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CHAPTER -1

RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND PROSPECTS FOR 1994-95

I. RECENT ECONOMIC REFORMS

The stabilisation and structural adjustment measures, initiated since July, 1991 by now commonly referred to as "Economic Reforms" mark a watershed in the country's economic policies. For almost three decades since Independence, India's development strategy and economic policy were guided by the objectives of accelerating the growth of output and employment but with social justice and equity. To the founding father of the Indian polity, Mahatma Gandhi, "independence" was synonymous with what an economist would consider today as "the enhancement of the capabilities" of the poorest Indian. To Jawaharlal Nehru, who shaped India's policies for the first three five year Plans since Independence, modernisation of India meant not only rapid industrialisation and transformation of traditional agriculture, but also a social orientation to our pattern of production and distribution, reducing the disparity in income and wealth between the different sections of the society of the country. The emphasis on distributive justice, regional balance and alleviation of poverty became the cornerstone of our national policy in all the subsequent years, having been regarded as a basic cementing factor in our democratic society. However, the instruments of our policy to achieve our national objectives, in the absence of adequate flow of domestic and international resources, were increasingly characterised by (i) trade and exchange controls, (ii) selective access to foreign investment, (iii) discretionary controls on industrial investment and capacity expansion, (iv) dominance of the public sector in industrial activity and (v) public ownership and regulation of the financial sector. Since July 1991, far-reaching changes have been made in each of these elements of economic policy.

1.2 It is common to view these policy reforms as a response to the immediate balance of payments crisis that erupted in the early part of 1991. Yet, the changes in economic policies or reforms, as well as the payments crisis

that led to these changes, had long-term roots. Any assessment of these reforms would remain incomplete if they are not seen in their proper perspective as instruments for achieving economic growth with social justice and equity in the objective conditions of the Indian economy, especially since there has been no change in our pronounced national objectives.

Economic Reforms:

A Long-term Perspective

1.3 Ever since the late 1970s, it was increasingly realised that many of the controls and regulations on economic activities have outlived their usefulness and were in fact hampering, rather than helping, growth and development. In response, the Government had been attempting to reform the inward-oriented trade and industrial policies for almost a decade since the early 1980s. Although these policy changes did not constitute a package of reforms, bold enough to reverse the protectionist bias of the trade regime and take it anywhere near a completely open market economy, these nevertheless amounted to a gradual departure from the earlier regime.

1.4 Even those somewhat milder attempts at deregulation and liberalisation started yielding fruits fairly early, in that India moved on to a higher growth path in the 1980s. There was a clear break in the historical trend of the rate of economic growth. Most of the higher growth in the 1980s came from an increase in the efficiency of investment capital as indicated by the decline in the marginal capital output ratio. This improved efficiency was, however, not large enough to fully overcome the anti-export bias of the trade regime and the Indian economy continued to operate at a level well below its potential. Furthermore, during the 1980s and especially since the mid-1980s, the higher growth performance was accompanied by a number of somewhat inter-related adverse developments.

1.5 First, although the quantitative restrictions on imports were gradually relaxed, the average tariffs on imports increased substan-

tially during the 1980s, resulting in higher protection to domestic industry. For example, the share of OGL imports increased from about 6% in 1980-81 to about 20% by the late 80s. This, however, was accompanied by an increase in the average tariff rate (import duties as a percentage of imports) from about 30% between 1975 and 1980 to over 60% by 1987-88.

1.6 Secondly, the Government's savings deteriorated substantially since the mid-1980s. The Government sector's(Centre, States and UTs) savings constituted about 2% of GDP between the mid-1970s and early 1980s but the Government started dis-saving since 1984-85. By the early 1990s, these dis-savings constituted more than 2% of GDP. Reflecting this trend in Government savings, the fiscal deficit of the Government (Centre, States and Union Territories) which was less than 9% of GDP in 1980-81 shot up to about 12% by 1990-91. The Centre's fiscal deficit, which was about 6% in 1980-81, shot up to 8.4% in 1990-91.

1.7 Thirdly, along with the increase in Government dis- savings and the fiscal deficit, the country's current account deficit on the balance of payments deteriorated continuously since about the mid-1980s. During the Sixth Plan period, the current account deficit as a ratio of GDP was about 1.3 percent. But during the Seventh Plan period, it increased to 2.3 percent. In fact, by 1990-91 it was as high as 3.3 percent.

1.8 Fourthly, the pattern of financing the current account deficit changed drastically during the 1980s. The proportion of the current account deficit financed by external assistance, which constituted about 75% in the early 1980s, declined substantially to about 22% by 1990-91. Consequently, the extent of the current account deficit financed by high cost external commercial borrowings and borrowings from the non resident Indians (NRIs) increased substantially.

1.9 Finally, the worsening current account deficit and the declining share of concessional finance in financing it led to a gradual worsening of the country's external debt, and debt service profile. The country's external debt, which was about \$23 billion in 1980-81(12 percent of GDP) shot up to \$82 billion in 1990-91(24 percent of GDP). The debt serv-

ice ratio(i.e. the ratio of repayment and interest on external debt to current receipts on the balance of payments) correspondingly increased sharply from 10% in 1980-81 to 30% in 1990-91.

1.10 India's economic experience during the 1980s can be aptly summed up as "acceleration without adequate adjustment". Such acceleration is hard to sustain for long. By the early 1990s, therefore, the long-term trends in the economy were giving sufficient indications that a substantial macroeconomic adjustment and reforms of the economic policy regime were required if India were to sustain the higher growth rates of the 1980s. The Gulf crisis and the consequent uncertainties about the international oil prices, together with a bunching of payment obligations, precipitated a critical situation in the already fragile balance of payments situation. The final blow came when the political situation in the country became extremely unstable with frequent changes in the Government at the Centre. For the first time in its history, the country faced the prospect of defaulting on its international commitments. The balance of payments problems had been accelerated to such an extent that by June, 1991 the foreign exchange reserves at about \$1 billion were hardly sufficient to finance two weeks' imports. International commercial banks were refusing to extend new credit to India and a large capital flight from NRI deposits was taking place. International credit ratings had been downgraded and the international financial community's confidence in India's ability to manage its economy had been severely eroded. India could borrow only against the security of its gold reserves by physically transporting gold abroad. Coupled with the external payments problems, the economy suffered from serious inflationary pressures, scarcities of essential commodities and deterioration of fiscal discipline. By June 1991, the annual inflation rate was running at about 16 per cent and the economy was on the verge of a major crisis.

