

ANNUAL REPORT

1991-92



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING COMMISSION

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CHAPTER 1

1991-92 : A REVIEW

The year 1991-92 witnessed momentous changes in India and the world. In India, the year began with an economic crisis of unprecedented dimensions and also marked the beginning of a new era in planning. After the General Elections, with a new Government taking over the reins of power in the Centre, a new Planning Commission took office. In tune with the sweeping changes and developments that took place in many parts of the world, the new government announced a number of bold and radical policy changes with a view to revitalising the sagging economy. In the process, it was decided that trade and industry would be increasingly freed from government control and that planning in India should become more and more indicative and supportive in nature.

1.2 The performance of the Indian economy during the Seventh Five Year Plan was excellent. Nevertheless, the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990—95) could not take off due to the fast-changing political developments at the Centre. The new government, however, did not lose time in deciding that the Eighth Plan will commence on April 1, 1992 and 1990-91 and 1991-92 were to be treated as separate Annual Plans. During the year under review, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was expected to rise by only about 2.5 per cent. Compared to the previous year, the South-West Monsoon was not quite active during the first two months of the season and, as such, the target of foodgrains production of 182.5 million tonnes may not be attained. Generation of electricity during April-December, 1991 was 9% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year and coal production was 10.9% higher. Crude oil production, however, declined by 7.1% and refinery throughput by 2.1%. Revenue earning goods traffic of the Railways continued to maintain an upward trend. However, the performance of the industrial sector was not encouraging. The index of industrial production in April-June, 1991 was 2.3% lower than that in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Although, there was a growth of 0.5% in the next quarter (July to September 1991), the decline in the next two months (October-November, 1991) was by 1%.

On the whole, between April and November 1991, the index of industrial production showed a decline of 0.9%.

1.3 Mounting fiscal deficits, the ever-increasing non-plan expenditure, loss-making public sector undertakings, and the worsening current account deficits continued to be areas of serious concern and have put a severe strain on the country's economic fabric. The balance of payments position especially worsened to such an extent that, in addition to long term corrective policy measures, emergency action had to be taken to prevent a default in payments. Being the threshold year for the launching of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992—97), the spill-over problems were likely to have adverse repercussions on the implementation of the Plan at least in the initial years.

1.4 The primary task of the Planning Commission during the year under review was to reformulate the Eighth Five Year Plan so that it accords with the policies, programmes and priorities of the new government taking also into account the shift in the plan period. It also got the 1991-92 Annual Plan document ready, and finalised the 1992-93 Annual Plan allocations for the Central Ministries and the States.

1.5 In connection with finalisation of proposals for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992—97), the Deputy Chairman held a series of consultations with Members of Parliament including Leaders of the Opposition and others from October, 1991 onwards on policy measures having a direct bearing on the priorities and processes of planning. These consultations were also meant to be a means of knowing the people's representatives' perception of the priorities and developmental needs of various parts of the country. Considering the far-reaching changes that the Government had already initiated and the formidable tasks lying ahead, these consultations assumed a very special significance.

1.6 The Eighth Plan's Directional Paper entitled "Objectives, Thrusts and Macro-Dimensions of the Eighth Plan" was approved by the National Development Council in its 43rd meeting in December, 1991. At the very outset, pointing out to the wave of economic reforms that has been sweeping the developing world and the hitherto centrally planned economies, the Paper noted that this has important implications for India too in the 90's. Therefore, it stated that the Planning Commission would now work on building a long-term strategic vision of the future. The concentration would be on anticipating future



43rd meeting of the National Development Council (December 23-24, 1991)

Seated from left to right are Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Prime Minister and Chairman of the N.D.C., Dr. Manmohan Singh, Finance Minister and Shri Sharad Pawar, Defence Minister.

trends and evolving integrated strategies for achieving the highest possible level of development of the country in keeping with the competitive international standards. Planning will largely be indicative now and it is contemplated to withdraw the public sector from areas where no public purpose is served by its presence. The new approach to development will be based on "a re-examination and re-orientation of the role of the government, harnessing the latent energies of the people through people's involvement in the process of nation-building, creating an environment which encourages and builds up people's initiatives rather than their dependence on the government and which sets free the forces of growth and modernisation. The state has to play more of a facilitating role and to concentrate on protecting the interests of the poor and the under-privileged". Keeping these things in view, the objectives which the Eighth Plan seeks to give priority are adequate employment generation, containment of population growth, universalisation of elementary education, eradication of illiteracy, provision of safe drinking water and primary health facilities, self-sufficiency in food, generation of agricultural surpluses for export and strengthening of infrastructure.

1.7 The Directional Paper projected an average annual growth rate of 5.6 per cent of GDP. This would be realised by achieving an average saving rate of 21.6 per cent of GDP during the Plan, an inflow of capital from abroad to the extent of 1.4 per cent of GDP, and a 13.6 per cent growth in exports.

1.8 In consonance with democratic conventions, consequent upon the formation of a new Congress (I) Government at the Centre, the Planning Commission was reconstituted on 25th June, 1991 when a new Deputy Chairman took over; the composition of the reconstituted Commission was, however, notified on 17th August 1991. The new Members with their varied achievements, expertise and experience have taken over the task of giving a new shape to the process of planning. After its reconstitution, the Commission met on 19-9-1991 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister who is ex-officio Chairman of the Commission. The meeting considered the Eighth Plan's Directional Paper, the Future of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, and the formula for distribution of Central Assistance among States. The Commission set up a three-member Committee headed by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to go into all aspects of distribution of Central assistance among States. The Committee came up with a new formula which was later on unanimously

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endorsed by the NDC in its 43rd meeting held in December 1991. The new formula will govern distribution of Central Assistance to States during the Eighth Plan period.

1.9 Official level discussions of the plan proposals of the Central Ministries/Departments for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992—97), alongwith the proposals for the Annual Plan, 1992-93 were held during the months, November, 1991 to January, 1992. Similarly, official level discussions with the State Governments on their resources and programmes were also held.

1.10 Based on the official level discussion with Central Ministries, and the discussions with the States Chief Ministers, the Planning Commission finalised the allocations for the Annual Plan 1992-93—Centre and the Annual Plan for the States and Union Territories for 1992-93.

CHAPTER 2

ROLE, COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS

Constituted in March, 1950 by a Resolution of the Government of India, the Planning Commission works under the overall guidance of the National Development Council which is headed by the Prime Minister and includes Ministers of the Central Cabinet, Chief Ministers of all States and Union Territories and Members of the Planning Commission. Delhi Administration is represented by the Lt. Governor and the Chief Executive Councillor, and the remaining Union Territories by their respective Administrators. The Planning Commission consults the Central Ministries and the State Governments while formulating Five Year Plans and Annual Plans and also oversees their implementation. The Commission also functions as an advisory body at the apex level.

Functions :

2.2 The following functions have been assigned to the Planning Commission.

1. Make an assessment of the material, capital and human resources of the country, including technical personnel, and investigate the possibilities of augmenting such of these resources as are found to be deficient in relation to the nation's requirements;
2. formulate a Plan for the most effective and balanced utilisation of country's resources;
3. on a determination of priorities, define the stages in which the Plan should be carried out and propose the allocation of resources for the due completion of each stage;
4. indicate the factors which are tending to retard economic development, and determine the conditions, which in view of the current social and political situation, should be established for the successful execution of the Plan;

5. determine the nature of the machinery which will be necessary for securing the successful implementation of each stage of the Plan in all its aspects;
6. appraise from time to time the progress achieved in the execution of each stage of the Plan and recommend the adjustments of policy and measures that such appraisal may show to be necessary; and
7. make such interim or ancillary recommendations as appear to it to be appropriate either for facilitating the discharge of the duties assigned to it or on a consideration of prevailing economic conditions, current policies, measures and development programmes or on an examination of such specific problems as may be referred to it for advice by Central or State Governments.

Besides, the Planning Commission has been entrusted with the responsibility in respect of the following matters as per the Government of India Allocation of Business Rules :

- (a) Public Cooperation in National Development;
- (b) Hill Area Development Programme;
- (c) Perspective Planning;
- (d) Institute of Applied Manpower Research; and
- (e) National Informatics Centre.

Composition of the Commission :

2.3 The composition of the Planning Commission as on 31-3-1992 was as follows :

CHAIRMAN

1. Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Prime Minister

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

2. Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

MEMBERS

1. Dr. Manmohan Singh, Minister of Finance.
2. Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Defence.
3. Shri Balram Jakhar, Minister of Agriculture.
4. Dr. Chitra Naik.
5. Dr. D. Swaminadhan.
6. Shri V. Krishnamurthy.
7. Dr. C. Rangarajan.
8. Dr. S. Z. Qasim.
9. Prof. J. S. Bajaj.
10. Dr. Jayant Patil.

2.4 The Commission, prior to August, 1991 had the following composition :

CHAIRMAN

1. Shri Chandra Shekhar, Prime Minister.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

2. Shri Mohan Dharia.

MEMBERS

1. Shri Devi Lal, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture.
2. Shri Yashwant Sinha, Minister of Finance.
3. Shri Subramaniam Swamy, Minister of Commerce with additional charge of Law & Justice.
4. Shri Kamal Morarka, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.
5. Prof. Sher Singh.
6. Prof. G. S. Bhalla.
7. Prof. S. R. Hashim.

8. Smt. Jyotsnaben Shah.
9. Prof. C. N. R. Rao.
10. Dr. D. Swaminadhan.
11. Shri A. N. Varma (Member-Secretary).

2.5 Shri A. N. Varma served as Member-Secretary of the Planning Commission from 13-12-1990 to 24-6-1991.

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

2.7 The organisational chart of the Planning Commission as on 31-3-1992 is given in Annexure IV.

Organisational Set-up

2.8 The Planning Commission comes under the Ministry of Planning. The Commission functions through several technical/subject divisions. Each of the divisions is headed by a Senior Officer designated as Principal Adviser/Adviser/Addl. Adviser/Chief/Jt. Secretary/Jt. Adviser who functions under the overall supervision and guidance of the Secretary.

2.9 The Deputy Chairman and the full time Members of the Planning Commission function as a composite body in the matter of detailed plan formulation. They provide expert advice and guidance to the subject divisions in the Commission in the various exercises undertaken for the formulation of the Approach to the Plan, the Five Year Plans and the Annual Plans. Their expert guidance is also available to the subject divisions for monitoring and evaluation of the Plan Programmes, Projects and Schemes.

2.10 The Commission has several administrative sections also to take care of service/administrative matters.

2.11 The Department of Planning consists of the following organisations :

- (a) Planning Commission.
- (b) National Informatics Centre.
- (c) Programme Evaluation Organisation.

2.12 The various divisions in the Commission fall under two broad categories :

- (a) General divisions which are concerned with aspects of the entire economy; and
- (b) Subject divisions which are concerned with specified fields of development.

2.13 The Perspective Planning Division of the Planning Commission provides the quantitative dimensions, associated with long and medium-term objectives, priorities and growth rates of the Plan, in terms of the outlay/investment projections and the corresponding gross output estimates. This division also undertakes short-term forecasting for the economy.

2.14 The State Plans Division coordinates the work relating to formulation and finalisation of the State Plans.

2.15 The General Divisions functioning in the Planning Commission are :

1. Economic Divisions : Financial Resources Division, Development Policy Division, International Economics Division, Socio-Economic Research Unit.
2. Perspective Planning Division.
3. Labour, Employment and Manpower Division.
4. Statistics and Surveys Division.
5. State Plans Division, including Multilevel Planning, Hill Area Development and North Eastern Region.
6. Project Appraisal Division.
7. Monitoring and Information Division.
8. Plan Coordination Division.

The Subject Divisions are :

1. Agriculture Division.
2. Backward Classes Division.
3. Communication & Information Division.
4. Education Division.

5. Energy Policy Division.
6. Health & Family Welfare Division.
7. Housing, Urban Development and Water Supply Division.
8. Indo-Japan Committee.
9. Industry & Minerals Division.
10. Irrigation & Command Area Development Division.
11. Power & Energy Division.
12. Rural Development Division.
13. Rural Energy Division.
14. Science & Technology Division.
15. Social Welfare & Nutrition Division.
16. Transport Division.
17. Village & Small Industries Division.
18. Western Ghats Secretariat.

2.16 The Programme Evaluation Organisation undertakes evaluation studies to assess the impact of selected plan programmes/schemes in order to provide useful feedback to planners and implementing agencies.

Administration

2.17 Apart from the Divisions mentioned above, which are primarily concerned with Plan formulation, Monitoring and Evaluation, the Planning Commission is supported by the services of House-Keeping Branches to look after the matters of Establishment, Accounts, General Administration, Vigilance and training requirements of the personnel of the Commission.

2.18 The use of Hindi in official work is also monitored by an Official Languages Unit.

2.19 To provide for the welfare and redressal of the grievances of the employees, Senior Officers have been entrusted with this work for prompt action.

2.20 Officers and staff of the Commission are deputed to various training programmes conducted within and outside the country by various international organisations.

2.21 The Commission maintains a well-equipped library, housing a large collection of books, periodicals and journals covering a wide spectrum of subjects, and particularly on the subject of developmental planning. The library functions under the supervision of an Advisory Council consisting of senior officers of the Commission.

CHAPTER 3

PLAN PROGRESS

Each Five Year Plan has a set of goals, targets and objectives. They show where a country wants to reach and what it wants to achieve within a given timeframe. To realise these goals and targets, basic national policies are formulated and strategies devised taking into account past experiences in the execution of earlier Plans. However, change being the essence of human progress, these blueprints for development need to be adaptable to take care of changing situations and emerging exigencies and the resultant need to re-order priorities. The much needed flexibility in the implementation of Five Year Plans is, therefore, provided for through the mechanism of Annual Plans which are prepared each year within the broad framework of the Five Year Plans incorporating such directional changes as are warranted for each year. The Annual Plans while setting out the details of the programmes to be implemented during each year also provide the basis for budgetary allocation for the Plan for that year.

Annual Plans

3.2 Annual Plan formulation affords the Planning Commission an opportunity to assess the previous year's Plan performance and to suggest a reorientation of policies and modification of strategies in keeping with the changing requirements without losing sight of the long-term growth targets. In the third quarter of each financial year, the Planning Commission indicates to the State Governments and the Central Ministries the more important short term objectives that should be kept in view while formulating the Annual Plan for the following year. The States and the Central Ministries are requested to furnish their Plan proposals including physical targets and the corresponding financial outlays required, conforming to the guidelines referred to above and the overall framework of their respective Five Year Plans. The State Governments are advised to furnish, in addition, their estimates of financial resources including the proposals for mobilising additional resources for their Annual Plans, keeping in view the resource and outlay targets fixed for the Five Year Plan.

3.3 The Annual Plan proposals and resources estimates submitted by the State Governments are discussed in detail during November-December in the Planning Commission. Similarly, indepth discussions are held with the representatives of the Central Ministries/Departments regarding their Annual Plan proposals. The Planning Commission also reviews the progress of the Plan each year in both financial and physical terms on the basis of information obtained from the Central Ministries and State Governments.

3.4 The plan outlays arrived at in the meetings between the Deputy Chairman and the State Chief Ministers/Lt. Governors in respect of State Plans and at meetings taken by Secretary, Planning Commission with the Secretaries of Central Ministries/Departments regarding the Central Plan as approved by the Commission, become the basis for budgetary provision for the Plan for the ensuing year.

Review of Annual Plan 1990-91

3.5 The year 1990-91 was the third year in a row when the monsoons were favourable. As a result, foodgrains production was around 176 million tonnes registering an increase of about 6 million tonnes over that in the previous year. Similar increases in production of sugarcane, oil seeds, jute and mesta were registered.

3.6 There was a slight decline in the rate of industrial growth during 1990-91 as compared to 1989-90. The index number of industrial production showed a growth rate of 8.6 and 8.5 per cent during 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively.

3.7 Coal production during 1990-91 increased by 11 million tonnes to 212 million tonnes. At 264.6 billion kwh., the generation of electricity also exceeded that in the previous year by about 7.8 per cent. Crude oil production, however, went down marginally from 34.09 million tonnes in 1989-90 to 33.02 million tonnes in 1990-91. In terms of revenue earning goods traffic, the Railways recorded a growth rate of 2.1 per cent in 1990-91 over that in 1989-90.

3.8 The Indian Economy has performed rather well during 1990-91 despite the Gulf crisis; GDP (new series as 1990-91 prices) rose by about 5.6 per cent. However, inflation rate

(as measured by the consumer price index of industrial workers) was higher by 13.6% with food index rising by as much as 16.3%.

3.9 The Plan outlay and the revised estimates for the Annual Plan, 1990-91 are given below :

		(Rs. crores)	
		Annual Plan, 1990-91	
		Plan Outlay	Revised Estimates
1. Centre	39329.26	38052.33
2. States & UTs	25387.54	23465.77
Total	64716.80	61518.10

In addition, an amount of Rs. 5 crores was released to States and UTs as advance Plan assistance for natural calamities. The details of progress of expenditure during the Seventh Five Year Plan, and the Annual Plan 1990-91, yearwise along with the original outlays is given at Annexure 3.1 through 3.4 (a).

