previous 2 years. CMC Ltd's achievement include turnkey project for processing of Meteorological data from INSAT-II for Indian Meteorological Department; implementation of Finger Print Identification System at the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB); Campus networking of Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie; Coal Washeries Automation project at Kathura; Coal Rails Project for allocation of wagons for Coal India Ltd; Process Control Automation of LD convertor at Bhilai Steel Plant and Pipeline Monitoring and Leak Detection System for ONGC. CMC achieved turnover of Rs.137 crores in 1992-93 which is 20% more than the previous year. In the case of Semi Conductor Complex Limited (SCL), the rebuilding of VLSI fabrication facility is in progress. The company has diversified in system building and has started production of mini electronic exchanges and marketing of FAX machines.

10.41 The Annual Plan 1993-94 provides an outlay of Rs.128.48 crores (B.S. Rs.110.18 crores) for Department of Electronics. This does not include outlays for telecommunication equipment, Indian Telephone Industry and Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. under the Ministry of Communication, the Central Electronics Ltd., under Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. under the Department of Atomic Energy. The Department wise details of outlays provided for Telecommunication and electronics industry are given in the Table 10.5.

Petro Chemicals

10.42 A review of the industry performances depicts that the production of HDPE and LDPE is likely to fall short of target during 1992-93. In case of PVC, polystyrene, PBR, PSF, LAB, DMT/PTA, Caprolactum, PFY, Arylic Fibre and Acrylonitrile, the anticipated production is likely to be achieved. The lower production of NFY and Nylon Tyre Cord is in response to lack of demand. Shortfall in other items is mainly attributable to the delay in commissioning of Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex (MGCC) following an accident.

10.43 In the case of IPCL, production targets of LDPE, PP and PBR are likely to be attained. A considerable short-fall is anticipated for LDPE/HDPE in the absence of production from MGCC. The petrofilms Cooperative Ltd.(PCL) is presently experiencing demand constraint in respect of NFY. Consequently, the recently commissioned capacity of NFY at Naldhari, Gujarat is being sparingly utilised. However, the spinning section of the plant is utilised for spinning PFY under broad-banding and the production of PFY is likely to exceed the target. The Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.(BRPL) is likely to achieve the production targets set for O & P-Xylenes, DMT and PSF.

10.44 The Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex of IPCL has come on-stream during 1992-93 after a slippage of three years due to an accident in the Complex in November, 1990. The LDPE unit is yet to be commissioned. IPCL is implementing three projects in Vadodra Complex, namely, expansion of Polybutadiene rubber plant along with connected revamping butadiene extraction unit and polypropylene plant which is based on latest HYHS technology. All these projects are likely to be completed by 1994-95. Besides, IPCL is likely to take up implementation of its approved projects for expansion of MGCC Cracker capacity by 1.0 lakh TPA and corresponding HDPE plant so as to complete this by the scheduled date indicated at March,

TABLE 10.5
Telecommunication Equipment & Electronics Industry
(Rs. in crores)

Sl No.	Ministry/Deptt.	Annual Plan 1993-94		IEBR
		Total	Budgetary support	
1.	Ministry of Communi- cations	156.00	-	156.00
2.	Department of Scientific & Industrial Research	8.00	8.00	-
3.	Department of Atomic Energy	10.00	2.00	8.00
4.	Department of Electro- nics	127.38	109.08	18.30
Total:		301.38	119.08	182.30

Other outlays on Electronics				
5.	Ministry of Planning (Other General Economic Sevs.)	57.00	57.00	-
6.	Department of Electronics Secretariate expenses	1.10	1.10	-
Total		58.10	58.10	

1995. The major ongoing schemes of PCL namely Spandex yarn project of 300 TPA capacity and polyester Filament Yarn (PFY) project of 8000 TPA capacity at Naldhari, Gujarat are now scheduled for completion by July, 1993. Completion of these projects are delayed owing to change of technology in the case of Spandex and change of location to Naldhari in case of PFY. Keeping in view the growing demand and inadequacy of domestic capacity of polymers, the Government have approved two mega grass-root gas cracker complexes at Gandhar in Gujarat and Auriya in U.P. which would be set up by the IPCL and Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) respectively. The projects are scheduled to be completed by the terminal year of the 8th Plan i.e. 1996-97. The proposal for C2/C3 feedstock unit of Gandhar Complex, which is being planned as a joint facility with GAIL's LPG unit at Gandhar is

yet to be finalised. A joint sector aromatic project of the Madras Refineries Ltd. (MRL) and Southern Petrochemicals Industries Ltd. for production of 2 lakh TPA of purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA) has been approved by the Government. The project is slated for completion in 1996-97. Besides, CRL has planned to enhance its Benzene capacity from 87000 TPA to 210,000 TPA, which will be taken up during the 8th Plan period. In the field of engineering plastics, the IPCL has started preliminary work towards setting up an alloying and blending unit of Polycarbonates under joint venture with G. E. Plastics, Netherlands. The project is scheduled to be commissioned in 1995-96. The Central Institute of Plastic Engineering Technology (CIPET) is taking up modernisation of its training centres with the help of World Bank loan of US\$12 million.

10.45 An outlay of Rs.1625.39 crores has been provided for 1993-94 for petro-chemical industries in the Central Sector and the funding pattern is given in Table 10.6.

rest for industrial and other uses like production of acetic acid etc. In 1992-93, the production of acetone and acetic acid are estimated to be 42 th. tonnes and 94 th. tonnes respec-

TABLE 10.6

Annual Plan 1993-94 Central Sector petrochem.Inds.

Min./Deptt.	Total outlay	(Rs. crores)	
		BS	IEBR
Ministry of Pet. & Nat.Gas(Pet.)	549.75	-	549.75
Deptt. of Chem. & Petrochemicals	1075.64	23.30	1052.34
Total	1625.39	23.30	1602.09

Chemicals

10.46 The chemical industry constitutes a major sector of industry supplying various chemicals such as caustic soda, soda ash, carbon black, methanol, phenol, acetic acid, etc. The present aggregate annual capacity of caustic soda ranges around 12.6 lakh tonnes. The production is estimated to be 11 lakh tonnes in 1992-93 and 11.50 lakh tonnes is targetted for 1993-94. Soda ash has an installed capacity of 16.23 lakh tonnes. Against a production target of 15.52 lakh tonnes in 1992-93, the estimated production of soda ash is likely to be 14.10 lakh tonnes. The installed capacity of calcium carbide was 2.19 lakh tonnes in 1991-92, against which the actual production was 1.00 lakh tonnes. The production in 1992-93 is likely to be 1.10 lakh tonnes. The lower capacity utilisation is mainly due to shortage of power, which is a major requirement for production of calcium carbide. In case of methanol, against the installed capacity of 244,000 tonnes, the actual production in 1991-92 was 219,000 tonnes. The present installed capacity and estimated production in 1992-93 would be around 256,000 tonnes and 250,000 tonnes respectively. The increasing production of sugar has led to enhanced availability of molasses, which can be utilised for fermentation into alcohol, citric acid etc. Around 48% of the alcohol is used for potable purposes and the

tively.

Drugs & Pharmaceuticals

10.47 The production of drugs and pharmaceuticals is maintaining a steady growth for past several years. The production of pharmaceutical industry in the country covers a wide variety of bulk drugs like sulpha-drugs, vitamins, hormones, anti-biotics and various formulations. The productions of bulk drugs and formulations in 1992-93 are likely to be of the order of Rs.1045 crores and Rs.5520 crores. The pharmaceutical sector has been performing well in the field of exports and has emerged as net exporter for the past three years. The export in current year i.e. 1992-93 is likely to exceed Rs.1900 crores.

10.48 The pharmaceutical industry in India, comprising of about 250 large units and about 8,000 small-scale units, is at present guided by the Drug Policy of 1986. In the context of new industrial policy, a review of the Drug Policy has become necessary particularly in regard to provisions relating to licensing, foreign investment, drug pricing etc. Steps have been taken to formulate a new Drug Policy in line with the new Industrial Policy. There are five Public Sector Undertakings manufacturing drugs, namely, Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.(IDPL), Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.(HAL),

Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL), Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (SSPL) and Bengal Immunity Ltd. (BIL). Of these five undertakings, only HAL has been making profit. The other four are making losses because of power shortage, inappropriate technology, high wage components and constraints in terms of working capital and market. These sick units have been referred to BIFR and suitable rehabilitation package is being considered by the Government.

Pesticides

10.49 As the country is passing through a phase of intensive cultivation by adopting multi-crop practice, pesticides have become an important input to prevent crop losses and a part of public health programme. Pesticides include diverse materials such as insecticides, fungicides, weedicides and the like. The pesticides industry has shown steady growth in the past. The country is almost self-sufficient in pesticides with the capability of producing 57 grades of technical pesticides and is exporting over 3000 TPA of pesticides against a relatively small import of new and sophisticated pesticides. The present production of technical pesticides is over 70000 TPA from an installed capacity of 1.25 lakh TPA. The organised sector has formulation capacity of about 70000 TPA and it is estimated that similar capacity also exists in the small-scale sector. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. (HIL) is - a public sector undertaking - is manufacturing pesticides like DDT, BHC, Malathion, Endosulfan etc. HIL has already implemented three projects for manufacture of Endosulfan, Butachlor and Monocrotophos. While the Endosulfan plant is fully operative, the other two units are in the process of stabilisation. HIL has taken up a new project for 300 TPA phosphomidan plant costing Rs.1.0 crore, which is likely to be completed by 1993-94.

10.50 The Annual Plan 1993-94 provides an outlay of Rs.130.32 crores for the chemicals and pharmaceutical industries under the Department of Chemicals & Petro-chemicals.

This includes an outlay of Rs.27.90 crores for public sector drug and pharmaceuticals units.

Fertilisers

10.51 The production of nitrogenous nutrients during the year 1991-92 has been 74.5 lakh tonnes against the target of 77 lakh tonnes. The production of phosphatic fertiliser during the year has been 23 lakh tonnes against 27.5 lakh tonnes. The shortfall in the production, both for phosphatic and nitrogenous, is accounted by low production of complex fertilisers (DAP & NP) and SSP.

10.52 In spite of the favourable monsoon, closing stock position of the year was 8 lakh tonnes for Nitrogen compared to 6 lakh tonnes in the previous year. The phosphatic stock position stands at a high figure of 7 lakh tonnes compared to 1.91 lakh tonnes last year. The high stock position in case of phosphatic fertiliser has been due to demand constraint as well as availability of cheap imported fertilisers.

10.53 In the month of August 1992, Government took a major decision to decontrol the retail prices of phosphatic and potassic fertilisers on the recommendation of JPC set up in November, 1991. Two more decisions were taken subsequently: (i) to allow free trading of imported fertilisers with no custom duty, (ii) full convertibility of rupee on current account. All these factors have put a serious constraint on the domestic manufacturers to match the market prices which are about Rs.1000 per tonne to Rs.2000 per tonne less than their cost of production. The domestic manufacturers are reducing their production of phosphatic fertilisers.

10.54 To counteract the high (decontrolled) prices of the phosphatic fertilisers, relief was provided through reduction in railway freight, no duty on the import of raw-materials and reduction in the bank rate by 3%. In addition, a subsidy of Rs.1000/tonne has also been paid to the farmers (through State Government) in 1992-93. An immediate need, however, is to

increase the prices of nitrogenous fertiliser, as partial decontrol is leading to higher application of nitrogen nutrient compared to Phosphate and Potash which is bad both for the soil fertility and full utility of nitrogen nutrient so supplied.

10.55 The capacity and production targets for 1993-94 in respect of nitrogenous fertilisers have been set at 88.6 lakh tonnes and 78 lakh tonnes respectively. In case of phosphatic fertilisers, the targets are 28.22 lakh tonnes and 20 lakh tonnes respectively. The target set for phosphatic fertiliser is at a low utilisation factor and that too assuming several favourable situations.

10.56 There is no major on-going project under the public sector units. The revamp proposal of Madras Fertiliser which was approved by the Government earlier, got delayed in arranging the financial tie-ups. Meantime cost increased beyond 25%, requiring Government approval once again. Cabinet approval of replacement project of the FACT has been made only in April, 1993. Both the gas based expansion projects - Aonla & Vijaipur, are under pre-PIB examination. Viability of the revamping of Ramagundam and Talcher plants is very limited as it attempts to provide only 60% capacity utilisation. FCI as well as the DOF are not confident on the coal technology, rather front-end replacement with other feed-stock is being considered as the only alternative left. The question of restarting Gorakhpur Fertiliser Plant also remains unresolved. The earlier scheme of revamping has finally been given up. Similar is the case for the Haldia Fertiliser Project.

10.57 **Projects under private sector** :After some delay in getting Krishna-Godavari Gas, the Kakinada plant has started production w.e.f. July 1992. Of all the HBJ gas based projects, Gadepam project is expected to be commissioned by the end of the current year. Progress of the other projects has also shown some improvement though their commissioning can be expected only in the year 1995.

10.58 A total outlay of Rs.935 crores has been provided in the Budget for the schemes under the DOF during 1993-94. This will be financed through internal resource of Rs.435 crores, extra-budgetary resources of Rs.340 crores and Rs.160 crores as gross-budgetary support. Rs.52 crores is expected to be available from external-aids (routed through budget) making the net budgetary requirement Rs.108 crores.

Paper Board

10.59 There was no significant increase in the installed capacity for paper during 1992-93. Barring a few small scale units coming up in private sector, no integrated paper mill was installed in the large sector. The level of production achieved in 1992-93 was 20.25 lakh tonnes (estimated) as against 20.10 lakh tonnes during the previous year showing a growth rate of about 1%. All the mills improved their capacity utilisation in 1992-93 over the previous year. The reason for improved performance of the industry during the year are attributable to higher sales realisation on account of increase in prices and improved profitability resulting from continuous improvement in operating results.

10.60 All the approved projects of Hindustan Paper Corporation (HPC) have been completed and are in commercial production. An outlay of Rs.70.70 crores has been provided for HPC in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for meeting the spillover requirements and installation of additional equipment for improving efficiency and meeting the operational requirements.

Newsprint

10.61 All the four newsprint units in the public sector are working satisfactorily. With the completion of NEPA Mill's Modernisation and 40,000 TPA addition by HPC, the indigenous capacity has gone upto 3.53 lakh tonnes. The annual import of Newsprint is of the order of 2.5 lakh tonnes to 3 lakh tonnes.

10.62 In the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.10.72 crores has been provided for NEPA mills. NEPA had been entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of the U.P. Bagasse based newsprint project. A total expenditure of Rs.6.57 crores is reported to have been incurred upto December,1992. The project is not to be continued in public sector and is to be offered to private sector. Negotiation is in its final stage. A composite newsprint and printing and writing paper project, of Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation with a capacity of 66,000 TPA (33,000 TPA Newsprint and 33,000 TPA of writing and printing paper) based on bagasse is in the pipeline.

10.63 Against the projected demand of 8.5 lakh tonnes of newsprint by 1996-97, the total indigenous production has been estimated at only 3.53 lakh tonnes necessitating considerable imports. During 1992-93 about 2.21 lakh tonnes of newsprint valued at Rs321.27 crores was imported.

10.64 Even though the prices are no more administered, the profitability is comparatively poor; hence the private sector investment is not forthcoming. Newsprint is not only capital intensive but the new plant has a gestation period of four to five years. Further, in view of the difficult position of forest based raw materials, the future capacity would have to be based on bagasse etc. The target of production for Paper/Paper Board and Newsprint for the year 1993-94 is 23.60 lakh tonnes and 3.50 lakh tonnes respectively.

Textiles

10.65 The Textiles Industry accounting for about 20% of the total industrial output and providing employment to about 15 million people is the largest industry in the country which contributes 25% of the total value of exports. Under the New Industrial Policy, Textile Industry was delicensed in August,1991. No prior approval of the Government is required to set up textile units, except locational restrictions laid down in the Indus-

trial (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 in the case of non-SSI units.

10.66 Although, the textile industry is predominantly cotton-based, (73% of the fabric consumption in the country being accounted for by cotton) the consumption of 100% cotton fabrics has shown declining trend. The decline is from 72% in 1984 to 52% in 1990 and it will be still lower in 1993. The per-capita consumption of fabrics declined from 15.07 mts. in 1989 to 14.03 mts. in 1990.

10.67 However, there is an increasing trend in the use of man-made fibre fabrics and their blends which calls for simplification of duty structure on man-made fibres.

10.68 The number of spinning mills increased from 824 on 31.3.1992 to 862 after October, 1992, while the number of weaving mills remains stagnant at 271. During the same period, the spinning capacity increased from 27.82 million spindles to 27.92 million spindles and the weaving capacity of the organised mill sector remained stagnant at 1.69 lakh looms.

10.69 The total cloth production is estimated to increase from 20127 million metres in 1991-92 to 20582 million metres in 1992-93 while the production of spun yarn is expected to increase from 1806 million kg in 1991-92 to 1820 millionkg. in 1992-93. The cloth production in the organised mill sector has shown declining trend since 1985-86; it is expected to decrease from 2265 million metres in 1991-92 to 2150 million metres in 1992-93 mainly due to low productivity due to lack of modernisation, inability to exploit export market, increase in input costs and competition from the powerloom sector etc. The cloth production in the decentralised handloom and powerloom sectors including hosiery has increased considerably during last few years and is expected to increase from 17479 million metres in 1991-92 to 18046 million metres in 1992-93.

10.70 The textiles and clothing exports during 1992-93 are expected to reach Rs.15500 crpres

as against Rs.12,150 crores in 1991-92. The exports of ready-made garments have been identified as a major thrust areas by the Government. In the export sector, a number of 100% export-oriented units (EOUs) for cotton yarn and ready-made garments are expected to come up in the near future. The organised mill sector should concentrate on production of value added and sophisticated product-mix for export. It should also gear itself up for the implementation of quality systems, certification as per ISO - 9000 series of standards for enhancing its export capability.

10.71 The output of textile machinery and accessories has witnessed a substantial growth during the last five years. The total value of production of textile machinery and accessories increased from Rs.447 crores in 1987-88 to Rs.1009 crores in 1991-92, recording a growth of about 126 per cent in five years. During the same period, exports of textile machinery and accessories have gone up by about 280 per cent, from Rs.41 crores in 1987-88 to Rs 156 crores in 1991-92. The target of production of textile machinery and accessories fixed at Rs.1210 crores for the year 1992-93 is expected to be achieved.

10.72 The problem of incidence of sickness and closure of mills in the organised mill sector is continuing with 128 closed mills at the end of December, 1992. The reasons for sickness in the organised mill sector are structural transformation, lack of modernisation, excess capacity, low productivity, inadequate demand, increased cost of raw materials, scarcity of timely working capital finance, irregular power supply and surplus work force. The future of composite mills lies in technological upgradation and concentration on high value product-mix. Of the 177 mills examined for viability studies by the Nodal Agency set up under Textile Policy, 1985, 51 were found viable and 51 non-viable, and the viability of remaining 75 mills is yet to be decided. The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has registered cases of 226 textile units till 30th October, 1992 out of which 34

cases were dismissed, 50 were approved, 57 are under enquiry and for 51 cases winding up notices were issued.

10.73 The Government have approved a Turn around Strategy in August, 1992 for 124 textile mills under the National Textile Corporation (NTC) Limited. The strategy covers selective modernisation of NTC mills, working capital finance, shedding off the surplus workforce through Voluntary Retirement Scheme and retraining/redployment of displaced workers. Upto March, 1992 an amount of Rs.432.77 crores has been spent on renovation/modernisation of NTC mills. After the implementation of the Turnaround Strategy, NTC is expected to emerge as a profit making organisation by the end of the Eighth Plan. As on November, 1992, an amount of Rs.871.34 crores had been disbursed under Textile Modernisation Fund covering 357 cases.

10.74 The utilisation of funds under the Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme introduced from September, 1986 to safeguard the interests of workers displaced due to permanent closure of mills has been meagre (Rs.52.86 crores upto 25.11.1992 benefiting about 28224 workers of 24 mills), mainly due to reluctance of the State Governments to permit closure of sick mills. The scheme has now been extended to cases of partial closure also on a case to case basis.

Jute

10.75 For an overall long term development of jute industry, a package of policy measures was introduced in 1987 consisting of (i) jute modernisation fund scheme of Rs.150 crores, (ii) Special Jute Development Fund of Rs.100 crores, (iii) Import of identified machinery items for modernisation at concessional duty, and (iv) issue of reservation order making mandatory use of jute packaging material by specified end-user sectors for certain percentage of their production. In addition, the Government have introduced internal and external market assistance schemes. So far only Rs.35.34

crores has been disbursed covering 14 mills under the Jute Modernisation Fund Schemes. The modernisation of Jute Industry remained rather slow partly due to non-availability of modern machinery at economic cost from indigenous sources and partly due to sharp fluctuations in trade affecting investments for modernisation. Upto now, only 33.80 crores has been utilised under the Special Jute Development Funds Schemes for the benefits of workers. This fund will now be utilised in R&D, diversification of jute products and on national programme for jute sector with UNDP assistance (of US \$ 23 million and Government counterpart funding of Rs.57.5 crores during the 8th Plan) to cater to the exports. The other promotional measures for jute and diversified jute products, initiated earlier by the Government are continuing. Jute textiles have been exempted from industrial licensing with effect from 25th July, 1991.

10.76 Production of jute goods during 1991-92 registered a sharp decline to 12.78 lakhs tonnes from 14.30 lakh tonnes in 1990-91 mainly due to 50 days' strike in jute mills in West Bengal during February/March, 1992. With the reopening of mills and slow but gradual recovery in seasonal demand from various end-user sectors, the production of jute goods is expected to reach 13.50 lakhs tonnes in 1992-93.

10.77 Export of jute goods in terms of volume recorded a modest increase from 2.19 lakh tonnes in 1990-91 to 2.37 lakhs tonnes in 1991-92 and the value of exports increased sharply from Rs.298.37 crores in 1990-91 to Rs.387.24 crores in 1991-92 mainly due to depreciation in the value of rupee and higher unit value realisation. The export of jute goods during 1992-93 is expected to be about Rs.350 crores. **The decline** in exports of jute goods is attributed to recession in many developed importing countries leading to depressed demand, gradual reduction in selling price of hessian in dollar terms, development of light weight and cheaper synthetic secondary carpet backing cloth in USA and collapse of exports to former

Soviet Union and eastern bloc countries. Vigorous efforts are being made for increasing exports of jute goods by giving increasing thrust on value-added items and making intensified efforts for obtaining global tenders.

Cement

10.78 The total cement production in the country during 1992-93 was 51 MTs as against the target of 60 MTs. The production of cement during the year 1992-93 did not show any increase when compared to the last year. The shortfall in production in the year 1992-93 as against the target was primarily due to infra-structural bottlenecks namely inadequate and inferior quality of coal and secondly difficulty in movement of cement particularly by rail from clusters to important consumption centres. Cement industry has been facing power cuts in most of major cement producing States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. To overcome the problem of power, industry will set up captive power sets aggregating the capacity of more than 660 MW by the end of March 1993.

10.79 The target of cement production for the year 1993-94 is fixed at 62 MT that matches estimated domestic demand.

10.80 An outlay of Rs.40 crores has been provided in Annual Plan 1993-94 for various schemes of Cement Corporation of India (CCI).

Sugar

10.81 India is one of the largest producers of sugar and sugarcane. The production of sugar in the country which had been increasing progressively over the years reached a peak level of 13.28 MT in 1991-92 (sugar season October-Sept.) but estimated to decline sharply to 10.5 MT during 1992-93. The decline can be attributed mainly to lower yield and decrease in area under cultivation. Encouragement is given to modernisation for improving productivity. Relaxation in spatial distance limit for

setting up of new factories, fixation of Statutory Minimum Price (SMP), reduction in percentage of sugar to be given under levy etc. are continuing. The production target for the season 1993-94 has been fixed at 11.0 MT.

Atomic Energy

10.82 There are eight Heavy Water plants under operation (Nangal, Baroda, Turicorin, Kota, Talcher, Thal, Hazira and Manuguru). The Manuguru & Hazira plants have been made operational from 1991. Performance of these plants have been moderately good. Nuclear fuel complex has been able to fabricate the calandria for two reactors KAIGA-2 and RAPP-4, and after meeting the replacement demand of fuel for the operating power units it has also met the demand of initial supply of fuel to the KAPP-2 reactor. There are a few ongoing projects, taken up prior to the 8th Plan. Major ones are "Spent fuel reprocessing plant at Kalpakkam", waste immobilisation plant at Tarapur, Expansion and Augmentation of nuclear fuel facility at Hyderabad and Uranium Mine and Mill at Narwapahar and Turandih. Expansion and augmentation of the nuclear fuel complex is nearing completion. Part of the spent fuel reprocessing (PREFBRE) and waste immobilisation (WIP) has been made operational. Progress on the other remaining part of WIP & PREFBRE is continuing. Progress on the mining project of Narwapahar & Turandih is rather slow on account of political disturbance in the region. The original scope has been reduced as no mill will now be set up at Turandih. Mining at Turandih has been dropped as the ore is of very low grade. Revised cost of the project is under estimation. However, Rs.35 crores has already been spent on Turandih. Another Rs.45 crores will be required for winding up operation.

10.83 Work has started on new uranium oxide plant (new 670 TPA), new fuel assembly plant (300 TPA), new zircaloy plant (80 TPA) and zirconium & titanium sponge plant. An outlay of Rs.241.67 crores has been provided for the schemes under industry and mineral sector out

of which Rs.46 crores is expected to be arranged from internal & extra budgetary resources. The balance of Rs.195.67 crores will be provided through the Budget.

Science & Technology Programmes

Iron & Steel

10.84 The Research and Development Centre for Iron & Steel (RDCIS) under the Steel Authority of India Ltd, has been carrying out applied as well as basic research in the field of iron and steel with the aim of achieving technological excellence, enhanced productivity, quality, energy conservation, product development and cost reduction. The Iron and Steel Mission has been set up on the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Steel, with a view to providing scientific and technological inputs to the iron and steel sector to help achieve international levels of technological performance. Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) has been set up under the Department of Science & Technology to monitor and advise on technology development, by ensuring good technology information systems to assess the impact of technologies on mass, society, environment and economy. Organisations like National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Manganese Ore India Ltd., Sponge Iron India Ltd., Bharat Refractories Ltd., under the Ministry of Steel also undertake research and development in their respective fields.

Non-Ferrous Metal

10.85 The Standing Scientific Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Mines has identified thrust areas for the Eighth Plan. The basic objective is to become self-sufficient in technology in the production of various metals as well as to develop new cost effective technologies particularly bio-and hydro-metallurgical roots for the exploitation of lean grade ores and to enhance productivity of resources from the existing operations.

10.86 The Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre has started functioning since 1991-92. The Centre is likely to be fully operational by March 1994. The revised Government input likely to be required for completion of the project has been placed at Rs.20.00 crores and the UNDP input at US \$ 4.56 millions.

10.87 National Institute of Rock Mechanics & Ground Control has started generating internal resources since 1992-93. By 1994-95 the Institute may not require any budgetary support for its operations.

Engineering

10.88 Technology upgradation and R&D efforts form the core of the development and growth strategies in the engineering sector with a view to not only reach contemporary levels of technology and meet the changing requirements of the user sectors but also to attain competitiveness both in the domestic as well as in the international market. The technology upgradation efforts are also directed towards import substitution as a measure of conservation of foreign exchange. Long term plans of the user sectors serve as the basic input for preparation of specific technology and R & D plans. In order to meet these objectives, different routes are being adopted by the PSUs which inter-alia include, entering into foreign collaboration with reputed manufacturers abroad, in house R&D efforts and interaction with various research organisations.

10.89 With a view to utilising the facilities already developed by a number of research organisations set up in the country, a number of research projects are being undertaken by the public sector undertakings in collaboration with the research organisations. Assistance of international development organisations like UNIDO and UNDP is also being obtained for setting up research facilities in the newer technologies. Projects under implementation with UNIDO / UNDP assistance include setting up of a Ceramic Technological Institute (CTI) at

Bangalore and setting up of a Centre for Electric Transportation Technology at Bhopal. Two institutes have been recently set up with UNIDO/UNDP assistance. These are Fluid Control Research Institute (FCRI) and Pollution Control Research Institute (PCRI).

10.90 Some of the major developments in technology upgradation and R&D in the public sector undertakings under Department of Heavy Industry are as under:-

BHEL: Light Weight Radial Fan for Industrial Applications, Boiler feed pump for heat recovery system, Prototype of 36 KV, 13.1 KA 3 phase Gas insulated switchgear, 800 KV Capacitor Voltage Transformer, 500 KW induced Draft Fan, 5000 HP 25 KVAC locos,

EPABX, RAX. HMT: Fuel efficient 25 HP and 58 HP Tractors, Population clock, World Time clock, Micro processor based master and slave clock.

HCL: Foam Skin Insulated Jelly Filled Cables and a number of other cables, Fibre Optic Systems 2MB/S, 8 MB/S, 34 MB/S OLTE and many more optic fibre instruments/equipments.

ILK: Fibre Optics System Application Promotion Programme for non P&T applications, Specially designed butterfly valves for nuclear power applications.

JESSOP: Complete Paper machinery design upto 50 TPD capacity.

BSCL: Single Link operated Door Operating Mechanisms for Bottom Discharge Wagons.

HEC: CNS Horizontal Boring Machine, CNC Deep Hole Boring Machines, CNC Lathe.

Electronics

10.91 A number of new R&D projects have been initiated for technology development through Technology Development Council (TDC), the National Radar Council (NRC), the

National Microelectronics Council (NMC) and the Electronic Materials Development Council (EMDC). Time-bound projects are being implemented through separate scientific societies like Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER), etc. Phase-I of the National HVDC project is already operational and Phase II is being taken up. Other projects like National Photonics Council (NPC) Programmes, Knowledge Based Computer System (KBCS), Advanced Technology Programme in Computer Networking (ER-NET), Development of High Power Devices, etc. are making satisfactory progress. To encourage application-oriented research, design and development, Electronics Research and Development Centres (ER&DCs), and Rural Electronics Technology Centre (RETC) have been strengthened. A project on Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) has been launched by the Department of Electronics to conduct R&D in the area of natural language processing and understanding, development of machine translation system, authoring system, intelligent tutoring system, etc., in various Indian languages. The following programmes are being taken up under Technology Mission Programme of the Government (i) Parallel Super Computing, (ii) Electronic Materials, (iii) Future Air Navigational Services, (iv) Micro electronics, (v) Information Highway, (vi) Opto-electronics/Photonics.

Petrochemicals

10.92 IPCL has expanded its R&D Centre and several research programmes are being carried out in the fields of analytical chemistry, catalyst, material science, etc. IPCL has already developed second generation xylene isomerisation catalyst and is now in a position to offer process know-how and catalyst for production of xylene. It has also developed the catalyst and process know-how for production of

"Acrylamide" from Acrylo-nitrile, which is available for commercial exploitation. Apart from pilot plants for olefins and catalyst evaluations, a pilot plant having capacity to produce 12 TPA of carbon fibre has already been set up by IPCL at its R&D centre, Baroda. As for R&D activities of PCL, a pilot plant has been set up to carry out studies regarding evaluation of chips drying and spinning process, draw twisting process etc. Its future plan for R&D activities comprises development of micro denior filament yarns, fully oriented and monofilament yarns etc.

Drugs & Pharmaceuticals

10.93 In order to encourage indigenous R&D, an incentive scheme to exempt bulk drugs and formulations from price control is available to the manufacturers who develop process from basic stage. 11 Units in the private sector have been granted such exemption for development of various bulk drugs. Exemption of price control is also provided on formulations having indigenously developed new delivery system. Five formulations of different units in the private sector have been granted such exemption. A National Institute of Pharmaceuticals Education and Research (NIPER) is being set up at Mohali, Punjab, which is scheduled to be completed by 1993-94. The Institute is expected to make contribution in the fields of development of various drugs including the latest area of biotechnology and genetic engineering for growth of the drug industry.

10.94 Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. (HIL) has undertaken studies in its R&D Centre Dundenhera, Gurgaon, towards development of indigenous technology for pesticides like phosphomidan and Mancozeb. The technologies for Phosphomidan and Carboxin have been developed and are ready for manufacturing. R&D Centre is also carrying out studies in respect of various new items like Dicofol etc.

Central Sector: I&M: Annual Plan - Actual Expenditure 1991-92, B.E.&
R.E. for 1992-93 and Budget Estimates for 1993-94.

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. Ministry/ No. Department	1991-92	1992-93			1992-93			1993-94			
	Actual Expendi- ture	Budget Estimates		Revised Estimates			Budget Estimates				
	Outlay	BS	IEBR	Outlay	BS	IEBR	Outlay	BS	IEBR		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Ministry of Steel	2720.66	3072.00	287.00	2785.00	3109.71	289.10	2820.61	3166.06	359.00	2807.06	
2. Ministry of Mines	403.71	502.00	90.00	412.00	433.95	94.39	339.56	494.42	90.00	404.42	
3. Department of Fertilizers	218.03	1234.00	100.00	1134.00	509.12	89.24	419.88	935.00	160.00	775.00	
4. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	55.95	154.00	0.00	154.00	298.65	0.00	298.65	590.00	0.00	590.00	
(a) Petrochemical Industries	37.77	122.00	0.00	122.00	260.28	0.00	260.28	549.75	0.00	549.75	
(b) Engineering Industries	18.18	32.00	0.00	32.00	38.37	0.00	38.37	40.25	0.00	40.25	
5. Department of Chem. & Petrochemicals	363.73	763.00	17.00	746.00	537.43	17.00	520.43	1205.96	32.62	1173.34	
(a) Petrochemical Industries	307.96	642.50	8.10	634.40	457.40	8.10	449.30	1075.64	23.30	1052.34	
(b) Chemical & Pharmaceuticals Industries.	55.77	120.50	8.90	111.60	80.03	8.90	71.13	130.32	9.32	121.00	
6. Deptt. of Heavy Industry	367.52	557.00	132.00	425.00	669.91	159.35	510.56	606.07	174.00	432.07	
(a) Engineering Industries	212.58	377.26	97.70	279.56	425.76	114.15	311.61	458.73	143.12	315.61	
(b) Consumer Industries	141.12	102.39	34.10	68.29	196.31	45.00	151.31	107.21	28.25	78.96	
(BOGL+BLC+TAFCD+ NEPA+HPC+HSL+HPF+ TCIL+RIC)											
(c) Cement & Non-Metallic Mineral Industries(CCI)	13.00	77.00	0.00	77.00	47.49	0.00	47.49	40.00	2.50	37.50	
(d) Other Outlay on Industries(NIDC)	0.82	0.35	0.20	0.15	0.35	0.20	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.00	
7. Deptt. of Indus. Development	57.75	252.60	252.60	0.00	879.18	879.18	0.00	755.10	755.10	0.00	
(a) Engineering Industries	0.00	4.10	4.10	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	
(b) Other Industries	6.95	216.50	216.50	0.00	843.68	843.68	0.00	717.60	717.60	0.00	
(c) Other outlays on Industries	50.80	32.00	32.00	0.00	32.00	32.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	0.00	
8. Ministry of Surface Transport(Shipbuilding & Repairs)	21.15	13.85	12.00	1.85	11.36	9.79	1.57	14.82	14.82	0.00	
9. Department of Electronics	107.68	74.25	74.25	0.00	99.00	75.00	24.00	128.48	110.18	18.30	

Central Sector: I&M: Annual Plan - Actual Expenditure 1991-92, B.E.&
R.E. for 1992-93 and Budget Estimates for 1993-94.

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. Ministry/ No. Department	1991-92	1992-93			1992-93			1993-94			
	Actual Expendi- ture	Budget Estimates			Revised Estimates			Budget Estimates			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Outlay	BS	IEBR	Outlay	BS	IEBR	Outlay	BS	IEBR	
10. Department of Atomic Energy	180.38	207.00	153.00	54.00	208.22	160.53	47.69	241.67	195.67	46.00	
(a) Tele-communication & Elec- tronics Industries	11.51	15.00	2.00	13.00	6.00	2.00	4.00	10.00	2.00	8.00	
(b) Atomic Energy Industries	168.87	192.00	151.00	41.00	202.22	158.53	43.69	231.67	193.67	38.00	
11. Ministry of Civil Supplies & Public Distribution Other Industries	0.86	2.20	2.20	0.00	2.20	2.20	0.00	2.20	2.20	0.00	
12. Min. of Finance (Deptt of Economic Affairs) Industrial Financial Institutions (IDBI, IFCI, ICICI & IRBI)	345.25	484.65	484.65	0.00	389.86	389.86	0.00	636.00	636.00	0.00	
13. Ministry of Textiles	41.57	49.77	38.77	11.00	56.06	37.54	18.52	125.50	52.00	73.50	
14. Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)	2.36	3.30	3.30	0.00	3.30	3.30	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	
15. Ministry of Communications (Tele-communications & Elec- tronic Industries)	40.94	118.00	0.00	118.00	173.55	0.00	173.55	156.00	0.00	156.00	
16. Min. of Food Processing Ind.	1.37	1.80	1.50	0.30	1.70	1.70	0.00	2.45	2.00	0.45	
17. Min. of Welfare	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	
Total (1 to 17)	4929.41	7489.92	1648.77	5841.15	7383.70	2208.68	5175.02	9068.23	2592.09	6476.14	
Industrial & Minerals Projects/ Schemes included in other Schemes											
I. Min. of Planning Other General Economic Services(NIC)	41.13	46.00	46.00	0.00	46.00	46.00	0.00	57.00	57.00	0.00	
II. Deptt. of Industrial Dev.	0.24	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.93	0.93	0.00	2.90	2.90	0.00	
(a) Secretariat Economic Services	0.24	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	
(b) General Economic Services	0.00	1.24	1.24	0.00	0.84	0.84	0.00	2.72	2.72	0.00	
III. Department of Electronics	0.85	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	1.10	1.10	0.00	
(a) Secretariat Expenses	0.85	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	1.10	1.10	0.00	
(b) Sect. Eco. Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Central Sector: I&M: Annual Plan - Actual Expenditure 1991-92, B.E.&
R.E. for 1992-93 and Budget Estimates for 1993-94.

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. Ministry/ No. Department	1991-92	1992-93			1992-93			1993-94			
	Actual Expendi- ture	Budget Estimates			Revised Estimates			Budget Estimates			
	Outlay	BS	IEBR	Outlay	BS	IEBR	Outlay	BS	IEBR		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
IV. Min. of Civil Supplies - Other Schemes	0.71	2.13	2.13	0.00	2.13	2.13	0.00	2.10	2.10	0.00	
V. Min. of Finance Deptt. of Econ. Affairs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	0.00	70.00	70.00	0.00	
(a) Currency Coins & Mints	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	0.00	59.99	59.99	0.00	
(b) Other fiscal Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.01	10.01	0.00	
VI Min. of Commerce	28.04	31.21	30.05	1.16	30.05	30.05	0.00	62.00	62.00	0.00	
(a) Foreign Trade & Export Promotion	28.04	31.21	30.05	1.16	30.05	30.05	0.00	62.00	62.00	0.00	
(b) General Fin. & Trading Insti- tutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
VII Deptt. of Supply	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	
(a) Supplies & Disposals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
(b) Other Scienti- fic Services (National Test House)	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	
VIII Deptt. of Ocean Development (Oceanographic Research)	3.02	5.20	5.20	0.00	5.20	5.20	0.00	5.20	5.20	0.00	
Total	77.99	90.59	89.43	1.16	129.06	129.06	0.00	204.30	204.30	0.00	
Grand Total	5007.40	7580.51	1738.20	5842.31	7512.76	2337.74	5175.02	9272.53	2796.39	6476.14	

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PROJECTS

1991-92 Actual Expenditure, 1992-93 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates
and Plan Outlay for 1993-94.

(Rs. Crores.)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking Schemes	Actual Expd	1992-93		1993-94
		1991-92	B.E.	R.E.	Appd Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ministry of Steel	2720.66	3072.00	3109.71	3166.06
A.	Iron & Steel	2599.56	2883.50	2899.83	2903.15
1.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	2005.52	2232.00	2238.00	2364.00
1.1	Bokaro Steel Plant	172.50	193.00	182.56	294.41
1.1.1	4 MT Expansion	36.09	10.74	12.00	1.00
1.1.2	Captive Power Plant	4.37	0.67	3.72	0.95
1.1.3	Meghataburu Iron Ore Project	8.55	3.12	2.61	1.00
1.1.4	Roll Hardening Shop	0.44	0.40	0.00	-
1.1.5	Test Coke Oven Complex	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06
1.1.6	Debottlenecking Schemes	16.85	35.00	40.00	39.06
1.1.7	C.C.M. & Modernisation of HS	0.09	10.00	19.00	100.00
1.1.8	Additions, Modification and Replacements	101.13	130.00	102.16	149.34
1.1.9	Township	4.90	3.00	3.00	3.00
1.2	Bhilai Steel Plant	142.79	170.00	170.72	164.95
1.2.1	4 MT Expansion	13.92	25.22	8.10	7.38
1.2.2	Conversion of QHF to THF	0.20	0.28	0.28	-
1.2.3	PBCC	0.14	0.33	0.39	-
1.2.4	Coal Dust Injection	0.34	-	-	-
1.2.5	Debottlenecking Schemes	30.08	25.00	46.95	35.17
1.2.6	Modernisation of R&S Mill (Phase I)	0.00	6.00	3.00	8.00
1.2.7	Modernisation of R&S Mill (Phase II)		0.00	0.00	1.00

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PROJECTS

1991-92 Actual Expenditure, 1992-93 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates
and Plan Outlay for 1993-94.

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking Schemes	Actual Expd	1992-93		1993-94
		1991-92	B.E.	R.E.	Appd Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
	1.2.8 Combined Cycle Power Plant		1.00	0.00	0.00
	1.2.9 Expansion of Power Plant II		0.30	0.00	0.05
	1.2.10 Addl. Oxygen Facilities	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.05
	1.2.11 Other New Capital Schemes	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.30
	1.2.12 Additions, Modifications & Replacements	96.98	108.87	110.00	110.00
	1.2.13 Township	1.13	2.00	2.00	3.00
	1.3 Rourkela Steel Plant	355.10	535.00	558.66	781.00
	1.3.1 Silicon Steel Project	0.90	-	-	-
	1.3.2 Modernisation of RSP	173.21	400.00	403.57	594.96
	1.3.5 Additions, Modifications and Replacements	176.47	130.00	146.09	177.04
	1.3.6 Township	4.52	5.00	9.00	9.00
	1.4 Durgapur Steel Plant	1128.19	1006.00	996.00	747.60
	1.4.1 Modernisation of DSP	1050.31	900.00	902.45	630.47
	1.4.2 Additions, Modifications & Replacements	71.74	100.06	90.05	114.38
	1.4.4 Township	6.14	5.94	3.50	2.75
	1.5 Alloy Steel Plant	17.55	13.00	14.00	12.08
	1.5.1 Expansion Stage II	0.94	1.75	2.14	-
	1.5.2 Additions Modifications, and Replacements	15.56	10.67	10.86	11.08
	1.5.3 Township	1.05	0.58	1.00	11.00
	1.6 Salem Steel Plant	33.83	73.00	68.30	106.00
	1.6.1 2nd 'Z' Mill	14.67	0.00	2.21	-
	1.6.2 Hot Rolling Facilities	16.63	69.69	62.00	80.64

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PROJECTS

1991-92 Actual Expenditure, 1992-93 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates
and Plan Outlay for 1993-94.

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking Schemes	Actual Expd		1992-93		1993-94
		1991-92	B.E.	R.E.	Appd	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	1.6.3 Coin Blanking Facilities	0.00	1.00	1.00		17.00
	1.6.4 Acid Recovery	-	-	0.40		4.86
	1.6.5 Additions/Modifications and Replacements	1.96	2.21	2.50		3.00
	1.6.6 Township	0.57	0.10	0.19		0.50
	1.7 SAIL Corporate Office, MTI, CET	18.05	20.00	38.86		27.30
	1.8 Research & Development Centre for Iron & Steel	12.76	14.00	18.24		16.00
	1.8.1 Cold Bonded Pelletisation Plant at Gua Mines	0.61	0.00	0.26		-
	1.8.2 Installation of High Pressure Sinter Plant at MEL	1.39	0.00	0.05		-
	1.8.3 Purchase of Equipment for Training - IMF loans	2.89	2.45	3.97		0.65
	1.8.4 Computer Control System for Reheating Furnaces	0.35	0.46	0.26		-
	1.8.5 Experimental Coating Line at RDCIS	0.00	2.00	0.35		2.00
	1.8.6 Improvement of Productivity & Energy parameters, Quality for sinter plant - BSL	0.14	1.49	1.38		0.37
	1.8.7 Other R&D projects	4.42	5.00	8.90		10.61
	1.8.8 Township	2.96	2.60	3.07		2.37
	1.9 Central Marketing Orgn	43.18	49.00	51.11		57.00
	1.10 Raw Materials Divn.	27.81	68.00	53.00		64.55
	1.10.1 Construction & Dev. of Jit pur Colliery	0.33	10.00	1.60		15.88
	1.10.2 Reconstruction & Dev. of Chasnala Deep Mines	0.72	10.00	3.40		10.00

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PROJECTS

1991-92 Actual Expenditure, 1992-93 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates
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(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking Schemes	Actual Expd	1992-93		1993-94
		1991-92	B.E.	R.E.	Appd Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
	1.10.3 Land for Gatilnagar	0.00	0.00	1.03	-
	1.10.4 Feasibility studies & Mining Prospects	0.97	3.00	1.45	1.85
	1.10.5 Rowhat Iron Ore Mines	0.00	2.00	0.10	0.20
	1.10.6 Whims Technology at Barsua	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
	1.10.7 Dev. of New Quartz Mines at Ghanti Nagar	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.05
	1.10.8 Power Plant at Chasnala	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.10
	1.10.9 New Open Cast Mines at Tasr	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	1.10.10 Washing Plant at Gua	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.10
	1.10.11 Railway Link-Khanbangari to Kuteshwar	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.10
	1.10.12 Dev. of Chirya Mines	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.10
	1.10.13 Mechanisation of Kuteshwar Mines	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.10
	1.10.14 Mineral Dressing Plant	0.00	1.00	0.00	4.00
	1.10.15 Additions, Modifications and Replacements	25.75	25.50	42.63	28.14
	1.10.16 Township	0.04	1.50	1.05	1.75
	1.10.17 Pollution Control	0.00	-	0.74	1.18
	1.11 IISCO Burnpur	42.11	63.00	55.00	46.00
	1.11.1 Rebuilding of Coke Oven Battery No.8	-	-	0.83	-
	1.11.2 Rebuilding of Coke Oven Battery No.9	3.77	3.83	3.00	0.43
	1.11.3 Rebuilding of By Products Plant	1.60	1.60	1.10	-
	1.11.4 Modernisation of light casting workes-Kulti	0.08	0.17	0.06	-

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1991-92 Actual Expenditure, 1992-93 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates
and Plan Outlay for 1993-94.

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking Schemes	Actual Expd		1992-93		1993-94
		1991-92	B.E.	R.E.	Appd Outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	1.11.5 Chasnala Upper Seam Dev.	0.31	0.79	0.05	0.36	
	1.11.6 Balancing Facilities for Chasnala Washery	0.45	0.72	1.10	0.71	
	1.11.7 Modernisation of Burnpur Works	6.12	25.00	2.00	15.00	
	1.11.8 Additions, Modifications and Replacements	14.90	20.00	38.00	26.00	
	1.11.9 Township	14.88	10.89	8.86	3.50	
	1.12 IISCO- Ujjain		0.50	0.50	0.80	
	1.13 IISCO- Kulti		1.00	2.65	2.20	
	1.14 Maharashtra Electro Smelt Ltd	1.74	1.00	2.20	2.25	
	1.15 Vishvesharaya Iron and Steel Ltd.	9.65	25.50	26.20	41.86	
	1.15.1 Old oxygen plant Revamping	1.34	-	-	-	
	1.15.2 New ladle Furnace with injection facilities	1.15	0.25	0.77	-	
	1.15.3 Installation of 500 Cum Blast Furnace	1.95	14.00	14.00	25.00	
	1.15.4 Conversion of EPIF-1	-	0.10	-	-	
	1.15.5 Modernisation of Ferro- Silicon Furnaces	0.92	5.00	4.50	4.50	
	1.15.6 New Captive Power Plant	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	
	1.15.7 R&D Feasibility Studies	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.20	
	1.15.8 Additions Modifications and Replacements	3.32	4.45	5.50	11.30	
	1.15.9 Township	0.97	1.50	1.43	0.76	

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1991-92 Actual Expenditure, 1992-93 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates
and Plan Outlay for 1993-94.

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking Schemes	Actual Expd	1992-93		1993-94
		1991-92	B.E.	R.E.	Appd Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	-	559.00	615.00	503.00
3.	Vijayanagar Steel Plant	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.50
4.	Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.	0.35	0.40	0.40	0.40
5.	Sponge Iron India Ltd.	11.20	12.00	15.36	3.25
6.	Hindustan Steel Works Const.Ltd.	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00
7.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.& IFICO	6.90	6.75	6.75	5.75
8.	Met. & Engg. Cinsultant(India)L	0.96	1.80	2.79	5.00
9.	Metal Scrap Trade Corpn. & FSNL	10.19	5.15	11.13	10.25
10.	Iron & Steel Mission	-	5.00	5.00	5.00
B.	Ferrous Minerals:	121.10	188.50	209.88	262.91
11.	National Mineral Dev. Corpn.	66.86	100.00	89.19	122.00
11.1	Bailadila-14 modifications	11.38	28.00	17.54	19.85
11.2	Tertiary Crushing Plant Bailadila-5	6.05	4.00	2.27	0.88
11.3	Modernisation & Upgradation Bailadila-5	13.17	7.00	5.81	0.10
11.4	Central Workshop	1.00	10.07	7.82	7.21
11.5	Bailadila 11C -2nd Phase	0.29	6.50	6.00	15.00
11.6	Screening plant- Vizag	6.44	1.30	2.25	-
11.7	2nd Screening Plant - Bailadila-4	-	4.00	2.83	15.23
11.8	Deposit 10/11A (Bailadila)	-	1.00	1.00	1.00
11.9	Deposit 11B (Bailadila)	-	1.00	2.00	10.00
11.10	DBM project -J&K MDC	-	4.00	4.00	8.50
11.11	Others	6.67	9.13	11.17	21.13
11.12	Additions, Modifications and Replacements	16.32	20.00	22.00	19.00
11.13	Township	2.46	2.00	2.00	2.00
11.14	R&D Exploration & Feasibilit Studies	3.08	2.00	2.50	2.10

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PROJECTS

1991-92 Actual Expenditure, 1992-93 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates
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(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking Schemes	Actual Expd		1992-93		1993-94
		1991-92	B.E.	R.E.	Appd Outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	12. Kudremukh Iron Ore Co.Ltd.	43.14	75.00	100.00	121.06	
	12.1 Expansion of pellet plant	-	-	-	25.00	
	12.2 Captive Power Plant	-	25.00	-	10.00	
	12.3 HBI Project (KIOCL share)	-	-	-	5.00	
	12.4 Additions, Modifications and Replacements	43.14	50.00	100.00	81.06	
	13. Manganese Ore India Ltd.:	6.10	8.50	13.59	12.75	
	13.1 Low Carbon Ferro Manganese Plant at Balaghat	-	0.50	-	1.00	
	13.2 High intensity Magnetic Separation Plant Dogri B (Wet process)	-	0.99	1.00	1.00	
	13.3 Balaghat Deepening of homes shaft Phase II	0.25	2.02	1.74	1.40	
	13.4 Chilka deepening of inclined Shaft	0.10	0.26	0.41	-	
	13.5 Beldongri sinking of vertical shaft	0.06	0.66	0.71	0.48	
	13.6 Ferro Manganese Plant(1000t/a	0.03	1.00	-	-	
	13.7 Others	2.64	0.97	1.32	0.65	
	13.8 Additions, Modifications and Replacements	1.57	1.30	6.06	6.25	
	13.9 Township	1.10	0.50	1.03	0.90	
	13.10 R&D Feasibility studies	0.35	0.30	1.32	1.07	
	14. Bird Group of Companies	5.00	5.00	7.10	7.10	
II	Ministry of Mines	403.71	502.00	433.95	494.42	
	1. Bharat Aluminium Co.Ltd.	29.28	42.00	42.00	72.00	
	1.1 Captive Thermal Power Plant	19.37	18.15	10.00	16.00	
	1.2 Gandhamardan Bauxite Project	0.19	1.00	1.00	0.00	
	1.3 Others Schemes	2.58	12.85	22.90	46.00	
	1.4 Replacement Renewals	7.14	10.00	8.10	10.00	
	1.5 R&D and S&T	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

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1991-92 Actual Expenditure, 1992-93 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates
and Plan Outlay for 1993-94.

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking Schemes	Actual Expd	1992-93		1993-94
		1991-92	B.E.	R.E.	Appd Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	NATIONAL ALUMINIUM COMPANY LTD.	76.04	168.00	130.00	158.00
2.2	Downstream Facilities	3.48	11.00	17.00	10.00
2.3	VI Unit of CPP	55.36	87.00	87.00	73.00
2.4	Replacement & Renewals	17.20	26.00	26.00	25.00
2.5	Others	0.00	44.00	0.00	50.00
3.	HINDUSTAN COPPER LTD	39.02	88.71	54.75	54.91
3.1	New & Other Scheme	3.38	58.11	24.25	24.31
3.2	Replacement & Renewals & Township	33.38	30.00	30.00	30.00
3.3	R&D	2.26	0.60	0.50	0.60
4.	HINDUSTAN ZINC LTD	175.43	120.00	120.00	126.38
4.1	Rampura Agucha Mine & Chandeirya S	148.46	34.00	67.70	4.22
4.2	Replacement & Renewals/Township	12.29	20.00	16.00	20.00
4.3	S & T Scheme & others.	14.68	66.00	36.30	102.16
5.	BHATAT GOLD MINES LTD	7.51	8.50	8.50	5.00
5.1	Mine Construction and Contract Div	2.64	1.50	1.50	0.00
5.2	Chigarguta Mine Project II	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
5.3	New Gold Projects & Manufacture of	0.68	0.50	0.50	1.70
5.4	Replacement & Renewals & Housing	1.09	1.00	1.00	2.50
5.5	Other Schemes	3.10	4.50	4.50	0.80
6.	MINERAL EXPLORATION CORPORATION LT	18.71	14.00	14.00	15.00
6.1	Capital Expenses	1.71	1.00	1.00	2.00
6.2	Promotional work	17.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
7.	SIKKIM MINING CORPORATION	0.25	0.53	0.42	0.43
8.	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA	28.60	32.00	32.00	42.00
9.	INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES	9.40	8.50	8.50	10.60
10.	CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OF GSI & IBM	8.81	5.50	10.00	2.50
11.	S&T Projects under Deptt. of Mines	10.66	14.26	13.78	7.60
III.	DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS	218.03	1234.00	509.12	935.00
1.	FACT LTD.	28.40	71.00	39.91	104.00
	ii) Ammonia Plant Retro fit study implementation (Cochin I)	1.30	10.00	4.50	5.76
	iii) (Udyog Mandal) Ammonia Plant replacement project	1.17	25.00	10.00	36.00
	iv)Cochiln Phase II Expn.	0.08	5.00	0.65	10.00
	v)Renewal & Replacement	7.63	15.00	15.00	10.05
	vi)Others	25.22	16.00	9.76	42.19

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Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking Schemes	Actual Expd	1992-93		1993-94
		1991-92	B.E.	R.E.	Appd Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA	15.37	75.00	25.30	30.00
2.1	Revamping Measures(Sindri Unit)	3.32	2.00	8.58	2.00
2.2	Renewals & Replacement	10.34	20.00	12.34	15.00
2.3	Others	1.71	55.00	12.96	13.00
3.	HINDUSTAN FERTILIZER CORPORATION	73.10	42.00	52.75	35.00
3.1	Haldia	60.00	5.00	18.25	18.25
3.2	Namrup I&II Revamp	0.00	9.00	3.00	2.50
3.3	Replacement and Renewals	11.81	15.00	20.00	11.00
3.4	Revamping of operating unit Brauni	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.50
3.5	Others	1.29	13.00	6.50	2.75
4.	MADRAS FERTILIZERS LIMITED	18.28	100.00	52.37	90.00
4.1	SIL0 & NPK Plant	0.61	6.50	4.81	5.41
4.2	Revamping of the plant for extenti of economic life enhancement of capacity & energy opt.scheme	0.00	79.00	29.70	80.00
4.3	Others	17.67	14.50	17.86	4.59
5.	NATIONAL FERTILIZERS LTD.	16.92	200.00	66.95	162.00
5.1	Vijaipur Expansion	0.23	100.00	23.78	100.00
5.2	Argoon Gas Plant at Poop Bhatinda	0.00	6.00	2.00	7.00
5.3	Improvement catalyst basket of synthesis convertor Nangal/Panipat/Bhatinda	0.00	5.60	0.60	12.84
5.4	Renewal & Replacement	3.41	7.75	5.75	5.75
5.5	Upgradation of Elect.	6.61	13.53	14.08	1.22
5.6	Others	6.67	67.10	20.74	35.19
6.	PARADEEP PHOSPHATES AND CHEMICALS	45.29	50.00	5.67	44.00
6.1	Original Project	45.29	13.93	5.60	13.00
6.2	Others	0.00	36.07	0.07	4.43
6.3	R & R	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.57
7.	PYRITES PHOSPHATES & CHEMICALS LTD	4.62	20.00	9.47	5.00
7.1	Modification -Amjhore	2.32	3.58	3.25	1.70
7.2	Others	2.30	16.42	6.22	3.30
8.	PROJECT DEVELOPMENT INDIA LTD	0.91	6.00	1.25	4.00
8.1	Catalyst modernisation	0.00	1.00	0.00	2.00
8.2	Renewals/Replacement	0.31	1.00	0.25	1.00
8.3	Others	0.60	4.00	1.00	1.00
9.	RASHTRIYA CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS	38.48	200.00	119.25	135.00
9.1	Technological Upgradation Trombay	0.00	15.00	10.00	25.00
9.2	Melamine Project	0.00	7.00	3.00	10.00
9.3	Ammonia Retrofit	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
9.4	Dymethyl acetamide	0.00	8.00	10.00	8.00
9.5	Others	38.48	160.00	86.25	82.00

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(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking Schemes	Actual Expd	1992-93		1993-94
		1991-92	B.E.	R.E.	Appd Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	KRISHAK BHARATI COOPERATIVE LTD	13.74	230.00	63.10	164.00
10.1	Nitrophosphate Project Hazira	0.00	69.80	0.00	86.84
10.2	Converter retrofit	4.12	12.93	22.65	9.13
10.3	Argon Recovery Unit at Hazira	0.00	18.00	6.80	10.20
10.4	Front end retrofit Scheme Hazira	0.00	40.00	5.00	20.00
10.5	Renewal & Replacement	3.64	10.55	16.45	34.30
10.6	Others	5.98	78.72	12.20	3.53
11.	INDIAN FARMERS FERTILIZERS COOPERA	22.62	220.00	56.25	141.00
11.1	Rehabilitation Schemes	19.21	50.10	43.00	30.00
11.2	Aonla Expansion	0.12	146.50	4.00	92.00
11.3	Renewal & Replacement	3.29	15.00	8.00	8.00
11.4	Others	0.00	8.40	1.25	11.00
12.	OTHER SCHEMES	0.00	53.50	79.35	79.50
12.1	Indo-EEC Education Project Phase-(FACT RCF NFL)	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
12.2	Grant to HFC rainfed farming proje	0.00	1.25	1.25	1.40
	Grant to HFC (IBFEP)	0.00	9.00	9.00	9.54
	Grant to KRIBHCO for Dryland farmi	0.00	3.60	0.50	2.32
12.3	Grant to PDIL	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
12.4	German grant to PPCL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68
12.5	S & T	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
12.6	Fertiliser Handling Scheme	0.00	0.15	0.10	0.10
12.7	Others (VRS)	0.00	33.50	62.50	58.50
IV.	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL Petrochemicals & Engg. Units)	55.95	154.00	298.65	590.00
A.	Petro-Chemical Industries	37.77	122.00	260.28	549.75
1.	Bongaigaon Refineries & Petrochemi	8.16	13.27	5.72	17.00
1.1.	Catalyst Methanol Recovery	0.37	6.00	2.70	8.40
1.2.	PFY Pilot Plant Appln.Centre	2.95	1.48	1.00	0.40
1.3.	Waste Recovery Unit	1.29	2.49	1.72	0.20
1.4	PSF Prod Divers.	0.00	3.00	0.10	6.00
1.5	New Schemes	0.00	0.20	0.20	2.00
2	Bharat Petroleum Corpn.Ltd.(BPCL)	0.03	13.75	1.10	12.00
2.1.	MTBE (24000PA)	0.03	13.65	1.00	3.00
2.2.	Addnl Benzene	0.00	0.10	0.10	9.00
3.	Cochin Refineries Ltd.(CRL)	1.92	2.10	14.50	15.00
3.1.	Aromatic Ph 2.	0.01	0.20	3.70	2.90
3.2.	Feedstock for Pc	1.84	0.10	9.00	6.70
3.3.	Polybutenes(JVC)	0.07	1.50	1.50	1.40
3.4.	New Schemes incl LAB	0.00	0.30	0.30	4.00

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PROJECTS

1991-92 Actual Expenditure, 1992-93 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates
and Plan Outlay for 1993-94.

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking Schemes	Actual Expd	1992-93		1993-94
		1991-92	B.E.	R.E.	Appd Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd(HPC)	11.29	9.79	10.98	0.75
4.1.	Propylene recovery Unit	11.29	9.09	10.73	0.00
4.2.	New Schemes	0.00	0.70	0.25	0.75
5.	Indian Oil Corprn.(IOC)	8.23	13.10	16.13	20.00
5.1.	Benzene Expansion under debottlene at Gujarat refinery	7.75	9.20	13.09	0.00
5.2.	Propylene Recovery at Mathura	0.48	3.00	3.00	20.00
5.3.	New Schemes	0.00	0.90	0.04	0.00
6	Madras Refineries Ltd.(MRL)	0.52	69.79	81.00	60.00
6.1.	Manufacture of Butylene/Butadine	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.00
6.2.	New schemes	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.25
6.3.	Aromatic Project	0.52	57.69	70.00	50.00
6.4.	Addnl Propylene	0.00	10.20	10.20	9.75
7.	Gas Authority of India Ltd.(GAIL)	7.62	0.20	130.85	425.00
7.1.	New scheme	0.88	0.10	0.00	0.05
7.2.	Gas Cracker Complex -Auraiya	6.74	0.10	130.85	424.95
B.	ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES	18.18	32.00	38.37	40.25
1.	Indo-Burma Petroleum Co.	7.36	13.00	16.37	20.00
2.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	10.52	18.00	21.00	18.00
3.	Biecco Lawrie & Co. Ltd	0.30	1.00	1.00	2.25
V	DEPTT. OF CHEMICALS & PETROCHE	363.73	763.00	537.43	1205.96
A.	PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	307.96	642.50	457.40	1075.64
1.	Indian Petrochemical Corpn. Ltd	243.00	553.00	370.00	972.00
1.1	Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex (M	204.00	78.00	26.00	34.00
1.2	MGCC Expn of Ethylene Cap by 1 lak	0.00	40.00	40.00	62.00
1.3	HDPE plant expn.at MGCC	0.00	35.00	35.00	55.00
1.4	Advanced Engg.Plastics Jt.venture	1.00	17.00	17.00	46.00
1.5	Revamping of Butadiene Extraction	1.00	9.00	9.00	22.00
1.6	Gas Cracker at Gandhar (3 lakh TPA	12.00	250.00	125.00	550.00
1.7	R&R (Baroda and MGCC)	8.00	49.00	40.00	55.00
1.8	S & T	1.00	10.00	5.00	15.00
1.9	New Schemes (PBR exp.PP revamping cable compd.)	16.00	65.00	73.00	133.00

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PROJECTS

1991-92 Actual Expenditure, 1992-93 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates
and Plan Outlay for 1993-94.