The Policy Response

1.11 In response to the emerging crisis, the Government initiated a set of stabilisation and structural adjustment measures starting in July, 1991. The key objective of the stabilisation policy, which included reduction in the fiscal deficit, upward adjustment in the interest rates structure in the economy, containment of

the growth in money supply and an exchange rate adjustment was to bring the growth of aggregate demand more or less in line with the long-term growth path of the economy, thereby reduce the domestic inflation rate and improve the balance of payments situation. In conjunction with these stabilisation measures, the structural adjustment measures, which included industrial delicensing, decontrol of several administered prices, liberalisation of the policy regime governing international trade, technology transfer and foreign investment and deregulation of the financial sector, were aimed at improving the supply side of the economy and hence shift the long-term growth path of the economy itself. The adjustment programme was financed by quick-disbursing finance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and individual donor countries, particularly, Japan.

1.12 As part of the stabilisation programme, the fiscal deficit of the Central Government has been reduced from 8.4% in 1990-91 to 5.7% in 1992-93. However, it rose to 7.3% in 1993-94 and it is sought to be reduced to 6% in 1994-95. The rupee-dollar exchange rate, which was about Rs.20 per dollar in June 1991, was first devalued by about 20% and subsequently the rupee has been made convertible on the current account of balance of payments. The adjustment in the exchange rate has been accompanied by substantial trade liberalisation and a reduction in the tariffs. At present, except for a small negative list, all imports are outside the fold of import licensing. The maximum tariff rate, which was over 300% in 1990-91, has now been scaled down to 65 percent. As a result of the tariff cuts, the average tariff rate, which was about 50% in 1990-91, has declined to 33% in 1993-94 and to below 30% now - a level that is comparable to that in the second half of the 70s. The trade liberalisation measures have also been accompanied by a freer foreign investment policy, deregulation of the domestic industry, decontrol of the administered prices and a number of financial sector reform measures. More recently, the Government has also initiated tax reform measures such as extending the scope of the value added tax system, reduction and rationalisation of domestic taxes both direct and indirect and measures to expand the tax base.

Fiscal Adjustment

1.13 The policy changes, that were introduced at the beginning of the reforms, could not all be followed through, with the same degree of consistency in the subsequent years. One such area, particularly relevant for designing the country's long-term investment and development plans, is fiscal adjustment. Many of the macroeconomic problems that surfaced by the early 1990s, originated from the persistent fiscal imbalance. An attempt at correcting the emerging fiscal imbalance, therefore, formed the cornerstone of the stabilisation and structural adjustment programme initiated in July 1991.

1.14 Starting in 1991-92, the fiscal deficit of the Central Government, which was 8.4% of GDP in 1990-91 has been brought down. The largest deficit reduction was brought about in 1991-92 from 8.4% of GDP to about 6 percent. Since then the extent of deficit reduction has been somewhat negligible. (Annexure 1.1) The biggest slippage occurred in 1993-94. The Budget for 1993-94 had planned for a fiscal deficit of about 4.7% of GDP, down from 5.7% in the previous year. However, the year 1993-94 ended with a deficit of about 7.3% of GDP. About 58 per cent of this slippage was due to expenditure overruns and the remaining 42 per cent due to revenue shortfalls.

1.15 The Budget for 1994-95 attempts to correct the 1993-94 fiscal aberration. It plans for a fiscal deficit of about 6% of GDP. As yet, it is difficult to predict whether the fiscal deficit target for 1994-95 will be adhered to. In fact, there is one factor which points towards a possible overshooting of the deficit. Using conventional methods, the Budget estimates that the various tax cuts, which have been proposed, should lead to a loss in revenue of about Rs.4,000 crores. However, the Government expects that this revenue loss will be made good by better tax compliance. Should this expectation be belied, or increased tax compliance, if any, falls short of possible expenditure overruns, the fiscal deficit would be higher by about Rs.4,000 crores. It would be about 6.5% of GDP rather than 6%, as planned in the Budget.

1.16 In effecting the fiscal adjustment, care has to be taken to see that the Plan budget of the Government is not adversely affected. The

Plan expenditure (as shown in the Union Expenditure Budget), which consists of budgetary support for the Central Plan and Central assistance to the States and UT Plans, accounted for about 5.3% of GDP in 1990-91. In the subsequent years, in spite of a reduction in the ratio of total Government expenditure to GDP, this ratio remained about the same (Annexure 1.2). In 1993-94, the Plan budget of the Centre, as a percent of GDP, was actually higher at about 5.8 percent. The relative shares of expenditure on Central Plan and Central assistance to States/UTs have also been maintained.

1.17 The maintenance of the Plan expenditure has been possible because of the efforts towards a gradual reduction in the non-Plan expenditure. The non-Plan expenditure, which constituted 14.3% of GDP in 1990-91, has been targeted to come down to 11.5% in 1994-95. Consequently, the non-Plan deficit, i.e., the excess of non-Plan expenditure over revenue receipts, is likely to be halved from about 4 % of GDP in 1990-91 to about 2.0% in 1994-95. There are, however, constraints on large reductions in non- Plan expenditures in the short run. Following is the broad distribution of non-Plan expenditure of the Central Government: 40 per cent goes for interest payments; 20 per cent for defence expenditure and 20 per cent for subsidies, wages and salaries (including pensions) and other administrative expenditure. The interest payments are determined by past borrowings and hence are inflexible in the short run. In the subsidies, wages, salaries and other administrative expenditure group, substantial improvement has been effected, with the expenditure on these items expected to be reduced from 7.6 per cent of GDP in 1990-91 to 4 per cent of GDP in 1994-95.

1.18 Within the Plan budget, there has been a compositional change of expenditures, away from the conventional sectors such as energy, transport and communications towards agriculture, rural development and social sectors such as education, public health and family planning (Annexure 1.3). It is well known that the revenue component of Plan expenditures on the latter sectors is much larger than those in the Plan expenditures on the former sectors. Consequently, the revenue component of the Plan budget has consistently increased since

the beginning of the fiscal adjustment programme. The revenue expenditures constituted about 45% of the Centre's Plan budget in 1990-91. By 1993-94, it has increased to about 57 percent. For 1994-95, the revenue component of the Plan budget is estimated to be 60 percent. To some extent, therefore, protecting the Plan budget has prevented a significant progress in containing the revenue expenditure of the Government. Consequently, the revenue deficit has not been reduced during the fiscal adjustment programme although the non-Plan deficit has been.