Annual Plan 1991-92

3.10 The Annual Plan, 1991-92 envisaged a total public sector plan outlay of Rs. 72316.75 crores. This was 11.74% more than in the preceding Annual Plan. Out of this total outlay, Rs. 42968.75 crores was in the Central Sector and Rs. 29348.00 crores in the States and Union Territories sector.

3.11 Formulated in the context of the now terminated Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95), the basic thrusts of the Annual Plan, 1991-92 were on maximisation of employment and social transformation. Greater emphasis was also laid on decentralisation of decision-making and on involvement of local communities in the planning and the execution of development programmes. The Programmes benefitting the rural people and the rural areas were given priority over others.

3.12 In view of the constraint of resources facing both the Centre and the States (as outlined in the report of the Ninth Finance Commission), the need to subject each and every continuing scheme and programme to a critical zero-based analysis keeping in mind the priorities enunciated in the then

Approach Paper to the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) was emphasised. Due weightage was also given to the environmental dimension of each scheme/activity.

Details of plan outlays for 1991-92 are given at Annexure 3.5.

Formulation of Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) and Annual Plan 1992-93

3.13 The Process of formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) and Annual Plan 1992-93 was initiated in September, 1991 with the issue of detailed guidelines to the Central Ministries/Departments and to the State Governments and UTs indicating priorities and programme thrusts to be kept in view while formulating their Plan proposals. The basic objectives, priorities and the thrust areas of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) as detailed in the Directional Paper, approved by the National Development Council, provided the broad framework for the formulation of the Annual Plan, 1992-93. Discussions for the Annual Plan, 1992-93 and the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) with the States, UTs, and the Central Ministries/Departments had already taken place between October, 1991 and January, 1992 on the basis of proposals submitted by them to the Planning Commission.

3.14 The guidelines mentioned above comprise of the objectives and thrusts, quantitative dimensions and intersectoral priorities envisaged for the Eighth Plan in the Directional Paper. Special emphasis is laid on agriculture, human resource development, and better delivery system in the social services sector. Private initiative and voluntary efforts will also be given more encouragement. The recommendations of the NDC Committee on Centrally Sponsored Schemes will be implemented during this Plan period.

3.15 Working Groups had been constituted for the formulation of the State Plans. Wrap-up meetings with representatives of each State/UT. were arranged and outlays arrived at for 1992-93 keeping in view the recommendations of the various Working Groups including those of the Working Group on financial resources.

3.16 Thereafter, meetings were held between the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Chief Ministers/Lt.

Governors of the State/Union Territory to finalise their respective Annual Plan outlays.

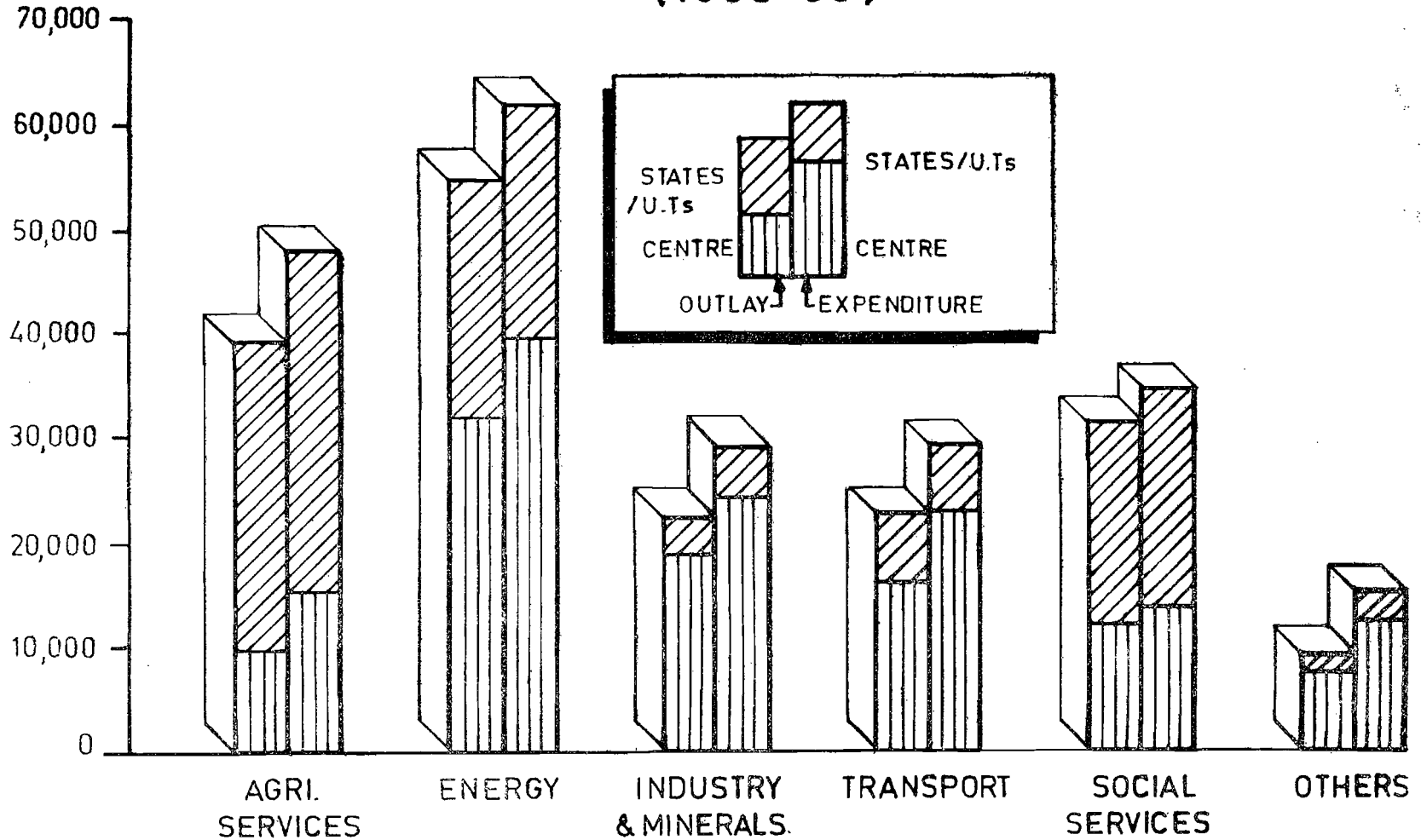
3.17 As regards the Annual Plan of the Central Ministries/Departments, the concerned Subject Divisions of the Planning Commission held indepth discussions with the nodal Ministries on both physical and financial performance particularly in the case of proposals relating to industrial and infrastructure sectors.

3.18 Detailed exercises regarding the aggregate budgetary support as well as the internal and extra budgetary resources of the public sector enterprises likely to be available for the year 1992-93 were undertaken through close coordination between the Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

3.19 Background notes were prepared by the subject Divisions in the light of their discussions with the officers of the Central Ministries. These notes and the results of exercises on the financial resources mentioned above, formed the basis for the series of discussions that the Secretary and the Senior Officers of the Commission held with the representatives of the Central Ministries/Departments. The Ministry/Department-wise outlays were tentatively formulated at these meetings. These outlays, as subsequently finalised internally in the Commission, were later communicated to the various Ministries/Departments including the Ministry of Finance for incorporation in the Expenditure Budget—(Centre) 1992-93.

OUTLAY & PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE BY BROAD HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT: Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)

Rs. Crores

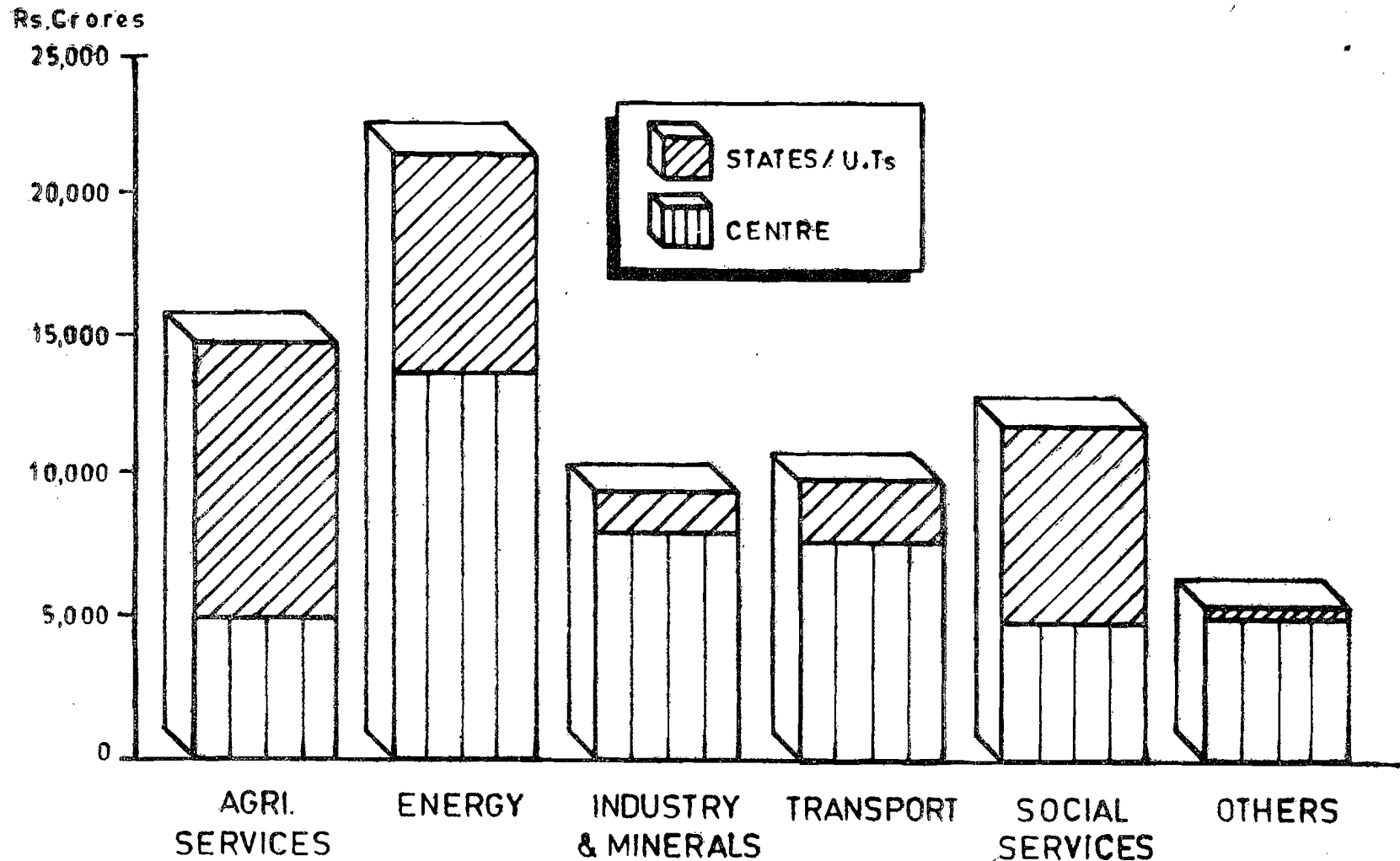


AGRICULTURAL SERVICES INCLUDE :
 Agricultural & Allied Services,
 Rural Development,
 Special Area Programmes,
 Irrigation & Flood Control.

OTHERS INCLUDE :
 Communications, Science Technology,
 & Environment,
 General Economic Services &
 General Services.

Plan Outlay by Broad Heads of Development:

Annual Plan (1991-92)



AGRICULTURAL SERVICES INCLUDE :

Agricultural & Allied Services,
Rural Development,
Special Area Programmes,
Irrigation & Flood Control.

OTHERS INCLUDE :

Communications, Science Technology,
& Environment,
General Economic Services &
General Services.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Seventh Plan & Annual Plan, 1990-91 Outlay and Progress of Expenditure : Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Heads of Development	Seventh Plan Outlay 1985-90	Annual Plan 1985-86 Actuals	Annual Plan 1986-87 Actuals	Annual Plan 1987-88 Actuals	Annual Plan 1988-89 Actuals	Annual Plan 1989-90 Actuals	Total 1985-90 (col 4+5+6+7+8)	Annual Plan 1990-91 R.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.	Centre	95534.00	19115.47	22401.76	24584.68	27948.98	33468.68	127519.57	38052.33
II.	States	80698.00	13249.52	16042.98	17627.53	19356.35	21216.03	87492.41	22452.38
III.	Union Territories	3768.00	694.91	704.37	708.34	764.50	845.52	3717.64	1013.39
	Total	180000.00	33059.90	39149.11	42920.55	48069.83	55530.23	218729.62	61518. .10
	Central Assistance for Relief from Natural Calamities	—	361.19	556.05	1113.55	575.00	100.00	2705.79	5.00

Annexure 3.2

Seventh Plan & Annual Plan, 1990-91 Outlay and Progress of Expenditure : Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Heads of Development	Seventh Plan Outlay 1985-90	Annual Plan 1985-86 Actuals	Annual Plan 1986-87 Actuals	Annual Plan 1987-88 Actuals	Annual Plan 1988-89 Actuals	Annual Plan 1989-90 Actuals	Total 1985-90 ((col. 4+5+6+7+8)	Annual Plan 1990-91 R.E..
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	10523.62	1825.92	2215.79	2742.92	2903.02	3105.00	12792.65	3395.67
II.	Rural Development	8906.08	2226.14	2667.65	3146.42	2982.34	4223.99	15246.54	4120.91
III.	Special Area Programmes	2803.59	447.33	627.60	677.05	926.51	791.86	3470.35	1027.07
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	16978.65	2792.24	3221.63	3346.94	3590.92	3638.19	16589.92	3837.24
V.	Energy	54821.26	9613.21	11402.78	11594.48	13226.41	15852.40	61689.28	17998.47
	1. Power	34273.46	5615.53	6701.45	7096.29	8243.79	10238.27	37895.33	11334.44
	2. Petroleum	12627.67	2869.88	3326.41	3019.55	3108.90	3683.99	16008.73	4130.02
	3. Others	7920.13	1127.80	1374.92	1478.64	1873.72	1930.14	7785.22	2534.01

VI. Industry and Minerals . 22415.55@ 5502.88@ 5619.67@ 5537.05\$ 5896.04\$ 6664.72\$ 29220.36 8239.70

1. Village & Small Industries	2752.74	524.35	615.74	616.85	686.17	806.09	3249.20	906.61
2. Iron & Steel Industries	6420.13	1495.51	1357.54	2068.22	1856.70	2286.06	9064.03	2628.51
3. Fertiliser Industries	2660.75	648.68	845.97	806.84	573.87	446.16	3321.52	584.87
4. Petrochemical Industries	900.00	188.34	301.43	491.34	602.40	533.43	2116.94	368.87
5. Atomic Energy Industries	1010.00	291.88	305.35	195.56	231.94	210.98	1235.71	225.02
6. Others	8671.93	2354.12	2193.64	1358.24	1944.96	2382.00	10232.96	3525.82

VII. Transport 22644.86 4072.19 5201.43\$ 6034.61 6722.96 7516.88 29548.07 8695.79

1. Railways	12334.55	1941.68	2697.06	3418.87	3929.36	4562.24	16549.21	4916.00
2. Others	10310.31	2130.51	2504.37	2615.74	2793.60	2954.64	12998.86	3779.79

VIII. Communications 4474.52 942.12 1085.61 1463.95 2193.76 2740.02 8425.46 3040.02

IX. Science, Technology & Environment 2463.06 404.78 512.38 585.42 751.42 769.86 3023.86 787.00

X. General Economic Services 1395.60* 179.05 423.12 386.07@ 494.82@ 766.57@ 2249.63 1032.51

XI. Social Services 31545.24 4858.45 5901.99 7006.40 8052.52 9140.31 34959.67 9104.24

1. Education	6382.65	876.79	1014.38	1610.84	1913.36	2270.10	7685.47	2062.68
2. Medical & Public Health	3392.89	579.89	641.77	724.31	831.10	911.59	3688.57	560.53
3. Family Welfare	3256.26	479.81	561.11	667.39	671.84	800.66	3120.81	784.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. Water Supply & Sanitation	6522.47	1181.08	1292.54	1469.30	1541.71	1608.50	7093.13	1844.57	
5. Housing & Urban Development	4229.50	761.11	920.05	907.31	1069.30	1178.53	4836.30	1252.99	
6. Others	7761.47**	979.77	1472.14	1687.25	2025.30	2370.93	8535.39	2198.16	
XII. General Services	1027.97	195.59	269.46	399.24	329.11	320.43	1513.83	239.48	
Total (I to XII)	180000.00	33059.90	39149.11	42920.55	48069.83	55530.23	218729.62	61518.10	
Central Assistance for Relief from Natural Calamities	—	361.19	556.05	1113.55	575.00	100.00	2705.79	5.00	

Note :—

1. Actual Plan Expenditure for 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 are as published in the previous Annual Plan documents.
2. Outlay/Expenditure for Petrochemical and Engineering units under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has been excluded from Energy and included under Industry and Minerals.

*Includes provision for District Planning and National Saving Scheme also.

**Provision for Special Employment Scheme is also included.

@Includes National Informatics Centre.