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking Schemes	Actual Expd		1992-93		1993-94
		1991-92	B.E.	R.E.	Appd	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
2.	Petrofils Cooperatives Ltd.	63.63	79.30	79.30		80.34
2.1	Spandex Project (300 TPA)	26.59	25.00	27.00		18.39
2.2	P.O.Y Phase II (8000 TPA)	31.28	30.30	36.30		27.55
2.3	Spun Bonded Non Woven Yard	0.00	5.00	0.00		16.40
2.4	Replacement & Renewals	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00
2.5	Addl.3 POY Spg.Lines	0.00	5.00	3.00		17.00
2.6	Addnl.6 D T	4.76	9.00	12.00		0.00
3	Central Instt.of Plastics Engg. &	1.33	10.00	8.00		23.10
4.	Plasticulture Dev. Centre	0.00	0.20	0.10		0.20
B.	CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES	55.77	120.50	80.03		130.32
(a)	CHEMICALS	41.55	88.00	59.83		102.42
5.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	39.65	85.00	57.00		100.00
5.1	Continuing Schemes	24.63	39.00	27.00		37.00
5.2	Renewals & Replacements	14.80	8.00	20.00		12.00
5.3	S&T Schemes	0.22	5.00	4.00		4.00
5.4	New Schemes	0.00	33.00	6.00		47.00
6.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	1.90	3.00	2.83		2.00
6.1.	Contg. Schemes	0.89	0.25	0.83		0.25
6.2.	Replacement & Renewals	1.01	1.40	2.00		0.75
6.3.	S & T	0.00	0.25	0.00		0.00
6.4.	New Schemes incl. Dicotol carboxin and multipurpose formulations	0.00	1.10	0.00		1.00
7.	A. Pesticides Dev Centre	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.37
	B. RENPAP	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.05
(b)	DRUGS & PHARMACEUTICALS	14.22	32.50	20.20		27.90
8	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceutical Ltd.	2.36	5.00	5.00		2.50
9	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.(HAL)	11.21	20.00	10.00		20.00
9.1	Continuing Schemes (Cephalosporin IV fluids and Pencillin Expn.)	6.23	3.50	0.00		0.00
9.2	Replacement & Renewals	4.71	4.00	1.50		2.00
9.3	S&T	0.27	5.50	1.48		2.99
9.4	New Schemes (sodium ampicillin new formulation plant etc.)	0.00	7.00	7.02		15.01
10	Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceutical	0.14	1.00	1.00		0.15

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1991-92 Actual Expenditure, 1992-93 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates
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(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking Schemes	Actual Expd	1992-93		1993-94
		1991-92	B.E.	R.E.	Appd Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	0.49	1.00	0.70	0.75
12	Bengal Immunity Ltd.(BIL)	0.02	3.00	1.00	1.00
13	National Instt. of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER)	0.00	2.50	2.50	3.50
VI.	DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPME	57.75	252.60	879.18	755.10
A.	ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES	0.00	4.10	3.50	5.10
B.	Other Industries (Research Institutes etc.)	6.95	216.50	843.68	717.60
C.	Other Outlay on Industries-Subsidy tries in selected backward areas	50.80	32.00	32.00	32.50
VII.	Department of Heavy Industry	367.52	557.00	669.91	606.07
A.	Engineering Industries.	212.58	377.26	425.76	458.73
1	Andrew Yule	13.40	35.00	19.24	21.00
2	Bharat Heavy Electricals	97.00	106.26	106.00	109.00
3	Bharat Bhari Udyog	0.84	1.85	1.85	1.20
4	BRAITHWAITE	1.90	1.50	0.00	3.00
5	Burn Standard	1.24	5.50	0.00	8.50
6	Bharat Brakes & Valves	0.47	0.50	0.00	0.25
7	Bharat Wagon & Eng.	1.33	1.50	0.00	4.50
8	Bharat Pro. & Mec.Eng.	0.09	0.20	0.20	0.00
9	WIL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	JESSOP	1.90	1.00	0.00	2.50
11	LAGAN JUTE	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.25
12	Braith Burn & Jessop	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.20
13	RBL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Bharat Yantra Nigam	3.80	6.85	4.50	1.65
15	Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels	4.96	5.90	2.75	10.00
16	Bharat Pumps & Comp.	0.50	6.40	0.00	2.00
17	Bridge & Roofs	1.85	7.00	0.00	5.00
18	Richardson & Crudas	1.82	1.10	0.00	0.95
19	Triveni Structural	0.50	0.50	0.00	2.00
20	Tungabhadra Steel	0.50	0.50	0.00	1.00
21	Cycle Corpn.	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.02
22	Eng. Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Heavy Eng.	3.55	3.00	33.00	4.95
24	HMT	40.79	86.76	86.76	93.36
25	Hind. Cables	20.61	89.89	159.53	169.77
26	Instrumentation Ltd.	3.02	6.50	6.50	5.68
27	Mining & Allied Mach.	3.80	3.00	2.00	0.50
28	National Instruments.	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.20
29	National BicycleCIL	6.05	0.10	0.00	0.02
30	Praga Tools	0.95	3.00	1.88	5.00

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(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking Schemes	Actual Expd	1992-93		1993-94
		1991-92	B.E.	R.E.	Appd Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
31	Scooters India	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.02
32	High Voltage Direct Current	0.00	0.50	0.50	4.00
33	Fluid Control Res.	0.76	1.25	0.20	1.50
34	DTECC(ILK)	0.10	0.50	0.10	0.20
35	CMFI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
36	FMS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
B.	Consumer Industries.	141.12	102.39	196.31	107.21
37	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass	0.95	0.80	0.00	1.25
38	Bharat Leather	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.02
39	TAFCO	0.45	0.10	0.00	0.02
40	NEPA	4.75	3.07	6.44	10.72
41	Hind. Paper	10.88	51.96	49.96	70.74
42	Hind. Salts	0.40	3.26	0.50	4.25
43	Hind. Photo Films	83.27	15.00	109.46	8.75
44	Tyre Corpn.	23.57	28.00	30.00	11.44
45	Rehabilitation Ind.	16.85	0.10	0.00	0.02
C.	Cement & Non-metalic Industries.				
46	Cement Corpn.	13.00	77.00	47.49	40.00
D.	Other Industries.				
47	National Ind. Dev. Corpn.	0.82	0.35	0.35	0.13
VIII.	Ministry of Surface Transport	21.15	13.85	11.36	14.82
	(Shipbuilding & Shiprepairs)				
1.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	5.08	1.60	1.60	4.76
2.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	5.86	5.00	5.55	4.50
3.	Hooghly Dock & Port Enggs Ltd.	2.80	0.58	0.58	2.31
4.	Central Sector	7.41	6.67	3.63	3.25

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(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking Schemes	Actual Expd	1992-93		1993-94
		1991-92	B.E.	R.E.	Appd Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
IX.	Department of Electronics	107.68	74.25	99.00	128.48
1.	Electronics Trade & Technology Dev.Corp.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44
2.	Semi Conductor Complex Ltd	44.21	0.00	0.00	3.30
3.	CMC Ltd	0.00	0.00	24.00	7.56
4.1	Society For App.Microwave Elect.Engg.Res.(SAMEER)	2.20	0.70	0.70	3.00
4.2	Centre For Electr.Pkg.Tech. Ergonomic Design(CEPTED)	0.50	0.85	0.85	1.60
5.	Industrial Electronics Promotion Progr. (IEPP)	2.82	3.30	3.30	4.80
6.	Micro-Electr.Dev.Prog.	5.60	3.80	3.80	3.40
7.	Technology Development Council (TDC)	2.62	1.00	1.00	2.50
8.	National Radar Council Projects	1.88	0.75	0.75	1.00
9.	System Engineering & Consultancy (SECO)	0.22	0.40	0.40	0.60
10.	Standardisation, Testing & Qual. Control Prog.(STQC)	8.26	6.60	6.60	17.13
11.	CMET/EMDC	2.34	1.50	1.50	2.80
12.	National Centre For Software Technology(NCST)	0.55	0.50	0.50	1.50
13.	Software Export Promotion Programme (SEPP)	10.93	8.00	8.00	11.00
14.	Advanced Tech.Programme in Computer Networking	2.10	2.50	2.50	1.50
15.	Fifth Generation Computer System (FGCS)	1.27	1.75	1.75	1.00
16.	Centre For Dev. of Advanced Computing (CDAC)	6.90	3.50	3.50	5.00
17.	Application of Electronics For Rural Dev.	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.50
18.	Photonics Development Programme	0.43	1.00	1.00	1.75
19.	Electronics R&D Centres, Rur.Electrs Tec.Centres(RETCs)	2.10	1.50	1.50	1.80
20.	Tech.Dev. Mission For Electronics in Health	1.13	1.20	1.20	1.50
21.	Manpower Development in Electronics	3.73	0.50	0.50	0.50
22.	Centre For Electronics Design Technology (CEDT)	2.45	2.00	2.00	1.80
23.	Electronics Industry Development Project	0.00	13.00	13.00	35.00

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(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking Schemes	Actual Expd	1992-93		1993-94
		1991-92	B.E.	R.E.	Appd Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Japanese Language Training Programme	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10
25.	Technology Development For Indian Languages	0.75	0.25	0.25	0.25
26.	National HVDC Programme	0.03	0.25	0.25	2.00
27.	Dev. of Application of Industrial Robots	0.15	1.80	1.80	2.00
28.	Development of Capital Goods Industry	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.30
29.	Secretariate Expenditure	0.85	0.75	0.75	1.10
30.	Construction of DOE Building	1.66	0.35	0.35	0.20
31.	Dev. of Surface Mount Technology and Devices	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00
32.	Value Added Highspeed Data Commun.Netwk for Software Expts	0.00	16.25	16.25	1.25
33.	Information Support to Electronics Industry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
34.	Integrated Longterm Prog. in S&T between India& USSR	0.12	0.20	0.20	0.20
35.	Other Projects	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Technology Missions				
	Parallel Supercomputing				3.00
	Electronics Materials				2.00
	FANS				1.00
	Micro Electronics				2.00
	Information Highway				1.00
	Opto-electronics/Photonics				1.00
X.	Department of Atomic Energy	180.38	207.00	208.22	241.67
A.	TELECOMMUNICATION & ELECTRONIC IND	11.51	15.00	6.00	10.00
1.	Electronic Corpn. of India	11.51	15.00	6.00	10.00
B.	ATOMIC ENERGY INDUSTRIES	168.87	192.00	202.22	231.67
2.	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BAR)	27.69	23.00	21.82	22.00
2.1	Fuel Reprocessing Centre Kalpakam	20.55	14.80	14.80	13.65
2.2	Waste Immobilisation at Trombay	4.10	6.00	6.00	7.70
2.3	Others.	3.04	2.20	1.02	0.65
3.	Heavy Water Projects	13.44	10.00	14.89	12.32
3.1	Manuguru Projects	9.14	4.51	7.90	6.04
3.2	Hazira Project	0.89	0.90	3.10	0.10
3.3	Improving the performance of HWP	0.00	3.00	1.20	3.36
3.4	Others	3.41	1.59	2.69	2.82

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(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking Schemes	Actual Expd	1992-93		1993-94
		1991-92	B.E.	R.E.	Appd Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Nuclear Fuel Complex	35.99	61.20	65.03	100.00
4.1	Expansion of fuel fabrication faci	7.15	0.21	9.94	0.09
4.2	Enhancement of Zircloy	4.90	6.26	6.26	4.00
4.3	Augmentation of Fuel Fabrication	8.40	5.52	2.00	2.50
4.4	New Zircloy Fabrication Plant	3.41	12.00	25.00	22.00
4.5	Zirconium Sponge Plant	1.22	5.00	2.00	10.00
4.6	New Uranium Oxide Plant	7.33	8.00	6.00	33.10
4.7	New Fuel Assembly Plant	1.01	8.50	5.00	20.00
4.8	Titanium Sponge Plant	0.75	10.00	5.00	2.00
4.9	New Fuel Assembly Plant	1.82	5.71	3.83	6.31
5.	Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Re	1.66	3.00	4.40	7.00
6.	Atomic Minerals Division	1.40	1.80	2.00	2.00
7.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	10.97	35.00	33.69	23.00
8.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	82.62	53.00	57.00	58.00
9.	Board for Radiation and Isotope Te	0.79	2.00	1.90	3.00
10.	Centre for advanced technology	0.00	1.00	0.39	1.00
11.	I.R.E. (Thorium)	1.09	2.00	1.10	3.35
XI.	MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES				
1.	Consumer Industries	0.86	2.20	2.20	2.20
XII.	DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS				
	Industrial Financial Institutions	345.25	484.65	389.86	636.00
1.	Industrial Development Bank of Ind	166.25	220.79	160.00	288.00
2.	Industrial Finance Corporation	13.26	14.86	14.86	34.00
3.	Industrial Credit & Investment Cor	126.74	215.00	215.00	303.00
4.	Industrial Reconstruction Bank of	39.00	34.00	0.00	11.00
XIII.	MINISTRY OF TEXTILES	41.57	49.77	56.06	125.50
1.	National Textile Corporation	32.10	31.00	38.52	101.50
2.	British India Corporation	0.00	7.00	7.00	13.50
3.	National Jute Manufactures Corpora	2.75	2.90	2.90	4.00
4.	National Institute of Fashion Tech	2.23	2.35	2.35	0.00
5.	National Centre for Jute Diversifi	0.10	1.50	1.50	1.50
6.	Textile Research Associations, S&T	4.39	5.00	3.79	5.00
XIV.	DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC & IND. RESEARCH				
	Central Electronics Ltd.	2.36	3.30	3.30	8.00
XV.	MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION				
	(Telecommunication & Electronic In	40.94	118.00	173.55	156.00

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(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking Schemes	Actual Expd		1992-93		1993-94
		1991-92	B.E.	R.E.	Appd	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
XVI.	MIN. OF FOOD PROCESSING(CONSUMER I	1.37	1.80	1.70		2.45
XVII	MIN. OF WELFARE	0.50	0.50	0.50		0.50
	Total Industry and Minerals	4929.41	7489.92	7383.70		9068.23
INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PROJECTS/SCHEMES INCLUDED IN OTHER SECTORS						
I.	MIN. OF PLANNING Other General Economic Services					
	1. National Informatics Centre	41.13	46.00	46.00		57.00
II.	DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPME	0.24	1.30	0.93		2.90
	1. Secretariat Economic Services	0.24	0.06	0.09		0.08
	2. Other General Eco. Services	0.00	1.24	0.84		2.72
III.	DEPTT. OF ELECTRONICS - SECRETARIA	0.85	0.75	0.75		1.10
IV	DEPTT. OF CIVIL SUPPLIES - Other S	0.71	2.13	2.13		2.10
V	MINISTRY OF FINANCE Deptt. of Economic Affairs	0.00	0.00	40.00		70.00
	A. CURRENCY, COINAGE/MINTS	0.00	0.00	40.00		59.99
	1. Currency Notes Press-Nasik	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.01
	2. Bank Note Press-Dewas	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.01
	3. Security Paper Mills - Hosingab	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.01
	4. Mints	0.00	0.00	40.00		59.96
	5. New Security Paper Mills	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
	6. New Note Press	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
	7. Others	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
	B OTHER FISCAL SERVICES	0.00	0.00	0.00		10.01
	1. India Security Press - Nasik	0.00	0.00	0.00		10.00
	2. Security Printing Press Hyderab	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.01
VI	MINISTRY OF COMMERCE	28.04	31.21	30.05		62.00
	a. Foreign Trade & Export Promotio	28.04	31.21	30.05		62.00
	b. General Finance & Trading Insti	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
VII	DEPTT. OF SUPPLY	4.00	4.00	4.00		4.00
	1. Other Scientific Services Natio	4.00	4.00	4.00		4.00

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(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Undertaking Schemes	Actual Expd	1992-93		1993-94
		1991-92	B.E.	R.E.	Appd Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
VIII	DEPTT. OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (Industry & Mineral Schemes)	3.02	5.20	5.20	5.20
	TOTAL - Industry and Mineral Schemes Included in other Sectors	77.99	90.59	129.06	204.30
	Grand Total - (Industry & Mineral)	5007.40	7580.51	7512.76	9272.53

PLAN EXPENDITURE : STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

		(Rs. in lakhs)								
Sl. No.	States / Union Territories	1991-92 (Actuals)			1992-93 (RE)			1993-94 (Approved)		
		Large & Medium Ind. including Wt. & Meas.	Mining	Total	Large & Medium Ind. including Wt. & Meas.	Mining	Total	Large & Medium Ind. including Wt. & Meas.	Mining	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
STATES										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2223	906	3129	1850	925	2775	1567	925	2492
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	162	45	207	172	49	221	168	32	200
3.	Assam	3432	195	3627	2030	150	2180	3675	300	3975
4.	Bihar	1320	135	1455	1405	205	1610	4396	621	5017
5.	Goa	374	7	381	258	7	265	330	7	337
6.	Gujrat	2558	149	2707	3834	200	4034	4034	200	4234
7.	Haryana	724	7	731	796	9	805	927	11	938
8.	Himachal Pradesh	588	47	635	525	40	565	520	50	570
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1058	180	1238	1245	208	1453	2782	275	3057
10.	Karnataka	5384	10	5394	5012	70	5082	7980	70	8050
11.	Kerala	5381	48	5429	4452	60	4512	6525	100	6625
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4358	294	4652	4348	252	4600	6600	395	6995
13.	Maharashtra	7238	28	7266	7291	39	7330	12514	60	12574
14.	Manipur	355	18	373	309	22	331	390	30	420
15.	Meghalaya	258	68	326	641	250	891	829	263	1092
16.	Mizoram	93	38	131	11	46	57	95	50	145
17.	Nagaland	294	141	435	334	172	506	558	178	736
18.	Orissa	3407	2733	6140	1339	550	1889	6259	610	6869
19.	Punjab	4989	0	4989	4584	0	4584	5190	0	5190
20.	Rajasthan	3354	489	3843	3797	1032	4829	4158	838	4996
21.	Sikkim	171	13	184	210	15	225	220	20	240
22.	Tamil Nadu	6076	5	6081	4985	292	5277	5041	523	5564
23.	Tripura	673	1	674	756	2	758	863	2	865
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3221	608	3829	7806	154	7960	7395	251	7646
25.	West Bengal	5026	127	5153	3499	100	3599	10816	260	11076
	TOTAL	62717	6292	69009	61489	4849	66338	93832	6071	99903
UNION TERRITORIES.										
1.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	0	4
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Daman & Diu	127.40	0	127.40	0	0	0	100	0	100
5.	Delhi	6.35	0	6.35	69.10	0	69.10	111	0	111
6.	Lakshadweep	3.11	0	3.11	8.28	0	8.28	8.28	0	8.28
7.	Pondicherry	560.13	0	560.13	459	0	459	511	0	511
	TOTAL	696.99	0	696.99	540.38	0	540.38	734.28	0	734.28
	GRAND TOTAL	63413.99	6292	69705.99	62029.38	4849	66878.38	94566.28	6071	100637

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94: PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	1991-92		1991-92 Actual		1992-93		1992-93 Actual/Ant.		1993-94	
			Capacity	Production	Capacity	Production	Capacity	Production	Capacity	Production	Capacity	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 Mining												
A.	Coal	Million Ton		234.00		229.29		238.20		238.23		249.00
B.	Lignite	-do-		14.07		15.81		13.30		13.31		14.50
C.	Crude Oil	-do-		33.00		30.35		28.46		26.94		28.64
D.	Iron ore	Million Ton		59.00		57.10		62.50		58.00		62.50
Basic Metals												
2	Hot Metal (Integrated Ste	-do-	17.36	14.31	17.36	14.26	19.16	15.94	19.16	15.20	19.36	17.07
3	Pig Iron for sale (Integr	-do-		1.29		1.48		1.69		1.68		1.54
4	Steel ingot (Integrated S	-do-	16.35	13.19	16.35	12.63	17.85	14.17	17.85	13.36	18.00	15.33
5	Saleable steel	-do-	18.62	14.15	20.12	13.98	21.85	16.62	21.85	15.03	22.50	17.67
6	Saleable steel (Integrate	-do-	13.00	10.78	13.00	10.58	14.33	11.82	14.33	11.33	14.63	13.13
7	Alloy and special steels	'000 ton	2140.00	1370.00	1650.00	1073.00	1720.00	1240.00	1720.00	1180.00	1840.00	1300.00
8	Sponge iron	-do-	1490.00	1000.00	1480.00	1306.20	3240.00	1750.00	2300.00	1500.00	3700.00	2030.00
9	Aluminium	-do-	610.00	506.00	610.00	514.17	610.00	525.00	610.00	511.57	610.00	533.00
10	Copper (Blister)	-do-	47.50	40.10	47.50	46.76	47.50	44.00	47.50	48.01	47.50	39.00
11	Copper refined	-do-	47.50	40.10	47.50	45.50	47.50	44.00	47.50	45.28	47.50	39.00
12	Zinc ingots	-do-	169.00	107.60	169.00	102.05	169.00	153.00	169.00	126.60	169.00	154.10
13	Lead ingots	-do-	65.00	42.00	65.00	31.68	65.00	58.50	65.00	38.38	65.00	58.50
Non-Metallic Mineral Products												
14	Cement	Million to	65.70	55.00	65.00	53.00	70.00	51.00	70.00	51.00	70.00	62.00
Basic Chemicals												
15	Caustic soda	'000 ton	1138.00	900.00	1267.20	1080.60	1138.00	1023.00	1267.20	1100.00	1267.20	1150.00
16	Soda ash	-do-	1617.00	1356.00	1623.60	1333.20	1556.00	1520.00	1623.60	1410.00	1623.60	1550.00
17	Calcium carbide	-do-	219.00	97.00	167.90	100.00	219.00	100.00	149.90	110.60	149.90	115.00
Agricultural Chemicals												
18	Nitrogenous fertilisers	'000 ton	8148.00	7078.00	8148.00	6993.00	8247.00	7350.00	8247.00	7303.00	8305.00	7700.00
19	Phosphatic fertilisers	-do-	2750.00	2000.00	2750.00	2051.00	2751.00	2650.00	2751.00	2562.00	2822.00	2750.00
20	B.H.C. (In-terms of 13% i	-do-	45.20	24.00	28.60	24.00	37.70	20.00	28.60	24.00	28.60	24.50
21	D.D.T.	-do-	9.09	9.00	9.10	6.00	9.10	8.00	9.10	7.00	9.10	8.00
22	Other pesticides	-do-	44.55	27.00	34.90	24.04	60.00	50.00	34.90	24.90	34.90	25.35
23	Malathion	-do-	12.34	3.00	8.10	2.10	5.50	3.00	8.10	2.20	8.10	3.00
Thermo Plastics and Synth												
24	L.D. polyethylene	'000 ton	192.00	145.00	192.00	124.06	192.00	170.00	192.00	155.00	192.00	170.00
25	H.D. polyethylene	-do-	205.00	110.00	50.00	30.89	345.00	270.00	345.00	140.00	345.00	270.00
26	Polyvinyl chloride	-do-	258.00	170.00	265.24	180.61	265.00	230.00	283.24	245.00	383.24	300.00
27	Polypropylene	'000 tonne	115.00	80.00	115.00	71.64	115.00	100.00	115.00	95.00	115.00	100.00
28	Polystyrene	-do-	28.00	25.00	34.00	21.47	34.00	22.00	40.00	30.00	40.00	30.00
29	Styrene butadiene rubber	-do-	37.00	40.00	37.00	38.42	37.00	40.00	45.40	35.00	45.40	40.00
30	Polybutadiene rubber	-do-	20.00	15.00	20.00	17.35	20.00	16.00	20.00	16.00	20.00	16.00

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94: PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	1991-92		1991-92		1992-93		1992-93		1993-94	
			Target	Actual	Capacity	Production	Target	Actual/Ant.	Target	Actual/Ant.	Capacity	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Petrochemical Intermediates												
31	Acrylonitrile	'000 tonne	30.00	27.00	30.00	26.21	30.00	26.00	30.00	25.00	30.00	26.00
32	DMT/PTA	-do-	335.00	300.00	335.00	291.23	335.00	290.00	375.00	350.00	375.00	370.00
33	Caprolactam	-do-	70.00	50.00	70.00	46.44	70.00	40.00	70.00	55.00	120.00	85.00
34	Detergent Alkylate	-do-	180.00	156.00	155.90	174.77	156.00	165.00	198.50	190.00	198.50	200.00
35	Methanol	-do-	342.00	328.00	256.00	219.90	244.00	185.00	256.00	250.00	256.00	260.00
36	Phenol	-do-	75.05	64.00	66.60	50.05	66.00	52.00	66.60	51.00	66.60	55.00
Man-made fibres												
37	Viscose filament yarn	'000 tonne	54.00	54.00	52.34	52.68	70.00	58.00	58.30	50.00	60.00	57.00
38	Viscose staple fibre	-do-	180.00	168.00	170.00	158.08	190.00	170.00	186.58	165.00	198.00	190.00
39	Viscose tyre cord	-do-	21.20	8.00	21.20	7.80	21.20	10.00	21.20	7.80	21.20	8.00
40	Nylon filament yarn *	-do-	42.00	45.00		30.77		30.00		33.00		35.00
41	Nylon tyre cord & ind.yar	-do-	29.50	45.00		37.28		35.00		42.00		45.00
42	Polyester staple fibre	-do-	268.00	150.00	230.00	136.14	230.00	140.00	230.00	155.00	230.00	165.00
43	Polyester filament yarn *	-do-	170.00	270.00		204.85		215.00		240.00		260.00
44	Acrylic fibre	-do-	63.00	50.00	63.00	46.51	63.00	50.00	63.00	55.00	103.00	75.00
* Under Broadbanding												
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals												
45	Bulk Drugs	Rs. Crores		675.00		900.00		860.00		1045.00		1130.00
46	Formulations	Rs. Crores		3735.00		4800.00		4620.00		5520.00		5960.00
Food Products												
47	Sugar	Million to	12.70	11.00	12.00	12.00	12.50	12.81	12.50	10.50	13.00	11.00
48	Vanaspatti	'000 tonne	2161.00	1076.00	2400.00	850.00	2440.00	900.00	2440.00	900.00	2480.00	940.00
Textiles												
49	Spun Yarn	Capacity: million sp Production: million kg.	28.00	1790.00	27.82	1806.00	28.00	1940.00	27.92	1820.00	28.00	1860.00
50	Cloth (mill sector)	Capacity: Lakh looms Production: million metres	2.13	2700.00	1.69	2265.00	1.90	2675.00	1.69	2150.00	1.69	2150.00
51	Cloth (decentralised sect)	Million metres		16920.00		17479.00		16720.00		18046.00		18600.00
52	Jute manufacture	'000 ton	1625.00	1570.00	1625.00	1278.00	1625.00	1480.00	1625.00	1350.00	1625.00	1400.00
Leather and Rubber Goods												
53	Leather footwear (Organis)	Million pa	30.00	22.00	30.00	22.00	35.00	27.00	35.00	27.00	38.00	30.00
54	Rubber footwear	-do-	60.00	40.00	60.00	40.00	65.00	45.00	65.00	45.00	67.50	47.50
55	Bicycle tyres (Organised)	Million no	40.30	30.00	40.30	30.00	45.00	35.00	45.00	35.00	48.00	38.00
56	Automobile tyres	-do-	32.00	20.00	30.00	26.00	32.00	28.00	32.00	28.00	33.00	29.00

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94: PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	1991-92 Target		1991-92 Actual		1992-93 Target		1992-93 Actual/Ant.		1993-94 Target	
			Capacity	Production	Capacity	Production	Capacity	Production	Capacity	Production	Capacity	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Paper and Paper Products												
57	Paper and paper board	'000 tons	3284.00	2100.00	3284.00	2010.00	3300.00	2250.00	3300.00	2025.00	3583.00	2362.00
58	Newsprint	-do-	332.00	316.00	313.00	311.00	313.00	313.00	313.00	311.00	353.00	350.00
Soaps and Detergents												
59	Soaps (Organised sector)	-do-	500.00	480.00	500.00	480.00	520.00	500.00	520.00	500.00	535.00	520.00
60	Synthetic detergent (Orga)	-do-	500.00	280.00	500.00	280.00	570.00	310.00	570.00	310.00	640.00	330.00
Industrial Machinery												
61	Machine Tools	Rs.Crs.	1000.00	800.00	1000.00	867.00	1000.00	950.00	1000.00	921.70	1000.00	950.00
62	Mining Machinery	-do-	100.00	70.00	100.00	63.40	100.00	80.00	100.00	88.40	100.00	105.00
63	Metallurgical Machinery	-do-		105.00		101.00		110.00		118.40		135.00
64	Cement Machinery	-do-		35.00		31.00		35.00		22.60		30.00
65	Chem. & Phar. Machinery	-do-		350.00		348.70		400.00		440.80		480.00
66	Sugar Machinery	-do-	80.00	55.00	80.00	72.00	100.00	90.00	100.00	102.70	100.00	125.00
67	Paper & Pulp Machinery	-do-	52.00	15.50	52.00	33.40	52.00	40.00	52.00	50.00	52.00	60.00
68	Textile Machinery	-do-	620.00	530.00	620.00	565.00	620.00	600.00	620.00	600.00 *	620.00	620.00
69	Boilers	-do-	1000.00	600.00	1000.00	887.80	1000.00	900.00	1000.00	911.40	1000.00	950.00
Electrical Power Equipments												
70	Steam Turbines	Th MW	4.50	2.97	3.35	2.33	4.50	2.59	3.06	2.59	3.06	3.58
71	Hydro Turbines	-do-	1.50	1.01	1.02	0.45	1.50	0.75	0.75	0.44	0.75	0.88
72	Transformers	MkVA	40.00	37.00	40.00	35.30	40.00	38.00	40.00	33.20	40.00	35.00
73	Electric Motors	MHP	8.50	6.10	8.50	6.00	8.50	7.00	8.50	5.80	8.50	6.00
Construction Machinery												
74	Earthmoving Equipment	Nos.	6000.00	2400.00	6000.00	2690.00	6000.00	2750.00	6000.00	2328.00	6000.00	2500.00
Agricultural Machinery												
75	Tractors	Th.Nos.	150.00	125.00	150.00	143.50	160.00	155.00		166.10		190.00
Rail & Water Transport Equipment												
76	Elec.Locomotives	Nos.	140.00	135.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00 *		140.00	
77	Diesel Locomotives	-do-	230.00	225.00	230.00	225.00	230.00	225.00	230.00 *		230.00	
78	Railway Coaches	-do-	2450.00	1800.00	2450.00	1800.00	2450.00	1800.00	2450.00 *		2450.00	
79	Railway Wagons	Th.Nos.	32.00	29.00	32.00	23.00	32.00	25.00	32.00	24.70	32.00	27.00
80	Ship Buildings & Repairs	Th. Dwt	260.00	175.00	260.00	175.00	260.00	175.00	225.25	61.27	225.25	72.58
Road Transport Equipment												
81	Commercial Vehicles	Th.Nos.	264.00	120.00	264.00	145.80	264.00	170.00	264.00	149.90	264.00	155.00
82	Passenger Cars.	-do-	190.00	165.00	190.00	179.60	190.00	185.00	190.00	164.60	190.00	180.00
83	Jeeps	-do-	50.00	38.00	50.00	38.30	50.00	40.00	50.00	27.50	50.00	35.00

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94: PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	1991-92		1991-92 Actual		1992-93 Target		1992-93 Actual/Ant.		1993-94 Target	
			Capacity	Production	Capacity	Production	Capacity	Production	Capacity	Production	Capacity	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
84	Scooters, Motor Cycles and Mopeds	-do-	2200.00	1900.00	2200.00	1863.20	2200.00	2000.00	2200.00	1607.50	2200.00	1800.00
85	Bicycle(Org.Sect)	Mill Nos.	8.00	7.50	8.00	6.76	8.00	7.00	8.00	7.10	8.00	7.5
Mechanical Components & Consumer Goods												
86	Ball & Roller Bearings	Mill Nos.	125.00	125.00	125.00	100.80	125.00	110.00	125.00	88.00	125.00	100.0
87	Typewriters	Th.Nos.	180.00	113.00	180.00	115.90	180.00	120.00	180.00	116.20	180.00	117.0
88	Sewing Machines (Org.Sect)	-do-	568.00	175.00	568.00	92.80	568.00	100.00	568.00	151.20	568.00	180.0
89	Wrist Watches	-do-	13.00	11.00	13.00	11.70	15.00	14.00	15.00	10.10	15.00	10.0
Electrical Components												
Consumer Durables												
90	ACSR & A A Conductors	Th.Tons	150.00	50.00	150.00	59.70	150.00	80.00	150.00	58.20	150.00	60.00
91	Dry Cell	Th.Nos.	2200.00	1350.00	2200.00	1234.90	2200.00	1300.00	2200.00	1298.60	2200.00	1350.00
92	Storage Batteries	Mill.Nos.	4.50	4.00	4.50	3.65	4.50	4.25	4.50	3.71	4.50	3.80
93	Domestic Refrigerators	Th.Nos.	1200.00	950.00	1300.00	1282.60	1500.00	1400.00	1500.00	1185.70	1500.00	1250.00
94	Welding Electrodes	MM	1000.00	800.00	1000.00	593.90	1000.00	600.00	1000.00	504.20	1000.00	550.00
95	Electric Fans	Mill Nos.	8.00	4.00	8.00	5.40	8.00	6.00	8.00	5.30	8.00	5.50

* Note: Actual achievement for 1992-93 not available, targets for 1993-94 are tentative only.

Electronics	Rs.Crores	15070.00	10580.00	12500.00	12500.00	16200.00
(A). Consumer Electronics	Rs.Crores	4900.00	3100.00	3800.00	3400.00	4600.00
(B). Industrial Electronic	-do-	1800.00	1500.00	1700.00	1700.00	2100.00
(C). Comm & Broadcast	-do-	2300.00	2130.00	2200.00	2450.00	3000.00
(D) Computer Systems Components	-do-	1300.00	870.00	1000.00	1000.00	1500.00
		3100.00	1900.00	2200.00	2250.00	3000.00
Production in free Trade zones	-do-	450.00	275.00	400.00	450.00	800.00
Software	-do-	500.00	375.00	550.00	550.00	600.00
Strategic Electronics	-do-	720.00	430.00	650.00	700.00	600.00

CHAPTER 11

TRANSPORT

Introduction

Transport infrastructure has expanded considerably in terms of network and services over the years. However, much more is required to be done to match the ever-increasing demand for the transport services. During the Eighth Plan efforts would be required to further intensify the measures for achieving higher levels of productivity through technological upgradation. Priority is to be accorded to improve maintenance of assets and use of capacities created in different sub-sectors. Action for augmentation of capacities, wherever required, will have to be initiated. Energy efficiency is a thrust area; this implies preferring rail transport for long-haul bulk movements, development of coastal shipping and inland water transport which have lower levels of fuel consumption as compared to other modes. Energy-efficient transport vehicles need to be promoted by phasing out old obsolete units, induction of fuel-efficient state-of-art systems and expansion of electric traction etc. The inter-modal transport linkages have to be developed to reduce transport costs. Transport units should progressively be encouraged to become self-financing and viable.

11.2 In view of the constraint on budgetary resources, innovative steps will have to be taken to induce private sector participation in transport activities.

11.3 The performance of the Annual Plan 1992-93 has to be seen in the perspective of the objectives/thrust areas set out in the VIII Plan. Efforts have been made to pursue these objectives during 1992-93. Productivity levels in different sub-sectors have improved, albeit marginally. Traffic throughputs of roads, railways and ports have increased. Railways have been able to liquidate all the arrear liabilities in respect of interest on loan and deferred dividend. They have also im-

proved on their internal resource generation by Rs.237.8 crores in 1992-93. This has been possible by an increase in prices and control on costs. Ports sector also improved its internal resource generation. Both Air India and Indian Airlines fund their plan programmes from their own internal resources/borrowings.

11.4 There are several areas of concern in the transport sector. The financial performance of State Road Transport Undertakings (SR-TUs) is generally unsatisfactory and these continue to incur heavy losses. The physical and financial performance of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation (CIWTC) has not improved over the past few years. Though coastal shipping is an energy-efficient mode of transport for identified areas, it has not developed on account of complex customs procedures and infrastructural constraints. Even though short haul air services are highly uneconomical, such services were extended to a number of such sections against the plan objective of restricting the services only to the North East and inaccessible areas.

11.5 The Civil Aviation and Ports Sector generate adequate internal resources for funding their plan programme. The dependence of the Railways on budgetary support has declined sharply over the last two years. Market borrowings had emerged as an important source of funding for the Railways over the past few years. However, adverse market conditions were responsible for insignificant market borrowings during 1992-93.

11.6 An important development plank in the transport sector is that the private sector should be encouraged to play a major role in the creation of transport infrastructure. The National Highways Act has been amended to enable private sector participation in the road sector. The response of the private entrepreneurs in this regard has been disappointing.

So far not even a single project has been taken up by private entrepreneurs. In the port sector also, private sector participation is insignificant. However, in the civil aviation sector, a number of private companies have started air taxi operations.

11.7 The status in respect of each of the sub-sectors in terms of performance is detailed in the succeeding sections.

Railways

11.8 The objectives and strategies enunciated in the 8th Five Year Plan and initiated in the Annual Plan 1992-93 will be continued in 1993-94 also. The overall objective is to increase Railway's share in total traffic and to improve the efficiency of Railway's operations in such a way as to meet the growing demand for transport of goods and passengers. The strategies adopted are to accelerate the process of replacement, rehabilitation and renewal of overaged assets, to augment line, terminal and rolling stock capacities, to convert selected Metre Gauge Sections to Broad Gauge, to increase productivity and reliability of services and assets through improved methods of main-

tenance, to improve overall efficiency through technology upgradation, reduction of operating costs, etc.

Freight Traffic

11.9 The Railways carried 349.61 million tonnes (revised estimate) of revenue earning originating traffic during 1992-93 as compared to 338 million tonnes in 1991-92. In terms of total transport effort, this works out to 250.7 billion tonne kms. of revenue traffic in 1992-93. The target of revenue earning freight traffic for 1993-94 has been fixed at 370 million tonnes.

11.10 The progress achieved over the years is given in Table 11.1.

Passenger Traffic

11.11 Passenger traffic was expected to register a growth of 5% in 1992-93. This did not materialise. The number of passengers originating and the passenger kilometres in 1992-93 have decreased by 2.42 percent and 2.3 percent respectively, over 1991-92. The decline was largely attributable to the Ayodhya

TABLE 11.1
Freight Traffic Carried by Indian Railways

Year	Originating Traffic (in million tonnes)			Net Tonne Km. (in billions)		
	Rev.Ear- ning	Non-Rev. Earning	Total	Rev.Ear- ning	Non Rev. Earning	Total
1984-85	236.4	28.4	264.8	172.6	9.5	182.1
1985-86	258.5	27.8	286.3	196.6	9.3	205.9
1986-87	277.8	29.5	307.3	214.1	9.0	223.1
1987-88	290.2	28.3	318.5	222.5	8.7	231.2
1988-89	302.1	27.4	329.5	222.4	7.7	230.1
1989-90	310.0	24.3	334.3	229.6	7.3	236.9
1990-91	318.4	23.0	341.4	235.8	6.9	242.7
1991-92	338.0	22.0	360.0	250.2	6.7	256.9
1992-93	BE 354.0 RE 349.61	23.0	377.0	261.3 250.7	6.5	267.8
1993-94	BE 370.0	21.5	391.5	272.41	5.17	277.58

incident and the abnormal situation prevailing thereafter.

11.12 The estimates of passenger traffic for 1993-94 are 4186.9 million passengers and 326.6 billion passenger kilometres (Table 11.2). Anticipated growth rate of passenger traffic is 6% over the traffic likely to be carried in 1992-93.

Productivity

11.13 The wagon utilisation level of 1439 NTKMs per wagon day on the BG was achieved in 1991-92 against 1407 NTKMS per wagon day in 1990-91.

New Lines

11.14 319 Km of new line projects were targeted for completion during 1992-93 and 269 Km for 1993-94. At the end of 1991-92, 2106 Km of new line projects were in progress. During 1992-93, 3 new lines totalling 369 kms. have been sanctioned against which lines aggregating 343 kilometers have been com-

pleted. An outlay of Rs.175 crores has been earmarked under the Plan Head of New lines in 1993-94. During the year the following new lines covering 269 kms. are programmed for completion:

Section	Project
1. Deeg - Alwar	Mathura - Alwar
2. Challakere - Rayadurg	Chitradurg - Rayadurg
3. Lakshmipur - Rayagada	Koraput - Rayagada
4. Rudrapur - Lalkua	Rampur - Kathgodam

The Daitari - Banspani line has also been taken up during 1992-93.

11.15 Opening of these sections would enable completion of the above mentioned projects.

TABLE 11.2
Passenger Traffic

Year	No. of Passengers (in millions)			Passenger Km. (in billions)		
	Suburban	Non-Suburban	Total	Suburban	Non-Suburban	Total
1984-85	1884.0	1449.0	3333.0	44.3	182.3	226.6
1985-86	1884.0	1549.0	3433.0	45.5	195.2	240.6
1986-87	2016.0	1578.0	3594.0	48.5	208.0	256.5
1987-88	2156.0	1637.0	3792.0	51.8	217.6	269.4
1988-89	2005.0	1495.0	3500.0	52.0	211.8	263.7
1989-90	2109.0	1544.0	3653.0	54.8	226.0	280.8
1990-91	2258.0	1599.0	3858.0	59.7	236.1	295.6
1991-92	2411.0	1637.1	4048.1	63.4	251.2	314.6
1992-93						
(B.E.)	2540.0	1741.0	4281.0	65.7	260.3	326.0
(R.E.)	2437.4	1512.4	3949.8	62.5	245.7	308.2
1993-94	2583.7	1603.2	4186.9	66.2	260.4	326.6
(B.E.)						

The following new lines are also proposed to be taken up in 1993-94:

1. Narkher - Amravati
2. Nizamabad - Peddapalli via Karimnagar

Gauge Conversion

11.16 At the end of the year 1991-92, 11 gauge conversion projects, covering a track length of 2004 kms. were in progress. During 1992-93, the target of 1200 Km of Gauge Conversion work was surpassed, covering a total of 1351 kms. An outlay of Rs.810 crores has been earmarked for gauge conversion schemes in the Railway Budget for 1993-94. It is proposed to cover 1600 kilometres of gauge conversion schemes in 1993-94. The following new gauge conversion works have been included for 1993-94:

1. Rewari - Bhatinda
2. Lumding - Dibrugarh with linked branches
3. Jodhpur - Jaisalmer
4. Neemuch - Ratlam
5. Phulera - Ahmedabad
6. Luni - Marwar

Electrification

11.17 At the end of 1991-92, 10,653 RKMs on Indian Railways have been electrified. Against the target of electrification of 500 RKMs. for 1992-93, 479 RKMs were electrified. An outlay of Rs.280 crores has been earmarked for electrification schemes during 1993-94. The target for 1993-94 is to complete electrification of 600 RKMs.

Track Renewals

11.18 The Railways were expected to renew about 2850 kms. of track in 1992-93; the achievement is 2938 kms. During 1991-92, the actual achievement was 3360 kms. An outlay of Rs.1010 crores has been earmarked for this work in 1993-94. About 2550 kms. of track are programmed to be renewed during 1993-94.

Physical Targets and Achievements

11.19 The Table 11.3 gives the physical progress in respect of acquisition of rolling stock, track renewals and electrification schemes.

Plan Outlay

11.20 An outlay of Rs.6900 crores has been approved for the Railways for 1993-94 against Rs.5710 crores during 1992-93. The outlay comprises (a) budgetary support -Rs.960

TABLE 11.3

Targets and Achievements

Item	1990-91 (Actual)	1991-92 (Actual)	1992-93 (Target)	1992-93 (Actual)	1993-94 (Target)
1. Rolling Stock(Numbers)					
i) Wagon (in four wheelers)	23672	25778	25500	26129	22500 @
ii) Diesel locos	174	195	175	164	150
iii) Electric locos	116	127	132	125	150
iv) Coaching Stock					
EMUs	174	187	231	188	311
Others (Coaches)	2056	2308	2429	2479	2079
2. Track Renewals (Kms.)	3611	3360	2850	2938	2550
3. Electrification(Kms)	831	726	500	479	600

@ Provisional

crores (b) market borrowings - Rs.1300 crores and (c) internal resources - Rs.4640 crores. Plan head-wise details are given in Annexure 11.1.

Roads

11.21 During the Eighth Plan and Annual Plan 1993-94 the major thrust in the Roads Sector is on removing the existing deficiencies in the National Highways (NH) system. Priority will be given to the completion of ongoing works. Weak and narrow bridges will be replaced. Two laning and strengthening of two lane sections will also receive priority. Maintenance of roads will receive prime attention. For selected high density corridors, it may be neces-

sary to consider expressway facility for rapid and safe movement of fast traffic. In view of the resource constraint, non-Government source of funds and private participation in road construction will be actively encouraged. Private participation through Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) projects would be encouraged.

Review of Performance in 1992-93

11.22 The physical progress of work on National Highway system in 1991-92, 1992-93 and the target fixed for 1993-94 are given in Table 11.4.

TABLE 11.4
National Highways - Physical Target & Achievements

Item	Unit	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
		Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
1. Missing Links	Kms.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	10
2. Improvement to low grade sections	Kms.	20	30	25	100
3. Widening with or without strengthening of single lane section to double lane width	Kms.	209	198	130	400
4. Strengthening of existing double lane carriageway	Kms.	747	864	650	600
5. Widening to four lanes	Kms.	44	51	15	50
6. Bypass and diversion	Nos.	1	4	1	4
7. Construction of missing bridges/ replacement of submersible major bridges	Nos.	8	11	7	5
8. Construction of damaged /weak minor bridges	Nos.	79	82	85	50

11.23 As against an outlay of Rs.463.37 crores for 1992-93 for the Central Sector Roads Programme, including a provision of Rs.441.87 crores for the National Highways, the revised estimate is Rs.459.81 crores, including Rs.441.01 crores for National Highways.

11.24 In the State sector the revised outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.1586.59 crores including Rs.446.41 crores under the minimum needs programme. Villages with a population of 1000 and above are expected to be provided with link roads under the scheme. During

1992-93, 1716 villages were targetted to be connected with link roads.

Annual Plan 1993-94

11.25 An outlay of Rs.593 crores has been approved for the Central sector roads in 1993-94 which includes a provision of Rs.569.69 crores for National Highways. The scheme-wise details are given in Table 11.5. Enabling measures to permit the private sector to invest and fund development of National Highway work will be initiated in this year.

TABLE 11.5
Central Roads Sector - Outlays & Expenditure
(Rs. Crores)

Name of the Scheme	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate
National Highways (State PWD/BRDB/NH Authority)	452.0	424.24	441.87	441.01	569.69*
E&I Scheme	6.0	3.50	2.00	2.00	2.50
Strategic Roads	12.0	10.28	9.00	9.00	9.00
Machinery	3.0	5.00	0.50	0.59	3.25
S.B.A.Roads	4.0	3.80	2.00	2.00	3.50
NITHE	[				2.00
Training	[				1.00
	[13.0	8.80	8.00	5.21	
National Highway Authority	[				0.01
Highway Research Development	[				2.05
Total	490.0	455.62	463.37	459.81	593.0\$

* External aid	Rs.220 crores	\$ Budgetary support	Rs.583 Cr.
Non external aid component	Rs.349.69 crores	EBR	Rs. 10 Cr.
			<u>Rs.593 Cr.</u>
	<u>Rs.569.69 crores</u>		

11.26 An outlay of Rs.2155.59 crores has been approved for road development in the States and the Union Territories for Annual Plan 1993-94. It is tentatively proposed to link around 2315 villages with population above 1000 during the year 1993-94. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.511.72 crores has been approved under MNP sector.

11.27 The Table 11.6 gives the anticipated expenditure in 1992-93 and the approved outlay for 1993-94 for roads.

- ii) In-service training of staff for both--operations and maintenance;
- iii) High priority to technology upgradation, introduction of state- of- the- art engine which is fuel efficient and causes less pollution;
- iv) Technological changes to improve upon the design of the chassis and bodies for buses;

TABLE 11.6

Outlay and Expenditure - Roads Sector

(Rs. Crores)

Name of the Scheme	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94
	Plan Outlay	Expendi- ture	Plan Outlay	Ant. Exp(RE)	Plan Outlay
Central Sector Roads	490.00	456.52	463.37	459.81	593.00
State Sector Roads	1575.68	1536.63	1807.34	1586.59	2155.59
Total	2065.68	1993.15	2270.71	2046.40	2748.59

Externally Aided Projects

11.28 The details of works/projects assisted by World Bank/ ADB in the Central Road Sector is given in Annexure 11.2. These works would be adding to and improving the capacity of high density corridors of traffic in the country.

Road Transport

11.29 The thrust of the Eighth Plan and the Annual Plan 1993-94 with regard to passenger transport is that private sector should be encouraged and enabled to meet the growing demand. As regards improvement in the overall performance of State Road Transport Undertakings(SRTUs) the measures to be taken include :-

- i) Emphasis on replacement of over-aged fleet;

- v) Emphasis on traffic safety measures.

11.30 The following guidelines have been given by Planning Commission :

- i) Operational efficiency and financial performance of SRTUs must improve.
- ii) The incremental demand for passenger traffic can well be met by the Private Sector. Therefore there is no need for the public sector to add to their fleet of Buses. However, exceptions in specific difficult areas where private sector may not be in a position to come at present can be made.
- iii) Budgetary support for capital requirements to meet expansion of bus fleet/services would, therefore, be confined to "exceptional" areas only; and

iv) If a public sector SRTU is functioning well and generates sufficient resources for expansion of its fleet, it may do so.

Review of Performance in 1992-93

11.31 The Annual Plan 1992-93 provided an outlay of Rs. 30 crores which included Rs. 20 crores for Delhi Transport Corporation and Rs. 4 crores for matching capital contribution by the Central Government to the State Road Transport Corporations. In the States/UTs sector, an outlay of Rs. 611.07 crores was provided for road transport. The anticipated expenditure against the Central Sector is Rs. 28.64 crores and for the States/UTs sector Rs. 485.56 crores.

11.32 The details of physical performance on selective indicators during Annual Plans 1990-91 to 1992-93 alongwith estimates for Annual Plan 1993-94 in respect of 43 State Road Transport Undertakings whose resources are assessed in Planning Commission are given in Table 11.7.

11.33 The number of over-aged buses in SRTUs has been substantially brought down. The percentage of over-aged buses which stood at 15.9 percent at the beginning of the Seventh Plan has come down to 13.7 percent on

31.3.1992. Continuing commercial losses incurred by most of SRTUs is a matter of concern. During 1990-91 and 1991-92 net losses amounted to Rs. 325 crores and Rs. 351 crores respectively. During 1992-93, losses are estimated at Rs. 428 crores.

Annual Plan 1993-94

11.34 In the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 25 crores has been provided including Rs. 10 crores for DTC and Rs. 4.39 crores for Central Government's matching capital contribution to State Road Transport Corporations. Scheme-wise details of approved outlay and expenditure for road transport, Central sector and States/UTs sector, are given in Annexure-11.3.

Ports

11.35 The major thrust areas in the Eighth Plan as well as the Annual Plan 1993-94 are modernisation of Ports and cargo handling facilities, intensive utilisation of the existing infrastructure through operational and managerial measures and encouragement of private sector investment in port activities.

Review of Performance in 1992-93

11.36 Traffic handled at the major ports was 157.78 million tonnes in 1991-92. As against the targeted traffic of 157.06 million tonnes in

TABLE 11.7

Performance of State Road Transport Undertakings

Performance indicator	1990-91 actual	1991-92 actual	1992-93 anticipated	1993-94 target
Overaged fleet (As % of total fleet)	13.9	13.7	13.5	11.3
Vehicle productivity (revenue earning kms. per bus held per day)	241	253	263	272
Staff productivity (kms. per worker/day)	33.04	34.8	36.3	37.9

Annual Plan 1992-93, the anticipated traffic is 166.61 million tonnes. Portwise traffic handled is given in Annexure 11.4. The cargo handling capacity at major ports increased from 169.23 million tonnes in 1991-92 to 171.03 million tonnes in 1992-93. The addition in capacity was at the general cargo berths at Kandla (0.40 MT) and Vizag.(0.60 MT) and container handling capacity at Calcutta(1.55 MT).

11.37 The productivity levels as far as ship turn round time and ship berth day output are concerned, improved. The average turn round time reduced from 8.1 days in 1990-91 to 7.6

given in Annexure 11.5. The shortfall in expenditure has been due to delay in the sanction/implementation of a number of projects such as laying of submarine pipelines at Bombay, coal handling facilities at Paradip and Ennore etc., slow progress of work by contractors, delay in commencement of work due to monsoons and contractual disputes and litigation.

Annual Plan 1993-94

11.39 In the Annual Plan 1993-94, the major ports are expected to handle 170 million tonnes of cargo. Commoditywise projections are given in Table 11.8.

TABLE 11.8
Commoditywise Traffic at Major Ports
(in million tonnes)

Commodity	1991-92	1992-93	1992-93	1993-94
	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
POL	69.58	64.70	73.70	74.25
Iron Ore	32.09	32.55	29.79	31.25
Coal	22.50	23.40	24.39	24.70
Fertiliser	7.08	8.20	3.58	8.05
Container	7.66	{	8.98	{
		{28.21		{ 31.75
General Cargo	18.47	{	26.17	{
Total	157.38	157.06	166.61	170.00

days in 1992-93. However, labour and equipment productivities are still areas of concern. Efforts would be made to improve productivity in these areas. Compartmentalisation of labour under different agencies for cargo handling should give way to an unified cargo handling work force, fully inter-changeable with complete flexibility in deployment. The manning scales must be rationalised by weeding out surplus manpower, by offering attractive schemes for voluntary retirement.

11.38 The progress of expenditure was low during the Annual Plans 1991-92 and 1992-93. Portwise details of outlay and expenditure are

11.40 During the Annual Plan 1993-94, the container terminals with a capacity of 0.60 MT at Cochin port will be commissioned for operation. Coal capacity will increase by 1 million tonne at Tuticorin Port consequent to the commissioning of the Phase I of the conveyer system. General cargo capacity will increase by 0.25 MT at Haldia and 0.30 MT at Vizag. Emphasis will be on initiating projects adding to coal capacity at Paradip and Ennore(Madras) ports, container capacity at Madras and JNPT and POL at Kandla and Bombay.

TABLE 11.9
Capacity Available at Major Ports
(in million tonnes)

Commodity	1991-92	1992-93	1992-93	1993-94
	Achi.	Target	Achi.	Projected
POL	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00
Iron Ore	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50
Coal	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.00
Fertiliser	7.95	7.95	7.95	7.95
Container	6.83	6.83	8.38	8.98
General Cargo	27.95	28.95	28.20*	28.75
Total	169.23	170.23	171.03	173.18

* The decline of 0.75 MT general cargo capacity at Calcutta Port, is due to conversion into container capacity.

11.41 The capacity available at major ports is given in Table 11.9.

11.42 An outlay of Rs.626.04 crores has been approved in the Central Sector for Annual Plan 1993-94 for Ports. It is to be funded as follows:-

	(Rs. Crores)
a) Gross Budgetary Support	103.46
(Of which external aid)	(35.01)
b) Internal Resources	457.58
c) Inter Corporate Loans	65.00
Total	626.04

The financing pattern, portwise is given in Annexure 11.6.

Externally Aided Projects

11.43 An outlay of Rs.35 crores has been identified for external aid component of port projects. However, since some projects are

being processed for loan finance from ADB, the actual external aid component may be larger. The details of externally aided projects are given at Annexure 11.7.

Dredging Corporation of India

11.44 The Dredging Corporation of India had an estimated expenditure of Rs.13.70 crores in 1992-93 as against the outlay of Rs.55.79 crores. In the Annual Plan 1993-94, the approved outlay is Rs.20 crores. There has been a shortfall in the expenditure in the past 2-3 years as compared to the outlay because of delay in sanction/implementation of acquisition of dredgers. During the Annual Plan 1993-94, it is proposed to complete all ongoing schemes.

Andaman and Nicobar Harbour Works

11.45 The main schemes that will be taken up under this programme during 1993-94 is the construction of break water and wharf at Mus in Car Nicobar, construction of Phoniex Bay jetty at A&N islands and construction of break-water and wharf at the sanctioned site of Kavaratti in Lakshdweep Islands. An outlay of Rs.15 crores has been provided for these works in Annual Plan 1993-94.

Lighthouses And Lightships

11.46 The expenditure in 1991-92 was Rs.40.83 crores. During the year 1992-93, against the outlay of Rs.24.63 crores, the expenditure is estimated at Rs.18.22 crores. During the year 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.13.72 crores has been provided mainly for payments towards replacement of MV Sagardeep and Lighted Beacons at various places.

Shipping

11.47 In the Eighth Plan and Annual Plan 1993-94, the thrust would be on scrapping of obsolete vessels and acquisition of modern fuel efficient vessels, streamlining and providing flexibility in the regulation and licensing procedures for acquisition and sale of ships etc. Efforts will be made to identify alternative fund arrangements for ship acquisition such as cross border leasing, sale and lease back of ships and loans from multilateral lending institutions. Efforts will be made to provide cargo support to Indian Shipping.

Review of Performance in 1992-93

11.48 The net tonnage held by the Indian Shipping was 5.91 MGRT in 1991-92. This increased to 6.29 MGRT as on 31st December, 1992.

Shipping Corporation of India (SCI)

11.49 The SCI's fleet holding was 3.00 million GRT at the end of 1991-92. The fleet has remained at the same level up to December, 1992.

11.50 The financial profile of SCI shows a welcome trend since 1987. The gross internal resources of the Corporation was Rs.121.94 crores in 1991-92. It is expected to be Rs.78.15 crores in 1992-93.

11.51 The expenditure on shipping in 1991-92 was Rs.270.44 crores. In Annual Plan 1992-93, against an outlay of Rs.1216.19 crores, the expected expenditure would be Rs.553.39 crores. The shortfall in expenditure compared to the outlays has been due to the low fleet acquisition levels of SCI, on account of

non-firming up of ship acquisition proposals and foreign exchange crunch.

Annual Plan 1993-94

11.52 In the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.1097 crores has been approved for the shipping sector of which Rs.997 crores is for acquisition of ships by SCI. The pattern of funding for the Annual Plan 1993-94 would be budgetary support of Rs.150 crores, commercial borrowings of Rs.900 crores and internal resources of Rs.47.00 crores.

11.53 An outlay of Rs.49.90 crores has been provided for the Merchant Navy Training mainly for the construction of shore-based Academy for Maritime personnel and acquisition of equipment. The external aid component is Rs.12 crores for acquisition of simulators for Marine Training. The break-up of outlays and expenditure for the Shipping Sector during the year 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in Table 11.10.

11.54 In the State Sector, an outlay of Rs.79.76 crores was provided for 1992-93 mainly for acquisition of vessels by A&N Administration. In the Annual Plan 1993-94, Rs.68.47 crores is provided for acquisition of vessels for both Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Administration.

Inland Water Transport

11.55 Inland Water Transport plans mainly relate to development of waterways and augmentation of traffic carrying capacity through expansion and modernisation of IWT vessels. Whereas, the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is responsible for the development of National Waterways, the responsibility for development of other waterways rests with State Governments. Government have declared three waterways viz. Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hoogly between Allahabad and Haldia, Brahmaputra between Sadiya and Dhubri and West Coast Canal from Kollam to Kottapuram alongwith Udyogmandal and Champakara canals as National Waterways.

TABLE 11.10
Outlay and Expenditure - Shipping Sector
(Rs. Crores)

Items	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94
	Outlay	Expen- diture	Outlay	Expen- diture	Outlay
1. Shipping Corporation of India	604.00	269.73	1186.19	523.44	997.00
2. Subsidy to sailing vessel Industry	0.50	-	0.10	0.05	0.10
3. Merchant Navy Seamen's welfare	6.50	0.71	29.90	29.90	49.90 *
4. Acquisition of hydro-graphic survey vessels	-	-	-	-	50.00
Total	611.00	270.44	1216.10	553.39	1097.00

* of which External aid component is Rs.12 crores.

11.56. IWT traffic operations are predominantly controlled by private entrepreneurs mainly along Goa Waterways. The only public sector undertaking, Central Inland Water Transport Corporation(CIWTC) operates traffic in the Eastern and the North Eastern Region. The CIWTC schemes include augmentation and modernisation of its vessels and modernisation of Rajabagan Dockyard.

Review of Performance in 1992-93

11.57. Against the outlay of Rs. 30 crores, the revised estimate for the Annual Plan 1992-93 is Rs. 14.15 crores. The outlay of CIWTC remained largely under-utilised on account of negligible progress in case of Rajabagan Dockyard.

11.58. The carrying capacity at the end of 1992-93 is estimated at 5.2 lakh tonnes. Traffic carried during 1990-91 was 3.85 lakh tonnes (1197 lakh tonne kms.) which declined to 2.89 lakh tonnes (639 lakh tonnes kms.) during 1991-92. It is expected to reach a level of 3.12 lakh tonnes during 1992-93.

11.59. CIWTC has been incurring losses. The cash losses of CIWTC are estimated at Rs.9.50 crores during 1992-93 against Rs.7.32 crores during 1991-92.

11.60. Government have approved a modified scheme for development of Rajabagan Dockyard for ship repair facilities at an estimated cost of Rs.71.34 crores which includes Dutch Assistance of Rs. 26.55 crores.

11.61. The progress in respect of National Waterways has been slow. The on-going programme of terminal facilities at Karimganj is likely to be completed during 1992-93. The development of Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hoogly is in progress. A master plan has been prepared for the Brahmaputra and development works have been undertaken.

11.62. Against the outlay of Rs. 25.53 crores for IWT schemes in the State Sector during 1992-93, the anticipated expenditure is Rs.15.24 crores.

TABLE 11.11
Outlay and Expenditure - Inland Water Transport
(Rs. in crores)

Item	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
	Actual	Outlay	Anticipated	Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
CIWTC	5.00	18.00	8.00	19.30
Central Schemes	3.30	9.80	4.74	9.60
R & D	-	0.20	0.05	0.10
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	0.66	2.00	1.36	1.00
Total	8.96	30.00	14.15	30.00

Annual Plan 1993-94

11.63. An outlay of Rs. 30 crores has been approved for IWT in the central sector during 1993-94, as indicated in Table 11.11. In the state sector, an outlay of Rs.25.64 crores has been provided.

11.64 The major scheme under CIWTC is the modernisation of ship repair facilities at Rajabagan Dockyard for which an outlay of Rs. 19.30 crores is provided. An outlay of Rs. 9.60 crores has been provided for Central Schemes, mainly for development of the National Waterways. Schemewise outlays are indicated in the Annexure 11.8.

Civil Aviation

11.65 The major thrust & strategy during the 8th Plan and Annual Plan 1993-94 include the following:

- i) Air India & Indian Airlines to improve physical and financial performance, and generate larger internal resources.
- ii) Priority for modernisation of communication and navigation facilities and optimal utilisation of existing infrastructural facility.

iii) Vayudoot to operate in North-East and other inaccessible regions.

iv) Private sector will be encouraged to cater to growing demand for air-services on short haul routes.

Review of Performance in 1992-93:

11.66 Against an outlay of Rs. 1036.08 Cr. for Civil Aviation in the Central Plan for 1992-93, the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 1039.62 Cr. Details are given in Annexure 11.9.

Annual Plan 1993-94:

11.67 An outlay of Rs. 1592.45 Cr. has been provided in the Central sector for Civil Aviation in 1993-94. The organisational break-up of the outlay is given in Table 11.12.

Air India:

11.68 The traffic of Air India is estimated to have increased from 1140.5 Million RTKms. in 1991-92 to 1253.2 Million RTKms. in 1992-93. The target for 93-94 is 1239.3 Million RTKms (Table 11.13).

11.69 An outlay of Rs. 724.70 Cr. has been provided for the programmes of Air India during 1993-94. The major part of the outlay is for loan repayment in respect of aircraft already acquired by the Airlines. The outlay is to be financed from internal resources. The

TABLE 11.12

Outlay for 1993-94 - Civil Aviation

(Rs. Crores)

Organisation	Outlay	Budgetary Support	I.E.B.R.
1. Air India	724.70	-	724.70
2. Indian Airlines	418.97	-	418.97
3. I.A.A.I	135.80	-	135.80
4. N.A.A	250.00	3.71	246.29
5. D.G.C.A	7.25	7.25	-
6. B.C.A.S	1.00	1.00	-
7. Vayudoot Ltd.	5.66	-	5.66
8. Pawan Hans Ltd.	28.28	-	28.28
9. I.G.R.U.A	4.98	-	4.98
10. A.E.R.O Club of India	0.01	0.01	-
11. H.C.I.	15.80	-	15.80
Total:	1592.45	11.97	1580.48

schemewise break-up of the outlay is given in Annexure 11.10. Air India has projected a net profit of Rs. 456.52 crores during 1993-94.

Indian Airlines:

11.70 The traffic of Indian Airlines has increased from 761 million RTKms in 1991-92 to 816 million RTKms in 92-93. The target for 1993-94 is 859 million RTKms (Table 11.14).

11.71 An outlay of Rs.418.97 Cr. has been provided for Indian Airlines in 1993-94. The entire outlay is to be financed from internal resources. The major part of the outlay (Rs.345.22 Cr.) is for aircraft projects; and the balance is for other projects. The schemewise break-up of the outlay is given in Annexure 11.10. Indian Airlines have projected a net loss of Rs. 165.58 Cr. during 1993-94.

TABLE 11.13

Physical Targets and Achievements - Air India

(in Million)

	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
	Actuals	Target	Anticipated achievement	Target
1. Available tonne Kms.	1949.16	2681.77	2131.9	2121.3
2. Revenue tonne Kms.	1140.5	1733.20	1253.2	1239.3
3. Load Factor (%)	58.5	64.62	58.8	58.5

TABLE 11.14

Physical Targets And Achievements - Indian Airlines
(in Million)

	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
	Actuals	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
1. Available tonnes Kms.	1090	1331	1140	1214
2. Revenue tonnes Kms.	761	914	816	859
3. Load Factor(%)	69.8	68.6	71.6	70.8

International Airports Authority of India (I.A.A.I)

11.72 An outlay of Rs. 135.80 Cr. has been provided for I.A.A.I in 1993-94. The entire outlay of I.A.A.I is to be financed from its internal resources. The major part of the outlay is for construction of the International Terminal Complex, Phase-III of Bombay. I.A.A.I has projected a net profit (after tax) of Rs.47.13 crores during 1993-94.

National Airports Authority: (N.A.A)

11.73 An outlay of Rs. 250.00 Cr. has been provided in 1993-94 for the development programmes of the N.A.A. The outlay is to be financed from internal and extra budgetary resources of Rs.246.29 Cr. and budgetary support of Rs. 3.71 crores.

Pawan Hans:

11.74 An outlay of Rs. 28.28 crores has been provided in 1993-94 for Pawan Hans. The entire plan outlay for 1993-94 would be met

out of its internal resources. Pawan Hans has projected a net profit (after tax) of Rs.21.59 crores during 1993-94.

Vayudoot

11.75 An outlay of Rs.5.66 crores has been provided in 1993-94 for Vayudoot. This amount is to be contributed by Air India and Indian Airlines in equal proportion.

Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Academy(I.G.R.U.A.):

11.76 An outlay of Rs. 4.98 Cr. has been provided for I.G.R.U.A. This amount is to be contributed by Air India.

11.77 As against an anticipated expenditure of Rs.12.54 crores in 1992-93 in the States/U.T. sector, a sum of Rs.21.97 crores has been provided for Civil Aviation schemes in the States/U.T. sector in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Annual Plan 1993-94 - Railways

Headwise Break Up of Approved Outlay

(Rs. crores)

	1991-92 (Act.)	1992-93 (B.E.)	1992-93 (R.E.)	1993-94 (B.E.)
1. Rolling Stock	2,207	2,260	2,327.05	2,750
2. Workshop & sheds	149	300	222.13	260
3. Machinery & Plant	53	90	90.70	85
4. Track Renewals	1,091	1,000	1,000.00	1,010
5. Bridge Works	73	90	83.42	80
6. Traffic Facilities	591	810	814.10	1,130
7. Signalling & Safety	133	150	149.99	165
8. Computerisation	19	45	29.15	60
9. Electrification	231	235	235.00	280
10. Other Elec. Works	57	68	68.00	65
11. New Lines	267	200	238.98	175
12. Staff Quarters	33	25	25.09	28
13. Staff Welfare	29	30	30.00	32
14. Users Amenities	24	50	45.00	60
15. Other Specified Works	31	30	30.00	30
16. Inventories	116	90	90.00	90
17. Metropolitan Transport Projects	169	170	170.00	195
18. Railway Research	5	5	9.18	5
19. Investment in Public Sector Undertakings.	115 *	52	52.00 *	400 \$
Total	5,393	5,700 #	5,709.79 say 5710.00	6,900

* Figures do not include EBR investments of Konkan Railway Corporation.

\$ Figure represents EBR (Bonds) outlay for Konkan Railway Corporation.

In addition, Rs. 10 crores were provided subsequently for Daitari-Banspani Rly. Line.

Externally Aided Projects - Roads Sector (National Highways)
Annual Plan - 1993-94

(Rs.lakhs)

Name of State	W. Bank I		W. Bank II		A.D.B. I		A.D.B. II		O.E.C.F.		Total
	Road	Bridge	Road	Bridge	Road	Bridge	Road	Bridge	Road	Bridge	
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1200	-	-	-	-	-	1200
Gujarat	1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1800
Haryana	1100	-	1530	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	3130
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-	1000
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	650
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000
Maharashtra	-	-	1200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1200
Orissa	-	-	1300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1300
Punjab	645	1215	1040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2900
Rajasthan	475	-	-	-	-	-	1045	-	-	-	1520
Tamil Nadu	1600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1600
Uttar Pradesh	200	300	-	-	500	-	-	-	1000	-	2000
West Bengal	2000	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2700
Total	7820	1515	6770	-	2200	-	2695	-	1000	-	22000

Outlay and Expenditure - Road Transport

(Rs. Crores)

Scheme	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
	Expenditure	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
A. Central Sector				
1. Delhi Transport Corporation	9.29	20.00	20.00	10.00
2. Central Govt. matching capital contribution	10.00	4.00	4.00	4.39
3. Central Institute of Road Transport/Road Haulage	0.50	0.50	-	-
4. Road Safety Programmes including Road Equipment under World Bank Assistance.	0.21	4.40	4.64	9.10
5. Training Programmes for staff and Installation of Computer system	-	0.67	-	0.21
6. Misc: including Inter Modal studies	-	0.43	-	1.30
TOTAL A :	20.00	30.00	28.64	25.00
B. STATE SECTOR	468.39	611.07	485.56	694.58
TOTAL (A + B)	488.39	641.07	514.20	719.58

Traffic Throughput at Major Ports

(in million tonnes)

Port	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Calcutta	4.14	4.30	5.16		5.36	
Haldia	11.81	12.90	13.16		14.35	
Paradip	7.30	7.59	7.61		7.61	
Vizag	21.52	20.19	22.76		21.28	
Madras	25.04	23.88	25.33		27.05	
Tuticorin	5.86	5.69	6.21		6.30	
Cochin	7.45	6.85	7.96		7.57	
New Mangalore	8.27	8.48	7.09		8.76	
Mormugao	15.10	17.01	16.33		16.33	
Bombay	27.50	26.42	29.08		29.19	
Jawahar Lal Nehru	2.79	3.71	3.01		3.63	
Kandla	21.00	19.98	22.91		22.57	
Total	<u>157.78</u>	<u>157.00</u>	<u>166.61</u>		<u>170.00</u>	

Outlay and Expenditure in Ports Sector

(Rs. crores)

Sector	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94
	Outlay	Expdr.	Outlay	Expdr.	Outlay	Anti. Expdr.	Outlay
<u>A. Major Ports</u>							
Calcutta	27.88	14.53	54.50	32.81	45.00	36.50	66.00
Haldia	38.74	12.04	37.00	27.32	45.00	37.32	50.00
Bhagirathi Hoogly River Training Works	17.82	(21.70)	14.50	22.17	5.29	27.17	27.00
Jiggarkhali flat	42.00	(	7.00		35.29		
Paradip	9.61	8.79	40.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	75.00
Vizag	40.00	18.62	59.79	54.68	65.57	54.68	71.00
Tuticorin	6.10	6.40	8.95	8.52	17.05	8.52	19.00
Madras	41.88	5.23	55.00	20.93	34.89	23.05	23.56
Cochin	50.00	10.80	37.03	25.93	42.17	36.33	47.00
New Mangalore	5.48	4.74	8.56	2.80	4.91	2.80	6.00
Mormugoa	5.76	2.34	7.10	7.75	11.76	7.75	13.00
Bombay	43.12	7.83	40.00	12.45	70.43	28.58	86.00
Kandla	31.49	8.82	55.00	22.51	40.00	22.51	37.78
Jawahar Lal Nehru	112.10	22.14	65.00	42.80	57.30	43.00	67.50
<u>Total 'A'</u>	<u>471.98</u>	<u>143.98</u>	<u>489.43</u>	<u>347.67</u>	<u>541.66</u>	<u>395.21</u>	<u>588.84</u>
DCI	32.50	9.10	20.04	13.70	55.79	13.70	20.00
ALHW	14.00	4.30	8.98	11.77	13.11	12.04	15.00
NIPM	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annexure 11.5 (contd.)

(Rs. crores)

Sector	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94
	Outlay	Expdr.	Outlay	Expdr.	Outlay	Anti. Expdr.	Outlay
MPSO	1.00	0.07	1.00	0.70	2.20	0.70	2.00
CDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R&D	0.20	-	0.20	-	0.20	-	0.20
Centre Research	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-
Development of Minor Ports	1.00	-	0.35	-	-	-	-
Total 'B'	48.80	13.47	30.57	26.17	72.30	26.44	37.24
Grand Total	520.78	157.45	520.00	373.84	613.96	421.65	626.04

Annual Plan 1993-94
Pattern of Funding the Port Sector

(Rs. crores)

Name of the Port	Outlay		Internal Resources	Inter-Corporate Loan	Budgetary Support
	Total	Of which External Aid Component			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Calcutta	66.00	-	12.00	34.00	20.00
Haldia	50.00	-	47.00	-	3.00
River & related Schemes)	27.00	-	16.00*	11.00	-
Total	143.00	-	75.00	45.00	23.00
2. Bombay	86.00	20.26	65.74	-	20.26
3. J.L. Nehru	67.50	-	63.00	-	4.50
4. Madras	23.56	12.50	11.06	-	2.50
5. Cochin	47.00	2.25	42.00	-	5.00
6. Vizag	71.00	-	71.00	-	-
7. Kandla	37.78	-	37.78	-	-
8. Mormugao	13.00	-	13.00	-	-
9. Paradip	75.00	-	46.00	19.00	10.00
10. New Mangalore	6.00	-	6.00	-	-
11. Tuticorin	19.00	-	7.00	1.00	11.00
Total	588.84	35.01	437.58	65.00	11.00
Others					
12. DCI	20.00	-	20.00	-	-
13. ALHW	15.00	-	-	-	15.00
14. MPSO	2.00	-	-	-	2.00
15. R&D	0.20	-	-	-	0.20
Total	37.20	-	20.00	-	17.20
G. Total	626.04	35.01	457.58	65.00	103.46

Externally Aided Projects Ports

Name of the Project	External agency	Total cost	Eighth Plan 1992-97	1992-93 Anti. Exdpr.	1993-94 Outlay
<u>Bombay Port</u>					
1. Replacement of Pir Pau Pier	ADB	68.90	-	9.50	15.00
2. Replacement of Fire Float 'Sheatal'	ADB	6.89	0.34	0.84	1.26
3. Replacement of Lock Gate at Indira Dock	ADB	10.01	1.52	2.84	4.00
<u>Madras Port</u>	ADB	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	12.50
<u>Cochin Port</u>					
Container handling facilities	ADB	36.94	26.37	7.32	2.25

Inland Water Transport - Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Scheme	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
		Actual	Outlay	Revised Outlay Estimate
A. <u>CIWTC</u>				
1.	Acquisition of vessels under 7th Plan Programme	5.00	-	-
2.	Modernisation of RBD	-	18.00	8.00
		5.00	18.00	8.00
		-	-	19.30
B. <u>Central/IWAI Schemes</u>				
1.	Interest Subsidy	0.25	0.40	0.85
2.	Terminal Facilities at Karimganj	-	0.20	1.55
3.	<u>Dev. of National Waterways</u>			
a. <u>Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hoogli</u>				
i)	River Conservancy Work	1.47	1.50	1.11
ii)	Terminal at Gaighat, Patna	-	1.00	0.23
iii)	Terminal at G.R.Jetty	-	1.00	-
iv)	Infrastructural facilities between Haldia and Farakka	-	1.10	-
v)	Pilot Project between Patna and Haldia	-	-	-
vi)	Navigational Aids	-	0.90	-
b. <u>Brahmaputra</u>				
i)	River conservancy work	1.47	1.50	0.70
ii)	Navigational Aids	-	0.10	-
c. <u>West Coast Canal</u>				
		-	1.50	0.08
4.	Techno Economic Studies	0.10	0.20	0.20
5.	Training of IWT Personnel	0.01	0.40	0.02
		3.30	9.80	4.74
		-	-	9.60
C. <u>R & D Schemes</u>				
		-	0.20	0.05
D. <u>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</u>				
		0.66	2.00	1.36
		-	-	1.00
	Total:	8.96	30.00	14.15
				30.00

Outlay and Expenditure - Civil Aviation

(Rs. Crores)

Organisation	1991 - 92		1992 - 93		1993 - 94
	Outlay	Actuals	Outlay	Anti. Expndr.	Outlay
Air India	130.01	179.42	395.50	656.49	724.70
Indian Airlines	51.27	212.84	193.57	196.84	418.97
I.A.A.I	97.00	71.25	117.97	77.72	135.80
N.A.A.	120.08	68.35	275.47	86.32	250.00
Pawan Hans	6.28	2.34	25.57	8.34	28.28
Vayudoot	0.44	0.24	0.50	0.50	5.66
D.G.C.A.	4.50	2.18	7.00	6.98	7.25
B.C.A.S	8.42	0.62	1.42	0.71	1.00
I.G.R.U.A	11.15	1.76	15.00	1.64	4.98
H.C.I	3.56	-	4.00	4.00	15.80
Aero Club of India	0.00	-	0.08	0.08	0.01
Total	432.71	539.00	1036.08	1039.62	1592.45

Schemewise break-up of Outlay - Air India & Indian Airlines

Scheme	(Rs. crores)			
	1991 - 92	1992 - 93		1993 - 94
	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expndr.	Outlay
<u>Air India</u>				
Loan Repayments for aircrafts already acquired	179.42	395.50	531.49	524.70
Workshop facilities	-	-	28.00	48.51
Computer & Communication facilities	-	-	16.00	34.28
Others *	-	-	81.00	117.21
Total:	179.42	395.50	656.49	724.70
<u>Indian Airlines</u>				
Aircraft Projects	190.66	123.57	136.29	345.22
Workshop facilities	8.63	34.42	26.25	35.00
Real Time Computer & Communication facilities	3.55	6.06	10.50	5.00
Others *	10.00	29.52	23.80	33.75
Total:	212.84	193.57	196.84	418.97

* Does not include investment in Undertakings.

CHAPTER 12

COMMUNICATIONS

Posts

Review of performance during 1992-93

12.1 An outlay of Rs.77 crore was approved for the Department of Posts (DOP) for the Annual Plan 1992-93. However, the expenditure is anticipated to be Rs. 66 crore (RE). The main reason for shortfall in utilisation of funds is slow progress of implementation of modernization/technology upgradation schemes. These schemes accounted for 40 % of outlay approved for the year.

12.2 During the year, the emphasis continued to be on expansion of rural postal network and improvement of postal operations by introduction of new technology. The new norms evolved by the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, were continued for opening the new post offices. Efforts were intensified to improve efficiency of the rural post offices by intensive monitoring. With a view to reduce the over - all deficit of postal sector through cross subsidisation, emphasis was laid on replacing the traditional postal technology with the upgraded and modernised one. As a first step in this direction, the software developed by NIC for saving bank operations, introduced at Indra-prastha Head Post Office was extended to seven head post offices in Delhi. The fully integrated automatic mail sorting system has been installed in Bombay and trial runs have been completed during March, 1993. Setting up of satellite based money transfer system is one of the priority schemes under the Eighth Plan. The scheme for setting up such a system in 75 cities in the country, in the first phase, was formulated and has been approved.

12.3 As regards physical achievements, the performance in the case of expansion of postal network, construction of building and staff quarters, procurement of mail motor service (MMS) vehicles and modernization of print-

ing press at Bhubaneshwar was encouraging. While the weak areas of performance were remodelling of railway mail service vehicles, expansion of speed post services and upgradation of modern technology in the postal network.