1.19 On the revenue side, there has been marginal reductions in the ratio of tax revenue to GDP (Annexure 1.4). The gross tax revenue of the Centre constituted about 10.6% of GDP in 1992-93, but declined to 9.6% in 1993-94. For 1994-95, it is estimated to be 9.5% of GDP. If, as has been pointed out earlier, the revenue loss due to tax cuts are not made good by better compliance, the tax-to-GDP ratio in 1994-95 may turn out to be lower at about 9 percent. The reduction in the tax-to-GDP ratio has been primarily due to a reduction in the customs revenue, from about 4% of GDP in 1990-91 to 2.8% in 1993-94. This, in turn, is partly due to a reduction in the customs tariffs and partly to slow-down in imports in recent years. The revenue from excise duties also shows a marginal decline from about 4.5% of GDP during 1990-92 to about 4% in 1993- 94. This was partly due to the reductions in the rate of excise duty and partly due to industrial recession in recent years. The reduction in the tax-to-GDP ratio has, however, not affected the States' share in the Central taxes. It constituted 2.8% of GDP in 1990-91 and has been, if anything, marginally higher in the subsequent years. This is because, the tax cuts have been mainly in the area of customs duties.

1.20 To sum up, the salient features of the fiscal adjustment are: i) the Plan budget as a percent of GDP has been generally maintained, ii) non-Plan expenditure as a percent of GDP has been reduced and hence the non-Plan deficit has been significantly reduced, iii) there has been a compositional change in the Plan budget towards agriculture, rural development and social sectors such as education, public health and family welfare and iv) the States share of Central taxes has been maintained or

even marginally increased, despite wide ranging tax cuts at the Centre.

II. ECONOMY'S RESPONSE TO REFORMS

Economy's Response: An Overview

1.21 Experience elsewhere shows that the effects of stabilisation and structural adjustment programmes do take time to fructify. It is, therefore, somewhat early to assess the full effects of the programme. However, since the programme is more than three years old, it is an opportune time to make a midcourse review of the response of the economy to the reforms.

1.22 The economy's response to the reform programme has been somewhat mixed. There are certain areas where the response has been fairly quick and strong but there are also areas where the response has been somewhat slow and weak. On the positive side, the programme has helped to tide over the immediate balance of payments crisis. There has been a considerable improvement in both the current account balance and the foreign exchange reserves. The large scale capital outflows through the withdrawal of foreign currency deposits by the NRIs has been stopped. Capital inflows, especially in the form of portfolio investments, have been substantial following the reforms. These positive responses of the economy on the balance of payments front have helped to restore the international confidence in the Indian economy, as evidenced by the significantly increased interest for investing in India in the international capital markets, although the international credit rating agencies have been slow in revising their country rating for India.

1.23 The response of inflation to the reform programme has been somewhat mixed. No doubt, following the stabilisation programme, the overall inflation rate has been halved from about 14% in 1991-92 to about 7% in 1992-93; but it has accelerated again to 10.8% in 1993-94 and has decreased somewhat during the current year.

1.24 The sudden drop in the rate of growth of real GDP in recent years has been a serious cause for concern. Real GDP, after having grown at an annual rate of over 5.5% throughout the decade preceding 1991, decelerated to about 1% in 1991-92. Although it has picked up to about 4% per year in the last two years,

it is still much below the rate of growth achieved prior to the initiation of the reforms. The deceleration in the overall rate of growth of the economy has been mainly due to recession in the industrial sector, which has not responded to the buoyancy in agricultural income following three successive years of good weather. Such a sluggish economic growth is not only contrary to the national objectives of long-term development but also detrimental to the implementation of the policies of structural adjustment.

1.25 To a great extent, the future growth potential of the economy is linked to the current trends in investment and savings. The experience of the 1980s shows that declining investment has been a frequent response to stabilisation and reform in developing countries. This happens for various reasons. First, most stabilisation programmes involve restraining government expenditure and, if current expenditures cannot be reduced significantly, they may lead to substantial cuts in public investment. In countries where public investment is a large part of total investment, this leads to a direct decline in total investment. In cases where public investment is complementary to private investment, a decline in the former leads to a fall in the latter. According to conventional theory, this stabilisation-induced decline in public investment is supposed to be made good by reform-induced spurt in private investment. But, because of adjustment lags, this switching of the relative roles of public and private sectors may take a long time. As a result, in the interregnum, the tendency may be for both public and private investments to remain depressed and consequently for the total investment to remain below its long run trend. In that case, if there is no deliberate attempt to raise the level of public investment, the growth of output may continue to be sluggish.

1.26 Trends in our investment and savings in the post-reform period show that we may not be any exception to this worldwide experience, although the duration of the decline in investment appears to have been less as compared to other developing countries, especially in Latin America. Real investment, both public and private, declined substantially in 1991-92. Total investment (at 1980-81 prices), which had grown at an annual average rate of about

10% since the beginning of the Seventh Plan until 1990-91, declined by about 16% in 1991-92. This decline has been across all the three sectors: public (-5.8%), private corporate (-2.6%) and private household (-30.5%). Since then, however, real investment has recovered and by 1992-93 total investment has been restored to its 1990-91 level. Since more recent data on investment are not available, it is difficult to assess the trends in investment in 1993-94. But there has been a deliberate attempt in recent months to push up public investment, especially the Plan capital expenditure. The trends in primary capital market and the trends in the imports and domestic production of capital goods would suggest a picking up also of private investment. If these trends are kept up, it can reasonably be expected that the growth rate in output will be restored in the next couple of years to its average levels of the 1980s.

Trade and Balance of Payments

1.27 Since the reforms were initiated, the country has been able to tide over the balance of payments crisis that erupted in early 1991. The balance of payments situation and the foreign exchange reserves position have improved considerably in the last three years. In many ways, the positive response of the economy on the balance of payments front has been somewhat beyond the initial expectations.

1.28 The current account deficit, which was about \$10 billion in 1990-91, has come down to less than half a billion dollar in 1993-94. (Annexure 1.5) As percentage of GDP, it has declined from 3.3% in 1990-91 to 0.1% in 1993-94. The sharp reduction in the current account deficit has obviated the need for exceptional external financing within a short period of three years. The improvement in the current account balance has also been accompanied by a major turn-around on the capital account. Not only has the capital flight been stopped but also there has been a surge in capital inflows, especially, in the form of foreign portfolio investment in recent years. The inflow of foreign investment, which was about \$158 million in 1991-92, has gone up to about \$4.11 billion by 1993-94. Most of the surge in foreign investment is accounted for by portfolio investment, which increased from only \$8 million in 1991-92 to about \$3.5 billion by 1993-94. Coupled with declining current account deficit, the surge in capital inflows has

led to a substantial build up of foreign exchange reserves, which increased from about \$1 billion at the end of 1990-91 (equivalent to about two weeks imports) to over \$ 15 billion by the end of 1993-94 (equivalent to about eight months imports).