Annexure 3.3

Seventh Plan & Annual Plan, 1990-91 Outlay and Progress of Expenditure : Centre

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Heads of Development	Seventh Plan Outlay 1985-90	Annual Plan 1985-86 Actuals	Annual Plan 1986-87 Actuals	Annual Plan 1987-88 Actuals	Annual Plan 1988-89 Actuals	Annual Plan 1989-90 Actuals	Total 1985-90 (col. 4+5+6+7+8)	Annual Plan 1990-91 R.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	4006.71	745.52	864.74	1118.18	1292.81	1257.67	5278.92	1391.57
II.	Rural Development	4901.59	1235.14	1617.75	1834.63	1625.90	2639.12	8952.54	2531.97
III.	Special Area Programmes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	834.93	122.72	171.09	186.18	237.58	182.62	900.19	185.60
V.	Energy	31492.14	6144.09	7311.76	7189.10	8292.99	10419.68	39357.62	12153.27
	1. Power	11051.54	2160.09	2628.43	2707.98	3333.38	4831.41	15661.29	5515.13
	2. Petroleum	12627.67	2869.88	3326.41	3019.55	3108.90	3683.99	16008.73	4130.02
	3. Others	7812.93	1114.12	1356.92	1461.57	1850.71	1904.28	7687.60	2508.12
VI.	Industry & Minerals	18507.69	4731.35	4693.06	4563.82	4862.73	5532.76	24383.72	7112.77
	1. Village & Small Industries	1284.84	255.03	311.44	288.03	326.17	356.58	1537.25	437.36

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. Iron & Steel Industries			6420.13	1495.51	1357.54	1483.20	1856.70	2286.06	8479.01	2628.51
3. Fertilizer Industries			2660.75	648.68	845.97	806.84	573.87	446.16	3321.52	584.87
4. Petrochemical Industries			900.00	188.34	301.43	491.34	602.40	533.43	2116.94	368.87
5. Atomic Energy Industries			1010.00	291.88	305.35	195.56	231.94	210.98	1235.71	225.02
6. Others			6231.97	1851.91	1571.33	1298.85	1271.65	1699.55	7693.29	2868.14
VII. Transport			16320.69	2963.86	3847.52	4607.67	5247.16	6016.34	22682.55	6882.70
1. Railways			12334.30	1941.58	2697.06	3418.87	3929.36	4562.24	16549.11	4916.00
2. Others			3986.39	1022.28	1150.46	1188.80	1317.80	1454.10	6133.44	1966.70
VIII. Communications			4465.78	942.11	1084.81	1462.45	2192.45	2738.38	8420.20	3038.30
IX. Science, Technology & Environment			2300.49	380.67	480.92	552.63	716.02	735.63	2865.87	749.47
X. General Economic Services			416.62	69.85	122.01	140.85	187.54	366.16	886.41	368.17
XI. Social Services			11938.44	1731.03	2158.30	2875.86	3238.79	3534.55	13538.53	3616.26
1. Education			2388.64	283.45	288.22	746.17	825.53	763.20	2906.57	836.44
2. Medical & Public Health			897.34	181.58	172.82	183.73	207.52	224.40	970.05	255.14
3. Family Welfare			3256.26	479.81	561.11	607.39	671.84	800.66	3120.81	784.91
4. Water Supply & Sanitation			1236.83	298.44	330.23	391.10	434.95	466.61	1921.33	448.56

5. Housing & Urban Development	427.88	51.93	52.22	51.60	72.98	81.21	309.94	109.86
6. Others	3731.49	435.82	753.70	895.87	1025.97	1198.47	4309.83	1181.35
XII. General Services	348.92	49.13	49.80	53.31	55.01	45.77	253.02	22.25
Total (I to XII)	95534.00	19115.47	22401.76	24584.68	27948.98	33468.68	127519.57	38052.33

Note :—

§ Includes Secretariat Social Services.

Seventh Plan & Annual Plan, 1990-91 Outlay and Progress of Expenditure : States

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Heads of Development	Seventh, Plan Outlay 1985-90	Annual Plan 1985-86 Actuals	Annual Plan 1986-87 Actuals	Annual Plan 1987-88 Actuals	Annual Plan 1988-89 Actuals	Annual Plan 1989-90 Actuals	Total 1985-90 (col.4+5+6+7+8)	Annual Plan 1990-91 R.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.	Agricultural & Allied Activities	6248.40	1040.93	1329.88	1604.09	1586.09	1821.82	7382.81	1970.82
II.	Rural Development	3974.70	986.32	1046.99	1308.87	1352.35	1580.80	6275.33	1583.36
III.	Special Area Programmes	2803.59	446.29	627.60	677.05	926.51	791.86	3469.31	1027.07
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	15949.77	2636.53	3023.23	3146.26	3336.81	3435.75	15578.58	3634.79
V.	Energy	22786.15	3294.18	3888.62	4212.17	4733.05	5238.05	21366.07	5604.04
	1. Power	22686.76	3282.98	3872.91	4196.26	4711.95	5215.92	21280.02	5582.84
	2. Petroleum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3. Others	99.39	11.20	15.71	15.91	21.10	22.13	86.05	21.20
VI.	Industry and Minerals	3785.88	750.05	907.65	951.45	1016.60	1114.43	4740.18	1102.61
	1. Village & Small Industries	1378.52	253.63	290.20	311.74	349.75	437.57	1642.89	450.18
	2. Iron & Steel Industries.	—	—	—	580.62	611.47	—	1192.09	—
	3. Fertiliser Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4. Petrochemical Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Atomic Energy Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Others	2407.36	496.42	617.45	59.09	55.38	676.86	1905.20	652.43	
VII. Transport	5608.19	994.70	1243.55	1303.48	1348.47	1364.53	6254.73	1629.93	
1. Railways	0.25	0.10	—	—	—	—	0.10	—	
2. Others	5607.94	994.60	1243.55	1303.48	1348.47	1364.53	6254.63	1629.93	
VIII. Communications	8.49	0.01	0.80	1.50	1.24	1.63	5.18	1.65	
IX. Science, Technology & Environment	157.28	23.49	30.62	32.09	34.94	33.36	154.50	36.10	
X. General Economic Services	941.41	102.86	296.28	240.20	302.04	393.33	1334.71	658.47	
XI. Social Services	17782.96	2834.93	3437.76	3810.96	4452.77	5176.68	19713.10	5006.90	
1. Education	3488.71	528.80	727.04	801.80	1007.32	1413.81	4478.77	1136.55	
2. Medical & Public Health	2240.33	362.82	419.31	494.93	572.76	618.77	2468.59	628.70	
3. Family Welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Water Supply & Sanitation	4848.06	805.67	890.48	1004.59	1022.96	1043.86	4767.56	1263.25	
5. Housing & Urban Development	3281.09	608.88	765.30	740.62	877.10	959.59	3951.49	987.61	
6. Other Social Services	3924.77	528.76	635.63	769.02	972.63	1140.65	4046.69	990.79	
XII. General Services	651.18	139.23	210.00	339.41	265.48	263.79	1217.91	196.64	
Total (I to XII)	80698.00	13249.52	16042.98	17627.53	19356.35	21216.03	87492.41	22452.38	
Central Assistance for Relief from Natural Calamities	—	361.19	556.05	1113.55	575.00	100.00	2705.79	5.00	

Seventh Plan & Annual Plan, 1990-91 Outlay and Progress of Expenditure : Union Territories

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Heads of Development	Seventh Plan Outlay 1985-90	Annual Plan 1985-86 Actuals**	Annual Plan 1986-87 Actuals	Annual Plan 1987-88 Actuals	Annual Plan 1988-89 Actuals	Annual Plan 1989-90 Actuals	Total 1985-90 (col.4+5+6+7+8)	Annual Plan 1990-91 R.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	268.51	39.47	21.17	20.65	24.12	25.51	130.92	33.28
II.	Rural Development	29.79	4.68	2.91	2.92	4.09	4.07	18.67	5.58
III.	Special Area Programmes	—	1.04	—	—	—	—	1.04	—
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	193.95	32.99	27.31	14.50	16.53	19.82	111.15	16.85
V.	Energy	542.97	174.94	202.40	193.21	200.37	194.67	965.59	241.16
	1. Power	535.16	172.46	200.11	192.05	198.46	190.94	954.02	236.47
	2. Petroleum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3. Others	7.81	2.48	2.29	1.16	1.91	3.73	11.57	4.69
VI.	Industry and Minerals	121.98	21.48	18.96	21.78	16.71	17.53	96.46	24.32
	1. Village & Small Industries	89.38	15.69	14.10	17.08	10.25	11.94	69.06	19.07
	2. Iron & Steel Industries	—	—	—	4.40	6.46	—	10.86	—
	3. Fertiliser Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4. Petrochemical Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Atomic Energy Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Others	32.60	5.79	4.86	0.30	—	5.59	16.54	5.25	
VII. Transport	715.98	113.63	110.36	123.46	127.33	136.01	610.79	183.16	
1. Railways	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Others	715.98	113.63	110.36	123.46	127.33	136.01	610.79	183.16	
VIII. Communications	0.25	—	—	—	0.07	0.01	0.08	0.07	
IX. Science, Technology & Environment	5.29	0.62	0.84	0.70	0.46	0.87	3.49	1.43	
X. General Economic Services	37.57	6.34	4.83	5.02	5.24	7.08	28.51	5.87	
XI. Social Services	1823.84	292.49	305.93	319.58	360.96	429.08	1708.04	481.08	
1. Education	505.30	64.54	58.42	62.87	80.51	93.09	359.43	89.69	
2. Medical and Public Health	255.22	35.49	49.64	45.65	50.73	68.42	249.93	77.09	
3. Family Welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Water Supply & Sanitation	437.58	76.97	71.83	73.61	83.80	98.03	404.24	132.76	
5. Housing and Urban Development	520.53	100.30	102.53	115.09	119.22	137.73	574.87	155.52	
6. Other Social Services	105.21	15.19	23.51	22.36	26.70	31.81	119.57	26.02	
XII. General Services	27.87	7.23	9.66	6.52	8.62	10.87	42.90	20.59	
Total (I to XII)	3768.00	694.91	704.37	708.34	764.50	845.52	3717.64	1013.39	

**Includes Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Goa, Diu & Daman.

ANNEXURE 3.5

Annual Plan : 1991-92—Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Heads of Development	Annual Plan—1991-92 (Outlay)			
		Centre	States	U.Ts.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1857.85	2565.21	50.04	4473.10
II.	Rural Development	2702.41	1727.83	12.05	4442.29
III.	Social Area Programmes	—	1142.93	—	1142.93
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	266.70	4408.21	24.04	4698.95
V.	Energy	13514.30	7473.69	314.35	21302.34
	1. Power	5927.04	7441.94	308.98	13677.96
	2. Petroleum	4917.26	—	—	4917.26
	3. Others	2670.00	31.75	5.37	2707.12
VI.	Industry and Minerals	7117.22	1474.64	25.85	8617.71
	1. Village & Small Industries	556.06	614.31	16.50	1186.87
	2. Iron & Steel Industries	2935.38	—	—	2935.38
	3. Fertiliser Industries	410.70	—	—	410.70
	4. Petrochemical Industries	654.47	—	—	654.47

←1194PC/91

5. Atomic Energy Industries	194.00	—	—	194.00
6. Others	2366.61	860.33	9.35	3236.29
VII. Transport	7536.79	2127.86	251.67	9916.32
1. Railways	5325.00	—	—	5325.00
2. Others	2211.79	2127.86	251.67	4591.32
VIII. Communications	3383.00	1.96	0.09	3385.05
IX. Science, Technology & Environment	960.91	54.78	1.75	1017.44
X. General Economic Services	648.38	607.81	9.46	1265.65
XI. Social Services	4956.48	6262.78	570.83	11790.09
1. Education	976.05	1507.70	119.61	2603.36
2. Medical & Public Health	301.90	800.52	83.08	1185.50
3. Family Welfare	749.00	—	—	749.00
4. Water Supply & Sanitation	837.44	1534.16	142.76	2514.36
5. Housing & Urban Development	466.05	1097.93	184.32	1748.30
6. Other Social Services	1626.04	1322.47	41.06	2989.57
XII. General Services	24.71	214.80	25.37	264.88
Total (I to XII)	42968.75	28062.50	1285.50	72316.75

0.08

ANNEXURE

Financial Progress of MNP (during the Seventh Plan

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the MNP Component	1985-86			
		Seventh Plan Outlay 1985-90	Outlay.	Actual Expenditure	Percentage cl. 5/col. 4
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Elementary Education	1830.45	280.19	268.57	95.85
2.	Adult Education	360.00	65.54	62.15	94.83
3.	Rural Health	1093.35	181.59	129.06	71.07
4.	Rural Water Supply	3454.47	655.59	700.93	106.92
5.	Rural Roads	1729.40	293.27	252.79	86.20
6.	Rural Electrification	497.08	77.24	58.42	75.63
7.	Rural Housing	576.90	99.95	102.85	102.90
8.	Environmental Improvement of Urban slums	269.55	37.83	44.87	118.61
9.	Nutrition	1732.86	312.59	175.28	56.07
10.	Rural Energy				
	(i) Improved Chullas	40.00	10.00	9.85	98.50
	(ii) Rural Fuel Wood Plan Schemes	215.00	50.43	36.65	72.67
11.	Rural Sanitation	—	—	—	—
12.	Public Distribution System	—	—	—	—
	Total	11799.06	2064.22	1841.42	89.21

3.6

and Annual Plan 1990-91

1986-87			1987-88		
Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Percentage of cl. 8/col. 7	Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Percentage of cl. 11/ cl. 1 0
7	8	9	10	11	12
379.08	377.66	99.63	626.33	626.95	100.10
96.86	70.94	73.24	113.66	84.41	74.27
182.10	147.16	80.81	208.84	194.98	93.36
734.13	801.81	109.22	863.35	956.75	110.82
241.89	310.58	128.40	299.92	318.03	106.04
95.92	131.27	136.85	107.81	131.27	121.76
105.18	140.62	133.69	113.24	99.65	88.00
47.27	45.02	95.24	46.35	43.53	93.92
310.78	220.41	70.92	322.02	174.01	54.04
6.00	4.68	78.00	9.02	8.86	98.23
42.12	35.68	84.71	46.07	39.42	85.57
—	—	—	30.16	16.29	54.01
—	—	—	55.79	45.78	82.06
2241.33	2285.83	101.99	2842.56	2739.93	96.39

ANNEXURE

Financial Progress of MNP during the Seventh Plan

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the MMP Component	1988-89			1989-90			Total 1985-90 (Cl. 4+7+10+13+16)
		Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Percentage of cl.14/col 13	Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Percentage of cl.17/col. 16	
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Elementary Education	753.36	712.62	94.59	981.73	1016.32	103.52	3020.69
2.	Adult Education	117.13	116.23	99.23	132.09	128.72	97.45	525.28
3.	Rural Health	231.47	217.97	94.17	268.13	253.96	94.72	1072.13
4.	Rural Water Supply	973.56	970.29	99.66	1008.60	1037.59	102.87	4235.23
5.	Rural Reads	317.66	335.67	105.67	308.83	347.97	112.67	1461.57
6.	Rural Electrification	124.27	139.75	112.46	105.00	146.90	139.90	510.24
7.	Rural Housing	131.20	124.27	94.72	156.13	106.75	68.37	605.70
8.	Environment Improvement of Urban slums	51.08	46.32	90.68	53.97	62.75	116.27	236.50
9.	Nutrition	296.57	264.03	89.03	279.46	503.93	108.76	1621.42
10.	Rural Energy							
	(i) Improved Chullas	10.00	10.00	100.00	12.00	12.00	100.00	47.02
	(ii) Rural Fuel Wood Plan Schemes	33.90	17.97	53.01	39.90	34.64	86.82	212.42
11.	Rural Sanitation	29.70	14.56	49.02	33.16	12.73	38.39	93.02
12.	Public Distribution System	50.62	46.58	92.02	38.79	34.65	89.33	145.20
	Total	3120.52	3016.26	96.66	3417.79	3498.91	102.37	13686.42

3.6—(Contd.).

and Annual Plan, 1990-91

(Rs. Crores)

Total Annual Plan Outlay as a percentage of the Seventh Plan Allocation (Col. 19/Col. 3)	1990-91		
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Percentage of col. 22/ col. 21
20	21	22	23
165.02	843.15	843.15	100.00
145.91	151.12	151.12	100.00
98.06	336.82	269.71	80.08
122.60	1093.43	1093.77	100.03
84.51	410.45	422.92	103.04
102.65	114.65	114.65	100.00
104.99	129.65	119.86	92.45
87.74	65.29	73.38	112.39
87.80	225.41	215.06	95.41
117.55	11.78	11.78	100.00
98.80	42.06	40.95	97.36
	37.64	29.23	77.66
	10.29	24.10	234.21
116.00	3471.74	3409.68	98.21

CHAPTER 4

MAJOR ACTIVITIES—A PERSPECTIVE

A brief account of the major activities taken up during the year is given in the following paragraphs.