12.4 The major achievements during the year include: sanctioning of 635 branch post offices (EDBOs) for the rural areas spread all over the country and 115 departmental sub post offices (DSOs) in the urban areas; commencing construction work on 181 postal buildings and 345 staff quarters and completion of civil work of 141 postal buildings and 236 staff quarters on which construction work commenced earlier. Besides, 123 mail motor vehicles were procured. As regards training, the performance in respect of in-service and saving bank refresher courses was quite encouraging. Against the target of 6,500 employees, 8624 employees were trained. To further strengthen the in-house printing facilities, four new printing machines - one each at Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Madras and Bangalore were installed, two mark-62 web offset printing machines and one paper cutting machine were purchased and the printing press at Bhubaneshwar was modernized.

Programmes for 1993-94

12.5 Indian postal network is one of the largest in the world. Though the postal facility is accessible to all the persons in the country, yet there are still 18,500 Gram Panchayat head-quarter villages in the country, which inspite of satisfying the distance and population criteria for opening of post offices, do not have a post office. Keeping in view the need to provide efficient postal facilities in all pockets of urban areas and villages in forth coming years, a target for opening 500 new post offices in urban areas and 3000 new post offices in rural areas has been fixed for the Eighth Plan. Accordingly, a target for opening of 100

DSOs and 600 EDBOs has been kept for the year 1993-94. The other programmes for the year have also been finalised keeping in view the policy and targets fixed for the Eighth Plan. The thrust areas during the Annual Plan would be : (i) transformation of the traditional postal system into a modern one with necessary technological inputs (ii) introduction of new services based on sophisticated technology as recommended by Expert Committee on Excellence in Postal Services (iii) expansion of postal network covering, in particular, rural, tribal and far-flung areas which do not yet have proper postal facilities and (iv) creation of economic infrastructure by strengthening POSBs all over the country.

12.6 Satellite based electronic money transfer system is envisaged to be set up in 75 selected centres in the country as a major step towards improving the efficiency and economic health of the postal system. Besides, a new scheme namely "Market Research and Survey" introduced during the year 1992-93 would be strengthened to help identify customers' needs for introduction of new non-postal products like, greeting cards and packing materials and revising the format of registration envelopes. For selling these non-postal items, the space available outside the premises of post offices would be utilised. In addition, the survey will also suggest the measures for promoting the sales of postal services like, speed post, saving bank services etc. through print media, TV films, posters, exhibitions, customers meets etc.

12.7 The approved outlay of the Department of Posts for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 77.00 crore. The entire outlay will be funded by budgetary support.

12.8 The physical targets envisaged for 1993-94 include: (i) installation of personal computers in 75 selected cities along with micro earth station to transmit and receive money order advices through satellite com-

munications for which the scheme had been formulated in the year 1992-93 (ii) sanctioning of 700 post offices (600 Extra Departmental Branch Offices (EDBOs) which would mostly be in the remote, rural and inaccessible areas and 100 Departmental Post Offices (DSOs) which would mostly be in urban localities) (iii) completing construction of 120 postal buildings and 225 staff quarters for which the civil work had commenced earlier (iv) purchase of 1000 counter machines and fabrication of 8,000 machine made stamps and seals (v) extension of computerisation of post office saving bank operation at selected head post offices in metro cities (vi) imparting training to 30,300 employees (vii) procurement of 112 mail motor vehicles and (viii) setting up of one fully integrated & automatic mail sorting system at Madras.

12.9 Schemewise details of physical achievements/targets and outlay/expenditure are given in annexure 12.1 and 12.2 respectively.

Telecommunications

12.10 For the Annual Plan 1992-93, an outlay of Rs.4931 crore was approved for telecom sector - Department of Telecommunications (DOT) (including Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL) and WMO) and its allied Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). Against this, the expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 5073.17 crore. Keeping in line with the higher priority accorded to telecommunications in the Eighth Plan, a substantially enhanced outlay of Rs.6324 crore has been provided for the sector for the year 1993-94. This will be funded almost entirely by the resources mobilized by the telecom sector - internal resources of Rs. 4410.44 crore, bonds of Rs. 1175 crore and Rs. 735.56 crore through other means including rationalisation of tariff and additional resource mobilisation. Budgetary support constitutes a negligible part (Rs. 3 crore) of the total outlay. Manner of financing of the Plan has been detailed in Annexure 12.3.

TABLE 12.1

Financial Summary: DOT (including MTNL)

(Rs. in Crores)

	1991-92 Actuals	1992-93 BE	1992-93 RE	1993-94 BE
Internal Resources	2464.34	3429.00	2939.01	4304.00
Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR)				
a) Bonds	972.00	1071.00	1561.00	1175.00
b) Others		-	-	400.00
Budgetary Support	38.74	-	-	-
Total	3475.08	4500.00	4500.01	5879.00

Review of Performance during 1992-93

12.11 An outlay of Rs.4500 crore was allocated to the Department of Telecommunications (DOT), including MTNL, for the Annual Plan 1992-93. The expenditure during the year is anticipated to be Rs.4500.01 crore (RE). The details of the financing pattern are summarised in Table 12.1.

12.12 During the year 1992-93, switching capacity of 11.93 lakh lines was added to the local telephone network. As a result, 9.87 lakh new telephone connections (DELs) were provided against the target of 8.5 lakh DELs. In spite of record number of new telephone connections added, the waiting list increased tremendously. As regards long distance switching system, against the target of 21 trunk auto exchanges, only 17 could be added to the network. Against the target of 49,500 lines, trunk capacity of 44,000 lines was created. The achievement of targets fixed for long distance transmission system was satisfactory. The performance in the area of transmission i.e. coaxial cable system, microwave system, UHF system and optical fibre - the result was generally quite encouraging and the achievements were more than targets fixed for the year except for microwave system. Though in the case of commission-

ing of microwave system, the target was not achieved fully, for commissioning of earth stations the target was fully achieved.

12.13 The performance in respect of rural telecommunication has also been encouraging as it was in the year 1991-92. During the year, 30,072 Gram Panchayat telephones (LDPTs) were provided against the target of 35,500. In the area of telex communications, 3274 and 1708 lines were added to the local and transit telex capacity respectively. Delay in the supply/procurement of equipment was the principal reason responsible for less than satisfactory progress in the areas where any shortfall in the achievement of targets has been reported.

12.14 The induction of new technology in telecom network has led to a substantial improvement in the reliability of telephone services. Consequently, the call success rate has gone up to 97.08% in local calls and 88.15% in STD calls. However, the trunk efficiency remained static at 81.09% as in last year.

12.15 It was decided in principle to provide telephone facilities to all the Gram Panchayats of the country by 1994-95. Priority has been accorded to make these facilities available in the tribal areas. A provision of Rs. 187.75 crore was earmarked under the Tribal

Sub Plan against which an expenditure of Rs. 225.97 crore is anticipated to have been incurred during the year 1992-93. The achievements in this regard include commissioning of 67 new telephone exchanges, 2700 Gram Panchayat Phones, 1000 RKMs of UHF systems, and 3 Earth Stations. Besides, 56,600 lines of switching capacity, 43,000 lines of DELs and 130 lines of Telex Capacity were added and 255 Telegraph Offices were opened for strengthening the telecom network in tribal areas.

12.16 Keeping in line with the general policy of accelerating the pace of economic development in the North Eastern Region (NER) of the country, high priority has been accorded to development of telecom network in the region. To achieve this objective, special efforts were made by DOT to fulfil the recommendations made by a high level Focus Committee constituted in this regard under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, North East Hill Council. As a result, 25,187 lines of switching capacity, 20,661 DELs and 70 lines of telex capacity were added and 1074 Gram Panchayat telephones were provided during the year 1992-93.

Wireless Monitoring Organisation (WMO)

12.17 The Wireless Monitoring Organisation is responsible for monitoring wireless transmissions of all government and non-government users and to provide technical and allied data for effective and efficient Radio Frequency Spectrum Management and radio regulatory aspects. For this purpose, it has a network of 21 monitoring stations located at suitable places in the country. The achievements during 1992-93 include handling of 6,362 monitoring assignments, inspection of 7,000 wireless stations, monitoring of 59,678 wireless transmissions, communicating 6,069 infringements to various wireless users and providing technical assistance to 3,836 users. Besides, the establishment of a Satellite Monitoring Earth Station at Jalna (Maharashtra) is under progress.

Public Sector Undertakings

Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL)

12.18 VSNL provides overseas communication services with the help of four gateway centres at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. During the year, gateway digital switches were commissioned at all four gateways with international trunks with capacity of 2250 (Bombay), 4,080 (New Delhi) and 1,140 each at Calcutta and Madras. In addition, a full-fledged gateway at Calcutta was commissioned which has digital telephone switch and roof top F2 earth station. To provide multimedia electronic mail service to overseas destinations, Gateway Electronic Mail Service (GEMS. 400) based on X.400 standard was designed, installed and commissioned at Bombay.

Indian Telephone Industries Limited (ITI)

12.19 ITI manufactures a wide range of equipments which includes switching equipment, transmission equipment and telephone instruments in its seven manufacturing units located at Bangalore (2 units), Naini, Rae Bareli, Srinagar, Palghat and Mankapur. For the Annual Plan 1992-93, against an approved outlay of Rs. 111 crore, the expenditure is anticipated to be only Rs. 166 crore (RE). During the year, ITI produced total switching capacity of 13.85 lakh lines, 5.17 lakh telephone instruments and transmission equipments worth Rs. 488.48 crore.

Hindustan Teleprinters Limited (HTL)

12.20 The Company manufactures electronic teleprinters of Roman and Bilingual model in collaboration with M/s SAGEM, FRANCE. The achievements during 1992-93 include manufacture of 11,011 electronic teleprinters and ETP accessories etc. The sales turnover of HTL during 1992-93 was Rs. 77 crores.

Research and Development Programmes

12.21 One of the major tasks of Centre for Development of Telematics (C DOT) is to develop a family of Digital Switching System of up to 40,000 lines capacity. It was initially under the administrative control of Depart-

ment of Electronics. After the formation of Telecom Commission, C-DOT came under the administrative control of DOT. In September 1989, the erstwhile Telecom Research Centre (TRC) got merged into C-DOT. Since 1990-91, all C-DOT projects are totally funded by DOT. Currently C-DOT is dealing with development of products like Main Automatic Exchange - Extra Large (MAX-XL), Remote Switching Unit (RSU)/ Remote Line Concentrator (RLC), Telecom Management Centre (TMC), Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) for MAX in switching areas and 2/8 OLTE, Synchronous Optical Network (SONET)/Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH), Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) 16 kilo bite per second (Kbps), 10 Channel Digital UHF (600 MHz.), Single Channel VHF, Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA)/Point to Point (PMP) Radio System, 4 GHz.-140 mega bite per second (Mbps) Digital Microwave in transmission besides the 128/256 Business Switch (BX) Parallel Processing and Indo-FRG co-operation Projects: in the transmission area. C-DOT has so far developed & transferred technology for 128 port RAX, 128 port PBX, 256 port PBX, 512P RAX and MAX-M.

12.22 An amount of Rs. 30 crore is anticipated to be incurred on the activities of C-DOT. The achievements during the year include, installation of additional one lakh lines of SBM RAX, installation of five more MAX-L exchanges at Tiruchangode, Hoshiarpur, Haldwani, Tumkur and Palarivattam bringing the total to six and completion of RSU/RLC. In the transmission areas, five terminals of SBRTN (Satellite based Rural Telegraph network) were installed in the North East. Besides, the technology has been transferred to various manufacturers for 10 channel Digital UGF (600 Mhf) and Mbps OLTE.

Programme for 1993-94

12.23 The programmes in the Annual Plan 1992-93 are based upon critical evaluation of

the performance of DOT in the last few years and the Eighth Plan broad objectives of : (i) containing the waiting period for telephone connections to two years in large telephone system and providing telephones practically on demand in rural and tribal areas (ii) to provide telephone facility to all Gram Panchayats by 1-4-95 (iii) providing Public Call Offices (PCOs) for every hundred household in urban areas (iv) converting the telex network to electronic one (v) replacing all manual exchanges and achieve fully automatic network by 1-4-94 (vi) replacing all life-expired and unserviceable transmission systems by digital system (vii) providing STD facility to all sub-divisional/tehsil headquarters by 31.3.95 and to all exchanges by 1-4-97 (viii) linking all District Headquarters with Digital Network and (ix) providing value added services (telematics).

12.24 To implement the various programmes during 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 5879 crore has been provided for DOT including MTNL. It is envisaged to be financed by internal resources (Rs.4304 crore), market borrowing (bonds) of Rs. 1175 crore and through additional resource mobilisation (Rs.400 crore).

12.25 The major physical targets of DOT include net addition of 14 lakh lines in switching capacity, 11 lakh new telephone connections (DELs) in local telephone system, 35 Trunk Automatic Exchanges of 67,500 (gross) lines capacity and 46,800 Gram Panchayat telephones (Panchayat villages with phone facility).

Special Focus Areas

Rural Areas

12.26 In order to bring the rural population into the national mainstream, as a matter of policy, it has been decided to extend reliable telecom facilities (based on new technology) even to remotest rural areas by relegating the financial profitability to a lower position. An outlay of Rs.1100 crore has been provided for the year 1993-94. The Annual Plan envisages

provision of 3.3 lakh lines of net switching capacity in the rural areas. This would lead to provision of 1.5 lakh telephone connections to rural areas in addition to providing public telephones to 46,800 new panchayat villages.

North Eastern Region

12.27 Development of North Eastern Region of the country has been receiving special attention in view of the strategic importance of the location and general backwardness of the area. To accelerate the pace of economic development of the region, it is envisaged to strengthen the telecom network by adding 22,800 lines in switching capacity and by opening about 1600 LDPTs.

Tribal and Hilly areas

12.28 The telecom network is envisaged to be substantially strengthened during 1993-94 for the rapid development of tribal and hilly areas and their integration into the mainstream national life. The target for these areas include an addition of 62,600 lines in switching capacity, installation of 47,000 DEL's, 3150 LDPTs, 230 telegraph offices, 200 lines in telex capacity and commissioning of 2 satellite earth stations. A provision of Rs. 173.68 crore has been made for these areas during 1993-94.

National Capital Region (NCR)

12.29 A National Capital Region consisting of 20 priority towns and 5 counter - magnet towns in the 5 States adjoining Delhi will receive special attention in the Eighth Plan. In order to achieve the aim of a reliable and modern telecom system, DOT has drawn a sub-plan under which the entire expansion in the telecom network henceforth would be of electronic type. A target of providing 53,000 lines of Digital Electronic Switching Capacity, besides provision of other modern facilities like FAX, telex, etc is envisaged for the Region for the year 1993-94. For this programme of NCR, the activities are closely co-ordinated with NCR Planning Board.

Research and Development Programmes

12.30 An outlay of Rs. 70 crore has been provided for the year 1993-94 for R&D activities of C-DOT. Its activities for the year include completion of MAX-XL commencing field trial for +7 signalling, completion of RSU/RLU, and commencing field trial for TMC (Phase II) in switching area. In transmission areas, TOT would be initiated for SONET/SDH STM-1 and STM-4 Pilot prototype will be ready for DACCS by March, 1994. Apart from these projects in switching and transmission areas, 128p BX (Business Switch) and Associated Terminal Equipment would be developed in the network. Under the Indo-FRG Technical co-operation project a PCB plant will be commissioned and VLSI and Hybrid facilities enhanced.

Wireless Monitoring Organisation (WMO)

12.31 The Wireless Monitoring Organisation (WMO) is the field organisation of the Wireless Planning Co-ordination (WPC) Wing of DOT. The primary task of WMO is to monitor the entire radio frequency spectrum with a view to provide the requisite technical data and support to the WPC Wing of the DOT in the enforcement of the national and international radio regulatory and statutory provisions for efficient management of Radio Frequency Spectrum (RFS) and Geo-stationary Satellite Orbit (GSO).

12.32 An outlay of Rs.3 crore has been provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94 which would be supported entirely through the budget. To supplement its resources, it is envisaged that, ITI would finance the purchase of the equipment worth Rs.6 crore for WMO for setting up of a Specialised Monitoring Terminal at Delhi. The targets for the year include completion of continuing schemes and introduction of new schemes viz. procurement of sophisticated state-of-art, high frequency monitoring terminals with built-in facility for frequency measurement for modernisation/strengthening of Radio Monitoring Facilities in high frequency (HF) band. Besides monitoring the unauthorised trans-

missions from certain Earth Stations, a Specialised Monitoring Terminal at Delhi will be established. Other new schemes envisaged during the year are modernisation of Radio Noise Survey Units and strengthening of VHF/UHF monitoring system.

Public Sector Undertakings

12.33 About 80-85% of the Plan funds of DOT have been spent on equipment and other materials procured from various sources, both indigenous and foreign. The traditional indigenous sources of materials are ITI, HCL and HTL. Under the new economic policy, certain manufacturing items of telecom sector have been de-licensed and given to private sector. Consequentially, DOT will henceforth procure switching transmission equipment and other items such as cables, Multi Access Rural Radio (MARR) etc, from private manufacturers to supplement supplies for meeting the Plan objectives.

Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (VSNL)

12.34 The approved outlay of VSNL for the year 1993-94 is Rs.286 crore. Since the internal resources of VSNL are zero, this will be funded entirely by other means of financing. During the year, the thrust would be on completion of continuing schemes taken up in 1992-93 as a new schemes of Eighth Plan. Some important schemes are as under:

- (i) Satellite Projects : The schemes include : SEA-ME-WE-2 optical fibre submarine cable linking, Intelsat E/S Standard-A for Calcutta and Madras, Bombay-Pune-Arvi Digital Link, purchase of DCME Phase-I etc. Besides, a new scheme for purchasing of DCME Phase-II would be taken up in the year.
- (ii) Switching Projects : The schemes started in 1992-93 for which the contract for supply of equipment was signed, would be on priority for completion. These schemes include: expansion of Gateway Digital Switch Phase-I at Bombay,

Madras, Calcutta and Delhi; replacement of Bombay Gatex, measuring instruments etc.

- (iii) Other Schemes: The major schemes are Optical Fibre Link between Lokmanya-VSB Bombay, New Delhi-Dehradun and taking up of a multilateral Optical Fibre Cable system linking Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Djibouti, Jeddah, Egypt, Italy and France; housing facilities at different VSNL stations; training activities and replacement of transmitters and receivers at New Delhi.

Indian Telephone Industry (ITI)

12.35 ITI is still the major supplier of all type of switching equipment in the country viz. digital, electronic, crossbar and strowger both for local and trunk automatic applications. Besides, ITI also supplies transmission and satellite equipments to DOT.

12.36 An outlay of Rs. 151 crores (including Rs.6 crores for purchase of equipment for WMO) has been approved for ITI for the year 1993-94 which would be funded through its internal resources of Rs. 104 crores and EBR of Rs.47 crores. The major programme of ITI include: production of switching equipment 480 KL for small exchanges, 680 KL for large exchanges, 360 number of MARR system, 630 number of digital radio T/R and 324 numbers of optic fibre terminals. The net sales of the company for the year have been estimated Rs.1450 crores while the net profit percentage of the capital employed in comparison to 1.41% in 1992-93 it would be 1.84% during 1993-94.

Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. (HTL)

12.37 HTL which has been producing electronic teleprinters proposes to take up new products in line with emerging technology and customer preferences. The approved outlay for HTL is Rs.5 crores, with no budgetary support. This amount would mainly be invested in infrastructure development of new

schemes and capital investment on the new projects viz. MDF/Power Plants/ Line Jack Units, Computer based sytem/PC products, Switches Exchanges/ C- DOT Switches, Transmission Equipments, FAX/Messaging, Pay phones/ Chip Cards etc.

12.38 HTL envisages production of 5,000 electronic teleprinters. In addition, HTL will be producing a number of products such as C - DOT switching exchanges, Main

Distribution frames, FAX and messaging products etc. The estimated turnover of the company during 1993-94 is Rs. 87.58 crores.

12.39 Scheme-wise details of physical achievements/targets and outlay/expenditure for the telecom sector are summarised in Annexures 12.4 and 12.5 respectively.

Schemewise Physical Targets/Achievements - Department of Posts.

(Nos.)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Sub Schemes	Achievements 1991-92	Targets 8th Plan (1992-97)	Targets 1992-93	Actual Achievements 1992-93	Targets 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Expansion of Postal network	Sanctioning of post offices	2089	3500	700	750	700
		(a) EDBOs	2068	3000	600	635	600
		(b) DSOs	21	500	100	115	100
2.	Construction of postal buildings & staff Qtrs.	(i) Postal buildings	195	242	140	322	120
		(a) Commenced	98		60	181	NA
		(b) Completed	97		80	141	NA
		(ii) Staff Qtrs.	394	1000	400	581	225
		(a) Commenced	244		200	345	NA
		(b) Completed	150		200	236	NA
3.	Manpower Development (Training project)	i) In-service Trg./ SB refresher	8939	32500	6500	8624	6500
		ii) Refresher Trg. to EDBPMs	-	119000	23800	NA	23800
4.	Machanismation & Modernisation	(i) Multipurpose counter machines	102	No Target Fixed	1000	Nil	1000
		(ii) Money transfer & Electronic mail	NIL	First Phase of Project	Formula- of Scheme for 75 towns	Scheme working formula-locations ted.	75
		(iii) Other equipment (new stamps & seals)	NIL	Trak & Trace	10000	100	8000
		(iv) Mechanised Sorting Equipment in Metro Cities	NIL	at 3 metro cities	Bombay & Madras	Bombay	Madras
5.	Mail motor service (transport service)	(i) MMS vehicals	21	560	112	123	112
		(ii) RMS vans	-	10 MG Bogies	-	-	-
		(a) Constrn. of Vans	-	50	20	Nil	20
		(b) Remodelling	-				
6.	Speed Post Service	(i) Estt. of Business Centres	-	25	5	Nil	5
		(ii) Manpower Rectt.	-	350	-	-	-
6.	National Savings (POSB)	(i) Staff	NA	Not Specified	-	-	-
		(ii) Computerisation of HPOs.	7		3 metros	3	major HOs
7.	Material management	(i) House print machine	-	30	4	4	4
		(ii) Paper cutting mach.	-	45	4	1	4

NA = Not Available.

- = Nil

Schemewise Outlay/Expenditure - Department of Posts.

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Actual Expenditure 1991-92	8th Plan Outlay (1992-97)	Plan Outlay 1992-93	Revised Estimates 1992-93	Plan Outlay 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Expansion of postal network	1.21	23.65	2.00	1.30	4.50
2.	Construction of postal buildings	31.57	121.35	32.33	32.58	30.00
3.	Manpower Development (Training Programme)	1.37	5.00	1.50	1.42	1.05
4.	Machanism & Modernisation	1.85	138.30	34.28	23.71	36.00
5.	Mail Motor Services (transport services)	1.45	14.80	1.50	3.40	1.50
6.	R M S Vehicles	0.00	2.50	0.50	0.00	0.50
7.	Speed Post Service	0.68	5.50	1.10	0.35	0.25
8.	Material Management	0.00	4.90	0.79	0.79	1.23
9.	National Savings (POSB)	0.43	2.50	1.00	0.50	0.50
10.	Marketing	0.24	6.50	2.00	1.95	1.47
	Total	38.80	325.00	77.00	66.00	77.00

Outlay, Expenditure and Financing Pattern of Telecom Sector.

Sectors/ Heads of Developments	(Rs. in crores)							
	Seventh Plan		Annual Plan 1990-91 1991-92		Eighth Plan	Annual Plan		
	Approved Outlay	Actual Expendr.	Actual Expendr.	Actual Expendr.		Approved Outlay	Approved Outlay	Revised Estimates	Approved Outlay
I. DOT including C-DoT of which (13225)	7212.12	6724.95	2286.97	2862.13	23946.00	3859.00	3859.01	4912.00
i) Internal Resources	4786.12	4290.95	1721.93	2221.39	16556.00	3429.00	2939.00	3737.00
ii) EBR								
a) Bonds	1427.00	1323.00	172.00	602.00	7026.00	1071.00	1561.00	1175.00
b) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
iv) Budgetary Support	999.00	1111.00	393.04	38.74	364.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
II. MTNL of which (13225)	*	1397.69	558.45	612.95	*	641.00	641.00	967.00
i) Internal Resources	*	1086.69	393.45	242.95	*	448.00	448.00	567.00
ii) EBR								
a) Bonds	*	311.00	165.00	370.00	*	-	-	0.00
b) Others (ARM)	-	-	-	-	-	193.00	193.00	400.00
iv) Budgetary Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
III. Wireless Monitoring Orgn. of which (13275)	13.75	13.32	2.17	3.44	26.00	3.00	3.15	3.00
i) Budgetary Support	13.75	13.32	2.17	3.44	26.00	3.00	3.15	3.00
IV. VSNL (13275)	253.64	150.40	61.78	94.04	800.00	310.00	396.46	286.00
of which								
i) Internal Resources	253.64	150.40	61.78	94.04	800.00	310.00	151.24	0.00
ii) EBR - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	245.22	286.00
V. Indian Telephone Inds. of which (12859)	467.91	334.91	54.87	32.00	350.00	111.00	166.00	151.00
i) Internal Resources	467.91	334.91	54.87	-	350.00	111.00	83.00	104.00
ii) Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.00	-
iii) EBR - Others	-	-	-	32.00	-	-	48.00	47.00
VI. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd of which (12859)	16.70	8.67	3.34	8.94	15.00	7.00	7.55	5.00
i) Internal Resources	16.70	NA	NA	3.44	15.00	7.00	2.94	2.44
ii) EBR - Others	-	-	-	2.50	-	-	4.61	2.56
ii) Budgetary Support	-	-	-	3.00	0.00	Nil	0.00	0.00
Grand Total	7964.12	8629.94	2967.58	3613.50	25137.00	4931.00	5073.17	6324.00

Note:(1) The approved outlay for 7th Plan was Rs.4010 crore for DOT including MTNL which was, on yearly basis, increased to Rs.7212.12 crore as operational outlay.

(2) The figures used in write up for DOT also include the figures of MTNL.

* The MTNL's figures are included in the DOT's figures.

Schemewise Physical Target /Achievements - Telecommunication Services

Telecommunication Services: Unit		1991-92	8th Plan	1992-93	1993-94
		Achievements	Targets	Targets	Achievements
1. Local Telephone System:					
i) Switching Capacity(Net)	Lakh Lines	9.57	93	11.44	11.93
ii) Direct Exchange Lines	-do-	7.35	75	8.5	9.87
2. Long Distance Switching System:					
i) Trunk Auto Exchange	Nos.	10	-	21	17
ii) Trunk Capacity (TAX)	Lines	48700	272000	49500	44000
iii) Manual Trunk Boards	Nos.	∅	∅	∅	∅
3. Long Distance Transmission System:					
i) Coaxial Cable System	Route Kms.	1483	3000	1000	1112
ii) Microwave System	-do-	3198	20000	3200	2578
iii) UHF System	-do-	4224	150000	3000	5710
iv) Optical Fibre System	-do-	2151	20000	3500	3586
v) Earth Stations	Nos.	4	50	3	3
					(incl. 17 mobile)
4. Openwire & Telegraph:					
i) Telegraph Offices	Nos.	∅∅	∅∅	∅∅	∅∅
ii) Long Distance Public Telephones (LDPTs).	Nos.	21752	338000	36500	30072
iii) Telex Exchanges	Nos.	22		∅∅	∅∅
iv) Telex Capacity					
a) Local	Lines	1775	-	3944	3274
b) Transit	Lines	1114	-	2114	1708

∅ Manual Trunk Board item droopt from the list.

∅∅ No. of telex exchanges and telegraph offices paramiter not required.

Financial Outlays and Expenditure: Telecom Services

		(Rs. in crores)				
Sl. No.	Schemes	1991-92 Actual Expndr.	8th Plan Approved Outlay	1992-93 Approved Outlay	1992-93 Revised Estimates	1993-94 Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Telecommunication Services:						
1	Local Telephone System	2703.57	14860.40	2945.00 (564)	2945.61	3287.00 (747)
2	Long Distance Switching	73.80	610.00	148.00 (6)	148.00	205.00 (90)
3	(a) Long distance Transmission system.	469.19	4399.80	590.00	589.80	1150.00 (-)
	(b) Panchyat Phones	-	2000.00	456.00	456.00	590.00 (-)
4	INSAT/INTELSAT	20.82	180.00	35.00	35.00	43.00 (-)
5	Telegraph/Telex System	75.71	760.00	80.00 (14)	80.00	142.00 (2)
6	Land & Buildings	58.29	480.00	80.00 (19)	80.00	190.00 (60)
7	Other Ancillary System (includes TEC)	52.26	455.80	130.00 (38)	129.60	198.00 (68)
8	C DOT	19.20	200.00	30.00	30.00	70.00 (-)
9	Loan to MTNL MTNL	2.24		6.00	6.00	4.00
Total (A)		3475.08	23946.00	4500.00 (641)	4500.01	5879.00 (967)
B. Other Communication Services						
1	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	94.04	800.00	310.00	396.46	286.00
2	Wireless Monitoring Organisation	3.44	26.00	3.00	3.15	3.00
Total (B)		97.48	826.00	313.00	399.61	289.00
Total (A+B)		3572.56	24772.00	4813.00	4899.62	6168.00
C. Public Sector Units						
	Indian Telephone Industries	32.00	350.00	111.00	166.00	151.00
	Hindustal Teleprinters Ltd.	8.94	15.00	7.00	7.55	5.00
Total 'C'		40.94	365.00	118.00	173.55	156.00
Grand Total		3613.50	25137.00	4931.00	5073.17	6324.00

Note : Figures in brackets indicate MTNL component.

CHAPTER 13

EDUCATION

The Annual Plan 1993-94 would continue the efforts to operationalise the objectives and thrust of 8th Five Year Plan in the education sector with greater vigour and strength. The major thrust of these efforts is on the goal of universalisation of Elementary Education and eradication of illiteracy in the age group of 15-35, special attention paid towards educationally deprived and backward sections of the society, further improvement in the vocational education stream, consolidation of infrastructure and maintaining quality of higher education and modernisation in technical education. The year would witness the aim of achieving thrust areas of the eighth plan by adoption of disaggregated target setting and decentralised planning by incorporating population specific plans, micro planning through people's participation, introduction of Minimum Levels of Learning (MLL) with improved educational management to ensure better coordination and effective monitoring of existing schemes covering various aspects of cultural development and promotion of sports and activities influencing the development of youth.

Review of Programme in 1992-93 :

A Financial Progress :

13.2 The outlay approved for annual plan 1992-93 was Rs. 1096 crores for centre and Rs. 2148.36 crores under state sector which was revised to Rs. 1145.65 crores and Rs.1848.58 crores respectively showing an increase of 4.5% in respect of Centre sector and shortfall of -14% in respect of state sector.

13.3 The actual expenditure incurred in the year 1991-92 in Centre and state sector was Rs.1084.03 crores and Rs. 1533.34 crores, respectively indicating a shortfall of 3.8% in state sector and 13.6% in centre sector over the approved outlay.

13.4 The major headwise expenditure for 1991-92 is given in Annexure - 13.1. The

approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1992-93 may be seen in Annexure-13.2

Physical Achievements

Elementary Education

13.5 The aim of achieving universalisation of elementary education was pursued with emphasis towards enrolment as well as retention with adoption of strategies like micro-planning and creating attractive school environment in particularly improving the excess of girls and working children towards education. With the adoption of these measures, the additional enrolment in class-I-V and classes VI-VIII is anticipated to reach 39.75 lakhs and 30.22 lakhs respectively during the year 1992-93.

13.6 The scheme of Operation Blackboard was implemented with emphasis towards improvement of facilities in primary schools. Following are the achievements made under the scheme in 1992-93.

No. of blocks covered	500
No. of schools covered	60,000
Percentage of Primary schools covered	11
Posts of primary teachers sanctioned	16000

13.7 In the scheme of non-formal education an element of the strategy was particularly directed towards imparting education to educationally backward states, urban slums, hilly, tribal and desert areas and areas with concentration of working children to achieve the goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE). Particulars of the likely achievements under this programme during the year 1992-93 are as follows :

- i. NFE centres brought to function by voluntary agencies (cumulative) : 700
- ii. Number of experimental innovative projects approved (cumulative) : 11
- iii. Estimated enrolment (in lakhs) : 0.25
- iv. Number of District Resource Units : 6
- v. Number of States/UTs covered : 18

13.8 The programme of Minimum levels of Learning (MLL) was continued with a view to improve learning acquisition in schools. 18 projects for which financial assistance was provided during 1991-92 for implementation of MLL programme were also continued in 1992-93. For effective implementation of Minimum Levels of Learning (MLL) programme, 18 projects were assisted covering 2000 schools, 3 lakh students and 8000 teachers. The scheme of operationalising of micro planning has been conceived as a major strategy for achieving UEE by ensuring regular attendance of every child at school for a period of 5 years of schooling is completed. In the case of a NFE centre its equivalent period of learning level will meet the requirement.

13.9 Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Restructuring and reorganisation of Teacher Education started in 1987-88, 49 DIETs and 6CTEs were sanctioned during the year 1992-93. Four states/UTs namely, Bihar, Meghalaya, Karnataka and Pondicherry joined the States/UT's already implementing this scheme. Following was the cumulative achievement under the scheme by 1992-93.

Teacher Education	Achievements (1992-93)
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- i. No. of District Institute of Teacher Education (DIETs) sanctioned : 20

- ii. No. of Colleges of Teacher Education (CTE's) sanctioned. : 6

- iii. No. of States/UT's covered : 26

13.10 A bill on National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) was introduced in the Parliament with the objective of making NCTE responsible for the determination, maintenance and coordination of standards in teacher education, laying down norms and guidelines for various courses, promotion of innovation in this field and establishment of a suitable system of continuing education of teachers.

13.11 As on 31st Oct., 1992 Shiksha Karmi Project was under implementation in 47 Block Units in 21 Districts of the State of Rajasthan and the number of Shiksha Karmis risen to 1409. Dutch assisted project - Mahila Samakhyas was extended to the state of Andhra Pradesh and in two more districts of Karnataka during 1992-93.

Adult Education

13.12 The National Literacy Mission (NLM) which aims at imparting functional literacy to 80 million adult illiterates in the 15-35 age group by 1995, is one of the most concerted efforts attempted so far in the promotion of literacy in the country. Accordingly top priority was accorded to this programme in 1992-93 and 245.89 lakhs adult illiterates in the age-group 15-35 are expected to be enrolled by the end of 1992-93. The successful conclusion of Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) in district Ernakulam (Kerala) in January 1990 led to the acceptance of the TLC as the most important strategy of the NLM for eradication of illiteracy in the target age group of 15-35.

13.13 56 projects were sanctioned under TLC covering 56 districts and 24 projects were sanctioned covering 32 districts under Post Literacy Campaign (PLC). This being a volunteer based programme, due encouragement and support has been provided to Voluntary Agencies (VAs) for taking up TLC. It is expected that by the end of 1992-93 about 12.47 lakhs adults would be covered through 50 TLC

projects sanctioned to 46 VAs in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi.

13.14 On the basis of the successful experience of Bharat Gyan Vigyan Jatha (BGVJ) of 1990, the BGVJ II was continued in 1992-93 for appropriate environment building. BGVJ II was launched between 2nd October and 14 November, 1992 in 250 districts. It is expected that by the end of 1992-93 about 132.43 lakhs persons would be covered through 32 PLCs in 56 districts.

13.15 State Resource Centres (SRCs) were also involved in both TLC and PLC, made valuable contributions to the National Literacy Mission by designing basic teaching learning materials based on the technique of Improved Pace and Content of Learning (IPCL). They also conducted training for a large number of Adult Education functionaries, formulated guidelines for evaluation and for taking up of innovative projects. The Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan actively involved in the Literacy Programmes. Area specific and time bound programme were undertaken in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

13.16. Shramik Vidyapeeths (SVP'S) which represent an institutional framework for offering non-formal, adult and continuing education and polyvalent training programme to industrial workers, to their family members, self-employed members and prospective workers etc. continued to function in 1992-93, Thirty seven SVPS continued to function in different industrial and Urban centres of the country.

13.17 Resource support was provided to various select writers/illustrators on the methodology of developing materials for adult learners. For strengthening the management information system software package was developed in collaboration with NIC on monitoring of TLC Districts. Some of the important steps taken up with the support of media and communication were: the use of DAVP hoard-

ings bearing National Literacy Mission messages, wall paintings, NLM advertisement issued on computerised railway tickets and also on the time-table of Northern Railway, besides on the postal stationery of Department of Posts.

13.18 Further steps were taken towards the UNFPA funded Population Education Project in Adult Education. Its objectives are to clarify the concepts and scope of population education, preparation of curriculum, development of teaching learning materials, training of the functionaries, to institutionalise the component of population education in the ongoing programmes of Adult Education.

13.19 The National Institute of Adult Education was set up in 1991 as an autonomous body to act as the national level resource centre for Adult Education and to provide academic, technical and resources support for adult education programme in the country. It further expanded its activities. The new activities taken up by the Institute in 1992-93 consisted of the research projects on (i) Annotated bibliography on "Women and Literacy" and ii) Textual Analysis on basic literacy primers. Since September, 1992, NIAE has become a sub-node to the Educational Research Network (ERNET), putting NIAE on the global mailmap for access to research based information, technical reports etc. NIAE also serves as a nodal point for net working collaboration and international cooperation in the area of literacy and continuing education. Besides, a project was also taken up to design appropriate material in the form of weekly broadsheet for neoliterates and to ensure its regular distribution. Prototypes were developed in Hindi, Bengali and Tamil.

13.20 A Seminar on Data Base for Literacy was organised on September 1-2, 1992 with participation of UNESCO and other concerned Government and non-government organisations. A draft bibliography of research thesis offered in the field of adult education and allied areas in Indian universities covering the period from 1951 to 1988 has been compiled. With

a view to strengthening statistical Data base on Literacy action have been initiated for building up liason with research institutes and libraries in India and abroad. The Total Literacy Campaign also encompassed in itself the campaign for conservation of environment amongst its other objectives. Issues like cleanliness of surroundings, need for clean potable water, tree plantation etc are built in the primers Environment related issues were given prominence in the awareness programmes.

Secondary Education

13.21 Secondary Education being an important stage provides preparation of students both for world of work and higher/professional education. In pursuance of Programme of Action, (POA 1992) due emphasis was given to revitalize this important ladder of education. Progress of some of the major programmes is given in the following paragraphs.

13.22 Vocationalisation of secondary education is presently being implemented in 29 States/UTs. By the end of 1991-92 facilities were created for 6.37 lakhs students by opening 12,543 sections for vocational education keeping in view the targets laid down in the revised policy to divert 10% of higher secondary students to vocational stream by 1995. In order to provide adequate training facilities for the students, the Apprentices Act (1961), was amended in 1986 and subsequently apprenticeship rules were modified in September, 1987 and in April, 1988. Health related vocational educational courses were started in collaboration with Ministry of Health followed by several states. Considering the need for adequate employment avenues for the vocational students, a committee has been constituted in the Department of Education to review the department wise employment opportunities. A comprehensive programmes for computerised management information system for vocational education has also been developed.

13.23 State Institutes of Education Technology (SIET's) have been converted into auto-

nous organisation in four states (Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh). Similar institutes in Bihar, and Gujarat are also likely to be granted autonomous status in the near future. Despite constraints of funds, 256,566 Radio-cum-Cassette players (RCCP's) and 37,129 colour TVs have been provided. The Central Institute of Educational Technology (CIET) has produced 715 programmes upto September, 1992 in 914 language versions. It has also produced 450 capsules for the programme for mass orientation of teachers.

13.24 The main objectives of the pilot project called CLASS is demystification of computers familiarization of students with the range of computer applications and to provide 'Hands on' experience. The programme was initially introduced in 250 selected secondary and senior secondary schools with number gradually increasing to 2598. Since 1989-90 no new schools have been added under the programme, only the number of hardware pieces is being increased from 2 to 5 in the schools where the programme has been initiated. Under the existing arrangement CMC Limited is responsible for procurement, installation and maintenance of hardware in schools while NCERT is responsible for academic planning, curriculum and software development, teachers' training and maintaining of the project. NCERT carried out its responsibility through 61 resource centres operating in the country.

13.25 In 1990 the National Open School (NOS) was vested with the authority for conducting secondary and senior secondary examination for its learners and certification thereof. Targetted enrolment of students in 1991-92 was 60,000, but the actual enrolment was restricted to 36,000 in order to provide better services to the students. In 1992 the enrolment has risen to 54,312. The target for 1992-93 was 55,000. In 1992, 34,781 students were examined and 11,388 candidates were declared passed and certificates issued. The vocational unit was set up and seven vocational

courses were identified for artification by NOS. The target for 1992-93 was enrolment of 2000 in vocational stream.

13.26 In order to provide good quality modern education to the talented students from the rural areas, Government of India initiated in 1985-86 a scheme to establish Navodaya Vidyalayas one in each district on an average. Two hundred and eighty Navodaya Vidyalayas covering as many 23 states and 7 UTs have so far been established in the country. Construction of building under phase-I has been completed in 153 Vidyalayas and 169 Vidyalayas are functioning in their own permanent building. Construction work is in progress in 187 Vidyalayas in phase-II. Thirty Navodaya Vidyalayas were adopted by the Department of Bio-Technology to provide Computers to facilitate the learning of biology and other subjects. Computer literacy programme has been introduced by the samithi in 103 Vidyalayas. Number of students enrolment as on 31st March, 1992 was around 78149 in 280 schools with percentage of girls, SCs and STs as 28.44%, 20.35% and 10.76% respectively.

13.27 International Institute of Population Studies (IIPS) conducted evaluation study of the National Population Education Project to see the impact of population education programmes and activities in creating awareness among students & teachers towards this programme. The contents of population Education have been incorporated in the syllabus from classes I-XII.

Languages

13.28 Various schemes undertaken during the year in promotion and developing of Hindi and other languages continued to receive central assistance. In non-Hindi states/UTs as many as 1090 Hindi teachers were appointed & trained under the scheme of appointment of Hindi Teachers. A committee for establishment of a National Hindi University has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Shiv Mangal Singh Suman to suggest the suitable location and financial estimates. A

trilingual dictionary, Marathi-Hindi-English was published during 1992 in two volumes by Central Hindi Directorate. The Commission for Scientific and Technical terminology finalised about 45,000 technical terms related to various departments and published 10999 university level books in Hindi and regional languages. 365 books were produced in the field of Engineering, Medicine and Agriculture under the scheme of promotion and development of Modern Indian Languages (MIL), 486 adult learners have been enrolled in the certificate courses through correspondence in Tamil, Telgu and Bengali. During the year as many as 700 Sanskrit organisations were given financial assistance for development of Sanskrit. Bureau for promotion of Urdu continued with its activities of developing Urdu language with publication of Urdu Encyclopaedia and other books. A Committee to examine establishing Urdu University has also been set up.

Book Promotion

13.29 National Book Trust (NBT) published about 300 new titles/translations with greater emphasis on publication of books for neo-literate and on popular science subjects during the year. The Trust organised Children Book Fairs at Guwahati from Oct., 10-18, 1992 and in Delhi and Bangalore in Jan.-Feb., 1993. The trust also participated in Frankfurt International Book Fair in September-October, 1992. Workshop for preparing children books in various languages like Assamese, Oriya and Marathi were organised in Bhavnagar and Wardha during the year. Financial assistance was given to voluntary organisations for organising training courses, seminars workshops under the scheme of book promotional activities.

Higher Education

13.30 The total students enrolment in universities and colleges towards the beginning of year 1992-93 was 46.11 lakhs (38.46 lakhs in colleges and 7.63 lakhs in universities). The faculty wise enrolment in the faculty of Arts, Science and Commerce was 40.4%, 19.6% and 21.9% respectively. During the same year

number of teachers rose to 2.70 lakhs as 0.61 lakhs in universities and 2.09 lakhs in colleges. A new state university Dr. Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedker Technological University, Lonere was established thereby raising the total number of state universities to 149.

13.31 University Grants Commission (UGC) an apex body in the field of Higher Education continued with its major programmes and activities as given below:

13.32 With a view to promoting and encouraging the concept of autonomy the total number of colleges so far granted autonomous status is 111.

13.33 Restructuring and redesigning of under graduate courses continued during the year with a view to making them more relevant to the development needs of the community. Curriculum development reports in the faculties of Science, Arts and Languages and Social Sciences were prepared and a Core Group was constituted to strengthen thrust area of Vocational education in different subjects at degree level.

13.34 314 colleges were provided with assistance under the College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP) and 734 colleges under the Humanities and Social Science Improvement Programme (COHSSIP) during 1992.

13.35 As many as 110 universities and 1250 colleges were provided assistance to instal computer facilities. Under special assistance programme the Commission provided assistance to 41 centres of Advanced Study and special assistance to 111 departments of science, engineering and technology. 115 Departments were assisted under COSIST programme to strengthen infrastructure in Science and Technology and Research.

13.36 The UGC programme on Higher Education popularly known as 'Countrywide Classroom' continued to be televised through-

out the country. Seven Extra Mural Research Centres (EMRC's) at the Universities of Pune, Gujarat, Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, Jodhpur University Madurai University and St. Xavier's College, Calcutta were started by the UGC during the year. 2700 programmes were also produced by different media centres.

13.37 Various centres identified for organising coaching classes for competitive examination for weaker sections were provided with liberal assistance. Eighteen colleges were identified during 1991-92 in the minority concentration areas of Bombay, Gulbarga, Bidan, Karnol Kathian, Darbhanga etc. The Commission also provided assistance for undertaking coaching at graduate level. Forty positions of part-time research associateship for women candidates in science and humanities were also created.

13.38 A project for the modernisation of libraries and information centres in the country was initiated during 8th Plan. The project entitled INFLIBNET (Information and Library Network) would link libraries and information centres in the university through computer communication network with emphasis on libraries from remote areas.

13.39 To suggest measures for development of Open Education during 8th Five Year Plan a Core group on Open Education was set up under the Chairpersonship of Dr. Mrs. Chitra Naik, Member, Planning Commission which held its meetings during the year 1991-92. The report of the Core group has been published in Feb., 1992 which suggests inter alia utilisation of open education channels in spreading education in a big way.

13.40 Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) during the year launched 21 programmes and published 1127 volumes of course material and produced over 425 programmes. During 1992-93 the number of students enrolled in the university was over

60,000. The distance education council was established in April, 1992 to coordinate distance education throughout the country and to provide guidelines and support to state open universities.

13.41 Specialised Research Organisation like Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR) Indian Council on Historical Research (ICHR), Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla (IIAS) continued to receive assistance in their respective research programmes during the year.

13.42 Association of Indian universities (AIU) undertook a number of research studies such as cost of higher education and resource mobilisation by Universities and published directory of distance education institutions Part-I, India and Part-II, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

13.43 National Evaluation Organisation an autonomous registered society was set up to facilitate the process of delinking university degrees from recruitment to services and to make available alternative tests to determine the suitability of candidates for specified jobs that do not require a diploma or degree qualifications.

13.44 Realising the significance of value education, the Planning Commission constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. Swaminadhan, Member, Planning Commission a Core Group on Value Orientation in Education. The report has been published and is under consideration for implementation in consultation with various Ministries and related organisations.

Technical Education

13.45 Under the programme of "Modernisation and Removal of Obsolescence" in Technical Education, about 300 projects were supported with financial assistance of Rs. 26.00 crores. The second phase of the World Bank project on Technician Education was operationalised to cover 8 more States and the Union Territory of Delhi. With this the project

covers sixteen States and one UT with the outlay of approximately Rs. 1650.00 crores including World Bank credit assistance of US \$ 517 millions approximately. Both the phases of the project are now under execution. The project implementation has picked up the required pace in a few States, especially in the hardware side- Civil works and Equipments. The implementation on the software side viz. quality and efficiency improvement aspects is moderate. The total reimbursement claimed by the states (as on 20.1.93) is Rs. 84.91 crores and Rs. 22.412 crores under the first and second phase of the project. A World Bank Mission visited the country to review the progress and recommended some action points for effective implementation of the project. The scheme of "Community Polytechnic" was revised keeping in view the recommendations of National Expert Committee (Kalbag Committee) for its effective implementation. About 30,000 rural youth and women including school dropouts have been trained in various technical vocational trades during the year and a number of them engaged in self employment. The programme of "Thrust Areas of Technical Education" had three sub-schemes - Strengthening of facilities in the crucial areas of technology where weakness exists, creation of infrastructure in areas of emerging technologies, and programme of new and or improved technology and other new courses in specialised fields. The three sub-schemes have been amalgamated and approximately 250 projects were supported with the budget amount of Rs. 24.00 crores.

13.46 The Board of Apprenticeship training arranged the training of more than 21230 engineering graduates & diploma holders. During the period AICTE approved 48 new institutions and 214 programmes to be introduced in the existing technical institutions. Under the National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS) the collection of data from the graduates of 1984 was concluded by all existing nodal centres and the work relating to collection of data from 1985 graduates has been started. Two nodal centres have com-

pleted the work of data and others are in the process of compilation from 1988 batches to make the data bank current and upto date. The data collection work was also carried out for the technical educational institutions with reference to the year 1985-86, 86-87 and 89-90 in all the nodal centres. The Board of Assessment for Educational Qualification recommended recognition of about 10 new qualifications for purpose of employment to posts and services under the Central Government. Industrial Foundation at IIT Delhi, under the Industry - Institute -Interaction scheme, responsible for marketing the research and consultancy capabilities of the institute for tackling the Scientific and Technological problems faced by industries and other organisations, commercialisation of research results through the stages of prototype development and industrial pilot plants etc. was operationalised. A brain storming meeting on imperatives of university - industry - R&D organisation interaction for national development was held in Planning Commission which recommended setting up of a standing committee for University - Industry - R&D organisation.

13.47 The foundation stone of the IIT, Assam was laid and it conducted the first continuing education programme mainly for Industries and Engineering Colleges teachers. Empowered Committee have been constituted to examine the review reports of IIM's and TTTI's. During the academic session 1992-93, additional infrastructure has been developed and all the certificate (11) and diploma (10) courses in engineering and technology as envisaged in the first phase of development of the Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (SLIET) have been started. More than 600 students, from all over the country are currently enrolled in the SLIET Institute. Around 40 projects were supported at a cost of Rs. 250.00 lakhs under the Research & Development (R&D) in selected higher technical institutions. In principle it was agreed to have a collaborative programme between Regional Engineering Colleges and other counter part Institutions in UK in the area of Design, En-

ergy, Information Technology and Materials with ODA assistance. Planning Commission had a series of meetings with IIT's and IISc to deliberate on the Eight Technology Development Missions to be taken up during the VIII Plan. Brain storming Sessions were also held with the Directors of IIM's, Principals of REC's and polytechnics. As an outcome of these meetings a document on perspectives of development of these Institutions during 8th Plan and beyond has been prepared.

Border Area Development Programme

13.48 Border Area Development Programme (BADP) was initiated to promote human resource development in the border blocks of the state of Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan & Jammu & Kashmir covering 18 border districts and 79 blocks on the western border. An outlay of Rs. 31.00 was made available, during the year 1992-93 to meet the committed liabilities in-frastrectural requirements only. The amount allocated was Rs. 343.00 lakhs, Rs. 1562.00 lakhs, Rs. 607.00 lakhs and Rs. 585.00 lakhs to Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan respectively. The grants released since the commencement have been Rs. 25.00 crores, Rs. 45.50 crores Rs. 25.00 crores. Rs. 49.50 crores and Rs. 50.00 crores for the year 1987-88, 88-89, 89-90, 90-91 and 91-92, respectively.

Art & Culture

13.49 With a view to preserving and projecting the rich Cultural heritage of the country, the Department of Culture continued its activities of archaeological excavations, performing visual and literary arts, preservation of the material and non-material heritage, developing of museums, libraries and institutions of national character etc.

Art

13.50 The Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA) in collaboration with National Museum and Archaeological Survey of India organised a seminar on "Cave Art of India and China". An exhibition of Buddhist Cave Paintings from Magao Grottoes, Dunhuang, China was also held. The reference library of IGNCA

acquired 3442 selected volumes and 6 rare books to build up collection of Sino-Indian studies, Russian orientalism and Central Asia. Two volumes of Kalaitvakosa and eight volumes of Kalamulasastra were released. A Workshop on "Global specialists conference on Rock Art" and a Seminar on South and South East Asian Region for Networking of specialised information System on cultural heritage was organised.

Culture

13.51 The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) conducted several important excavations in Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Gujarat, Bihar and Karnataka. Notable excavations were at Adam, Bhadras in Maharashtra which revealed ancient pottery and antiquities of various types. At Bhaitbari (Meghalaya), an eight armed burnt brick temple of early medieval period and twenty eight moulded terracota figurines of various deities were discovered. The excavation at Lalkot, Delhi revealed the nature of structural antiquity during the Sultanate and Pre-Sultanate periods. The exploration of pre-historic and historic sites revealed early natural caves with ashy deposits in the village Ponda Dongri (Rajnandgaon), Bhadrasur (Balaghat), megalithic and medieval sites (Raipur), stone age sites in Raigad and painted rock shelters in Hazaribagh (Bihar) and historical sites at South Goa. The Survey also hosted the third session of the inter national consultative committee of UNESCO on integral study of the Silk Roads in New Delhi.

13.52 During the year 1992-93, 460 monuments were included under conservation activity. Out of these 150 monuments were identified for comprehensive conservation which include Taj Mahal, Jamia Masjid, (Ram Bagh), Akbar's Tomb (Sikandra), Humayun's Mosque, Fort at Agra, Madan Mohan Temple (Vrindaban), Dhamekh stupa at Sarnath, stupa at Kushinagar, and caves at Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta. The science branch of the ASI carried out chemical treatment and preservation at several places. Notable among them are Madukhswar Temple (Sri Mukhalingam),

Monuments at Daman, Sun temple at Modhera, Amriteswara Temple (Smritipura), Temples at Khajuraho, Lord Jagannath Temple (Puri) and Kailash nath Temple (Kanchipuram), Dwarkadhish temple at Dwaraks and many others. The conservation work at Angkor Vat taken up by the ASI (Cambodia) entered into VII phase during the year.

Museums

13.53 The National Museum acquired 470 artefacts during the year. Notable objects were a bronze statue of Buddha (Pala period), a bronze figure of Rashba nath (13th Century), parwanas of Mughal Emperors (i.e. Akbar, Jahangir and Shahjahan) and a painting showing birth of prince (A vadh C. 1890). Cultural Exchange Programmes were undertaken with 97 countries including Australia, France, USA, U.K. and Egypt. Under the Indo-Hungarian Cultural exchange programme (1991-93), National Museum had agreed to sending an exhibition of 100 Indian Bronze sculptures to Hungary was also agreed upon 140 objects were sent for classical Art of India Exhibition held in Berlin. The Indian Navy organised an exhibition "Maritime Heritage" in the National Museum. An exhibition of Art and Culture of Braj was organised jointly by National Museum and Braj Bhumi Sewa Sansthan and Government Museum, Mathura. Under conservation activity 284 objects were conserved, 453 objects were under the process of treatment and 707 objects were examined to prepare their condition report.

13.54 The National Museum Institute of History of Art Conservation and Museology organised its first convocation during 1992-93 where 13 students were awarded post graduate degree in different disciplines. The Indian Museum, Calcutta, organised a short course in Museum studies besides undertaking eight gallery classes interlinking museum education with school, college and university curricula. The National council of Science Museums (NCSM) completed the Regional Science Centre, Guwahati and Tirupati and works at Bhopal, Calicut and Burdwan were in progress. It

also organised science seminars, science quiz contests during the year. The National Gallery of Modern Art organised 35 Sketch Club Meets for three different age groups.

13.55 The Anthropological survey of India continued with up- dating of the material of the national volumes on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. It also released a book entitled 'People of India - an Introduction'. The work on the Atlas of Biological cultural and linguistic traits and the National Volume on Languages, Biological structure, the quantitative profile and the segments of the communities was continuing. It also organised exhibitions at Jagdalpur (Bastar), Port Blair and Howrah as a part of dissemination activities.

13.56 The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya organised the first phase of open air exhibition entitled the "Coastal Village". The Sangrahalaya released two 16 m.m. films on 'A disappearing poem' (in English) and 'Mithak Bhang' (in Hindi). It also documented the ritual and process associated with Pithora Painting of Rathwa tribe.

Archives

13.57 The National Archives of India (NAI) took possession of the newly constructed Annex (stack/tower block) in 1992-93. The archives was further enriched by acquiring two files of Naval Head quarters, (1952 and 1961). Three documents in Persian in the form of Parwanas (1738, 1739 and 1919) received from the Government of Afghanistan, 36 letters/articles/notes on Gandhiji in South Africa, 37 micro film rolls of Panda Records containing "pilgrimage registers" were received from Genealogical Society, Utah, USA. The NAI participated in the 12th International congress on Archives held at Montreal during the year.

13.58 The Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh prepared students for various degrees like Madhyama, Shastri, Acharya and Ph.D and published rare and valuable Buddhist text to preserve and promote the Buddhist art

& culture. It also continued with translation of valuable Buddhist documents from Tibetan to Hindi. The Central Institute of Higher Tibetan studies, Sarnath conducted various activities of preservation of cultural heritage of both India and Tibet through its academic programmes and research.

13.59 The National Library, Calcutta continued with the conservation and preservation of library materials including old and rare documents through physical conservation and micrographics. The library started cataloguing of English language monographs through international format UNIMARC and automated serials control. For creation of Indian language data base, GST hardware and software has been installed. It has also published three publications entitled i) Indian National Library: A brochure ii) Glimpses of India through Western eyes and iii) Planning Modernisation and preservation programmes in South Asian Libraries.

13.60 The Raja Ram Mohan Library Foundation extended financial assistance to over 5000 libraries at different levels. The Library also published two issues of a bi-annual journal of Granthana: Indian journal of Library studies.

13.61 Khuda Baksh oriental public library, Patna continued with its activity of acquisition of manuscripts through purchase, exchange and gift. A separate collection of Audio and Video tapes is built up to preserve the material on living eminent personalities. More than 700 audio and 377 video tapes of eminent personalities were prepared.

13.62 The Sangeet Natak Academy and National Academy of Dance, Drama & Music jointly organised 4 Zonal theatre festivals and a National theatre festival featuring selected plays and a seminar devoted to the issues and conceptual structure of Natyashastra-Text or context. In collaboration with department of Cultural Affairs, Andhra Pradesh a festival of

classical music 'Sangeet Utsav' was organised at Hyderabad during 1992-93.

13.63 During the year the Sahitya Academy published 68 books including reprints in various Indian languages. It also brought out Anthology of Modern Indian literature Vol. I, organised two 'Meet the Author' programmes, 7 seminars and 21 Literacy Forum meetings and 3 books exhibitions. The Lalit Kala Academy organized a special exhibition "Kal Kriti" exhibiting 80 Works during the golden jubilee celebrations of Quit India Movement and an exhibition of photographs entitled 'China in prosperity' to Bombay and Madras.

13.64 The National School of Drama (NSD) organised 14 theatre workshops and published 'Rang Yatra' which is an illustrated chronicle of productions and performances of the school. Under the scheme for promotion and dissemination of tribal and folk art and culture and preservation and development of cultural heritage of Himalayas the Department of Culture has provided grants/subsidies to voluntary organisations. The Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCC's) participated in the Kumbha Mela, Allahabad, Sinhashta Mela, Ujjain and Fete de Pondicherry'. Numerous festivals and important days were celebrated by ZCC's throughout the year.

13.65 The Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti (GSDS) organised four youth meets/camps at Madras, Duttapur, Wardha, Koltagiri in the Nilgiris and Poonthura in Kerala on "Communal Harmony and National Integration". It organised an orientation programme on Charkha Spinning, 188 exhibitions on various aspects relating to Gandhiji, Quit India Movement and World Environment Day.

13.66 The festival of China in India held during the year included performing Arts events, exhibitions, seminars, film festivals etc. Children's Film Festival of Sweden was held in Bombay and Trivendrum and its 'Kalmar puppet theatre' staged shows at various

places in the country. Three seminars on 'Affordable Housing', "Future perspectives of Women and 'Working Environment' were organised by the Department of Culture, in collaboration with the Swedish Institute, Stockholm.

13.67 An approach paper on National Policy on Culture was drafted and circulated among eminent persons in the field of music, dance, dramas, films, literature, education, archaeology etc. A National colloquium was organised in New Delhi to discuss the Approach Paper.

Youth Affairs & Sports Youth Affairs

13.68 Many new initiatives were taken during the year to give a new thrust to the youth programmes for channelising the abundant energy of the Youth in a constructive way. For providing training research, documentation and extension service on subjects related to youth an apex institution and resource centre "National Institute of Youth Development" is being established. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 4.19 crores during the VIIIth Plan period. A new scheme "Recognition to Outstanding Youth Clubs" was introduced to give appreciation and to motivate the Youth clubs for more active participation in nation building activities. Similarly, an award scheme has also been introduced for giving recognition to outstanding Nehru Yuva Kendras. A three member official delegation attended the first Commonwealth Youth Minister's meeting at Male in the Republic of Maldives in which India was elected as a Member of the Committee of Management.

13.69 During the year 4,74,006 NSS volunteers imparted functional literacy to 8,55,213 illiterates and organised 5138 NSS special camps on the theme 'Youth for Mass Literacy'. The volunteers of NSS were also engaged in river cleaning projects (Ganga Ghats & Krishna Ghats at Bihar and Narmada Development project at Gujarat), Waste-land development pilot project, improvement of environment, tree plantation, campaign against

social evils, celebrations of Golden Jubilee year of Quit India movement, peace marches for communal harmony, national integration camps, health education, etc. The major health related programmes undertaken are directed towards creating awareness amongst the student youth and the academic community about HIV/AIDS under the programme called "University Talks AIDS".

13.70 Under the scheme of promotion of adventure, 104 voluntary agencies, educational institutes and individuals were given finance for adventure activities like mountaineering, trekking, rowing, boating, hiking, exploration for collection of data, study of flora and fauna in mountains, deserts and the seas, coastal sailing etc. More than Eleven thousand youth participated in these programmes upto October, 1992. About 32 exhibitions with participation of 5,564 youth were organised in different parts of the country on folk dance, folk songs, folk paintings, arts & crafts, books and on other development and youth related schemes under the scheme of exhibition for youth.

13.71 Forty seven national integration camps for rural and urban youth, 3 inter-state youth exchange programmes, 4 zonal festivals, one national festival for university students, 8 youth festivals and one seminar were organised, under the scheme "Promotion of National Integration". Sadbhavana Divas was celebrated throughout the country on the birth anniversary of Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi to promote inter-community, inter-faith and mutual goodwill in different parts of the country. About 12,000 youth from different youth organisations i.e. Bharat Scouts and Guides, youth Hostels Association of India, Nehru Yuva Kendras, NSS, NCC and students of Delhi School/Colleges participated. An Essay competition under the "Sadbhavana Essay Scheme" for student/youth in three levels in-collaboration with NYKS, UGC and CBSE was conducted and scholarship @ Rs.250/-, Rs. 350/- and Rs. 400/- per month were given

to the 44 awardees for a maximum period of five years.

13.72 The field of operation of NYK's has expanded; over the years and several development programmes viz. training in youth leadership and self employment (TYLS), Vocational Training- Technical (VT-T) and Non-Technical (VT - NT), social campaigns, block level campaigns, celebrations of important dates and weeks, etc. have been introduced from 1992-93. The Sangthan has completed the first cycle of National Literacy Mission project in 49 community development blocks in 25 districts of UP and 26 blocks in 18 districts of Rajasthan, and in both states, 8000 Adult Education centres enrolled about 2,40,000 illiterates. The other activities included relaunching of monthly news letter 'Nehru Yuva', organisation of Sadbhavana Scooter Safari from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari and nodal implementation unit for Sadbhavana Essay Competition. About 2000 volunteers of National Service Volunteers Scheme (NSVS) were deployed by NYKS.

13.73 Under the scheme "Training of Youth", an amount of Rs. 25.29 lakhs has been sanctioned to voluntary agencies (Educational Institutions) for training youth (345 till 4.12.92) in the subjects relating to agriculture technology, crop management, bee-keeping, plumbing, pumpset repairing, health education, biogas and any other training programme aimed at upgrading the functional capabilities of the rural youth and preparing them for self-employment. 7,850 youth was given training by voluntary agencies on vocational skills to promote self-employment and youth programmes to catalyse social changes in the rural areas, under the scheme "Training of Youth". Voluntary organisations, reputed institutions and State Government covered around 3,057 youth under the scheme "Promotion of Youth activities among Backward Tribes". Fifteen youth and one voluntary youth organisation received the award for the year 1991-92. Under the scheme of "Assistance to Youth Clubs, only 30 youth clubs could be assisted till De-

ember, 1992. To further promote the growth of youth clubs a new scheme "Award Scheme to Outstanding Youth Clubs" in the form of competition would take place at a three tier level i.e District, State and National, and the award money would be utilised for community development projects. Bharat Scouts & Guides organised national integration camp and adventure programmes in addition to its regular activities. Twenty three lakhs boys and girls were covered under scouting & guiding activities.

Sports

13.74 A new programme of Action (POA) for the implementation of National Sports Policy was laid before the Parliament in its monsoon session which laid stress on introduction of sports and physical education as a compulsory subjects in the schools and colleges; arranging systematic media exposure to sports and games to increase sports consciousness devising new programmes to utilise the resources and vitality of the private sector for promotion of sports and games. It also identifies the areas which require comprehensive improvement i.e creating a sports environment; broad-basing; improving competitive standards; and sports management. The committee constituted to review the existing sports schemes submitted its report and made a number of recommendations and action thereon is in progress. One of the major recommendations is related to giving preference to sports persons in matters of admission to educational institutions and recruitment to public services.

13.75 An amount of Rs. 6.24 crores was allotted during 1992-93 to promote sports infrastructure for training and coaching of the athletes in states under the scheme "Creation of Sports Infrastructure". 119 rural schools were sanctioned assistance to the extent of Rs. 94.40 lakhs under the scheme Development of Playgrounds & purchase of equipments in Rural Schools. The scheme laying of synthetic tracks/artificial surfaces" was amended to include new sports disciplines like volleyball, basket ball, tennis, cricket, wrestling, judo etc; and

under the revised scheme, the central assistance will be 50% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.00 crores for a synthetic track and hockey surface. For other surfaces, the assistance is 50% of the cost of purchase and installation subject to ceiling of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. The budget allocation of Rs. 2.50 crores was made for promotion of excellence in games and sports through three broad segments infrastructure (UGC), inter-university tournament (AIU) and incentive/scholarships (AIU) under the scheme "Games and Sports in Universities and College". Assistance of about 350.00 lakhs (till 31.1.93) was given to National Sports Federation for conducting coaching camps, organising national/international tournaments in India and abroad. The major event of 1992-93 was the Olympic Games held in Barcelona from 25th July to 9th August, 1992 in which a contingent of 53 sports persons and 28 officials, in 12 disciplines participated. The scope of "Travel Grant to sports Schools/Research workers was expanded to cover specialities including coaches. Seventy three sports persons were honoured with the cash awards to medal winners in the international events.

13.76 About 1300 (1200 + 100) children covering 66 SAI adopted schools (including 10 Navodaya Vidyalayas) received training in ten disciplines under the NSTC. 13 Boys sports company in Army with an enrolment of 438 children are functional. 31 SPDA centres (with a total strength of 688 sports persons) and seventeen hostels (with 564 boys and 117 girls) have so far been established. The strength of coaches under the National Coaching scheme was around 1710 by the end of 1992-93 and this implies the net addition of 110 coaches during the year. Under the 'SAG' scheme 448 trainees are being imparted scientific coaching at eleven centres; and during the year SAG trainees have shown commendable performance in Archery (three trainees represented India at Barcelona Olympic Games (1992), and Shri Limba Ram equalled the 30 meter world record in International Archery Tournament 1992 at China; Boxing (a Bronze

Medal in Senior National tournament and 13 Gold, 5 Silver and 3 Bronze medals at All India Boxing Championship); Cycling (14 Gold, 1 Silver and 3 Bronze medals at Twelfth All India Inter-State cycling championship); watersports (2 Gold, 4 silver and 8 Bronze medals in Canoe Nationals) and wrestling (one Gold and one Silver medal in National Schools Games at Imphal). Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Rural sports Tournament and National Sports festival for Women were also organised by SAI. A beginning has been made in establishing the national and regional academies in Sports disciplines with the help of public and private sector organisations. SAIL has agreed to set up a National Academy for Handball at Bhillai and for Hockey at Rourkela for the tribal youth. A National Hockey Academy has been set up at National Stadium, New Delhi under the sponsorship of Air India. Netaji Subash Chandra Institute of Sports (NSIS) and Lakshmi Bai National College of physical education (LNCPE) continued with their activities to provide excellent facilities for training and research in sports and physical education.

13.77 The major achievements in the sports activities during the year included - 3 Gold, 8 Silver and 2 Bronze medals at the 4th Singapore Open Tracks and Field Athletic meet; 1 Gold, 3 Silver and 5 Bronze medals in 1992 Asian Boxing Championship- cum-2nd Olympic qualifying Competition; 15 Gold and 5 Silver medals in South Asian Judo Championship; 4 Gold, 4 Silver and 2 Bronze medals in the Common-Wealth Weightlifting Championship at Auckland; 2 Gold, one Silver and one Bronze medal in the Asian Pacific Age Group Swimming Championship 1992 and commendable performance in Davis Cup qualifying rounds against the Britain and Switzerland. The Cricket team undertook the tour to Zimbabwe and South Africa. First Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award for the year 1991-92, with the objective of honouring sports persons to enhance their general status and to give them greater dignity and place of honour in the society, was given to Shri Vishwanathan Anand.

Programmes for 1993-94

13.78 The Programme of Action (POA) on new Education Policy, revised National Policy on Culture and Sports and the objectives and thrust as laid down in the 8th Plan provide the backdrop for the Plan programmes for the year 1993-94, in the sectors of Education, Culture and Sports.

13.79 The outlay of Annual Plan 1993-94 for the sectors of Education, Culture and Youth Affairs and Sports is Rs. 1490 crores at the Centre & Rs. 2494.85 crores in the States/UTs showing a substantial increase of 36% in Centre & 16% in State Sector over the approved outlay of the previous year. The approved outlay for Annual Plan 1993-94 for centre & states by major heads of development, may be seen in Annexure 13.3.

Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) Elementary Education

13.80 Outlay especially earmarked for MNP (Elementary & Adult Education) for Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 1818.21 crores (Centre & State) constituting 45.6% of total approved outlay.

13.81 The scheme of Operation Blackboard will be extended to cover upper primary stage. Outlay of Rs. 179.00 crores has been provided for 1993-94. It is also proposed to start a centrally sponsored scheme called strengthening of Upper Primary Education with a view to meeting the constitutional directive along the lines of Operation Blackboard

13.82 Micro-planning, a process of designing a family-wise and child-wise plan of action for education will continue to be the main strategy for achieving the Universalisation of Elementary Education. The three essential aspects of UEE namely access, participation and achievement will be the main task of micro-planning. The scheme will be implemented through Zila Saksharata Samitis (District Literacy Societies), DIETs, SCERTs and Non-Government organisations (NGOs), Mi-

croplanning will be made operational in about 30 blocks during 1993-94.

13.83 Non Formal Education (NFE) will be developed as an effective tool for educating such children who are normally deprived of schooling opportunities, specially girls and working children. In this programme emphasis will be on the decentralisation of management, a conscious effort will be made to encourage community participation through social mobilisation. Efforts will be made to develop a suitable technical resource support system to the programme, good quality teaching/learning material will be developed and distributed free of cost to NFE learners. The training of NFE personnel will receive foremost priority. Innovative and experimental projects will be encouraged. Involvement of voluntary agencies and Panchayati Raj institutions in the running of the non-formal education programmes would be further increased.

13.84 In the light of the revised programme of Action (POA) 1992 the scheme of Teacher Education will be revised and continued. SCERTs will be made independent and autonomous bodies overseeing the functioning of DIETs, DRUs etc. It is expected that 40 DIETs and 13 CTEs/IASEs will be sanctioned in 1993-94. The new initiatives of special orientation programme for Teachers and Teachers' centres will also be taken up in 1993-94.

Adult Education

13.85 The Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) will continue to be the dominant strategy of the National Literacy Mission. A major proportion of the funds would be allocated under this scheme. It is expected that about 333.21 lakhs persons will be covered under all schemes of adult education in 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 120.00 crore has been provided for TLC in 1993-94.

13.86 The report of the Committee of the National Development Council on Literacy to suggest the ways and means for eradicating literacy was submitted in January, 1993 and

the final view is to be taken by the NDC in this regard.

13.87 The Rural Functional Literacy Programme (RFLP) will be continued only in the state of Jammu and Kashmir in 1993-94. Under the scheme of post literacy and continuing Education 100% assistance will be provided to States/UTs for setting up Jana Shikshan Nilayams (JSNs) which provide an institutional framework for post literacy and continuing education for the neo-literates. An outlay of Rs. 13.50 crores has been provided for this scheme in 1993-94.