1.29 Most of the improvement in the current account deficit is accounted for by improved trade balance. According to the RBI data, trade deficit, as a percentage of GDP which was 3.2% in 1990-91 has declined to about 0.5% by 1993-94. This improvement in the trade balance is almost entirely due to improved export performance. Exports as a percentage of GDP which was about 5% during the Seventh Plan period and 6.2% in 1990-91 has consistently increased to about 9% in 1993-94 (Annexure 1.5). In comparison, imports as a percentage of GDP which was 9.4% in 1990-91 has virtually remained unchanged in recent years, except for a one percentage point decline in 1991-92.

1.30 Part of the increase in export-to-GDP ratio, and hence the improvement in trade and current account balance, is attributable to the domestic recession in recent years. It is natural that during a period of recession, firms try to make up the reduction in the domestic sales by accessing export markets. Nevertheless, the reform measures initiated since 1991, including such measures as the devaluation of the rupee, the subsequent management of the exchange rate and import liberalisation measures must have enhanced the competitiveness of our exports.

1.31 In terms of dollar value, the aggregate exports, which had grown at an annual average rate of about 11.5% during the Seventh Plan period and by about 9% in 1990-91 almost stagnated or even marginally declined during the two years 1991-93. This was largely due to the sharp contraction in the erstwhile USSR market due to its break up. The exports have grown at an impressive rate of about 20% in 1993-94 (Annexure 1.6). This acceleration in export growth has been reasonably broad-based in that most export items have shared the high growth rate. For example, exports of agriculture and allied products increased by about 27%, ores and minerals by about 20% and manufactured goods by about 18 percent. Within agricultural exports, the commodities which accounted for the acceleration in export

growth are: coffee, 36%; oil cakes, 38%; spices, 31%; fish and fish products, 34%; cashew Kernel, 29%; and rice, 21 percent. Within the manufactured exports, handicrafts increased by about 26%, chemical and chemical products by 21%, engineering goods by about 22% and textiles by about 10 percent.

1.32 According to the RBI data, the dollar value of imports, which had grown at 14% in 1990-91, declined by about 27% in 1991-92 but has since then picked up. The non-DGCIS imports, covering mainly defence imports, accounted for about 13% of total imports during the Seventh Plan period and in 1990-91 but accounted for only about 3% in 1993-94. The dollar value of these imports has declined consistently in recent years from about \$ 4 billion in 1990-91 to about \$773 million by 1993-94 (Annexure 1.7).

1.33 The DGCIS imports, which had grown at an annual rate of 8% during the Seventh Plan period and at 13.5% in 1990-91, initially declined by about 19% in 1991-92 but has since then picked up. Part of the slowdown in imports in 1993-94 was due to the softening of oil prices in international markets. Consequently, petroleum and oil imports, which constitute about 25% of DGCIS's imports, declined from \$6.1 billion in 1992-93 to about \$5.4 billion in 1993-94. The non-oil imports increased by about 10.6% in 1993-94. The non-oil, non-food imports, which consist mainly of capital goods, raw materials and intermediates, increased by about 12% in 1993-94. Due mainly to the recent tariff reduction and import liberalisation measures, capital goods imports have increased by over 33% in 1993-94. In a way, therefore, the trade liberalisation measures seem to be leading to adjustment in the capital goods sector with imports substituting at the margin for domestic production.

1.34 The overall improvements in the balance of payments have resulted in a sharp increase in the foreign exchange assets. This is certainly a positive response of the economy to the reforms. Yet, it has also brought with it certain problems for managing monetary and exchange rate policies in that it has put pressure on both the exchange rate and the inflation rate.

Inflation

1.35 Initially, following the stabilisation measures, the overall inflation rate fell from about 14% in 1991-92 to 7% in 1992-93(Annexure 1.8). However, it has once again accelerated to about 11% in 1993-94 and has decreased somewhat in the current year. Inflation is a complex phenomenon, generally determined by a number of inter-dependent factors. It is, therefore, difficult to attribute the recent upturn in inflation to any single factor. On a closer examination, it appears that the recent increase in the inflation rate has been due largely to two sets of factors: (i) the growth of money supply relative to overall rate of growth of the economy and (ii) increases in the administered prices including the procurement/minimum support prices of various agricultural commodities.

1.36 At the macro level, the rate of growth of money supply relative to the rate of growth of GDP is perhaps the single most important factor determining the inflation rate. Following the stabilisation programme, the rate of growth of money supply was brought down from about 19% in 1991-92 to about 16% in 1992-93 but it has gone up to about 18% in 1993-94 (Annexure 1.9). Since the annual rate of growth of GDP has remained at about 4% both in 1992-93 and 1993-94, it is only to be expected that the increased growth of money supply in 1993-94 would push up the inflation rate.

1.37 Unlike in the earlier years, the acceleration in the rate of growth of money supply in 1993-94 has been primarily due to the build-up of foreign exchange reserves with the banking system. The latter, in turn, was due to the improvement in the balance of payments and the surge in capital inflows especially in the form of portfolio investments. In 1992-93, only about 8% of the increase in money supply was due to increase in the foreign exchange assets of the banking system but in 1993-94, about 43% of the increase in money supply was accounted for by increase in the foreign exchange assets(Annexure-1.10). If the foreign exchange assets of the banking system had not increased in such a big way in 1993-94, the rate of growth of money supply would have been far lower in the range of 11% to 13 percent.

1.38 In a way, therefore, the positive response of the balance of payments to the reform measures and the consequent surge in capital inflows have not been an unmitigated blessing for the economy. Left to itself, it would have put pressure on the nominal exchange rate to appreciate. But since the Reserve Bank of India deliberately bought foreign exchange from the market, the pressure on the nominal exchange rate was to some extent avoided. However, the RBI's purchase of foreign exchange reserves from the market has led to a sharp increase in the money supply and inflation, thus leading to an appreciation of the real exchange rate. What the Reserve Bank of India has gained in terms of protecting the nominal exchange rate, it has lost through the appreciation of the real exchange rate. Eventhough the nominal effective exchange rate of the rupee appreciated by only about 5% in 1993-94, the real effective exchange rate appreciated by about 11%(Annexure 1.11). The only way in which the RBI could have avoided the appreciation of the exchange rate was by sterilising the capital inflows. This would have required large scale selling of Government securities from the RBI portfolio. However, such an open market operation would have put upward pressure on the domestic interest rates. It would have also resulted in large losses to the RBI because of the interest rate differential between foreign exchange assets and Government securities. On a balance of considerations, it appears that the scope to sterilise the monetary impact of the capital inflows was severely limited in 1993-94.