Meeting of the Full Planning Commission

4.2 The full Planning Commission met only once during the year on September 19, 1991. Three papers on its agenda for consideration were :

- (i) Objectives, Thrusts and Macro Dimensions of the Eighth Plan;
- (ii) Distribution of Central Assistance and Open Market Borrowings among the States during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and
- (iii) The Future of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

4.3 The Commission deliberated at length on these papers before endorsing these for being placed before the National Development Council for their further consideration. On the question of distribution of Central Assistance among the States, a three-member Committee headed by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission with Dr. Manmohan Singh, Finance Minister and Dr. C. Rangarajan, Member, Planning Commission as its members was constituted to go into the various aspects of the modified Gadgil Formula and the Consensus Formula. The formula evolved by the committee was placed before the NDC at its meeting held on 23rd & 24th December, 1991.

4.4 The Commission meeting which took place against the backdrop of recent far-reaching global economic changes and our own domestic economic concerns decided to re-orient the country's economic philosophy by assigning a relatively bigger role to market forces in our development policies and strategies. It envisaged that the role of planning be more and more of an indicative nature. Accordingly, a series of policy measures were announced seeking liberalisation in the spheres of trade and industry with a view to enhancing the quality and competitiveness of

Indian products both in the domestic and the international markets.

Meeting of the National Development Council (NDC)

4.5 The National Development Council, the highest national forum for planning and development, met once during the year. This was its forty-third meeting which was held on December 23-24, 1991. The Council considered and endorsed the Directional Paper for the Eighth Plan entitled "Objectives, Thrusts and Macro Dimensions of the Eighth Plan (1992-97)". The Council also considered and took decisions on the other three items on its agenda, namely :—

- (1) Distribution of Central Assistance and Open Market Borrowings among the States during the Eighth Plan;
- (2) Future of Centrally Sponsored Schemes; and
- (3) Population Control :
 - (a) Perspective & Planning, and
 - (b) Challenges & Strategies.

4.6 As far as distribution of Central assistance to States was concerned, the new formula evolved by the three-Member Committee appointed by the full Planning Commission in September, 1991 was debated at length and then modified before being unanimously accepted for use during the Eighth Plan (1992-97). The two versions of the new formula, (A) as originally suggested by the three-Member Committee and (B) as amended and finally accepted by the NDC are given below :—

(A) Criteria	Weightage
(i) Population (1971)	— 60%
(ii) Per capita income	..
(a) Deviation method	— 15%
(b) Distance method	— 5%
(iii) Performance	— 10%
Tax effort	
Fiscal management, and	
Achievement of specified	

national objectives.	
(iv) Special Problems	— 10%
(B) Criteria	<i>Weightage</i>
(i) Population (1971 census)	— 60%
(ii) Per capita income	
(a) Deviation method- covering States with per capita SDP below the national average	— 20%
(b) Distance method- covering All States	— 5%
(iii) Performance—	
(a) Tax effort	} — 7.5%
(b) Fiscal management, and	
(c) Progress in respect of national objective	
(iv) Special Problems	— 7.5%

4.7 The NDC decided also to implement the recommendations of the Narasimha Rao Committee Report on Centrally Sponsored Schemes to transfer to the States 113 such schemes alongwith central share of funding.

4.8 Decisions were also taken to set up four Committees of the NDC on (i) Population, (ii) Micro-Level Planning and involvement of people at the gras-root level, (iii) Austerity and (iv) Employment. These Committees were notified on 18-19th February, 1992 and are required to submit their reports to the NDC within four months from the date of their constitution.

Parliamentary Committee Meetings

4.9 The Planning Commission continued to maintain active liaison with the Parliament through the forum of Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Planning. The valuable suggestions made by the Members of the Committee at the meetings were taken into account by the Planning Commission while formulating Five Year/Annual Plans

and while deciding important issues relating to the development of the economy.

4.10 After the General Election, 1991, a new Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament for the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation was constituted on 30-8-1991. The composition of the reconstituted Consultative Committee was as follows : —

Shri H. R. Bhardwaj, Minister of State for Planning
& Programme Implementation *Chairman*

MEMBERS OF LOK SABHA

1. Shri Konathala Ramakrishna
2. Dr. L. N. Pandey
3. Shri Pratap Singh
4. Prof. Susanta Chakraborty
5. Shri I. K. Chavda
6. Shri Dhanushkodi Athithan
7. Shri Ram Chandra Rath

MEMBERS OF RAJYA SABHA

1. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena
2. Shri K. L. Sharma
3. Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto
4. Shri Ashwani Kumar
5. Shri Jitendrabhai L. Bhat

4.11 The Committee met twice during the year and considered the following subjects :—

Sl. No.	Date of Meeting	Subject
1.	25-11-1991	General Discussion on Planning.
2.	10-01-1992	Decisions taken in the meeting of the National Development Council (NDC) held on 23rd and 24th December, 1991 and the proposals on which these decisions were based.

Plan Formulation

4.12 Finalisation of the 1991-92 Annual Plan document and formulation of the draft Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) and 1992-93 Annual Plan documents were the major activities of all the Divisions of the Planning Commission during the year under review. Draft Chapters for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) and the 1992-93 Annual Plan documents were prepared on the basis of proposals received from the State/UT Governments and the Central Ministries/Departments which were examined and discussed threadbare in the Planning Commission between late October, 1991 and early January, 1992.

4.13 Besides, actively participating in the Plan formulation process and drafting of the Annual/Five Year Plan documents, the Divisions of the Planning Commission also interacted with Central Ministries/Departments. Expenditure Finance Committee memos, Cabinet Notes on projects/schemes for inclusion in the Plan, and other references from these Ministries/Departments continued to be examined and commented upon. Apart from these the other important activities of the various Divisions of the Planning Commission during the year under report are briefly outlined in the following sub-sections.

I. Agriculture Division

4.14 As a follow-up to the pilot Intergrated Study through Space Applications for Sustainable Development at village level initiated by the Department of Space, a high level committee of the Planning Commission with the Principal Adviser (Agri.) as the chairperson was set up to select areas/districts for implementation of the recommendations of this study and also to identify additional areas/districts to be taken up during the Eighth Plan period in a phased manner. The committee submitted its report in December, 1991.

4.15 The Planning Commission set up a group under the chairmanship of Dr. Jayant Patil, Member (Agri.) Planning Commission to study the need for strengthening of infrastructure for export of agricultural commodities and processed food. The group held discussions during the year with various institutions/organisations concerned with the promotion of export of these commodities.

Agricultural Planning based on Agro-Climatic Zones

4.16 The Project for organising Agricultural Planning based on Agro-Climatic Zones, undertaken by the Planning Commission was continued. The 15 Zonal Planning teams recommended, at zonal/sub-zonal levels, appropriate strategies and programmes aimed at optimising development of their resource endowments.

4.17 After completing the initial phase under the Project, of formulation of Zonal/Sub-zonal Plans for agricultural development in the Eighth Plan, the Planning teams have taken up, more or less on a pilot basis, formulation of the development strategies by way of technical inputs for overall planning decisions at the districts level.

4.18 The agro-climatic regional planning exercise, apart from suggesting a new philosophy of planning at a disaggregated level, puts emphasis on integrated watershed development, minor irrigation and soil conservation, problem soil treatment, expansion of horticulture and commercial crops, etc.

II. Backward Classes Division

4.19 Meetings were held under the chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to draw up a time-bound action programme for elimination of scavenging.

4.20 Apart from finalising the draft chapter on "Welfare and Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes" for the Eighth Five Year Plan, a draft report on "Other Backward Classes" was also prepared.

4.21 Reports on "Shifting Cultivation : A case Study in Abujmarh of Bastar District, Madhya Pradesh" and "Socio-Economic Conditions of Forest Villages in Madhya Pradesh" sponsored by the Division through National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi were examined.

4.22 The Division was closely associated by the Ministry of Welfare in the exercises relating to adjustment in policies and modification of various schemes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

4.23 Field visits were undertaken to study the implementation of programmes/projects/schemes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

III. Communication and Information Division

Communication & Broadcasting

4.24 The Report of National Institute of Rural Development for suggesting the revised norms for opening of new post offices in the country were examined.

4.25 A meeting, under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Z. Qasim, Member, Planning Commission was organised to discuss the strategy to be adopted during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) for telecom sector.

Information & Publicity

4.26 The Chapter on Planning for INDIA-1991, A Reference Annual, was updated.

4.27 The Division continued with the "Internal Information Service" by bringing out a daily digest of selected news items/articles from various daily newspapers and journals which were of special interest to the Commission. A limited clipping service in Hindi was also maintained.

4.28 Scrutiny and supply of important news items received on the Teleprinter installed at Yojana Bhavan was also continued.

4.29 The work relating to printing and distribution of publications of the Planning Commission was continued. The publications were given wider circulation by supplying them to Governors, Members of Parliament, Central Ministries, State/U.T. Governments, Universities, Libraries and Research Institutions. Publications were also made available on demand to research scholars, economists, students and other individuals.

4.30 During the year under review, the following publications were brought out :

- (i) National Policy Resolutions—Views of Standing Advisory Committee (SAC).
- (ii) Report of the Task Force for tackling problems of scavengers and suggesting measures for their rehabilitation.
- (iii) Report of the Study Group on parameters of Consumption sub-model.

- (iv) First Five Year Plan (Reprint).
- (v) Annual Report 1990-91 (English & Hindi).
- (vi) Report of the Group of Officials on Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Bajjal Committee Report)—(English & Hindi).
- (vii) Report of the Committee of NDC on Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Narasimha Rao Committee Report)—(English & Hindi).
- (viii) Agenda note for 43rd NDC meeting "Future of Centrally Sponsored Schemes"—(English & Hindi).
- (ix) Directional Paper on Objectives, Thrusts and Macro-Dimensions of the Eighth Plan.

IV. Education Division

4.31 A meeting on "Literacy and Development" in cooperation with Association of Indian Universities was organised in March, 1991.

4.32 The Report on ways and means for Improvement of Science Education at the College & University level prepared in the earlier years was brought out.

4.33 A presentation was made on the scheme for Scholastic Improvement of Science Education of Weaker Sections by the Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman.

4.34 The Ramamurthi Committee Report (NPE Review Committee) as an input to the Janardhan Reddy Committee's work (Committee appointed by CABE) was examined.

4.35 In the context of Eighth Plan a Brain-Storming Session for Future Directions of Higher, Technical and Professional Education was held in Sept., 1991; a meeting of the directors of the IITs and other experts to identify thrust areas for modernisation of the IITs was also held.

4.36 Core Groups on Open Education and Value Education in the context of the Eighth Plan were constituted; and a note on "Strengthening of Vocational Education" was prepared.

V. *Environment & Forest Unit*

4.37 Established in May, 1990 to formulate short-term and long-term plans and policies in the field of environment, ecology, forestry and wildlife sectors, the Environment & Forests Unit functions also as a secretariat of the Island Development Authority and its Standing Committee. Besides, it represents the Planning Commission on the Monitoring Committee and the Steering Committee of the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) and also deals with important international environmental concerns like global warming, climatic change, greenhouse effect, biodiversity, etc.

(A) *Environment & Forests*

4.38 Discussions regarding Preparatory meeting for ministerial conference on Environment & Development at Beijing in June, 1991 and for "United Nations Conference on Environment & Development (UNCED) in 1992", were held with Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Environment & Forests. Other important international environmental issues such as technology transfer, Earth Charter were also dealt with.

4.39 To control Industrial & other type of pollution, efforts were made for Common Effluent Treatment Plans (CETPs) and discussion on World Bank Industrial Pollution Control Projects was held.

(B) *Ganga Action Plan*

4.40 A Preliminary Assessment of Ganga Action Plan Phase-I was done and subsequently a meeting thereon was held under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Z. Qasim, Member, Planning Commission.

4.41 Ganga Action Plan Phase-II and National River Action Plan (NRAP) were examined.

(C) *Island Development Authority*

4.42 Two meetings of the Expert Group on Primitive Tribes of Andaman & Nicobar Islands were held on 20-6-1991 and 20-8-1991 and recommendations made.

4.43 The Standing committee of Island Development Authority (IDA) was reconstituted.

4.44 Meeting of the Standing Committee of IDA was held on 18-11-1991 under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

VI. Health & Family Welfare Division

4.45 A meeting of experts in Family Welfare Programme was held under the chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman on May 16, 1991 to evolve a strategy to make Family Planning Programme more effective. The strategy so evolved was incorporated in the Eighth Plan chapter on Family Welfare.

4.46 The Division offered its comments on suggestions from the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare regarding review of policy regarding restrictions on migration of medical and Para-Medical personnel abroad for higher education/employment.

4.47 A paper on "Population Control—Perspective and Planning" for the consideration of the National Development Council was prepared. The paper was placed before the NDC for consideration at its meeting held on 23rd and 24th December, 1991.

VII. India Japan Study Committee :

4.48 The India-Japan Study Committee undertakes studies on selected subjects with a view to fostering better understanding and cooperation between India and Japan. The India Committee and its counterpart, the Japan Committee, hold joint meetings once a year, alternatively in India and Japan.

4.49 The 20th joint meeting was held on 26th and 27th November, 1991 in Tokyo. The Committee took note of the changed current world situation where the bi-polar structure in the world since 1945 had changed a great deal. Stability in Asia as a whole and its economic dynamism were especially discussed.

4.50 The Joint Committee on Industrial Model Town (JIMTCC) further discussed the feasibility aspect of setting up of IMTs with Japanese assistance. In this connection JICA team visited India in October-November, 1991. The Japanese Government explained the action being taken to expedite the feasibility study of IMTs. Both sides also agreed on the need for close cooperation in the field of science and technology by exchanging scholars and scientists.

VIII. Development Policy Division

4.51 Development Policy Division examined matters relating to prices, banking, credit, money supply, savings, investment etc. and also prepared briefs/notes/reviews on various aspects of the

economy. It also acted as the Nodal Division for the Ministry of Civil Supplies in respect of Public Distribution System.

4.52 During 1991-92, the Development Policy Division introduced a system of compiling and circulating a list of economic indicators on daily basis. A number of papers and notes were also prepared in the Division. The main ones are listed below :

- (i) Chapter on Fiscal, industrial and trade policy during the Eighth Plan (May, 1991).
- (ii) Chapter on "Economic Policy Framework for the Eighth Plan" (January, 1992).
- (iii) Chapter on "Recent Economic Developments and Annual Plan for 1991-92".
- (iv) Chapter on "Public Distribution System during the Eighth Plan".
- (v) Note on estimation of inflation rate for 1991-92.
- (vi) Recent macro-economic developments and domestic economic policy issues for the Eighth Plan.
- (vii) Administered prices during 1991 and Administered Prices Policy.

Socio-Economic Research Unit

4.53 Socio-Economic Research Unit deals with the research promotion activities of the Planning Commission under the guidance of the Research Advisory Committee which identifies the priority areas for research.

4.54 Grants were released to various research institutions for the support of on-going studies and new research studies sponsored by the Committee. Seminars/Conferences were also sponsored on the specified topics.

4.55 The Planning Commission also provides block grants to three research institutions viz., (i) Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, (ii) Deptt. of Economics, University of Bombay, Bombay and (iii) Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune for undertaking socio-economic research studies in identified priority areas. The programme of these institutions were reviewed periodically by the Research Advisory Committee and necessary direction was imparted to the research work being done by them.

IX: Labour, Employment & Manpower Division

4.56 In the context of the Eighth Five Year Plan, a detailed analysis of the trends in the levels and structure of employment and unemployment was made. In addition, the following Papers were also prepared :

- (i) Approach to Expansion of Employment Opportunities.
- (ii) Rural Non-farm Employment : An Assessment of Recent Trends.
- (iii) Employment in Organised Private Sector—Trends and Prospects.
- (iv) A note on educated unemployment for the Group of Officers set up by Committee on Boosting Employment for Educated Unemployed.
- (v) Consideration of the Employment Objective in Sectoral and State Plans.
- (vi) A note on Labour Adjustment in Industrial Restructuring.

4.57 The following matters were also examined in the Division during the year under review :

- (i) Studies pertaining to employment/unemployment and manpower received from or made by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, Central Ministries and Departments and organisations such as the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum.
- (ii) Recommendations made by the National Commission on Rural Labour.

4.58 The Division was represented on the following Committees/Groups :

- (i) Committee to review the Employment Market Information (EMI Programme) set up by the Ministry of Labour.
- (ii) Technical Advisory Committee on Statistics and Prices and Cost of Living set up by the Central Statistical Organisation.

- (iii) Group of Officers under the Committee on Boosting Employment for the Educated Unemployed.
- (iv) Central Coordination Committee on Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.
- (v) The General and Executive Councils, the Standing Committee on Research Programmes and the Budget Committee of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR).
- (vi) The Technical Committee on Surveys and Research Studies of the Central Institute of Research and Training in Employment Service (CIRTES) of the Ministry of Labour.

4.59 Besides, Adviser (LEM) chaired the Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Economic Criteria for Reservation and Joint Adviser (LEM) acted as Member-Secretary of the Inter-Ministerial Group on Industrial Restructuring.