13.88 The scheme to provide financial assistance to the registered voluntary societies for taking up field projects, production of teaching/learning material, conducting workshops/seminars etc. will be implemented in more flexible and area specific way to follow the concept of improved pace and concept of learning. The State Resource Centres which are functioning as Voluntary Agencies and providing academic and technical resource support to the programme will also be funded under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 crores has been provided for this scheme in 1993-94.

13.89 National Institute of Adult Education (NIAE) would continue to provide technical and academic support in areas relating to evaluation, training, research, planning and management, linguistic, media, communication, comparative studies etc. An outlay of Rs. 200 crore has been provided for the Institute in 1993-94.

13.90 The comprehensive computerised management information system will be adopted for monitoring the progress under the Total Literacy campaign as well as the other programme.

13.91 In addition to above the Externally aided projects viz: Shiksha Karmi Project : Bihar Education Project, South Orissa Project, U.P. Education Project. Mahila Samakhiya

Project, District primary Education Project would continue to provide the necessary thrust in achieving the goal of education for all through concerted efforts directed especially towards the educationally backward areas.

Secondary Education

13.92 In view of the experience gained in the implementation of Vocational Education scheme, new components like provision of a teachers for the general foundation courses, and for transportation for field visits by students and monitoring by the management staff, etc. are proposed to be added. Considering the need for providing non-formal flexible and need based vocational programmes for school drop outs, it is considered necessary to expand the scope of 'Assistance to voluntary organisations' to conduct short term vocational education and training programmes in backward and rural areas. A scheme for pre-vocational education as recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education will be taken up to start vocational courses at higher secondary stage in about 400 schools on an experimental basis through out the country. Action will be taken to establish a Central Institute of Vocational Education (CIVE) at Bhopal for which foundation stone for the building has been laid by Human Resource Minister.

13.93 Evaluation of Educational Technology scheme was taken up by the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA). Preliminary findings indicate gross under utilisation of Radio-Cum-Cassette Players (RCCP's) mainly due to non-availability of audio software. Hence it is proposed to provide a set of 25 cassettes to schools when RCCPs will be supplied.

13.94 A modified scheme of Computer Education in schools is proposed to be implemented. Accordingly the scheme will be implemented through an integrated input delivery systems, a single agency (private or public sector) being responsible for provision of hardware, software, full time instructor and teaching material, and also with provision of 5 PCs

instead of BBC Micros in new schools. Under the scheme of Improvement of Science in schools certain modifications, such as payment of TA/DA. for the teachers by the Central Government, discontinuation of District Resources Centres in various states, to encourage innovative teaching methods and enhanced awareness of the teachers have been envisaged.

13.95 The programme of integrated Education for the disabled children, would cover additionally 5000 disabled children taking coverage to 35,000 in 70 Blocks during 1993-94. The activities of National Population Education project will be directed substantially towards the non-formal sector. During 1993-94 about 1500 teachers - are likely to be provided training in Yoga.

Promotion of Languages

13.96 The existing scheme of appointment and training of language teachers, financial assistance to non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) publication of dictionaries, glossaries, books and production of other material will be continued. Development of model curriculum for training of teachers of Hindi at all levels will be taken up during 1993-94. Central Hindi Directorate (CHD) has taken up the task of completion and printing of 17 bilingual and 24 trilingual dictionaries. The proposal of establishment of Hindi university has been under active consideration for which an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs has been allocated for 1993-94. For implementing the three language formula, training of teachers in modern Indian languages will continue. Central Institute of Indian languages have prepared 100 audio cassettes in four south Indian languages. Taraqqi-e- Urdu Board an apex advisory body will continue to promote Urdu language, and is likely to start correspondence courses in Urdu. Two volumes of Encyclopaedia and one volume of Urdu-English- dictionary is expected to be published during this year. A Committee on establishment of Urdu University has been set up to examine nature, scope and structure of the proposed university.

Book Promotion

13.97 National Book Trust proposes to bring about 280 titles in Indian languages and English and including translation and re-prints during 1993-94. It will identify topics/subjects on good books with revised subsidised scheme during the year. The Trust also proposes to organise exhibition of selected Indian publications in the country and abroad to augment promotional activities. National Centre for Children Literature and National Book marketing agency intends to make available relevant children literature for their development.

Higher Education :

13.98 The outlay approved for the year 1993-94 for University and Higher Education is Rs. 164.00 crores which includes 143.50 crores for U.G.C. Improvement in quality and strengthening of existing infrastructure, University-Industry-R&D Organisation interaction involvement of voluntary agencies, improvement in quality and to bring cost effectiveness in the system would continue to receive priority during 1993-94. Keeping in view the changing socio-economic scenario the system of management of higher education would be further strengthened by optimum utilisation of existing infrastructure and effective coordination between different institutions of Higher Education.

13.99 The scheme of granting autonomy to universities and colleges and strengthening of State Councils of Higher Education (SCHE) would continue to receive priority. The problem of vast enrolment in universities and colleges will be tackled by increased utilisation of channels of distance learning and Open university system. In this context, a Core group on Open Education set up in the Planning Commission has recently submitted its report. It has recommended inter-alia that for spreading higher education use of Open Education may be made in a big way especially in the remote areas.

13.100 Services of National Evaluation Organisation set up to suggest mechanism of delinking degrees from jobs would be effectively utilised by developing, designing and administering entrance test. Efforts will be geared up to drive maximum advantage of all the expensive and modern facilities available in universities, R&D institutions by effective coordination and better management. To provide a much needed fillip to rural education, consolidation and re-organisation of existing rural institutions will be taken up by integrating the concept of education with life and needs of rural community.

13.101 The recommendations of the Core group on Value orientation of education are under active consideration for implementation.

Technical Education

13.102 The various schemes in the area of Technical Education would be modified and strengthened within the framework of 8th Plan strategy and revised Programme of Action (POA 92) of NPE. Due to economic and industrial liberalisation the pace of technology reforms will be intensified in all the sectors. The thrust would be given to synchronize the development pace of technical education system with advancement in technology. A holistic and need based approach would be adopted that encompasses needs of students, industry and overall goal which the nation has before it. The emphasis would be on balancing the manpower demand and supply through objective assesment and planning, extension and strengthening of AICTE activities, optimal utilisation of capacities and adoption of distance education mode; modernisation and qualitative expansion of Technical Education encompassing flexible modular and credit-based programmes with provision for multi point entry; strengthening of activities under "Modernisation and Removal of Obsolescence" and "Thrust Areas Schemes;" effective industry institution interaction; quality improvement in teaching learning system process; galvanizing the resource generation and private participation with proper control &

checks; and entrepreneurship development programmes to help reduction in unemployment. The community polytechnic programmes would be strengthened for which the outlay has been substantially stepped up (Rs. 6.75 crores) during 1993-94 to ensure its effective implementation. Group entrepreneurship will be encouraged for revival and promotion of rural centres and crafts through community participation.

13.103 The support to new amalgamated scheme "Thurst area on Technical Education" will be continued with an outlay of Rs. 18.00 crores. It is envisaged to encourage major coordinated programmes in identified areas and establish national support, facilities in the selected areas of new and emerging technologies. IIT's and IISc would be provided with an outlay of Rs. 8 crores to undertake the Technology Development Missions in 8 generic areas; an outlay of Rs. 21.50 crores for modernisation of engineering laboratories and workshops; Rs. 2.30 crores for research and development in selected Higher Technical Institution; Rs. 0.80 crores for an industry - institutions interaction; and Rs. 1.0 crore for Continuing Education scheme has been allocated.

13.104 Adequate support will be provided for the schemes of staff development and training (0.205 crores), development of post-graduate courses and research work (1.00 crores), and development of management courses at Non-University centres (0.15 crores), IIT's (24.875 crores), IIM's (Rs. 6.75 crores), TTTI's (Rs. 5.50 crores), REC's (48.00 crores) and other Central Institutes. An outlay of Rs. 0.10 crores has been provided to set up an Institute of Communication and Education Technology. It is envisaged that the institute will offer programmes from technician level to master level, conduct research work leading to Ph.D, discuss and take up R&D programmes in the areas like Electronics, Computers, Broadcasting, Printing/Publication Telcom and Software technology with reference to their application in Education

Technology. It is proposed to set up an engineering college at Jammu. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 crores has been provided for the same. Steps would be initiated to strengthen the system of monitoring and evaluation through creation of cells at national, state and institute level with a view to keep these Institutions dynamic through the process of accreditation.

Art & Culture

1) Art

3.105 The outlay for Annual Plan 1993-94 is 11.00 crores under Central Sector. Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA) has taken up a massive programme of microfilming of a large number of beautiful India manuscripts available in various libraries and other institutions in the country. Besides, it would conduct area studies especially Sino-Indian and Indo-USSR and continued with life style studies, acquisition of books, audio-visual/video source materials and cultural Archives with the help of four academic divisions.

Culture

13.106 The outlay for Culture for Annual Plan 1993-94 under Central Sector is Rs. 84.00 crores.

13.107 Under the scheme of promotion and dissemination of cultural programme, 7 ZCCs would continue with creative development of performing arts, graphic arts, documentation of folk and tribal art forms.

13.108 Centre for Cultural Resources & Training (CCRT) would continue with organising orientation training courses, puppetry for education, seminars and refresher courses. Multi-purpose Cultural complexes in States including those for children would be set up for creating infrastructure like auditorium library, museum, exhibition hall etc. in the States.

13.109 The Archeological Survey of India (ASI) would take up 200 monuments for structural repairs and chemical preservation. It would continue with excavation, exploration

and surveys to bridge the missing links of ancient Indian history and culture. Besides, It would also carry out documentation of colonial architecture, museum objects, setting up of World Heritage Wing, etc.

13.110 The National Archives of India (NAI) would continue with the activities taken during 1992-93. In addition, it would set up Records Centre in Eastern Zone, acquisition of microfilm copies of records of Indian interest from abroad, etc.

13.111 The Khuda Baksh oriental public library, Patna would continue with acquisition of books, manuscripts microfilms, audio & video tapes, publication of rare manuscripts and 30 volumes of freedom movement literature available in Urdu.

13.112 The Asiatic Society, Calcutta would carry forward the schemes like improvement of library, museum services, preservation and conservation of library and museum material.

13.113 National Museum, New Delhi, would take up in addition to continuing schemes about 5000 existing art objects to be photographed in colour for video-disc. Under education programme, it is likely to print out about 5 lakhs information sheets for providing to public through information desk. It would also reorganise the textile and Numistics and Epigraphy galleries and undertake a survey of the collections of Rashtrapati Bhavan.

13.114 Indian Museum, Calcutta would continue with acquisition of antiquities, art objects, and ethnographic artifacts. In addition, it would set up new galleries on Textile Arts, Folk people of India and priceless Gems and Jewellery etc.

13.115 Allahabad Museum besides taking up the on-going schemes would go complete photo documentation colour studio and card index with complete information.

13.116 The National Council of Science Museums, (NCSM) Calcutta would continue with extensive educational activities including popularising science, organising science seminars, science fairs etc. through its centres at New Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore and Calcutta. The NCSM plans to complete establishment of 5 sub-regional science centres (Burdwan, Agartala Vijayavada, Imphal and Dhenkanal) and twenty district science centres and procurement of 20 new mobile science exhibition buses. It would also undertake to produce 12 new programmes on 'Quest' for telecast through National network of Doordarshan.

13.117 The Anthropological Survey of India would continue all the projects taken up during 1992-93. Notable projects during 1993-94 are publication of People of India reports, study of Folk tradition ecology, environment, genetic structure of Indian population and documentation & dissemination activities.

13.118 The Indira Gandhi Rastriya Manav Sanghralaya would carry out the scheme initiated during 1992-93. 'Do and Learn' programme for school going and non school going children of age group 7-12 years and a 10 days programme for high age group for appreciation of rock art. In the existing 'Tribal habitat' it will add typical house types on the pattern of Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Rock Art Heritage would be further developed.

13.119 The National Library, Calcutta would carry forward all the on-going schemes like Readers Service Programme, conservation of library programme, library modernisation programme, National Union catalogue, National Book Production Statistics and library of microfilms.

13.120 Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta would carry out the on-going schemes including assistance for building up adequate stock of books, organising mobile library services, conducting seminars, workshops etc.

13.121 The Sahitya Academi would continue with cultural exchange programme, publication, literacy functions and development of languages etc. Lalit Kala Academi (LKA) would carry out its activities in the field of 'Artists workshop', publication of folk tribal and traditional art, Kala Mela and exhibition etc. Sangeet Natak Academi (SNA) would carry out documentation, archives collection and research, promotion and preservation of rare art forms.

13.122 National School of Drama would take up theatre workshop, theatre festival/exhibition and organising courses of training of children theatre.

13.123 The Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti (GSDS) would organise special programme in commemoration of 125th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi in the year 1994. Some preliminary work would be undertaken during 1993-94. Publicity of literature of Mahatma Gandhi will be continued.

13.124 The Central Institute of Buddhist studies, Leh would carry out the on-going schemes like development of library, organising seminars, workshops and imparting education in Buddhist studies.

13.125 The Central institute of Higher Tibetan studies, Sarnath would continue the implementation of schemes like compilation/publication of an Encyclopaedia in 21 volumes, development of library, publication and research on rare Buddhist texts. It will add five new faculties and a museum in 1993-94.

Youth Affairs & Sports

13.126 The thrust in the youth programmes shall be on further expansion of the Nehru Yuva Kendras with emphasis on vocational training and employment promotion, effective utilization of the National Service Scheme to channelize energy of the students into constructive activities and the new scheme of Youth Development Centres for non student youth in rural areas, for the mental and physical

development and promotion of enterpreneurial capabilities. Appropriate linkages will be established both at State and Central level with all the departments and agencies involved in Youth development work to coordinate their work. The National service scheme (NSS) will celebrate its silver jubilee in 1993-94 and various programmes and activities are being planned to celebrate the Jubilee year in a befitting manner. The outlay for NSS programmes is Rs. 1087 lakhs and it is envisaged that the volunteers coverage will step up to 11.28 lakhs and activities in priority areas of human development like literacy and family welfare would be expanded. 5500 special camps will be organised. The activities of NYKS for Non-student youth would be intensified with an outlay of Rs. 1017.0 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 150.0 lakhs has been allocated for programmes under the scheme "Promotion on Adventure activities" The scheme has been revised and extended in the age group 10 to 15 years. An outlay of 92.00 lakhs has been provided under "Scouting and Guiding". Regional centres would be effectively involved in the implementation and supervision of the programme.

13.127 The outlay for National Integration Scheme has been substantially stepped up to Rs. 550.00 lakhs to include the new component of inter-State exchange of youth in work situations i.e. "Sadbhavana Shivirs". An outlay of Rs. 26.00 lakhs has been allotted for the scheme "exchange of delegation of the Youth at the International Level" to widen the horizons of youth through international exposure (especially SAARC countries). About 3000 national services volunteers would be deployed in NYKS, voluntary agencies, NSS and Scout and Guides and the total outlay for the scheme is Rs. 250.00 lakhs. Emphasis would be laid on vocational training among the youth of backward tribes to cover about 3000 trainees with an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs. It is envisaged to cover about 2150 youth clubs and to increase the quantum of assistance with a budget estimate of Rs. 58.00 lakhs. During 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been

allocated for creation of intermediate tier known as Youth Development Centres (YDC), for a group of 10 villages between youth clubs and NYK's which would conduct youth leadership training programmes and vocational training programmes. The proposed youth development centres (around 150 YDC in 1993-94) would also function as centres for entrepreneurship development. The land for the centres will be donated by the Panchayat. Construction of building/sports infrastructure for the centres would be undertaken through contributory labour and supply of material. The outlay proposed at the rate of Rs. 30,000 for each centre is to cater to the requirements of basic furniture, equipment, radio and TV/VCP. Each centre will be managed by the Youth Committee drawn from the youth of constituent villages. About 5,000 youth would be covered under the scheme of "Training of Youth".

13.128 It is planned to organise 150 exhibitions for youth during 1993-94 for which an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided. An outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs has been allocated for the establishment of National Institute of Youth Development. It would serve as an apex body for coordination and monitoring of all youth activities. The institute will be registered under the Societies Registration Act and will function as resource centre and a think tank for youth programmes, policies and implementation strategy. Due emphasis will be accorded to coordination and evaluation of different programmes. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been kept for the evaluation.

Sports and Games

13.129 In the field of sports the proposed strategy is to concentrate on selected disciplines in which there is a possibilities of quickly gaining national and international recognition, broad basing of sports activities in rural areas, development of sports in special areas where there is local talent by early supporting of the talent and providing all the support for the development of potential talent. 15 disciplines in which the country has good

prospects at the 1994 Asian Games have been identified; and a committee will monitor and supervise the preparation for the Asian Games. These disciplines are Athletic, Archery, Badminton, Boxing, Equestrian, Hockey (men), Kabaddi, Rowing, Shooting, Swimming, Table Tennis, Volleyball, Weightlifting, Wrestling, and Yatching. Efforts will be made to obtain the services of foreign coaches to train the sports persons in these disciplines. A concerted efforts will be made to encourage investment from the private and public sector undertakings by giving tax incentives on investment in Sports promotion activities. It is intended to have a more liberal regime for import of sports equipment and revision of import duty structure to ensure availability of quality sports equipment at reasonable price.

13.130 It is planned to support about 200 projects with an outlay of Rs. 730 lakhs under the scheme "Grants to State Council etc". for developing sport infrastructure. This also includes the grants to about 130 rural schools for creation of play ground/basic sport facilities. An outlay of Rs. 230.0 lakhs has been allocated under the "Games and sports in Universities and Colleges and the targets envisaged are 20 projects and 500 scholarships at the enhanced rate. The Rural Sports Programme (earlier named as rural sports tournaments), exclusively meant for benefit of rural population has been revised and will be operationlised with the new components - such as promotion of voluntary sports clubs at block level, extension of the scope of the scheme to cover sports activities among backward tribes and prize money for the Annual Rural Sports Tournament. Central assistance under the scheme would be provided to nodal sports clubs for purchase of sports consumable equipment. While the nodal Sport Club in non-tribal rural area will get an annual assistacne of Rs. 3500 for the period of 5 years (4500 clubs during 1993-94, the sports clubs in tribal areas will be entitled to Rs. 4500 per annum (500 clubs during 1993-94) for purchase of consumeable equipments. Grants will also be given in the form of prizes to winners in the inter-Gram

panchayat tournaments, inter- district competitions and in the State and All India Tournaments. The total approved outlay for the scheme is Rs. 25.00 lakhs. About 200 Voluntary Sports Clubs would be assisted to encourage formation of single discipline dedicated centres. About 4 Sports Scholarships/research workers would be provided travel grants during 1993-94. The outlay for the "Exchange of Sports and Physical Education team/experts" has been increased to 100.00 lakhs for 1993-94 to facilitate the much needed opportunities for foreign exposures to national teams and obtaining the services of competent coaches/knowledgeable experts for coaching/training of national teams.

13.131 Sports Authority of India (SAI) will continue to implement number of plan schemes, and the approved outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.2650.00 lakhs. It is planned to adopt 2 more schools under NSTC and increase the inmates to 1215 (excluding 10 Navodaya Vidyalayas). One more Boys Sports Company in the Army (BSCA) will be added. It is envisaged to bring up SPDA centres to 41 with enrolment of 1,000, and Sports Hostel to 19 by the end of 1993-94. It is intended to set up one centre and one hostel to expand the SAG activities. Around 500 Coaches would be recruited under National Coaching Scheme. Regional centres would be modernized and expanded. In order to sustain and promote the "Bharatiyam" the training to teachers and school going children would continue. Activities under the Scheme "Establishment of Computerized Sports Data Bank" will be systematized to develop useful decision support system. Sports Science and Sports Medicine facilities would be upgraded to provide scientific support for training. Recommendations of the Core Group on Sports Medicine to establish one nutrition and metabolism laboratory and undertaking research work on the Indian foods which can be useful in enhancing the performance of our Sports persons in a cost effective manner will also be implemented. Intensive training will be imparted to juniors to improve their standards of performance and to

build up a core of Olympic Games contingent for 96. Efforts will be made for establishment of three national and three regional academies in coordination with the Sport Federations, public and private sector enterprise and the SAI. The academies will concentrate on training outstanding Juniors and Sub-Juniors and will form the backbone of our training and coaching system in the years to come.

Externally Aided Projects -

13.132 The outlays and expenditure on externally aided projects schemewise are given in the annexure- 13.4

Bihar Education Project

13.133 A society oriented mission has been launched in Bihar to bring an overall qualitative improvement in socio-cultural situation. The project is being launched by Bihar Shiksha Paryyojan Parishad an autonomous body. During 1991-92 three districts Viz. Ranchi, West Champaran, and Rohtash were taken up which was expanded to 4 more districts of Muzaffarpur, Sitamorhi, E. Singhbhom and Chhapra during 1992-93. Major programmes undertaken were 10 days training for primary school teachers, constitution of core-Group at District level for economic development, introduction of computerised system for primary education sector and expansion of rural libraries etc. The total outlay for the project is Rs. 360 crores to be shared between UNICEF, Central Government and Government of Bihar in the ratio of 3:2:1. The proposed outlay for 1993-94 Rs. 20.00 crores.

Lok Jumbish

13.134 An innovative project People's Movement for Education for All with assistance from Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) is being implemented in Rajasthan. The main goals of the programme are to achieve universalisation of elementary education by 2000 AD through formal as well as non-formal system, functional literacy, emphasis on women's education and development and post-literacy and continuing education. The immediate goals include establishment of a management system, initiation of

activities for people's mobilisation, creation of a system of training and technical resources support structures and bringing about qualitative improvement in the learning process and system.

13.135 An independent and autonomous organisation "Lok Jumbish Parishad" has been registered under the Societies Registration Act for the management of this programme. The Government of India's approval has been given for the first phase of the project for a period of two years, viz., 1992-93 and 1993-94 to cover 25 blocks spread over several districts. The cost of this phase is expected to be Rs. 18.00 crores which will be shared amongst SIDA, Government of India and Government of Rajasthan in the ratio of 3:2:1. SIDA has agreed to provide an amount not exceeding 21 million Swedish Kroner during the period 1992-93 and 1993-94. During 1991-92 a sum of Rs. 2.00 crores has been released to Lok Jumbish Parishad as SIDA and GOI share, so far. The outlay is Rs. 9.33 crores for the year 1993-94.

Mahila Samakhya

(Education for Women's Equality)

13.136 Launched in April, 1989, the project has been conceived to mobilise rural women through Mahila Sanghs encouraging women in making use of educational inputs. Implemented in 10 districts of Gujarat, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh with Dutch assistance, the project has been expanded to Andhra Pradesh during 1992-93. The approved outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 8.90 crores.

Shiksha Karmi

13.137 The primary education system in the state of Rajasthan is being revitalised since July, 1987 with the assistance of SIDA. The project is implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The 8th Plan provision for project is Rs. 35.00 crores. 90 % of the outlay is being reimbursed by SIDA. The State Government of Rajasthan is meeting 10% of the expenditure. The project identifies teacher absentee-

ism as a major obstacle and accordingly, envisages substitution of the primary school teacher in a single teacher school by a team of two locally resident educational workers called shiksha karmis. The project is in operation in 55 panchayat samities of 21 districts and under the project, 665 day schools and 968 night centres are functioning. The target is to cover about 1050 primary schools and 2625 prahar patshalas by 1996. The state has provided an outlay of Rs. 98.30 lakhs as state's share for annual plan 1993-94. The Central outlay for 1993-94 Rs. 5.00 crores.

National Population Education Projects

13.138 This is a UNFPA funded project which came into operation in 1980 with active participation of UNICEF and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The project aims at institutionalising the concept of population education. So far 15 states/UTs have been covered. The approved outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 98 lakhs.

Technician Education Project

13.139 The World bank project on Technician Education envisages upgradation and strengthening of polytechnics education system throughout the country. It is a state Sector subject which is to be implemented during the period 1990-98 within the outlay of approximately Rs. 1650.00 crores including World Bank credit Assistance of US \$ 517 millions approximately in the states of Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh in the first phase and States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Union Territory of Delhi in the second phase. The total reimbursement claimed by the States (as on 20.1.93) is Rs. 84.91 crores and Rs. 22.412 crores under the first phase and second phase of the project, respectively. The project implementation has picked up the required pace in a few states, especially in the hardware side civil works and equipments. The implementation on the software side viz. Quality and efficiency improve-

ment aspects is moderate. A World Bank Mission visited the country to recommend for galvanizing the qualitative aspect of teaching learning system & process, creation of posts, filling of vacancies, need for motivating the heads of polytechnics, strengthening of TTTI's and Bureau of Technical Education, Industry Institute interaction and examination reforms for effective implementation. The Central outlay is 0.75 crores for 1993-94.

UP Basic Education Project

13.140 Focused on the needs of girl child and the weaker sections of the society, the project will resume operation from 1993-94 with the total outlay of Rs. 530 crores approximately. The project will be implemented in 10 districts of Uttar Pradesh with the World Bank assistance. The districts to be covered under this Varanasi, Allahabad, Banda, Itawa, Sitapur, Aligarh, Saharanpur, Gorakhpur, Pauri and Nainital.

Actual Expenditure 1991-92

(Rs. in Crores)

SL NO	HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT	CENTRAL	STATES/ UT's	TOTAL
1.	General Edn. Of Which M.N.P	792.51**	1187.22	1979.73
2.	(a) Elementary Education	277.75	629.49 *	907.24
	(b) Adult Education	101.59	49.69 *	151.28
3.	Technical Education	158.38	237.27	395.65
4.	Sports & Youth Affairs	64.47	66.41	130.88
5.	Art & Culture	50.28	42.44	92.72
6.	Secretariat Social Services	18.39	0.00	18.39
7.	TOTAL EDUCATION	1084.03	1533.34*	2617.37

* Includes the app. outlay for W.Bengal.

** Includes Rs.0.65 crores of Sports & Youth Services (Phy. Edu.).

Approved And Revised Outlay For 1992-93 By Major Heads.

(Rs. in Crores)

SL NO	HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT	APPROVED OUTLAY		REVISED		OUTLAY	
		CENTRE	STATE'S / TOTAL UT'S	CENTRE	STATE'S / TOTAL UT'S	CENTRE	STATE'S / TOTAL UT'S
1.	General Education of which M.N.P	781.25	1587.46 2368.71	841.25	1407.54	2248.79	
	(a) Elementary Education	284.00	928.02 1212.02	308.31*	788.88*	1097.19*	
	(b) Adult Education	120.00	80.66 200.66	133.85*	61.60	195.45*	
2.	Technical Education	170.00	406.72 576.72	170.00	313.40	483.40	
3.	Sports & Youth Affairs	74.35	92.12 166.47	74.35	81.59	155.94	
4.	Art & Culture	69.50	62.06 131.56	59.15	46.05	105.20	
5.	Secretariat Social Services	0.90	- 0.90	0.90	-	0.90	
6.	Total Education	1096.00	2148.36 3244.36	1145.65	1848.58	2994.23	

NOTE. * Indicates Anticipated Expend.

Outlay for 1993-94 by Major Heads of Development

(Rs. in Crores)

SL NO	HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	CENTRE	STATES/UT'S TOTAL	
1.	GENERAL EDUCATION OF WHICH M.N.P	1111.18	1901.55	3012.73
	(a) Elementary Education	442.20	1123.33	1565.53
	(b) Adult Education	177.97	74.71	252.68
2.	Technical Education	198.00	426.43	624.43
3.	Sports & Youth Affairs	85.35	98.01	183.36
4.	Art & Culture	94.22	68.86	163.08
5.	Secretariat Social Services	1.25	-	1.25
6.	Total Education	1490.00	2494.85	3984.85

* Does not include outlay for Punjab State.

Schemewise Outlay and Expenditure of Externally
Aided Projects - CENTRAL SHARE

(Rs. in Crores)

SL NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	EXTERNAL AGENCY/ YEAR OF STARTING THE PROGRAMME	EXPENDITURE REVISED		ANNUAL PROPOSED OUTLAY	PLAN 1993-94 APPROVED OUTLAY
			1991-92	1992-93		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION						
(a)	Shiksha Karmi Project in Rajasthan	SIDA (SWEDEN) 1987	2.30	4.70	5.00	5.00
(b)	Mahila Samakhya	DUTCH 1989	3.11	4.00	8.90	8.90
(c)	Bihar Education Project	UNICEF 1990	2.00	6.00	20.00	20.00
(d)	U.P. Education Project	WORLD BANK 1991	-	0.01	-	0.10
(e)	South Orissa Education Project	N.A	0.01	0.01	1.00	0.10
(f)	Lok Jumbish	SIDA	0.16	4.00	9.33	9.33
(g)	Distt. Primary Edn. Project SOP	WORLD BANK	-	0.02	38.20	40.00
2. SECONDARY EDUCATION						
(a)	National Population Education Project	UNFPA 1980	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.98
3 TECHNICAL EDUCATION						
(a)	Technician Education at Polytechnics.	WORLD BANK	0.25	0.80	0.925	0.75
(b)	Technical Teacher Training Institute.	U N D P 1990	3.30	6.00	6.00	5.50
TOTAL			12.13	26.54	90.335	90.66

Additional Achievements in the Year 1991-92
Elementary Education

(Figures in 000's)

STATES/UTs	1991 - 92		TOTAL
	I-V	VI-VIII	I-VIII
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	536	422	958
2. Arunachal Pradesh	7	2	9
3. Assam	72	67	139
4. Bihar	1266	634	1900
5. Goa	14	9	23
6. Gujarat	13	69	82
7. Haryana	104	12	116
8. Himachal Pradesh @	20	18	38
9. Jammu & Kashmir @	33	24	57
10. Karnataka	618	323	941
11. Kerala @	N.A.	25	ERR
12. Madhya Pradesh	400	200	600
13. Maharashtra	269	176	445
14. Manipur @	9	5	14
15. Meghalaya	5	6	11
16. Mizoram	4	2	6
17. Nagaland	5	4	9
18. Orissa @	108	293	401
19. Punjab	42	28	70
20. Rajasthan	157	69	226
21. Sikkim	2	1	3
22. Tamil Nadu	86	125	211
23. Tripura	7	8	15
24. U.P.	1152	116	1268
25. W.B. @	971	216	1187
TOTAL - (STATES)	5900	2854	8754
26. A & N Islands	2.0	1.34	3.34
27. Chandigarh	3.0	1.70	4.70
28. D & N Haveli	0.95	0.15	1.10
29. Daman & Diu	N.A.	N.A.	00
30. Delhi	20.00	20.00	40.00
31. Lakshadweep	0.35	N.A.	0.35
32. Pondicherry	2.00	1.00	3.00
TOTAL - (UTs)	28.30	24.19	52.49
TOTAL - (STATES & UTs)	5928.30	2878.19	8806.49

@ Indicates likely achievements

Source - Annual Draft Plan Documents of States/UTs -1993-94.

Additional Likely Achievements for the
Year 1992-93 - ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

(Figures in 000's)

STATES/UTs	TOTAL		
	I-V	VI-VIII	I-VIII
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh @	350	300	650
2. Arunachal Pradesh	5	2	7
3. Assam	203	92	295
4. Bihar	613	260	873
5. Goa	15	11	26
6. Gujarat	23	61	84
7. Harayana	117	60	177
8. Himachal Pradesh	25	43	68
9. Jammu & Kashmir	33	24	57
10. Karanataka	746	342	1088
11. Kerala *	50	16	66
12. Madhya Pradesh	400	200	600
13. Maharashtra	-9	164	155
14. Manipur	6	13	19
15. Meghalaya	4	7	11
16. Mizoram	2	2	4
17. Nagaland	6	7	13
18. Orissa	117	47	164
19. Punjab	40	47	87
20. Rajasthan	238	70	308
21. Sikkim	2	2	4
22. Tamil Nadu	85	125	210
23. Tripura	65	9	74
24. U.P.	484	544	1028
25. W.B.	328	558	886
TOTAL - (STATES)	3948	3006	6954
26. A & N Islands	2.15	1.87	4
27. Chandigarh	2.00	2.00	4
28. D & N Haveli	-1.05	0.16	-1
29. Daman & Diu	6.31	0.33	7
30. Delhi	16.00	10.00	26
31. Lakshadweep @	0.10	-	0.10
32. Pondicherry	1.93	1.75	4
TOTAL - (UTs)	27.44	16.11	43.55
TOTAL - (STATES & UTs)	3975.44	3022.11	6997.55

@ -Target

* -Estimated on the Basis of 8th plan target.

Source -Draft Plan Documents of states /UTs-1993-94.

Additional Targets for the Annual Plan
1993-94 - ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

(Figures in 000's)

STATES/UTs	CLASS		TOTAL
	I-V	VI-VIII	I-VIII
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	350	300	650
2. Arunachal Pradesh	6	3	9
3. Assam	40	29	69
4. Bihar	1200	465	1665
5. Goa	-8	-1	-9
6. Gujarat	14	140	154
7. Harayana	36	63	99
8. Himachal Pradesh	25	18	43
9. Jammu & Kashmir	33	24	57
10. Karanataka	90	41	131
11. Kerala @	50	16	66
12. Madhya Pradesh	400	200	600
13. Maharashtra	470	100	570
14. Manipur	6	14	20
15. Meghalaya	5	7	12
16. Mizoram	6	4	10
17. Nagaland	7	5	12
18. Orissa	124	80	204
19. Punjab	63	25	88
20. Rajasthan	302	69	371
21. Sikkim	2	5	7
22. Tamil Nadu	85	228	313
23. Tripura	5	10	15
24. U.P.	656	370	1026
25. W.B.	545	216	761
TOTAL - (STATES)	4512.00	2431.00	6943.00
26. A & N Islands	2.37	0.90	3
27. Chandigarh	0.55	0.82	1
28. D & N Haveli	0.02	0.03	0
29. Daman & Diu	1.00	0.40	1
30. Delhi	10.00	15.00	25
31. Lakshadweep	0.05	N.A	0.05
32. Pondicherry	1.83	0.49	2
TOTAL - (UTs)	15.82	17.64	33.46
TOTAL - (STATES & UTs)	4527.82	2448.64	6976.46

@ Estimates based on the 8th plan target.

@ Source - Reports of Working Group on Education (1993-94)

**Physical Target And Achievements Of Adult Education
In Annual Plans**

(Figures in Lakhs)

STATES/UTs	91-92	92-93	93-94	
	ACHIEV- EMENTS	ANTICIPATED ACHIEVEMENT	TARGET	
1	2	3	4	
1. Andhra Pradesh	2.34	84.48		15 Distts under campaign Approach
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0.20	0.40	0.42	
3. Assam	1.85	2.31	N.A.	
4. Bihar	10.00	10.00	28.57	
5. Goa	0.20	0.20	0.63	
6. Gujarat	6.00	8.50	5.00	And 3 Distts. under TLC
7. Haryana	-	6.30 **		7 Distts under TLC
8. Himachal Pradesh	0.44	1.60	8.33	Under Project Based Approach
9. Jammu & Kashmir	8.93	9.58	10.23	Under TLC
10. Karnataka	2.07	6.13	7.60	
11. Kerala	0.92 *	1.96 **	10.00	
12. Madhya Pradesh	2.84	23.55	10.00	
13. Maharashtra	8.04	1.31	27.68	(Total illiterates) Under TLC
14. Manipur	0.18	0.18	0.18 @	Total Literacy by next year
15. Meghalaya	0.32	0.35	0.45	
16. Mizoram	0.05	0.15	0.12	
17. Nagaland	0.22	0.22	0.30	
18. Orissa	N.A. *	26.00 **		3 Distts.
19. Punjab	1.08 *	10.00 **	N.A.	50 Lakhs by 1997
20. Rajasthan	6.42	17.27	20.73	
21. Sikkim	N.A.	0.08	0.08 @	
22. Tamil Nadu	5.37	7.28	10.00	
23. Tripura	0.92	0.92	1.92	
24. U.P.	10.87	20.60	20.60 @	
25. W.B.	7.21 *	3.50 **	40.00	
TOTAL - (STATES)	76.47	242.87	202.84	
26. A & N Islands	0.03	0.02	0.06	
27. Chandigarh	0.05 *	0.05 **	N.A.	
28. D & N Haveti	0.05	0.06	0.06	
29. Daman & Diu	0.01	0.01	0.02	
30. Delhi	1.80 *	2.80	18.78	
31. Lakshadweep	0.01	0.02	0.02	
32. Pondicherry	0.03	0.06		Campaign Approach
TOTAL - (UTs)	1.98	3.02	18.94	
TOTAL - (STATES & UTs)	78.45	245.89	221.78	

* Likely Achievement

@ As proposed by the State Govt. in Draft Plan Document 1993-94

** Target

* From the Year 1993-94

Note - Most of the states are switching over to campaign approach of T.L.C. Therefore no targets have been reported by them.

MLM- National Literacy Mission.

Statewise Comparative Statement of Literacy Rates of All
Persons aged 7 Years and Above 1981-91

SL. NO. STATE/UT/D	(IN THOUSANDS)		LITERACY RATES		DECADAL GROWTH RATE (1981-1991)		
	(1981)	(1991)	(1981)	(1991)*	INCREASE IN		
					TOTAL POPULATION	LITERACY RATES (1981-1991)	
1. ANDHRA PRADESH	15598	24941	35.7	45.1	23.9	59.9	9.4
2. ARUNACHAL PRADESH	128	282	25.5	41.2	35.9	120.3	15.7
3. ASSAM	N.A	9631	N.A	53.4	23.6	N.A	N.A
4. BIHAR	17791	26854	32.0	38.5	23.5	50.9	6.5
5. GOA	564	782	65.7	77.0	16.0	38.7	11.3
6. GUJARAT	14589	21277	52.2	60.9	20.8	45.8	8.7
7. HARYANA	4566	7432	43.9	55.3	26.3	62.8	11.4
8. HIMACHAL PRADESH	1781	2725	51.2	63.5	19.4	53.0	12.3
9. JAMMU & KASHMIR	1581	N.A	32.7	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
10. KARNATAKA	14000	21081	46.2	56.0	20.7	50.6	9.8
11. KERALA	17555	26672	81.6	90.6	14.1	29.2	9.0
12. MADHYA PRADESH	14295	23492	34.2	43.5	26.8	64.3	9.3
13. MAHARASHTRA	28946	42939	55.8	63.1	25.4	48.3	7.3
14. MANIPUR	572	869	49.6	61.0	28.6	56.6	11.4
15. MEGHALAYA	443	689	42.1	48.3	31.8	55.5	6.2
16. MIZORAM	291	462	74.2	81.2	39.0	58.8	7.0
17. NAGALAND	322	621	50.2	61.2	56.9	93.2	11.1
18. ORISSA	8864	12913	41.0	48.6	19.5	45.7	7.6
19. PUNJAB	6692	9953	48.2	57.1	20.3	48.7	8.9
20. RAJASTHAN	8186	13619	30.1	38.8	28.1	66.4	8.7
21. SIKKIM	106	191	41.6	57.5	28.2	80.2	15.9
22. TAMIL NADU	22133	30383	54.4	63.7	14.9	37.3	9.3
23. TRIPURA	851	1369	50.1	60.4	33.7	61.1	10.3
24. UTTAR PRADESH	29453	47047	33.3	41.7	25.4	59.7	8.4
25. WEST BENGAL	21936	32719	48.7	57.7	24.6	49.2	9.0
26. A & N ISLANDS	95	172	63.2	73.7	47.9	81.1	10.5
27. CHANDIGARH	281	426	74.8	78.7	41.9	51.6	3.9
28. DADAR & NAGAR HAVELI	27	45	32.7	39.5	33.5	66.7	6.8
29. DAMAN & DIU	37	62	59.9	73.2	28.4	67.6	13.7
30. DELHI	3699	5950	71.9	76.1	50.6	60.7	4.2
31. LAKSHDWEEP	22	34	68.4	79.2	28.4	54.6	10.8
32. PONDICHERRY	328	519	65.1	74.9	33.5	58.2	9.8

*BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION OF AGE GROUP 7 AND ABOVE

CHAPTER 14

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

Health

Health care facilities are being augmented and strengthened in consonance with policies and strategies adopted in the Eighth Plan and towards the accepted goal of attaining Health for All (HFA) by 2000 AD. Primary Health Care has been accepted as the main instrument for achieving the HFA goals. Within the HFA strategy "Health for the underprivileged" will

tres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) for delivery of health and family welfare services to the rural community was further augmented and strengthened to ensure availability of primary health care to the vast segment of population living in villages. The targets set for 1992-93 along with cumulative achievements by the end of the year are given in Table 14.1.

TABLE 14.1
Targets and Achievements

Programme	No. as on 1.4.91	1991-92		1992-93		No. as on 1.4.93
		Tar. get	Actual Ach.	Target	Ach.	
1. Sub-Centres	130958	4228	506	4066	6**	131470
2. Primary Health Centres	20450	1021	269	759	290*	21009
3. Community Health Centre	2071	272	122	259	96*	2289

Source : Working Group discussion, 1993-94, Planning Commission.

* As per Deptt. of Programme Implementation Report - March, 1993.

** Information provided by Ministry of Health & F.W.

be promoted consciously and consistently. During the Annual Plan 1993-94 the work of consolidation and strengthening the rural health infrastructure, and National Programmes of Control of Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases and health manpower development which were initiated in 1992-93, will be vigorously pursued.

Rural Health

14.2 The total approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1992-93 for improvement of health care facilities under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) of States and Union Territories was Rs.391.03 crores. The three tier system of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Cen-

14.3 Although during Working Group discussions with States/UTs on their draft Annual Plan 1992-93, achievable targets for establishment of Sub-Centres were assigned to the States, no sanctions for additional Sub-Centres were issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in view of financial constraints. As for establishment of PHCs and CHCs, only Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Rajasthan were able to achieve their targets both for PHCs and CHCs. States of Manipur and Haryana achieved their targets fully for CHCs and the State of Uttar Pradesh achieved its target for PHC while other States could not achieve the targets for PHC/CHC.

14.4 Rural Health Annual Plan 1993-94 has been formulated keeping in view the approach and strategy envisaged in the Eighth Plan i.e., consolidation and operationalisation rather than major expansion of the network of Sub-Centres, PHCs and CHCs so that their performance is optimised. This would be achieved through strengthening of physical facilities including completion of buildings of the centres and staff quarters; provision of essential equipments as per the standards list; filling up of all vacant posts within a defined time-frame and in-service training of staff and ensuring supply of essential drugs, dressings and other materials. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 following targets have been assigned to States and UTs:-

Sub-Centres	18
PHCs	640
CHCs	164

14.5 The Eighth Plan target is to establish 17030 Sub-centres, 4450 Primary Health Centres and 1269 Community Health Centres. Out of this 4066 Sub-Centres, 759 PHCs and 259 CHCs were envisaged to be established during 1992-93. As per the latest information available upto February 1993 only 6 Sub-Centres, 290 Primary Health Centres and 96 Community Health Centres were established during the year against corresponding targets. Though MNP funds are earmarked funds for establishment of Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres, the achievement during first year of the Plan was only 6.5% in case of PHCs and 7.6% in case of CHCs.

14.6 Several States have underutilised the MNP funds during 1992-93. It may be stated that during remaining years of the Eighth Plan more emphasis would be required for proper utilisation of MNP funds to achieve the targets for establishment of Sub-centres, PHCs and CHCs.

Control of Communicable Diseases National Malaria Eradication Programme.

14.7 NMEP was launched by Govt. of India in the year 1958. Initially the Programme was highly successful but due to various reasons there was resurgence of malaria which resulted in launching of Modified Plan of Operation (MPO) in 1977. The MPO is being implemented as a contingency plan to effectively control malaria. The MPO initially showed high success with the reduction of 72.3% in total case incidence and 15.3% in Plasmodium falciparum (PF) incidence by the end of 1986 as compared to 1976. However, during the last five years there has been no further perceptible reduction in the number of malaria cases which continues to be around 1.8 million per annum. The disconcerting fact is that there has been a relative increase in the number of cases of malignant tertian malaria caused by Plasmodium falciparum infection. It accounts for about one third of the total incidence. The problem of drug resistance of P.falciparum in several States is yet another cause for concern. Several operational problems and non-availability of matching funds from the States to this 50% Centrally Sponsored Scheme has resulted in shortfalls in spray operations, decline in blood slide collection and incomplete treatment of cases. In view of very high intensity of malaria transmission in the tribal areas of seven states viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, it is proposed to provide 100% central assistance for control of malaria in tribal areas with World Bank assistance. This would be done within the overall strategy of integrated vector control programme. The tribal areas which are not covered under the World Bank assistance programme will also be provided 100% central assistance within their plan budget. In remaining areas the scheme will continue to be implemented on 50:50 basis.

14.8 Annual Plan 1993-94 will strive towards achieving primary objective of effective control of malaria. The aim will be to reduce morbidity due to malaria, especially in persistent transmission areas with low socio eco-

conomic status such as tribal areas with emphasis on protection of vulnerable groups of population e.g. infants, pre-school children, pregnant and nursing mothers. Exercise of malarionogenic stratification initiated with the purpose of differentiating high, moderate and low endemic areas with the objectives of rational use of area-specific, cost effective anti-malaria measures will be continued. A Task Force was appointed by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to review NMEP. The Task Force has already submitted its report. Additional strategies will be considered for malaria control on the basis of Task Force recommendations.

Kala-Azar Control Programme

14.9 Kala-azar is a serious public health problem in Bihar and West Bengal. It is highly endemic in 30 districts of Bihar and 9 districts of West Bengal. About 70 million (1992 estimates) people are living in Kala-azar endemic areas of these districts. For Kala-azar control the Central Govt. provides insecticides and drugs and the rest of expenditure is borne by the State Governments. With intensification of spraying operations undertaken during the previous year the incidence of infection is expected to show a downward trend.

14.10 The strategy for Kala-azar control broadly includes three major activities. These are:

- i) interruption of transmission by reducing vector (sand fly) population by undertaking indoor residual insecticidal spraying twice annually during the transmission season;
- ii) early diagnosis and complete treatment of Kala-azar cases; and
- iii) health education for community awareness and involvement.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

14.11 This is a 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The main objective of the pro-

gramme is early case detection and domiciliary treatment of cases, thus rendering infectious cases into non-infectious in the shortest possible time. This is supported by health education activities. The strategy during the Eighth Plan is to provide multi drug treatment (MDT) to cases covering all the districts with endemicity of two or more per thousand population in a phased manner. MDT services are to be extended through Primary Health Care Delivery System in other districts also. Presently 135 districts are providing benefit of regular MDT to leprosy patients. Another 65 districts which are highly endemic and 77 moderately endemic districts are yet to be covered under MDT. Due to financial constraints the concerned States are reluctant to create additional leprosy infrastructure for extension of such services. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has, therefore, proposed to extend MDT services all over the country with World Bank assistance during the Eighth Plan. Table 14.2 shows targets and achievements for case detection, cases under treatment and cases discharged. It is obvious that the programme has shown steady progress to a large extent in achieving its objectives.

14.12 Following activities will continue to be pursued under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme during 1993-94:

- i) creation of additional physical facilities in endemic districts;
- ii) extension of MDT to additional endemic and low endemic districts;
- iii) training of the PHC staff in leprosy eradication activities, both in endemic and low endemic districts, with the aim of preparing them to take over the responsibility of leprosy eradication activities following reduction in the prevalence and incidence of the disease; and
- iv) creation of vocational and rehabilitation facilities for the patients declared cured.

TABLE 14.2
Targets and Achievements of various activities under National Leprosy Eradication Programme

(In lakhs)

	Case Detection		Cases under Treatment		Cases Discharged	
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1985-86	3.81	4.77	3.81	4.56	4.00	4.46
1986-87	4.20	5.08	4.20	4.90	4.30	5.07
1987-88	4.20	5.19	4.20	4.99	5.03	5.75
1988-89	3.90	4.75	3.90	4.64	5.94	6.01
1989-90	3.90	4.67	3.90	4.62	6.50	6.69
1990-91	3.69	4.82	3.69	4.74	8.81	9.85
1991-92	3.35	5.29	3.35	5.15	6.12	9.75
1992-93	2.89	2.96	2.89	2.89	5.74	4.37
	(upto Jan.93)		(upto Jan.93)		(upto Jan.93)	

National Tuberculosis Control Programme

14.13 The National Tuberculosis Control Programme is a continuing Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50:50 cost sharing between the Centre and the States. The Central share is in the form of material and equipments including X-ray machines and anti-T.B. drugs. Detection of cases at an early stage by sputum examination and their treatment at the Primary Health Centres is the main strategy of the programme. Under the programme, District Tuberculosis Centres have been established which organise and co-ordinate tuberculosis Control activities within the district. Out of about 460 districts in the country, 370 districts have been provided with District T.B. Centres. These are equipped with essential equipments and manned by trained staff for undertaking district-wise T.B. Control Programme in association with general health and medical institutions. The special feature of this programme from 1983-84 is the introduction of Short Course Chemotherapy for treatment of tuberculosis cases. This therapy which reduces the period of treatment from 18-24 months to just about 6-8 months has been initiated in 253 districts. The targets and achievements of vari-

ous activities under the programme are given in Table 14.3.

14.14 The programme has suffered due to poor case holding leading to treatment default. Problem of drug resistance is yet another cause for concern. Another weak link in implementation of this programme pertains to inadequate number of sputum examination of suspected cases at the Primary Health Centre. This is basically due to lack of trained laboratory technicians at the PHCs.

14.15 National T.B. Control Programme is being upgraded and given new directions in view of the continuing high level of T.B. incidence and its likely escalation with the spread of HIV infections. To control the existing tuberculosis problem and to reduce the number of highly infectious cases to a sufficiently low level in a period of 5 to 6 years, it will be necessary to ensure that at least 10 lakh persons every year are covered by short term chemotherapy. It is therefore aimed to :

- a) detect and treat 1500 sputum smear positive patients per million population covered as against the existing rate of 400;

TABLE 14.3

Targets and Achievements under National T.B. Control Programme

(In lakhs)

Year	New case detection		Sputum Examination at PHC level	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1985-86	14.00	13.58	34.00	20.23
1986-87	14.50	14.39	34.00	22.67
1987-88	15.00	25.62	34.00	24.11
1988-89	15.00	15.58	34.00	25.08
1989-90	16.00	16.70	34.00	24.59
1990-91	16.50	16.16	34.00	24.21
1991-92	17.00	12.79	34.00	21.56
1992-93	17.50	14.14 (Prov.)	34.00	22.74 (Prov.)

- b) offer regimens of short course chemotherapy to all smear positive and cavitory cases and ensure complete treatment for cure;
- c) provide for a fully trained manpower at all levels, etc.

14.16 The target under the Programme for 1993-94 are:-

Sputum Examination at PHCs	34 lakhs
New TB Case Detection	16 lakhs

National Programme for Control of Blindness

14.17 This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It aims at reducing blindness prevalence from 1.4% in 1980-81 to 0.3% by 2000 A.D. The programme consists of intensive health education for eye care through mass media and extension education methods, increasing the outreach of ophthalmic services in the rural areas through mobile units and camps and establishment of permanent infrastructure for ophthalmic care as an integral part of general health services. Cataract is the cause of more than 80% of blindness. Demographic

shift leading to larger old age population has increased the prevalence of cataract in recent decades. Since 1981-82 cataract operations have been accorded high priority in the programme and targets for different States/UTs have been set. There is a backlog of 22 million cataract operations. At present about 1.4 million cataract operations are being performed per year. The backlog would go on increasing as the rate of new additions to cataract cases per year is about 2 million. The targets and achievements in respect of performance of cataract operations under the programme are given in Table 14.4.

14.18 The main strategy so far under this Scheme has been to provide access to ophthalmic services through eye camps and mobile units. During 1993-94 emphasis will be on upgradation of existing infrastructure facilities, creating more mobile units in areas which are inaccessible and where it is more cost effective to use this strategy, creating awareness, upgrading skills and establishing centres for the introduction of intra ocular lens implantation surgery, greater involvement of voluntary organisations on a quantifiable basis and establishing organisational pattern at the State and District levels to implement the programme.

TABLE 14.4

Targets and Achievements of Cataract Operations under National Programme for Control of Blindness

(In lakhs)

Year	Targets	Achievements
1989-90	13.08	10.47
1990-91	12.84	11.83
1991-92	19.90	15.05
1992-93	20.00	12.56(Provisional)

A target of 24 lakhs cataract operations has been set for 1993-94.

Guinea Worm Eradication

14.19 The Annual Plan 1993-94 will continue to strive towards achievement of 8th Plan target of total eradication of Guinea Worm infection through better surveillance system and improvement of drinking water supply in the endemic areas.

AIDS Control Programme

14.20 Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is emerging as one of the major public health problems in recent years. According to the figures available till March, 1993 the cumulative total number of HIV Positive cases recorded between 1st October, 1985 to 28th Feb., 1993 is 11849 out of a total number of 16.59 lakh persons screened over the same period. This figure represents a seropositivity rate of 7.14 per thousand. Even though the samples screened are predominantly those of high-risk category, the trend is dangerous enough when one considers its multiplier effect on the general population. Realising the urgent need to chalk out a coherent, multi-sectoral programme to tackle the multifaceted problems associated with HIV infection and AIDS, a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% assistance to States for prevention and control of AIDS was launched

during 1992-93 with funding from the World Bank.

14.21 Under the AIDS Control Programme (including blood safety measures and STD control) - the following strategies would be intensified during 1993-94:

- i) surveillance of the population with special emphasis on high risk behaviour groups for detection of infection;
- ii) strengthening of the blood banks and blood safety measures with priorities on special areas and metropolitan and large cities to start with;
- iii) area specific strategy for mounting control of infection and target specific IEC activities based on epidemiological data;
- iv) integration of the control programme with the activities of the departments like Social Welfare, Youth & Sports etc. and other Government and non-government organisations;
- v) strengthening of STD Control Programme; and
- vi) training of staff.

Control of Non-Communicable Diseases

National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme:

14.22 Realising the magnitude of the problem of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD), Government of India launched a 100% Centrally Sponsored National Goitre Control Programme in 1962 with focus on provision of iodized salt to identified endemic areas. For effective control of IDD, the Govt. of India, in 1985, took the decision of universal iodisation of edible salt by 1992. To meet the requirement of iodised salt, the annual production of iodised salt was targetted from the 5 lakh M.T. in 1985 to 50 lakhs M.T. per year by 1992.

14.23 Some important achievements under the programme are as follow:

- i) Annual production of iodised salt has been raised from 5.0 lakh M.T. in 1985-86 to 26 lakh M.T. in 1991-92. This is expected to be further raised to 30 lakh M.T. in 1992-93.
- ii) To emphasis the importance of all the IDDs including Goitre, the nomenclature of the National Goitre Control Programme has been redesignated as National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme (NIDDCP).
- iii) During the current financial year, initial Goitre surveys have been carried out in the State of Karnataka. Survey is also likely to be completed in Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Kerala as intimated by respective State Governments.
- iv) Proposal of IDD Control Programme project, 1993-95 for UNICEF assistance is being finalised. Under this Project, apart from four States covered under the ongoing 1992 Project, States of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Northern Districts of West Bengal are proposed to be covered.

National Mental Health Programme

14.24 The Govt. of India decided to launch the National Mental Health Programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan period to ensure availability and accessibility of minimum mental health care for all in the foreseeable future, to encourage application of mental health knowledge in general health care and social development, to promote community participation in the mental health service development and stimulate efforts towards self help in the community.

14.25 A National Advisory Group on Mental Health was constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Health), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for effective implementation of the National Mental Health Programme. A provision of Rs.18 lakhs had been made for implementation of this scheme during 1992-93. Eleven Institutes/Colleges were identified for imparting training to health personnel under the programme. The training would provide basic knowledge and skill in mental health to the Primary Health Care physicians and para-medical personnel. These Centres will also co-ordinate various mental health activities in the region and supply health education materials to other Training Centres in their respective regions.

National Cancer Control Programme

14.26 The Cancer Control Programme was initiated during 1975-76 and was converted into National Programme in 1985 with the objectives of :

- (i) primary prevention of Tobacco related cancer;
- (ii) secondary prevention of cancer of uterine cervix; and
- (iii) extension and strengthening of treatment facilities on a national scale.

14.27 The Eighth Five Year Plan has laid emphasis on health education, early detection

of cancer cases and augmentation of treatment facilities in the country under the Cancer Control Programme. An outlay of Rs.25.00 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for carrying out various activities under Cancer Control Programme.

Medical Research

14.28 The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) is the premier institution which is responsible for carrying out bio-medical and operational research in India. Research and Development activities by Indian Council of Medical Research and other academic institutions will be pursued during the Plan through the following strategies:

- i) Optimal utilisation of resources through coordination and development of proper linkages with sister agencies, commercial utilisation of research findings, constant review of the status of application of research findings by user agencies, continuing interaction with State authorities to determine area specific research needs, and through providing proper guidance and assistance as well as strengthening of research activities under the State Councils of Medical Research.
- ii) Augmentation of research activities in specific priority areas viz., integrated Vector Control Programme for Malaria, Filariasis and Japanese Encephalitis, integrated control of non-communicable diseases and development of vaccines for communicable diseases as well as fertility regulation.
- iii) Collaboration with international agencies for transfer of appropriate technology to the Indian scientists.

Medical Education

14.29 Funds have been provided in the State Plans for improvement and augmentation of facilities in terms of staff, equipment and build-

ings in Medical Colleges and attached teaching hospitals to meet the requirements of the standards laid down by the Medical Council of India. The schemes for strengthening post-graduate facilities in specialities and certain super-specialities taken up by various State Govts. will continue. Monitoring of benefits accruing to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates seeking admission to various courses through the programmes of pre-examination training schemes, undertaken by the Govt., would also be continued. Health related vocational courses, as part of vocationalisation of secondary education, will receive support during this year also. A Committee of NDC on Medical Education has been set up by the National Development Council with Chief Minister, Maharashtra as Chairman and Member (Health), Planning Commission as Member Convenor.

14.30 Certain basic documents germane to the terms of reference of the Committee were procured and forwarded for the perusal of the members in order to facilitate a well focused discussion during the deliberations of the Committee. The NDC Committee on Medical Education will take into cognisance the judgement of the Supreme Court delivered on 4th Feb., 1993 regarding admissions to all professional colleges while deliberating on the terms of reference of the Committee.

14.31 National Academy of Medical Sciences has been recognised by the government as the nodal agency for developing programmes for continuing education of different categories of personnel at all the levels viz. National, State and Regional. A National Co-ordination Committee with core groups have been constituted at National Academy of Medical Sciences for the purpose of developing long and short term programmes.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

14.32 Provision has been made for continuing and further strengthening the schemes for improvement of medical care facilities in the institutions under the charge of the Ministry of

Health and Family Welfare in Delhi, Chandigarh, Pondicherry and other cities. Adequate provision has also been made for augmentation and consolidation of the facilities already available and opening of additional dispensaries and hospitals, depending upon the local needs of the people. Preventive and promotive health care facilities for the slum population of the urban areas which have not been hitherto satisfactorily developed will be augmented. In accordance with the new policy of the Govt. to encourage private initiatives, private hospitals/clinics will be supported subject to maintenance of minimum standards. The network of hospitals would be strengthened gradually towards achieving the objective of one hospital bed for every 1000 population. For secondary level health care the district hospitals will be strengthened.

Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy

14.33 Measures for popularisation and development of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy will be vigorously pursued. Efforts will continue to integrate Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy with the mainstream of Primary Health Care delivery network. For this, practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy will be given area responsibility with respect to National Health and Family Welfare Programmes. Fi-

nancial assistance for promotion of research activities, development of under-graduate and post-graduate education, standardisation of drugs and production of medicines and medicinal plants under the Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy will also continue.

14.34 The outlays for the various Health Sector Programmes are given in Annexure 14.1 and 14.2.

Foreign Aid

14.35 The institutions/programmes shown in the Table 14.5 will receive foreign aid during the Annual Plan 1993-94.

14.36 The National Malaria Eradication Programme, National Leprosy Eradication Programme, National T.B. Control Programme and National Programme for Control of Blindness are also likely to receive foreign aid during the period.

Plan Outlay for 1993-94

14.37 For the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.1622.18 crores has been provided for the health sector as compared to the provision of Rs.1307.31 crores and revised estimates of Rs.1276.29 crores in 1992-93 as shown in Table 14.6. An upward revision in the Central Sector outlay for 1992-93 Plan has taken place due to allocations made for National AIDS Control Programme and Social Safety Net

TABLE 14.5

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Programme	Source of Assistance	Amount of Assistance
1. National AIDS Control Programme	World Bank	64.17
2. National Cancer Control Programme	World Bank	13.70
3. National Institute of Biologicals	USAID Govt. of Japan	4.23
4. National Mental Health Programme	World Bank	0.08

TABLE 14.6

Annual Plan Outlay for Health Sector for 1992-93 & 1993-94

(Rs. in crores)

	Centre	States & UTs	Total
1992-93			
Approved Outlay	302.00	1005.31	1307.31
Revised Estimates	449.15	827.14	1276.29
1993-94 Approved Outlay	483.30	1138.88	1622.18

Scheme Programmes to strengthen National Programmes for Control of Communicable Diseases as an additionality. These would be continued during 1993-94 also.

Family Welfare Programme

14.38 Population explosion which is undermining all our efforts towards socio-economic development of the country is perhaps the single most pressing problem faced by the nation today. The 1991 Census counted India's population at 846.3 millions (including projected population of J & K) which is about two and a half times the population of 342 millions in 1947. Though there has been a marginal decline in the rate of growth of population (from 2.22 % during 1971-81 decade to 2.11% during 1981-91 decade), the growth rate of about 2% per annum is still very high. At present, about 17 million persons are being added every year to the country's population. If the population growth continues as at present the country will have about 100 crore people by the turn of the Century. It is, therefore, imperative that the highest priority is accorded to population control.

14.39 Containing population growth has been accepted by the Government as one of the six most important objectives of the Eighth Five Year Plan which aims at reduction of birth rate from 29.3 (1991) to 26 by 1997. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) would also be brought down from 80 (1991) to 70 per thousand live births by 1997. A Committee of National Development Council on Population was constituted in February, 1992 in order to formulate

future policies and plan of action for population control.

14.40 The terms of reference of the Committee were:

- i) to review the social and demographic dimensions, existing and requisite infrastructure at the community level, and the needs of technology development, relevant to the formulation of National Population Policy;
- ii) to identify intervention strategies for population control, both at the macro and micro levels, on a holistic and intersectoral basis;
- iii) to suggest mechanism for securing commitment and support of leadership of all denominations, and at all levels, for the National Population Policy and the implementation of population control programmes;
- iv) to recommend ways and means of achieving participation of the people, particularly women and youth, and through people's institutions such as NGOs, voluntary organisations, professional organisations, of all categories of health care providers, trade and industry, labour, organised and cooperative sector and media etc.;

- v) to outline policies and programmes for raising the social status of women, bridging the gender gap in literacy and health care, and promotion of health and welfare of the mother and child, as essential inputs into population welfare programme;
- vi) to review and recommend appropriate changes in system of financing family welfare programme;
- vii) taking into cognizance the above recommendations, to suggest appropriate formulations for a National Population Policy;
- viii) to identify and recommend suitable mechanism(s) for a continuous review and monitoring of the implementation of National Population Policy and the intervention strategies, recommended therein; and
- ix) to make any other recommendations that may be appropriate either for the formulation of National Population Policy or for the implementation of population control programmes.

The Committee has since submitted its report.

14.41 The National Health Policy (1983) has set the goals to achieve Net Reproduction Rate of Unity (NRR 1), a birth rate of 21 per 1000 population, death rate of 9 per thousand popu-

lation and IMR below 60 per thousand live births by the year 2000 A.D. The policies initiated during the Seventh Plan and Annual Plans 1990-91, 1991-92 and first year of Eighth Plan i.e. 1992-93 were directed towards achieving these goals. During the year 1993-94, efforts would be continued towards the achievement of the Eighth Plan's targets and above mentioned goals.

Review of the Programme during the Annual Plan 1992-93:

14.42 Performance of the family welfare programme in terms of achievement of targets from April, 1992 to March, 1993, has been a mixed one. The targets have not been achieved fully for any of the methods of contraception. In case of sterilisation although there has been an increase of 1.4% in achievement of targets as compared to the corresponding period of 1991-92, the overall achievement still remains unsatisfactory. There is a decline in achievement of targets regarding IUD insertion and OP & CC Users. The Table 14.7 explains the position in this regard.

14.43 The Maternal and Child Health Care Programme (MCH), an integral and important part of Family Welfare Programme, was accorded high priority in the Annual plan 1992-93. A new project on Child Survival and Safe Motherhood was launched on 20th August, 1992. The programme envisages:

- (i) consolidation of UIP Plus programme consisting of UIP, ORT, Anaemia Prophy-

TABLE 14.7
Family Planning - 1992-93 Targets and Achievements

	Target	Achievement*	(No. in million)	
			% Achievement 1992-93*	1991-92
Sterilisation	5.28	4.05	76.7	75.3
IUD Insertion	6.38	4.54	71.2	73.5
CC & OP Users	21.05	15.21	72.3	92.5

* Provisional

laxis Schemes and ARI Control Programme and (ii) safe Motherhood initiatives for the six high Infant Mortality Rate States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and U.P.

14.44 The achievement of targets set for various immunisations have been reasonably satisfactory. However the performance regarding Prophylaxis Programme against Anaemia has yet to reach the desired level. The details of targets and achievements under the programme may be seen in Annexure-14.3.

14.45 Eighteen population research centres, are functioning in different parts of the country. The centres undertake research on various socio-economic, demographic and communication aspects of population and family welfare programme. Most of the studies conducted by these centres have concentrated on knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning. Research and development efforts for new contraceptives for females and males are in progress. Ninety-eight research projects were at various stages of progress as on 1.4.1992.

Physical Targets for 1993-94

14.46 Working on the assumption of achieving the Eighth Plan target of reduction of Crude Birth Rate to 26 and Infant Mortality Rate to 70 by 1997 at the current level of performance it is envisaged that protection would be provided to 36.86 million couples during 1993-94 under different methods of contraception including sterilisation. The targets set for various methods of couple protection during 1993-94 are as follows:-

Sterilisation	5.18 million
IUD Insertion	7.33 million
CC Users	19.35 million
OP Users	5.00 million

All Methods	36.86 million
-------------	---------------

Family Welfare Programme Outlay for 1993-94

14.47 The entire outlay under the Family Welfare Programme continues to be plan outlay since the beginning of the Programme. For the Annual Plan 1991-92 an outlay of Rs.749 crores was approved for this Programme. The actual expenditure incurred against this outlay was Rs.1023.28 crores (provisional).

14.48 For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.1000 crores was approved for this programme (Annexure 14.4).

14.49 For the year 1993-94 an outlay of Rs.1270 crores has been approved. The scheme-wise break-up of the outlay is given in the Table 14.8.

Foreign Aid

14.50 Foreign assistance is being received for Family Welfare Programme from United Nations, Bilateral Agencies and International Agencies. A Statement showing on-going projects, their date of commencement, cost and budgetary requirement is given at Annexure 14.5.

Area Development Project

14.51 Area Development Projects have been taken up in different States with financial assistance from external funding agencies like World Bank, UNFPA, ODA and DANIDA with the aim of reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity and birth rates. These objectives were sought to be achieved by improving the quality and availability of health and family welfare services through strengthening of the service delivery infrastructure in the States and by creating facilities for upgrading the skills of the personnel through better training and programme management. Construction of institutional buildings for service delivery and training and also of staff quarters in addition to positioning of trained staff in the service centres received focussed attention under the projects. Currently, 17 area projects are

TABLE 14.8
Scheme-wise Family Welfare Outlay (1993-94)
 (Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Scheme	Outlay
1.	Services & Supplies	516.87
2.	Training	8.70
3.	Information, Education & Communication	25.00
4.	Research & Evaluation	12.98
5.	Maternal & Child Health	322.75
6.	Organisation	10.95
7.	Village Health Guide Scheme	21.00
8.	Area Projects	70.00
9.	Other Schemes/New Initiatives	71.75
10.	Arrears	210.00
TOTAL		1270.00

being implemented in the States with the assistance of the donor agencies.

Social Safety Net Project

14.52 A programme of strengthening the facilities at PHCs for emergency services for mothers was initiated during 1992-93. The districts where these facilities will be created/strengthened at the Primary Health Centres have been identified by the Government on the basis of Crude Birth Rate over 39 per

thousand population (1981 Census data). Incidentally these districts also have very high Infant Mortality Rate and low literacy among females. It is hoped that with the creation of these facilities, including posting of doctors trained in handling obstetric emergencies, the maternal mortality rate and peri-natal mortality rate will be lowered. An outlay of Rs.40 crores for this programme, which is being implemented with World Bank assistance under the Social Safety Net Scheme, has been provided in the Annual Plan, 1993-94.

Outlay for Health in the Central Sector

(Rs. in crores)

Programme/Scheme	1991-92 Actual Exp.	8th Plan Outlay	1992-93 Outlay Anti. Exp.	1993-94 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Central Schemes				
I. Rural Health	0.07	1.00	0.40	0.40
II. Control of Communicable Diseases	3.05	14.75	2.82	4.54
III. Control/Containment of Non-Communicable Diseases	13.94	85.00	11.90	31.18
IV. Hospitals and Dispensaries	15.21	94.00	15.95	31.45
V. Indian Council of Medical Research	21.75	125.00	20.00	25.00
VI. Medical Education & Research (excluding ICMR)	31.14	266.50	38.65	68.15
VII. ISM & Homoeopathy	9.31	83.00	10.50	14.60
VIII. Other Programmes	14.05	74.75	13.28	18.18
Sub-Total A (Central Schemes)	<u>108.52</u>	<u>744.00</u>	<u>113.50</u>	<u>193.50</u>
B. Centrally Sponsored Scheme				
I. Rural Health.				
1. Laboratory facilities at PHCs/Rural Dispn.	0.50	-	-	-
Sub-Total B.I	0.50	-	-	-

Outlay for Health in the Central Sector

(Rs. in crores)

Programme/Scheme	1991-92	8th	1992-93		1993-94
	Actual Exp.	Plan Outlay	Outlay	Anti. Exp.	Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
II. Control of Communicable Diseases.					
1. Malaria Control |	72.19 |	375.00	50.00	97.00	110.00
2. Filaria Control |	0.26 |				
3. T.B. Control	7.94	85.00	14.50	29.00	35.00
4. Leprosy Control	22.96	140.00	24.00	35.00	35.00
5. Control of Blindness	10.79	100.00	13.50	20.00	25.00
6. National AIDS Control Programme(including STD and Blood Safety Measures)	+	280.00	70.00	70.00	73.00
7. Guinea Worm Eradication	0.33	1.00	-	1.00	0.50
8. Japanese Encephalities Control					*
9. Kala-Azar Control	15.36	50.00	15.00	-	*
Sub-Total B.II	134.08	1031.00	187.00	252.00	278.50
III. ISM & Homoeopathy	0.20	5.00	0.50	0.50	0.25
IV. Other Programmes	1.75	20.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
Sub-Total B(Centrally Sponsored Schemes)	136.53	1056.00	188.50	253.50	280.75
Grand Total (A+B)	245.05	1800.00	302.00	447.00	483.30
				(449.15)	

@ -Exclusive of funds provided under
Family Welfare.