1.39 The acceleration in the money supply was perhaps the dominant factor causing double digit inflation in 1993-94. The other factor which seems to have reinforced the inflationary pressures emanating from the monetary side was the increase in the administered prices. The Government effected substantial upward revision in the administered prices of foodgrains and fuel. The increase in the Central issue price of rice and wheat in 1993-94 at about 25% and 22% respectively were much higher than the corresponding increase in the previous year(Annexure 1.12). These increases in Central issue price of foodgrains have been necessitated by the sharp increase in the minimum support price of agricultural commodities. The average annual increase in

the procurement price of wheat in the three years from 1990-91 to 1992-93 was about 11% but was 22% in 1993-94. Similarly, the average annual increase in the procurement price of rice(super fine variety) was about 12% between 1990-91 and 1992-93 but was about 21% in 1993-94. Coupled with similar large increases in the minimum support prices of pulses, these large revisions in procurement prices of foodgrains must have put an upward pressure on the prices of primary articles and the average inflation rate. The rate of increase in prices of primary articles, after declining from an average of about 17% in 1990-91 to 3% in 1992- 93, shot up to over 11% in 1993-94.

Growth and Sectoral Output

1.40 Following the initiation of the stabilisation and structural adjustment measures, the rate of growth of GDP declined substantially. During the Seventh Plan period, GDP had grown at about 6% per year and in the first year of the current decade it had grown by about 5 percent. In 1991-92, the first year of the reforms GDP grew by only about 1 percent. Although it has picked up to about 4% per year in the last two years, it is still below both the average rate of growth of the economy achieved during the 1980s and the targetted rate of growth in the Eighth plan (Annexure 1.13). In fact, if the Eighth Plan has to achieve the targeted growth rate of about 5.6% per year, GDP will have to grow at an annual average rate of over 6.5% in the remaining three years of the Plan.

1.41 Even the moderate rates of growth of GDP in the last two years would not have been possible had it not been for the good growth in the agricultural sector by about 5% in 1992-93 and 2.3% projected by CSO in its Advance Estimates for 1993-94. In fact,agriculture is the only sector which, in the last two years, has grown slightly above the targetted rate of growth of the Eighth Plan. The industrial sector was the least performing sector. GDP from industry, which had grown at about 7.5% during the Seventh Plan period, registered a decline of 1.7% in 1991-92. Since then, its growth has picked up somewhat to 2.6% in 1992-93 and projected at 3.2% for 1993-94 in the Advance Estimates of CSO. If the industrial sector has to achieve the Eighth Plan target of 7.5% per year, it has to grow by about

10.5% per year in the remaining three years of the Plan.

1.42 All the major segments of the industrial sector witnessed declining rates of growth in 1991-92.(Annexure 1.14). The rate of growth of manufacturing output came down from about 8.7% during the Seventh Plan period and close to 9% in 1990-91 to virtual stagnation in 1991-92. It has picked up to about 2% per year since 1991-92. Within the manufacturing sector, the largest decline in the index of production occurred in the capital goods sector and the consumer durables sector. The output of the consumer durables which had increased by about 12% during the Seventh Plan period and at about 15% in 1990-91, declined by 12.5% in 1991-92 and by about 1% in 1992-93. It has, however, shown a remarkable recovery in 1993-94, growing by over 15 percent. The output of the capital goods sector, which had grown at about an average annual rate of 15% during the Seventh Plan period and over 17% in 1990-91, registered a decline of about 13% in 1991-92. Unlike other sectors, the decline in capital goods output, particularly of electrical machinery, has continued even in 1993-94.

1.43 The decline in the production of capital goods commenced from April, 1991. It appears that the recession in the capital goods sector was triggered by supply-side factors such as import compression, high interest rates and reduced availability of credit which were necessitated by the severe fiscal and balance of payments problems of the early 1990s. The demand-side factors became important later as the stabilisation and structural adjustment measures were implemented and domestic investment decelerated. Following the reform programme, both public and private investment declined sharply in 1991-92, although investment has picked up somewhat since then. To some extent, the recession was prolonged by the liberalisation of capital goods imports and the increased substitution of domestic capital goods by imported capital goods. The capital goods sector, therefore, appears to be still in a transitional phase of adjustment to the reform measures.

Investment and Savings

1.44 As mentioned earlier, the current trends in investment and savings are indicators of the future growth potential of the economy. Gross

domestic investment, which had grown by about 10% per annum during the Seventh Plan period and at about 12% in 1990-91, declined by about 16% in 1991-92. Public investment, which constitutes about 40% of total investment, after having grown at an annual average rate of 3.6% between 1985 and 1991, declined by about 6% in 1991-92. Similar declines occurred in private corporate investment (-2.6%) and private household investment (30.5%)(Annexure 1.15).

1.45 The declining public investment is a consequence of the substantial fiscal correction which was undertaken in 1991-92. As a part of the fiscal adjustment programme, the total expenditure of the Central Government was reduced from 19.8% of GDP in 1990-91 to 18.1% of GDP in 1991-92 and the capital expenditure was reduced from 6% of GDP 1990-91 to 4.7% of GDP in 1991-92. These reductions in the Central Government's expenditure, especially the capital expenditure, accounted for a part of the decline in public investment in 1991-92. To the extent private investment in certain sectors depend upon public investment, it also declined. The effect of the decline in public investment on private investment was reinforced by factors such as high interest rates that prevailed in the economy since the initiation of the stabilisation programme.

1.46 After the decline in 1991-92 domestic investment has recovered in 1992-93. Gross Domestic Investment increased by about 20%, with public investment increasing by 26% and private corporate and household investment increasing by 24% and 9% respectively. Hence, within about two years, real domestic investment is back to its pre-reform level. However, indications are that investment in 1993-94 has not shown any substantial increase, although it has been maintained more or less at the previous years' level. For example, primary market capital issues, after increasing two-fold in 1992-93, from over Rs.13000 crores to about Rs.28000 crores, has increased only by another 10% in 1993-94 to Rs.31000 crores. Similarly, the financial assistance by all-India financial institutions increased in nominal terms by about 15% in the first ten months of 1993-94 as compared to about 51% increase in 1992-93. Adjusting for

inflation, these would constitute only a marginal increase in investment in 1993-94.

1.47 Following the reforms, domestic savings as a percentage of GDP have remained stable around an average of about 23 per cent during the three years 1991-92 to 1993-94. The public sector savings, though showing an initial improvement, are estimated to have declined in 1993-94. This is mainly due to the increase in deficits in Government administration (Annexure 1.16). However, the decline in public sector savings is estimated to have been offset by improved savings of household and private corporate sectors in that year. Compared to the period preceding the reforms, the asset composition of Household savings shows a slight shift towards financial assets. To increase the share of private sector in investment and for modernisation of financial sector of economy, a much sharper increase in financial assets component of household savings is required.