4.60 The following International Conferences and Seminars were attended by Adviser (LEM) :

- (i) ILO Seminar on Employment and Manpower Planning, New Delhi, February 4, 1991.
- (ii) International Symposium on the Vietnamese Economy organised by State Planning Committee, Hanoi during February 23—March 2, 1991, as a resource person.
- (iii) Regional Technical Workshop on Labour Market Analysis as a Tool for HRD Planning organised by International Labour Organisation at Beijing during July 29-31, 1991 as a resource person and presented a Paper "Labour Market Monitoring for Employment Planning—A framework illustrated with Indian Experience".
- (iv) Tripartite Workshop on Social Dimensions of Structural Adjustment organised by ILO at New Delhi during December 10-11, 1991.
- (v) Fourth Meeting of Asian Employment Planners organised by ILO-ARTEP held at New Delhi during December 17-19, 1991.

- (vi) International Workshop on Labour Institutions and Economic Development in Asia, organised by International Institute for Labour Studies, Geneva, at Bali (Indonesia) during February 4-6, 1992 as a resource person and presented a Paper on Labour Institutions and Economic Development : "Case of Indian Industrialisation".
- (vii) To assist the International Institute for Labour Studies, Geneva in their Project on Labour Institutions and Economic Development in Asia, he also visited Geneva (Switzerland) during November 12-30, 1991.

4.61 Seminars/Workshops attended by other officers of the Division were :

- (i) ILO Regional Policy Seminar on Diversification of Women's Employment Training in Islamabad during April 22-24, 1991.
- (ii) Follow-up Meeting of ILO Tripartite Workshop on Role of Employment Services in 2001 and Beyond—in Goa during December 3-4, 1991, organised by ILO and the Ministry of Labour, India.
- (iii) Training Seminar on Use of Economic Data in Labour Policy and Administration.
- (iv) National Tripartite Seminar-cum-Training Workshop on International Labour Standards during February 3-6, 1992.

X. Financial Resources Division

4.62 The Division officials interacted with the finance officials of the States and major UTs to estimate availability of financial resources for the Annual Plan 1992-93 and the Eighth Plan, 1992-97. Simultaneously the Division also undertook reviews of the past performance of resource mobilisation. Their results were put together to bring out a consolidated scenario of the resource availability to enable the Commission to take policy decisions in regard to allocations of Central support and resource mobilisation policies for the ensuing Annual Plan.

4.63 The Division also provided technical support and Secretariat to the Committee of Experts initially headed by Prof. Raja

J. Chelliah and presently headed by Dr. C. Rangarajan, Member, Planning Commission set up for finding durable solution of the financial problems of the Special Category States, in pursuance of the decision of the National Development Council (NDC), taken in its meeting in October, 1990. Adviser of the Division functions as Member Secretary of the Committee. Three meetings of the Committee were organised and aside from research and information, a questionnaire was issued to the States for eliciting their views.

4.64 Technical support to the Committee set up under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Shri Pranab Mukherjee with the Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh and Member, Planning Commission, Dr. C. Rangarajan, on revision of modified Gadgil formula (1981) was also provided by the Division.

4.65 In the context of the recommendation of the above Committee, a technical note was prepared on the data-base and the specific indicators included in the formula. Estimates were made of the States' entitlements for 1992-93 for allocation of Central assistance for the Annual Plan.

4.66 The studies prepared in the Division for the use of the Commission included monitoring of utilisation of funds through externally aided projects, growth of the establishment strength and expenditure on pay and allowances of Central Ministries/ Departments, estimates of taxable capacity of Special Category States using quantitative techniques, impact of coal royalty hike on resources of the States, internal resource of the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and State Road Transport Corporations (SRTC) during 1985-92 and projections for 1992-97, status of Consignment Tax, emerging funding pattern of the States Plans, relative attractiveness of saving instruments and mobilisation of black money for development planning. Exercises were also attempted on trends in non-plan expenditure; performance of public sector undertakings; guidelines and sector-wise committed liability of the States in respect of assets created during the Seventh Plan; debt liability of the States; plan funding through small savings; negotiated loans and market borrowings.

4.67 Immediately after the presentation of 1991-92 budgets by the State Governments, the Division undertook monitoring exercises on the budget deficits and Additional Resource Mobilisation (ARM) and related aspects in comparison with the approved Plan figures. The Division also monitored the progress

of utilisation of funds by the State Governments under the externally-aided projects in comparison to the approved Plan provisions for the purpose of expediting implementation.

4.68 Following the revision of modified Gadgil Formula by the NDC in October, 1990, the data-base and indicators for criteria were build-up and proposals for allocation were prepared in regard to Central budgetary support for the State Plans 1991-92. Exercises were undertaken for the market borrowings and negotiated loans i.e. loans from certain financial institutions. Similar exercises were undertaken in regard to the formula approved by the NDC meeting held in December 1991 and allocation of Central budgetary support for the Annual Plan 1992-93 and the Eighth Plan, 1992—97.

4.69 Special effort was made in the Division to prepare for the first time, a comprehensive computerised data-base on the States' financial resources for Plan and non-Plan items, their performance in the past and projections for the next five years. National Informatics Centre (NIC)—Computer Service Division collaborated in this venture using their software and NICNET. The data-base under construction presently covers the period upto 1996-97, the terminal year of the Eighth Plan. This has been based on a new system of receipt of information adopted by the Division using computer floppy disks on about eight hundred item-wise and standardised coded figures, from the twenty five States. A Handbook on Financial Resources was prepared as an aide to the Planning Commission for using the data-base.

4.70 Adviser (FR) worked as a Member of the Working Group on 'Resources' set up by the Ministry of Commerce for preparing the country brief/stand in the Eighth UNCTAD. He delivered lectures on 'Fiscal Policy' and on 'Resource Mobilisation', covering domestic and international finance, at different research and training organisations. He participated and gave a presentation on Plan transfers in a seminar on 'Inter-Governmental Fiscal Relations and Macro Economic Management in Large Economies' organised jointly by the ICRIER and the World Bank. He also attended the Seminar on 'Budgetary Trends and Plan Finances in the States during the Seventh Five Year Plan', organised jointly by the National Institute of Public Finance & Policy (NIPFP) and the World Bank. He prepared a paper on 'Dangers of Isolated Reforms' for a debate on "The Economy—Crises and Adjustment" organised by Observers Research Foundation.

4.71 Following the participation in a Symposium on Mobilisation of Rural savings held in Tokyo in 1990, and the study of experience of Japan, East Asian and South Asian Countries, notes were prepared on the subject for the Planning Commission's resource discussions with the States.

XI. *International Economics Division*

4.72 The International Economics Division was involved in the task of studying and analysing balance of payments and foreign trade related issues. During the financial year, continuous monitoring of export performance, both commodity-wise as well as direction-wise was done. Similar studies were also undertaken to see the quantum of imports and their country of origin. Briefs were prepared for balance of payments management group on export incentives, earnings from tourism, and agricultural exports. The Division was also involved in the discussion of (a) High-powered committee on trade policy, (b) Review committee on Import Export Policy, (c) UNCTAD panel on trade and services and (d) UNCTAD steering group. Following the trade and industrial policy changes, a note on the required follow-up measures was prepared.

4.73 The Indian Council for International Economic Relations (ICRIER) project on "A study of performance of Export and Trading Houses" was studied and a note thereon prepared.

4.74 The Division handled the work of various joint commissions including Indo-Romanian, Indo-Yugoslavian Joint Commissions. A seminar on "World Development Report—1991" was organised by the Division. Besides, country notes on UK, Canada, South Korea, Zanzibar, France, Bhutan among others were made in connection with meetings with visiting foreign delegations. Analysis of important economic developments around the world which could affect Indian economy was undertaken by the division from time to time. These included multilateral trade negotiations (Uruguay round of talks), EEC—1992 among others.

4.75 A continuous study of the changing situation in Eastern Europe and the break-down of the USSR was carried out in the Division. Subsequently, a note was prepared on the Economic Community treaty signed by the Soviet Republics and its consequences. An update on Indian trade relations with independent Soviet Republics was also prepared.

XII. Irrigation & Command Area Development

4.76 The Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry of Water Resources were reviewed by Member (Irrigation), Planning Commission in a series of meetings with the Union Minister of the Ministry of Water Resources.

4.77 Various Irrigation, Flood Control and Multi-purpose projects were considered by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation. Based on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, investment approvals were issued to the following schemes during the year :—

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	State	Estimated Cost
1	2	3	4
1.	Harrang Sub-basin Drainage Development Scheme—Barak Valley (Assam)	N.E.C.	490
2.	Scheme for protection of Palasbari Town from Erosion of River Brahmaputra	Assam	2104
3.	Nambul River Flood Control Project (Phase I)	Manipur	197
4.	Dholbaha Dam Project (Revised Estimate)	Punjab	2113
5.	Anti-Erosion measures to protect the Brahmaputra Dyke and left bank from Barakhat Gumi to Kalatoli Area	Assam	150.24
6.	Construction of retirement from 2 km. to 4 Km. on left bank of Brahmaputra Dyke from Silghat to Dhing in U/s of Kaliabhomara Bridge and providing bank protection (Assam)	N.E.C.	122.03
7.	Integrated project for Development of Waterlogged area of South Western Districts of Punjab	Punjab	5087
8.	Sub Surface Drainage Scheme for reclamation of South Western Distt. of Punjab	Punjab	1001

4.78 A Committee on Pricing of Irrigation was constituted on 23rd October, 1991 under the chairmanship of Dr. A. Vaidyanathan of Madras Institute of Development Studies. The terms of reference of the Committee were :

- (i) To review the existing water rate structure and the extent of subsidy in Government and Public Sector Irrigation Projects.
- (ii) To suggest
 - (a) norms for fixing water rates;
 - (b) norms for cost escalation in O&M component of economic water rates;
 - (c) norms of conversion of volumetric supply of water rates to areawise water rates for different agro-climatic zones;
 - (d) organisational measures including mechanism for efficient recovery of economic water rates; and
 - (e) operating controls for ensuring levy of appropriate irrigation water rates by the States.
- (iii) To evolve a rational water rate structure for both surface and ground water to promote conjunctive use.
- (iv) To review the present status of maintenance of irrigation projects in different States.
- (v) To review the norms of maintenance as recommended by earlier Committees and different Finance Commissions.
- (vi) To suggest norms for fixing maintenance charges including stipulating the upper ceiling per hectare of command for the expenditure on staff establishment for various irrigation systems in different States.

XIII. Monitoring & Information Division

4.79 The main activities of M&I Division during 1991-92 were :

(i) *Data Bank*

The Data Bank of the Planning Commission having minimum data records in respect of over 8000 Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes relating to the Sectors of Industry & Minerals, Petroleum, Power, Coal & Lignite, Agriculture & Allied Activities, Rural Development, Irrigation, Social Services etc. was updated and assistance was provided to the Subject Divisions to analyse the progress and develop statements with the help of computer generated reports for use in Annual Plan/Five Year Plan discussions.

(ii) *Analysis of Resource based networks*

4.80 The resource-based networks and bar charts for the projects costing Rs. 20 crores and above in the Central Ministries/ Departments dealing with industries and minerals, petroleum and natural gas, power, coal and atomic energy projects were analysed in detail for linking the physical progress with the fund requirement for the Annual Plan 1992-93 and Eighth Five Year Plan 1992—97.

(iii) *Monitoring & Information System*

4.81 Work relating to monitoring of infrastructure sectors and projects was co-ordinated.

(iv) *Training*

4.82 The plan schemes for training of personnel and upgradation of training institutes as well as UNDP projects of Deptt. of Personnel & Training were examined.

4.83 The proposals of the Department of Expenditure regarding, National Institute of Financial Management and Staff Training Institute for Civil Accounts Unit were examined.

(v) *Office Modernisation*

4.84 The Plan Scheme for Modernisation of Government Offices taken up with the objective to improve the work environment through functional lay-outs, creation of open model offices, etc. was reviewed.

(vi) *Management Consultancy Development*

4.85 A UNDP assisted Management Consultancy Development Project phase III, has been under implementation in six public

utilities viz., Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation, Electricity Boards in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Punjab. A core institutional mechanism in the form of In-house Management Consultancy Groups (IMCG) in these six public utilities has been established as In-house management solving mechanism. At present, 33 in-house consultants were in position in all the six State Electricity Boards/State Road Transport Corporations. The in-house units of these SEBs/SRTs have taken 44 problems as projects. Out of this, 14 projects had already been completed and were under implementation.

4.86 An international Adviser on Management Consultants visited India in June, 1991 for preparing training plans and in January 1992 to review the feedback and provide guidance in implementation of training programmes. Another international Adviser on Management Consultancy Development visited India in November/December, 1991 to advise on implementation of the programme, review progress and identify problems in the development of In-house Management Consultancy Groups in the six SEBs/SRTs. Various activities such as training etc., under the project were undertaken as per work plan and a Tripartite Review meeting was held in November, 1991 with UNDP and ILO.

(vii) *Construction Methodology and Technology :*

4.87 The Report of the Working Group on Improvement of Methodology and Technology of Construction which had been set-up with members drawn from various Central Ministries and specialised institutions connected with construction activities, submitted in August 1990 was processed further and action was initiated for follow-up measures on some of the recommendations.

(viii) *Other Services*

4.88 Charts and maps and equipment services were provided to all Divisions of the Planning Commission.

XIV. Perspective Planning Division

4.89 Working in an inter-disciplinary way covering areas such as agriculture, industry and infrastructure, social services, demography and employment, financial resources, external sectors of the economy as well as specific planning issues of national importance, the perspective Planning Division estimated the

macro targets regarding national income, investment, savings, sectoral growth profile, consumption pattern and parameters on external sectors of the economy using sectoral sub-models/material balance exercises. The modelling exercises ensure inter-sectoral consistency in the Plan.

4.90 The main works of the Division completed during 1990-91 and 1991-92 in the above frame-work of activities relate to the preparation of the Eighth Five Year Plan. In view of the changes in economic policy measures in 1991-92 and the alteration in the span of the Plan, the Eighth Five Year Plan was reformulated under alternative growth scenarios. In broad terms the following major items of work were attended to :—

- (i) On specification of the plan models including input-output model, investment model and consumption model in their updated forms, the alternative growth scenarios were simulated after taking into account the desired objectives of poverty reduction, employment generation, export and import estimates, conservation of energy and fertiliser economy.
- (ii) Macro-economic aggregates were worked out in the National Accounting framework.
- (iii) Consistent with the sectoral targets derived from the input-output model, the output targets in respect of important industrial products and agricultural commodities were projected in the frame-work of sectoral models/material balances exercises. Macro-parameters relating to external sectors like the growth rate of exports, imports, quantum of current account deficits were worked out in consonance with the input-output model. Labour force was projected for the terminal year of the Plan by using activity rates and population estimates.
- (iv) Resource estimates at aggregate level alongwith break-ups at Centre and State-levels were projected on assessment of the pattern of plan financing and particularly in the light of the recently announced economic policy measures. The Central sector outlay was estimated after assessing the requirement of the Ministries/Departments. Detailed analysis of the budgetary support for the Annual Plan 1992-93 and

for the Eighth Plan in the Central sector at the Ministries/Departments level were also undertaken.

- (v) The domestic savings of the households, private corporate and the public sectors were estimated after analysing the pattern of growth of their constituent elements.
- (vi) Directional Paper for the Eighth Five Year Plan was prepared by analysing the major macro aggregates under alternative growth scenarios. In the backdrop of momentous changes taking place in the world as well as the desirable structural changes in the economy, the Paper conceived of some reorientation in approach to planning. The Directional Paper for the Eighth Plan has since been approved by the National Development Council.

4.91 Some of the important papers/notes prepared in the Division include :—

- (a) Assessment of rural component of sectoral outlays for 1991-92 and 1990—95.
- (b) A brief on the Directional Paper for the Eighth Plan (1992-97) for consideration in the Consultative Committee meeting of the Planning Commission.
- (c) A note on Social and Human Development for Inter-Parliamentary (86th) Conference.
- (d) Planning in India Today.
- (e) Import requirement of coking coal of various steel plants in 1994-95.
- (f) Power scenario in the Eighth Five Year Plan.
- (g) Various issues relating to poverty estimation.
- (h) Estimation of poverty rates for 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89.
- (i) Socio-economic Profile of the Aged.

4.92 The Division represents the Planning Commission on Governing Council of National Sample Survey Organisation, the Advisory Committee on National Accounts and the Committee for Conduct of Population Census and Economic Census.

4.93 The Division served as the secretariat for the "Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor".

XV. Plan Coordination Division

4.94 Plan Coordination Division coordinated various planning activities including Parliament work relating to the Planning Commission. This Division was responsible for organisation of the Full Planning Commission meeting, meeting of the National Development Council, meetings of the Consultative Committee of the Parliament attached to the Ministry of Planning and the holding of internal meetings of the Commission. It also coordinated all the activities relating to the formulation of the Annual Plan-Centre, Five Year Plans, Annual Reports, etc. and got these documents published. It was responsible for Central Plan allocation as between Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

4.95 The activities undertaken in the Commission relating to the formulation of Annual Plan/Five Year Plan, including the internal meetings, full Planning Commission's meetings, inter-Ministerial meetings, meetings taken by individual Members and the Deputy Chairman etc. were monitored by the Division every month and a summary of such activities was sent to the Cabinet Secretary, and office of the Prime Minister.

4.96 The year under review witnessed one meeting of the National Development Council. The Forty-third meeting of the NDC was held on 23-24 December, 1991. The Plan Coordination Division provided the necessary organisational and secretariat support for ensuring smooth conduct of the meeting.