* Included under Malaria Control

+ During 1991-92 the scheme was Central Scheme

Note : Figures in bracket indicate Revised Estimates

Outlay for Health in the States and Union Territories

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.	States/UTs	1991-92 Actual Exp..		8th Plan Outlay		1992-93 Outlay Revised Outlay				1993-94 Outlay	
		Total	MNP	Total	MNP	Total	MNP	Total	MNP	Total	MNP
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2169	543.75	18332	5360	1400.00	700.00	1400	700	2759.40	800.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	472	235.00	2802	1250	595.00	273.00	565	259	695.00	309.00
3.	Assam	3048	1561.30	15949	8100	3700.00	1620.00	3900	1620	3920.00	1620.00
4.	Bihar	4437	3523.98	67687	33722	11431.00	5715.00	4980	3061	12014.00	6711.00
5.	Goa	1308	189.66	5900	1222	1150.00	232.00	1121	205	1232.00	232.00
6.	Gujarat	2936	1270.26	24200	11787	4093.00	1650.00	4093	1650	4132.00	1650.00
7.	Haryana	1635	498.05	17611	6768	2431.00	981.00	2232	858	2591.70	925.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1931	771.20	12100	4800	2200.00	932.00	2330	934	2460.00	975.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2807	1183.22	17990	7500	3201.00	1499.00	3242	1293	3577.00	1560.00
10.	Karnataka	4700	2245.36	34200	13050	5646.00	2280.00	5866	2500	11242.00	3517.00
11.	Kerala	1155	129.18	12000	2297	2200.00	660.00	1800	200	2450.00	506.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4622	1434.28	30087	15000	7578.00	3000.00	5560	2250	7644.00	2808.00
13.	Maharashtra	6164	4150.76	55326	28100	8367.00	6000.00	6433	4019	10604.00	4741.00
14.	Manipur	376	176.17	2100	1015	415.00	210.00	415	210	545.00	60.00
15.	Neghalaya	669	775.24	4000	1800	790.00	400.00	921	531	1079.00	483.00
16.	Mizoram	479	252.60	2550	1500	580.00	300.00	580	300	720.00	200.00
17.	Nagaland	344	102.20	5000	640	1140.00	120.00	514	70	1197.00	100.00
18.	Orissa	1947	643.21	22323	7800	3020.00	1200.00	2520	707	3040.00	1207.00
19.	Punjab	3040	1344.00	25475	8000	6000.00	1335.00	3075	628	4600.00*	601.00*
20.	Rajasthan	4183	2174.96	39095	15000	4457.00	2040.00	4645	1962	5621.00	2400.00
21.	Sikkim	471	118.00	5220	1345	1340.00	345.00	1340	122	1375.00	245.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	5442	1245.19	26600	6500	6509.00	402.00	6579	1307	7158.00	2448.00
23.	Tripura	744	350.16	5000	2000	850.00	424.00	750	424	880.00	450.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5423	2601.63	51757	26000	9058.00	4035.00	8574	3415	9833.00	3924.00
25.	West Bengal	1158	448.19	28100	12178	4112.50	2245.00	780	400	2906.00	1292.00
Total States		61660	27667.55	531404	222734	92263.50	38598.00	74215	29625	104275.10	39764.00

Outlay for Health in the States and Union Territories

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.	States/UTs	1991-92 Actual Exp..		8th Plan Outlay		1992-93 Outlay Revised Outlay				1993-94 Outlay	
		Total	MNP	Total	MNP	Total	MNP	Total	MNP	Total	MNP
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	306.31	248.12	2251	945	314.00	216.00	314.00	216.00	574.35	240.00
2.	Chandigarh	499.48	68.00	6682	75	825.00	27.00	825.00	27.00	1072.00	55.00
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50.09	8.50	280	104	57.25	24.15	57.25	24.15	66.00	24.75
4.	Daman & Diu	84.23	31.96	240	100	50.00	25.00	50.00	25.00	60.00	38.00
5.	Delhi	4935.61	-	35000	-	6500.00	-	6706.99	-	7209.00	-
6.	Lakshadweep	74.92	41.92	362	180	70.90	35.00	70.90	35.00	81.94	35.55
7.	Pondicherry	366.88	139.93	2000	900	450.00	178.00	475.00	148.00	550.00	207.00
	Total UTs	6317.52	538.43	46815	2304	8267.15	505.15	8499.14	475.15	9613.29	600.30
	Grand Total	67977.52				100530.65		82714.14		113888.39	
	(States+UTs)	28205.98	578219	225038		39103.15		30100.15		40364.30	

* Provisional

Performance of Family Welfare Programme

(In million)

1.	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94
	2. Target	3. Achievement*	4. Target	5. Achievement*	6. Target
FAMILY PLANNING					
1. Sterilisation	5.43	4.09	5.28	4.05	5.18
2. IUD	5.96	4.38	6.38	4.54	7.33
3. CC & OP Users	18.80	17.39	21.05	15.21	24.35
IMMUNIZATION					
1. TT(PW)	26.13	20.18	27.01	20.66	27.56
2. DPT(Children)	23.33	21.15	24.29	21.16	24.79
3. Polio	23.33	21.24	24.29	21.30	24.79
4. Measles	23.33	19.79	24.29	20.13	24.79
5. B.C.G.	23.33	21.58	24.29	22.81	24.79
6. DT(Children)	17.66	13.69	18.16	10.67	18.54
7. TT(10 years)	15.97	10.85	16.31	8.28	16.65
8. TT(16 years)	16.03	8.41	16.36	6.27	16.69
PROPHYLAXIS					
1. Against Anaemia					
a) Women	29.65	16.29	27.01	13.84	27.56
b) Children	39.03	17.76	24.29	11.75	24.79
c) Vit. 'A' Deficiency	39.03	41.32\$	24.29	25.15\$	24.79

\$ in doses

* Provisional

State-wise Outlay and Expenditure under Family Welfare

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	1991-92 Outlay	1991-92 Expenditure (Provisional)	1992-93 Outlay	1993-94 Outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. Andhra Pradesh	4285.99	7381.45	5445.33	5552.57
2. Assam	1654.87	2130.54	2251.73	2121.67
3. Bihar	4335.74	4561.24	4800.15	4968.09
4. Gujarat	2816.75	4219.83	3386.66	3637.16
5. Haryana	1196.96	1608.89	1520.05	1467.92
6. Himachal Pradesh	964.08	1986.28	993.11	1407.47
7. Jammu & Kashmir	939.06	1046.60	1137.92	1001.51
8. Karnataka	2652.74	4490.07	3094.07	3333.45
9. Kerala	1557.98	3221.56	2493.69	2292.11
10. Madhya Pradesh	4361.79	5879.41	5201.07	5474.70
11. Maharashtra	4780.21	7603.17	6491.20	6787.59
12. Manipur	271.19	372.99	373.48	370.02
15. Meghalaya	186.80	190.26	254.10	256.91
14. Nagaland	132.40	133.77	217.48	211.88
15. Orissa	2380.70	2181.61	3196.64	2768.95
16. Punjab	1417.44	2181.61	1841.37	1915.53
17. Rajasthan	2854.93	5274.26	3762.22	3976.53
18. Sikkim	110.62	142.08	131.41	173.02
19. Tamil Nadu	3602.36	4274.78	4441.96	4513.11
20. Tripura	231.25	462.41	299.30	316.48
21. Uttar Pradesh	8187.70	16190.95	12838.90	15253.77
22. West Bengal	4790.35	6833.27	4895.05	5246.22
23. Arunachal Pradesh	104.10	41.46	147.48	156.32
24. Goa	100.30	81.62	125.19	121.90
25. Mizoram	118.84	97.53	152.01	162.75

State-wise Outlay and Expenditure under Family Welfare

(Rs. in lakhs)				
State	1991-92 Outlay	1991-92 Expenditure (Provisional)	1992-93 Outlay	1993-94 Outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
26. Andaman & Nicobar Island	69.35	58.70	70.15	65.10
27. Chandigarh	87.50	51.56	103.25	115.75
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18.85	11.93	20.10	21.80
29. Daman & Diu	10.50	11.00	13.30	18.52
30. Delhi	442.10	664.04	619.10	675.10
31. Lakshadweep	6.45	0.77	7.35	8.22
32. Pondicherry	57.30	57.76	63.10	68.00
Total	54727.20	85423.43	70387.92	74460.12
Others(Central Sector/ Cost of Supplies)	20172.80	16904.41	29612.08	52539.88
Grand Total	74900.00	102327.84	100000.00 (104100.00)	127000.00

Figure in brackets is revised estimate.

Foreign Assistance: Routed Through Budget: Family Welfare Programme

(Rs. Crores)												
Project	Date of Commencement	Foreign Aid Sources a) b) c)	Total Foreign Aid	1991-92(Actual)			1992-93			1993-94(Anticipated)		
				Foreign Aid	Foreign Aid	Local Cost	Foreign Aid	Local Cost	Total	Foreign Aid	Local Cost	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1. Post Partum Programme at Sub-Distt. level	1980	NORAD	60.00 million (NOK)	20.00 million (NOK)	23.40	32.00	20.00 million (NOK)	24.40	33.00	8.60	21.40	30.00
				(Rs.8.60 crs)			(Rs.8.60 crs)					
2. Provision of recanalisation	1988	UNFPA	1822148	1.00	-	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	0.50	-	0.50
3. F.W.Programme through Min. of Labour	1966-67	UNFPA	-	1.00	-	1.00	1.20	-	1.20	1.20	-	1.20
4. Concurrent Evaluation		UNFPA	6.00	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.10	0.10	-	0.10
5. Child Survival & Safe Motherhood Project	1992	UNICEF	832.49	81.00	22.00	103.00	80.33	14.67	95.00	100.00	25.00	125.00
6. Area Project	1980	WORLD BANK/ UNFPA /DANIDA COA	1140.76	152.74	38.08	190.82	47.00	13.00	60.00	55.00	15.00	70.00
7. Low acceptance areas in Maharashtra	1990	UNFPA	\$785735	0.10	-	0.10	0.25	-	0.25	0.25	-	0.25
8. Monitoring & Surveillance	1990	UNFPA	\$ 256962	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.10	0.10	-	0.10
9. Management & Monitoring		UNFPA	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.10	0.10	-	0.10
10. Innovations in Family Planning Services Project for UP		USAID	\$225	-	-	-	30.00	-	30.00	30.00	-	30.00
11. Special Inputs for 90 backward districts under SSN Programme		WORLD BANK	-	-	-	-	40.00	-	40.00	40.00	-	40.00
12. New ICOMP Project		UNFPA	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.10	0.10	-	0.10

CHAPTER 15

HOUSING, URBAN DEVELOPMENT, WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Housing

Housing has been primarily self-help activity for the majority of the house holds. Increasing population pressure on land and infrastructure and associated high cost have made proper housing inaccessible to the poorer segments of the population, necessitating State intervention initially as a welfare activity and now recognised as a social and economic imperative. It is one of the major employment generators and the motivation for ownership of housing is an important element in the mobilisation of domestic savings. Housing is not to be treated as a marginal or welfare sector but to be recognised as a major economic sector. The Government have formulated National Housing Policy with the basic objective to create an enabling environment for housing, assist the particularly disadvantaged groups to secure an affordable shelter and to expand infrastructure and access to basic services. With a view to augment the flow of finance to the housing sector and to promote and regulate housing finance institutions, the National Housing Bank (NHB) was set up as a subsidiary to Reserve Bank of India in 1988.

15.2 In line with National Housing Policy which is a statement of the long term objective, the core strategy of the Eighth Plan consists of creating an enabling environment for housing activity viewed as an important component of National economy, by eliminating various constraints and providing direct assistance to the socially disadvantaged groups including rural and urban poor households, SC/ST, physically handicapped, widows and single women. In the field of Housing Finance, the Planning Commission took a new initiative and set up a Working Group on Housing Finance for the Eighth Five Year Plan. The group has recommended doubling of formal sector contribution to housing finance and removal of bottlenecks

in resource mobilisation and flow of credit to meet housing needs.

15.3 During 1992-93, the schemes taken up at the level of Central Government were directed mainly towards providing institutional and research support. On the other hand, socially oriented schemes to meet the housing requirements of the people of different income groups specially those belonging to economically weaker sections have been the responsibility of the State Government. Thus, the scheme of allotment of rural house-sites-cum-construction assistance which is a part of the Minimum Needs Programme as also the 20-Point Programme with a view to providing house-sites and construction assistance in rural areas comes under the State Sector. Indira Awas Yojana, on the other hand, is a Central Sector Scheme aiming at the construction of dwelling units, for the poorest of the poor belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Freed Bonded Labourers in the rural areas. Houses under the Indira Awas Yojana, as far as possible, are to be built in clusters as per micro-habitat approach so that common facilities can be provided for the clusters.

15.4 The physical performance under the scheme of rural house-sites-cum-construction assistance, houses for economically weaker section and low income group is indicated in Table-15.1.

15.5 It would be seen from the above table that during 1992- 93, 8.88 lakhs families were allotted house-sites as against the target of 6.01 lakh families. Likewise 4.00 lakh families were provided construction assistance as against the target of 3.60 lakh families. In case of economically weaker sections, 1.14 lakh and in case of low income group housing 0.54 lakh dwelling units have been made available as

TABLE 15.1

(lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target (Tentative)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Rural Housesites -cum Construction Assistance					
	a) House-Sites (families)	5.54	12.16	6.01	8.88	*
	b) Construction Assistance (families)	3.50	4.78	3.60	4.00	*
2.	Economically Weaker Section Housing (Dwelling units)	1.11	0.97	1.15	1.14	0.96
3.	Low Income Group Housing (Dwelling units)	0.52	0.59	0.53	0.54	0.48

* Not yet available.

against the target of 1.15 lakh and 0.53 lakh respectively.

15.6 On the financial side, out of Annual Plan 1992-93 provision of Rs.1103.73 crores for housing programmes comprising Rs. 606.01 crores in the State Sector and Rs. 97.72 crores in the Central Sector as budgetary support and IEBR of Rs. 400.00 crores, Rs. 627.79 crores comprising Rs. 524.04 crores in the State Sector and Rs. 103.75 crores in the Central Sector are anticipated to have been utilised. In addition, the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), a fully subsidised scheme for housing included under JRY made an important contribution to the housing of the disadvantaged sections of the society. During the year 1992-93 an amount of Rs. 153.40 crores was provided under I.A.Y.

15.7 Scheme-wise details of Central Sector expenditure during 1991-92, outlay and anticipated expenditure during 1992-93 and outlays

for 1993-94 are given for Housing, Urban Development and Water Supply Programmes in Annexure 15.1. Extra budgetary resources (tax-free and taxable bonds) amounting to Rs. 400 crore were allocated to HUDCO for the year 1992-93. However, due to prevailing conditions in the capital market, the actual amount mopped up by HUDCO on this account was almost negligible. Details for the State Sector are given in Annexures 15.2, 15.3 and 15.4. As a part of Plan Outlay (Negotiated loans) the contribution of LIC/GIC in 1993-94 is (excluding allocation for H.D.F.C under Plan head) envisaged at Rs. 259.7 crores compared to an allocation of Rs. 216.04 crores in 1992-93.

15.8 The Annual Plan 1993-94 provided for an outlay of Rs. 1373.52 crores (Rs. 877.17 crores in the State Sector and Rs. 96.35 crores in the Central Sector and IEBR of Rs. 400.00 crores). In the State Sector, an outlay of Rs. 273.73 crores has been provided for the

scheme of Rural House-sites-cum- construction Assistance.

15.9 Central Sector scheme of Night Shelters for Pavement Dwellers meant to provide shelter to the foot-path dwellers and absolutely shelterless in metropolitan/large cities has been extended to all urban areas wherever the problem of footpath dwellers exists and an outlay of Rs. 0.10 crores has been provided during 1993-94. A provision of Rs. 30 crores has been made for General Pool Accommodation. The equity for housing schemes to HUDCO has been kept at last year's level of Rs. 20 crores during 1993-94. The Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council which was set up in 1990 in order to bridge the gap between research and development and to promote large scale application of innovative building materials and technologies has been provided with an outlay of Rs. 2.5 crores during 1993-94. A provision of Rs. 3.5 crores has been made as Contribution to Central Government Employees' Housing Welfare Organisation. Apart from this, a provision of Rs. 30 crores has been made in the Central Sector as counterpart funds for external aid to HUDCO from K.F.W. and Rs. 8 crores as counterpart funds for external assistance to HDFC from K.F.W. Schemewise outlays on Housing Sector during 1993-94 may be seen in Annexure 15.1.

15.10 Statewise details with regard to physical achievement for 1992-93 and targets fixed for 1993-94 in respect of MNP as well as Twenty Point Programme are given in Annexures 15.5 to 15.9.

Urban Development

15.11 The basic strategy for Urban Development adopted during the Eighth Plan was based on the premise that the process of urbanisation is essentially supportive of economic development per se and accordingly enhanced and qualitatively better provision of urban infrastructure, ensuring access to it for all segments of urban population, is an important contributory factor to improving productive efficiency (across sectors). This premise has been further

strengthened by the economic reforms initiated in trade, industry and fiscal sectors with the long term objective of promoting economic efficiency and growth. The success of these macro-economic reforms will critically depend on the success of urban policies and programmes initiated during the Eighth Plan and further strengthening of the same.

15.12 An outlay of Rs. 970.34 crores (Rs. 854.84 crores in the State Sector and Rs. 115.50 crores (includes Rs. 71.00 crores of Nehru Rozgar Yojana and Sectt. General Services) in the Central Sector has been provided in the Annual Plan 1992-93. As against this, the anticipated expenditure was Rs. 877.42 crores (Rs. 761.92 crores in the State Sector and Rs. 115.50 crores in the Central Sector).

15.13 The scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) forms a part of the Minimum Needs Programme as well as the 20-Point programme and aims at ameliorating the living conditions of Urban slum dwellers by providing basic amenities. 11.62 lakh slum dwellers as against the target of 11.78 lakh slum dwellers were covered under this scheme during 1992-93.

15.14 In the Central Sector the scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns launched in 1979-80 was continued during 1992-93 with a provision of Rs.13 crores. The Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) seeks to bring about functional integration between the provision of social services under UBSP and the provision of physical amenities under the State Sector scheme of EIUS. The scheme involves convergence of services aimed at the urban poor and includes provision for social amenities like women and child care, immunisation and primary health care. During 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.13.00 crores had been provided for this scheme.

15.15 The Annual Plan 1993-94 envisages an outlay of Rs.955.19 crores consisting of Rs.806.14 crores in the State Sector and Rs.149.05 crores (includes Rs. 74.97 crores of

Nehru Rozgar Yojana and Sectt. General Services) in the Central Sector for urban development programmes. Out of this an outlay of Rs.74.33 crores has been provided for the scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (MNP), in order to cover 13.23 lakh additional slum dwellers during the year.

15.16 In order to improve infrastructure and other facilities, a centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) was introduced in the Sixth Five Year Plan in 1979-80 with the objectives of : a) to achieve a more balanced urban development in the country b) to develop growth centres for the betterment of rural hinterland by adopting a regional approach and c) to arrest migration of rural population to larger cities. In the Eighth Five Year Plan a fresh approach to development of Small and Medium Towns has been mooted. To overcome the financial constraints in the original I.D.S.M.T. the reformulated approach envisages that the budgetary provision should be used mainly for the provision of seed capital to the local bodies/State corporations for generation of funds and for critical infrastructure which does not have any direct returns. The coverage of the scheme will be in towns with a population between 20,000 and 3,00,000. The ratio of financing between the Central and State Government is 60:40. Institutional financing has been dovetailed with the budgetary support. A sum of Rs.20 crores has been provided for this scheme during 1993-94. The Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) is another centrally sponsored scheme. It seeks to address itself to the challenge of providing essential services to the slum dwellers. The objectives of the UBSP scheme are to foster neighbourhood development committees in slum for ensuring the effective participation of slum dwellers in developmental activities and for coordinating the convergent provision of social services, income generation activities and physical facilities in slum through the programmes of various specialist departments. Expenditure on the scheme of UBSP is to be shared between the Central Government and

the State Governments/UTs on a 60:40 basis. A sum of Rs.18.00 crores has been provided for this scheme during 1993-94. It is envisaged that selection of new towns under IDSMT would henceforth be drawn from the list of priority towns to be indicated as a part of state urban strategy document. The outlay on contribution to NCR Planning Board during 1993-94 has been increased to Rs.20 crores from Rs.10 crores provided during 1992-93.

15.17 Nehru Rozgar Yojana is targeted towards persons living below the poverty line in urban areas i.e. households with an annual household income of Rs.11850/- at 1991-92 prices. The scheme has three components:

- i) The scheme for Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) aims at setting up micro enterprises and providing training and infrastructural support for urban poor beneficiaries in all urban areas. A subsidy of 25% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs.4,000 for general beneficiaries and Rs.5,000 for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and women beneficiaries, is provided under the scheme. Expenditure on the scheme is to be shared on 60:40 basis between the Centre and State Govts./Union Territory Administration.
- ii) The scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE) seeks to provide wage employment to urban poor by creation of socially and economically useful public assets in the jurisdiction of urban local bodies with population less than 1 lakh.
- iii) The scheme for Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU) seeks to provide assistance to the economically weaker sections of society for construction/upgradation of their dwelling units in urban settlements having a population between 1 lakh and twenty lakhs. During Eighth Plan Period, the expenditure under all the three schemes is proposed to be shared

between the Central Government and State Government uniformly on 60:40 basis. A provision of Rs.74.97 crores has been made for Nehru Rozgar Yojana during 1993-94.

15.18 A provision of Rs.8 crores has been made for Urban Transport Consortium Fund for the Annual Plan 1993-94 as against Rs.1 crore made in 1992-93.

Externally aided Urban Development Projects.

15.19 The World Bank (IDA) is assisting various states in urban development programmes. The projects are currently under implementation in the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Slum Upgradation, Sanitation, Shelter Upgradation, Area Development, Transportation etc. are the main components for which assistance has been given. The details may be seen from the following Table 15.2 .

15.20 The Overseas Development Association (ODA-UK) is funding three habitat improvement projects in Andhra Pradesh and one each in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. Details are given in Table 15.3.

Water Supply And Sanitation

15.21 Safe drinking water and the basic sanitation are the vital human needs for better health and efficiency. The objective envisaged in the Eighth Plan is to provide safe drinking water on a sustainable basis to the entire population in the rural areas and to a larger population in the urban areas with local participation. The Plan proposes to address adequately the problem of rural water supply through sustained investment in the sector, both from the Centre and the States and strengthening operation and maintenance. The problem of 'Partially Covered' Villages formed the thrust of the Eighth Plan. In addition, the issues like re-emergence of a large number of 'No-Source' villages in several States would be tackled through scientific source finding and integrated and coordinated approach for sustainable supply of safe water. The Plan also envisages a modest beginning of Sanitation Programme in the rural areas as per the modified/restructured scheme and to provide better sanitation facilities to a larger urban population including complete abolition of the most obnoxious practice of manual scavenging through conversion of all the existing dry latrines into sanitary latrines and rehabilitation of the liberated scavengers and their dependents. While providing the above facilities, the needs of the poor, particularly the Scheduled

TABLE 15.2

World Bank Assisted Urban Development Project

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Project cost		Date of Commencement	Closing date	Expenditure incurred upto 1991-92 (Rs. crores)
		Original (Rs. Crores)	Revised			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bombay UDP	282.33	492.72	8/87	9/93	60.29
2.	Gujarat UDP	156.00	173.00	11/85	4/93	28.34
3.	Uttar Pradesh UDP	246.12	346.12	4/86	3/96	40.75
4.	Tamil Nadu UDP	632.55	632.55	4/88	3/95	78.02

TABLE 15.3
ODA Assisted Habitat Projects

Sl. No.	Project	Project Cost	Date of agreement	Closing Date	(Rs. in crores)	
					Amount of Assistance (in million pounds)	Cumulative pre-funding 31/3/1993
1.	Hyderabad Slum Improvement Project-III	34.36	3/89	3/95	14.94	24.21
2.	Vishakhapatnam slum Improvement Project	20.70*	2/88	3/93	9.00	25.99
3.	Vijayawada Slum Improvement Project	49.15	5/91	6/94	16.25	15.26
4.	Indore Habitat Improvement Project	34.45	3/89	3/95	14.40	17.87
5.	Calcutta Habitat Project	39.17	5/91	4/96	12.24	8.56

* The final cost of this project is likely to be Rs.28.64 crores.

Caste/ Scheduled Tribes would be accorded higher priority.

Review of Performance during 1992-93

15.22 The Annual Plan 1992-93 included an outlay of Rs.2367.14 crores - Rs.1814.63 crores in the State and U.T. Plans and Rs.552.51 crores in the Central Plan - under water supply and sanitation sector. Against this, it is expected that during the year, an expenditure of Rs.2194.53 crores - Rs.1681.23 crores under State and UT Plans and Rs.513.30 crores under Central Plan would have been incurred. Of this, Rural Water supply and sanitation programme accounted for 1356.72 crores and Urban Water Supply and Sanitation programme for Rs.837.81 crores, as indicated in the Table 15.4. Scheme-wise and State-wise

details are given in the Annexures 15.1 and 15.4 respectively for Central Plan and State and UT plans.

15.23 As regards physical progress, on the basis of the reports furnished by the State Governments to the Ministry of Rural Development, 2218* 'No-source' category problem villages are reported to have been provided with the safe drinking water supply facilities covering 1696 villages fully and 522 villages partially. In addition to this, augmentation schemes were completed in 31201* problem villages, which were already covered partially, covering 22262* such villages fully and 8939 with improved service level, though not fully covered. Thus water supply schemes including augmentation schemes were completed in

33419 (provisional) villages during the year against a total target of 33453 villages. Details regarding State-wise and year-wise coverage of 'No-source' category problem villages are indicated in Annexure 15.10 (* : Figures are provisional)

15.24 The progress in respect of rural sanitation was rather slow. As the programme was being restructured in the light of the lessons learnt in the past, the release of the Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme could be made to the States/UTs only at the fag end of the year. This

TABLE 15.4

SUMMARY OF OUTLAYS/EXPENDITURE-WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

(Rs. Crores)

Scheme	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
	Actual Expdr.	Outlay	Anti- Expdr.	Approved Outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
State & UT's Plan				

Minimum Needs programme				
(a) Rural Water Supply	757.09	847.12	827.35	948.15
(b) Rural Sanitation	36.04	50.45	49.37	49.86
Other Programmes				
(a) Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	780.50	917.06	804.51	1114.54

Sub-Total (State and UT's Plan)	1573.63 *	1814.63	1681.23	2112.55

Central Plan				

Centrally sponsored Rural Water Supply Programme including National Drinking Water Mission	644.51	460.00	460.00	740.00
Centrally sponsored Rural Sanitation programme	Nil	20.00	20.00	30.00
Centrally sponsored Urban Low-cost sanitation scheme for liberation of scavengers	29.85 @	19.90 #	19.90 #	25.80 \$
Other Schemes	4.18	52.61	13.40	36.60

Sub-Total (Central Plan)	678.54	552.51	513.30	832.40

G R A N D T O T A L	2252.17	2367.14	2194.53	2944.95

* Include Rs. 6.10 crores S.C.A. for Hill Areas in the case of U.P.

@ Excluding Rs.0.15 crore spent under Revenue Section.

Excluding Rs.0.10 crore spent under Revenue Section.

\$ Excluding Rs.0.20 crore spent under Revenue Section.

retarded the progress under the State Sector Rural Sanitation Programme as well.

15.25 In the absence of an appropriate and effective monitoring system in respect of urban water supply and sanitation programme, the state-wise progress could not be ascertained. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of low cost sanitation for liberation of scavengers, the HUDCO sanctioned a total of 421 schemes covering 621 towns after 1989-90 till March 1993 - 183 from those earlier approved by the Ministry of Welfare and 438 approved by Ministry of Urban Development - costing Rs.427.08 crores for conversion of 7,36,680 dry latrines as well as construction of 6,99,716 new individual latrines and 3,608 community latrines in various States. Out of the total cost of Rs.427.08 crores, Rs.127.98 crores are subsidy component, Rs.245.86 crores loan component and the balance Rs. 53.24 crores as beneficiary's contribution. Against this, a cumulative amount of Rs.54.86 crores as subsidy and Rs.58.61 crores as loan have been released up to March 1993. Subsidy and loan released during 1992-93 are Rs.15.07 crores and Rs.37.22 crores respectively.

Annual Plan 1993-94

15.26 In keeping with the Eighth Plan objectives, the emphasis on provision of safe drinking water facilities, particularly in rural areas, would continue during 1993-94. Despite severe resource constraint, a larger plan outlays, particularly for rural water supply has been provided during the Annual Plan 1993-94 under water supply and sanitation sector. The Annual Plan includes an outlay of Rs.2944.95 crores for water supply and sanitation sector - Rs.2112.55 crores under state and UT plans and Rs.832.40 crores under Central Plan. Of the approved outlay, Rs.1768.01 crores are meant for rural water supply and rural sanitation and Rs.1176.94 crores for urban water supply and sanitation, as can be seen in the Table 15.4. The Scheme-wise details of the approved outlay under Central Plan and State-wise details for state and UT Plans are

indicated in Annexures 15.1 and 15.4 respectively.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

15.27 The highest priority will be given to the remaining 'No-source' hard-core problem villages during the year 1993-94. The next priority will be given to the newly emerged/identified 'No-Source' villages/habitations and thereafter to the other problem villages with chemical and Bacteriological contamination and the partially covered villages/habitations.

15.28 Under the Mini Mission programme of the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, the integrated area based programme in selected 55 backward districts having drinking water problem are being implemented from 1987. Total approved cost of the projects is Rs.212.67 crores and fund released from 1987 till January, 1993 is Rs.193.76 crores. Against the target of providing water supply facilities in 20,357 villages in these districts, 16,926 have been achieved. Under the Sub-Mission programme, 483 Defluoridation plants (106 Fill & Draw type and 337 H.P attached) in 150 districts of 14 affected states and U.T of Delhi; 152 Desalination plants in 50 districts of 12 affected states and 3 UTs and 11,908 Iron Removal plants in 50 districts of 14 affected states and U.T of Pondicherry had been sanctioned. Of these, 253 Defluoridation plants, 137 Desalination plants and 5931 Iron Removal plants have been commissioned by December, 1992. It has however been felt that the functioning of the Mini-Missions in many states lacks integrated approach. Performance of Sub-Missions showed appreciable progress, but much remains to be done, especially in the control of Fluorosis, control of brackishness and scientific source-finding.

15.29 Keeping in view the fact that the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) has been operative for more than 15 years now and a huge amount of public sector investment has been made on Rural Water Supply Programme, the

Eighth Plan document emphasised the need for an in-depth evaluation of the programme in order to identify changes, if any, required in the concept, the content or the manner of implementation of the programme including Mini-Mission and Sub-Mission projects. Based on the decisions taken during the Annual Plan 1993-94 meeting as well as the Expenditure Finance Committee's meeting on Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission and ARWSP held in March, 1993, the following two evaluation studies are to be initiated immediately before taking up any new Mini-Mission projects.

- (i) A large scale evaluation of the entire Rural Water Supply Programme for the general assessment of the progress and performance to be undertaken by the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO).
- (ii) Since the evaluation study of PEO will be quite exhaustive in nature with representative samples from all the states and regions in the country, the completion of the exercise would take a long time. Accordingly, it is found appropriate to conduct a Rapid Appraisal and Validation Survey by a group of technical experts, so that findings and conclusions of immediate relevance could be incorporated in re-structuring the content of the Rural Water Supply Programme, particularly the Mini-Mission Programme. The Group will examine various aspects of rural water supply including reasons for re-emergence of a large number of No-Source villages, sustainability of water supply system, Mini Mission's approach, content and manner of implementation, the impact assessment of sub-mission projects and their techno-economic viability and acceptability in the rural context.

15.30 Guinea worm is prevalent in 40 districts of six States. The control measures are mainly conversion of step-wells and provision

of alternative safe sources. Number of affected villages were 12,840 in 1984 in these states. Under the Guinea-worm eradication programme of the Technology Mission, 7,287 step-wells were approved for conversion into sanitary wells in these affected villages. Of these, 6,628 have already been converted into sanitary wells upto November, 1992. There are still 49 Guinea-worm affected villages without safe drinking water sources and 736 with inadequate sources. The number of affected villages has reduced to 1,906, of which 1,310 are in Rajasthan alone. A time-bound programme for achieving zero level incidence of Guinea-worm cases has been targetted by 1993 with a view to declare complete eradication of Guinea-worm by 1995 with 2 years as surveillance period.

15.31 It has been felt that every effort should be made to go in for alternative sources in the identified villages with excess salinity. In view of techno-economic consideration of viability, installation of de-salination plants should be the last option. No new plants need to be installed before evaluation of the already installed plants is done and results found favourable.

15.32 Rain-water harvesting has been recognised as an important source of drinking water supply, particularly in hilly regions of North-Eastern States and the islands. Re-charging of aquifers is felt necessary in view of the depleting ground water tables due to over exploitation for irrigation activities. Effective monitoring of ground water tables is also very essential. Efforts should be made to construct rain water harvesting structures to solve the drinking water supply problems and all out efforts should be made by the State/UT Governments to conserve the rain water under/over ground and harvest the same to the maximum to meet the drinking water needs.

15.33 Operation and maintenance of rural water supply is an area of concern, which needs special attention with involvement of community, particularly the women. The community

participation should not mean merely collection of water charges, but their full involvement in day-to-day up-keeping and running of the scheme. It is also advisable to involve NGOs to the extent possible.

15.34 The rural sanitation programme is yet to gain momentum. Realising the urgent need for the rural sanitation programme with the overall objective of improving the quality of life in rural areas, a re-structured Rural Sanitation Programme, as approved by the CCEA, is proposed to be launched from 1993-94. Type of facilities to be provided would be decided based on the 'felt need' and with full participation and involvement of Gram Panchayats, the people, particularly the women and NGOs. The programme of construction of low-cost house-hold sanitary latrines will, however, continue to get a higher emphasis with priority to conversion of dry latrines. The concept of 'Total environmental sanitation' will be adopted.

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

15.35 Due to rapid urbanisation and ever increasing population of the cities and towns, the demand for adequate drinking water supply and hygienic sanitation facilities is assuming greater importance year after year. The service levels in several cities and towns are far below the desired norms, in some cases, particularly the smaller towns, worse than rural water supply norms and, therefore, augmentation of water supply system is necessary. While the coverage of urban population by protected water supply is estimated to be around 85% at the beginning of the Eighth Plan, this however does not truly reflect the inadequacy of water supplied and the deprivation of the poor.

15.36 The smaller towns in the country are more often than not neglected in the planning of new/augmentation water supply system and are worst hit during the periods of droughts, as was observed in 1987. In keeping with the objective of the Eighth Plan to provide special

thrust to drinking water supply in small towns with population less than 20,000 (as per 1991 census), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 sharing basis by the States and Centre will be launched during 1993-94.

15.37 The coverage of urban population with sanitation facilities is rather slow. While sophisticated sewerage system and sewage treatment facilities are necessary in the case of metropolitan cities and a few important cities/towns, the low-cost sanitation facilities have to be adopted in the case of other cities/towns due to resource-constraints. Waste-recycling for non-domestic uses needs to be given high priority, if found techno-economically viable.

15.38 With a view to eradicate the most degrading practice of manual handling of night-soil completely in the country by the end of the Eighth Plan, the scheme of conversion of dry latrines into sanitary ones for liberation of scavengers and their rehabilitation has been accorded a very high priority during the Eighth Plan. The revised financing pattern as decided in the Planning Commission, which restricts the Central subsidy to only the EWS category of beneficiaries and only for conversion of existing dry latrines into sanitary latrines, will be made operative during the year. An enactment of legislation, making construction of dry latrines and engaging scavengers an offence, is also expected to be made during the year.

Externally Aided Water Supply and Sanitation Projects

15.39 The World Bank is assisting various States in Water Supply and Sanitation Programme in urban and rural areas. Currently 6 schemes are under implementation with World Bank assistance in various States at the total estimated cost of Rs.2031.38 crores with IDA credit of U.S \$ 556.06 million. The Annual Plan 1993-94 includes Rs.298.47 crores under the State Plans for these projects. Brief details of such schemes are given in the Table 15.5 .

TABLE 15.5
Water Supply And Sanitation Sector-externally Aided Projects
(Assistance / Disbursement in US \$ M)*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Project Cost (Rs. in Crores)	Amount Assistance	Date of Agreement/ Comment	Closing date Original Revised	1992-93			Cumulative Provision		
						Target (R.E.) upto 31-3-93	Disbursement Actuals upto 31-3-93	Disbursement till 31-3-93	under State Plan for (1993-94)	in Rs. Crores (Provisional)	
1.	Gujarat WSSP	103.74	72.101	11/82,02/83	30-09-87	31-12-91	2.86	2.860	60.246	-	
2.	Tamil Nadu WSSP	149.42	96.400	11/84,12/85	30-06-90	30-06-93	14.14	20.990	65.865	108.70	
3.	Kerala WSSP	93.60	31.000	09/85,12/85	31-03-91	31-03-93	5.00	0.002	22.524	23.10	
4.	III Bombay WSSP	395.00	144.070 + 40.000	05/87,08/87	30-06-92	30-06-94	20.00	11.983	62.873	65.50	
5.	Madras WSSP	150.80	53.000	12/87,12/87	31-12-95	-	6.00	5.495	20.033	32.20	
6.	Hyderabad WSSP	257.06	87.260	05/90,10/90	31-03-98	-	20.00	19.513	32.293	42.90	
7.	Maharashtra & RWS Environmental Sanitation Project	319.58	104.330	06/91,03/91	31-12-97	-	6.00	5.473	12.295	26.07	

* Based on prevailing exchange rate at the time of sanction/disbursement

@ The credit date has expired. Reimbursement claims upto April 1992 have been received. The remaining works would be taken up under Normal programme of State govt. budget.

Scheme-wise Outlays on Housing, Urban Development and Water Supply and Sanitation-Central Sector

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
		Actual Expenditure	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
I Housing					
1.	General Pool Accommodation	2459.00	2000.00	2000.00	3000.00
2.	HUDCO (Equity for Housing)	2373.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
3.	Hindustan Pre-fab Ltd. (Equity & Loan)	150.00	2.00	-	-
4.	Housing Census Periodic Survey and MIS through NBO	57.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.	Building Material & Technology Promotion Council	281.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
6.	Science & Technology and Grant to Institutions and other programme (Building Centre Programmes)	98.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
7.	Night Shelter Scheme		245.00	250.00	10.00
8.	I.Y.S.H.(International Co-operation Activities)	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
9.	Grants in aid to NCHF	5.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
10.	Contribution to Central Govt. Employees Housing Welfare Organisation	500.00	350.00	350.00	350.00
11.	Counter Part Fund for External aid to HUDCO from KFW loan	1983.00	3900.00	4500.00	3000.00
12.	Counter Part Fund for External assistance to HDFC [from K.F.W]	500.00	800.00	800.00	800.00
Total I =====>		8410.00	9772.00	10375.00	9635.00
II Urban Development					
1.	I.D.S.M.T.	1344.00	1300.00	1300.00	2000.00
2.	Equity Support to HUDCO (Infrastructure)	-	300.00	300.00	300.00
3.	Contribution to N.C.R. Planning Board	1225.00	1000.00	1000.00	2000.00
4.	Research & Training in Urban and Regional Planning	28.00	150.00	150.00	305.00
5.	Urban Basic Services for the poor	2300.00	1300.00	1300.00	1800.00
6.	Urban Transport Consortium Fund	7.00	100.00	100.00	800.00
7.	Nehru Rozgar Yojana	10280.00	7100.00	7100.00	7497.00
8.	Scheme for Educated Employment Generation in Urban Localities	-	100.00	100.00	3.00
9.	Central Urban Infrastructure Support Scheme	-	200.00	200.00	200.00
TOTAL II =====>		15184.00	11550.00 +	11550.00	14905.00 **

** Includes Rs. 74.97 crores of NRY and Sectt. General Services.

+ Includes Rs. 71.00 crores of NRY and Sectt. General Services.

Scheme-wise Outlays on Housing, Urban Development and Water Supply and Sanitation-Central Sector

		(Rs. Lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
		Actual Exptr.	Outlay	Anti-Exptr.	Outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
III. Water Supply and Sanitation					
1.	Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme including National Drinking Water Mission Programme	64451.00	46000.00	46000.00	74000.00
2.	Centrally sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme	-	2000.00	2000.00	3000.00
3.	Public Health Engineering Training Programme	47.60	85.00	85.00	85.00
4.	Project Management Cell-Urban Waste Disposal	-	5.00	-	5.00
5.	Monitoring and Management Information System	0.77	20.00	20.00	20.00
6.	Research and Development	19.29	50.00	35.00	50.00
7.	Equity to Urban Development and Urban Water Supply Finance Corporation/HUDCO (WS Share)	-	400.00	400.00	900.00
8.	Centrally sponsored Urban Low-Cost Sanitation Scheme for Liberation of Scavengers	2985.00	1990.00	1990.00	2580.00
9.	Central Assistance for Urban Water Supply & Sanitation including Solid waste management scheme	350.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
10.	Drinking Water Supply to small towns upto 20,000 Population	Nil	1.00	-	1200.00
11.	Counterpart fund for external assistance to HUDCO from QECF	Nil	4500.00	600.00	1200.00
TOTAL III		67853.66	55251.00	51330.00	83240.00

Ⓐ Excluding Rs.15 lakhs provided under Revenue Section.

Excluding Rs.10 lakhs provided under Revenue Section.

\$ Excluding Rs.20 lakhs provided under Revenue Section.

Outlays on Housing-States and Union Territories

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		Total Outlays	of which MNP
		Actual Expenditure	of which M.N.P.	Total outlays	of which M.N.P.	Anticipated Expenditure	of which MNP		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7705.00	5615.64	4514.00	1600.00	4614.00	1600.00	8174.00	6587.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	649.00	77.05	963.00	237.00	915.00	95.00	1120.00	120.00
3.	Assam	553.00	451.70	700.00	352.00	356.00	225.00	900.00	332.00
4.	Bihar	1047.00	260.00	2555.00	529.00	660.00	260.00	2685.00	556.00
5.	Goa	200.00	5.37	216.00	20.00	232.00	15.50	230.00	23.00
6.	Gujarat	3150.00	1305.00	4000.00	1710.00	4000.00	1625.00	5584.00	1800.00
7.	Haryana	1045.00	235.00	2400.00	166.00	2973.00	730.00	2385.00	386.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	512.00	20.00	535.00	35.00	562.00	35.00	575.00	50.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	615.00	56.00	800.00	56.00	603.00	14.00	878.00	16.00
10.	Karnataka	7603.00	3514.47	11290.00	530.00	11231.00	500.00	22040.00	12555.00
11.	Kerala	760.00	49.00	2200.00	200.00	1400.00	200.00	2200.00	225.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1966.00	523.76	2250.00	800.00	1396.00	601.00	2150.00	600.00
13.	Maharashtra	7321.00	147.85	7246.00	164.60	4207.00	114.00	8698.00	216.00
14.	Manipur	239.00	-	400.00	-	229.00	-	425.00	-
15.	Meghalaya	276.00	41.00	302.00	62.00	302.00	62.00	310.00	65.00
16.	Mizoram	510.00	44.00	510.00	22.00	497.00	22.00	540.00	15.00
17.	Nagaland	684.00	-	842.00	-	363.00	-	1358.00	-
18.	Orissa	1028.00	235.00	1030.00	300.00	830.00	300.00	1030.00	300.00
19.	Punjab	2773.00	28.00	3805.00	800.00	3637.00	-	4300.00	800.00
20.	Rajasthan	1338.00	270.00	1555.00	307.00	1656.00	306.00	1713.00	350.00
21.	Sikkim	136.00	27.00	100.00	20.00	100.00	25.00	100.00	25.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	3828.00	500.00	2824.00	622.00	2824.00	622.00	10510.00 %	480.00
23.	Tripura	398.00	77.00	475.00	120.00	420.00	120.00	554.00	135.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3311.00	1488.98	3817.00	1850.00	4375.00	595.00	4529.00	1550.00
25.	West Bengal	440.00	-	1570.00	81.40	650.00	50.00	922.00	37.00
Union Territories									
26.	A&N Islands	175.61	-	272.00	20.00	272.00	20.00	262.00	-
27.	Chandigarh	637.73	-	474.65	-	474.65	-	385.00	-
28.	D & N Haveli	55.01	21.00	52.20	16.00	52.20	16.00	70.00	16.00
29.	Daman & Diu	66.12	2.99	50.00	0.20	50.00	0.20	50.00	3.81
30.	Delhi	2455.36	-	2500.00	30.00	2169.50	5.00	2500.00	-
31.	Lakshadweep	82.21	-	35.00	-	35.00	-	80.00	-
32.	Pondicherry	387.58	78.68	318.00	80.00	319.00	76.00	460.00	130.00
Total (States & UTs)		51946.62	15074.49	60600.85	10730.20	52404.35	8233.70	87717.00	27372.81

% Both for Housing and Urban Development Sector.

Outlays on Urban Development-States/Union Territories

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	1991-92		1992-93			1993-94		
		Actual Expenditure	of which M.N.P.	Total outlays	of which M.N.P.	Anticipated Expenditure	of which MNP	Total Outlays	of which M.N.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3851.00	123.07	4495.00	433.00	5995.00*	433.00	5025.00	401.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.00	-	31.00	-	29.00	-	32.00	-
3.	Assam	530.00	35.00	600.00	35.00	396.00	35.00	710.00	35.00
4.	Bihar	805.00	219.83	1432.00	350.00	900.00	150.00	1505.00	390.00
5.	Goa	305.00	11.30	236.00	5.00	415.00	3.00	252.00	1.50
6.	Gujarat	3687.00	100.00	5992.00	220.00	5992.00	220.00	5934.00	300.00
7.	Haryana	298.00	115.00	821.00	200.00	890.00	180.00	876.00	190.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	280.00	48.00	398.00	63.00	712.00	63.00	1404.00	73.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6306.00	60.00	7631.00	90.00	5788.00	90.00	5452.00	90.00
10.	Karnataka	1705.00	845.00	1488.00	845.00	1528.00	760.00	1786.00	912.00
11.	Kerala	642.00	50.00	1284.00	90.00	900.00	130.00	1000.00	130.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3698.00	342.66	4174.00	675.00	1971.00	439.00	4162.00	510.00
13.	Maharashtra	6618.00	800.00	8797.00	1217.00	6804.00	580.00	8887.00	974.00
14.	Manipur	245.00	19.78	190.00	25.00	217.00	25.00	280.00	30.00
15.	Meghalaya	632.00	40.00	736.00	40.00	910.00	40.00	877.00	40.00
16.	Mizoram	454.00	10.00	459.00	10.00	437.00	10.00	474.00	10.00
17.	Nagaland	277.00	-	508.00	-	220.00	-	497.00	-
18.	Orissa	1989.00	100.00	1902.00	90.00	1702.00	56.00	1917.00	81.00
19.	Punjab	5104.00	175.00	7362.00	175.00	4683.00	-	6500.00	175.00
20.	Rajasthan	1227.00	372.00	1276.00	365.00	1250.00	365.00	1296.00	370.00
21.	Sikkim	98.00	10.00	80.00	6.00	80.00	5.00	100.00	5.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	5366.00	210.00	4789.00	260.00	6643.00	260.00	%	230.00
23.	Tripura	344.00	40.00	450.00	50.00	291.00	-	505.00	55.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3506.00	604.88	7085.00	785.00	7015.00	785.00	8287.00	785.00
25.	West Bengal	8936.00	450.00	9360.00	1050.00	7200.00	2600.00	7600.00	700.00
Union Territories									
26.	A&N Islands	152.30	-	161.00	10.00	161.00	10.00	206.00	-
27.	Chandigarh	2092.93	-	1820.19	-	1820.19	-	1898.00	-
28.	D & N Haveli	0.38	-	15.43	-	35.43	-	7.00	-
29.	Daman & Diu	0.36	-	16.50	5.00	16.50	5.00	20.00	4.50
30.	Delhi	10482.72	200.00	11700.00	820.00	10985.00	895.00	12885.00	900.00
31.	Lakshadweep	9.53	-	5.00	-	15.49	-	10.00	-
32.	Pondicherry	283.34	32.98	190.00	50.00	190.00	40.00	230.00	40.00
Total (States & UTs)		69952.56	5014.50	85484.12	7964.00	76191.61	8179.00	80614.00	7432.50

* Includes Rs 1500 lakhs as one time Additional Central Assistance for special problem of Hyderabad city.

% Included under Housing.

Outlay/Expenditure On Water Supply And Sanitation-States and UTs.

,Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	STATE/UT	1991-92			1992-93			1993-94					
		Actual Expenditure			Approved Outlay			Anticipated Expenditure			Approved Outlay		
		Total	Of which MNP		Total	Of which MNP		Total	Of which MNP		Total	Of which MNP	
			RWS	RS		RWS	RS		RWS	RS		RWS	RS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8261	3250	50	8140	3580	100	8340	4098	50	12077	4668	50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	990	720	36	1175	850	50	1116	820	40	1546	960	80
3.	Assam	3593	2983	42	4500	3530	70	3740	3296	40	4700	3846	70
4.	Bihar	5744	4879	121	10463	7167	300	6130	5030	220	10997	7548	300
5.	Goa	2126	586	146	1760	400	100	1900	540	100	1998	375	100
6.	Gujarat	7600	4700	400	8071	5411	300	8071	5411	300	18071	15621	300
7.	Haryana	4162	3039	310	3900	2565	350	3510	2135	270	4118	2240	315
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4249	3262	117	5710 ++	4070	500	7222	5506	800	6052	853	500
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4644 *	2030 *	- *	5697	2600	300	5731	2401	546	5964	2382	866
10.	Karnataka	8629	3696	79	11006	4560	90	10524	3768	56	14540	6370	130
11.	Kerala	3883	3182	5	7770	3700	70	5500	4011	74	7700	4820	225
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6707	2823	7	8500	4350	150	5940	3275	150	7700	3950	250
13.	Maharashtra	27336	12812	48	23410	10000	200	24810	13759	200	24610	9568	18
14.	Manipur	1359	851	26	1560	800	100	1186	800	100	1660	820	90
15.	Meghalaya	1279	1016	29	1670	1200	35	1635	1200	35	1870	1250	37
16.	Mizoram	1252	521	1	1200	480	5	1368	480	5	1320	300	10
17.	Nagaland	511	295	5	688	420	30	306	135	15	731	400	-
18.	Orissa	3130	2160	98	4802	3105	97	3726	2435	175	5005	3185	220
19.	Punjab	3364	2540	175	3375	2800	175	2276	1838	175	3200 \$	2450 \$	175 \$
20.	Rajasthan	10259	5308	-	10682	5157	40	11662	5357	40	15075	7122	40
21.	Sikkim	599	370	-	550	400	10	550	400	10	625	325	10
22.	Tamil Nadu	19618	5394	200	24642	5613	200	24642	5613	200	27500	6000	50
23.	Tripura	875	685	26	1000	800	40	750	650	40	1151	800	20
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9826	6019	1595	13205	8086	1519	11351	7578	1096	11901	6152	801
		(9216)@											
25.	West Bengal	2403	1681	28	3150	2111	40	1300	1160	40	2695	1824	218
26.	A & N Islands	384	317	40	431	350	40	431	350	40	441	350	50
27.	Chandigarh	450	-	-	700	-	-	700	-	-	1400	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	150	50	-	63	35	3	63	63	-	77	61	5
29.	Daman & Diu	91	67	-	73	50	5	73	55	1	75	46	5
30.	Delhi	13513	356	10	13200	400	100	13200	450	93	16000	400	25
31.	Lakshadweep	52	52	-	87	62	16	87	62	16	106	70	16
32.	Pondichery	324	65	10	283	60	10	283	59	10	350	59	10
	GRAND TOTAL	157363	75709	3604	181463	84712	5045	168123	82735	4937	211255	94815	4986
		(156753)@											

RWS= Rural Water Supply, RS= Rural Sanitation. ++ Including Rs. 150 lakhs for Sewerage Schemes of Manali town (Rs.50 lakhs) and Mandi town (Rs.100 lakhs)., @ Excluding Rs.610 lakhs S.C.A. for Hill Areas.

* Actual expenditure not received from the State Govt.; revised outlay adopted.

\$ These are tentative figures as outlay is yet to be finalised.

Annexure 15.5

Physical Achievement of M.N.P. Schemes (Allotment of House-Site)

(Unit : No of Families)

Sl. No.	States	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	106425	100000	108928		100000	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-		-	
3.	Assam	18200	11920	7778		6880	
4.	Bihar	20550	17299	21628		17299	
5.	Goa	51	200	54		200	
6.	Gujarat	39796	30000	37184		30000	
7.	Haryana	120	300	0		300	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	166	0		166	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	32	250	2		250	
10.	Karnataka	400544	50000	155663		50000	
11.	Kerala	3293	5000	2323		3000	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	37443	18381	18013		19655	
13.	Maharashtra	1700	1700	0		1700	
14.	Manipur	-	-	-		-	
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-		-	
16.	Mizoram	3200	2200	2200		4000	
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-		-	
18.	Orissa	17325	5000	12719		5000	
19.	Punjab	-	-	-		-	
20.	Rajasthan	32693	30000	36302		30000	
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-		-	
22.	Tamil Nadu	408450	275000	354838		230000	
23.	Tripura	507	1000	896		1000	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	120481	50000	123115		50000	
25.	West Bengal	4363	1000	3663		960	
Union Territories							
26.	A&N Islands	-	-	-		-	
27.	Chandigarh	-	1000	1745		1000	
28.	D & N Haveli	-	15	-		15	
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-		-	
30.	Delhi	-	250	0		-	
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-		-	
32.	Pondicherry	571	750	854		1375	
Total (States & UTs)		1215744	601431	887905		552800	

Physical Achievement of M.N.P. Schemes(Construction Assistance)

(unit no. of families)

Sl. No.	States	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	192517	52900	152667	52900		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1569	2600	1253	2600		
3.	Assam	18200	11920	7778	3000		
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-		
5.	Goa	43	200	33	200		
6.	Gujarat	25112	20000	29248	20000		
7.	Haryana	1600	1600	1840	1600		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	255	166	189	500		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	32	250	0	250		
10.	Karnataka	28708	50000	17384	50000		
11.	Kerala	14301	30000	-	-		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29499	18381	18460	19655		
13.	Maharashtra	1700	1700	0	1700		
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	-		
15.	Meghalaya	630	2760	2784	2760		
16.	Mizoram	1040	1120	1120	1280		
17.	Nagaland	-	684	0	684		
18.	Orissa	6534	7000	9744	7833		
19.	Punjab	-	-	-	-		
20.	Rajasthan	18344	18733	18594	11000		
21.	Sikkim	60	452	352	452		
22.	Tamil Nadu	30000	30000	30000	10000		
23.	Tripura	806	3850	2650	4000		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	105711	100000	103190	50000		
25.	West Bengal	52	4000	0	1808		
Union Territories							
26.	A&N Islands	-	50	0	-		
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-		
28.	D & N Haveli	549	800	1075	800		
29.	Daman & Diu	4	30	0	30		
30.	Delhi	-	100	0	-		
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-		
32.	Pondicherry	973	1056	1486	1696		
Total (States & UTs)		478239	360352	399847	244748		

Physical Achievement of EWS Housing Scheme

(dwelling units)

Sl. No.	States	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Target (Tentative)	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35000	35000	43035	25000		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	1		
3.	Assam	760	1665	228	1665		
4.	Bihar	24	527	496	636		
5.	Goa	48	100	50	100		
6.	Gujarat	1946	2400	2571	2400		
7.	Haryana	459	568	1182	531		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	50	30	30	30		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	191	900	2	900		
10.	Karnataka	4397	10000	5654	2500		
11.	Kerala	5482	11150	3152	11150		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3603	5000	5895	6000		
13.	Maharashtra	7294	2000	10375	2000		
14.	Manipur	0	300	0	226		
15.	Meghalaya	189	2625	165	126		
16.	Mizoram	120	120	300	120		
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-		
18.	Orissa	1733	1500	2271	1500		
19.	Punjab	100	2700	2364	2700		
20.	Rajasthan	1781	1500	2494	2000		
21.	Sikkim	60	50	50	50		
22.	Tamil Nadu	12583	9723	12800	9848		
23.	Tripura	201	160	40	160		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	18248	18500	17348	18500		
25.	West Bengal	0	295	150	25		
Union Territories							
26.	A&N Islands	0	8	40	8		
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-		
28.	D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-		
29.	Daman & Diu	-	1	0	1		
30.	Delhi	3004	8300	3726	8300		
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-		
32.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-		
Total (States & UTs)		97273	115122	114418	96477		

Physical Achievement of L.I.G. Housing Scheme

Annexure - 15.8

(Dwelling Unit)

Sl. No.	States	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Target (Tentative)	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1391	1240	1240	1240		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	1		
3.	Assam	8	24	0	24		
4.	Bihar	-	334	268	1022		
5.	Goa	50	50	42	50		
6.	Gujarat	1304	1000	1216	1000		
7.	Haryana	700	721	1538	1347		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	140	80	80	80		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	13	50	0	50		
10.	Karnataka	2459	2000	2159	2000		
11.	Kerala	1815	4200	1128	4200		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2840	3000	3044	3600		
13.	Maharashtra	18426	14300	16072	14300		
14.	Manipur	-	220	0	220		
15.	Meghalaya	63	575	55	114		
16.	Mizoram	265	260	300	260		
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-		
18.	Orissa	2770	3000	3180	3000		
19.	Punjab	350	400	120	500		
20.	Rajasthan	3416	4000	4436	1500		
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-		
22.	Tamil Nadu	13200	9225	10298	8119		
23.	Tripura	143	85	10	85		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	8226	8000	7738	5000		
25.	West Bengal	-	60	162	32		
Union Territories							
26.	A&N Islands	214	100	7	100		
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-		
28.	D & N Haveli	-	5	0	5		
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	1		
30.	Delhi	1402	42	738	42		
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-		
32.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-		
Total (States & UTs.):		59205	52971	53831	47891		

Physical Achievement of Minimum Needs Programme : EIU S

Unit: Slum Dwellers

Sl. No.	States	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	
		Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target (Tentative)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	286019	75333	201194	225000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	7300	7000	6340	7000
4.	Bihar	41873	25000	7464	25000
5.	Goa	350	150	250	150
6.	Gujarat	40129	40000	40971	80000
7.	Haryana	29286	34285	37045	45334
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9334	10800	10847	10847
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	25157	18000	11599	18000
10.	Karnataka	64171	60000	65185	60000
11.	Kerala	-	25000	0	25000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	91767	83809	85393	79237
13.	Maharashtra	401913	250000	237259	250000
14.	Manipur	-	3390	0	3560
15.	Meghalaya	7625	7620	7600	7600
16.	Mizoram	20000	10000	2000	10000
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	13059	9556	9697	9556
19.	Punjab	74316	70000	74226	40000
20.	Rajasthan	67403	57377	66917	57143
21.	Sikkim	2230	1200	1200	1200
22.	Tamil Nadu	26800	26000	34111	28000
23.	Tripura	10000	10000	9800	10000
24.	Uttar Pradesh	197149	150000	161532	150000
25.	West Bengal	69644	60000	57635	37000
Union Territories					
26.	A&N Islands	467	250	250	250
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
30.	Delhi	124990	133000	23424	133000
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	10120	10000	10025	10000
Total (States & UTs)		1621102	1177770	1161964	1322877

Rural Water Supply Programme
Status of No Source Problem Villages

(No. of Problem Villages)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Total No. of Problem villages as on 1-4-1985	Coverage during VII Plan 1/4/90	Balance as on 1/4/90	Coverage during 1990-91	Coverage during 1991-92	Balance as on 1-4-92	Coverage during 1992-93 (Provisional)	Balance as on 1-4-93
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Andhra Pradesh	15834	15834	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	391	391	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	9570	9126	444	356	74	14	4	10
4	Bihar	9199	9155	44	37	7	0	0	0
5	Goa	31	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Gujarat	4911	4812	99	47	24	28	17	11
7	Haryana	2314	2143	171	96	75	0	0	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	3539	2432	1107	310	460	337	337	0
9	Jammu & Kashmir	2959	2054	905	243	341	321	93	228
10	Karnataka	5410	5410	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Kerala	88	87	1	1	0	0	0	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	14714	14568	146	63	48	35	35	0
13	Maharashtra	5174	5076	98	46	13	39	17	22
14	Manipur	862	862	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Meghalaya	3658	2237	1421	406	240	775	491	284
16	Mizoram	595	527	68	68	0	0	0	0
17	Nagaland	623	597	26	7	19	0	0	0
18	Orissa	14443	13123	1320	219	551	550	530	20
19	Punjab	2254	1306	948	164	276	508	508	0
20	Rajasthan	7310	6910	400	261	50	89	25	64
21	Sikkim	121	114	7	7	0	0	0	0
22	Tamil Nadu	4882	4864	18	18	0	0	0	0
23	Tripura	2893	2763	130	120	0	10	7	3
24	Uttar Pradesh	43906	42894	1012	563	187	262	154	108
25	West Bengal	5930	5930	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	A & N Island	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Daman & Diu	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Lakshdweep	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Pondicherry	53	53	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRNAD TOTAL		161722	153357	8365	3032	2365	2968	2218	750

CHAPTER 16

SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITION

Social Welfare

The programmes of social welfare as envisaged in the Plan are designed essentially to enable the weaker and deprived sections of the population to overcome their social, economic or physical handicaps with a view to improve their quality of Life. These programmes are directed to meet special needs of the vulnerable sections like children, women, the handicapped and the elderly.

Review of performance during 1992-93

16.2 The social welfare sector in the Annual Plan 1992-93 had a total outlay of Rs.804.44 crores - Rs.527.95 crores in the Central sector and Rs. 276.49 crores for the States/UTs. But the revised estimates for the year were Rs. 586.31 crores in the Central sector and Rs. 267.00 crores in States/UTs amounting to Rs. 853.31 crores.

16.3 The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was the major programme under implementation for the development of children below 6 years of age, expectant women and nursing mothers, and adolescent girls. The scheme aims at reducing the incidence of infant mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school drop out through a package of services viz. supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up and referral services, non-formal preschool education and health & nutrition education to women. During 1992-93, 365 Central ICDS projects and 5 State projects were sanctioned bringing the total number of projects to 3066-2871 Central and 195 in the State Sector. This includes 200 projects opened under World Bank assistance for Social Safety Net. The World Bank assisted ICDS Project-I covering 301 blocks in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa was continued during 1992-93. Under the ICDS Programme, supplementary feeding was provided to 155.28 lakh children and 30.63 lakh women through 2.57 lakh anganwadi centres. Besides, 92.71

lakh children received pre-school education in 2.33 lakh anganwadi centres.

16.4 The National evaluation of Integrated Child Development Services by NIPCCD(1992) reported that there was a need to upgrade the physical infrastructural facilities of anganwadis. CDPOs were not able to perform their supporting and guiding role effectively. Functionaries at all levels reported that irregular supply of food equipment, material & medicine kits is a major problem in implementation of ICDS. When distribution of supplementary nutrition is interrupted, it has other implications such as poor attendance, low enrolment, reversal of children to the earlier stage of malnutrition & erosion of anganwadi worker's credibility.

16.5 A scheme for school drop-out adolescent girls in the age-group of 11 to 18 years introduced in 1990-91, was continued. The scheme added on to ICDS projects in 507 blocks to benefit about 4.50 lakh girls, aims at making adolescent girls better future mothers and tapping their potential as social animaters in ICDS project areas.

16.6 A National Plan of Action for the SAARC Decade of the Girl Child (1991-2000 A.D.) was drawn up by the Department of Women and Child Development. The focus of the Plan is on three major goals of survival, protection and development of the girl child particularly of adolescence age and belonging to special and vulnerable groups of population. The Data Sheet on 'Girl Child in India' was updated in 1992 by incorporating the data of 1991 Census.

16.7 The National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) in addition to conducting training of ICDS functionaries and monitoring and evaluation activities organised 43 training programmes for

1514 representatives of voluntary organisations, government departments, educational and technical bodies, etc. (upto January 1993). Thirteen studies/projects in the area of child development were also completed during the year.

16.8 By the end of January 1993, 13 more Working Women's Hostels were sanctioned to accommodate 3,400 working women. With this expansion, the total number of hostels sanctioned comes to 640, providing accommodation to 41,813 working women. Of these, 221 hostels are also providing day-care facilities to 5726 children. Financial assistance was provided to 52 organisations to benefit 1157 women under the scheme of Employment and Income Generation Training-cum-Production Centres being implemented with assistance of NORAD. The scheme of Short Stay Homes for Women and Girls was expanded by sanctioning 24 new Short Stay Homes, bringing the total of such homes to 201.

16.9 Seventeen voluntary organisations were assisted to work for the prevention of atrocities against women. The aim of assistance was to generate awareness about the rights of women and to prevent exploitation of women.

16.10 Thirteen projects under the scheme of Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) for women below poverty-line were implemented in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka. These projects provided self-employment to 81,000 women for supplementing family income. A provision of Rs.11 crores was provided for 1992-93. During the year under report two schemes of women development, viz. - Women Development Corporations, a Central Scheme, and Rehabilitation of Women in Distress, a centrally sponsored scheme were transferred to States as per decision of the National Development Council.

16.11 During the year, twenty gender sensitisation programmes were organised to sensitise police personnel and other functionaries of various organisations in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Punjab. A Working Group on Gender Sensitisation was constituted. The main responsibility of the Group will be to evolve a national perspective and framework for setting policy directions on gender sensitisation. A set of ten illustrated legal literacy manuals titled "Our Laws" was brought out in simple language to enable women to know their legal rights and the ways of redressal.

16.12 The National Commission for Women (NCW) was set up on 31st January, 1992. It started monitoring the implementation of safeguards provided for women under the Constitution and various laws. The Commission also contributed to increase awareness and mobilisation of women, through organisation and participation in conferences, seminars, workshops, meetings etc.

16.13 A National Credit Fund for Women (Mahila Kosh) was set up at the Central level. The aim of this Fund is to extend through NGOs credit to poor women in the informal sector to help them achieve economic security. Initially this scheme will operate in selected states where NGOs have a proven track record in the field of women's development.

16.14 The 27 beneficiary oriented schemes for women identified by the Prime Minister's Office were monitored on the basis of half yearly progress reports and interdepartmental meetings. Annual evaluatory reports were prepared on achievements in respect of status of women as part of the 20- Point Programme. A pilot project on training programme of one year's duration was taken up with the assistance of DANIDA. The objectives of the project are (i) to impart skills for sensitisation to gender issues to policy planners and implementors; (ii) to undertake and coordinate

appropriate research and evaluation studies; (iii) to create a data base and disseminate information on contemporary issues of women in development; (iv) to launch a media campaign on gender related issues, with special reference to the girl child; and (v) to enhance awareness of various legal provisions concerning women.

16.15 Under the scheme of Grant-in-Aid for Research and Publication, assistance was given to various institutions to conduct research/evaluation studies in the field of women and child development to plug information gaps for better programme planning and implementation. A total of 108 research studies have been sponsored since the inception of the scheme - 52 concerning children and 56 relating to women's issues.

16.16 Various programmes of early detection, education, training and rehabilitation of the handicapped were continued during the year. Most of these programmes were implemented through voluntary agencies. About 260 voluntary organisations were provided financial assistance for providing these services to the handicapped. A new scheme for upgrading services in Special Schools as also to set up new schools for the severely handicapped persons was designed. Under this scheme, assistance for this purpose will be available to both voluntary organisations and State Governments.

16.17 The scheme for providing aids and appliances to the handicapped was continued and assistance was provided to some 52 agencies for providing devices to handicapped persons. With a view to improving the existing aids/appliances and to develop more cost-effective devices by application of science and technology, a S&T Project was implemented in "Mission Mode". Under this scheme, 37 proposals/projects were identified for funding. Most of these have passed the research-and-development stage and the products/processes have reached the final stage and are ready for productionisation.

16.18 Eleven District Rehabilitation Centres (DRCs) provided medical intervention, surgical corrections, fitment of aids and appliances, vocational training and job placements for persons with different disabilities. Based on the experience gained and keeping the needs of disabled persons in mind, the scheme of DRCs was revised and a new programme called National Programme for Rehabilitation of the Disabled (NPRD) was designed and approval to this programme was obtained for its implementation.

16.19 Through the 23 Special Employment Exchanges and 55 Special Cells for the handicapped persons in normal Employment Exchanges functioning over the country, special efforts were made to provide jobs to physically handicapped persons. National Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) also assisted the disabled persons in finding placements for them.

16.20 Four National level institutes specialising in different areas of disabilities expanded activities in the areas of education, training, vocational guidance, counselling, research and development of rehabilitation aids and suggested service models for improving the quality of services for the handicapped. Besides, a large number of voluntary agencies were supported to provide a whole range of educational and rehabilitative services to persons afflicted with various disabilities and handicaps.

16.21 On account of the changes in the socio-economic scenario in the country, our child population is increasingly exposed to various handicaps and disadvantages both in urban and rural areas. Efforts were made to streamline juvenile justice administration and to improve the quality of services in the institutions meant for the neglected and delinquent juvenile.

16.22 In order to prevent juvenile social maladjustment, ameliorate socio-economic conditions of the children and to provide development services to children belonging to poor families in the urban areas, a new scheme of the Welfare and Development of Street Chil-

dren was prepared. The scheme will be implemented with the help of non-governmental organisations in 13 most populous cities of the country. In the first phase 33 voluntary organisation will implement a project each for 300 children. A new scheme has also been designed for prevention of beggary. The scheme aims at developing a different approach towards the care, treatment and rehabilitation of beggars by creating facilities for their education and vocational training and encouraging them on productive work so as to enable their re-integration into the society. This scheme will be implemented with the help of voluntary welfare organisations and with community resource support. The National Institute of Social Defence continued to provide technical advice to the Central and State Governments in formulation of laws, rules and regulations for juvenile care, training of personnel, promotion of research and dissemination of scientific information on matters relating to social defence.

16.23 Based on the studies conducted in various parts of the country and the experiences gained from implementation of schemes for prohibition of drug abuse during the Seventh Five Year Plan, a scheme for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention was reformulated. The new scheme addresses to the increasing problem of drug abuse in a more holistic manner. The reformulated scheme will adequately take care of awareness, counselling, de-addiction and rehabilitation aspects. The scheme provides for contribution of industrial houses to prevent drug abuse among industrial workers and provision of rehabilitative services for them.

16.24 Recognising the fact that the increasing population of the aged in the country is facing many difficulties on account of the socio-economic changes that have taken place in the society in recent years and that there was no specific scheme to tackle the problem, a new scheme for providing institutional care and day-care services for the elderly was formulated. This new scheme is proposed to be implemented through voluntary organisations

and local bodies. This scheme is awaiting final clearance.

16.25 The Information and Mass Education Cell of the Ministry of Welfare continued educating the masses and creating public awareness about social problems and the various welfare schemes available for weaker sections of the society including handicapped, destitute children, the aged, the drug addicts, alcoholic etc. All media of communication including radio, TV, Video, film, folk performances and print material were used. For identifying the new areas for programming and to know the lacuna in the implementation of various schemes for the handicapped and children, about 20 research/evaluation studies were commissioned during the year.

16.26 Three schemes each of Ministry of Welfare and the Department of Women & Child Development, namely, (1) Scholarship for Handicapped Persons, (2) Petrol/Diesel Subsidy for the Handicapped, (3) Welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection, (4) Wheat-based Nutrition, (5) Women's Development Corporations, and (6) Assistance for setting up of Women's Training Centres/Rehabilitation of Women in Distress were transferred to the States during the year, in pursuance of a decision of the National Development Council.

16.27 The Hut Insurance Scheme initiated in 1988 for poor families with annual income from all sources not exceeding Rs.4800/- provides relief when their huts are destroyed in fire accidents. It covers the entire eligible population in the country. A lumpsum premium is paid by the Government for insurance cover. Relief to the extent of Rs.1000/- is given for the hut and Rs.500/- for belongings therein. From inception till October 1992, a total of 3,13,676 claims have been reported. Of these, 2,54,335 claims have been paid, 27,009 rejected and 32,332 are pending for settlement. The total amount paid towards the settlement of claims is Rs.29.13 crores.

Annual Plan 1993-94

16.28 An outlay of Rs.953.23 crores has been approved for Social Welfare for the Annual Plan 1993-94. The distribution of this outlay between the Centre and the States is presented in Table 16.1

awareness in order to bring about changes in societal attitudes towards women, employment of women through education, training and employment support, programmes to provide support services to women through creches, working women's hostels and legal safeguards for women.

TABLE 16.1
Plan Outlay and Expenditure - Social Welfare

Ministry/Department	1991-92 Expenditure	1992-93 Outlay	1993-94 Revised Estimates	1993-94 Outlay
1. Centre				
(i) Department of Women & Child Dev.	365.03	450.00	511.36	566.00
(ii) Ministry of Welfare	41.94*	67.95*	64.95*	72.00*
(iii) Department of Economic Affairs	9.50	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. States/UTs	225.51	276.49	267.00	305.23
Total	641.98*	804.44*	853.31*	953.23*

* Includes provisions/expenditure for Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation and for staff component of S&T Project in Mission Mode.

16.29 The six-year World Bank assisted ICDS Project-I would continue to be implemented in its third year in 301 blocks of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. After the termination of external assistance, the projects would be maintained by the Government with her own resources. Further, it would be possible to expand the ICDS programme with World Bank assistance for Social Safety Net. World Bank assistance for ICDS Project-II may also be available for the States of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. Besides the expansion of ICDS programme, efforts would be made to improve its implementation, particularly the nutrition component in all States.