III POLICY CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS FOR 1994-95

1.48 On a balance of considerations, the recent macroeconomic trends represent a mixed bag. While the balance of payments situation has improved substantially and exports seem to be responding favourably to the reforms, the fiscal situation is fragile, inflation is at worrisome double digits, growth is much below both its longterm trend and the Eighth Plan target. What is more disturbing, the recovery in investment is slow making longterm growth potential somewhat weak. There is, however, one silver lining in the horizon - the recent surge in foreign capital inflows or foreign savings. Effectively utilised, this could form the basis of a sustained recovery in domestic capital formation and future growth prospects. There was a \$9 billion net capital inflow in 1993-94, compared to \$3 billion in 1992-93. Of these, the inflow of foreign investment, direct and portfolio taken together, accounted for \$4.11 billion in 1993-94, as against \$433 million in 1992-93. The real challenge of policy, in the face of the continuing surge in capital inflows, is one of effectively absorbing these resources by a step-up in total investment and, at the same time, keeping inflation under control and avoiding the real appreciation of the exchange rate through prudent fiscal policy and open market operation, withdrawing the

excess liquidity and protecting the competitiveness of the export sector.

Stepping up Public Investment

1.49 Stepping up investment should form the key objective of further reform measures. Structural adjustment based on deregulation and improved domestic and international competitiveness raises efficiency and potential output by shifting resources from losing industries to more profitable ones and by switching from one activity to another, requiring investment in new capacities. The success of structural adjustment policies, therefore, depends upon maintaining a high level of investment. If stabilization involves a depression of investment in the short-run, structural adjustment calls for increased investment. Such investment is also necessary to step up the growth of output allowing for increased exports and possible improvement of standards of living, both of which are necessary for achieving the objectives of reforms.

1.50 Broadly, the challenges here are two-fold: restoring public sector investment and reviving private investment. The public sector accounts for about half of the gross domestic investment. Its capacity to invest has been eroded over time due to insufficient public savings. The need for fiscal deficit reduction has further constrained public sector investment in recent years. A substantial increase in public investment can be sustained, if it could be financed by larger public sector savings.

1.51 Since the initiation of the reforms, public sector savings has increased from about 1% of GDP in 1990- 91 to 2% in 1992-93. Until the early 1980s, public savings were about 4.5% of GDP. It should be the aim of our policies to restore public savings rate to this level within the Eighth Plan period. Since the public sector savings declined in the 1980s at a time when the tax-to- GDP ratio increased and although there is still considerable scope for further increase in the tax-GDP ratio, the key to future improvements in the public saving is a restraint on Government's current expenditures. This would require efforts at reducing subsidies and containing the growth of Government's wage bill. Perhaps, the most viable way of containing the wage bill is by reducing the size of the Government departments. The other alternative of containing the wage bill by keeping down the salary of Gov-

ernment employees may drive talented labour force away from public to the private sector. A more important potential source of raising public savings is reduction of subsidies and more appropriate pricing of public utilities such as irrigation, electricity, water as well as higher education. As the Eighth Plan document mentions, unrecovered user charges on public utilities have steadily increased and gone up to several percentage points of GDP. On the one hand, the Government should increase these user charges and on the other, the Government departments providing these utilities should be forced to become more efficient by imposing harder budget constraints on them. Since many of these public utilities fall under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, cooperation from them would be required for any significant additional resource mobilisation from this source, be it through raising the user charges or through cutting down the costs of provision of these utilities. There is also a substantial scope for the reduction of fertilizer subsidy and economising on the cost of our public distribution system through proper targeting of the beneficiaries.

Reviving Private Investment

1.52 To the extent there is complementarity between public and private investment, the policies aimed at increasing public investment should also help revive private investment. In addition, the Government's objective should be to foster an economic environment which is conducive for private investment, both in the sectors where private investment was traditionally concentrated and in those which have been opened up to private investment only recently. Experience elsewhere shows that a stable macroeconomic environment with low inflation, moderate real interest rates and stable exchange rate is a prerequisite for sustained private investment. Macroeconomic policies should be geared to provide such a stable environment. This would have to be supplemented by a number of sector-specific policies to remove the bottlenecks on investments in key sectors such as agriculture, power, transport and telecommunication.

1.53 The complementarity between public and private investment is most pronounced in agriculture where public investment has stagnated or even declined in recent years. The decline in public investment has also induced

a decline in private investment. Improving the collections of user charges of water, electricity and economic pricing of fertilizers would help generate resources for public investment and meeting the costs of operation and maintenance of assets, which would in turn increase agricultural productivity, thereby improving the incentives for private investment. There is also a need to improve the climate for private investment in agriculture. It would require the liberalisation of domestic agricultural markets and agro-processing and gradual removal of restrictions on imports and exports of agricultural commodities. Revival of public investment, followed by a strong policy-induced recovery of private investment in agriculture, could contribute to a sustainable recovery of the economy.

1.54 The Government has recently overhauled the policy regime in respect of the power sector. We now allow full ownership of power companies by domestic and foreign private investors. A minimum 16% rate of return on equity capital has been guaranteed. Memoranda of Understanding have been signed between private investors and State Electricity Boards(SEBs). Some projects are at an advanced stage of negotiation, with power purchase agreements signed and counter-guarantees by the concerned State Governments being approved by the Central Government. However, the progress has been slow. The main constraint is the poor financial position of most of the SEBs, which limits their ability to pay for private power. A lasting solution would lie in setting the user charges on commercial principles so that the SEBs become financially and operationally viable. Correct pricing strategies should eventually lead to commercialisation of the SEBs, which in turn could help them to raise equity and debt directly from the capital market and thus impart greater accountability, discipline and flexibility to their operations. This is essential to exploit the full potential of the interest shown by both domestic and foreign investors in the power sector. The total investment required in the power sector is, however, very large, especially since the expansion in generating capacity has to be matched with the increase in transmission and distribution capacity. Public investment has to play a major complementary role to private investment to meet this requirement.

1.55 The roads sector has always been financed from budgetary resources of the Centre and the States. For many years, the budgetary outlays on roads have proved to be inadequate to meet the needs of the expanding economy. The urgent need to increase investment in this sector has led the Government to open up construction and operation of toll bridges and roads to private investment on "Build, Operate and Transfer" principle. However, the response has been limited thus far because of the existing legal and institutional framework, which has made it difficult to acquire land and charge tolls. The situation calls for speedy remedial steps to put in place an appropriate legal and institutional framework to facilitate private investment in this sector. The Government has recently announced a set of guidelines that should allow enlarged participation of prospective investors in the roads sector. The guidelines have permitted: (i) raising of 20% of the capital from the market through public issues, (ii) promoter contribution of 21 percent, (iii) co-financing with external investors, (iv) access to land for setting up service and rest areas along the highways and (v) setting the toll rates in consultation with the Government. Even then the total cost of investment in this sector would be so large that an adequate rate of return on private investment may require charging too high a rate of tolls to be sustained at the present level of activities. That would call for the continuation of substantial public investment in the roads sector.