4.97 A series of internal meetings of the Commission were held right through the year to consider the sectoral draft chapters for inclusion in the Eighth Plan Document as well as other important issues emerging from time to time. The Division organised these meetings, coordinating preparation of background material from the concerned Divisions.

4.98 The exercises relating to the formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan were punctuated by meetings of the full Planning Commission at various stages for providing the necessary direction and guidance. The Division coordinated these meetings providing the background material for discussion and took follow-up action on the decisions arrived at these meetings.

4.99 The Annual Report, 1991-92, of the Planning Commission was prepared on the basis of the material furnished by the Divisions, which was edited and supplemented with other sources.

4.100 The guidelines to be issued to the Central Ministries/Departments regarding their Annual Plan proposals for 1992-93 were updated and forwarded to them.

4.101 Inter-Ministerial discussions between Secretary, Planning Commission and the Central Ministries/Departments for finalising Annual Plan (Centre) 1992-93 were arranged during the months of November, 1991 to January 1992.

4.102 Alternative scenarios concerning gross/net budgetary support, foreign aid, Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) etc. in respect of each Ministry/Department were prepared by the Division to facilitate finalisation of Annual Plan (Centre) outlays for 1992-93.

4.103 The Annual Plan allocations/outlays agreed upon were communicated to the Central Ministries/Departments and the Ministry of Finance for incorporation in the expenditure budget for 1992-93.

4.104 Material for use in the President's Address to both the Houses of the Parliament and the Finance Minister's Budget Speech for 1992-93 were consolidated and sent to the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Finance respectively.

4.105 As in the past, the Division provided updated material for various publications such as INDIA 1991, pre-Budget Economic Survey 1991-92, etc.

4.106 A comprehensive note on the Future of Centrally Sponsored Schemes was prepared and submitted for consideration in the full Planning Commission Meeting held on September 19, 1991 and thereafter in the NDC meeting held on December 23-24, 1991.

XVI. Project Appraisal Division

4.107 The Project Appraisal Division of the Planning Commission appraises Central Government's investment proposals and prepares appraisal notes before these are considered by the Public Investment Board (PIB), Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC), Standing Finance Committee (SFC) and the Committee of Public Investment Board (CPIB).

4.108 During 1990-91, 126 projects involving a total capital cost of Rs. 43,834 crores were appraised in the Division. During April—December, 1991, 74 projects with a total capital cost of Rs. 28,976 crores were appraised. The projects appraised were both new projects as well as those that needed sanction for revised cost estimates.

4.109 The sectoral distribution of the projects appraised during 1990-91 and April—December, 1991 is given below :

(Cost in Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Sector	1990-91	Total	1-4-91 to 31-12-91	
		No. of Projects	Capital Cost	No. of Projects	Total Capital Cost
1.	Electronics	3	72	5	81
2.	Agriculture & irrigation	4	1393	8	481
3.	Petroleum & Natural Gas	15	10785	6	6058
4.	Energy (incl. Coal)	40	23290	20	13088
5.	Surface Transport	22	1515	16	583
6.	Chemicals & Petro-Chemicals	2	3032	2	336
7.	Fertilizer	5	703	4	768
8.	Public Enterprises	11	452	3	652
9.	Steel & Mines	7	670	1	6520
10.	Communication & I&B	13	387	3	20
11.	Economic Affairs	—	—	1	29
12.	Civil Aviation	1	1408	—	—
13.	Home Affairs	1	84	2	18
14.	Science & Technology	2	4	—	—
15.	Commerce	—	—	2	30
16.	Environment & Forests	—	—	1	312
Total		126	43834	74	28976

4.110 In addition to the preparation of appraisal notes for original and RCE proposal, the Division issued 16 supplementary notes on projects which were appraised earlier and 14 appraisal notes for first stage clearance on different sectoral projects during 1990-91 and April—December, 1991.

4.111 In order to reflect true resource cost to the economy, the division introduced Economic Analysis of projects in coal sector which was covered by the administrative pricing scheme of the Government. The economic cost of production arrived by this analysis indicates the true merits of the project proposal for inter-project comparison and in taking investment decision.

4.112 To finalise the Guidelines for preparation of feasibility reports in major sectors like process industries, power, coal, cement, metallurgical, engineering, paper and newsprint, discussions and technical sessions were held in May 1991 with officers of concerned ministries, and organisations. The Guidelines were being finalised on the basis of the deliberations during these meetings and the comments received from them.

4.113 With a view to improving and refining the methodology of project appraisal techniques to keep in line with developments within and outside India, the division actively pursued the study entrusted to Institute of Economic Growth to derive national parameters. The report has been submitted by the IEG. Within the division, projects sanctioned during last 3/4 years producing tradable commodities were analysed to work out the implicit parameters such as premium on foreign exchange.

4.114 The Division has been engaged in preparation of Data Bank of projects appraised in the past. So far selected data pertaining to 1200 projects has been incorporated into the Data Bank.

4.115 The Division continued to be represented on the Committee constituted in 1986-87 by the Ministry of Water Resources for evaluation of Karnali Multi-Purpose Hydro Project—a bilateral project between India and Nepal.

4.116 In order to improve the project appraisal process, ex-post evaluation of some of the completed projects was being taken up by the Division to examine the adequacy of project planning preparation, appraisal execution and actual performance as compared to original project parameters. To start with, some projects have been identified in the Coal Sector.

XVII. Power and Energy Division

(A) Power Unit

4.117 Project reports of new super-thermal power stations and hydel projects of NTPC and NHPC respectively were appraised.

The Unit also participated in the techno-economic appraisal of projects done by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

4.118 The Unit was actively involved in the work of reviewing the progress of externally-aided power projects, prospects of private participation in the power sector and fixing priorities for future planning.

4.119 Preparation of Annual Report on the Working of State Electricity Boards and Electricity Departments were undertaken.

4.120 Investment approval was accorded to the new generation and transmission projects under the State-sector and also Coal linkage "in principle" was accorded to a number of new thermal power projects, planned for benefits in the Eighth and early Ninth Plans.

4.121 The problems relating to raising of bonds by Public Sector Undertakings under Department of Power were examined.

4.122 *Major issues examined were :*

- (a) Status of power projects awaiting environment and forest clearances.
- (b) BHEL order book status for power generating equipments.
- (c) Funding of Anpara "B" Thermal Power Project in Uttar Pradesh.
- (d) Tariff for power supply to agriculture sector.
- (e) Grading of various State Electricity Boards with reference to technical and financial parameters.

(B) *Coal Unit*

4.123 The Unit assisted the Reconstituted Task Force for Speedy Implementation of Coal and Power Projects under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission. One meeting was held on Power Projects and two meetings were held on Coal Projects including one which was exclusively on Coal Projects in West Bengal.

4.124 The Unit continued to participate in a number of Standing Committees, both short and long-term relating to long-term

coal linkages, environmental appraisal of projects, inter-ministerial groups for clearance of coal projects, mining and engineering education & training, underground coal gasification, etc.

4.125 The Unit took a major role in evolving programmes and policies for regional and promotional exploration of coal and lignite in the country and continued to be associated with the Expert Groups set up for that.

4.126 The Unit examined major issues relating to coal development policy, like royalty on coal, pricing of coal, rehabilitation programme of land evictees arising out of evacuation of land for coal projects etc. and formulated Planning Commission's views for major policy decisions.

4.127 The officers participated in Seminars, Workshops, etc. as invited. Jt. Adviser (Coal) presented a Paper on "Coal Use Scenario in India" jointly with TERI for the International Conference on Environmentally Sound Coal Technology held in Madras from January 15-19, 1992 under the aegis of UN Centre for Science and Technology for Development.

4.128 Planning Commission was invited to represent the country for the bilateral consultation meeting on Energy Management which was proposed to be held in Belgrade in December, 1991, but was later postponed. A Compendium of TCDC Capacities and Needs of India was prepared by the Unit and submitted to the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance/UNDP for consideration and use.

(C) Petroleum Unit

4.129 The Unit prepared technical notes on various issues like pricing of natural gas, gas linkages to various sectors, compressed natural gas, gas flaring, sickwells, Bombay High Review Committee, Oil Price Review Committee, supply-demand scenario and the corresponding requirement of additional refining capacity in the country, pricing mechanism of HSD and SKO and highlights on natural gas.

4.130 The Unit was represented on (i) the Committee on Tank wagon requirements and transportation of petroleum products; (ii) the Committee on Pricing of Natural Gas; (iii) the Oil Price Review Committee; (iv) the Committee on Oil Sale; (v) the Committee for site selection of location of grass-root refineries

in the Central and Western regions; and (vi) serviced the high level Committee set up under Secretary, Planning Commission on various matters pertaining to allocation and use of natural gas.

XVIII. *Energy Policy Division*

4.131 The study on Sectoral Energy Demand in India, which was undertaken by the Energy Policy Division as part of the Regional Energy Development Programme of UNDP, was completed and the final report submitted to ESCAP. The study attempted to work out long-term sectoral demand for energy upto the Year 2009/10. A large data base which has to be created for use in the study on sectoral energy demand was being updated and strengthened for taking up similar studies in future.

4.132 The Division also initiated preliminary work in the area of energy-environment interactions. Officers of the Division participated in various seminars on the subject held during the year.

XIX. *Rural Energy & Energy Conservation Division*

4.133 The Division deals with the Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme and Energy Conservation, Rural Electrification and New and Renewable Sources of Energy Programmes.

4.134 The Integrated Rural Energy Planning (IREP) Programme was being directly implemented by the Division. The objective of the programme was to develop the planning capabilities in the States and UTs 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, could be provided to meet the diverse energy needs in the rural areas for domestic and productive purposes. 31 State level and 241 block level IREP cells were sanctioned.

4.135 The Division sponsored five National Training Courses covering various aspects like Planning and Implementation and Computer Modelling etc., in reputed National and Regional Engineering Colleges and other institutions in various parts of the country to train IREP staff and other professionals working in the rural energy sector. IREP computer modelling project which was developed by the Planning Commission and adapted on the personal computer with the help of National Productivity Council was completed. Another IREP computer modelling project was taken up with IIT, Delhi, with the objective of developing a planning framework to provide an optimum mix of energy sources

and devices for meeting energy needs at the micro level. The model was being enlarged to incorporate other parameters for energy planning for sustainable agriculture and rural development in coordination with other on-going programmes.

Centre for Integrated Rural Energy Planning

4.136 The Centre for Integrated Rural Energy Planning, set up jointly by the Planning Commission and the Delhi Administration as part of the Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme became functional in March, 1990. Eighteen training programmes were organised and about 180 personnel trained in the centre on planning, implementation technologies, computer modelling, extension methods and other socio-economic energy related aspects. One more Centre was set up by Government of U.P. with technical and financial support of the Planning Commission at Lucknow (Chinhat) during the year. The existing facilities in the Centre were being expanded with the support of the Planning Commission. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, three more regional training-cum-R&D Centres will be set up in Gujarat, Karnataka and Meghalaya to cater to the specific requirements of the IREP programme on regional basis.

4.137 The work of Energy Conservation was entrusted to the division in 1989-90. A paper on National Energy Efficiency Programme was prepared and discussed in a meeting taken by Member (Energy) in April, 1991. Adviser (RE) also convened meetings on Energy Conservation in various energy intensive sectors like Industrial, Agricultural, Road Transport and Buildings and Construction Industry.

4.138 A comprehensive national Energy Efficiency Programme for the Eighth Plan was being prepared which would include a policy package, a financial package, technical assistance and technology development components, legislative measures and Institutional set up for all sectors of the economy, namely, domestic, transport, agriculture and industry.

4.139 More than 82% of the total villages in the country were electrified. The Division held review meetings on rural electrification programme with the Rural Electrification Corporation and the States. The Division advised and assisted the States, through Rural Electrification Corporation, to prepare and implement system improvement and load development programmes in their electrified villages so that the quality and degree of reliability of

electricity supply to the existing electrified villages could be improved and utilised for productive activities and employment generation. Studies on Transmission and Distribution losses and agricultural tariff and integration of the rural electrification programme with the other rural energy programmes were carried out.

4.140 The New and Renewable sources programmes were discussed with the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and the States, and the thrust areas for Eighth Plan were identified. Adviser (RE) held meetings with various technical institutes in the country on the R&D, education and training activities in NRSE sector. Assessment and studies were also carried out on biogas, improved chulhas, low grade solar thermal and other programmes. An evaluation of 30MW Solar Thermal Power Project in Rajasthan was also carried out.

XX. Rural Development Division

4.141 A new scheme relating to "Organising the Rural Poor" was examined for inclusion in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

4.142 The Division provided Secretariat facilities to the Task Force set up in October, 1991 to study and develop Appropriate Self-Managing Organisations/Delivery Systems for integrated development at Village/Block and District level. An officer of the Division functioned as Convenor of the Task Force. The Task Force submitted its report on 11-12-1991.

XXI. Social Welfare & Nutrition Division

4.143 Social Welfare & Nutrition Division was concerned with Social Welfare, Nutrition and Women & Child Development Programmes.

4.144 Planning Commission collaborated with the World Bank in organising a Workshop on "Gender & Poverty in India". The workshop deliberated on the problems and issues relating to women in poverty groups.

4.145 A total of 123 ICDS projects (including 65 new projects sanctioned during 1991-92) in tribal and other backward areas of States of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh were provided with World Bank assistance. These projects have additional inputs like training and nutrition for adolescent girls, therapeutical

nutrition for the malnourished and buildings for Anganwadi Centres.

4.146 The Division sponsored a national level Study on Child Labour to be coordinated by the Operation Research Group (ORG). This study was being conducted by 8 research institutions covering working children in different industries. The officers of the Division participated in the meetings held for formulating guidelines for conducting the study.

XXII. *Statistics & Surveys Division*

4.147 The Statistics & Surveys Division continued to work in close collaboration with the various Divisions of Planning Commission as well as with concerned Divisions of the Central Statistical Organisation, Statistical Units of the Central Ministries and State Directorates of Economics and Statistics.

4.148 The folder "India's Economy in figures 1991" and the "Basic Statistics relating to the Indian Economy 1990" were brought out. The manuscript of 1991 issue of Basic Statistics was under finalisation.

XXIII. *Housing, Urban Development, Water Supply & Sanitation Division*

4.149 The Division continued to formulate and promote policies and programmes relating to Housing, Urban Development, Water Supply & Sanitation and monitor their implementation.

4.150 The Division reviewed the draft National Housing Policy as well as various other proposals (e.g. Urban Land Ceiling & Regulation Act), formulated by the Ministry of Urban Development for consideration by the Cabinet.

4.151 The Division participated in several meetings convened by the Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Rural Development, and Department of Economic Affairs on varying subjects, as well as Professional Seminars/Workshop.

4.152 A one day workshop on "Low-Cost Housing in India" was organised as a part of the exercise connected with the priority given to Housing, especially, to "affordable shelter" in the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), in which Government officials, planners and experts on Housing & U.D. participated.

XXIV. Multi-Level Planning Division

4.153 The Multi-level Planning Unit was concerned with the following programmes :

- (i) Decentralisation of Planning System
- (ii) Backward Areas and Regional Imbalances
- (iii) Special Area Programmes, viz. Border Area Development Programme (BADP), Hill Area Development Programme and North Eastern Council.

4.154 A brief account of the performance with respect of the above is given below :

(i) *Decentralisation of Planning System*

4.155 Planning Commission has for a long time been promoting the idea of decentralisation of the planning process right down to the district level and even below it. In 1969, the Planning Commission had set up a Working Group to review the progress of district planning under the chairmanship of Prof. C. H. Hanumantha Rao. The Working Group Report became available in 1984 and has been the basis of further efforts in district planning.

4.156 As a part of its efforts to decentralise the planning process, the Planning Commission continued to provide assistance to the States to strengthen planning machinery at State and district level. Under the scheme of Strengthening of Planning Machinery two-thirds of expenditure on new technical planning staff at the State level and for half the expenditure at the district level was met by the Centre. In addition, the Planning Commission supports staff for training in the State Training Institutes on 50:50 basis. The States were also encouraged to engage experts for the preparation of model district plans and assistance limited to Rs. 1.00 lakh on 50:50 basis was offered to each State. The current year's budget provision for the Scheme of Strengthening of Planning Machinery was Rs. 100.00 lakhs. An exercise to formulate revised guidelines was being undertaken.

4.157 In addition, a "Stock-taking" of the scheme was carried out to find out the extent to which different States had taken advantage of the programme.

4.158 Training facilities in Multi-Level Planning to the planning staff through courses organised by various Training Institutes were provided. Under the Plan schemes, grant-in-aid was being given to the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi for conducting training programmes for the State level and district level planning personnel on behalf of the Planning Commission. However, this scheme was being discontinued because the Deptt. of Personnel & Training had a separate outlay for training in decentralised planning.

4.159 During 1990-91, a sum of Rs. 11.15 lakhs was released to the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi for conducting a four and a half months Diploma Course in Development Planning & Policy. Out of a Budget allocation of Rs. 8.50 lakhs earmarked for 1991-92, Rs. 6.50 lakhs had been released to the Institute by December, 1991.