16.30 The strategy in the sphere of Women's welfare and development would be to generate

16.31 The hostel facilities for working women will be expanded further to meet the increasing demand. The number of employment-cum-income generation production units implemented with the assistance of Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD) will be enlarged further. The number of projects under the scheme "Support to Training-cum-Employment Programme" would be increased during the year 1993-94 following the revised norms as approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee.

16.32 The National Commission for women will actively contribute to the increased awareness generation and mobilisation of women through conferences/meetings. It will also study the impact of the new economic policy

on women. The National Credit Fund for Women (Mahila Kosh) set up in 1992-93 will serve as an important instrumentality for self-employment of poor women by meeting their credit needs. The details of Indira Mahila Yojana aiming at convergence of various social services for women, adolescent girls and children, will be finalised in consultation with State Governments. The programming, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit of the Department of Women & Child Development will be strengthened.

16.33 A new "National Creche Fund for Child Care Services" will be created to increase the number of creche units throughout the country. Keeping in view the price rise over the years, the norms of nutrition and honoraria of workers will be reviewed under the schemes of Early Childhood Education (ECE), Creche Services, Balsevika Training and Balwadi Nutrition.

16.34 With regard to the welfare of the handicapped, services for prevention and early detection of handicaps/disabilities, education and training, provision of fitment of improved aids and appliances, employment and rehabilitation will be expanded and strengthened particularly in rural areas. Special attention will be given to those disabled who have not been provided services in the past viz. cerebral palsy, mentally retarded and leprosy cured persons.

16.35 The National Programme for Rehabilitation of the Disabled (NPRD) will be introduced for implementation to cover 297 primary health centres and 99 community health centres in 33 districts of the country by the end of the Eighth Plan. This would include 11 existing districts where District Rehabilitation Centres (DRCs) are functioning. The programme will provide comprehensive and coordinated package of services for prevention, early detection, restorative therapy, parents' counselling, fitment of aids/appliances and rehabilitation of the handicapped in the rural areas. Efforts to find placement for the

handicapped and to provide financial assistance for self-employment will be stepped up. New products developed under the Science & Technology Project will be productionised and the handicapped persons helped to have access to these new aids and appliances. A new scheme designed to upgrade the quality of teaching in Special Schools already functioning or to be set up for severely handicapped persons would be implemented during the year. Assistance under this scheme will be available to both voluntary organisations and State Government. Under another scheme, voluntary agencies would be encouraged to provide all kinds of services to the handicapped all over the country.

16.36 The four national institutes along with two service institutes will continue programmes of education, training, research, evaluation, documentation, fitment/development of aids and appliances and trying service models in their respective areas of disability. A greater use of the expertise available in the national institutes will be made for improving service delivery monitoring and evaluation of various programmes and schemes.

16.37 Implementation of the programmes of Social Defence would be consolidated to have greater impact on the targetted groups. The State Governments will be assisted to streamline the juvenile justice administration and to upgrade institutional and probation services to juvenile offenders. Attempts will be made to modernise the prison administration by improving security and discipline in prisons, expanding medical and health facilities particularly to women prisoners and strengthening vocational training and work programmes. A new scheme designed for prevention of beggary will be implemented with a view to rehabilitating beggars through provision of vocational training and work-cum-production centres. A scheme for the proper development of ever increasing population of street children providing education, counselling, vocational training, maintenance

and rehabilitative services will be implemented in metro and other big cities.

16.38 The increasing menace of drug abuse calls for an effective strategy to deal with the problem which has assumed serious proportions in certain parts of the country. The existing efforts have been reviewed and a comprehensive scheme providing awareness and education, early detection, counselling and de-addiction and rehabilitative services prepared. This scheme will be implemented both for upgradation and further expansion of services particularly in the rural areas. Concerted efforts both for prevention and treatment of drug addiction amongst the industrial workers will be made with substantial contribution from industrial houses. The awareness campaign using all media of communication will be stepped up to educate the public about the evil effects of drug abuse and alcoholism. The National Institute of Defence will continue training staff engaged in social defence activities, undertaking research and evaluation activities, providing consultancy services and assisting in monitoring the implementation of various schemes of the Ministry of Welfare.

16.39 Special attention will be paid to the problem of the aged. Day-care services will be made available for the ever increasing elderly population of the country. Institutional services in the form of old age homes for the destitute old people as also other elderly needy persons, will be expanded. The Report of the Inter-ministerial Committee on the Problems of the Aged will be examined and appropriate actions initiated. The plan outlays and revised estimates for 1992-93 and the outlays/budget estimates for 1993-94 for the central and state sectors are given in Annexures 16.1 to 16.4.

Nutrition

16.40 The problem of malnutrition in India has been a matter of continuing concern. Malnutrition being a multifaceted problem, requires a multi pronged remedial approach. The Govt has therefore been implementing various nutrition & nutrition related programmes

through various sectors like Health, Education, Rural Development, Agriculture etc. However, the major intervention is supplementary feeding for the children (age 6 months to 11 years), pregnant women and lactating mothers.

Review of Performance in 1992-93

16.41 In 1992-93, an outlay of Rs.283.71 crores was provided for Nutrition Programmes. This includes Rs.2.32 crores in the Central Sector for the schemes of Ministry of Food and Rs. 281.39 crores in the State Sector.

16.42 Against an approved outlay of Rs.2.32 crores for the nutrition programme of the Ministry of Food, the revised estimates were of the same order. The nutrition programme of the Ministry of Food consisted of (1) nutrition education and training (2) development and promotion of nutritious foods and (3) fortification and enrichment of foods. Nutrition education is guide for the people to improve their dietary practices. During the year, greater emphasis was given on nutrition education and training activities. Nutrition education activities covered all nutrition related aspects which have direct bearing on health and nutritional status of the people. Performance figures under various schemes of nutrition relate to the period of April-December 1992. Under the Integrated Nutrition Education scheme, 40 camps were organised in different parts of the country with the cooperation of block and district level agencies, for grassroot level workers of the Depts. of Agriculture, Health & Family Welfare, Education, Women & Child Development, Rural Development, etc. Twenty orientation training courses were also organised for trainers and supervisors of the above-mentioned functionaries and of selected voluntary organisations.

16.43 Thirty four Mobile Food and Nutrition Extension Units (MEUs) equipped with vehicle, audio-visual aids and technically trained personnel, organised 10605 educational programmes. Out of these 7830 programmes were organised in rural and slum areas. These

programmes covered 376340 people of which 40.85% belonged to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes. Besides, 582 programmes were organised in minority concentrated areas benefiting 21719 persons.

16.44 Thirty three Food and Nutrition Extension Centres (FNECs) imparted training in household scale preservation of fruits and vegetables in 666 courses to 19192 housewives and adolescent girls, of whom 3242 belonged to SC/ST community. Each course was of two week duration. In these courses, 231 tonnes of processed fruits and vegetable material was produced. Under 12 Special training courses for SC/ST, 326 persons were trained while 1091 persons from minority groups received training through 41 courses. Three FNECs at Kohima (Nagaland), Aizwal (Mizoram) and Naharlagoon (Arunachal Pradesh) set up in collaboration with the State Governments, trained 417 persons through 12 training courses and produced 390 kgs of processed fruits and vegetables material. One more FNEC in Andaman & Nicobar Islands is being set up. Where the existing Food & Nutrition Extension Centres (FNECs) and Mobile & Nutrition Extension Units are located at the same stations have been amalgamated into one unit and renamed as "Community Food & Nutrition Extension Units" (CFNEUs).

16.45 Four Food Processing & Nutrition Centres (FPNCs) one each at Balussery (Kerala), Kumarghat (Tripura), Mahendragarh (Haryana) and Jaisamound (Rajasthan), trained 923 persons in food processing, organised 299 nutrition education programmes and produced 15083 kgs of processed food. This scheme was, however, transferred to the respective state Govts. before the end of the year.

16.46 About 11.3 lakh litres of miltone - a nutritious milk-like beverage based on 50% groundnut protein and 50% animal milk suitably enriched with vitamins and minerals, was produced in production units at Bangalore, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad. Five Extruded Foods Plants, one each at Dhar in Madhya

Pradesh, Jaipur in Rajasthan, Gangtok in Sikkim and Delhi produced 20403 MTs of ready-to-eat (RTE) food. The Units at Hyderabad and Rajasthan produced weaning foods also for infants. Four Energy Food (a blend of cereals & pulses, oilseed flour, flour fortified with vitamins and minerals and sweetened with sugar or jaggery) plants set up at Belgaum, Chitradurga, Raichur and Dodaballapura in Karnataka produced 7239 MTs of energy food. One Energy Food Unit is being set up at Bhubaneswar in Orissa.

16.47 To prevent nutritional blindness due to deficiency of vitamin A, the scheme of fortification of milk with vitamin A was introduced in 1980. The scheme has since been extended to 46 dairies in the country covering 16 states and 2 UTs. About 30.28 lakh litres of milk was fortified daily with vitamin A in these dairies. Anaemia is a major public health problem. To prevent it, the scheme of fortification of salt with iron was introduced. Two plants, one at Valinokkam salt complex in Ramanathapuram Dist. in collaboration with the Govt. of Tamil Nadu and another at Sambhar lake in Rajasthan in collaboration with Hindustan Salts Ltd., Jaipur, have been set up, each with a production capacity of 15000 MTs of iron fortified salt per annum. During the year, these plants produced 1593 tonnes of iron fortified salt which was supplied to Modern Food Industries and the Departments of Social Welfare for use in ICDS programmes.

16.48 Four Food Analysis Laboratories at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras analysed 10808 samples of fruit and vegetable product for quality control of these products for domestic consumption as well as for export. Besides, the laboratories also analysed enriched and fortified food stuffs like vitamin "A" fortified milk, bakery products like bread and bun fortified salt, miltone, etc. which were being used in the Welfare Feeding Programme.

16.49 Three projects viz. (i) Village-based production of infant foods - pilot trial, (ii) Development of cheap and nutritious dal from

soyabean on pilot plant scale and (iii) Appropriate methodology to fortify milk with vitamin-A without using homogeniser, sponsored by the Ministry under Research and Development were completed.

16.50 In the state sector, against the approved outlay of Rs.281.39 crores, the expenditure on the two existing supplementary feeding programmes viz. Special Nutrition Programme (SNP) and Mid Day Meal (MDM) Programmes was estimated to be Rs.233.84 crores. The programme of SNP covers children in the age-group of 0-6 years and expectant women and nursing mothers. Under the programme, food providing 300 calories and 8-12 gms of protein is given to children and 500 calories and 20-25 gms of protein to women per day for 300 days in a year. The total coverage under the SNP in ICDS projects (reporting for March 1993) was 18.59 million.

16.51 The programme of MDM covers school-going children in the age-group of 6-11 years. Supplementary food having 300 calories and 8-12 gms of protein is given to each child per day for 200 days in a year. The programme covered about 1.76 million children under plan and 19.12 million children under non-plan.

Annual Plan 1993-94

16.52 For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs.358.43 crores has been provided for nutrition programmes. The share of the outlay for Central and State/UT sector is presented in Table 16.2.

16.53 The Nutrition Division and the Food & Nutrition Board (FNB) hitherto functioning in the Ministry of Food has been transferred to the Deptt. of Women & Child Development of the Ministry of Human Resource Development with effect from April 1, 1992. Nutrition education and training under the Deptt. of Women & Child Development will be continued as a long term measure to improve health and nutrition status of the people. Activities under Integrated Nutrition Education (INE) scheme will get more emphasis. Integrated Nutrition Education camps and orientation training courses will be organised. Films, T.V. spots, publicity material for both print and electronic media will be produced on a large scale. Non-governmental organisations, home science colleges, etc. will be encouraged to organise suitable programme on the same pattern as FNB's field units are currently doing with view to supplement the existing efforts. A study will be undertaken on horticulture intervention for improvement of nutrition particularly vitamin-A. Exhibition and demonstrations will be organised particularly in rural, tribal and slum

TABLE 16.2

Outlays and Expenditure - Nutrition

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Sector	1991-92 Expendr.	1992-93 Outlay	1992-93 Revised Estimate	1993-94 Budget Estimates
1.	Centre Deptt. of Women & Child Dev.	0.32	2.32	2.32	2.77
2.	States and UTs	189.60	281.39	233.84	355.66
Total:		189.92	283.71	236.16	358.43

areas for promoting nutrition awareness. In-service training will also be given to the staff for professional development. For improving the quality of education and training activities, field units will be strengthened by supplying more audio-visual equipment and materials.

16.54 Provision has been made to set up two smaller Nutritious Food Units with a capacity of 1-2 MT per day. The programme for fortification of milk with vitamin -A will be extended by introducing this scheme in more dairies. The existing plants for fortification of salt with iron will be geared to increase production. The effectiveness in analysing food products and maintaining quality check on foods by the existing four quality control laboratories will be improved by strengthening the existing infrastructure.

16.55 An amount of Rs.355.66 crores has been provided in the state sector for the two existing supplementary nutrition programmes viz. Special Nutrition Programme (SNP) and Mid Day Meal (MDM) programme. Efforts will be made to ensure regular supply of quality food in the nutrition feeding programmes. Emphasis will be on consolidation of nutrition supplementation programme rather than on expansion.

16.56 The Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project was taken up in 1980 with the World Bank assistance in the state sector. At present, the project covers 316 blocks in Tamil Nadu. Under the project, integrated services are pro-

vided to children below six years of age, expectant women and nursing mothers. The project provides nutrition surveillance for children in the age group of 6 to 36 months and supplementary feeding is provided on the basis of grades of malnutrition of beneficiaries. Children between 36 to 72 months of age get supplementary nutrition under Chief Minister's Noon Meal Programme (CMNMP). This scheme will be continued.

16.57 National Nutrition Policy will be designed and adopted for implementation. The main objective of this policy is to secure an adequate level of nutrition to every citizen in the country. Focus of the policy is to articulate nutrition considerations in all the concerned policy spheres of the Government and to identify vulnerable groups, who require immediate intervention for nutritional improvement.

16.58 Five schemes of Nutrition were recommended by NDC to be transferred to the states. Of these 3 schemes - 2 central and 1 centrally sponsored, have been retained on the request of Ministry of Food and the other two schemes namely (i) Rural Food and Processing Nutrition Centres & (ii) Production of nutritious beverages have been discontinued.

16.59 The plan outlays and revised estimates for 1992-93 and the outlays/budget estimates for 1993-94 for the central and state sectors are given in Annexure 16.5 and 16.6 respectively.

Plan Outlay and Expenditure - Social Welfare - Department
of Women and Child Development.

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Scheme	1991-92 Expdr.	1992-93 Outlay	1993-94 Revi. Esti.	1993-94 Budget Estimate
A.	<u>CENTRAL</u>				
1.	<u>WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN</u>				
1.	Creches/day care centre for child -ren of Working/Ailing Mothers.	0.05	7.50	3.00	7.50
2.	BalseviKa Training Programme.	0.30	0.45	0.35	0.45
3.	Training of ICDS Functionaries.	8.00	13.00	9.14	12.12
4.	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Dev.(NIPCCD)	2.00	2.20	2.20	2.75
5.	Early Childhood Education.	-	0.50	0.30	0.50
6.	Balwadi Nutrition Programme.	-	5.00	1.00	6.45
11.	<u>WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN</u>				
1.	Hostels for Working Women.	5.56	6.00	6.00	7.00
2.	Setting up of Employment & Income Generation Training-cum-Production Centres for Women.	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
3.	Condensed Courses for Education and Vocational Training For Adult Women.	7.80	8.00	8.00	8.00
4.	Socio-economic Programmes.	4.50	5.75	5.75	4.50
5.	Awareness Generation Projects for Rural and Poor in Public Cooperation.	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.25
6.	@Women Development Corporations.	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.145
7.	Programming, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit.	0.10	1.00	1.00	1.25
8.	Support to Training-cum-Employment Programme for Women (STEP)	8.50	11.00	11.00	15.05
9.	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations through Central Social Welfare Board.	5.40	7.50	6.57	3.00
10.	National Resource Centre for Women.	-	0.15	0.15	0.01
11.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for replication of successful programmes in other States(Women's Development Project - Rajasthan)	0.53	-	-	-
12.	National Commission for Women	0.11	1.00	1.00	1.25
13.	Integrated Projects for Development of Women.	-	0.01	-	-
14.	National Credit Fund for Women	-	1.00	31.00	0.01
15.	Strengthening of WWD Bureau	-	0.10	0.10	0.15

Plan Outlay and Expenditure - Social Welfare - Department
of Women and Child Development.

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Scheme	1991-92 Expdr.	1992-93 Outlay	1993-94 Revi. Esti.	1993-94 Budget Esti.
16.	Creation of Office of the Commissioner of Rights of Women.	-	0.10	0.10	0.01
17.	SAARC Decade of Girl Child.	0.10	-	0.01	-
III. SOCIAL DEFENCE					
1.	Short Stay Homes	0.81	1.00	1.00	3.00
2.	Education Work for Prevention of Atrocities against women.	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.35
IV. OTHERS					
1.	PREM and Innovative Action -cum Research Projects.	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
2.	Grant-in-aid to All India Voluntary Organisations.	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25
3.	Information and Mass Education.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25
Total A:		49.98	78.11	94.52	84.34

B. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**I. WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT CHILDREN.**

1.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	220.75	271.74	310.59	408.55
2.	World Bank Assisted ICDS Programmes.	64.00	75.00	81.00	53.21
3.a	Wheat Based Supplementary Nutrition for Preschool Children and Expectant and Nursing Mothers.	30.00	25.00	25.00	-

II. WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT WOMEN

1.a	Assistance for setting up of Women Training Centres/ Institutes for Rehabilitation of Women in Distress.	0.30	0.15	0.15	-
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Total B: 315.05 371.89 416.74 461.76

C. NEW SCHEMES CENTRAL

1.	National Creche Fund for Child Care Services.	-	-	0.10	19.90
Total C:		-	-	0.10	19.90

Total (A+B+C): 365.03 450.00 511.36 566.00

a The Schemes transferred to States as per decision of NDC.

\$ The outlays provided in 1993-94 to meet past commitment.

Plan Outlay and Expenditure - Social Welfare - Ministry of Welfare
(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Scheme	1991-92 Expendi- ture	1992-93 Outlay Revised Esti.	1993-94 Budget Estimates	
A.	<u>CENTRAL</u>				
1.	<u>WELFARE OF THE HANDICAPPED</u>				
1.	Scheme of assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances.	6.80	9.02****	7.50	10.00
2.	Scheme of scholarships for disabled persons.\$	2.34	2.50	2.50	
3.	Miscellaneous schemes-Petrol/diesel subsidy, National Award.\$\$	0.11	0.20	0.20	0.30
4.	Assistance to voluntary organizations for the handicapped.	5.12	4.00	6.00	6.00
5.	Scheme of assistance to Indian spinal cord injuries centre, New Delhi.	0.00	0.40	0.10	0.00
6.	S&T Project on Mission Mode on Application of Technology for the Welfare and Rehabilitation of Handicapped.	0.34	0.50	0.50	0.50
7.	National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad.	1.74	1.50	1.50	1.60
8.	National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay	1.40	1.10	1.10	1.20
9.	National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun.	0.68	1.50	1.50	1.60
10.	National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta.	1.30	1.10	1.10	1.20
11.	Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi.	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
12.	National Institute of Rehabilitation, Training and Research, Cuttack.	1.50	1.48@	0.50	0.60
13.	Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO), Kanpur.	0.00	0.50**	0.50**	0.50
14.	District Rehabilitation Centres	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	National Trust for the Mentally Retarded Spastics.	0.00	1.25	1.25	1.25
16.	Special School Scheme of Special Education for the Handicapped Children.	0.00	1.50	1.50	1.50
17.	Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations Working for Rehabilitation of Leprosy Cured Persons.	0.10	0.50	0.50	0.40

Plan Outlay and Expenditure - Social Welfare - Ministry of Welfare.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.	Scheme	1991-92 Expendi- -ture	1992-93 Outlay	1992-93 Revised Estima- -tes	1993-94 Budget Estima- -tes
18.	Grant-in-aid to Spastic Societies	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	National Rehabilitation Programme for the Handicapped.	0.00	9.05	7.85	12.75
20.	Scheme of Assistance to organisations for persons with Cerebral Palsy and Mental Retardation for Manpower Development.	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.50
Total I :		22.70	37.70	34.70	40.50
II. SOCIAL DEFENCE/WELFARE OF THE AGED					
1.	Prohibition and Prevention of Drug Abuse.	7.10	6.92	6.92	7.60
2.	Development of National Institute of Social Defence.	0.12	1.00	1.00	2.00
3.	Organisational Assistance to voluntary organisation***	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.50
4.	Information & Mass Education	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Providing Social Defence Services.	0.80	0.50	0.50	0.50
6.	Assistance to Voluntary organisations for Programmes relating to Aged.	0.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
7.*	Grant-in-aid for Research and Publications.	0.21	0.30	0.30	0.50
8.	Central Adoption-Resource Agency.	0.04	0.13	0.13	0.20
9.	Rehabilitation Centres.	0.00	5.84	5.84	6.20
10.	Assistance to Homes for Infants and Young Children for Promoting In-Country Adoption.	0.00	0.51	0.51	0.50
11.	Welfare and Development of Street Children.	0.00	1.40	1.40	3.00
12.	Beggary Prevention and other programmes.	0.00	0.20	0.20	1.00
Total II :		9.41	18.95	18.95	26.00
Total A (I+II):		32.11	56.65	53.65	66.50

Plan Outlay and Expenditure - Social Welfare - Ministry of Welfare
(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Scheme	1991-92 Expndr.	1992-93 Outlay Revi. Est.	1993-94 Budget Esti.
B CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES				
I. WELFARE OF THE HANDICAPPED				
1.	Employment of the Handicapped	0.16	0.30	0.30
	Total I:	0.16	0.30	0.30
II. SOCIAL DEFENCE/WELFARE OF THE AGED				
1.	Welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection.\$	5.21	6.00	6.00
2.	Prevention and control of Juvenile Social Mal-adjustments.	4.46	5.00	5.00
	Total II:	9.67	11.00	11.00
	Total B (I+II):	9.83	11.30	11.30
	Grand Total A+B:	41.94	67.95	64.95

* Earlier named as PREM, and Innovative Action-cum-Research Projects.

** Budgetted under Investment in Public Enterprise.

*** Includes Rs.0.02 crore meant for School of Social Work.

\$ Scheme transferred to States as per the NDC decision. The allocation of outlays for the scheme is for the Annual Plan 1992-93 only.

\$\$ Petrol/Diesel Subsidy part of the scheme transferred to the States as per NDC decision.

**** The budget estimate of the scheme is Rs.10.00 crores.

@ The budget estimate of the scheme is Rs.0.50 crore.

Plan Outlay and Expenditure-Social Welfare-Department of
Economic Affairs.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Scheme	1991-92 Expendi- ture	1992-93 Outlay	Revised Estimates	1993-94 Budget Estimates
1.	Hut Insurance Scheme	9.50	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Total:	9.50	10.00	10.00	10.00

Plan Outlay and Expenditure in the States/UTs-Social Welfare

(Rs. in lakhs)

STATES/UTs	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
	Expenditure	Outlay	Revised Estimate	Outlay
<u>STATES</u>				
1. Andhra Pradesh	474.00	437.00	437.00	508.00
2. Arunachal Pradesh	36.00	42.00	40.00	55.00
3. Assam	119.00	160.00	130.00	160.00
4. Bihar	131.00	374.00	137.00	428.00
5. Goa	188.00	150.00	150.00	160.00
6. Gujarat	338.00	363.00	363.00	363.00
7. Haryana	7195.00	10000.00	9005.00	11233.00
8. Himachal Pradesh	240.00	281.00	304.00	321.00
9. J & K	658.00	250.00	242.00	275.00
10. Karnataka	2285.00	2100.00	3743.00	3298.00
11. Kerala	94.00	140.00	120.00	205.00
12. Madhya Pradesh	520.00	1175.00	693.00	1279.00
13. Maharashtra	292.00	443.00	320.00	497.00
14. Manipur	46.00	60.00	60.00	75.00
15. Meghalaya	47.00	65.00	65.00	85.00
16. Mizoram	55.00	55.00	61.00	80.00
17. Nagaland	52.00	70.00	55.00	72.00
18. Orissa	150.00	442.00	350.00	450.00
19. Punjab	452.00	343.00	600.00	626.00
20. Rajasthan	95.00	106.00	199.00	160.00
21. Sikkim	27.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
22. Tamil Nadu	1931.00	2174.00	2174.00	2243.00
23. Tripura	135.00	156.00	129.00	161.00
24. Uttar Pradesh	6388.00	7019.00	6859.00	6898.00
25. West Bengal	335.00	398.00	50.00	445.00
TOTAL (STATES):	22283.00	27328.00	26311.00	30102.00
<u>UNION TERRITORIES</u>				
26. A & N Island	29.30	51.39	51.39	29.00
27. Chandigarh	31.62	29.10	29.10	39.10
28. D & N Haveli	3.05	8.91	8.91	25.30
29. Daman & Diu	1.47	3.89	3.89	4.00
30. Delhi	114.69	125.00	147.85	150.00
31. Lakshadweep	16.40	23.00	23.00	25.30
32. Pondicherry	71.87	80.00	125.00	148.00
TOTAL (UTS) :	268.40	321.29	389.14	420.70
TOTAL (STATES & UTs):	22551.40	27649.29	26700.14	30522.70

Plan Outlay and Expenditure - Nutrition - Department of Women & Child Development

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Scheme	1991-92 Expendi- ture	1992-93 Outlay	1993-94 Revised Estimates	1993-94 Outlay
A. CENTRAL					
1)	Fortification of milk with vitamin A	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00
2)	Research Studies	Neg.	10.00	6.50	10.00
3)	Quality Control Laboratories	-	5.00	5.00	5.00
4)	Integrated Nutrition Education	16.80	60.00	59.50	60.00
5)	Mass Media Communication	5.40	10.00	5.00	25.00
Total A :		23.70	87.00	78.00	102.00
B. CENTRALLY SPONSORED					
1)	Fortification of salt with iron	-	100.00	72.00	110.00
2)	Community Food & Nutri. Extension Unit*	7.20	10.00	10.10	10.00 ^a
3)	Production of Nutritious Food	-	-	71.90	55.00 ^{\$}
4)	Production of Nutritious Beverages	0.70	35.00	-	-
Total B :		7.90	145.00	154.00	175.00
GRAND TOTAL A+B :		31.68	232.00	232.00	277.00

Note: * This scheme has been prepared by amalgamating the two schemes namely (i) Mobile Food & Nutrition Extension Units (MEUs) & (ii) Food & Nutrition Extension Units (FNECs).
^a Includes Rs. 5 lakhs for purchase of equipment to be met from central scheme.
^{\$} Includes Rs.25 lakhs to be received from UNICEF.

Food and Nutrition Board functioning in the Ministry of Food has been transferred to the Deptt. of Women and Child Development.

Plan Outlay and Expenditure in the States/UTs-Nutrition

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No.	STATES/UTs	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
		Expenditure	Outlay	Revised Estimates	Outlay
<u>STATES</u>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	638.00	390.00	390.00	800.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	342.00	400.00	95.00	115.00
3.	Assam	416.00	770.00	440.00	770.00
4.	Bihar	1218.00	3084.00	1620.00	3028.00
5.	Goa	48.00	57.00	68.00	56.00
6.	Gujarat	680.00	4600.00	4600.00	10700.00
7.	Haryana	216.00	500.00	450.00	582.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	175.00	225.00	205.00	200.00
9.	J & K	340.00	396.00	160.00	437.00
10.	Karnataka	950.00	959.00	959.00	1157.00
11.	Kerala	166.00	217.00	150.00	350.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1110.00	1793.00	1500.00	2000.00
13.	Maharashtra	349.00	507.00	302.00	679.00
14.	Manipur	38.00	185.00	111.00	185.00
15.	Meghalaya	125.00	170.00	170.00	215.00
16.	Mizoram	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00
17.	Nagaland	173.00	173.00	78.00	175.00
18.	Orissa	234.00	400.00	500.00	500.00
19.	Punjab	300.00	668.00	386.00	514.00
20.	Rajasthan	130.00	408.00	300.00	400.00
21.	Sikkim	136.00	75.00	75.00	120.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	8189.00	7034.00	7034.00	7257.00
23.	Tripura	433.00	638.00	470.00	640.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	943.00	801.00	929.00	2322.00
25.	West Bengal	749.00	2641.00	1300.00	1000.00
TOTAL (STATES)		18213.00	27206.00	22407.00	34308.00
<u>UNION TERRITORIES</u>					
26.	A & N Island	34.10	28.74	28.74	34.74
27.	Chandigarh	Nil	3.00	3.00	3.00
28.	D & N Haveli	24.81	24.54	24.54	43.00
29.	Daman & Diu	20.25	14.55	14.45	15.00
30.	Delhi	507.91	700.00	700.00	934.00
31.	Lakshadweep	10.38	8.00	8.00	8.00
32.	Pondichery	149.51	153.00	198.00	220.00
TOTAL (UTs) :		746.96	931.73	976.73	1257.74
TOTAL (States & UTs):		18959.96	28138.73	23383.73	35565.74

CHAPTER 17

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROGRAMMES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to 1991 census constituted 16.48% and 8.08% respectively of the country's total population. They continue to be the most disadvantaged sections of the society, their welfare and development are the prime concern of the Government. The programmes for their socio-economic development continue through Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes (SCP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP). The programmes for Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBC) taken up under 'Backward Classes Sector' supplement the efforts of other sectors of development and are meant to benefit the target groups directly.

Review Of Performance During 1992-93

17.2 An outlay of Rs. 787.49 crores was provided in the Annual Plan 1992-93 under Backward Classes Sector for socio-economic programmes directly benefitting Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. Besides, amount of Rs.225 crores for SCP and Rs. 250 crores for TSP were provided as Special Central Assistance (SCA) during 1992-93. A summary of the outlay under Backward Classes Sector (States/UTs), Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes and SCA for SCP and TSP is given in Table 17.1 and Statewise details are indicated in Annexure 17.2 to 17.4

TABLE 17.1

Plan Outlay and Expenditure

Item	(Rs. in crores)			
	1991-92 Actual	1992-93		1993-94 Apprd.
		Apprd. Outlay	Revised Outlay	Outlay
A. <u>Backward Classes Sector</u>				
i) States and Union Territories	421.79	550.44	462.71	640.54
ii) Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes	209.44	237.05	240.05	311.00
Total - A	631.23	787.49	702.76	951.54
B. <u>Special Central Assistance</u>				
i) Tribal Sub-Plan	249.83	250.00	250.00	275.00
ii) Special Component Plan for SCs	228.96	225.00	225.00	247.00
Total - B	478.79	475.00	475.00	522.00
GRAND TOTAL(A+B)	1110.02	1262.49	1177.00	1473.54

Note: Excludes provision made for Scheme 'Coaching and Guidance Centre for SC/ST' of the Ministry of Labour under Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

States And Union Territories Plan

17.3 Under Backward Classes Sector (States/UTs), the emphasis has been to provide incentives to improve the educational level of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. About 76 lakh SC/ST and OBC students were expected to benefit from pre-matric scholarships/stipends and about 50 lakh students with other incentives like school uniforms, free supply of books and stationery, reimbursement of examination fee etc. The other schemes taken up under the sector include construction/maintenance of hostels and ashram schools, grant-in-aid for setting up Cottage industries, financial assistance for construction of houses/house sites and digging of drinking water wells.

Central/centrally Sponsored Schemes

17.4 An outlay of Rs.237.05 crores was provided for the Central/ Centrally Sponsored Schemes under the Ministry of Welfare for 1992-93. The plan provision for various Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes is given in Annexure 17.1. A National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their dependents was implemented with a view to eliminate scavenging by end of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The scheme has three components, namely (i) identification of those currently engaged in scavenging; (ii) training of scavengers identified for various trades and occupations; and (iii) rehabilitation assistance. The scheme provides for funding of projects costing upto Rs.50,000 per beneficiary with 50% subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000, 15% as margin money loan at 4% interest upto a maximum of Rs.7500/- and the balance as bank loan. The entire expenditure on training and subsidy is borne by the Central Government on 100% basis. During 1992-93, survey regarding identification of scavengers was completed in eleven States/UTs and is under progress in 5 States/UTs. Till the end of the year, 5,41,657 scavengers were identified. Training programmes were launched in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh to train the identified scavengers, the other States are also likely to start the training programmes.

The scheme of pre-matric scholarships for children of those engaged in unclean occupations aims at providing good quality school education to children of flayers, tanners, scavengers and sweepers, who have traditional link with scavenging. The benefit of pre-matric scholarships has been extended to all children whose parents are yet to be rehabilitated by removing the income ceiling for eligibility restriction on number of children of a family upto class VIII, while limiting it to two children only in classes IX & X.

17.5 The scheme of Book Bank was extended to cover Agriculture, Veterinary, ITI/Polytechnic besides Medical and Engineering Courses. Facilities for giving Coaching to the SC/ST candidates for admission in the professional courses like Medical and Engineering etc., had been included under 'Coaching and Allied Scheme'.

17.6 An outlay of Rs. 2 crores was provided for the scheme of pre-examination coaching for weaker sections based on economic criteria. The objective of the scheme is to coach/train candidates belonging to weaker sections including minorities to enable them to compete in various competitive and entrance examinations. The candidates whose parents' or guardians' total income from all sources including the income of the candidate does not exceed Rs. 24,000/- annually will be eligible for admission in the pre-examination coaching centres. Another scheme of vocational Training in Tribal Areas was launched with a provision of Rs. 1 crore during 1992-93. The basic objective of the scheme is to provide short duration training to tribal youths in close proximity to the areas where they live and in those vocations which are relevant to the local needs. The scheme of Grant-in-aid to Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest Produce was taken up with a budget provision of Rs.2 crores. The objective of the scheme is mainly to provide grant-in-aid to Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (TDCCs) to improve their financial position. During 1992-93, grant-in-aid was given to six

Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations in the States.

17.7 The Scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDCs) are functioning in 18 States and 3 UTs. These have played a very important role in the economic development of Scheduled Caste families particularly those below the poverty line. These are mainly functioning as catalysts and for mobilising institutional finance. Most of the Corporations are implementing margin money loan programme. Under this programme, the SCDCs provide margin money loan to the beneficiaries normally 25% of the unit cost from out of their share capital at low rate of interest (i.e. 4%). The package of assistance includes, apart from margin money loan, loan from financial institutions and subsidy to a maximum limit of Rs. 5000/. An outlay of Rs.20 crores was provided for this scheme during 1992-93.

17.8 An amount of Rs.5 crores was provided to Maulana Azad Education Foundation in the form of Corpus Fund to be used for grant of scholarships, financial assistance for hostel accommodation for girl students and financial assistance for remedial coaching for students

belonging to target group amongst minority communities as well as educationally backward sections of the society.

17.9 Special dispensation was accorded to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families under poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP and JRY. Under IRDP, out of 9.66 lakh families assisted, 4.76 lakh families belonged to SC/ST during 1992-93 (upto November, 1992). Under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), houses are constructed free of cost for the SCs, STs and freed bonded labourers below the poverty line in rural areas. During 1992-93 about one lakh houses were constructed. Open irrigation wells are provided free of cost to small and marginal farmers belonging to SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers, who are below the poverty line under Million Wells Scheme. In 1992-93, 0.92 lakh wells had been constructed.

Annual Plan 1993-94

17.10 For the Annual Plan 1993-94, the outlay provided under Backward Classes Sector and Special Central Assistance for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan are given in Table 17.2.

TABLE 17.2
Plan Outlay for 1993-94

		(Rs. in crores)
<hr/>		
A. Backward Classes Sector		
1.	States and Union Territories	640.54
2.	Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes	311.00
	Sub-Total - A	951.54
B. Special Central Assistance		
1.	Tribal Sub-Plan	275.00
2.	Special Component Plan for SCs	247.00
	Sub-Total - B	522.00
<hr/>		
	TOTAL (A+B)	1473.54
<hr/>		

Note: Excludes provision for scheme 'Coaching and Guidance Centre for SC/ST of the Ministry of Labour under Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

States And Union Territories Plan

17.11 Under Backward Classes Sector of the States/UTs plans, an outlay of Rs.640.54 crores has been provided for the welfare and development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (Annexure-17.4). The important physical targets during 1993-94 are Award of pre-matric scholarships/stipends to about 81 lakh SC/ST/OBC students and other incentives to nearly 60 lakh students. The other schemes taken up under the sector include construction/maintenance of hostels, ashram schools, grant-in-aid for setting up of cottage industries, financial assistance for house construction/house sites and attendance scholarships for girls in primary classes.

Central/centrally Sponsored Schemes

17.12 An outlay of Rs.311.00 crores has been provided for Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Annual Plan 1993-94. The scheme-wise details are given in Annexure 17.1. In addition to the existing Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the development of SCs/STs, 3 new schemes namely (i) Educational Complex in low literacy pockets for development of women literacy in tribal areas; (ii) Vocational training in tribal areas; and (iii) Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest Produce will be implemented. The National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation was set up during 1991-92 under the Companies Act with an authorised capital of Rs.200.00 crores, inter-alia, provide an additional channel of finance and assist in upgradation of technical and entrepreneurial skills for the economic development of socially and educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs). It is being strengthened by providing share capital contribution. An outlay of Rs.32 crores has been provided as share capital contribution to the Corporation for 1993-94. In view of the declared objective of eliminating scavenging during the Eighth Plan period, the scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers will be implemented effectively. Some of the States have started training programmes for the

scavengers to enable them to gain access to rehabilitation schemes. A sum of Rs.73.20 crores has been provided for this scheme. The important physical targets envisaged for 1993-94 under Centrally Sponsored Schemes include: (i) about 18 lakh post-matric scholarships, (ii) 2.5 lakh pre-matric scholarships for children of those engaged in unclean occupations, (iii) 126 girls hostels for SC/ST students, (iv) assistance to 101 pre-examination training centres for preparing SC/ST candidates for public services.

17.13 For marketing of tribal produce, especially the minor forest produce and to eliminate private traders who exploit poor tribals, Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) was set up in 1987. It operates through State Scheduled Tribe Development Federations, and it has gradually expanded its commercial operations to cover a number of items of tribal produce. It has also been appointed as canalising agency for export of gum Karaya and Niger seeds of tribal areas. TRIFED has undertaken procurement of surplus agricultural produce as an agent of Food Corporation of India (FCI) for wheat and paddy and as an agent of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) for coarse grains, pulses and oil seeds. It is being strengthened in view of its expanded activities. Its authorised share capital has been increased from Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 100 crores. The total turn over increased from Rs. 22 crores in 1988-89 to Rs. 44 crores during 1991-92. Its turnover during 1992-93 (upto the end of January, 1993) was Rs.73.59 crores.

Special Component Plan For Scheduled Castes

17.14 Special Component Plan continues to be the main instrument for the welfare and development of Scheduled Castes. The flow of funds during 1992-93 was of the order of Rs.3092 crores. As against this, an amount of Rs.3400 crores have been proposed by States/UTs for 1993-94. During 1992-93, 19.66 lakh SC families were economically assisted to enable them to cross the poverty line.

The target for 1993-94 is to assist 26.42 lakh SC families.

Tribal Sub-plan

17.15 The Tribal Sub-Plan emphasises promotion of development activities to raise the level of living of STs and protection of their interest through legal and administrative support. It is being implemented in 20 States and UTs through 193 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs), 249 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Pockets, 77 Clusters of tribal concentration and 74 Primitive Tribal Groups Projects. The State of Jammu and Kashmir is also in the process of formulating the ITDPs. During 1992-93, a flow of funds from State Plan was anticipated to the tune of Rs. 2261 crores. As against this, an amount of Rs.2898 crores have been proposed by the States/UTs for 1993-94. During 1992-93, 8.5 lakh ST families were economically assisted against the target of 8.96 lakh ST families. The target for 1993-94 is to assist 9 lakh families.

17.16 National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation was established on 8th February, 1989 as a Government Company under Section 25 of the companies Act, 1956. The main objective is to accelerate the economic growth and development of the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, especially those

who are having family income upto twice below the poverty line limit. Its role is supportive and conjunctional to the activities of the State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations as it operates through these Corporations. The authorised capital has been raised from Rs.75 crores to Rs.125 crores of which Rs.65 crores was paid up capital. An outlay of Rs.21 crores has been provided for the Corporation for 1993-94. It has sanctioned 474 schemes costing Rs.423.55 crores (Rs.214.32 crores as NFDC's share) benefitting 1.74 lakh SC/ST entrepreneurs and Rs.90.96 crores have been disbursed upto 31-3-1993 (cumulative). The projects taken up include stone crushing, shops, supply of auto-rickshaws, processing of sisal fibre, fuel briquettes, purchase of private lands for landless labourers and tea processing. It has also been organising training programme in skill upgradation, employment and self-employment.

Transfer Of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

17.17 In accordance with the decision of the National Development Council, the scheme of "Development of Oil Seed and Oils of Trees and Forest Origin in Tribal Areas" has been transferred to the States. The inter-State distribution has been made on the basis of amount given to the State Governments during the last three years. Accordingly, the funds have been transferred during the financial year 1992-93 in the following manner:

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Loan	Grant	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	25.00	8.48	33.48
2. Bihar	13.00	4.39	17.39
3. Madhya Pradesh	19.54	6.98	26.52
4. Orissa	24.78	8.26	33.04
5. West Bengal	29.68	9.89	39.57
	112.00	38.00	150.00

Schemewise Expenditure for Annual Plan 1991-92, Outlay and Revised
Outlay for 1992-93, Approved Outlay for Annual Plan 1993-94
under B.C. Sector - Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Schemes	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
		Actual Expdr.	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates
1	2	3	4	5	6
A - Centrally Sponsored Schemes					
1.	Post-Matric Scholarship for SC/ST Students	35.00	46.00	46.00	72.40
2.	Grant in Aid to Voluntary Organisations for SC/ST Students	4.96	5.00	8.00	10.50
3.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for the Children of those engaged in unclean occupation	4.00	11.00	11.00	14.00
4.	Book-Bank for SC/ST students	0.56	5.00	5.00	5.60
5.	Girls Hostels for SC/ST students	10.54	7.83	7.83	9.00
6.	Boys Hostels for SC/ST Students	13.00	7.67	7.67	9.00
7.	Coaching & Allied Schemes for SC/ST	1.37	1.75	1.75	2.00
8.	Implementation of PCR Act, 1955 and SC/ST (Prevention of atrocities) Act, 1989	6.09	5.50	5.50	6.50
9.	Liberation of scavengers and their rehabilitation	50.50	60.00	60.00	73.20
10.	Research and Training	1.25	2.00	2.00	2.15
11.	SC Development Corporations	28.17	20.00	20.00	22.00
12.	National SC/ST Finance and Development Corporation	5.00	10.00	10.00	21.00
13.	Share Capital to TRIFED	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.00
14.	Development of oil seeds and oils of trees and forest origin in tribal areas	1.50	1.50	1.50	-
15.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas	2.56	2.00	2.00	2.50
16.	Grant-in-aid to TRIFED	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
17.	Price Support for TRIFED	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50
	TOTAL (A)	174.50	193.75	196.75	259.35
B. Central Sector Schemes					
1.	Special Ambedkar Centenary Year Programme (SC/ST)	9.94	3.30	3.30	4.00
2.	National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation	25.00	25.00	25.00	32.00
3.	Special Educational Development Programmes for girls belonging to SCs of very low literacy levels	-	4.00	4.00	6.00
4.	Educational Complex in low literacy pockets for development of Women literacy in tribal areas	-	1.00	1.00	1.25
5.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	-	1.00	1.00	1.90
6.	Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for minor Forest Produce	-	2.00	2.00	3.50
7.	Grant-in-aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation	-	5.00	5.00	-
8.	Pre-Examination Coaching for Weaker Sections based on Economic criteria	-	2.00	2.00	3.00
	TOTAL (B)	34.94	43.30	43.30	51.65
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	209.44	237.05	240.05	311.00

Special Central Assistance to the States/UTs for Tribal
Sub-Plan (TSP); Amount released for the year 1991-92,
1992-93 and Allocation for Annual Plan 1993-94

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	1991-92 Released	1992-93 Released	1993-94 Allocation (Tentative)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1529.34	1529.34	1699.29
2.	Assam	1077.61	1077.61	1198.89
3.	Bihar	3211.19	3175.25	3566.54
4.	Gujarat	1870.90	1855.84	2078.35
5.	Himachal Pradesh	421.71	403.39	365.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	245.98	296.14	275.05
7.	Karnataka	253.24	327.42	284.14
8.	Kerala	133.27	207.23	148.95
9.	Madhya Pradesh	6835.01	6785.01	7464.00
10.	Maharashtra	1825.21	1815.21	2027.55
11.	Manipur	388.40	383.41	432.04
12.	Orissa	3298.65	3378.03	3662.59
13.	Rajasthan	1679.23	1679.46	1847.00
14.	Sikkim	60.93	60.93	68.74
15.	Tamil Nadu	281.77	270.72	313.74
16.	Tripura	430.35	414.94	435.74
17.	Uttar Pradesh	58.40	58.40	64.00
18.	West Bengal	1271.66	1171.67	1443.24
19.	A & N Islands	99.00	86.13	111.90
20.	Daman & Diu	11.00	23.87	13.25
	TOTAL	24982.85	25000.00	27500.00

Special Central Assistance to the States/UTs for Special
Component Plan(SCP): Amount released for ar 1991-92,
1992-93 and allocation for Annual Plan 1993-94

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	1991-92 Released	1992-93 Released	1993-94 Allocation (Tentative)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2117.72	1937.61	1836.18
2.	Assam	190.83	189.44	294.92
3.	Bihar	2197.38	2096.54	2476.42
4.	Goa	2.61	2.64	4.46
5.	Gujarat	666.64	908.53	500.42
6.	Haryana	537.60	398.20	518.70
7.	Himachal Pradesh	203.07	502.69	221.80
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	79.82	66.79	108.68
9.	Karnataka	1485.72	1310.06	1248.84
10.	Kerala	381.90	502.74	517.20
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1705.34	1839.09	2182.98
12.	Maharashtra	1316.13	1698.92	1400.50
13.	Manipur	5.47	7.42	7.42
14.	Orissa	1021.79	1323.38	918.84
15.	Punjab	625.94	625.32	906.98
16.	Rajasthan	1150.44	1162.90	1316.50
17.	Sikkim	2.86	3.21	4.46
18.	Tamil Nadu	1778.86	1911.34	1855.96
19.	Tripura	42.82	57.38	79.04
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4844.77	5495.07	5207.24
21.	West Bengal	2382.02	2669.54	2775.28
22.	Chandigarh	9.23	9.44	19.78
23.	Delhi	134.36	148.60	277.14
24.	Pondicherry	12.90	13.15	20.26
TOTAL		22896.22	24880.00	24700.00

States & UTs: Actual Expenditure during Annual Plan 1991-92,
Outlay/Revised Outlay for 1992-93 and Outlay for 1993-94
Under B.C. Sector

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1991-92				1992-93		1993-94	
		Actual Expdr.	Outlay	Revised Outlay	Outlay	Revised Outlay	Outlay	Revised Outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5626.00	4100.00	4704.00			7267.00		
2.	Assam	496.00 (1)	864.00 (4)	515.00 (7)			829.00		
3.	Bihar	1766.00	3885.00 (5)	1755.00 (8)			4052.00		
4.	Goa	64.00	50.00	59.00			60.00		
5.	Gujarat	4500.00 (2)	7250.00	7250.00			8501.00		
6.	Haryana	637.00	850.00	782.00			950.00		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	229.00	240.00	360.00 (13)			260.00		
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	243.00	367.00	309.00			414.00		
9.	Karnataka	2728.00	4465.00	4465.00			6904.00		
10.	Kerala	818.00	1050.00	982.00			1230.00		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5675.00 (3)	6800.00	3853.00 (9)			7000.00		
12.	Maharashtra	3914.00	3126.00	2800.00			3706.00		
13.	Manipur	188.00	190.00	190.00			205.00		
14.	Meghalaya	1.00	7.00	7.00			7.00		
15.	Orissa	1705.00	2700.00	2600.00			2800.00		
16.	Punjab	2288.00	3921.00 (12)	2616.00			3921.00		
17.	Rajasthan	434.00	449.00	569.00			740.00		
18.	Sikkim	31.00	60.00	60.00			60.00		
19.	Tamil Nadu	5644.00	5510.00	5510.00			6100.00		
20.	Tripura	883.00	1125.00	785.00			3095.00		
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2340.00	3428.00	3281.00			3649.00		
22.	West Bengal	1376.00	1990.00 (6)	1990.00 (10)			1514.00 (11)		
	TOTAL STATES	41586.00	52427.00	45442.00			63264.00		
1.	A & N Islands	10.64	12.00	12.00			38.00		
2.	Chandigarh	29.79	28.00	28.00			42.00		
3.	Daman & Diu	9.16	10.00	10.00			15.00		
4.	Delhi	356.84	400.00	583.90			485.00		
5.	Pondicherry	186.32	195.00	195.00			210.00		
	TOTAL UTs	592.75	645.00	828.90			790.00		
	GRAND TOTAL	42178.75	53072.00	46270.90			64054.00		

Foot Notes (in respect of Annexure 17.4):

1. Includes Rs. 20 lakhs for Minority Development Board.
2. Includes Rs. 60 lakhs for Administrative Machinery for TASP.
3. Includes Rs. 6 lakhs for codification of Tribal Customary laws.
4. Includes Rs. 35 lakhs for Minority Development Board.
5. Includes Rs. 30 lakhs for Minority Finance Corporation.
6. Includes Rs. 20 lakhs for Minority Girls Hostel.
7. Includes Rs. 35 lakhs for Minority Development Board.
8. Includes Rs. 5 lakhs for Minority Finance Corporation.
9. Includes Rs. 27 lakhs for Codification of Customary Tribal laws.
10. Includes Rs. 20 lakhs for Minority Girls Hostel.
11. Includes Rs. 14 lakhs for Minority Girls Hostel.
12. Earlier approved outlay was Rs. 5893 lakhs but reduced to Rs. 3921 lakhs by the State Govt. due to reduction in total State Plan outlay.
13. Includes Rs. 102 lakhs for Nucleus Budget for Tribal Areas and Tribal Development Machinery.

CHAPTER 18

SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

I Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP):

A. Objectives and Approaches

18.1 Hill areas of the country, constitute about 21% of the total area of the country and accounted for 9% of the total population in 1981. They provide the basic life-giving natural resources. Yet they have remained relatively backward for a variety of reasons. The need for conservation of the ecology of hill areas has been felt and voiced for a long time now. Policies and programmes have been formulated and implemented for integrated development of hill areas since the inception of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The basic principle which has governed and guided these policies and programmes is 'sustainable development'. It implies systematic and planned utilisation of all natural resources - land, water, air, flora and fauna - which constitute the basic life support systems, for development so as to satisfy the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. This principle recognises the fact that there are certain ecological limits beyond which the exploitation of the natural resources would not be sustainable. These limits determine the 'carrying capacity' of the eco-system, or the extent to which the natural resources could be exploited consistent with their sustained availability.

18.2 Planning in the hill areas involves harmonizing the imperatives of ecological and human considerations. The existing soil, water and biotic resources have to be put to uses which are more in line with environment, i.e., soil conservation, forestry, horticulture, plantation, agriculture, cottage and small scale industries. The provision of basic needs to the hill communities have to be kept in view while formulating development programmes for hill areas. Besides eco-development, such

programmes have to aim at improving the quality of life of the hill people and to focus on fulfilment of their needs such as food, fuel, fodder, energy, health, education and drinking water.

B. General Problems of Hill Areas

18.3 These areas face some peculiar problems inhibiting development. Difficult terrain and agro-climatic conditions have contributed to their backwardness. These areas abound in forests, plants and mineral wealth and also hydel energy resources. The catchments and watersheds of several major river systems which flow to the plains, are in these areas. Conservation and proper utilisation of the natural resources of the hill areas is necessary not only for their development, but also for sustaining development of the plains.

18.4 The hill areas have a fragile and sensitive eco-system. The basic ecological problems which have been created by human activities over a long period of time are deforestation and soil erosion, which have led to the drying up of water resources, flash floods and decline in the yield of food and cash crops, fodder, fuel and other minor forest produce. This has resulted in shortage of material required for the basic subsistence of the hill people, contributing largely to their poverty.

18.5 The main causes of de-forestation and soil erosion are intensive pressures of human and livestock population and indiscriminate felling of trees for commercial purposes causing loss of soil and progressive destruction of forest cover. This adversely affected water retention capacity and productivity of land, impairing not only the ecology of the hill areas but also the economic condition of people living there. Other factors which have significantly accelerated this process are traditional agricultural practices like shifting cultivation;

grazing by livestock, construction of buildings, roads and dams; setting up of large and medium industries; mining, etc.

C. Classification of Hill Areas

18.6 The responsibility for balanced social and economic development of the hill areas rests primarily with the concerned State Governments.

18.7 The hill areas of the country fall broadly into the following two categories:

- (i) Areas which are co-extensive with the boundaries of the States or Union Territories, i.e., Hill States/Union Territories.
- (ii) Areas which form part of States, which are termed as 'Designated Hill Areas'.

18.8 The Hill States are Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

18.9 The designated hill areas are the following :

- i) Two hill districts of Assam viz., North Cachar and Karbi Anglong.
- ii) Eight districts of Uttar Pradesh - Dehradun, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli, Uttarakashi, Nainital, Almora and Pithoragarh.
- iii) Major part of the Darjeeling District of West Bengal.
- iv) Nilgiris District of Tamil Nadu.
- v) One hundred and sixty three talukas of Western Ghats area comprising parts of Maharashtra (62 talukas), Karnataka (40 talukas), Tamil Nadu (29 talukas), Kerala (29 talukas) and Goa (3 talukas).

D. Pattern of Funding

18.10 The Hill States mentioned in para 18.6 above are 'Special Category States' for distribution of Central Assistance for Plan. The amount required for giving Central Assistance for their development plans is pre-empted from the divisible pool. Moreover, the Special Category States receive Central assistance for their plans on 90% grant and 10% loan basis as compared to 30% grant and 70% loan to the Non-Special Category States.

18.11 The Hill Area Development Programme is being implemented for the designated hill areas mentioned in para 18.9. Areas covered under (v) are given funds under Western Ghats Development Programme.

18.12 The Special Central Assistance (SCA) provided for both the HADP and WGDP is additive to normal State Plans funds. This SCA is not meant to be utilised for normal State Plan activities. The schemes under both the HADP and the WGDP are to be properly dovetailed and integrated with the State Plan schemes. The schemes undertaken under both these programmes also need to be conceived of and designed to achieve the specific objectives of these programmes and should not be merely conventional State Plan schemes.

18.13 During 1993-94, the SCA for the HADP is Rs.320.00 crores. The Statewise allocation of SCA during 1992-93 and 1993-94 and the expenditure for 1991-92 are given at Annexure 18.1.

E. Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP) -Strategies

18.14 The problems outlined above called for measures like the following:

Alternative energy policy

To reduce the pressure on forests and the drudgery to which women are subjected, an alternative fuel policy should be evolved and implemented. It should have two aspects.

Firstly, providing an alternative source of energy such as electricity, including micro-hydel, kerosene cooking gas, at prices affordable to the preparation at large for household consumption, so as to wean them away from use of fuel-wood. Secondly, use of devices such as fuel-efficient ovens and utilisation of saw mill and logging waste for briquetting has to be promoted.

Fuel & Fodder

To achieve sustained supplies of fuel and fodder, denuded forest land needs to be afforested with species which can provide both fuel and fodder. Pasture land development would have to receive attention.

Drinking water supply

In view of the rugged terrain, high altitudes and remoteness, strategy for drinking water supply in hill areas may include development of gravitational sources of water, hydraulic rams, storage-tanks and micro-hydel schemes. Provision of safe drinking water is essential to minimise incidence of water-borne diseases. An attempt should be made to provide all problem villages with adequate and safe drinking water facilities.

Health

Emphasis has to be laid on prophylactic steps in terms of environmental sanitation, protected water-supply and mass immunisation against TB, polio etc., and measures of protection against tropical diseases such as malaria, filaria and gastroenteritis as also against mal-nutrition. Particularly, vitamin protein-deficiency and iodine-deficiency have to be removed. Infrastructural facilities and the quality of services rendered by primary health institutions need be improved. For the welfare of children, it is necessary to strengthen and expand the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme in the hill areas. Pre and post-maternity care for hill women, particularly

those residing in remote areas has to be provided.

Education

Lack of skilled manpower is a major constraint in the development of hill areas. It is necessary to undertake manpower planning and to link education locally to the specific needs to the hill areas. The hill communities need to be involved in the management of schools locally so that these become culture centres of the villages. Single-teacher schools may not be ideal for these areas; in fact, the norms for location of schools should take into consideration the terrain.

Unit of Planning

18.15 The Seventh Plan document recognised that the development block, the lowest unit of planning of the plain areas, may not be suitable in a mountain eco-system on account of the relatively low population density, innumerable geographical barriers and communication hurdles. Further, perhaps more than other elements of nature, water is a dominant arbiter of man and environment in the hills. Hence a geo-hydrological watershed would appear to be a better substitute for a development block as the unit of planning. A watershed has to be distinguished from the catchment area of a river system - the latter, besides being in a higher altitudes, is generally of more extensive dimensions. The planning approach for a catchment area may also be different from that for a watershed, but the implications of adoption of the two physiographic entities, i.e., catchment areas and watershed areas, have to be worked out in terms of geography, geomorphology, geo-physics, socio-economics, ecology, administration, etc. For planning and development purposes, relative to size, a watershed may generally be divided into three categories; (a) macro, (b) meso, and (c) micro. It bears reiteration that the planning process of micro, meso and macro watershed, catchment areas, and mountain ranges has to be enmeshed and integrated.

Land Use

18.16 A proper land use pattern keeping the socio-economic and ecological parameters in view, should be worked out. While self-sufficiency in foodgrains production may be an objective, stress has to be laid on scientific land-use and spatial specialisation aiming at toposequencing of crops with appropriate technology for raising productivity and production. Changes in land-use, particularly from annual crops to perennial crops, would necessitate extending and strengthening the scope of the communication facilities, marketing network and a strong public distribution system.

Shifting Cultivation

18.17 Shifting cultivation, called 'jhum' is mainly practised in nine states of the country i.e. seven states of North Eastern region, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. The continuation of 'jhum' cultivation in a way reflects the inadequate attention paid to the development of agriculture in these areas. Improvement in agriculture practices, development of land for permanent cultivation, increase in 'jhum' land productivity and lengthening of 'jhum' cycle, will help in blunting the destructive edge of the practice. In comparatively isolated areas, permanent cultivation on scientific lines for localised self sufficiency in food seems to be a strong viable solutions to the problem. Simultaneously, development of location specific alternative income generating occupations has to be pursued.

Afforestation

18.18 Strenuous efforts are required towards restoration of the degraded vegetation and forest cover constituting the life-support system. Forestry programmes have to aim at fulfilling the national requirements of forest produce, imperatives of ecological balance and socio-psyco-economic needs of village communities. Afforestation programme may be popularised through village panchayats or village authorities, schools and other local organi-

zations, groups and clubs. Private nurseries, especially, of multipurpose trees which yield benefits like fodder leaves, edible fruits or leaves or flowers, seeds, leaves of commercial value can be encouraged.

Horticulture and Packaging Material

18.19 Food security, horticulture development and plantations of various cash crops play an important role in promoting ecologically sound development in hilly areas. Suitable packages of multipurpose mixed plantations that could provide green cover to the hills and higher income to the people need to be evolved for each area. For packing of fruits and other horticultural products, suitable non-wood packing materials for different commodities will have to be developed on a viable basis, so that trees are not cut for making packing boxes.

Animal Husbandry

18.20 Animal husbandry programmes need to be appraised keeping in view the stock of animals and availability and status of pastures and forests. In order to reduce pressure on land, quality of livestock, including goats, sheep, pigs and poultry birds has to be improved and their number reduced. There is an urgent need for relating livestock population to the bearing capacity of available land. Scrub animals have to be systematically culled out. Livestock and cattle improvement programmes need to be integrated with fodder and cattle feed development, stall feeding and scientific grazing. The land and livestock management systems have to improve rapidly.

Industries

18.21 The hill areas are particularly suited to industries which require pollution-free atmosphere, cool climate, are based on high-skills and have high value addition, e.g. electronics, watch-making, optical glass, collapsible furniture etc. Cottage industries like carpet manufacture and handlooms also are suitable activities. The area industries should prefer-

ably be of a small-scale and of a decentralised nature, with high value to volume ratios. On account of long distances from markets and transport difficulties, large and medium industries may not generally be viable. However, tourism and trekking can be organised as an industry, with due regard, however, to non-exploitative use of local or scarce resources.

Transport and Communication

18.22 Proper transport and communication facilities need to be further developed and strengthened in an integrated manner. However, the concept of uncontrolled road building in hill areas needs careful review. There has to be controlled road construction and greater emphasis on network of bridle-paths, foot-bridges, and adequate feeder roads. Road-building technology should take adequate note of the environmental aspects. Special care needs to be taken to ensure that hill roads are constructed on strict as per scientific designs so that siltation is contained, proper drainage is developed and chance of land slides minimised.

Appropriate Technology

18.23 Evolution of appropriate technology, research and development and scientific inputs are necessary for harnessing natural resources on a decentralised basis. Available and new technologies will have to be modified or upgraded. Appropriate technology will call for low-cost and need-based innovations, suiting local conditions and skills for management of the hill resources.

Approach and Strategy Specific to Western Ghats

18.24 The Western Ghats Development Programme was launched in 1974-75 as part of the programme for the development of hill areas. This programme covered the 'Designated Hill Areas' mentioned at v) of para 18.9 above.

18.25 The following guiding principles were followed for the WGDP during the Seventh Plan period:

- i) Maintenance of ecological balance essential for the life support system.
- ii) Preservation of the genetic diversity.
- iii) Restoration of the ecological damage caused by human interactions.
- iv) Creation of awareness among the people and educating them on the far-reaching implications of ecological degradation and securing their active participation for the eco-development schemes.

18.26 The general approach adopted during the Seventh Plan had been of taking up 'development programmes for the Western Ghats area on a watershed basis.

18.27 The approach to the WGDP during the Eighth Plan would continue to be substantially the same for the Seventh Plan. The general approach would be that of taking up integrated development programmes on compact watershed basis keeping in view the over-riding priorities of eco-development and eco-restoration as well as the basic needs of the hill people like food, fodder, fuel and safe drinking water.

Sub-Plan Approach

18.28 For the Hill areas covered by the HADP the sub-plan approach has been adopted since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan, under which a separate Sub-Plan for the hill areas of each State is prepared indicating the flow of funds from the State Plan, and the Special Central Assistance (SCA) is provided as an additive to accelerate the pace of their development. In the case of the WGDP, only the schematic approach is being followed, since the 'taluka' (which is the territorial unit of planning in the WGDP) is a unit of demarcation in respect of which is flow of funds from

the State Plan are difficult to be quantified. However, efforts are being made to follow the sub-plan approach in the WGDP also.

II North Eastern Council

18.29 The North Eastern region consisting of seven States - Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura, is a "difficult" area of 2.54 lakh sq. km. approximately 7.7 per cent of country's total area. It is inhabited by 3.14 crore people (1991 Census, i.e. 3.72 per cent of the total population of the country). The population, especially in the hills is sparse and the villages are small and scattered over long distances. In most of the States, development had to start from a very low base. The region has inherited a variety of geographical, historical and political problems. The complex problems of the region include wide ethnic diversity, hilly terrain, very high rainfall, vigorous nature and mighty rivers that flood valley lands.

18.30 NEC was set up in August, 1972 (under the North Eastern Council Act, 1971) with its Secretariat at Shillong (Meghalaya), as an experiment in the field of regional planning and development. The Council is an advisory body and empowered to discuss matters of common interest of two or more States, and advises the Central Government in matters of common interests, inter-alia in the fields of economic and social planning; inter State transport and communication and power and flood control projects. For securing balanced development, The NEC may formulate proposals of common interest for the States; coordinate regional plans; recommend priorities and location of projects which serve common interest of more than one State of the Region. The NEC may recommend, manner in which the expenditure will be incurred and benefits apportioned; implementation as well as maintenance of the plans and projects. The NEC may also review all these aspects.

18.31 Funds are provided by the Government of India through the Ministry of Home Affairs which is the nodal ministry for the NEC. Dur-

ing the past maximum emphasis has been given to the development of infrastructural facilities like transport & communication and power & water development. Through convention the NEC has selected and funded a large number of projects and schemes which ought to have been taken up under State Plans. Projects financed by the NEC are implemented either by the State or the Central Govt./Public Sector Undertakings. The NEC has no implementing agency of its own.

18.32 A number of projects requiring substantial funds are already in hand. Due to financial constraints, it may be possible to take up only inescapable new projects that have identifiable advantages to a number of States, i.e. having inter-State ramifications and that too with the consent of the concerned States regarding implementation cost of maintenance and benefit sharing.

18.33 The plan outlay for 1992-93 and 1993-94 and revised outlay for 1992-93 are given in Annexure 18.2. For the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay for NEC is Rs 265 crores including Rs. 10 crores as LIC loan against the outlay of Rs. 232 crores during 1992-93.

18.34 An outlay of Rs. 36.15 crores and Rs. 30.00 crores has been provided for Doyang and Ranganad hydro electric projects during the year 1993-94. The revised estimated cost of the Doyang hydel power project in Nagaland is Rs. 347.35 crores and will generate 75 MW of power. The project is likely to be commissioned by the end of 8th Five Year Plan.

18.35 The revised estimated cost of the Ranganad hydel power project in Arunachal Pradesh is Rs. 516.49 crores. It is stated to generate 405 MW power and is expected to get commissioned during the Ninth Five Year Plan.

III Special Area Development Programmes

18.36 The Planning and development of an area within a State and allocation of funds for the purpose is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. The Plan-

ning Commission urges the States to identify and develop backward areas. As a corollary to this during the plan discussions, the Planning Commission gives concurrence to the proposals of the States for funds for the development of backward areas under the head 'Special Area Programmes'. For the Annual Plan 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 405.61 crores was approved for the Special Area Programme. Statewise outlays are given in Annexure 18.3.

18.37 Some of the major programmes include the Remote and Interior Area Development Action Plan and Shore Area Development Scheme of Andhra Pradesh, Special Area Programmes for Leh and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir and for Gujjars and Bakerwals, Special Programmes for Hyderabad-Karnataka area, Karnataka State Border Area Development Programme and Malnad Area Development Programme of Karnataka; Special Action Plan in Maharashtra; Integrated Watershed Development Programme in Punjab; Border Area Development Project and Tripura Tribal Area Autonomous District Council in Tripura; Special Area Programme for the Development of Poorvanchal and Bundelkhand regions of Uttar Pradesh; and Special Programme for North Bengal and for hill areas, Jhargram region and Sundarban area of West Bengal.

IV Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

18.38 Border Area Development Programme was included in the 7th Plan with a

provision of Rs. 200 crores as a Special Area Programme. It is a 100 per cent Centrally-sponsored scheme and was taken up from the year 1986-87 for the balanced development of border areas in three States of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab and was later extended to Jammu & Kashmir. The Programme aimed at taking up Socio-Economic and infrastructural development facilities which would also contribute to strengthening internal security along the border areas. Later, the principal thrust of the Programme was changed to development of Human Resources - particularly education - school, technical and vocational - in the community development blocks adjoining the border areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir.

18.39 In 1992-93, the schemes relating to Irrigation, Issue of Photo Identity Cards and Education, which were in operation during the 7th Plan, were continued. From 1993-94, the Programme has been reoriented to give a sharper focus for tackling special problems which arise in areas contiguous with the international borders. The Programme will also be extended to cover the eastern States which have international border with Bangladesh. The allocation in 1993-94 is Rs. 140 crores. The inter-se allocation amongst various Programmes will be decided by a Screening Committee in the concerned States subject to the directions given by the Empowered Committee of the BADP. Annexure 18.4 shows the expenditure for 1990-91, 1991-92 and outlay for 1992-93 on various schemes under the BADP.

Annexure 18.1

**Allocation of Special Central Assistance (SCA) for the Hill Areas
Development Programme (HADP) and the Western Ghats
Development Programme (WGDP)**

(Rs. crores)

State/Area	1991-92 Expenditure	1992-93 Allocation	1993-94 Tentative Allocation
A. Hill Areas Development Programme			
Assam	38.35	38.87	42.05
Tamil Nadu	11.09	11.09	17.81
Uttar Pradesh	182.01	182.01	197.06
West Bengal	N.A.	19.32*	20.61*
Surveys & Studies	NIL	0.50	0.25
Total - (A)	231.45	251.79	277.78
B. Western Ghats Development Programme			
Maharashtra	13.65++	13.50	13.76
Kerala	5.76	6.05	8.58
Tamil Nadu	7.20+++	7.18	7.18
Karnataka	8.82	9.47	10.18
Goa	1.63++++	1.61	2.11
Surveys & Studies and Western Ghats Secretariat	0.42	0.40	0.41
Sub-Total (B)	37.48	38.21	42.22
Grand Total (A+B)	258.80	290.00	320.00

* Includes additional Rs. 4.67 crores allocated to West Bengal for Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council.

++ SCA is limited to Rs. 13.50 crores.

+++ SCA is limited to Rs. 7.18 crores.

++++ SCA is limited to Rs. 1.61 crores.

Annexure - 18.2

Outlay and Revised Outlay - North-Eastern Council (NEC)

(Rs. crores)

Sector	1992-93		1993-94
	Outlay	Revised	Outlay
I. Agriculture & Allied Programmes	4.90	1.68	5.60
I. Power & Water Development	89.08	89.51	120.99
III. Industries & Minerals	0.12	0.11	0.11
IV. Transport & Communications	120.00	122.86	116.00
V. Manpower Development	12.25	13.22	16.35
VI. Social & Community Services	3.50	3.30	3.38
VII. General & Scientific Services	2.15	1.32	2.57
GRAND TOTAL *	232.00	232.00	265.00

* Includes Rs. 10.00 crores LIC Loan.

Annexure-18.3

Statewise Approved Outlays for Special Area Development Programme

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Approved Outlay (1993-94)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2130.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3.	Assam	310.00
4.	Bihar	1372.00
5.	Gujarat	-
6.	Goa	-
7.	Haryana	350.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3795.00
10.	Karnataka	11622.00
11.	Kerala	120.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	-
13.	Maharashtra	8892.00
14.	Manipur	-
15.	Meghalaya	265.00
16.	Mizoram	-
17.	Nagaland	220.00
18.	Orissa	-
19.	Punjab	1200.00
20.	Rajasthan	1100.00
21.	Sikkim	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	-
23.	Tripura	2015.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5600.00
25.	West Bengal	1570.00
	Total :	40561.00

Border Area Development Programme (BAPD)

Outlay & Expenditure

(Rs. crores)

	Expenditure		Outlay
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1. Deptt. of Education	49.50	55.00	31.00
2. Indira Gandhi Nahar Project	28.60	27.80	52.00
3. Photo Identity Card (M/o Home Affairs)	1.91	0.88	2.00
4. Research Studies (Planning Commission)	0.02	0.11	-
TOTAL :	80.03	83.79	85.00

CHAPTER 19

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Concerted efforts made in the Science and Technology sector led to notable achievements in the space technology; atomic energy research; in developing scientific methodologies and software packages for Natural Resources Data Management Systems etc. Various projects in the high priority areas like immunodiagnosics, application of biotechnology for aquaculture, lasers, advanced computing and applied astronomy have progressed on schedule. A mechanism was evolved and it is being concretised to use remote sensing as one of the modern tools for sustainable development on an integrated basis for evaluating optimum potentials of agriculture; management of water sheds; assessment of drought etc. on a region or block basis. In the field of industrial R&D programmes aimed at technological self reliance and absorption of technology were accelerated in high priority areas in CSIR laboratories. A number of technology missions in the areas such as: advanced composites, natural disaster mitigation, clean coal technologies etc. would be taken up. Under Science and Society related schemes, S&T projects to improve the weaker sections and scientific training to women received emphasis. Towards strengthening interaction and speedy dissemination of scientific information, the state S&T councils and the state depts. of S&T are upgrading their infrastructural facilities by establishing computer networks in collaboration with NIC. Some of the important accomplishments in the year 1992-93 and the programmes proposed for 1993-94 are outlined below sector wise.

Atomic Energy (research And Development)

19.2 During 1992-93, at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), five major schemes viz. the Plutonium Recycling Project, Medium Energy Heavy Ion Accelerator, Initial studies in Laser induced inertially confined Fusion and related High Temperature and High Density

Plasmas, Modernisation of Reactor Control Systems and Labelled Compounds Laboratory and 30 KW neutron source reactor KAMINI for neutron radiography were completed. The Waste Immobilisation Plant (WIP) at Tarapur successfully treated high level waste from nearby reprocessing plants.