1.56 Until recently, telecommunications has been the monopoly of the Government. The Government recently announced a new Telecom Policy which has thrown open the basic telephone services and other value-added services such as cellular phones, voice and electronic mail services, audio and video conferencing services, radio paging and videotext to the private sector. The new Telecom Policy, once operationalised, is expected not only to bring in fresh investment in the sector but also to relieve the Department of Telecommunications(DOT) of the financial costs of providing these services, give it additional revenues from licence fees and additional tariffs and thereby strengthen its capability to invest and expand in future.

1.57 Policy reforms are also necessary in other infrastructure sectors such as railways,

ports and airports. As long as implicit and explicit barriers to private investment exist, strong and sustained private investment growth, which is critical to the success of the structural adjustment programme, cannot materialise. At the same time, it must be realised that it may take a long time before private investment flows in sufficiently to meet the requirements. If, in the meantime, adequate amount of public investment is not provided for the infrastructure sectors, the deterioration of their services may not only disrupt the growth and adjustment process in the country but also dampen the prospect of increased private investment itself. In short, there will be a continuing role for public investment for quite sometime in the infrastructure sectors. The need of this hour is to provide this in the most efficient and cost-effective manner to supplement, as well as to complement, the flows of private investment.

1.58 Public investment in India takes place in most sectors either through public enterprises or through the implementation of Plan schemes and projects by the Government itself. The Government policy on public enterprises has been evolving in the last three years, in line with the spirit of economic reforms. The reservation for the public sector has been reduced now only to 6 industries, namely i) Arms and Ammunition and items of Defence Equipment, ii) Atomic Energy, (iii) Coal and Lignite, (iv) Mineral Oils, v) Minerals associated with Atomic Energy and (vi) Railways. All other areas will now be open to the private sector and a mixed economy. The budgetary support to the loss making public enterprises would be minimal with a view to eliminating them as early as possible and treating the sick PSUs at par with the private sick units. All PSUs are encouraged to raise as much of their resource requirements as possible from the market. The Government has also decided to disinvest its shares, to the extent possible but not exceeding 49 per cent to raise resources and encourage wider participation. During 1991-92, 8% holding of 30 PSUs was disinvested. The realisation from this was Rs.3038 crores. In the following year 1992-93, the amount realised was Rs.1961 crores and in 1993-94 it was Rs.2500 crores. The total realization through disinvestment made so far, amounts to Rs.7499 crores. However, only 32 companies were involved in these operations

out of about 131 profit making units, whereas the total number of PSUs is 245 with a total investment of Rs.1,46,000 crores and the Central Government equity of about Rs.50,000 crores. Clearly, the scope for disinvestment still remains very large and it would be necessary for the Government to extend this operation much more systematically to realize the maximum value from the disinvestment.

1.59 The incentives for PSUs to disinvest will increase if they are allowed to use the proceeds of such disinvestment to finance their own capital expenditures. A prior restructuring of capital for some PSUs may also substantially enhance the sale value of their assets. This may be of great significance to the PSUs because the share of budget support in the Plan outlay of the Central PSUs has been declining steadily from about 47% in 1986-87 to about 14% in 1994-95 and it is important to ensure the protection of Plan outlays of CPSUs which have remained at more than 70% of the total Central Plan outlay (Annexure 1.17). Contrary to the general belief, the internal resources of CPSUs consisting of retained profits and depreciation have been steadily increasing in the recent past and their share in the financing of the Plan outlay of the CPSUs increased from 32.3% (or 22.3% excluding Petroleum & Natural Gas) in 1986-87 to 45.8% (or 41.1% excluding Petroleum and Natural Gas) in 1994-95. For financing the total Eighth Plan outlay (1992-97), the contribution of internal resources of public enterprises (Central and State Level PSUs) was projected to be 18.85 per cent. In the first three years (1992-95) these would account for 25.38 per cent. There has also been an increase in both external and internal borrowing of CPSUs for financing their Plan outlays, but in the first three years of the Eighth Plan their borrowing capacity has proved to be restricted. Against a projected contribution of 15.28% of the total Eighth Plan outlay by the borrowings of the public enterprises (comprising bonds, external commercial borrowings and inter-corporate transfers, public deposits, loans from financial institutions, etc., in respect of CPSUs), the average contribution in 1992-95 would be only 13.42%, if the budget estimate for 1994-95 is realised.

1.60 The Plan outlays outside the public sector enterprises form part of the Plan

schemes of the Central and the State Governments and they are often a combination of capital and revenue expenditures associated with those schemes, especially in the social sector. Even if they do not add to the fixed capital formation, the Plan expenditures in the social sector contribute to the human capital formation and thereby raise the growth potential of the economy. Annexure 1.18 gives the Plan outlay of the Centre and the States for the first three years of Eighth Plan in 9 social sectors namely Rural Development including rural employment, health, family welfare, education, water supply & sanitation, housing, welfare of SC/ST, social security & welfare and others. Altogether, in the Eighth Plan, they constitute 25.8% of the total projected Plan outlay at 1991-92 prices. The expenditures in these sectors are almost entirely provided from the budget. Although the Eighth Plan assumed the possibility of raising some extra-budgetary resources for a few sectors, the proposals do not seem to have materialised to a significant degree in the first three years. The shortfalls in these sectors are, therefore, almost entirely due to the constraints on the budgetary resources of both the Centre and the States. In the first 3 years of the current Five Year Plan (1992-95) the expenditure in the social sector as a proportion of the Eighth Plan outlay for this sector at constant prices turned out to be only 44% in the Central Sector and 48% in the State Sector as against the pro-rata projection of 60 percent. This represents a substantial shortfall in those sectors which are integrally associated with human capital development and which a national Plan aiming at development and social justice cannot afford. In the States, the highest shortfall has been in the health sector followed by education. In the Centre, the expenditure on health has been larger than the pro-rata projection but the shortfall has been maximum in water supply and sanitation, followed by education and family welfare. A closer examination of Annexure 1.18 would also indicate that the shortfalls in the Plan expenditures in the social sector were very substantial in the first two years. In 1992-93, the social sector expenditure in the Central sector fell short by about 40% from the pro-rata outlay and in 1993-94 the corresponding shortfall was still as large as 19 percent. In the State sector, the expenditure on social services fell short by about 28% from the pro-rata projections in 1992-93 and by

about 23% in 1993-94. The budget provisions for 1994-95 in the social sector are much larger in both the Centre and the States, bringing up the average for the three years (1992-95) in these sectors. If the resource constraints increase, the actual expenditures may turn out to be much less than the budget estimate which may imply a substantial erosion in the Eighth Plan for social sectors.