(ii) *Backward Areas and Regional Imbalances*

4.160 An attempt was made to prepare a list of all backward areas identified by the State Governments. The Unit was also in the process of updating the list of districts covered by various programmes such as the Tribal sub-Plan, Drought Prone Area Programme and so on.

(iii) *Special Area Programmes*

Border Area Development Programme

4.161 The Multi-Level Planning Unit was the Nodal Unit for the Border Area Development Programme. The programme was taken up during the year 1986-87 as a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme for the balanced development of border areas in 3 States - Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab. The State of Jammu & Kashmir was included later on. The programme aimed at taking up some socio-economic and infrastructural development facilities which would also contribute to strengthen the internal security along the border areas.

4.162 During the course of implementation of the programme in 1986-87 itself, it was decided to reorient it so as to concentrate mainly on overall human resource development. The main thrust of the programme was now on creation and extension of educational facilities in the border areas of the above mentioned States. The programme was administered by the

Department of Education since 1987-88. The programme has four components, namely, programme of Department of Education, Indira Gandhi Nahar Project, Photo Identity Cards of Ministry of Home Affairs and Research Studies of the Planning Commission. Outlays/expenditure since 1987-88 on the various schemes under the BADP was as follows :

(Rs. crores)

Programme	Expenditure				Provision	
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1. Department of Education . . .	—	25.00	45.50	50.00	49.50	55.00
2. Indira Gandhi Nahar Project . . .	—	15.00	21.00	26.00	28.60	27.80
3. Ministry of Home Affairs . . .	40.00	1.10	Nil	0.17	1.91	2.00
4. Research Studies (Planning Commission) . . .	0.04	0.11	0.12	0.08	0.02	0.20
	40.04	41.21	66.62	76.25	80.03	85.00

4.163 This programme is however, being reviewed and the scope of the programme in the Eighth Plan was being finalised.

Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP) :

4.164 The main objective of the HADP was to ensure an ecologically sustainable socio-economic development of the hill communities, keeping in view the basic needs and interests of the people of both the hills and the plains.

4.165 The Report of the Expert Group on the Delineation of new Hill Areas and Working Group on the Development of Aravali Hills were processed and considered by the Planning Commission.

4.166 An amount of Rs. 290 crores was allocated as Special Central Assistance to the areas covered under Hill Areas Development Plan for the year 1991-92.

Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) :

4.167 Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) was started in 1974-75 as a part of Hill Area Development Programme. The operational area under WGDP has 163 Talukas spread over five States viz., Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Goa. It was a Special Area Programme under which Special Central Assistance was given to the States covered by the Programme. An amount of Rs. 38.21 crores was allocated to the constituent States as Special Central Assistance for W.G.D.P. for 1991-92. Quarterly review of the progress under W.G.D.P. was undertaken.

6.168 The Secretaries' Committee on WGDP met on 26th October, 1991 to review its progress and decided that the approach to WGDP would be essentially the same as followed heretofore.

North Eastern Council :

4.169 The proposals of the NEC for Annual Plan 1991-92 were examined, discussed in various Working Groups and finalised.

XXV. Science & Technology Division

4.170 Officers of the Division participated in the meetings of various scientific agencies and departments for the formulation of Eighth Plan (1992-97) and Annual Plan (1992-93) proposals of various scientific Departments/Agencies.

4.171 Various Cabinet papers, notes for the Committee of Secretaries, EFC memos, certain important proposals of Scientific Departments, UNDP and other foreign technical assistance proposals of several socio-economic Ministries etc. were examined and meetings connected therewith attended.

XXVI. Industry & Minerals Division

4.172 The year 1991-92 having been marked by major changes in the industrial and trade policies, the role of the I&M Division underwent a significant change in as much as all the project proposals of the Central Ministries/Departments needed to be viewed from the angle whether or not it was at all necessary to pump in resources in sectors wherein the private sector could profitably enter.

4.173 During the year under report, Secretary, Planning Commission took meetings with the representatives of the concerned Central Ministries/Departments to have an in-depth review of the performance of the important industrial sectors, and to chalk out remedial measures in case the performance had not been satisfactory. The review paved the way for meaningful discussions later for finalising the outlays for the Eighth Plan 1992-97, and Annual Plan, 1992-93.

4.174 In the context of the new Industrial Policy, the need to review the performance of the State Public Sector Enterprises and to take remedial measures have been impressed upon the State Governments as it was no longer possible to provide budgetary support, particularly in the case of chronically sick units.

4.175 With the far-reaching changes in economic policy and the need for effective tackling of the consequent problems of structural adjustment, the Planning Commission set up an Inter-Ministerial Working Group on October 31, 1991, with the following terms of reference :

- (a) To review provisions in the existing laws regarding labour relations;
- (b) To review the role of the State and local governments in industrial restructuring;
- (c) To review the existing regulations governing transfer of land;
- (d) To review the prevailing procedures for liquidation under the Companies Act;
- (e) To review the current procedures regarding rehabilitation of sick industries by BIFR;
- (f) To consider such other aspects, as are relevant to overcoming obstacles to adjustment by industrial firms by way of restructuring, winding up and rehabilitation of workers, etc.; and
- (g) to suggest ways and means of bringing about a smooth industrial restructuring including rehabilitation of workers through steps, such as, appropriate terminal benefits for their retraining and redeployment in alternative avenues of employment, etc.

4.176 Under the scheme of New Growth Centres announced by the Central Government in June 1988, project reports in respect of 10 out of the 61 identified Centres, had been approved till 31-12-1991 by the Apex Committee set up by the Department of Industrial Development and necessary fund released. The Division was actively associated with the appraisal of project reports.

4.177 As the malfunctioning of the State Level Public Enterprises (SLPEs) has been causing as much concern as that of the Central Public Sector Enterprises, the I&M Division in collaboration with Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad, organised a Seminar on "Privatisation and SLPEs" on January 24-25 1992. The Seminar which was attended by representatives of 18 State Governments and U.T. Administrations, made a number of important recommendations regarding toning up the functioning of the SLPEs, and the modalities of privatisation, if it was considered the best option.

XXVII. *Village & Small Industries Division*

4.178 Several proposals received from the Department of SSI, A&RI and approved included : (a) setting up of Tool Rooms & Training Centres (TRTCs) at Bhubaneswar and Jamshedpur with Danish assistance, (b) TRTCs at Aurangabad, Ahmedabad and Indore with German assistance, (c) taking up the second phase of Process-cum-Product Development Centre (PPDC) for sports goods at Meerut and Electronics Service & Training Centre at Ramnagar with UNDP assistance, (d) setting up of PPDCs with UNDP assistance for essential oils at Kannauj, for glass industry at Firozabad, and strengthening of R&D Centre for rubber goods at Jalandhar. Two schemes received from Ministry of Textile, namely, revival of languishing crafts and construction of Craft Complex at New Delhi were also approved.

4.179 A new scheme of Integrated Infrastructure Development Centres for SSI in Rural and Backward Areas proposed by the Department of SSI, A&RI was examined. Their other scheme examined related to enlarging the scope of the scheme of collection of statistics for SSI by increasing the number of SSI units and the number of items covered, so that the share of the small scale sector in manufacturing was properly reflected in the Central Index of Industrial Production brought out by the CSO.

4.180 Other activities of the Division were as follows :

- (i) Progress of National Sericulture Project was reviewed.

- (ii) Establishment of Entrepreneurship Development Institutes by State Governments with UNDP assistance was considered.
- (iii) to remove the lacunae experienced in the delivery system for programmes and schemes for the progress of handloom industry, new programmes/schemes were formulated to cover the weavers outside the co-operative fold. State Handloom Development Corporations and apex societies were advised to observe financial discipline of annual auditing.
- (iv) To encourage modernisation, production of brown coir fibre and full time employment generation schemes like modernisation in coir industry and Mahila Coir Yojana were approved.

XXVIII. *Transport Division*

4.181 The function of the Transport Division was to plan for the development of the transport sector in such a way as to meet the growing demand for transport services at minimum costs through an appropriate mix of various modes of transport, viz. rail, road, airways, shipping and inland waterways. This involves (i) an assessment of overall demand for transport services, both passenger and goods traffic, (ii) analysis of the existing capacity of various modes of transport, (iii) determination of an appropriate inter-model mix keeping in view the comparative cost and efficiency of operations, (iv) estimation of additional capacity requirements, (v) assessment of investments required for planned capacity increases and (vi) detailed appraisal of projects in the various transport sub-sectors.

4.182 This Division was also charged with the responsibility of formulation of long-term and medium-term plans for tourism sector. Apart from its contribution to the overall economic development of the country, tourism was one of the major sources of foreign exchange earnings. Therefore, development of tourism infrastructure assumed importance in the scheme of economic development. The Division examined the existing tourism infrastructure in the country, assessed additional requirements, examined proposals for additional facilities and also issued guidelines to the States for formulation of tourism plans in consultation with the Department of Tourism.

4.183 The Division undertook appraisal of investment proposals formulated for various sub-sectors by the Ministry of Surface Transport, the Ministry of Railways and Ministries of Civil Aviation and of Tourism. It also undertook continuous monitoring of the implementation as well as reappraisal of the various projects and schemes. It formulated guidelines for preparing transport plans of the States and also coordinated between the concerned Central Ministries and other authorities like ports, airlines, etc. The Division maintained close contact with the Ministries and State Governments for this purpose. It also organised research studies considered necessary for planning purposes and initiated measures for technological upgradation in respect of the various modes of transport.

Research & Studies

Review of Productivity of State Road Transport Undertakings :

4.184 This was an in-depth review of the State Road Transport Undertakings' operations with a view to recommending measures to improve their physical and financial performance.

Study in connection with Estimates Committee

4.185 A Status Report on the progress of implementation of the recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee was prepared for the use of the Estimates Committee (Lok Sabha).

XXIX. State Plans Division

Annual Plan 1990-91

4.186 A total outlay of Rs. 24532.54 crores approved originally for States and UTs for 1990-91 was revised to Rs. 22619.46 crores due to resource constraints in the case of many States.

Annual Plan 1991-92

4.187 A total outlay of Rs. 28493.00 crores was originally approved for all the States and UTs for the Annual Plan 1991-92. In addition, separate provision of Rs. 230.00 crores was made for the Plan of North Eastern Council (NEC). Additional Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 625.00 crores was also made available for Hill Areas, Tribal Areas, Border Area Development Programme and Other Special Area Programmes.

4.188 With a view to ensuring investment in priority sectors, outlays under Agriculture and Allied Activities, Rural Development, Special Area Programmes, Minimum Needs Programmes and some major Irrigation and Power projects were earmarked. Central Assistance was also related to the progress of expenditure under the earmarked sectors.

4.189 An outlay of Rs. 2936.71 crores was made for the Minimum Needs Programmes (MNP) comprising Elementary Education, Adult Education, Rural Health, Rural Water Supply, Rural Sanitation, Rural Roads, Rural Electrification, Rural Domestic Cooking Energy (Rural Fuel Wood Plantations and Installation of improved Chullahs), Rural Housing, Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, Nutrition and Public Distribution System. Under MNP, the bulk of the outlay was allotted for Rural Water Supply and Elementary Education.

4.190 Financing of the Plans of the Union Territories was mostly the responsibility of the Centre. Besides, the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura were treated as special category States for allocation of Central assistance due to their weak resource base. Central Assistance accounted for about 93% of the outlay approved for the Annual Plan 1991-92 of all these special category States.

Annual Plan 1992-93

4.191 Formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992—97) and Annual Plan 1992-93 was taken up during the period. Guidelines were sent to the States and the Union Territories on the basis of a new approach. Among other things, the guidelines targetted an annual growth rate of 5.6% and indicated the priority objectives and areas for economic and human development. These related to energy including rural electrification, transport, communications, increasing production and productivity and diversification in agriculture, employment generation, population control, literacy and universalisation of primary education, minimum health care, provision of drinking water in every village etc. Other aspects stressed were the need for a conscious and coordinated effort to mobilise resources, decentralisation, encouragement of private sector, participation and involvement of non-Governmental organisations etc.

Research Study

4.192 An indepth study regarding the implementation of the Sixth Five Year Plan in Bihar entrusted to the Centre for Policy Research in New Delhi was completed. The report submitted by the Centre is under consideration.

XXX. Library & Documentation Centre

4.193 The Planning Commission Library continued to provide reference service and lending facilities to all the members of staff of the Planning Commission including that of the Programme Evaluation Organisation and members of staff of the National Informatics Centre (NIC) sitting in Yojana Bhavan. It was also engaged in Inter-Library Loan activity with almost all Government of India and Public Sector Libraries. Consultation facilities and reference service to research scholars and officials of other Departments/Institutions were also continued.

4.194 The Library has computerised almost all its activities viz., Circulation, Documentation, Acquisition and Reference etc. In addition, about 52,000 books from the old stock were also computerised.

4.195 The Library also continued to bring out its publications, viz., (i) *DOCPLAN* : a fortnightly list of selected articles culled out from selected journals received in the Library; (ii) *RECENT LIST OF ADDITIONS* : a fortnightly list of books added to the Library; (iii) *DIVISIONAL DOCUMENTS LIST* : a quarterly list of such documents prepared by or on behalf of the Planning Commission received in the Library; (iv) *ANNUAL LIST OF PERIODICALS* : a list of periodicals received in the Library.

4.196 During the period under report, 1140 English and 260 Hindi books/publications were added to the collection. By the end of March 1992, it was expected that 300 more books in English and 100 more books in Hindi will be added. 403 Periodicals were also received in the Library.

4.197 In compliance of the provisions contained in Raj Bhasha Vibhag Cir No. 11020/21/73-OL dated 19-6-1974, the Library incurred about 28% of expenditure on purchase of Hindi books during the period under report.

XXXI. *Hindi Section*

4.198 In pursuance of the Official Language policy, the progress relating to the use of Hindi in the Planning Commission was reviewed from time to time and steps were taken towards its progressive use. During the year under report three meetings of Official Language Implementation Committee were held. The progress made in the use of Hindi in the Planning Commission was reviewed in these meetings and the decisions were taken to take measures for the use of Hindi according to the target set in the Annual Programme of the Department of Official Language for the year 1991-92.

4.199 In order to encourage the Divisions to do their work in Hindi a running Shield was awarded to the Division doing most of their work in Hindi. This year's shield was awarded to the library. A special incentive scheme for employees doing their original work in Hindi was also in vogue in Planning Commission which was in addition to the Annual Cash Award Scheme of Department of Official Language. There was a provision to give cash award to a person who did bulk of his work in Hindi during any month of each quarter. Four employees were given cash awards under this scheme during the year.

4.200 Hindi fortnight was celebrated in the Planning Commission from 14-9-1991 to 27-9-1991. An appeal was made by the Minister of State for Planning & Programme Implementation to the staff for progressively more use of Hindi in their work. During Hindi Fortnight, competitions in Hindi Poems, Hindi typing & Hindi shorthand and Hindi essays were held; a function was celebrated in which the Hon'ble Minister gave away the prizes to the winners. In addition to this, a circular was also issued in order to acquaint the staff of the Planning Commission with the provisions of O.L. Act and rules and the targets of Annual Programme for the year 1991-92 set by the Department of Official Language.

4.201 In pursuance of the targets set in the Annual Programme for inspection, 3 Sections of the Planning Commission viz. Admn.-II, Accounts-II and Admn.-V were inspected to see the progress in the use of Hindi. Besides, one subordinate office, Institute of Applied Manpower Research was also inspected to see the progress of Hindi work in these offices. Three Regional offices of Planning Commission situated outside Delhi and three offices of NIC situated in Lucknow, Bhopal and Hyderabad

were also inspected. Guidance was also given to them to increase the use of Hindi and a review was also made for the progressive use of Hindi in those offices.

4.202 During the year under report a five-day Hindi workshop was arranged in which 12 employees participated and they were given training of Hindi noting and drafting.

4.203 In order to promote the writing of critical Hindi literature of high standard about technical subjects relating to the work of the Planning Commission there was a Kautilya Award Scheme under which there was a provision to give 3 awards of Rs. 10,000/-, Rs. 7000/- and Rs. 5000/-. During the year under report 4 persons were given award under this scheme.

XXXII. *Planning Commission Club*

The Planning Commission Club has been playing a vital role towards promoting, coordinating and encouraging recreational and cultural activities among the Commission personnel. Since its inception, the Club has promoted a number of outstanding artistes and sportsmen by providing them with facilities conducive to the development of their talents.

During the year 1991-92 various recreational and cultural activities were organised, such as plays, film shows, and a quiz programme. The sportsmen of Planning Commission participated in various Inter-Ministry Tournaments.

The club celebrated its Annual Day at Mavlankar Auditorium on the 27th March 1992 which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister of State for Planning and Programme Implementation, Shri H. R. Bhardwaj and the Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Shri Pranab Mukherjee gave away the prizes to the winners of various events.

Hon'ble Deputy
Chairman, Planning
Commission, Shri
Pranab Mukherjee,
giving away a prize.



Hon'ble Minister of State for Planning & Programme
Implementation, Shri H.R. Bhardwaj, inaugurating the
Annual Day Function.