19.3 At Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), the power level of the Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) is progressively being increased and steps are being taken to expand the size of its core to its designed value for full power generation. FBTR is being made ready to achieve a power level of 8 MW. Based on the experience gained from the operation of FBTR, work on the design of 500 MW Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) was taken up.

19.4 Centre for Advanced Technology (CAT), Indore has completed development of the first Synchrotron Radiation Facility in India. It has also completed development of various types of laser applications besides development of necessary infrastructure. A 2KW continuous wave Carbon Dioxide Laser has been optimised and a 10 Watt excimer laser has been developed.

19.5 The Atomic Minerals Division (AMD) has identified adequate resources of Uranium for the currently envisaged nuclear power programmes of the country. Efforts are being made to augment the resources of rare metals and rare earths.

19.6 At Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) a large Poswich angle camera was designed and fabricated for use in the imaging telescope for X-ray applications above 20 KeV besides expansion of the Ooty EAS array from 24 detectors to 100 detectors. Under the superconductivity programme, superconducting thin films with transition tem-

perature around 90 K have been grown in situ by pulsed laser deposition technique.

19.7 The Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP) completed ten major projects and TO-KAMAK machine pivotal to the projects was commissioned.

19.8 The major national programme under execution is the Giant Metre Radio Wavelength Telescope (GMRT). A 16 element parallel processing system was acquired from C-DOT for software development and testing. A total of 10 antennas were completed.

19.9 During 1993-94, some of the important projects under execution at BARC are: Superconducting Linac Booster, Failure Assessment Repair Technology Development programmes, Modernisation of Reactor Control Instrumentation and Development of CAMAC and FAST BUS Instrumentation, New and Modern Computer System (Augmentation/Extension), Development of Optical Components, systems and thin film devices in collaboration with CAT, Indore, Development studies relevant to waste management and re-processing, Augmentation of water Chemistry research, study of ultrafast phenomenon and chemical lasers systems, Laser Material processing, Powder metallurgy programme for space optics and rare earth permanent magnet development, High Temperature Superconductivity, Advanced Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) project etc.

19.10 At IGCAR, work will be initiated on two major new schemes viz. Reactor Engineering and Augmentation of facilities for fabrication of FBTR fuel and equipments for FBTR.

19.11 At Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre (VECC), Calcutta, with the updating of the cyclotron, the beam energy extraction facilities of the cyclotron are proposed to be tapped in full in tune with the requirement of the user community.

19.12 At CAT, Indore, the magnet and vacuum systems for the 20 MeV Medical Microtron would be finally tested and assembling of superconducting magnets for insertion devices (wigglers) would be taken up.

19.13 At Atomic Minerals Division, 9700 m of contract drilling for Uranium in favourable areas would be taken up besides carrying out Reconnaissance Radiometric survey over 15775 Sq Km. and Geochemical survey over 11250 Sq Km. for identification of favourable target areas of Uranium potential.

19.14 At SINP, work on the setting up of a low temperature facility for carrying out research in condensed matter physics will be initiated.

19.15 Under the national programme, all the proposed 30 antennas of GMRT would be fully operational and the signals from all the 30 antennas will be combined to form a single synthesis telescope with an equivalent diameter of 25 Km. CAT would embark upon initiating a national programme on Lasers. The programme envisages an investment of Rs 56.61 crores to be shared by DAE, DRDO and DST for advanced research and application of lasers for industrial uses and medicine.

Biotechnology

19.16 During 1992-93, 100 R&D projects have been approved by the various task forces. Efforts have been made to establish linkages with other agencies as well as user ministries like CSIR-DBT interaction in the areas of protein engineering and parasite bank; DBT-ICMR in cholera, tuberculosis etc; DBT-DST and DAE in establishing facilities like 600 MHz FT-NMR for studying the biological molecules; DBT-ICAR in transgenics, crop improvement etc. A genetically engineered strain has been constructed for the development of potential cholera vaccine; a candidate vaccine based on de-lipidified cell wall for leprosy was developed and it completed small scale trial in the field of medical biotechnology. In the plant molecular biology and crop biotechnology programmes, important devel-

opments include isolation and characterisation of genes encoding seed storage proteins from grain amaranthus and the insecticidal crystal protein genes of lepidoptera. For tea, coffee, rubber, cashew and spices, 14 research projects for development of suitable techniques for crop improvement and fast multiplication using tissue culture techniques have been taken up. Upstream areas for R&D to improve the genetic stock of the animals have been initiated after successful completion of embryo transfer technology project. Under the S&T projects on immunological approaches to fertility control, vaccines developed for women and men at various research institutions are at different phases of clinical trials. Efforts are being simultaneously made to develop new drug delivery system. Projects have been supported for improving the nutritional status, identification of genetic disorder and employment generating activities in the areas of leather, biofertilisers and mushroom cultivation for the SC and ST communities.

19.17 Manpower development programmes would be intensified through organisation of popular lectures, support to seminar and symposia, production of films, strengthening of modern biology teaching in schools etc.

19.18 A new facility has been created for marine cyanobacteria at Bharatidasan University, Tiruchirapalli. The National Biotechnology Information Network has made significant progress in the areas of data capture technologies, data banks, mathematical models of structures etc.

19.19 Through the biological pest control agents, an area of 200 ha has been covered by the field demonstration trials. In the area of biofertilisers, more than 20 tonnes of soil based BGA and 5000 packets of 200 ml. each of fresh algal suspension have been produced. 425 production ponds are in operation and 1100 field demonstration have been conducted. A total area of 3114 ha have been covered under the oil palm demonstration project in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra involv-

ing 1500 beneficiaries. The oil processing plants are being set up by the concerned State Governments in joint venture. Two tissue culture pilot plants at NCL, Pune and TERI, New Delhi have standardised protocols for complete plantlet regeneration via tissue culture of various forest tree species. Over 20,000 tissue culture raised plantlets of different species have been supplied to forest department of various states and these are under field trials. The Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corpn. Ltd. (BIBCOL), Bulandshar (UP) in collaboration with CIS is going to start the phase I activity relating to formulation, packing and distribution from imported bulk of oral polio vaccine. The Indian Vaccine Corpn. Ltd. (IVCOL), Gurgaon has been set up in collaboration with France to produce viral vaccine including inactivated polio vaccine. However, in 1991-92 based on the recommendations of the WHO, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare decided that oral polio vaccine will be the vaccine of choice for the polio control programme in India. This has necessitated a reformulation of the project to include manufacturing of the vero-opv in place of IPV. A Committee is preparing a feasibility study based on the new product mix.

19.20 The National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi has licensed two products to the industry namely leprosy immuno modulators and hepatitis B Elisa kit. Latex agglutination and rapid anti-body capture assay for diagnosis of group A streptococci has been successfully developed and validated. It has successfully produced V. cholerae toxin presently being used in the cholera trials in Bangladesh. Other products like leprosy vaccine, birth control vaccine for women are at various stages of development. Knowhow for two enzyme immunoassay based diagnostic kits for the detection of amoebic liver abscess and for blood grouping have been transferred to industry.

19.21 During 1993-94, the setting up of the processing laboratory for Electron Microscope Facility at national facility for microbial type culture collection would be completed. Tissue

culture facility at National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources sub-station at Trichur and Shillong would be established. Four major Sub-Distributed Information Centres are planned to be set up under Biotechnology Information System. Steps would be taken to operationalise the Centre for DNA Finger Printing and Diagnostics and finalise all the management and technical details. The viability of semi-intensive prawn farming in different locations in the country would be demonstrated. Culture technologies in non-conventional species like oysters, seaweeds and mussels for commercial exploitation will be developed. Research would be initiated on genetic engineering using recombinant DNA technology to bring single gene level improvement in forest tree species in terms of biomass production and disease resistance; tree improvement programme would be initiated using latest R&D techniques and genetic engineering for improving forest productivity, timber quality etc. Major effort would be made to generate new projects on extremophiles and biohydrometallurgy. BIBCOLD will continue phase II indigenous production of bulk vaccine. Phase I activity of IVCOLD is expected to be commenced by the end of 1993-94. S&T demonstration project on aquaculture prawn is expected to be completed by achieving a production of 25 tonnes of carps and 10 tonnes of prawns through intensive and semi-intensive farming. Mushroom cultivation, vermiculture, bioconversion and other relevant biotechnologies will be demonstrated for the benefit of SC/ST population. The International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology complex is expected to become functional during 1993. Mission programmes on production and application of biological pests and weed control agents under integrated pest management, biofertilisers and aquaculture would be initiated.

Ocean Science And Technology

19.22 During 1992-93 the eleventh scientific expedition to Antarctica was completed and the twelfth expedition was launched in December, 1992. The preliminaries for construction of

the Antarctic Study Centre at Goa was completed.

19.23 Under the Deep Seabed Polymetallic Nodules (PNP) programme the survey of the mine site (pioneer area) of 150,000 sq kms allocated to India was completed by using hydrosweep and generation of bathymetric data and maps. Pilot plants were erected for extraction of metals from the nodules at National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML), Jamshedpur and Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Bhubaneswar. Pilot plant campaigns have been initiated for obtaining material and energy balance. The first phase of research and development work on a scale down mining system at Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute (CMERI), Durgapur was completed. This included design and development of remotely operated nodule collector unit and bucket-in-pipe lifting system, master slave manipulator and testing of the equipment in a shallow water test basin facility.

19.24 The potential fishing zone information by the Department's Marine Satellite Information Service (MARSIS) centres was disseminated to fishermen through their cooperative societies in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Goa, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Lakshadweep and Andaman Nicobar Islands. Forty hot-spots were identified along the coastline for monitoring the sources of pollutants under the Pollution Monitoring Programme.

19.25 Critical analysis of the performance of wave power plant at Vizhinjam was carried out. Techno-economic feasibility studies for construction of integrated wave energy system at Thangassery in Kerala and Mus Point in Car Nicobar Islands were also carried out. The first shore station at Machilipatnam in Andhra Pradesh was commissioned for operationalisation of shore to fishing vessel two way communication system. Fifty one marine organisms were identified under the national project on drugs from the sea and detailed biological and chemical investigations were

carried out resulting in valuable leads in most of the major areas of biological activities. A major new initiative related to the establishment of National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) in Madras as an autonomous body to develop indigenous technologies in the ocean water was initiated.

19.26 During the year 1993-94, the thirteenth Indian scientific expedition to Antarctica which will be launched in November-December 1993 will reorient the system of movement of stores from ice-shelf near Dakshin Gangotri where the stores are unloaded for Maitri, which will enable the expedition to devote more time to carry out surveys in the Antarctica waters. A study to understand the extent of Antarctic Ocean's influence over the Indian ocean and the adjoining seas, studies on air-sea interaction, oceanic currents, water transport and circulation patterns, sea level changes etc. will be carried out.

19.27 Under Polymetallic Nodule Programme (PNP) bathymetric mapping using multibeam sounding system and measurement of geotechnical properties of samples recovered from seabed as well as insitu measurements, mapping of nodules distribution using multifrequency exploration system will be undertaken. The process data for three process routes will be firmed up and the pilot plants will be made operational. A scaled down 100 tonnes/day (5 tph) capacity mining system, to be proven under land and shallow depth operation of components and sub systems with remote control would be developed.

19.28 A Coastal Zone Information System at the Institute of Ocean Management (IOM) and Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre (ORSAC), Bhubaneshwar would be established and pilot projects on productivity modelling of remotely sensed upwelling areas at CMFRI, Cochin would be undertaken. Physical and chemical oceanographic parameters available at NIO will be fed into MARSIS and will be made operational for the users.

19.29 The work on breakwater integrated wave energy system at Thangassery in Kerala after establishing its techno-economic feasibility would be taken up. Model studies for construction of breakwater integrated wave energy system at Mus Point, Car Nicobar will be initiated.

19.30 A pilot project on shore to boat communication system was taken up, under which 1000 walkie-talkie sets and 1000 compass sets are to be distributed to marine fishermen in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka including trans-receiving shore towers at each shore station for sending messages and warning etc. The fabrication of equipment is expected to be completed and all stations to be commissioned. A computer data base of marine organisms and a herbarium and animal collection centre will be established. The National Institute of Ocean Technology is being proposed to be established at IIT, Madras.

Science And Technology

19.31 During 1992-93 the Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC) has approved more than 155 projects. National R&D programmes involving number of institutions and in multi-disciplinary fields were taken up. Illustrative areas include superconductivity, plasma physics, laser programme, robotics and automation, seismicity and climate research. Facilities such as single crystal x-ray diffractometer, robotics research facility and national geo-technical centrifuge were setup to undertake challenging problems in different disciplines of S&T. A facility on behavioural studies has been established at Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), Lucknow. A National S&T Management Information System (NSTMIS) is being made operational to enable the Department to coordinate with other science departments as well as with socio-economic departments dealing with S&T problems and programmes. In the area of technology development, major achievements have been made in increasing productivity of chemical plants through modification in the impeller design of stirred reac-

tors, polymeric rehabilitation aids for the physically handicapped, terephthamide fibre process technology, low head micro hydro scheme (cross flow turbine) for power generation in remote hilly areas, surface engineering, instrument development, biomedical devices etc. Technology Assessment (TA)/Technology Forecasting (TF) studies in the areas of information technologies, micro electronics, membrane separation and additives in thermoplastics were completed. A multi-agency Task Force was constituted for development of aerospace quality carbon fibre at IPCL, Baroda involving DRDL, NPL, IIT, (Delhi) and IPCL. A national programme is being evolved to strengthen base for indigenous production of cubic zirconia crystals in the country with R&D linkages. Special institutional mechanisms have been created in selected areas such as sugar, aviation products and services, titanium, petro-chemicals, performance materials such as composites, steel, coal, human settlements and renewable energies for follow up action involving industry and national laboratories.

19.32 An agreement for cooperation in S&T was signed with Hungary, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Poland, Italy, Mongolia and Israel. A new initiative was launched for the development of scheduled castes under its special component plan. Three areas of intervention have been identified and studies launched in each of these areas. Under Tribal Sub Plan projects on (a) survey, collection, evaluation and improvement of indigenous agriculture implements (b) setting up of rural food processing and food preservation centre at long Terrai Tripura and (c) training programmes for maintenance and repairs of electrical/electronic gadgets, carpentry were supported. Significant contributions were made towards the development of spatial data handling methodologies for local area planning. The emphasis has been in setting up computerised data base on natural resources and socio-economic parameters at district level; to support relevant application projects that will pave the way for better management and utilisation of natural resources.

19.33 Under National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) an improved analysis - forecast system acquired from MMC, Washington was installed. The super computing system has been upgraded from X-MP/14 to Cray X-MP/216. The Department has promoted activities connected with science communication and popularisation and also of National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development. The Bharat Jan Gyan Vigyan Jatha (BJGVJ-92) was a unique science communication event directly addressing a large number of people cutting across the country and touching nearly a fourth of the population, on some of the basic problems of water, nutrition, health, environment and literacy. A scheme called Mass Employment Generation through Science And Technology (MEGSAT) has been launched for providing avenues for self employment to unemployed science and engineering graduates mainly through skilled development. The Survey of India completed 125 years of its service to the nation. These services were being modernised through the introduction of sophisticated equipment such as super computer and digital mapping techniques.

19.34 During 1993-94, SERC would organise 25 meetings of PACs and group monitoring workshops in various disciplines of life sciences, chemical sciences, physical sciences and earth and atmospheric sciences to review the progress of the on-going programmes and to formulate new programmes. SERC-Engineering would undertake R&D programmes on membrane separation, two stroke engine with fuel injection system, welding materials and systems, neural network modelling, rare earth materials and products, geo-technical centrifuge, CAD/CAM bio-medical devices etc. Coordinated projects would be initiated in identified thrust areas like sensors for metal industry, non destructive evaluation techniques and special ceramics. The molecular electronics programme is proposed to be taken up as a coordinated effort of DST with agencies such as DoE, DBT, MHRD, CSIR, DAE and DRDO. Efforts would be intensified in the

superconductivity programme in some on-going programmes like SC generator, SQUID, HGMS and also some of the new identified areas as passive bearings SMES, MRI/MRS system development etc. About 20 techno market survey studies in various areas to ascertain technology status in the country vis-a-vis international scenario would be undertaken to study market potential for a specific process/product and to address specific issues of raw material inputs, energy consumption and environmental impacts. Nationally accessible technology information system would be operationalised in the country by networking of existing data bases so as to provide information about products, processes, markets and experts etc. Schemes pertaining to home grown technologies will be pursued through the concerned implementing agencies. Ten occupations in which the poor amongst the scheduled castes are engaged in the 30 blocks selected for the service will be the target for S&T intervention with respect to reducing the drudgery and improving the efficiency. New trades/occupations will be identified and skills developed for improving the incomes of landless farmers. To take care of primitive tribals in Andaman Nicobar islands and Gujarat in the form of initiating skills upgradation, employment generation projects would be undertaken. Rural artisanal leather industry, rabbitary and fur processing bio-organic farming using earthworms, cost reduction techniques for house construction and 15-20 new time bound multi sectoral projects would be undertaken for weaker sections. The MEGSAT programme would be expanded for creating atleast 10,000 jobs. Under NCSTC programme the emphasis would be at reaching larger number of people all over the country in all the States/UTs. The agencies/individuals activated during the BJVJ-87 and BJGVJ-92 will be encouraged to undertake science popularisation activities on a continuing basis throughout the country. Follow up activities of BJGVJ -92 will be done in all the States/UTs. Under NRDMS a major portion of Karnataka State would be covered with thrust on building location specific spatial data bases. The GRAM package will be up-

graded to function under the UNIX environment and R&D programmes on spatial statistics will be launched. Survey of India, besides production of topographical and geographical maps, would support R&D activities in the field of photogrammetry, cartography, geodesy, printing and computer application of satellite data etc. NATMO would initiate preparation of Atlas on health and diseases and environmental Atlas. GIS for 3 blocks of Bankura district, West Bengal would be taken up on experimental basis based on NATMO documents.

19.35 It is proposed to initiate technology mission programmes in the areas of development of advanced composites, upscaling and application of technologies for mitigating natural disasters, fly-ash utilisation and introduction of efficient sugar production technologies. Mission programmes on MEGSAT would be initiated in collaboration with other concerned Organisations.

Scientific And Industrial Research

19.36 During 1992-93, CSIR completed the environmental impact assessment for "Visakh refinery" and Nuclear power plant, Narora. A sophisticated payload (the Retarding Potential Analyser) on board the ASLV-3 satellite was built with the involvement of CSIR. A facility was created for the recovery of copper, nickel and cobalt from sea nodules. Improved version of an egg-laying type concrete block making machine; MOD KIDS for projection units for plotting table for the Indian Navy; process technology for the manufacture of flyash bricks from black cotton soils of Nagda, Bhopal areas; and sunshield panels for passive radiation cooling of the VHRR in INSAT II were developed.

19.37 During 1993-94, CSIR laboratories would undertake R&D work on : industry and economy oriented programmes e.g. catalyst development for alcohol industries, new processes for known drugs, agrochemicals, leather chemicals, carcass utilisation, wood substitutes for building materials, microprocessor

based control systems for various industries, cleaner technologies for production; information technology etc. Societal programmes which would result in application of S&T to the masses with emphasis on rural areas (e.g. safe drinking water, oilseeds, health care, medicinal and aromatic plants) would be initiated. Programmes on modern biology, atmospheric and space physics, parallel computation would be supported. Specialised testing and evaluation studies to assist the govt. to fulfil its statutory obligations, surveys, data generation etc. would also be taken up. In addition technology mission programmes in the areas of leather and clean coal technologies would be initiated.

19.38 Under DSIR, during 1992-93, National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT) would have access to international data base services in five centres. It would establish library networks in Bombay and Pune. Software development for networking of S&T libraries etc. would be completed. Under the scheme relating to R&D by industry: 60 In-house R&D units were granted recognition, 375 applications for the renewal of recognition were processed and the 6th National Conference on Inhouse R&D in industry was organised. Technology export capabilities in 5 areas like ministeel industry, veterinary pharmaceuticals etc; consultancy capability studies in the areas of electronics, plastic processing etc. were completed.

19.39 NRDC has been financing various Technology Development Projects relating to heart valve, electrolytic manganese dioxide etc. These would continue. 6 existing rural technology demonstration cum training centres were strengthened. The work on setting up of projects under promotion of export of technology have been progressing in Vietnam, Bangladesh and Brazil. Financial assistance was provided to individual inventors for filing patents of 9 inventions. In the Central Electronics Ltd. (CEL) the first phase of the solar cell process development was completed. The programmes relating to ultra High Efficiency So-

lar Cells is being carried out in collaboration with University of New South Wales, Australia. Under electronic components and systems, using the imported high permeability ferrite powders, trials have been carried out with the facilities available at CEL and M/s Saikai, Japan and ferrites cleaning system has been under procurement.

19.40 During 1993-94 under the technology utilisation schemes, linkages among industrial R&D units, national laboratories system and Small Industries Research Organisations (SIROs) would be strengthened. Five new development projects of import of capital goods would be initiated. Foreign collaborations approved during 1992, would be compiled.

19.41 NRDC would undertake joint technology development projects with industry. Design and engineering programme for upscaling laboratory process would be taken up. Techno-commercial financial support to entrepreneurs, commercialisation of indigenous technologies licensed by NRDC; development and promotion of rural technologies etc. would be supported. Technology development projects in the areas of directly reduced iron (Sponge Iron) by VRDR Process; single use prefilled injection device; a disposable drug delivery system; latex from cactus plant, braided carbon fibre, long life paneer, artificial cultured pearls; chromium dioxide for audio and video tapes, alumina from fly ash etc. would be launched.

19.42 During 1993-94, CEL proposes to achieve an increase in solar cell efficiency from 14.5 to 15% and an yield of 92%. Power plants of higher capacity (500 Kwp.) with totally indigenous interface capability and single line block equipment would be developed. Data Logger System for general purpose applications in railways would be upgraded.

Space

19.43 The most significant event during 1992-93 was the successful launch of the indigenously built second generation INSAT

Satellite namely INSAT-2A on 10th July 1992 from Kouru, French Guyana on board the European Launch Vehicle Ariane 44L. The TV and telecommunication traffic carried by ARABSAT-1C was transferred to INSAT-2A satellite in the second week of August 1992. INSAT 2B, the second satellite in the INSAT series has undergone thermal treatment and most of the propulsion subsystems has been integrated. Communication payload has been assembled onto space craft structure and acceptance testing of the payload has been completed.

19.44 The Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV- D3) was successfully launched on May 20, 1992. A SROSS-C Satellite weighing 106 kg. and carrying aeronomy payloads was flown on board ASLV-D3. All the four stages of solid/liquid propellant of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-D1) has been integrated after design and fabrication. Realisation of flight subsystems and integration of sub assemblies for PSLV -D1 flight is in progress. High precision radars in C band have been built for tracking PSLV and are being positioned at SHAR, Car Nicobar and Mauritius. PSLV launch pad facilities are ready to undertake its first developmental flight with engineering refurbished model of IRS (viz. IRS-IE) in mid 1993. The work on the Geosynchronous Launch Vehicle (GSLV) has gained momentum. Activities were focused towards completing the detailed design of the vehicle taking into account the aerodynamic, structural and mission requirements.

19.45 In the field of remote sensing, IRS 1A and 1B continued to provide wide range data on natural resources and topography. More than 5.75 lakhs scenes have been imaged using LISS cameras on board these satellites. These data are being extensively used by various agencies. For the next generation IRS Satellite namely IRS 1C, the structure fabrication was completed and flight model structure delivered.

19.46 Under remote sensing application mission using IRS data, drought assessment of 3 districts of Andhra Pradesh was conducted. Preparation of interpreted thematic maps on 1:2,50,000 scale using IRS data for the 15 agro-climatic zones covering 442 districts is nearing completion. At the instance of National Wasteland Development Board (NWDB) Mapping of 84 districts having 5 to 15 percent geographic area as wastelands over 17 States has been taken up. A national remote sensing programme for ocean related applications sponsored by the Deptt. of Ocean Development is in progress. The project would mainly emphasise on identification of potential fish zones. Pilot studies were taken up for development of a Geographical Information System (GIS) for specific application themes such as water shed prioritisation, wastelands development, hill area development, soil resources etc. Towards participating in and coordinating the programmes for Integrated Mission for Sustainable Development (IMSD), detailed action plans have been generated for one watershed/block for six drought affected districts selected out of different States. In the area of microwave remote sensing, the bread board model of C-band airborne Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) has been successfully integrated in the laboratory and test flown during May 1992.

19.47 At National Remote Sensing Agency, (NRSA) Hyderabad the Master Flexible System (MFS) has been augmented to process the ERS-I SAR data. NRSA is collaborating in all major application R&D projects using IRS, LANDSAT, SPOT, NOAA and ERS-IA satellite data. As many as 12 projects were undertaken by NRSA in the field of remote sensing application on various themes.

19.48 In the field of technology development/technology transfer, till now over 200 technologies developed by ISRO have been transferred; during 1992-93 technologies for 24 new products/processes have been transferred to industries. M/s. ANTRIX CORPO-

RATION LTD. has been registered as a company in September 1992. It is in charge of exploiting the global market for Space services and products and also ISRO-Industry interface activities to facilitate the Indian industries to meet the rising and complex requirements of the Indian space programme.

19.49 A programme has been evolved along with UGC and NCERT to introduce remote sensing in the curriculum at college and school levels.

19.50 During 1993-94, the first development flight of PSLV namely PSLV-D1 carrying IRS-1E is planned to be realised by second quarter of 1993. This would be followed by another flight of ASLV namely ASLV-D4 with SROSS-C2 as payload. Under satellite development, the major activities would be mainly directed towards launch and operationalisation of INSAT-2B; completion of fabrication work of IRS-1C scheduled for launch in 1994-95; concluding contract deals of INSAT-2C, 2D launches; fabrication and testing of various flight subsystems of INSAT-2C slated to be placed in orbit during 1994-95; Ku band payload development. In the GSLV project, contracts for the procurement of various equipment/component will be finalised. The flight motor hardwares will be realised and propellant casting will commence. Development tests of vented interstage are expected to be completed.

19.51 Under remote sensing activities, major projects on use of remote sensing for oceanography, environment and water resources would be launched. Plans are to implement the IMSD programme with active cooperation of State governments, agriculture experts and voluntary agencies. Action plans for 15 districts are under finalisation which are likely to be taken up for detailed mapping. Among major remote sensing application projects, phase II of the crop acreage and production estimation would be initiated; detailed glacier inventories on 1:50,000 scale would be prepared and GIS based studies are planned for reservoir periph-

ery area for generating digital elevation/terrain model for Tehri. At NRSA, facilities for reception and processing of IRS-1C/1D data would be operationalised.

19.52 In the field of advanced R&D and technology development, out of 50 Technology Development Programmes (TDP) in hand, 20 TDPs would be completed/concluded. Work will be initiated on new TDPs in the area of Telemetry, Tracking and Command (TTC), Power and Altitude and Orbit Control System (AOCS).

Forensic Science And Police Wireless

19.53 During 1993-94, in the field of Forensic Science, Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) and Government Examiners of Questioned Documents (GEQDs), under the Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D), would be taking up programmes relating to strengthening of various laboratories in terms of manpower training/re-training, library facilities and equipment support. The Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL) under CBI would undertake R&D projects like : classification of terrorists writing, identification of ink and paper, explosive residue analysis, studies on drugs of abuse, development of chance prints with the help of lasers, development of psychological stress evaluation system, development of scientific data on voice spectrograph for human voice recognition and development of data on paints etc. The National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science would continue to support three ongoing research projects namely: study of metabolites of drugs and poisons, application of antigen-antibody technique in forensic science and biochemical and serological studies of lectins.

19.54 The programmes of the Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW) relate to development of computerised message switch at 1200/2400 bps in five state capitals namely Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, New Delhi and Shillong with two sets of equipments to be installed at each location to demonstrate the

utility of the system for police telecommunication network including the training for operating such facilities

S&t Component Of The Socio-economic Sectors

19.55 In coordination with the subject divisions in the Planning Commission, efforts to integrate the S&T programmes with the concerned operational sectors were continued during 1992-93. For effective identification and implementation of the S&T programmes in various sectors such as agriculture, electronics, health, chemicals, communications, industry etc. the efforts made by DST/TIFAC have also

been taken into consideration and coordinated. During 1993-94, several technology missions initiated by DST, DBT, DSIR and DOE will be implemented in close liaison with the concerned socio-economic ministries like Coal, Petroleum, Power etc. The details of the S&T programmes in each of the socio-economic sectors have been included in the respective chapters.

19.56 Details of the Plan Outlay/Expenditure for S&T sector are given in Annexures 19.1 and 19.2.

Science & Technology Plan Outlays Under Scientific Departments

(RUPEES CRORES)

Scientific Departments	1991-92 Actuals	1992-93 Plan Outlay	1992-93 Revised Estimates	1993-94 (Plan Outlay)			
				Total	Centre	States	UTs
1. Atomic Energy (R&D)	92.34	105.00	101.11	118.00	118.00	0.00	0.00
2. Ocean Dev. (Incl. I&M)	31.50 *	39.00 **	39.00 ***	43.00	43.00	0.00	0.00
3. Science and Technology (Excluding Meteorology)	144.11	147.56	137.55	190.76	154.80	35.29	0.67
4. Bio-Technology (Incl. I&M)	61.34	75.00	75.00	85.00	85.00	0.00	0.00
5. Scientific & Ind. Res. (Excluding I&M)	105.15	121.70	110.18	140.00	140.00	0.00	0.00
(a) C.S.I.R.	94.80	110.00	98.48	126.50	126.50	0.00	0.00
(b) D.S.I.R.	10.35	11.70	11.70	13.50	13.50	0.00	0.00
6. Space	321.96	368.00	367.94	570.35	570.35	0.00	0.00
(a) S&T	289.18	288.76	321.08	359.44	359.44	0.00	0.00
(b) Operational	32.78	79.24	46.86	210.91	210.91	0.00	0.00
7. Forensic Science & Police Wireless	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
8. National Test House (Deptt. of Supply)	3.66	4.00	2.85	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
9. Electronics (Other Sc. Res.)	0.43	0.40	0.55	0.91	0.91	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	760.49	860.66	834.18	1155.02	1119.06	35.29	0.67

* Excluding capital component but Includes Rs.25.40 crores for 1991-92 Actuals under States and UTs.

** Includes Rs.28.56 crores for 1992-93 Outlay under states and UTs

*** Includes Rs.22.80 crores for 1992-93 R.E. under States and UTs.

a Excludes Rs. 0.30 Crores for National Police Academy, not covered under S&T

S&T Plan Outlays under Socio-economic Ministries/Departments

(Rupees in Crores)

S. Socio-economic Sectors No.	1991-92 Actuals	1992-93 B.E	1992-93 R.E	1993-94 Outlays
1 Agricultural Research (ICAR)	173.07	200.00	184.00	250.00
2 Bio-medical Research (ICMR)	28.75	26.50	31.50	34.50
3 Chemicals	0.22	5.50	4.00	4.37
4 Civil Aviation	0.52	0.44	0.44	1.12
5 Civil Supplies	1.12	2.83	3.20	3.10
6 Coal	8.93	9.92	9.92	7.91
7 Commerce	4.51	4.51	4.51	4.51
8 Communications	N.A	0.12	N.A	N.A
9 Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	0.27	8.05	3.98	6.49
10 Ecology & Environment	N.A	21.15	N.A	N.A
11 Education	177.62 @	199.48 @	200.58 @	220.59 @
12 Electronics	14.75	11.00	8.50	24.40
13 Fertilizers	4.06	4.35	4.39	5.99
14 Food	N.A	9.19	N.A	N.A
15 Food Processing	N.A	1.30	N.A	N.A
16 Forests & Wild Life	N.A	29.00	N.A	N.A
17 Heavy Industries	N.A	25.38	N.A	N.A
18 Industrial Development	6.87	21.70	18.14	23.67
19 Information & Broadcasting	0.93	0.53	1.68	2.41
20 Irrigation (Water Resources)	5.62	15.37	12.91	13.81
21 Labour	0.21	0.28	0.26	0.80
22 Mines	10.66	20.10	12.70	6.70
23 National Test House (Supply)	3.66	4.00	2.85	4.00
24 Non-conventional Energy Sources	N.A	24.16	N.A	N.A
25 Petro-Chemicals	1.00	10.20	5.10	15.20
26 Petroleum & Natural Gas	45.15	44.30	59.25	51.38
27 Power	34.14	42.00	46.20	41.22
28 Railways	5.23	5.00	9.18	5.00
29 Rural Development (Water Supply, Sanitation & CAPART)	5.03	5.50	5.45	8.25
30 Shipping & Transport	4.95	5.05	4.03	6.15
31 Social Welfare & Nutrition	0.80	1.15	1.12	1.35
32 Steel	12.56	20.03	24.08	21.36
33 Textile	8.75	11.02	9.79	11.67
34 Urban Development (Including housing & Water Supply)	4.26	5.50	5.30	7.00
35 SSI & VSI	N.A	76.81	N.A	N.A

@ Excludes Higher Education.

N.A - Figures not available.

CHAPTER 20

ENVIRONMENT, ECOLOGY, FORESTS AND WILDLIFE

The Eighth Five Year Plan document expresses serious concern for the continued deterioration in the quality of environmental resource base. Major tasks required to be undertaken during the five year period and the strategy for achieving the ultimate objective of preserving the integrity of environment have also been described in the Five Year Plan document.

20.2 Distinctively positive achievements so far have been the following:

- Creation of an institutional framework across the length and breadth of the country in the form of State Departments of Environment and Forests, State Pollution Control Boards.
- Evolution of a comprehensive regulatory framework for operation of this apparatus.
- System of environment and forestry clearance.
- Laying down of environmental standards in respect of emissions/discharges.

Environmental externalities are also now being required to be internalised in the process of economic development and decision making as far as possible. Obviously this has not solved all our environmental problems as the changing nature and the magnitude of environmental problems derives itself from the dynamic relationship between environment and economic development. Both must proceed hand in hand and not one at the cost of the other. In the long run there is no conflict between the two. The short-term 'apparent' confrontation between the two can be reconciled with a judicious and-wise balancing of trade-offs. The Expert Group constituted by the Planning

Commission on this subject as well as the National Conservation Strategy have made certain very concrete recommendations towards such a reconciliation. It is clear that our national environmental strategy has to be comprehensive, long range and adaptable to changing information about risks, costs and benefits. Above all it has to be an efficient strategy which must achieve its objective in the most cost-effective manner.

20.3 In the programme of work for the Annual Plan 1993-94 these objectives will be pursued further. The Plan will continue to attempt a balance between the overall objectives of rapid socio-economic development with prevention of pollution as far as possible on the one hand and on minimising the adverse environmental impact wherever such an impact cannot altogether be eliminated on the other. The relative trade-offs will be the guiding consideration.

20.4 It is beginning to be recognised now that preservation and restoration of environmental quality will depend upon the solution of a series of inter-related problems none of which can be understood in isolation. In appreciation of this, efforts are being made to evolve integration of schemes which cut across several sectors and draw upon resources available for its constituent programmes through the existing sector-specific schemes. With the regulatory framework and institutional infrastructure having been created, higher priority would now be given to strict enforcement of pollution abatement laws through continuous surveillance and prosecution so that those who misappropriate environmental resources to the detriment of others receive deterrent punishment both economic and criminal. Above all wide publicity to such punishment would have to be given as this can serve as a useful lesson for others and prevent many polluting activities from being under-

taken in the first instance. In order that this can be effectively done provision is being made for equipment/staff for analytical work and monitoring, for enforcement-staff and for legal advice. Important bottlenecks which often crop up in effectively tackling the problems of environmental pollution are the lack of information on new technologies and lack of resources or incentives to make initial investments. These two bottlenecks must receive sufficient attention and remedial measures during the Annual Plan period.

20.5 The Eighth Five Year Plan had explicitly stated that the government alone cannot by any means tackle this enormous responsibility. Protection and preservation of the integrity of environmental resources is a combined responsibility of people and institutions. Emphasis is, therefore, being put on activating participation of people. Some States have attempted protection and regeneration of forests by involving people and community inhabiting adjoining areas and have granted usufructory rights to the produce of forests. This is a welcome move and it is hoped that other States would also evolve their own models of similar laws once they have conducted and evaluated the experience of others. In order that decentralised decision making for protection of environment gets encouraged wide publicity is planned to be given to the declining trend in quality of environment in the local context which directly affects local people with the expectation that once they become aware of the long-term implications of deteriorating quality of environment on their well-being and material benefits they would get organised and build pressure on the defaulting units. This pressure is also likely to get reflected in the process of policy formulation. Easy access to information which is neither proprietary nor sensitive in nature is being proposed to be given to genuine individuals/institutions. Technical assistance would also be made available to them through research institutions and the university education system.

20.6 Recognising that availability of state-of-art monitoring, recording and display system can go a long way in achieving the objectives of the Plan, it is proposed to encourage private sector initiatives in this field. It is also planned to identify, generate and disseminate relevant environmental data and statistics as indices of the State of Environment.

20.7 Based on the belief that the concept of sustainable development must also embrace financial and economic sustainability, Polluter Pays Principle can be used on those guilty of polluting. The Plan will make efforts to find methods for adequate recovery of cost of providing clean water, clean air and other services. Based on the overall approach and the philosophy of this Plan it has been proposed that the State cannot go on supporting these sectors for servicing only the privileged class of society and that people must pay for the quality of environment.

20.8 Efforts are being made to make the process of environmental impact assessment and system of environmental and forestry clearance more explicit and transparent. In order that environmental friendly options get exercised at the very formulation stage it is proposed to consult local groups whenever large projects are conceived with a view to facilitating implementation of such projects.

20.9 Rigorous scientific studies particularly those relating to atmospheric effects of environmental pollution and the interface between environment and health as well as environment audits can go a long way in reinforcing the strategy for protection of environment. It is proposed to undertake a number of important studies to fill up the vacuum in scientific understanding of environmental problems. The Plan also aims at evaluation of the on-going schemes which have been in existence for over five years. In this task independent and autonomous organisations, the universities, research bodies and NGOs are to be encouraged.

20.10 One of the major concerns which have emerged, is that in the process of economic development whether we are losing the great diversity that nature has blessed on us in terms of flora, fauna etc. An international convention on Bio-diversity has also been framed, to which India is a signatory. Following this, a number of actions have been taken up such as building up of bio- sphere reserves, schemes for conservation of bio-diversity etc. It is now proposed to make inventorisation of our natural resource base and thereafter ensure that the country does not lose the flora or fauna on a permanent basis through extinction of species. In the case of plant life, or may be even micro fauna, the advancements in bio-technology make this an important gene pool reserve for tackling many of the problems that mankind may be faced with. It has been recognised that wild species of plant life is an extremely important heritage. Government of India's Export-Import Policy prohibits export of wild races of plants altogether. Seen in the context of Intellectual Property Rights and patenting of breeding rights, this valuable material that we have inherited is extremely precious and would have a great commercial significance also. With a view to maintaining and conserving the bio- diversity and also the gene pool reserves, the approach so far has been to favour development of biosphere reserves and close such areas. However, designation of large areas as bio-sphere reserves, particularly where land is a scarce resource is not always possible nor desirable. With a view to making judicious compromise between the objectives of maintaining the bio- diversity and development the Plan will promote :

- (a) a complete understanding of our resource base;
- (b) continued propagation and maintenance of the reserves; and
- (c) wide dissemination of information of our resource base to facilitate any additional development work to produce products of

value as a part of the development process, be that in terms of breeding varieties for agriculture, production of drugs and pharmaceuticals of plant origin, etc.

A time-bound programme of inventorisation of resources by ZSI, BSI would be formulated, including a complete understanding of the propagation systems. The work done in breeding and genetics may in fact enable maintaining of gene pool reserves, not necessarily through natural propagation. This is an extremely important step in any attempt at balancing between the environmental and developmental concerns.

20.11 In the post-UNCED era, more aggressive and effective preparations would be made in the spirit of Rio declaration consistent with Agenda 21 and with a view to safeguarding our interest not only in further international negotiations on conventions already signed but also on those such as the one on Forests and Deserts which may follow. The country can, with effective preparations, and participation derive benefit from multilateral and bilateral institutions.

Environment and Ecology

Survey and Conservation of Natural Resources

20.12 The Botanical Survey of India (BSI) conducted intensive Surveys in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Sikkim, Southern Western Ghats and carried out critical studies on 3212 species. Data regarding 95 species of rare and endangered plants were compiled for inclusion in the Red Data Book on Indian plants. Manuscripts on the mangroves of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Godavari Delta, Pichavaram and Vembanad lake were completed during the year. It is proposed to carry out activities related to critical studies of various plants including the rare & endangered ones alongwith the publication of manuscripts on mangroves during 1993-94.

20.13 The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) conducted 37 Surveys covering 72 districts falling under different eco-systems in different States, as a result of which the National Zoological collections were enriched by the addition of 20,688 identified specimens pertaining to 2884 Species, out of which 124 are new species. Several environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies relating to ecology and wildlife were undertaken by the ZSI during the year. An Environmental Information System (ENVIS) centre on Animal Ecology was set up during the year in ZSI. The first 3 volumes of Fauna of West Bengal have been published. Draft manuscripts on the fauna of Sunderbans and Simlipal Tiger Reserve have been completed. During 1993-94 similar surveys will be carried out by the ZSI. Work on the remaining Volumes of Fauna of West Bengal will be continued and the manuscripts completed during 1992-93 will be published. Status Survey of Endangered Species like Capped Langur, Hoolock Gibbon, Chinkara, Desert Cat and Tragopans will also be undertaken along with processing the manuscript of Fauna of Meghalaya during 1993-94. The Marine Aquarium at Digha is to be operationalised during the year.

Biosphere Reserves

20.14 To preserve the genetic diversity of representative ecosystems, 14 potential sites have been identified and out of these seven have already been declared as Biosphere Reserves. The Action Plans prepared by the State Governments for Sunderbans and Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserves have been sanctioned. During 1992-93 a National Committee on Biosphere Reserves has been constituted to oversee the implementation and monitoring of the Biosphere Reserve Programme. During 1993-94, review of the programme will be carried out by the National Committee. The Management Action Plans for all the Biosphere Reserves are to be sanctioned and research activities strengthened. Issues relating to setting up of new Biosphere Reserves would also be taken up during 1993-94.

Wetlands, Mangroves and Coral Reefs

20.15 Realising the importance of specified ecosystems, a National Committee on Wetlands, Mangroves and Coral Reefs has been constituted to advise the Government for implementing programmes of conservation, management and research on wetlands. State level Committees have also been set up for formulation and implementation of Management Action Plans. The National Committee has identified 16 Wetlands and 15 Mangrove areas for preparation of action plans. Management Action Plan for all these Wetlands and Mangroves have been drawn up. Four Coral Reef areas have been identified. Committees in the concerned states have been constituted for the preparation of Action Plans for Coral conservation. A booklet in collaboration with World Wildlife Fund on India's Wetlands, Mangroves and Coral Reefs has been prepared during 1992-93. During 1993-94 it is proposed to evaluate the ongoing research projects, sanction new research projects and monitor the Action plans. Two films, "Man and Mangroves". and "Wetlands-as waterlogged wealth" are to be completed during the year.

Eco-regeneration

20.16 Various activities like reforestation, ecodevelopment camps and field demonstration projects were carried out under the scheme. Through these, technology demonstration, integrated environmental improvement and environmental awareness could be achieved. Similar activities are to be continued.

Eco Task Forces of Ex-servicemen

20.17 A joint venture of Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Defence and State Governments called Eco Task Force of Exservicemen, attempting at restoration works in unapproachable and hostile terrains is currently under operation in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. 1281 ha. degraded areas has been planted by Eco Task Forces during 1992-93. During 1993-94 it is proposed to review the scheme to make it more cost effective.

Govind Ballabh Pant Himalayan Paryavaran Evam Vikas Sansthan

20.18 The Institute was set up for evolving an integrated strategy for conservation and development of Himalayan region and has concentrated its research activities on land and water resource management, sustainable development of rural ecosystems, conservation of biodiversity, ecological economics and environmental impact analysis. During 1992-93 twelve action oriented research and development projects launched earlier in different parts of Himalayas were carried forward. Networking with other relevant organisations both national and international were also strengthened. Five new projects have been initiated in different parts of the Himalayas. A comprehensive document "Action Plan for Himalaya" has been brought out during 1992-93. Workshops on Environmental Impact Analysis of Multipurpose River Valley projects, Sustainable Development and Biodiversity and Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility were carried out during the year. During 1993-94 it is proposed to invigorate and intensify the programmes of the Institute including strengthening of activities at the constituent units located in different parts of the Himalayas.

Environmental Information System (ENVIS)

20.19 ENVIS was set up to ensure integration of national efforts in collection, collation, storage, retrieval and dissemination of environmental information. During 1992-93 four new ENVIS centres were established increasing the number of centres to 17. These new centres were set up in the areas of Himalayan ecology, animal ecology, solid waste disposal and environmental problems of mining. ENVIS Focal Point continued its activity in offering service related to Documentation, Abstracting and Query Answer. During the year ENVIS network responded to 4984 queries of which 602 were international. It is proposed to establish 3 new ENVIS centres during 1993-94 besides continuing all the ongoing activities under this scheme. An online information exchange would be promoted among the Focal Point of

ENVIS and the various centres set up in different subject areas. Activities of ENVIS as an Indian National Focal Point (NFP) of the International Information System INFOTERA of United Nations Environment Programme as well as Regional Service Centre (RSC) for South Asia would be strengthened during 1993-94.

Environmental Impact Assessment

20.20 To identify, protect and evaluate the likely impacts of developmental activities and to prepare action plans and environmental management plans for mitigating the adverse impacts, guidelines and questionnaires for appraisal of projects in different areas have been developed. During 1992-93 the Ministry of Environment and Forests cleared 101 projects and rejected 29 proposals. Additional information was sought in case of 77 proposals out of a total of 207 proposals received for environmental clearance during the year. During 1993-94 it is proposed to carry out a study on carrying capacity of an Estuary/Island Ecosystem/sub-basin approach in the Himalayas. In order to achieve clear demarcation of environmentally protected areas, delineation and mapping of fragile ecosystems will be carried out. Studies related to impact of gas based power plants on forest and wildlife and effect of water discharge on aquatic life will be undertaken during 1993-94, besides apprising and monitoring 250 projects. In order to generate information for understanding the various linkages that operate in different ecosystems and to provide a scientific basis for development aiming at optimal utilization of Natural Resources, various research programmes are undertaken by the Ministry. 135 ongoing research projects are in various stages of implementation. Fifty new projects were sanctioned and 18 projects were completed during 1992-93. Study on sea level rise was also continued during the year. The coordinated project on National Methane campaign was completed during the year. Long term investigations in selected ecosystems will be undertaken during 1993-94 alongwith assessment & study of impact of anthropogenic activities in relation to

greenhouse gases and associated climatic changes. It is proposed to bring out executive summaries of completed research projects under various schemes. Review and monitoring mechanism would be intensified during 1993-94.

Centres of Excellence

20.21 The centres of excellence set up for imparting training in core areas of environment and development continued their activities in their relevant fields.

- (i) Centre for Environmental Education, Ahmedabad conducted the third training programme in Environmental Education and organised a workshop for achieving regional cooperation in South & South East Asian region for enhancing the quality of environmental education. The centre also published the 3rd volume in a series on birds.
- (ii) C.P. Ramaswamy Naicker Environmental Education Centre, Madras, imparted training to Non Governmental Organisations (NGOS), rural workers, students and teachers and organised camps, competitions and exhibitions during 1992-93. A soil testing kit was developed to determine pH level. Two video films, an audio cassette and an audio visual was made during the year and an awareness programme was conducted in Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve.
- (iii) The Ecological Research and Training Centre (ERTC), Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore initiated over 15 research projects during the year 1992-93. A book entitled "This fissured land : An Ecological History of India" and several technical papers and articles were published by the centre during the year. A training programme on Management of Environment and Forests for IAS officers was also undertaken.

(iv) Centre for Mining Environment, Dhanbad undertook research in the field of Land-use management, Air quality, effluent treatment, noise pollution etc. The Syllabus for the M.Tech programme was revised during 1992-93. The first batch of M.Tech. students passed out during the year. Besides this two training programmes for inservice personnel from mining and associated industries were organised.

(v) Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History, Bombay initiated 11 projects in the field of Ornithology and Natural History during 1992-93. These include projects on bio-diversity, avifauna, fish diversity, elephant habitat and telemetry.

All these five Centres of Excellence will continue similar activities during 1993-94 with the focus on propagating and inculcating environmental awareness among common masses.

National Museum of Natural History(NMNH)

20.22 The museum set up to promote environmental education and to create conservation awareness, updated its galleries in 1992-93. Two temporary exhibitions were organised by the museum, one of them in collaboration with Project Tiger to commemorate the 20 years of Project Tiger in the country. Teacher orientation workshops were carried out along with environment education programmes and publication of resource materials. A Nationwide "Care for Environment Contest" was carried out. Construction of a new building and development of a museum complex at Mysore was completed. The NMNH also extended its cooperation to National Museum in conducting various courses. An Indo-US Natural History Workshop was also carried out during the year 1992-93. Activities on similar lines are proposed to be continued during 1993-94. Regional Museums of Natural History are to be established in Bhopal and Bhubaneswar.

Prevention and Control of Pollution

20.23 According to the Policy Statement for Abatement of pollution, the key elements for pollution prevention are adoption of best available clean and practicable technologies. The focus is on source reduction and substitution of hazardous chemicals with safe alternatives. A notification making environmental audit mandatory was issued during 1992-93. Environmental audit of 56 industrial units belonging to 17 heavily polluted industries have been completed by the Central Pollution Control Board (C.P.C.B.). An Eco logo, (an "Earthen-pot") was notified. 16 items of household and other consumer products have been labelled as "Environment friendly" during the year. Four Automatic Water Quality Monitoring stations have been installed at different places in the country. The progress in abatement of pollution in 19 critically polluted areas identified earlier was reviewed during the year and an interim report for nine areas has been prepared. Environmental standards for six industrial categories were notified during the year. A guide to manufacture, storage and transport of Hazardous Chemicals Rules 1989 was published. The National Waste Management Council was reconstituted. During 1992-93, Action plans have been prepared for control of pollution by CPCB for 17 identified categories of industries in 21 States/UTs. State Level Task Forces and Review Committee at CPCB were also constituted. The activities and schemes during 1993-94 will follow the policy statement on abatement of pollution which includes Pollution Assessment and Monitoring, Laboratory Management, Developing of standards, Training, Management of Hazardous Wastes, promotion of construction of Common Effluent Treatment Plants, Environmental Audit, and Pollution control enforcement.

Ganga Action Plan

20.24 Ganga Action Plan (Phase-I) was launched by the then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi on 14th June 1986 at Varanasi with a view to restoring the assimilative and self purifying capacity of the river Ganga. This programme was also to act as a demonstration

model of methodology for restoring the water quality of other rivers. A six-pronged strategy was designed to achieve this objective. The action plan of the programme included:

1. Schemes for interception, diversion and treatment of urban waste water.
2. Monitoring of gross polluting industries located on the Ganga & initiating appropriate measures to reduce water pollution by such units.
3. Modernisation of solid waste management and provision of low cost sanitation schemes with a view to minimising the water pollution from such non-point sources.
4. Construction of electric & improved wood based crematoria to prevent disposal of half burnt bodies in the water.
5. Scientific inputs to improve the biological quality of the river and to identify appropriate technologies in terms of both off-site and on-site treatment of waste, and
6. Awareness and participation programme for involving the public for keeping the river clean.

20.24.2 A detailed study of the pollution problem of river Ganga was started in the year 1983. It was found that about 65 percent of the total pollution reaching the river was on account of the domestic waste water and about 35 per cent of the pollution on account of the industrial waste water. The tremendous self cleaning capacity of the river was under heavy strain and it was considered absolutely essential to tackle the pollution problem systematically. The Ganga Action Plan (Phase I) is a centrally sponsored scheme on a 100 per cent grant basis. It was expected to be completed by the end of Seventh Plan with a total cost of Rs. 256 crores.

20.24.3 Status of GAP I

Physical Progress

Number of Schemes Envisaged

261 Schemes included under the Plan fall broadly under the following six types.

Sl. No.	Description	No.
1.	Interception diversion of waste water	88
2.	Sewage Treatment Plant	35
3.	Low Cost Sanitation	43
4.	Electric Crematoria	28
5.	River Front Facilities and (RI)	35
6.	Other schemes for biological conservation of aquatic species, river quality monitoring etc.	32
TOTAL		261

(Source : Ganga Project Directorate, MOEF's Ganga Action Plan)

20.24.4 Statewise distribution of schemes envisaged:

The Statewise number and cost of schemes in the three States is given in Table 20.1. Out of the 261 schemes, 195 schemes as per details given in this table have been completed as on 1.2.93.

TABLE 20.1

Category	U.P.	Bihar	W.B.	Total
Sewage interception & Diversion	40	17	31	88
Sewage Treatment Plants	13	7	15	35
Low Cost Sanitation	14	7	22	43
Electric Crematoria	3	8	17	28
River Front Facilities	8	3	24	35
Other Schemes	28	3	1	32
Total	106	45	110	261
-Sewage Interception & Diversion	32	14	14	61
Sewage Treatment Plants	7	0	1	8
Low Cost Sanitation	11	7	22	40
Electric Crematoria	2	8	15	25
River Front Facilities	7	3	24	34
Other Schemes	23	3	1	27
Total	82	36	77	195

Scope of work envisaged Vs Achievements:

20.24.5 The first phase of GAP included pollution abatement works in 25 class-I towns (Population 100000) on the main river in the States of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal. Interception, diversion & treatment of 873 million litres per day (mld) of domestic sewage out of the total generation of 1340 mld of sewage was envisaged under Phase-I. A capacity to intercept & divert 489 mld of municipal sewage and treat 227 mld thereof has been created so far. Other schemes are targeted for completion by Dec. 1993, except 13 schemes pertaining to Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) which are likely to spill over beyond this date.

Financial Progress

20.24.6 80% of the total capital outlay is estimated to be consumed by the major thrust areas of GAP i.e. interception, diversion & treatment of domestic waste. At present 75% of the works on the schemes sanctioned under phase-I is complete. The original cost of 261 schemes of GAP I was estimated to be Rs 256.26 crores and latest estimates place this at Rs.385.61 crores. If expenditure on R&D and establishment is also included the total cost of GAP-I would now stand at Rs.400 crores.

The expenditure incurred as on 1.3.1993 is given below:

	(Rs. Crores)
(a) U.P.	126.92
(b) Bihar	41.80
(c) West Bengal	131.25
(d) R & D Establishment	10.94
Total	311.37

20.24.7 An independent evaluation of Ganga Action Plan Phase I assigned to the Universities is expected to become available. It is expected that on the basis of lessons learnt from GAP-I, Phase II of the programme which is to be taken up during the Annual Plan would have

a clearer focus and strategy. Detailed projection of National River Action Plan is also to be prepared during the year. Phase II of GAP has been approved for introduction as a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the Plan period on 50% : 50% sharing basis between States and the Centre. In regard to monitoring of river water quality, on the basis of deliberations spanning several meetings of the Committee set up for this purpose, coliforms and heavy metals are also to be addressed. The utilisation of assets/facilities created so far is also to be monitored during the year.

Island Development Authority

20.25 The Island Development Authority (IDA) constituted under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister to formulate policies and programmes for an ecologically sound and integrated development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep Islands had its Seventh meeting during 1992-93. A meeting of the Standing Committee of IDA under the chairmanship of Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission was also held during the year. Two Expert Groups, one on Edible Oils based on red oil palm plantation in Andaman & Nicobar Group of Islands and another on Development of Small Scale Industries for the Islands were constituted. More frequent meetings of IDA and its Standing Committee are to be held during 1993-94.

Expert Groups

20.26 The Expert Groups constituted to reconcile the conceptual confrontation between environmental protection and developmental needs under the chairmanship of Member(Science & Technology and Environment), Planning Commission in a joint meeting held during June 1992 finalised its report.

20.27 The Expert Group to formulate a National Policy on the Himalayas for an Integrated Development constituted under Member(S&T and Environment) prepared an interim report in 1992. The final report is to be prepared during 1993 after conducting various

meetings and field trips in the Himalayan region.

More inter-ministerial expert groups are planned during the year 1993-94.

Forests & Wildlife

20.28 The Indian Council of Forestry Research and Training (ICFRE), an autonomous organisation of Ministry of Environment and Forests continued to provide financial assistance to various universities for improving their courses at the graduate and post graduate level. A new centre for Ecology and Environment under the Council was set up at Allahabad during 1992-93 increasing the number of Research Institute/Centres under ICFRE to 9. All these institutes continued to cater to the research needs of different eco-climatic zones. Steps have been initiated towards updating information on preservation plots both in Natural Forests and Plantations throughout the country as well as its monitoring through State Forest Departments. 13 different publications were brought out during the year. Similar activities are proposed to be carried out during 1993-94 which include research related to increasing the productivity of Indian Forests, mitigation of Green-House Gases, Conservation of Biodiversity and development of technology for transplanting grown up trees.

20.29 Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore, an autonomous body of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, continued its 42 ongoing research projects on various topics relating to plywood. The Institute also conducted a certificate course in Mechanical Wood Industry Technology. During 1993-94 the ongoing research projects would be completed which are at different levels of implementation. New research projects will be undertaken in areas related to wood substitution.

20.30 Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal organised 14 Management Development Programmes and undertook 14 research projects relating to various ecological and so-

cio-economic issues. The post Graduate Diploma Course in Forest Management was conducted by the Institute during 1992-93. During 1993-94, focus will be given to conduct similar programmes to infuse modern management skills in officers of Indian Forest Service and State Forest Services.

20.31 The 3 State Forest Service Colleges continued to impart two year in service training to the officers of the State Forest Services. A Six month diploma course in Social Forestry was organised by SFS College, Dehradun. During 1993-94 similar activities are proposed to be carried out by the SFS Colleges, besides the revision of syllabi. A pilot study on manpower planning in collaboration with Institute of Applied Manpower Research is also envisaged.

Indian Forest Service

20.32 The Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA) established in 1987 by upgrading the then Indian Forest College is assigned with the duty of revision of syllabus for the training of officers of Indian Forest Service and improvement of teaching methods and organising in service training programmes for mid career officers borne on different state cadres. During 1992-93 the IGNFA continued its primary task of in service training for IFS officers appointed on probation. 68 IFS probationers were appointed and are presently being trained at IGNFA. 63 probationers of IFS after completing their two year training passed out from IGNFA. Three week in service training courses for middle level IFS officers were conducted during the year. 39 IFS officers were sent for training abroad during 1992-93. In addition to 44 one week training programmes, 13 three week training programmes for IFS officers were organised at various premier institutions throughout the country on Forestry related disciplines. About 1450 IFS officers attended these courses. During 1993-94 it is proposed that the IGNFA will carry out similar activities including revision of syllabus and improvement of teaching methods for the training of IFS officers. It is proposed to or-

ganise 35 one week and 20 three week in service training courses to train over 1600 IFS officers. It is also proposed to send about 40 IFS officers for undergoing training abroad during 1993-94.

Forest Survey

20.33 The third cycle assessment of forest cover was completed and the State of Forest Report 1991 was brought out. Total forest cover of the country was assessed at 63.92 million hectares corresponding to 19.44% of total geographic area showing an increase of 28000 hectares in the forest cover. Thematic maps were prepared and a total of 1616 topo sheets were prepared covering an area of about 0.93 million hectares till 1992-93. During 1993-94 preparation of state forest report on a two year cycle and thematic maps on a ten year cycle will be started. Preparation of forest inventory for all the North Eastern States will be carried out. The work of digital image processing will also be continued with the help of personal computer based Geographical Information System.

Forest Protection

20.34 In order to reduce illegal fellings, assistance was provided to State Governments under a centrally sponsored scheme called Development of Infrastructure for the Protection of Forests from Biotic interference. This scheme was transferred to States during 1992-93. A scheme on Modern Fire Control Methods was implemented during the year in order to protect and conserve forests and improve their productivity by reducing the incidents of forest fires. 11 States were provided assistance under this scheme during the year. During 1993-94 similar activities are proposed to be carried out.

Forest Conservation

20.35 The Forest (Conservation) Act has been enacted to check indiscriminate diversion of forest land for non forestry purposes. During 1992-93 Regional Chief Conservators of Forests have been delegated powers to decide on proposals involving diversion of Forest Land

upto 5 hectares, in order to facilitate speedy clearance of proposals. Six Regional Officers of the Ministry of Environment & Forests continued to monitor the implementation of the conditions imposed while conveying approval for diversion of forest land for non forest uses. Target of monitoring of 900 cases under Forest Conservation Act and 400 cases under Environment Protection Act has been fixed for 1993-94. It is also envisaged to upgrade the posts of CCFs in order to improve efficiency in disposal of proposals related to the FC Act.

Wildlife

20.36 One National Park and two sanctuaries were added to the network of protected areas which now comprises 75 National Parks and 421 wildlife sanctuaries. Pench National Park in Madhya Pradesh was included as the 19th Tiger Reserve of the country. The new campus of Wildlife Institute of India at Chandrabani was opened. Training of professional cadres in wildlife was carried out. Captive-bred Siberian cranes were released in Ghana National park in an international programme to augment the dwindling population of Western flock of Siberian cranes. Financial Assistance for development was provided to 30 National Parks and 140 sanctuaries. Two schemes namely Control of Poaching and Illegal Trade in Wildlife and Conservation of Rhinos in Assam, which were centrally sponsored schemes were transferred to States, as decided by the National Development Council.

20.37 An International Symposium on Tiger was held along with other activities like seminar and photographic exhibition to commemorate the completion of 20 years of Project Tiger. Ecodevelopment work was initiated in 12 Project Tiger areas during 1992-93. A conference of all Field Directors was organised. The work relating to computerisation for monitoring various activities was initiated in all Tiger Reserves.

20.38 Project Elephant was also implemented during the year. A Steering Committee

to keep watch on the implementation of the project was constituted during 1992-93.

20.39 The National Zoological Park continued to contribute in conservation of rare and endangered species.

20.40 In order to involve the State Governments in animal welfare the State Governments have been advised to constitute State Advisory Boards. The Animal Welfare Board under the provisions of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 was reconstituted during the year.

20.41 During 1993-94 the activities related to monitoring the implementation of Wildlife Protection Act, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) etc. will be given more attention. The Wildlife Institute will update computer facilities, conduct regular and new courses and initiate new research programmes, along with the development of its new campus. Two new Tiger Reserves are proposed to be established and developed. Field Veterinary and Research Units in Tiger Reserves are proposed to be set up along with Nature Interpretation Centres in them. Each Tiger Reserve will be monitored and evaluated. Wildlife protection and habitat improvement is to be done in these Tiger Reserves along with the development and maintenance activities. Tribal villages in Project Tiger Areas, National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries will be given assistance for developmental activities. It is also proposed to select 20 sites for the purpose of setting up demonstration centres in and around National Parks and Sanctuaries including Tiger Reserves during 1993-94.

Wasteland Development

20.42 To give accent to Wasteland Development and put them to sustainable use, a separate Department of Wasteland Development was created in the Ministry of Rural Development and the erstwhile National Wasteland Development Board was bifurcated. Waste-

lands in Non-forest areas have been transferred to this newly created department. During 1993-94 the focus will be on Pasture Development, tree planting and other land based activities like piggery, poultry, duckery etc in order to increase the productivity of India's vast wastelands.

20.43 With the bifurcation of erstwhile NWDB, the National Afforestation and Ecodevelopment Board was set up in August 1992 in the Ministry of Environment & Forests for promoting afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and ecodevelopment in the country with special attention to the degraded forest areas and lands adjoining forest areas as well as ecologically fragile areas like Western Himalayas, Aravallis, Western Ghats etc.

20.44 During 1992-93 the scheme of Decentralised Peoples Nurseries was transferred to States. Other Schemes like Integrated Wasteland Development Project, Development of Forest and Pasture Seeds, Scheme of Aerial Seeding, Conservation of Minor Forest Produce including medicinal plants, Grants in aid to Voluntary Agencies and Area oriented fuelwood and fodder project were implemented. An area of 8.65 mha was covered under afforestation and over 100 crores of seedlings distributed for planting in private lands under 20 point programme during the year. Similar activities are intended to be continued during 1993-94 with emphasis on microplanning and accent on seed development.

20.45 The total Plan allocation for the Environment & Forests Sector (Central and States/UTs) are provided at Annexure 20.1 and break up of Central Plan Outlays are at Annexure 20.2. Plan outlay for Forests and Wildlife for States/UTs is at Annexure 20.3.

Externally Aided Projects

20.46 The details of the Externally Aided Projects are provided at Annexure 20.4

Plan Outlay for Environment & Ecology
and forests and Wild life

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Sector	1991-92 Actuals	1992-93 BE	1992-93 RE	1993-94 BE
1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>Central Sector</u>					
1.	Environment and Ecology	84.39	103.00	103.09	135.00
2.	Forestry & Wildlife	173.05	177.00	176.99	233.00 *
Total:		257.44	280.00	280.06	368.00

B. States and U.Ts.

1.	Environment and Ecology	16.84	28.22	19.06	29.62
2.	Forestry and Wildlife	542.27	635.85	549.42	676.73
Grand Total (A+B):		816.55	944.07	848.54	1074.35

* Includes Rs. 50 crores for Department of Wastelands Development

Break up of Central Plan Outlay for Environment and Forests

(Rs. Crores)

Sl.No.	Schemes/ Activities	1992-93		1993-94
		BE	RE	BE
1	2	3	4	5
Ecology and Environment				
1	Surveys	3.10	4.41	4.44
2	Environment Education/Trng./ Extension	10.07	9.04	15.74
3	Conservation Programmes	4.00	4.40	8.50
4	Research & Eco-regeneration	10.20	10.74	12.70
5	Control of pollution	18.70	15.40	22.19
6	Env. Impact Assessment	2.00	3.88	4.90
7	International Cooperation	0.40	0.42	0.85
8	Ganga Action Plan	50.00	49.29	60.00
Total: Ecology & Environment		98.47	97.66	129.33
Forestry and Wild Life				
1	Education & Training	3.80	3.80	5.25
2	Research	20.25	20.25	27.80
3	Forest Survey	1.90	1.90	8.05
4	Forest conservation Development & Regeneration	8.25	8.02	6.90

Break up of Central Plan Outlay for Environment and Forests

(Rs. Crores)

Sl.No.	Schemes/ Activities	1992-93		1993-94
		BE	RE	BE
1	2	3	4	5
5	National Afforestation & Ecodevelopment Programme	115.00	115.00	98.00
6	Wild Life	26.45	26.45	35.25
Total: Forestry & Wildlife		175.65	175.42	181.25
Civil Works				
1	Civil Engg. Wing	0.50	0.55	0.60
2	Civil Works	5.18	5.13	6.62
Total - Civil Works		5.68	5.68	7.22
-----*				
Grand Total		279.80	278.76	317.80

* Excluding the amount transferred to Ministry of Urban Development for Old Capital Works.

Plan Outlay and Expenditure For States/UTs-Forests and Wildlife

(Rs. crores)

States/UTs	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
	Exp.	BE	RE	Outlay
Andhra Pradesh	9.02	5.00	5.70	7.50
Arunachal Pradesh	8.56	10.00	9.52	11.00
Assam	22.57	25.84	15.28	25.84
Bihar	16.71	31.06	17.50	32.64
Goa	1.30	2.06	1.89	2.17
Gujarat	51.44	53.00	53.00	53.00
Haryana	23.93	31.14	30.58	34.49
Himachal Pradesh	34.36	40.90	40.90	45.50
J & K	13.43	15.48	14.72	19.19
Karnataka	44.34	34.71	34.71	54.20
Kerala	19.73	24.85	24.85	17.50
Madhya Pradesh	44.40	50.39	32.42	50.39
Maharashtra	33.73	44.14	28.69	77.14
Manipur	5.02	5.20	5.20	5.60
Meghalaya	13.60	14.00	14.00	12.00
Mizoram	5.61	6.21	6.15	6.50
Nagaland	4.85	4.80	1.43	5.00
Orissa	25.03	43.38	38.38	43.38
Punjab	6.97	8.12	6.59	8.12
Rajasthan	26.77	38.58	38.58	35.00
Sikkim	3.11	3.20	3.20	3.50
Tamilnadu	32.15	39.39	39.56	43.40
Tripura	6.59	5.82	5.50	6.10
Uttar Pradesh	59.71	66.44	55.36	49.20
West Bengal	18.24	19.65	13.41	15.75
A & N Islands	3.24	5.00	5.00	4.49
Chandigarh	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.25
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1.67	1.70	1.70	2.00
Daman & Diu	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.20
Delhi	3.14	2.85	2.67	2.78
Lakshadweep	0.11	0.16	0.16	0.17
Pondichery	0.64	0.58	0.57	0.73
Total:	542.27	635.85	549.42	676.73

Externally Aided Projects in the
Environment and Forest Sectors

Sl. No.	Title of the Project and Duration	Donor Agency/ Agencies	Outlay (Rs. in crores)
1.	Social Forestry Project Kerala (1984-85 to 1992-93)	World Bank	59.91
2.	Forestry Development Project West Bengal (1992-93 to 1996-97)	World Bank	114.70
3.	Forestry Sector Project Maharashtra (1992-93 to 1997-98)	World Bank	431.51
4.	Ganga Action Plan - STPs in Kanpur, Haridwar, Allahabad and 12 Pumping Stations in West Bengal (1987-1996)	World Bank	86.00
5.	Industrial Pollution Control Project (1991-97)	World Bank	404.56
6.	Ganga Action Plan Integrated Sanitation Works in Kanpur and Mirzapur (1987-1993)	The Netherlands	60.00
7.	Environment Impact Assessment Workshops Phase I (1989-92)	The Netherlands	0.15
8.	Social Forestry Project, Tamil Nadu (1988-89 to 1992-93)	Swedish Interna- tional Development Agency (SIDA)	85.40
9.	Social Forestry Project, Orissa (1988-89 to 1992-93)	SIDA	78.34
10.	Dungarpur Integrated Wasteland Development project, Rajasthan (1992-93 to 1996-97)	SIDA	28.14
11.	Strengthening of Indian Insti- tute of Forest Management, Bhopal (198-1993)	SIDA	3.18

Externally Aided Projects in the
Environment and Forest Sectors

Sl. No.	Title of the Project and Duration	Donor Agency/ Agencies	Outlay (Rs. in crores)
12.	Environment Protection Training and Research Instt, Hyderabad (1991-1996)	SIDA	6.00
13.	Afforestation of Aravali Hills, Rajasthan, (1992-93 to 1996-97)	Japan	166.90
14.	Afforestation along Indira Gandhi Canal, Rajasthan, (1990-91 to 1994-95)	Japan	107.50
15.	Aravali Hills Afforestation, Haryana (1990-91 to 1997-98)	EEC	48.15
16.	Strengthening of Central/State Pollution Control Board Laboratories.(1989-1992)	Germany	2.30
17.	Ganga Action Plan Technical Assistance and Equipments, (1986-1992)	U.K.	4.00
18.	National Social Forestry Project, (Gujrat, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan) (1985-86 to 1992-93)	World Bank/ USAID	387.29
19.	Ecology of Endangered Grasslands & their Fauna (1990-95), BNHS	USA	0.54
20.	Ecology of Indian Elephant, (BNHS) (1987-1992),	USA	0.14
21.	Faculty Development of Wildlife Institute of India (1988-93)	USA	0.87
22.	Ecology of Large Carnivores of Nagarhole National Park (1988-1993)	USA	0.10
23.	Western Ghats Forestry and Environment Project	ODA	84.20

CHAPTER 21

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING AND LABOUR WELFARE

The Eighth Plan aims at bringing employment into a sharper focus so that adequate productive employment opportunities are created and a near full employment situation is attained by 2002. Stress on improvement in the quality of labour, productivity, levels of skills and working conditions and provision of welfare and social security are crucial elements of the strategy for employment expansion and enhancement of the quality of employment. Programmes in the sector 'Labour and Labour Welfare', therefore, lay emphasis on skill formation and development, strengthening and modernisation of employment, rehabilitation of bonded labour, enforcement of labour laws - particularly those relating to unorganised labour and women and child labour, promotion of healthy industrial relations and encouragement of workers' participation in management.

21.1 An important element of the Eighth Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan 1993-94 Programmes in Training under Labour and Labour Welfare Sector is a six-year Vocational Training Project assisted by the World Bank for quality upgradation and modernisation of vocational training. Launched in 1989-90, the Project envisages upgrading the quality of ITIs and strengthening the apprenticeship training programme, through modernisation of equipment, updating and diversification of courses including introduction of hi-tech and self-employment oriented courses, expansion of vocational training opportunities for women and staff development. The Project consists of Central Sector schemes as well as Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Project is implemented in almost all the States/UTs of the country.

21.2 The size and scope of the Project is being enlarged in the Eighth Five Year Plan, especially from the year 1993-94. Based on the experience of its implementation during 1989-90 to 1991-92, several steps have been

taken to secure speedy implementation of the Project, particularly in relation to procurement of equipment, civil works and creation and filling up of posts under the Project. As a result, much larger utilisation of project funds has been envisaged during 1993-94 than in the previous years. The Central Plan outlay for this Project for 1993-94 is Rs.119 crores out of the total provision of Rs.159.83 crores for the Labour and Labour Welfare Sector. The State Governments have also been advised to make adequate funds available for the project depending on the utilisation and requirements.

Plan Outlay

21.3 An outlay of Rs.241.89 crores was approved for 1992-93 for the head of development "Labour and Labour Welfare". It was made up of an outlay of Rs.101.80 crores for the Central Sector Plan and Rs.140.09 crores for the Plans of the States and Union Territories. Against this, the Revised Estimates were Rs.172.84 crores, consisting of Rs.68.80 crores for the Central Plan and Rs.104.04 crores for the Plans of the States and Union Territories. The principal reasons for the lower Revised Estimates are due to posts not being created or filled and civil works not being executed and surrender of funds in respect of certain Centrally Sponsored Schemes transferred to State Governments in pursuance of a decision of the National Development Council.

21.4 An outlay of Rs.346 crores has been provided for Labour and Labour Welfare Sector for the Annual Plan 1993-94 which includes Rs.159.83 crores for the Central Sector Plan and Rs.186.17 crores for the Plans of the States and Union Territories. Details are given in Annexures 21.1, 21.2 and 21.3.

Programmes of the Central Sector

Training

21.5 An outlay of Rs.80.15 crores (including Rs.7.82 crores for civil works) was provided

for the Central Plan of the Annual Plan 1992-93. The corresponding outlay in the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs.129.65 crores (including Rs.9.55 crores for civil works).

21.6 **Craftsmen Training Scheme and Apprenticeship Training Scheme** are two major programmes of skill development designed to meet the diverse skill needs of the economy. The aim of Craftsmen Training Scheme is to ensure a steady flow of skilled workers to raise the quality of industrial production and to reduce unemployment among the educated by equipping them for suitable industrial employment as well as self-employment. A network of 2447 Industrial Training Institutes /Centres with a training capacity of 389 lakh seats as on 31.7.1992 exist to train craftsmen in 40 engineering and 22 non-engineering trades. A number of short-term courses are also being organised by these ITIs in some States and Union Territories. Four model ITIs set up by the Government of India organise craftsmen training programmes on a modular basis which aim at a common broad-based basic training for a group of trades followed by specialisation of one or more modules. Advanced level training for workers in industry and training of Craft Instructors are provided by seven Advanced Training Institutes, one Central Training Institute and two Foremen Training Institutes. The Central Staff Training and Research Institute (CSTARI), Calcutta is engaged in research in training methodology and the Central Instructional Media Institute (CIMI), Madras is devoting attention to development of instructional material. These activities would be developed further.

21.7 **Apprenticeship Training Scheme** provides training in 128 designated trades for trade apprentices and 87 subject fields in Engineering and Technology for training graduates and technician apprentices. It provides practical training to 193,521 trade apprentices and 46,773 graduate and technician apprentices. The programme also imparts practical training to those passing out of the vocational stream of the 10+2 system of education. Six Regional Di-

rectorate of Apprenticeship Training (RDAT) oversee the implementation of the programme for trade apprentices while Regional Boards of Apprenticeship Training take care of the training of the graduate/technician and vocational apprentices. The training programme for graduate engineers, diploma-holders and technician (vocational) apprentices is controlled by four Regional Boards of Apprenticeship Training.

21.8 **Vocational training for women** in various trades is provided in 172 women ITIs/ITCs and in the National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) for women, NOIDA (UP) and in eight Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) for women located at Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta, Hissar, Trivandrum, Allahabad, Indore and Tura with a total capacity of 1,356 training places. A total of 10,400 women have been trained till December, 1992. While the first two groups provide Craftsmen Training Courses as in ITIs, the NVTI and RVTIs provide training in a three-tier system, namely, Basic Skills, Advanced Skills and Instructional Training in selected trades having high employment potential. Placement cells are being set up in NVTI/RVTIs to conduct surveys of training needs and assessment studies and to take up placement functions.

21.9 In accordance with the decision of National Development Council (NDC), the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Upgradation of ITIs in the Minority Concentration Areas (other than SC/ST)" has been transferred during 1992-93 to the 11 States where it was being implemented and funds surrendered to the Ministry of Finance for being transferred to the States concerned.

World Bank Project on Vocational Training

21.10 The World Bank-assisted Vocational Training Project launched in 1989-90 has the objective of upgrading and modernising Vocational Training. The Project covers Craftsmen Training, Apprenticeship Training, Vocational Training Programmes for Women, skilled workers' training programmes under the Ad-

vanced Vocational Training System (AVTS) and Hi-Tech Training. The Project consists of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the expenditure on the latter being shared equally by the Central Government and the individual State Governments. 28 States and Union Territories are participating in the Project. The Project envisages modernisation of equipment in ITIs, expansion and strengthening of the network of women ITIs and RVTIs, diversification of training programmes including introduction of high-tech and self-employment oriented courses, media resource centres, strengthening of the Apprenticeship Training Programme and staff development. The cost of the Project is Rs.687.80 crores made up of Rs.163 crores for Central Sector schemes and the rest for Centrally sponsored schemes. World Bank assistance for the Project consists of credit loan to the extent of about two-thirds of the actual expenditure on the Project.

21.11 Actual expenditure on the Project upto the end of December, 1992 came to Rs.97.89 crores, the Central Plan expenditure forming part of this being Rs.49.20 crores. Details are given in Annexure 21.4. Steps are being taken to speed up the implementation of the Project. As against an outlay of Rs.67.40 crores in 1992-93, an outlay of Rs.119 crores during 1993-94 has been provided for the Project in the Central Plan which includes an outlay of Rs.86.65 crores for the Central share of Centrally sponsored schemes. The State Governments have been requested to make matching provisions in their Plans.

21.12 The low levels of expenditure on the Project in the last three years has been due to initial delays in settling procedures regarding procurement of equipment, choice of agency for handling procurement, sanctioning of staff, financial approvals for various works, etc. Several steps have been taken to secure speedy implementation of the Project - coordination with States to speed up civil works; arranging procurement of equipment through National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC); coordi-

nation with the Ministry of Finance and the State Governments, in the matter of creation of posts and for execution of civil works in the States.

Employment Service

21.13 An outlay of Rs.4.41 crores (including Rs.1.27 crores for civil works) has been provided for Employment Service in the Central Plan of the Annual Plan 1993-94. The Employment Service consists of a countrywide network of 855 employment exchanges, including 82 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux (UEIGBx), 15 Professional and Executive Offices, 10 Project Employment Exchanges, 7 Colliery Exchanges, 23 Exchanges for the Physically Handicapped and one Special Employment Exchange for Plantation Labour. The exchanges register job seekers and provide vocational guidance, employment counselling and placement services to potential job seekers, besides collecting information on employment levels in establishments in the organised sector of the economy.

21.14 There were 369.31 lakh job seekers on the live registers of employment exchanges at the end of June, 1992. Self-Employment Promotion Cells (SEPC) set up in 28 selected Employment Exchanges guide job seekers into self-employment avenues. Upto the end of August 1992, about 45,700 persons had been placed in self-employment through these 28 Cells and 1.6 lakh persons were on the live register of these Cells. Operations of the employment exchanges are gradually being computerised to enable the exchanges to offer quick and efficient service to job seekers and employers. About 117 employment exchanges and 71 link exchanges (from among 855 exchanges) had been at various stages of computerisation under a Centrally Sponsored scheme in the Seventh Plan and in the Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92. The programme of computerisation will continue in 1993-94 in the Plans of States and Union Territories as the Scheme has been transferred to State Govern-

ments during 1992-93 as per the decision of the National Development Council.

21.15 Special attention is provided to job seekers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes and persons who are Physically Handicapped or are Ex-Servicemen. Twenty Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres (CGC) for Scheduled Castes/Tribes provide employment related coaching and guidance to SC/ST applicants. These centres follow up with the employers about the results of submission against vacancies reserved for SC/ST candidates, undertake job development work and conduct special coaching classes for SC/ST. Seventeen Vocational Rehabilitation Centres (VRC) extend services like adjustment training and placement services to the handicapped. In order to facilitate speedy rehabilitation of the handicapped, Skill Training Workshops have also been set up in some VRCs. These programmes will be continued and expanded in 1993-94. A Centrally Sponsored scheme for giving grants to States for setting up VRC's for the handicapped so as to augment rehabilitation facilities for the handicapped is envisaged during 1993-94.

Labour Welfare

21.16 This Sub-Sector includes schemes relating to , among others, strengthening of industrial relations machinery, industrial and mines safety, child labour, welfare of unorganised labour and workers's education. There are at present 11 Central Government Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts to deal with industrial disputes and the number of Industrial Tribunals set up by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations upto June 1992 is 292. Their number is proposed to be increased to enable the industrial relations machinery to cope with the increasing workload. Schemes in industrial and mines safety sector concentrate on improvement of work environment, man-machinery interface, control and prevention of chemical hazards, development of protective gears and equipment and training in safety. Due attention is given to development of safety and health information systems

and data bank. The National Child Labour Programme launched in Seventh Five Year Plan to make effective interventions to prevent exploitation of child labour and in particular Child Labour Projects initiated in nine areas of concentration of child labour to rehabilitate children withdrawn from employment, will be continued, streamlined and expanded during 1993-94. Programmes for women labour consist of among others, action oriented projects and studies, organisation of Child Care Centres for the benefit of workers and welfare projects for women construction workers. An outlay of Rs. 22.28 crores has been provided for programmes in this sub sector in the Central Sector of the Annual Plan 1993-94. The Centrally Sponsored scheme for Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery For Women and Child Labour Laws has been transferred to the State Governments as per a decision of the NDC.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

21.17 An outlay of Rs. 3.49 crore has been provided in the Central Plan for rehabilitation of bonded labour during 1993- 94. Under Bonded Labour Scheme(Abolition) Act, 1976 the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labour rests with the State Governments. Almost the entire outlay is for a Centrally Sponsored scheme which provides financial assistance on a matching grant basis (50:50) to State Governments being implemented since 1978-79 to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in the rehabilitation of bonded labour. Under the scheme, rehabilitation could be either land-based or animal-based or skill/craft based, depending upon the aptitude of the beneficiary. A sum of Rs. 3.5 crores has been released to the State Governments upto 30th September, 1992. The number of bonded labourers identified and released upto 31st March, 1993 since the inception of the scheme was 251,069 out of which 224,074 have been rehabilitated. Identification of bonded labour and their subsequent release and rehabilitation is a continuous process and the State Governments have been urged to conduct periodic surveys to identify bonded labour and take necessary steps for their quick

release and rehabilitation. The Centrally Sponsored scheme for involving voluntary agencies in the identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour which was launched in 1987 has been transferred to the State Governments in pursuance of a decision of NDC.

State's sector

21.18 An outlay of Rs. 186.17 crores has been provided for the plans of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in the Annual Plan 1993-94. Some of the important programmes of the State sector are diversification and expansion of vocational training programmes with special emphasis on courses in newly emerging trades, improvement in the quality of training and extension of training opportunities for women, the World Bank assisted Vocational Training Project, strengthening of labour administration and welfare of rural and urban unorganised labour.

Support from and to other sectors

21.19 Support for Craftsmen Training and Employment Service Programme is also available from certain other Sectors. Central assistance is available from the Oil Industry Development Board to State Governments for launching training programmes in plastics processing in ITIs. Central assistance is provided from the social welfare sector for setting up special employment exchanges(or special cells in employment exchanges) for the physically handicapped. Likewise, support from the Labour and Labour Welfare sector is also available for programmes in certain other sectors. The ITI infrastructure in some States are utilised for implementing the TRYSEM programme in the Rural Development sector and for conducting specific need-based training programmes for the disabled in the Social Welfare Sector.

Labour & Labour Welfare Sector : Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Group of Schemes	Annual Plan 1991-92 Actual Exp.	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94 Outlay
			Outlay	Revised Estimates	
A.	Centre	27.05	101.80	68.80	159.83
	i. Training]	20.87	80.15	42.94*	129.65
	ii. Employment]		3.65	2.25*	4.41
	iii. Labour Welfare	6.18	16.00	11.92*	22.28
	iv. Bonded Labour	Nil	2.00	1.97	3.49
B.	States and Union Territories	104.16	140.09	104.04	186.17
Grand Total (A+B)		131.21	241.89	172.84	346.00

* These components exclude civil works.

**Labour and Labour Welfare Sector - Outlay & Expenditure
States/Union Territories**

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/ Union Territories	Annual Plan	Annual Plan		Annual Plan
		1991-92 Actual Expdr.	1992-93 Outlay	1992-93 Revised Estimates	1993-94 Outlay
A. States					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	604	604	1009
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	72	489	84	105
3.	Assam	296	400	352	1946*
4.	Bihar	159	418	167	431
5.	Goa	182	199	175	220
6.	Gujarat	1250	1250	1250	2533
7.	Haryana	149	389	369	462
8.	Himachal Pradesh	43	60	59	74
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	186	329	305	361
10.	Karnataka	933	443	986	1432
11.	Kerala	170	500	350	500
12.	Madhya Pradesh	247	1280	385	1029
13.	Maharashtra	1024	1710	1019	1831
14.	Manipur	66	170	170	80
15.	Meghalaya	42	34	33	114
16.	Mizoram	30	30	30	42
17.	Nagaland	130	200	52	213
18.	Orissa	255	314	314	364
19.	Punjab	200	1226	635	944
20.	Rajasthan	483	443	442	577
21.	Sikkim	0	5	5	5
22.	Tamil Nadu	211	556	422	546
23.	Tripura	85	120	87	120
24.	Uttar Pradesh	497	906	581	1454
25.	West Bengal	1192	1817	1100	1617
Total (States)		10093	13492	9976	18009

Annexure 21.2 (contd.)

Labour and Labour Welfare Sector - Outlay & Expenditure
States/Union Territories

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/ Union Territories	Annual Plan	Annual Plan		Annual Plan
		1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
		Actual Expdr.	Outlay	Revised Estimates	Outlay
B. Union Territories					
1.	A & N Islands	18.38	60.00	60.00	50.00
2.	Chandigarh	6.13	24.15	24.15	12.50
3.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	16.70	13.35	13.35	15.00
4.	Daman & Diu	23.48	27.85	27.85	24.00
5.	Delhi	189.48	300.00	340.80	385.00
6.	Lakshadweep	8.55	13.27	13.27	14.50
7.	Pondicherry	60.18	78.00	78.00	107.00
Total (Union Territories)		322.90	516.62	557.42	608.00
Total (A + B)		10415.90	14008.62	10533.42	18617.00

* Includes Rs.1500 lakhs for self-employment for misguided youths.

Annexure 21.3

Labour and Labour Welfare Sector : Some Important Schemes
in the Central Sector

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan	Annual Plan		Annual Plan
		1991-92 Actual Expdr.	1992-93 Outlay	1992-93 Revised Estimates	1993-94 Outlay
A. Central Sector Schemes					
1.	Setting up of four Model Training Institutes	33.99	115.00	51.85	70.00
2.	Central Instructional Media Institute	48.06	105.00	100.00	100.00
3.	Construction of Central Instt. for Research and Training in Employment Service (CIRTES) Bld.	-	100.00	-	-
4.	Child Labour Welfare Cell	181.38	244.00	238.00	360.00
5.	Industrial Safety	55.12	70.00	55.00	71.00
6.	Labour Research and Statistics	169.90	300.00	208.00	393.00
7.	Workers' Education	93.95	200.00	150.00	180.00
8.	National Labour Institute	10.36	100.00	148.00	180.00
9.	Labour Administration & Industrial Relations	61.52	251.20	121.90	206.00
B. Central Scheme under World Bank Project					
10.	Central Project Implementation Unit (CPIU)	79.31	1185.00	584.89 ^a	3235.00
11.	Setting up of Equipment Maintenance Centres	32.77	40.00	66.00	50.00
		22.15	60.00	70.38	60.00

Labour and Labour Welfare Sector : Some Important Schemes
in the Central Sector

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 1991-92	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94
		Actual Expdr.	Outlay	Revised Estimates	Outlay
12.	Media Resource Centres (MRCs)	-	15.00	15.00	25.00
13.	Setting up of Basic Trg. Centres (BTCs)	2.74	100.00	30.00	80.00
14.	Setting up of Related Instruction Centres (RICs)	3.60	50.00	15.00	40.00
15.	Advanced Vocational Training Centres (AVTCs)	9.94	100.00	72.18	230.00
16.	Expansion of Central Staff Training Instt. (CSTARI)	2.32	15.00	16.00	16.00
17.	Technical Assistance Programme	4.94	100.00	81.34	280.00
18.	Trade Testing and Certification	-	5.00	4.00	30.00
19.	Setting up of new RVTIs	-	85.00	38.32	200.00
20.	Strengthening of NVTI/RVTIs & Diversification under World Bank	-	220.00	81.67	280.00
21.	Strengthening of Women's Training	0.35	15.00	4.00	12.00
22.	High Tech Training	0.50	380.00	91.00	1932.00
C.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes under World Bank Project	1476.52	5555.00	2984.39 ^a	8664.97
I.	States				
23.	Equipment Modernisation Units	776.11	2606.00	1135.00	4800.00
24.	Setting up of Equipment Maintenance Centres	94.79	195.00	138.50	350.00
25.	Audio-Visual Aids	9.48	67.00	47.00	65.00
26.	New Trades in ITIs	232.33	890.00	487.50	1100.00

Labour and Labour Welfare Sector : Some Important Schemes
in the Central Sector

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 1991-92 Actual Expdr.	Annual Plan 1992-93		Annual Plan 1993-94 Outlay
			Outlay	Revised Estimates	
27.	Self-Employment Courses	7.27	37.00	18.50	25.00
28.	Setting up of Basic Training Centres	12.95	180.00	194.00	300.00
29.	Setting up of Related Instruction Centres (RICs)	30.20	124.00	89.50	100.00
30.	Advanced Vocational Training Centres (AVTs)	68.15	295.00	184.00	250.00
31.	Setting up of New Women ITIs/Wings	166.23	650.00	400.00	700.00
32.	New Trades in Women ITIs/Wings	15.16	140.00	97.00	200.00
33.	State Project Implementation Units (SPIUs)	24.75	46.00	45.39	44.97
34.	Hi-tech Training	-	100.00	20.00	500.00
II	Centrally Sponsored Schemes under the World Bank Project for Union Territories	39.10	225.00	128.00	230.00
D.	<u>Other Centrally Sponsored Schemes</u>				
35.	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	328.00	190.00	190.00	346.00

a Does not include civil works estimate.

World Bank-assisted Vocational Training Project
Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars/Year	Central Plan			Project
		Central Sector	Centre's share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Total	
1.	Cost of the Project (as per Staff Appraisal Report of the World Bank)	163.00	266.40	429.40	687.80
2.	1988-90 Actuals **	2.73	16.66	19.39	36.05
3.	1990-91 Actuals	0.27	7.45	7.72	15.17
4.	1991-92 Actuals	0.80	14.76	15.56	30.32
5.	1988-92 Actuals	3.80	38.86	42.66	81.52
6.	1992-93 Outlay	11.85	55.55	67.40	122.95*
7.	1992-93 Revised Estimates	5.85	29.84	35.69	Not Available
8.	1993-94 Outlay	32.35	86.65	119.00	

Note : Cumulative expenditure for the project as per Statement of Expenditure (SOEs) upto December, 1992 is Rs. 97.89 crores.

** Includes retroactive financing by World Bank for expenditure incurred in connection with the project during 1988-89.

* Estimated on the assumption that outlays provided in the Plans of the States and Union Territories would match Central assistance under the Project during 1992-93.

CHAPTER 22

INFORMATION, PUBLICITY AND BROADCASTING

Review of Plan Performance in 1992-93.

The Information and Broadcasting sector consists of four sub-sectors viz., Information Media, Films Media, Akashvani (All India Radio) and Doordarshan (Television). An outlay of Rs.533 crore was approved for the Annual Plan 1992-93 (Centre) for this sector. As in the past 2-3 years, the utilization of funds has not been satisfactory during the year 1992-93. The expenditure is anticipated to be Rs. 368.36 crore only. Details of outlay and expenditure alongwith financing pattern are given in Annexure 22.1. The main reasons for low utilisation of approved outlay were (i) delay in preparation & processing of project proposals (ii) in-ordinate delay in selection of sites and acquisition of land (iii) choice of technology (iv) faulty and incomplete project planning resulting in frequent revision of cost estimates and (v) delay in procurement of equipment.

Information And Publicity

22.2 The approved outlay for Information and Publicity in the Central sector for the Annual Plan 1992-93 was Rs. 42.84 crore - Rs.13.00 crore for the Information Media and Rs. 29.84 crore for Film Media. The expenditure is anticipated to be Rs. 8.49 crore for Information Media and Rs. 22.87 crore for Films Media, thus aggregating to Rs. 31.36 crore for this sub-sector. The outlay is almost entirely funded by budgetary support, the internal resources generated by NFDC (the only agency doing so) constituting a negligible portion of the total outlay. During 1992-93, the internal resources generated by NFDC are estimated to be Rs. 2.50 crore. The media-wise details of outlay and expenditure are given in Annexure 22.2.

Information Media

22.3 The main thrust of the Information Media during the Eighth Plan is on the modernisation of information storage, and retrieval

and transmission system. Towards the achievement of these broad objectives, the main projects/schemes implemented during the year included: (i) strengthening the ongoing modernisation programme by Press Information Bureau (PIB) by installation of Computers, FAX machines etc. at its various branch offices, (ii) upgradation of the existing computer system at headquarters of Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), (iii) modernisation of studio and production facilities at Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC), and (iv) completion of construction work of Phase II and III of Soochana Bhavan at Lodi Road, New Delhi.

Films media

22.4 Keeping in line with the main thrust of the Eighth Plan for completion of the ongoing schemes and reorientation of the functioning of the organisations based on modern methods, the main programmes/schemes implemented during the 1992-93 included: (i) completion of renovation work of Films Division Auditorium at New Delhi, starting civil works for the 3rd phase of Films Division building at Bombay and further strengthening of computer programmes, (ii) continuation of computerization of archival data and publication of Indian Filmography Year Book and other research documents etc. by National Film Archives of India, (iii) finalisation of comprehensive scheme of computerisation of its Headquarters by Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) and entrusting it to National Informatics Centre (NIC) for implementation, (iv) completion of conversion of practice hall of Siri Fort Film Festival Complex into a mini theatre and (v) sanctioning of a new Film and Television Institute at Calcutta, the second in the country to meet the growing needs of specialised training and to keep pace with the fast changing technology in the area of film making and television.

State Sector

22.5 The aggregate outlay allocated for execution of schemes under Information and Publicity for States and Union Territories for the Annual Plan 1992-93 was Rs. 42.51 crore against which the likely expenditure is expected to be Rs. 37.06 crore. The shortfall in expenditure was mainly due to non-implementation of staff oriented schemes and delay in procurement of publicity equipments as envisaged.

Broadcasting

Sound Broadcasting (All India Radio)

22.6 An outlay of Rs.225.00 crore was approved for Akashvani (AIR) for the year 1992-93, an increase of Rs. 10 crore over the approved outlay for 1991-92. However, utilisation of funds was not satisfactory due to slow progress of the schemes or some schemes not taking off at all. The expenditure is estimated to be Rs.135.07 crore, i.e. only 60% of approved outlay. Keeping in line with the priority given to consolidation and modernisation of existing facilities in the Eighth Plan, the continuing schemes accounted for the bulk of expenditure (89%) during 1992-93.

22.7 One-of the thrust areas for the Eighth Plan is to maximise the coverage of National Channel round the clock with a target of covering 80% population of the country. This is sought to be achieved by assigning most of the FM transmitters, set up during the Seventh Plan, the task of carrying the National Channel programmes on time-sharing basis. To achieve this objective, emphasis on setting up FM transmitters was continued in 1992-93. The other important programme areas included strengthening and consolidation of external services, setting up of new studios to improve the quality of programmes and up-gradation/modernisation of existing facilities.

22.8 With the commissioning of 20 radio stations - each consisting of 2x3 KW FM transmitters, multipurpose studios and staff quarters and one relaying centre - the AIR

network has risen to 149 radio stations including 3 exclusive Vividh Bharati commercial centres. With the addition of 27 transmitters of different capacities, AIR's transmission network increased to 246 transmitters - 141 MW transmitters, 43 SW transmitters and 62 FM transmitters. As a result, 96.2 per cent of the population and 86.1 per cent of area of the country has been covered by sound broadcasting service by end of 1992-93.

22.9 The physical progress, in 1992-93, of implementation of various Plan schemes of All India Radio was not quite satisfactory. Against the target of setting up of 62 radio stations, only 17 (27.4%) local radio stations were set up. These were at Sawai Madhopur, Jhalawar, Patiala, Pune, Chaibasa, Hazaribagh, Halflong, Kailashahar, Belonia, Chadrapur, Akola, Raigarh, Balaghat, Satara, Yeotmal, Hospet and Kurnool. One relay centre at Kasauli with FM transmitter and three new radio stations at Churu, Kolhapur and Shadol were commissioned. Besides, 100KW MW transmitter at Calcutta, 50 KW SW transmitter at Guwahati, 50 KW SW and 10 KW MW transmitters at Lucknow, 2x5 KW FM transmitter at Jalandhar and 3 KW FM transmitter at Bhopal were made operational. Against the target of setting up of 9 studios, the achievement was nil.

Doordarshan

22.10 The approved outlay for Doordarshan for the Annual Plan 1992-93 was Rs. 265.16 crore. However, utilisation of funds has not been satisfactory due to various constraints and problems regarding availability of equipment, foreign exchange, fast changing technology etc. The expenditure during the year is anticipated to be Rs. 201.93 crore.

22.11 In spite of competition from foreign TV networks, the earnings of Doordarshan has increased from Rs. 300 crore in 1991-92 to Rs. 360 crore (RE) as against the target of Rs. 330 crore fixed by the Ministry in 1992-93.

22.12 The main thrust during 1992-93 was on completion of the continuing schemes. By the end of the year, the TV network increased to 67 High Power Transmitters (HPTs), 372 Low Power Transmitters (LPTs), 80 Very Low Power Transmitters (VLPTs) and 23 transponders. As a result, the coverage of TV signals (inclusive of fringe areas where boosters and high antennae are required for clear reception) increased from 81.1 per cent (as on 31.3.92) to 82.9 per cent (as on 31.3.93) of country's population..

22.13 In the area of strengthening of TV transmission, the major achievements during 1992-93 included (i) commissioning of four new high power transmitters (HPTs) - one each at Tirupati, Bareilly (both 10 KW), Dharwar and Jagadapur (both 1 KW) and interim setup (1 KW) at Jabalpur (ii) commissioning of 9 low power transmitters (LPTs) at Puri, Vallabhnagar, Mayuram, Yellanadu, Karanpur, Raisinghnagar, Contai, Kotputli, and at Nagapattanam and (iii) 4 very low power transmitters (VLPTs) at Kilhotran, Sankoo, Dras and Timsogam. Keeping in line with the priority attached to consolidation of existing facilities and strengthening of regional services, satellite -based TV service was started in Gujarat and West Bengal. The other major projects commissioned during 1992- 93 included establishment of microwave links between Doordarshan Kendra (DDK), Lucknow and the HPTs at Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi for relay of regional TV service programmes (w.e.f. 15th February, 1993) and the setting up of a TV transposer at Aurangabad.

22.14 Strengthening and upgradation of programme production facilities was one of the thrust areas of Annual Plan 1992-93. Towards achieving this objective, three Studio Centre projects- one each at Bhopal, Agartala and Bhubaneswar and one programme generation facility (PGF) centre at Pondicherry were commissioned. Besides, PGF centres at Port Blair and Bareilly were completed.

Programme for 1993-94

22.15 The approved outlay (BE) for the entire central sector for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 405 crore. This would be funded by internal resources of Rs.330 crore to be generated by AIR, Doordarshan & NFDC and a budgetary support of Rs.75 crore.

Information and Publicity

22.16 The approved outlay for Information and Publicity sector for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 32.00 crore, comprising of Rs. 10.36 crore for Information media units and Rs. 21.64 crore for the units under Films media. Out of the total, Rs. 2.50 crore would be funded through internal resources of NFDC.

Information Media

22.17 The main thrust of the Media units under Information would be on the modernisation of information storage, retrieval and speedy communication transmission system. Towards the achievement of this broad objective, the main programmes/activities envisaged for the year 1993-94 include: (i) further strengthening of the scheme of modernisation of communication system by PIB by providing necessary equipments like tele-photo receivers, computer systems and software packages for various work stations, (ii) strengthening of the marketing network by Publications Division by opening new sales counters, sales emporia and further extending its area of publicity by bringing out special publications for backward classes and SC/ST and by starting the Oriya edition of Yojana, (iii) computerisation of the regional offices and procurement of mobile video projection systems by Directorate of Field Publicity, (iv) acquisition of modern automatic equipment for its colour units and operationalisation of computerised photo data bank by Photo Division, (v) provision of computerised document system, starting construction of hostel buildings and upgradation of the teaching facilities for Radio and Television journalism and video production facilities by IIMC and (vi) linking up of its regional office at Calcutta with headquarters at Delhi by

Registrar of Newspapers of India and (vii) commencing construction of Phase IV of Sochana Bhavan at New Delhi.

Films Media

22.18 The major programmes/schemes envisaged to be taken up under various Films Media units during the year 1993-94 include: (i) completion of land scaping development and commencing civil construction works for new Films and Television Institute of India being set up at Calcutta at a cost of Rs. 29.50 crore, (ii) continuation of the scheme modernisation of facilities at Delhi and Bombay offices of Films Division and starting the construction work of Phase III of its office building at Bombay, (iii) continuation and further strengthening of its schemes of construction of specialised vaults, acquisition of archival Indian and foreign films computerization of archival data and publication of Filmography Year Book by National Films Archive of India and (iv) modernisation and augmentation of the production facilities at National Centre for Children and Young People.

State Sector

22.19 The main thrust of Information and Publicity scheme of States and Union Territories is envisaged to be on acquisition of modern publicity equipments, vehicles and expansion of field publicity to render timely and effective publicity campaigns possible and to cover maximum areas. An outlay of Rs.43.88 crore has been provided for the Information and Publicity Sector for the year 1993-94.

Broadcasting Sector

22.20 The targets for both the electronic media i.e. AIR and Doordarshan for the year have been determined keeping in view the goals and objectives of the Eighth Plan. The thrust during the year 1993-94 would continue to be on consolidation and modernisation of existing facilities so as to bring about a qualitative change in the broadcast/telecast.

Sound Broadcasting (AIR)

22.21 The approved outlay for Akashvani (AIR) for Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 203 crore. It would be financed by internal & extra budgetary resources (IEBR) of Rs. 178 crore and budgetary support of Rs. 25 crore respectively. The broad scheme-wise details of approved outlay are given in Annexure 22.3.

22.22 During the year 1993-94, priority will be given to the completion of continuing schemes for which more than 88 per cent of the outlay has been earmarked during the year. The physical targets envisaged for 1993-94 include (i) commissioning of new radio stations at Mount Abu, Kavaratti, Luleh, Kokrajhar (ii) local radio stations at Churachandpur, Mokokchung, Ziro, Osmanabad, Daman, Jowai and Bijapur (iii) studio project at Gangtok, Panaji, Borivilli, Trivandrum and Hyderabad (iv) refurbishing of studios at Guwahati and (v) setting up of 1 KW MW transmitters with studio facility at Kargil and Chamoli. In the area of transmission, the main targets envisaged include setting up of: (i) 100 KW MW transmitter at Calicut (ii) 50x3 KW SW transmitters at Kingsway (Delhi) (iii) 50 KW SW transmitter at Kohima (iv) 10 KW MW transmitters at Allahabad Udaipur, Rampur, Tezu, Bhopal, Madurai and Coimbatore (v) 1 KW MW transmitters at Kinnaur, Lahaul Spiti and Pithoragarh. The details are given in Annexure 22.4.

Doordarshan (TV)

22.23 The approved outlay (BE) for Doordarshan for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs.170 crore. This would be financed by IEBR of Rs. 149.50 crore and budgetary support of Rs. 20.50 crore. The schemewise details are given in Annexure 22.5.

22.24 The physical targets for the programme production facilities for the year 1993-94 include (i) completion of studio projects at Patna and additional studio for (II Channel) at Calcutta and Madras (ii) programme generation facilities (PGF) at

Jammu and (iii) Doordarshan Headquarters at Mandi House.

22.25 Though the general thrust of the Eighth Plan of Doordarshan is to consolidate, upgrade and modernise the existing facilities, expansion of coverage in border, North East and tribal areas has been accorded a high priority. Keeping this objective in view, the Annual Plan 1993-94 envisages (i) commissioning of high power transmitter (HPT) (10 KW) at Jaisalmer (ii) one HPT of 1 KW capacity each at Leh, Gangtok, Lunglei, Mokokchung and Churachandpur. The other targets envisaged on the transmission side include (i) commissioning of 58 LPTs/VLPTs at various locations (ii) upgradation of high powered transmitters from 1 KW to 10 KW capacity and (iii) comple-

tion of TV tower of HPT Jaisalmer and Rameshwaram. Other miscellaneous schemes envisaged to be taken up during 1993-94 include completion of staff quarters at Jalandhar, Churachandpur, Lunglei, Jabalpur, Mokokchung, Itanagar and Port Blair. The details are given in Annexure 22.6.

22.26 To cater to diversified needs of various sectors of the Indian society and to effectively counter the challenges posed by foreign satellite and cable TV, Doordarshan has drawn up plans to start 5 more channels during 1993-94. The facility of 18 transponders to be available after launch of INSAT-2B, would be utilized for this purpose.

Media-wise Outlay and Expenditure of Information
and Broadcasting Sector.

(Rs. crores)

Sectors	Actual Expendi- ture 1991-92	Eighth Plan Outlay (1992-97)	Approved Outlay 1992-93	Antcptd Expendi- ture (RE) 1992-93	Approved Outlay 1993-94
Information	4.81	75.40	13.00	8.49	10.36
IR	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
BS	4.81		13.00	8.49	10.00
Films	13.28	123.65	29.84	22.87	21.64
IR	2.61		2.84	2.50	2.50
BS	10.67		27.00	20.37	19.14
Akashvani (AIR)	123.51	1134.95	225.00	135.07	203.00
IR	83.00		186.00	124.07	178.00
BS	40.51		39.00	11.00	25.00
Doordarshan(TV)	136.52	2300.00	265.16	201.93	170.00
IR	97.37		230.16	191.93	149.50
BS	39.15		35.00	10.00	20.50
Total	278.12	3634.00	533.00	368.36	405.00
IR	182.98	3217.00	419.00	326.99	330.00
BS	95.14	417.00	114.00	41.37	75.00

IR = Internal Resources.

BS = Budgetary Support.

Mediawise Expenditure/Outlay of Information &
Publicity Sector

(Rs. Lakhs)

Name of the Media Unit	Actual expendi- ture 1991-92	8th Plan (1992-97) Outlay	1992-93 Outlay Approved	1992-93 RE	1993-94 Outlay Approved
(A) INFORMATION MEDIA					
1.Press Information Bureau	196.69	1400.00	200.00	173.95	144.00
2.Publications Division	0.00	250.00	64.00	35.00	30.00
3.D.A.V.P.	18.19	500.00	68.00	50.00	30.00
4.Song & Drama Division	40.82	1000.00	185.00	108.00	110.00
5.Directorate of Film Publicity	145.29	1100.00	235.00	241.60	97.00
6.Photo Division	25.56	400.00	120.00	128.36	57.00
7.Registrar of Newspapers for India	3.91	50.00	28.00	11.84	5.00
8.Indian Institute of Mass Communication	50.00	700.00	50.00	44.80	70.00
9.Soochana Bhavan	0.00	1120.00	345.00	52.50	39.00
10.Main Secretariat	0.32	1020.00	5.00	3.00	454.00
TOTAL (A)	480.78	7540.00	1300.00	849.05	1036.00
(B) FILMS MEDIA					
1.Films Division	175.70	3400.00	637.00	643.00	432.00
2.National Film Archive of India	97.78	600.00	120.00	131.00	52.00
3.Film & TV Institute of India Calcutta	0.00	2950.00	1100.00	265.00	568.00
4.Film & TV Institute of India Pune	199.85	800.00	100.00	100.00	65.00
5.National Centre of Films for Children & Young People (Erstwhile CFSI)	113.69	1000.00	120.00	120.00	140.00
6.National Film Development Corporation	511.07	2000.00	684.00	650.00	650.00
7.Directorate of Film Festivals	221.98	1500.00	200.00	355.00	244.00
8.Film Societies Movement	3.00	15.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
9.Central Board of Film Certification	5.59	100.00	20.00	20.00	10.00
Total(B) Films Media	1328.66	12365.00	2984.00	2287.00	2164.00
Total (A & B)	1809.44	19905.00	4284.00	3136.05	3200.00

Schemewise Outlay/Expenditure - Sound Broadcasting (AIR)

(Rs. Crores)						
Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Actual Expenditure 1991-92	Outlay Eighth Plan (1992-97)	A P 1992-93 Outlay	Revised Estimates	1993-94 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Continuing Schemes	114.93	539.02	167.49	119.94	178.05
2	New Schemes					
	i) Modernisation/ replacement & Upgradation	6.71	295.45	22.40	3.81	8.11
	ii) Expansion of Coverage	0.21	59.06	26.77	0.88	3.58
	iii) Setting up of Production facilities	1.63	74.90	4.90	9.63	12.73
	iv) HRD (Training Instt.)	-	61.44	1.91	0.00	0.11
	v) Misc. Works Schemes					
	a) Security Works	-	10.00	0.40	0.54	0.42
	b) Additional Office Accommodation	-	6.00	0.60	-	-
	c) S&T Schemes	-	15.00	0.43	-	-
	d) Revenue for 8th Plan	-	74.08	-	-	-
3	Charged	0.03	0.00	0.10	0.27	-
	Total	123.51	1134.95	225.00	135.07	203.00

Schemewise Physical Achievements - Sound Broadcasting (AIR)

(Nos.)

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Achievements	Target 8th Plan	Target	Achievements	Target
			1991-92	1992-97	1992-93	1992-93	1993-94
1. No. of Broadcasting Centres							
a)	Fulledged	Nos.	20 (121)	67 (188)	62 (183)	20 (141)	13 (154)
b)	Auxiliary Centres	Nos.	- (2)	- (2)	- (2)	- (2)	- (2)
c)	Exclusive VB/Commercial centres	Nos.	- (3)	- (3)	- (3)	- (3)	- (3)
d)	Relaying Centres	Nos.	- (2)	16 (18)	3 (5)	1 (3)	3 (6)
Total			20 (128)	83 (211)	65 (193)	21 (149)	16 (165)
2. No. of Radio Transmitters							
a)	Medium wave (MW)	New	1	20	10	-	8
		Upgradn.	2	40	14	2	8
Total			3 (139)	60 (199)	24 (163)	2 (141)	16 (157)
b)	Shortwave (SW) transmitters	New	-	12	11	-	-
		Upgradn.	-	22	9	2	4
Total			- (41)	34 (75)	20 (61)	2 (43)	4 (47)
c)	VHF (FM)	New	24	94	56	23	7
		Upgradn.	-	-	-	-	-
Total			24 (39)	94 (133)	56 (95)	23 (62)	7 (69)
Total New			25	126	77	23	15
Upgradn.			2	62	23	4	12
Grand Total			27 (219)	188 (407)	100 (319)	27 (246)	27 (273)
3. Studios							
Provision of permanent/ Upgradation of Auxiliary Studios			1	14	9	-	5

Note : The Figures in brackets are cumulative upto the particular year.

Schemewise Outlay/Expenditure - Doordarshan

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Actual Expenditure 1991-92	Outlay Eighth Plan (1992-97)	A P 1992-93		1993-94 Outlay
				Outlay	Revised Estimates	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Continuing Schemes	104.48	549.06	137.45	136.84	93.56
2	New Schemes					
	i) Modernisation/ replacement & Upgradation	9.23	707.19	74.26	23.71	42.68
	ii) Expansion of Coverage	0.00	676.58	11.12	6.59	6.91
	iii) Setting up of Production facilities	4.64	104.83	11.73	8.15	2.64
	iv) HRD (Training Instt.)	7.85	65.00	9.55	9.33	9.50
	v) Misc. Works Schemes					
	a) Security Works	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Additional Office Accommodation	-	3.67	0.85	0.17	0.25
	c) Software Schemes	10.22	193.67	20.10	17.04	14.36
3	Charged	0.10	-	0.10	0.10	0.10
	Total	136.52	2300.00	265.16	201.93	170.00

Scheme-wise Physical Targets/Achievements - Doordarshan

(Nos.)

Sl. No.	Items	Achievements 1991-92	Target 8th Plan (1992-97)	Targets 1992-93	Achievements 1992-93	Targets 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	TV Studio centers					
	a) Fulledged	4	*	3	3	4
	b) PGF centres	1	*	3	1	2
2.	Transmitters					
	a) HPTs (10KW/1KW)	6	*	10	5	8
	b) LPTs (100W)	1	*	21	9	44
	c) VLPTs (2x10 watts)	-	*	5	4	20
	e) Transposers	4	*	2	1	2
	f) II Channel Transmitters	-	*	-	-	-
	Total	11		38	19	74
3.	Coverage					
	i) Area	61.4	NA	NA	63.5	NA
	ii) Population	81.1	NA	NA	82.9	NA
	a) Urban	93.2	NA	NA	94.1	NA
	b) Rural	77.4	NA	NA	79.8	NA

* Not yet finalised.

CHAPTER 23

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME (MNP)

The Minimum Needs Programme which was introduced during the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) aims at ensuring the basic amenities of life which are necessary for an acceptable level of human development for all sections of people, especially for those who are not immediately benefitted by the growth process in the economy.

23.2 As the economy is currently being subjected to a structural adjustment process with a view to removing the impediments to long term growth, it is likely that the poor may be adversely affected in the short run. In order to obviate any such eventuality, the Eighth Five Year Plan envisages higher outlays in several key social sectors.

23.3 Consequently, during 1993-94 Annual Plan, some of the components of the MNP such as elementary and adult education, rural health, rural water supply, rural housing, nutrition and public distribution would receive considerably enhanced outlays. The remaining components of the programme, namely, rural roads, rural electrification, environmental improvement of urban slums, rural domestic cooking energy and rural sanitation would also receive increased outlays.

23.4 The financial and physical progress for 1991-92, 1992-93 and outlays and physical targets for 1993-94 component-wise are indicated in Annexures 23.1 and 23.2 respectively. The Statewise break-up of the approved outlays for each component for 1993-94 is given in Annexure 23.3.

1. Elementary Education

23.5 Under Elementary Education, emphasis has been given to the programmes/schemes aimed at achieving goals set out in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Major programmes being given over-riding priority are 'Operation Blackboard', non-formal education, and teacher's education. Efforts are being made

to provide basic educational facilities in the States of Rajasthan, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, where the literacy rate is very much below the National average.

23.6 The total outlay under elementary education during 1993-94 is Rs.1574.06 crores - Rs.1131.86 crores in the States sector and Rs.442.20 crores in the Central sector. The target for additional enrolment is 69.76 lakh persons. During 1992-93, against an additional enrolment target of 59.73 lakh persons, the achievement was 69.98 lakh persons.

2. Adult Education

23.7 In the field of adult literacy, total literacy campaigns (TLCs) have exhibited the usefulness of community mobilisation in attaining universal literacy. During Eighth Plan, it has been envisaged that about 1040 lakh persons would be covered in the age group of 15-35 years; of these, 800 lakh persons would be covered through TLCs.

23.8 The outlay for the programme during 1993-94 is Rs.254.68 crores - Rs.76.71 crores in the States sector and Rs.177.97 crores in the Central sector. The target for coverage is 221.78 lakhs persons. During 1992-93 against a target of 302.60 lakh persons, 245.89 lakh persons were covered.

3. Rural Health

23.9 Provision of Primary Health facilities in all villages covering the entire rural population of the country is one of the priority areas in the Eighth Plan. The three-tier system of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) for delivery of health and family welfare services to the rural community is to be expanded and strengthened to ensure reach of primary health care to the vast segment of the population living in villages. Rural Health Annual Plan 1993-94 has been formulated keeping in view the approach and strategy envisaged for the

Eighth Plan which stresses consolidation and operationalisation of the existing facilities rather than a major expansion of the network so as to ensure an optimal use of resources. Thus, priority will be given to completion of buildings and staff quarters; provision of essential equipments as per the standard list; filling up of vacant posts within a specified time frame and in-service training of medical and para-medical staff and supply of essential drugs, dressings and other materials. For 1993-94, a total amount of Rs.410.98 crores has been allocated for health components of MNP with a target of 18 sub-centres, 640 PHCs and 164 CHCs.

4. Rural Water Supply

23.10 1505 'No-Source' category problem villages are reported to have been provided with safe drinking water supply facilities covering 1064 villages fully and 441 villages partially in 1992-93. In addition to this, augmentation schemes were completed in 23,563 problem villages, which were already partially covered, with 16,160 such villages becoming fully covered and 7403 with higher service level, though not fully covered. Thus, water supply schemes including augmentation schemes were completed in 33,419 villages in 1992-93, against a target of 33,453 villages.

23.11 The highest priority will be given to the remaining 1463 'No-Source' hard-core problem villages during the year 1993-94. The next priority will be given to the newly emerged/identified 'No-Source' villages/habitations and thereafter to the other problem villages with chemical and bacteriological contamination and the partially covered villages/habitations.

23.12 For 1993-94, the target is to provide water supply to 42,000 villages with an allocation of Rs.1688.15 crores - Rs.740.00 crores in the Central sector and Rs.948.15 crores in the State sector.

5. Rural Electrification

23.13 The MNP component of the Rural Electrification Programme is being continued

in the Eighth Plan with the same criterion as followed during the Seventh Plan, i.e. to cover the States where the village electrification is below 65% and those districts having the level of electrification of 65% and below, all north-eastern hill states and all areas included in the tribal Sub-Plan. During 1992-93, an amount of Rs.145 crores had been provided and it is anticipated that this will be utilised in full. For 1993-94, an amount of Rs.160 crores has been provided for MNP to electrify 2195 villages and energise 9900 pumpsets.

6. Rural Roads

23.14 Speedy development of roads in the rural areas plays a key role in providing the villages with access to markets, inputs, information services. It was envisaged that by the end of Seventh Plan, all villages with a population of 1500 and above and 50% of the villages with a population of 1000 to 1500 would be linked by rural roads. However, since the population in hills, tribal, coastal and desert areas is sparse and settlements located at long distances, the MNP norms have since been relaxed. Also, other beneficiary oriented programmes like JRY have been supplementing the resources for this programme.

23.15 For 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.511.72 crores has been provided.

7. Rural Housing

23.16 The scheme for allotment of house-sites was initiated in October, 1971 in the Central Sector with a view to providing house-sites to rural landless workers. The scheme was transferred to the State sector in 1974. Originally, the scheme was intended to benefit the landless agricultural workers but later on its coverage was widened to cover all landless artisans in rural areas. The scheme also provides for construction assistance to landless families allotted house-sites. The assistance includes house-sites, construction material, drinking water wells for a cluster of houses, and approach roads. The scheme is continuing with a provision of assistance of Rs.2000 per family towards construction cost and Rs.500 for provision of developed house-sites. All

labour inputs are to be provided by the beneficiary.

23.17 During 1992-93, house-sites were provided to 8.00 lakh families and construction assistance was given to 4.10 lakh families against the target of 6.01 lakhs and 3.60 lakhs respectively. For 1993-94, a provision of Rs.273.73 crores has been made.

8. Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums

23.18 This scheme aims at improving the living conditions of urban slums dwellers through provision of basic facilities like drinking water, drainage, community baths and latrines, street lighting, widening and paving of existing lanes and other community facilities. The per capita expenditure towards the cost of providing these services was enhanced from Rs.300 to Rs.525 in 1991-92. Areas inhabited by scheduled castes are to be given priority.

23.19 During 1992-93, 11.62 lakh slum dwellers were covered as against the target of 11.78 lakhs. The target for coverage during 1993-94 is tentatively fixed at 13.23 lakhs for which a provision of Rs.74.32 crores has been made.

9. Nutrition

23.20 There are two schemes under this head (i) Special Nutrition Programme (SNP) and (ii) Mid-day Meal Programme (MDM).

Special Nutrition Programme (SNP)

23.21 SNP covers children below 6 years of age and expectant and nursing mothers. Supplementary food, providing a daily supplement of 300 calories and 10 grams of protein per child and 500 calories and 15-20 grams of protein per expectant/nursing mother, is given for 300 days in a year. This programme mainly operates through the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS). Adolescent girls in some selected ICDS projects are also covered under this programme. 18.59 Million beneficiaries - 15.53 million children and 3.06 mil-

lion pregnant and lactating women were covered in 1992-93.

Mid-day Meal Programme (MDM)

23.22 This programme covers school going children in the age-group of 6-11 years. Under the programme, nutritional supplement to the extent of 300 calories and 8-12 grams of protein per child per day is provided for 200 days in a year. Stress is laid on consolidation of the programme by linking it with other inputs of health, potable water, improvement in sanitation etc. rather than on its quantitative expansion. 20.88 Million beneficiaries - 19.12 million under non-plan and 1.76 million under plan were covered under the MDM by the end of 1992-93.

23.23 A total of Rs.350.52 crores has been provided for both SNP and MDM in 1993-94.

10. Rural Domestic Cooking Energy

23.24 The main sources of cooking energy in rural areas are non-commercial, comprising largely of firewood and animal waste. These are rapidly dwindling sources with increasing shortages. The objective of the programme is to meet fuelwood, fodder, small timber requirement of the rural people as well as to provide thermally efficient chulhas and minimise the extent of deforestation.

(i) Improved Chulhas

23.25 During 1992-93, it was targetted to instal 17.5 lakh chulhas with an outlay of Rs.16.00 crores provided entirely by the Centre. Till February, 1993, about 14.00 lakh chulhas have been installed. It is expected that the target for 1992-93 will be exceeded. The activities on Research and Development, demonstrations of new models, training courses on construction and maintenance, infrastructural facilities etc. are being taken up. It has been proposed to assist about 30% of the beneficiaries of the programme from amongst the SCs/STs.

23.26 In 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.19.80 crores has been provided for this programme

with a physical target for setting up of 22.5 lakh chulhas.

(ii) Rural Fuelwood Plantation Scheme

23.27 Under this scheme, Rural Fuelwood Plantations are being raised on available lands. The programme is being funded on 50:50 matching basis between the Centre and the States. For 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.78.37 crores - Rs.48.27 crores in the States sector and Rs.30.10 crores in the Central sector has been provided.

11. Rural Sanitation Programme

23.28 The Rural Sanitation Programme is yet to gain momentum. Realising the urgent need for a rural sanitation programme with the overall objective of improving the quality of life in rural areas, a re-structured Rural Sanitation Programme is proposed to be launched. The nature of facilities would be based on 'felt-need' of the people with the involvement of gram panchayats, NGOs and the residents, particularly the women. The programme of construction of low cost house-hold sanitary latrines will, however, continue to get a higher emphasis with priority to conversion of dry latrines. The concept of 'total environmental sanitation' will be adopted.

23.29 For 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.79.86 crores - Rs.49.86 crores in the State sector and Rs.30.00 crores in the Central sector has been provided.

12. Public Distribution System (PDS)

23.30 The Public Distribution System (PDS) is functioning through a wide network of fair price shops/ration shops throughout the country. It aims primarily at supplying foodgrains and some other essential commodities like sugar, kerosene, imported edible oil, soft coke and controlled cloth to the consumers, particu-

larly to the vulnerable sections of the society at reasonable and affordable prices. The PDS was brought as a new item under MNP in 1987-88.

23.31 In view of the inadequate reach of the system to certain areas/segments of the population it was decided in August, 1991 to revamp the system. The main objectives of revamped PDS are to ensure increased availability and greater affordability of foodgrains to the people living in areas of relative economic disadvantage. More than 1700 Blocks have been identified in DPAP, DDP, ITDP, Tribal Majority States and Designated Hill Areas under the revamped PDS.

23.32 During 1993-94, Central Government would continue to provide financial assistance to the State/UTs in the form of loan/subsidy for purchase of Mobile vans and for construction of godowns. A provision of Rs.6 crores for construction of godowns and Rs.5.56 crores for purchase of Mobile vans has been made in the Central Plan. These schemes have also been liberalised by changing the pattern of financing from 75% loan and 25% subsidy to 50% loan and 50% subsidy.

23.33 The number of Fair Price Shops has been increased from 3.15 lakhs in January, 1985 to 3.99 lakhs in March, 1992. During 1992-93, 3740 new fair price shops were opened. Of the total number of Fair Price Shops, more than 76% are functioning in the rural areas. For 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.37.50 crores - Rs.25.74 crores in the States Civil Supplies sector and Rs.11.76 crores in the Central PDS sector has been provided.

Plan outlay and expenditure under Minimum Needs Programme (MNP)

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	MNP Component	1991-92 Actual Exp.	1992-93		1993-94
			Approved outlay	Expendi- ture	Approved outlay
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Elementary Education	907.24	1212.02	1097.19	1574.06
2	Adult Education	151.29	200.66	195.45	254.68
3	Rural Health	282.06	391.03	301.00 *	410.98
4	Rural Water Supply	1401.60	1307.12	1287.35	1688.15
5	Rural Roads	375.38	508.31	446.41	511.72
6	Rural Housing	150.74	107.30	82.34	273.73
7	Rural Electrification	104.59	145.00	145.00	160.00
8	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums	50.14	79.64	81.79	74.32
9	Nutrition	190.87	281.29	233.84 *	350.52
10	Rural Domestic Cooking Energy				
	i) Improved Chulbas	17.50	16.00	17.75 *	19.80
	ii) Rural Fuelwood Plantation	68.03 **	58.40	47.01 **	78.37
11	Rural Sanitation	36.04	70.45	69.37	79.86
12	Public Distribution System	13.24	26.01	31.04	37.50
	Total	3748.72	4403.23	4035.54	5513.69

* RE ** Provisional

Physical Progress under Minimum Needs Programme (MNP)

Sl. No.	MNP Component	Unit	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5			
1	Elementary Education	Lakh Nos.	75.35	88.06	59.73	69.98	69.76
2	Adult Education	Lakh Nos.	136.92	78.45	302.60	245.89	221.78
3	Rural Health						
	i) Sub-Centres	No s.	4228	506	4066	6 *	18
	ii) PHCs	No s.	1021	269	759	290 **	640
	iii) CHCs	No s.	272	122	259	96 **	164
4	Rural Water Supply	No. of villages	40519	35676	33453	33419	42000
5	Rural Roads						
	i) Population group over 1000	No. of villages	2189	1602	1716	NA	2372 (P)
6	Rural Electrification						
	i) Villages electrified	No s.	4120	4120	2500	2500	2195
	ii) Pumpsets energised	No s.	6070	6070	13700	13700	9900
7	Rural Housing						
	i) House sites	Lakh Nos.	5.54	12.16	6.01	8.00	NA
	ii) Construction Assistance	Lakh Nos.	3.50	4.78	3.60	4.10	NA
8	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums	Lakh Nos.	12.96	16.21	11.78	11.62	13.23
9	Nutrition						
	i) SNP (Total coverage) #	Million No s.	-	16.1	-	18.59	NA
	ii) MDM (Total coverage) ##	Million No s.					
10	Rural Domestic Cooking Energy						
	i) Improved Chulhas	Lakh Nos.	19.27	21.52	17.50	NA	22.5
	ii) Rural Fuelwood Plantation Scheme	'000 Hect.	80.80	79.35	85.04	NA	NA
11	Rural Sanitation	Lakh Nos.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12	Public Distribution System	No. of Fair Price Shops	2763	5643	1512	3740	NA

NA : Not Available (p) : Provisional

(-) Not fixed.

* Source - Deptt. of Family Welfare

** Source - MPI Reports

In reporting anganwadis

Targets and Achievements of MDM are not available.

Approved Outlay for Minimum Needs Programme for 1993-94

Sl. No.	States/UTs	(Rs. lakhs)								
		Education		Rural Health	Rural water supply	Rural Sanitation	Rural Electrification	Rural Roads	Rural Housing	Improvement of urban slums
		Elementary	Adult							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2670.00	524.00	800.00	4668	50	-	3099.00	6587.00	401.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2845.00	75.00	309.00	960	80	400	1385.00	120.00	-
3.	Assam	11039.00	331.00	1620.00	3846	70	500	-	332.00	35.00
4.	Bihar	9299.00	1000.00	6711.00	7548	300	700	14079.00	556.00	390.00
5.	Goa	185.80	50.00	232.00	375	100	-	-	23.00	1.50
6.	Gujarat	2273.00	418.00	1650.00	15621	300	-	700.00	1800.00	300.00
7.	Haryana	3060.00	160.00	925.00	2240	315	-	6.00	386.00	190.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2403.00	60.00	975.00	853	500	-	1220.00	50.00	73.00
9.	J & K	3215.00	10.00	1560.00	2382	866	-	817.00	16.00	90.00
10.	Karnataka	14850.00	869.00	3517.00	6370	130	-	2500.00	12555.00	912.00
11.	Kerala	420.00 a	-	506.00	4820	225	-	-	225.00	130.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10902.00	600.00	2808.00	3950	250	1900	3000.00	600.00	510.00
13.	Maharashtra	4152.00	32.00	4741.00	9568	18	-	2291.00	216.00	974.00
14.	Manipur	585.00	225.00	60.00	820	90	1000	900.00	-	30.00
15.	Megalaya	1950.00	100.00	483.00	1250	37	450	785.00	65.00	40.00
16.	Mizoram	300.00	25.00	200.00	300	10	900	800.00	15.00	10.00
17.	Nagaland	300.00	-	100.00	400	-	-	525.00	-	-
18.	Orissa	2668.00	630.00	1207.00	3185	220	1200	1350.00	300.00	81.00
19.	Punjab	853.00 *	200.00 *	1335.00 *	2450	175	-	-	800.00	175.00
20.	Rajasthan	6850.00	300.00	2400.00	7122	40	2700	2200.00	350.00	370.00
21.	Sikkim	660.00	12.00	245.00	325	10	-	653.00	25.00	5.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	3824.00	738.00	2448.00	6000	50	-	1000.00	480.00	230.00
23.	Tripura	1550.00	80.00	450.00	800	20	750	775.00	135.00	55.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	15915.00	385.00	3924.00	6152	801	4500	12147.00	1550.00	785.00
25.	West Bengal	3325.00	730.00	1292.00	1824	218	1000	900.00	37.00	700.00
26.	A&N Islands	487.75	6.15	240.00	350	50	-	-	-	-
27.	Chandigarh	160.00	1.50	55.00	-	-	-	40.00	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	120.00	9.50	24.75	61	5	-	-	16.00	-
29.	Daman & Diu	100.74	5.50	38.00	46	5	-	-	3.81	4.50
30.	Delhi	5794.00	90.00	-	400	25	-	-	-	900.00
31.	Lakshawep	36.10	3.00	35.55	70	16	-	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	394.00	1.00	207.00	59	10	-	-	130.00	40.00
Total-States & UTs		113186.39	7670.65	41098.30	94815.00	4986.00	16000.00	51172.00	27372.81	7432.50
Total Central Allocation		44220.00	17797.00	-	74000	3000	-	-	-	-
Grand Total		157406.39	25467.65	41098.30	168815.00	7986.00	16000.00	51172.00	27372.81	7432.50

* 1993-94 Outlay is yet to be finalised, 1992-93 outlay is repeated.

a Indicates working group recommended outlay

Not yet decided.

Annexure 23.3(contd)

Approved Outlay for minimum needs programme for 1993-94

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Nutrition	Rural Domestic Cooking Energy		Public Distribution System	Total
			Improved Chulha	Rural Fuelwood Plantation		
	1	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	800.00		125	-	19724.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	115.00		20	73.00	6382.00
3.	Assam	770.00		-	80.00	18623.00
4.	Bihar	3028.00		800	324.00	44735.00
5.	Goa	56.00		-	12.00	1035.30
6.	Gujarat	10700.00		300	32.00	34094.00
7.	Haryana	582.00		350	-	8214.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	200.00		-	900.00	7234.00
9.	J & K	437.00		72	138.00	9603.00
10.	Karnataka	1157.00		1513	-	44373.00
11.	Kerala	350.00		-	10.00	6686.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2000.00		150	320.00	26990.00
13.	Maharashtra	670.00		-	-	22662.00
14.	Manipur	185.00		175	40.00	4110.00
15.	Meghalaya	215.00		100	31.00	5506.00
16.	Mizoram	115.00		150	42.00	2867.00
17.	Nagaland	175.00		-	90.00	1590.00
18.	Orissa	500.00		225	24.00	11590.00
19.	Punjab	#		-	8.00	5996.00
20.	Rajasthan	400.00		200	123.00	23055.00
21.	Sikkim	120.00		70	50.00	2175.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	7257.00		106	79.00	22212.00
23.	Tripura	640.00		40	17.00	5312.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2322.00		281	-	48762.00
25.	West Bengal	1000.00		150	11.40	11187.40
26.	A&N Islands	34.74		-	78.67	1247.31
27.	Chandigarh	3.00		-	9.00	268.50
28.	D & N Haveli	43.00		-	13.55	292.80
29.	Daman & Diu	15.00		-	0.50	219.05
30.	Delhi	934.00		-	50.00	8193.00
31.	Lakshawep	8.00		-	-	168.65
32.	Pondicherry	220.00		-	18.00	1079.00
Total States & UTs		35051.74	0.00	4827.00	2574.12	406186.51
Total Central Allocation		-	1980	3010	1176.00	145183.00
Grand Total		35051.74	1980.00	7837.00	3750.12	551369.51

* 1993-94 Outlay is yet to be finalised, 1992-93 outlay is repeated.

@ Indicates working group recommended outlay

Not yet decided.

CHAPTER 24

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

The outlay for 1993-94 Annual Plan for the programmes/schemes under the Plan head 'General Economic Services' has been fixed at Rs. 1501.22 crores, which consist of Rs. 451.15 crores for the Central Sector and Rs. 1050.07 crores for the States and Union Territories. It marks an increase of 35.82% over the budget outlay of Rs. 1105.25 crores for 1992-93. The revised estimates for 1992-93 amounting to Rs. 827.88 crores are 25% lower than the budgetted outlay.

24.2 Annexure 24.1 gives details of outlays schemes/programmes covered under the head General Economic Services separately for Central Sector and States/UTs. Further details in respect of Central Sector are given at Annexure 24.2. A brief account of various schemes/programmes covered under General Economic Services is as follows:

I. Secretariat Economic Services

24.3 The outlay of Rs. 45.28 crores in the Central Sector includes secretariat expenditure of economic services mainly of Ministries/Depts. of Planning & Programme Implementation, Agriculture, Food Processing Industries, Electronics and Water Resources. The corresponding outlay for 1993-94 made by States/UTs for Secretariat Economic Services is Rs. 131.12 crores as against the revised estimates Rs. 36.07 crores in 1992-93.

24.4 A provision of Rs. 39.25 crores for 1993-94 has been made for Department of Planning under the head Secretariat Economic Service. The item which accounts for the bulk of expenditure is on National Informatics Centre (NIC) under the Planning Commission. The major programmes of NIC are consolidation and sustaining of computer based services to Centre, States, UTs and districts; modelling graphics and design programme; maintenance of computer hardware; training of officers and staff of Central/State Governments and district ad-

ministration; local area network in the State Government Secretariates; provision of more computer terminals in the district to service large number of users; public sector project monitoring programme; integrated file pendency MIS programme; tele-informatics development and promotion programmes.

II. Tourism

24.5 Tourism is an important segment of Indian economy contributing substantially to the country's foreign exchange earnings, employment generation and area development. Tourism has achieved substantial growth in foreign exchange earnings over the years. Foreign exchange receipts of Rs. 1460 crores in 1985-86, increased to Rs. 2456 crores in 1989-90 and were targetted at Rs. 4000 crores for 1992-93 which is likely to be achieved.

24.6 The major thrust during the Eighth Five Year Plan is to develop tourism infrastructure mainly through private sector participation. The role of the Government is envisaged as catalytic in nature and would cover planning of broad strategy of development, provision of monetary/fiscal incentives etc. Efforts will continue to be made to attract private investment in the development of tourism infrastructure, tourist transport and manpower development.

Review of Performance in 1992-93

24.7 For 1992-93, a total outlay of Rs. 172.84 crores had been provided for Tourism, of which the outlay for Central Sector was Rs. 81 crores and for States Sector Rs. 91.84 crores. The anticipated expenditure in the Central Sector during 1992-93 is Rs. 80.07 crores. More than half of this outlay was expended on Marketing and Publicity (Rs.45 crores). The other scheme on which major expenditure was incurred was on development of tourism infrastructure (Rs.15.27 crores).

Annual Plan 1993-94.

24.8 The total outlay for Tourism in 1993-94 is Rs. 185.31 crores. This comprises Rs. 87.20 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 98.11 crores under the State Sector. A major scheme for the promotion of tourism in the Annual Plan for 1993-94 in the Central Sector pertains to sustained Marketing and Publicity efforts overseas for which an outlay of Rs. 42.50 crores has been provided. The total outlay for Marketing and Publicity including measures to promote Tourism inside the country, is Rs. 48.10 crores. Another major scheme is development of tourism infrastructure for which an outlay of Rs. 14.80 crores has been made. Other schemes include manpower and institutional development, development of attraction for tourists in rural and backward areas, sports/adventure tourism, externally aided projects including development of Buddhist Centres, etc. Scheme-wise details for the Deptt. of Tourism are given in Annexure 24.3.

III. Foreign Trade And Export Promotion

24.9 In Central Sector, an amount of Rs. 62 crores has been provided for Foreign Trade and Export promotion in 1993-94 which is nearly double the budget provision of Rs. 31.21 crores during 1992-93. The main items covered under this head are Development of Free Trade/Export Processing Zones (Rs. 32 crores); Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority APEDA (Rs. 6.23 crores); Marine Products Export Development Authority M.P.E.D.A (Rs. 10.00 crore); Infrastructural development in Export oriented Growth Centres (Rs. 10 crores) and Indian Institute of Packaging (Rs. 3.77 crores).

24.10 The plan outlay under Development of Free Trade/Export Processing Zone includes provision for Free Trade Zone at Gandhidham (Kandla) and Export Processing Zones set up at Bombay, Madras, Faiz, Cochin, NOIDA and Vishakapatnam. These zones continue to function as effective instrument to promote export of manufactured products.

24.11 The plan outlay for APEDA includes payments against collection of cess to APEDA for development and promotion of exports of certain agricultural and processed food products.

24.12 The Marine Product Export Development Authority (MPEDA) which was set up with the objective of developing and regulating the marine products Industry with special reference to exports, will continue to provide financial support by participating in equity capital of the companies engaged in deep sea fishing, value added items and aquaculture. Funds are released to MPEDA against the collection of cess on marine products.

IV. Census Surveys & Statistics

24.13 For 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 27.80 crores in the Central Sector has been allocated for Census, Surveys and Statistics of the Department of Statistics (including Indian Statistical Institute) and Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs. The allocation made for the schemes of the Office of the Registrar General of India is Rs. 10.80 crores for 1993-94.

24.14 The outlay for the States and UTs amounts to Rs. 17.74 crores for 1993-94 as against Rs. 17.02 crores provided in 1992-93.

V. Meteorology

24.15 INSAT-2 ground receiving system has been installed and commissioned in synchronism with operationalisation of INSAT-2 multipurpose Satellite in 1992-93. These have helped in getting quality pictures. With the help of widely distributed INSAT based disaster warning receivers in north Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh coasts it was possible to forecast and issue tropical cyclone advisories. The quantitative forecast for seasonal rainfall for the country as a whole issued during the southwest Monsoons on the basis of a newly developed long range forecast model has been validated for the fifth year in succession.

24.16 During 1993-94 the INSAT-2 ground station and earth station would be operational.

CHAPTER 25

GENERAL SERVICES

An outlay of Rs. 538.19 crores has been allocated during the Annual Plan 1993-94 for various programmes/schemes under the plan head "General Services". With an outlay of Rs. 151.94 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 386.25 crores in the States/UTs sectors, the outlay marks an increase of 48.36 percent over the outlay of Rs. 362.77 crores for the Annual Plan 1992-93. However, the revised estimates for the year 1992-93 amounting to Rs. 283.72 crores were less than the outlay budgeted for the year by 21.79 per cent. These revised estimates are lower in almost all sub-heads of Development. The details of outlays and Revised Estimates for 1992-93 and approved outlay for 1993-94 Annual Plan are given in Annexure 25.1. It would be seen that during 1993-94 in the Central Sector outlays have been provided under the 'Plan' for certain new schemes like Administration of Justice, Police, Jails, Currency, Coinage and mints. A brief account of the schemes/programmes for 1993-94 Plan by sub-head of development is given in the following paragraphs:-

I. Secretariat General Services

25.2 An amount of Rs. 1.60 crores under the Central Sector has been allocated for the Secretariat expenditure of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing in Annual Plan 1993-94.

II. Stationery And Printing

25.3 A provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made under the Central Plan for the 1993-94 under the Ministry of Urban Development for modernisation of Government of India Presses. Under the State Sector, an outlay of Rs. 21.60 crores has been set apart for stationery and printing.

III. Public Works

25.4 An outlay of Rs. 12 crores has been made in the Central Plan for 1993-94. This provision includes expenditure on construction

of General Pool and other general pool office buildings of the Central Government in various parts of the country. It also includes a provision for maintenance and repairs of existing non-residential buildings all over the country, which are under direct charge of Central Public Works Department. An amount of Rs. 293.96 crores have been provided for the States/UTs under public works for 1993-94.

IV. Administration Of Justice

25.5 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme (on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the States) has been launched to provide infra-structural facilities for judiciary. By setting apart an amount of Rs. 30 crores for the scheme during 1993-94, the scheme 'administration of justice' has been brought within the ambit of plan.

V. Police

25.6 Since 1990-91, schemes relating to forensic science and police wireless including police housing were kept out of the plan. However, in the Annual Plan 1993-94, it has been brought within the framework of the plan. A provision of Rs. 3.30 crores has been made during 1993-94 for this purpose.

VI. Jails

25.7 Prison administration was under non-plan till 1992-93. The Eighth Plan provides for a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on modernisation of prison administration. A beginning has been made with the Central Plan 1993-94 with an outlay of Rs. 12 crores for the scheme. Under State sector a provision of Rs. 16.17 crores has been made for 'Jails' during 1993-94 Plan.

VII. Currency, Coinage & Mints

25.8 The Annual Plan 1993-94 has made budgetary provisions to the tune of Rs. 59.99 crores for the modernisation of the four existing Indian Government Mints located at Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad and NOIDA. The

Plan Outlay by Head of Development : General Services :
Centre, States & Union Territories

(Rs. Crores)

Head of Development	Approved Outlay 1992-93			Revised Estimates 1992-93			Approved Outlay 1993-94		
	Centre	States & U.T.s	Total	Centre	States & U.T.s	Total	Centre	States & U.T.s	Total
	GENERAL SERVICES								
1. Secretariat-General Services	1.50		1.50	0.78		0.78	1.60		1.60
2. Stationery & Printing	0.10	28.02	28.12	0.14	13.09	13.23	3.00	21.60	24.60
3. Public Works	7.02	254.95	261.97	11.63	201.85	213.48	12.00	293.96	305.96
4. Administration of Justice	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
5. Currency, Coinage and Mints	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.99	0.00	59.99
6. Other Fiscal Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.01	0.00	10.01
7. Police	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.30	0.00	3.30
8. Jails	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.07	8.07	12.00	16.17	28.17
9. Other Administrative Services	14.81	56.37	71.18	14.19	33.97	48.16	20.04	54.52	74.56
TOTAL	23.43	339.34	362.77	26.74	256.98	283.72	151.94	386.25	538.19