CHAPTER 5

PROGRAMME EVALUATION ORGANISATION

Plan formulation, Plan administration, and Plan evaluation constitute a continuous planning process. Feedback through evaluation results is an important requirement for assessing the performance, comparing the intended with the actual operation, and using this information to guide the future line of action. The principle of feedback is a requirement for all the self-governing and goal-seeking systems. The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) has been entrusted with the task of providing feedback to the planning process.

5.2 The main function of the PEO is to undertake evaluation studies which encompass : (i) an assessment of the achievements of Plan Programmes against the stated objectives and targets; (ii) measurement of the impact on beneficiaries; (iii) impact on the socio-economic structure of the community; (iv) the process and adequacy of the delivery mechanism, etc. In addition the PEO has also been providing technical advice and guidance to the State Evaluation Organisations and imparting training to the evaluation personnel.

Activities during 1991-92

Evaluation Studies :

5.3 Evaluation Studies undertaken or proposed to be undertaken during the year were :

(a) Studies completed/circulated

- (1) Evaluation Report on Dry Land Farming.
- (2) Nehru Yuva Kendra Scheme—A Quick Study.
- (3) Evaluation Report on National Sports Coaching Scheme—Rajasthan/Uttar Pradesh.
- (4) Study of Rural Functional Literacy Programme.

(b) *Studies under Finalisation*

- (1) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana—A Quick Study.
- (2) Study of Desert Development Programme, and
- (3) Study of District Industries Centre.

(c) *Studies to be designed*

- (1) Indira Awas Yojana—A Quick Study.
- (2) Study of Drought Prone Area Programme.
- (3) Impact of the Fishing Harbours on Traditional Fishermen.
- (4) Joint Evaluation Study of Western Ghats Development Programme in Tamil Nadu.

Other Important Activities

5.4 Areas for developing a perspective plan in respect of evaluation studies, keeping in view the thrust areas of the Eighth Five Year Plan, were identified. These include : Poverty Alleviation, Health & Family Welfare, Rural Drinking Water Supply, Rural Sanitation, Elementary/Adult Education, Public Distribution System, Elimination of Scavenging, Areas for Government Delivery System, etc.

5.5 Meetings were held with the Heads of State Evaluation Organisation of the Governments of Karnataka, Rajasthan, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. The focus of the discussion was confined to the training of evaluation personnel in methods and techniques of designing the evaluation studies. In addition, discussions were held with the Institute of Economic Growth and Society for Development Studies in connection with the qualitative strengthening of the evaluation organisations.

5.6 A SAARC Expert Group Workshop on Poverty Alleviation held at Colombo was attended.

5.7 A field visit to study the working of the Chakriya Vikas Pranali and other Voluntary Organisations was made in Chhotanagpur Division of Bihar.

Training/Seminar

5.8 Lectures on Role of Evaluation in the planning process were delivered to the participants of in-service training programmes organised by the Planning Commission and other national institutes.

5.9 A two-day meeting of the Regional Evaluation Officers and Project Evaluation Officers was held in New Delhi on the 11th and 12th November, 1991 to discuss the design, methodology, instruments etc., of the Quick Evaluation Study of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The study has been completed and a report submitted.

5.10 In connection with the Joint Evaluation Study on the Western Ghats Development Programme in Tamil Nadu, a two-day meeting was held in Madras on the 8th and 9th January, 1992 with the State Government officials/evaluation personnel for discussing the objectives, methodology, etc., of the study.

CHAPTER 6

NATIONAL INFORMATICS CENTRE

NIC is the Nodal S&T organisation of Government of India, to introduce Information Technology (IT) tools for Management Support System (MSS), development of Databases (DB), Modelbases (MB) and Knowledgebases (KB), Decision Support Systems (DSS), Geographic Information System (GISNIC), File-less office concept, Electronic Mail Services (NICMAIL), and Tele-Informatics Services in 60 Central Government Departments, 32 State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and 450 District Administrations, through its satellite based computer communication network "NICNET".

6.2 NICNET facilitates : (i) Monitoring of vital socio-economic projects, (ii) On-line retrieval of data, (iii) Optimum utilization of expensive computer resources, (iv) Emergency Communication Systems, (v) Sharing latest software tools, (vi) Dissemination of information, and (vii) Exchange of messages and information between Central Government, State Governments and Districts through "NICMAIL" as well as "Electronic News Bulletin Board" facilities.

Enhancement of NICNET facilities

6.3 NICNET has been upgraded with the Operating System (Release 7) to provide more operational and monitoring facilities in the network. NICMAIL facility has been enhanced with the features of "KERMIT" communication protocol for smooth flow of all electronic mails and file transfer on NICNET. The network was operational round the clock, with operational availability of more than 99%.

6.4 NICNET has been connected to Unix-to-Unix Network (UUNET) to provide international electronic mail facility to selected NICNET users.

6.5 All NIC State Units and NIC District Centres (except some districts in the Eastern Region) have been provided with Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) for smooth functioning of

computer systems. NIC State Units and District Centres are being provided with Multilingual Terminals and 24-pin Dot Matrix Printers to enable the NICNET users to get multilingual print outputs.

Standardisation in software development

6.6 Fourth Generation Relation DBMS products were being used in the development of databases to achieve the Integrated MIS for planning and management in the governments. Use of Computer-Aided Software Engineering (CASE) tools for software development has been advocated. Structured Systems Analysis and Data Methods (SSMDA) were progressively being adopted for information system development. Development of Kernel utilities and Information Systems were promoted, wherever necessary, in the development of information systems/databases in the decentralised sectors. Efforts were made to replicate software functions wherever applicable, rather than getting duplicated.

6.7 A number of Software Products were released during 1991-92.

Central Government Informatics Development Programme

6.8 NIC IT Cells for the development of computer-based integrated MIS for the Ministries/Departments were established in all the Central Government departments with NIC Informatics Professionals. NICNET facilities were established for informatics development as well as IT training of government employees in the departments. During 1991-92 a Local Area Network (LAN) was established at North Block to facilitate the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Home Affairs for Office Automation and local database sharing with a gateway to NICNET.

6.9 NICNET facilities were extended to the offices of the Central Government, Press Information Bureau located at Lucknow, Calcutta, Guwahati and Bhopal, and also to North Eastern Council located at Shillong.

6.10 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed with FICCI to establish "information interface" between Industry and Government.

6.11 NIC took up a turn-key project at a cost of Rs. 17.60 crore to introduce computerisation in 29 Central Excise Collectorates and about 225 divisions spread all over the country.

6.12 During 1991-92, significant informatics in the following disciplines were developed :—

- (a) State/UT Annual Plan data for Planning Commission;
- (b) Excise Revenue Monitoring (SERMON) for the Central Excise Collectorate;
- (c) Systems Study for computerisation in the Income Tax offices at Delhi and Bombay;
- (d) As a follow-up New Industrial Policy the State Level Monitoring of Industrial Approvals was initiated in collaboration with Department of Industrial Development;
- (e) All-India SSI census data covering 10.55 Lakhs of units spread all over India;
- (f) Pension Accounting and Retrieval System (PEARL) in the office of Chief Controller (Pensions); and
- (g) Seeds Information System and T&V Project of agricultural extension services, Business Development Plans of Primary Agricultural Society & Agricultural census 1991.

6.13 NIC-Ministerial Coordination Committee (NMCC) meetings were conducted in various Departments/Ministries to review the status of the development of integrated MIS.

State Government Informatics Development Programme

6.14 NICNET facilities established in 25 State capitals, 7 Union Territories and about 450 district centres were utilized for the development of computer based Government Informatics at the State/district level. In many states, NIC-State Coordination Committees (NSCC) as well as NIC-District Coordination Committees (NDCC) reviewed the Informatics Development Programmes at state and district levels for smooth implementation. NIC Sikkim State Unit became operational during the year.

6.15 NICNET facilities were established in the Offices of Resident Commissioners of various State Governments located in Delhi for information exchange between their State Governments.

6.16 NICNET facilities were used by State Government Departments for on-line monitoring of activities related to various sectors of economy and social development on a regular basis, and also for database development for administration and development planning.

6.17 Computer-based MIS was implemented in the offices of the Chief Ministers of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Haryana.

6.18 Employment Exchange Computerization programme was carried out in various States for smooth implementation at the district level.

Government Informatics Development Programme at District level (DISNIC)

6.19 The programme was successfully implemented in the sectoral programmes of Industry, Agriculture, Education, Transport and Decentralised Planning Information System. Analysis of databases developed under the DISNIC-PLAN programme for micro-level planning were undertaken for the preparation of district plans.

6.20 Regional DISNIC Programme Support Group were formed at the NIC Regional Centre (New Delhi, Pune, Hyderabad and Bhubaneswar) to coordinate effective implementation of programmes and also for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).

6.21 Informatics Development Programme in the area of Cooperatives, Fisheries Development, Animal Resources and Forestry was undertaken during the year.

6.22 DISNIC-GEOMINE Project for the development of informatics on mineral administration was implemented in the state of Gujarat with the active cooperation of the Government of Gujarat.

6.23 GIS software tools (GISNIC) using State-of-Art GIS concepts were developed to facilitate the development of Geographic Information System for spatial planning.

Land Records Computerisation Programme

6.24 NIC implemented this programme at 15 pilot districts selected by the Department of Rural Development. The Programme uses multilingual terminals to process land records information in Indian Languages.

Treasury Computerisation Programme

6.25 Using NICNET facilities, the programme was undertaken in the States of Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, and Tripura at the district level.

Modelling, Graphics and Design Programme

6.26 Computer Aided Design Group which is an R&D Group in NIC, supported various Government organisations and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in Design Informatics areas which include Human Resource Development and Expert Support to improve design productivity. NIC signed agreement with Government of Norway on technology transfer in the field of computer integrated manufacture and utility mapping.

Tele-informatics Development and Promotion Programme (TDPP)

6.27 A low cost Teletext Broadcast System (TBS) which comprises Teletext Broadcast Controller (TBC) based on PC-386/XENIX operating system platform and also Page Creating Terminals (PCT) was developed. This Teletext Broadcast Controller provides alternative indigenous setup to existing French Teletext Broadcasting equipment.

6.28 Design of a Teletext Reception Meter to determine the best location and orientation of an antenna for optimum teletext reception was completed.

Biblio-Informatics Service Programme

6.29 The programme provided information in the area of medical literature to doctors, researchers and professionals using the databases provided by National Library of Medicine, USA. On an average, 3,000 queries were serviced from all parts of the country every month.

6.30 NIC Neurosciences Information Centre was set up at National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore to implement databases in neurology.

GISTNIC Public Informatics Programme

6.31 GISTNIC Database was made operational through the GISTNIC booths in selected locations including the National Science Centre (New Delhi) for making available information on national economy, IMF/World Bank Data, etc.

Government Informatics Training Programme

6.32 Government Informatics Training (GIT) Programme for Government Employees has been one of the major components of the comprehensive Informatics Services being offered by NIC Headquarters, Regional Centres, State Centres and District Centres. During the period 1991-92, about 160 courses were scheduled and 10,989 participants attended the training programme. User Awareness programmes on MELARS were also organized for about 100 Medical Professionals in different parts of the country.

NICNET-Based Project Monitoring (NICPROM) Programme

6.33 This programme enabled the Monitoring Committees to monitor the progress of large projects costing Rs. 20 crores and above in different sectors of the economy.

Information Technology Development Programme

6.34 Under the Programme, NIC identified the Remote Sensing Applications Centre for Resource Evaluation and Geo-Engineering, Aligarh, Muslim University, Aligarh as a resource centre to undertake the pilot project "Natural Resource Informatics and Land System Studies" for Aligarh district, with the financial assistance of Rs. 3.83 lakhs during 1990-91 and Rs. 1.5 lakhs during 1991-92.

6.35 "Radiotext Experiment for Distance Learning" with IETE : NIC supported a joint experiment with All India Radio (AIR) and Institution of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineers (IETE) to ascertain the potential of Radio Text as an aid to "Distance Learning", with the financial grant of Rs. 4.0 Lakhs during 1991-92.

CHAPTER 7

GRANTS-IN-AID

In 1991-92, grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 19.41 lakhs were released upto the end of January, 1992 by the Socio-Economic Research Unit for research studies connected with plan formulation and implementation. Out of this, Rs. 10.57 Lakhs were given under the block grant pattern to the three institutions viz., (i) Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, (ii) Department of Economics, University of Bombay, Bombay and (iii) Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune.

7.2 An amount of Rs. 8.84 lakhs was given under the project pattern to various research institutes for completing the on-going studies and taking-up new studies and for organising seminars/conferences etc. as approved by the Research Advisory Committee.

7.3 A list indicating the research studies and conferences/seminars sponsored by the Planning Commission under the guidance of Research Advisory Committee as also in the names of institutions to whom grants were released is given at Annexure-I.

7.4 The list of studies and seminars/conferences approved during the year 1991-92 is given at Annexure-II.

7.5 The list of studies completed during the year is given at Annexure III.

**List of Research Institutions/Universities to whom Grant-in-Aid was given during 1991-92
(upto January, 1992)**

Sl. No.	Subject	Institute/University	Amount (Rs.)
A. Block Grant to Centres for Research in Planning and Development			
1.	Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi		3,00,000
2.	Department of Economics, University of Bombay, Bombay.		3,50,000
3.	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune.		4,07,203
B. Seminars/ Conferences			
1.	Indian Planning : Emerging Policy Issues and New Issues and new Initiatives.	The Society for International Development, Jaipur.	50,000
2.	Pandit Nehru : Planning Commission and the Planned Economic Development in India.	Indian Centre for Socialist Studies, Ghaziabad.	1,500
3.	Role of Voluntary Organisations in Development for two days at Calcutta.	All India Centre for Urban and Rural Development, New Delhi.	45,000
4.	Panchayati Raj Decentralised Planning— Role of Communication.	Centre for Area Development and Action Research Studies, New Delhi.	2,000

Sl. No.	Subject	Institute/University	Amount (Rs.)
C. Research Studies			
1.	An Action Plan for Resolving the Grave Water Crises facing Dewas Town.	Samaj Pragati Sahayog, Dewas.	1,30,000
2.	Evaluation study of Maintenance, Engineering and Standardisation of Aspects of PF Latrines Programmes for Urban Communities.	Council for Social Development, New Delhi.	31,741
3.	An Intensive study of the Cost Effectiveness of the Mid-Day Meals and other Incentive programme, with particular reference to their impact on Enrolment.	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.	6,000
4.	Role of non-governmental organisation in Rural Development—A case study of voluntary agencies involved in development activities in Kerala.	Kerala Agricultural University, Kerala.	6,000
5.	Updating of India Basic Needs Model from 1970 base to 1984 base and other user related improvements.	Systems Research Institute, Pune.	40,000
6.	A study of performances of Export and Trading Houses.	Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations, New Delhi.	2,85,000

7. Role of Institutional Finance and Integrated Credit Services in Development of Minor Irrigation potential.	Centre for Research, Planning & Action, New Delhi.	35,000
8. Understanding Informalism and Enquiry into some aspects of the Industrial Development of Kerala.	Institute of Small Enterprises & Development, Cochin.	74,000
9. An Evaluative study on Human Development in India.	Foundation for Organisational Research and Education, New Delhi.	1,42,560
10. Publication of Income and Wealth Vol. 11 No. 2 Vol. 12, No. 2.	Indian Association for Research in National Income and Wealth, New Delhi.	32,000
11. Preparation of Wage Goods cum Basic Services Model with illustrative data for the Eighth and subsequent two plans.	Institute for Command Studies and Irrigation Management, Bangalore.	3,100

Annexure-II

List of Research Studies/Seminars approved by the Research Advisory Committee

Research Studies

1. An Evaluation study on Human Development in India—Foundation for Organisational Research and Education, New Delhi.
2. Financial Performance of State Level Public Enterprises—Institute of Public Enterprises, Hyderabad.
3. A study of Performance of Export and Trading Houses—Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations, New Delhi.
4. Role of non-governmental organisation in Rural Development—A case study of voluntary Agencies involved in Development Activities in Kerala—Kerala Agricultural University, Kerala.
5. An Action Plan for Resolving the Grave water crises facing Dewas Town—Samaj Pragati Sahayog, Dewas.
6. Study of Review of Public Distribution System—Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur.
7. Subsidies provided by Government of India—Volume and Impact—National Institute of Public Finance & Policy, New Delhi.

Seminars/Conferences

1. "Role of voluntary organisation in Rural Development"—All India Centre for Urban and Rural Development, New Delhi.
2. "Indian Planning : Emerging Policy Issues and New Initiatives"—The Society for International Development, Jaipur.

Annexure—III

*List of Studies completed and draft report received during
1991-92*

1. Subsidies provided by Government of India Volume and Impact—National Institute of Public Finance & Policy, New Delhi.
2. Study of Review of the Public Distribution System—Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur.
3. Evaluation of National Rural Employment Programme—Techno Economic Research Institute, New Delhi.
4. The studies of Irrigation—A critical Review—Department of Economics, Sardar Patel University, Gujarat.
5. The Wage-Goods Model, the rationale and implications with illustrative exercises for future planning in India—Institute for Command Studies and Irrigation Management, Bangalore.

**Organisational Chart of The Planning Commission (Government of India)
(UPTO THE LEVEL OF ADVISERS & HEADS OF DIVISIONS)**

ANNEXURE IV.