Macro Prospects for 1994-95

1.61 Against the backdrop of the emerging trends, the macroeconomic prospects for growth in 1994-95 is one of cautious optimism. On the positive side, the monsoon has turned out to be normal. It is expected that the current Kharif foodgrains output will exceed the level of 1993-94. Agricultural production can, therefore, be expected to increase by about 3% to 4% with foodgrain production close to 185 million tonnes. On the industrial front, there are already clear signs of recovery. The index of industrial production during April-June 1994-95 has grown by 7.8% over the corresponding period of 1993-94. Several segments of industry, such as automobiles, cement, steel and capital goods in general, are expected to show significant growth in 1994-95. Recovery of the capital goods sector, which suffered sustained deceleration during the last three years, is expected because of specific measures announced in the Union Budget for 1994-95. These are: (a) reduction in the customs duties on components and raw materials for the capital goods sector; (b) imposition of countervailing duty on imports of capital goods; and (c) extension of the MOD-VAT to capital goods. In response to these measures, the capital goods sector has grown by 18.3% during April-June 1994-95 as compared to a decline of 11.1% during the corresponding period of 1993-94. There are other pointers to industrial recovery during 1994-95. The new issues market is buoyant. The Reserve Bank of India has estimated that corporate investment would go up by 15.5% in nominal terms and by about 10% in real terms during 1994-95. Foreign direct investment is also expected to be higher. Taking all the factors into account, industrial production is expected to increase by about 7% in 1994-95. This would represent more than doubling of the industrial growth from last year. The services sector has grown at an annual rate of about 5% during the last two years. There is no

reason why it should not grow at this rate in 1994-95. If anything, with better agriculture and a sharp recovery in industry, it could even grow by about 6 percent. With these sectoral prospects, the growth in GDP may be in the range of 5 to 5.5 percent.

1.62 On the negative side, the annual inflation rate still continues to be high at above 9 percent. However, with good agricultural production and improved GDP growth, it may come down in the next few months. Yet, any substantial reduction in the inflation rate is possible only with a reduction in the rate of growth of money supply. With the recent surge in capital inflows, the challenges of monetary management have undergone a qualitative change. Until very recently, containing the budget deficit and hence keeping a control on RBI's net credit to Government were considered both a necessary and a sufficient condition for successful monetary management. Although this strategy continues to be necessary, it is no longer sufficient to contain monetary expansion. The RBI is required to pay much more attention to managing the external capital flows. The real challenge is one of directing the capital flows into productive investment rather than build up exchange reserves. This may require a lowering of the interest rates which, however, may lead to monetary expansion and inflationary pressures. The art of monetary management would be to direct capital inflows into real investment but at the same time keep a rein on monetary expansion.

1.63 The emerging trends in the external sector suggest that the growth of exports would slow down during 1994-95. In the first six months of 1994-95, exports have grown at an annual rate of 12.3% as compared to over 21% during the corresponding period of 1993-94. Although the reasons for this slow down are not yet clear, it is possible that the appreciation of the real exchange rate in the last one year could be one of its causes. To regain the tempo of last year's export growth, it would, therefore, be necessary to avoid any further appreciation of the rupee. It would require containing monetary expansion in the face of increased capital inflows. If the real exchange rate is not allowed to appreciate further, it should still be possible to achieve an export growth of about 15% in 1994-95.

1.64 Imports in dollar terms grew at the trend rate of 9.1% during 1985-86 to 1993-94 (excluding 1991-92 which was an unusually depressed year for imports). With the expected industrial recovery during 1994-95, imports should grow faster. It is reasonable to expect imports to grow by more than 10% during 1994-95. Consequently, the deficit in trade balance is likely to be marginal. The invisibles account is also expected to show an improvement. As a result, a current account balance may emerge in 1994-95. On the capital account of the balance of payments, there may be some slowdown in the capital inflows atleast in the form of foreign investment from foreign institutional investors, since the growth of industrial economies is picking up. Foreign direct investment flows, however, are most likely to expand further, with the improvement in the economic performance in India. Even with the expected decline in the external official assistance, the capital account could thus be in a comfortable position. Coupled with a balanced current account or even a moderate deficit, this would imply further additions to the already high foreign exchange reserves during 1994-95.

1.65 To sum up, the challenge before the Indian economy now is how to increase the rate of growth and at the same time expand, both in quality and quantity, the provision of social services. Improved competition and consequent increased efficiency, introduced by economic reforms, have started yielding results with increasing industrial output and private domestic and foreign investments. But these gains have to be consolidated and expanded, supported by a substantial strengthening of infrastructure as well as the social sectors. Physical capital formation must go hand in hand with human capital formation and development of social sectors in order to realise the objectives of economic growth with social justice and equity in income distribution and regional development. For this, the principal instrument of policy would be increased public investment and Plan expenditure. All efforts now have to be devoted to mobilizing resources to finance such Plan investments and expenditure within a framework of macro-economic stability.

Annexure 1.1

**Central Government Budget
(Per cent of GDP)**

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
				(R.E)	(B.E)
Revenue Deficit	3.5	2.7	2.6	4.3	3.5
Fiscal Deficit	8.4	5.9	5.7	7.3	6.0
Revenue Expenditure	13.8	13.4	14.1	13.8	12.9
Capital Expenditure	6.0	4.7	4.2	4.2	3.6
Total Expenditure	19.8	18.1	17.4	18.0	16.5
Revenue Receipts	10.3	10.7	10.5	9.5	9.4
Recoveries and other receipts	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.2

Central Government Budget: Plan and Non-plan Components
(Per cent of GDP)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
	(R.E)		(B.E)		
I. PLAN EXPENDITURE	5.3 (2.4)	5.0 (2.5)	5.2 (2.8)	5.8 (3.3)	5.1 (3.1)
(a) Central Plan	3.3 (1.6)	2.8 (1.5)	2.9 (1.7)	3.1 (2.0)	3.0 (2.0)
(b) Central Assistance to States	2.0 (0.8)	2.2 (1.0)	2.3 (1.2)	2.7 (1.3)	2.1 (1.1)
II. NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE	14.5	13.1	12.2	12.2	11.5
(a) Interest Payments	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.7	5.0
(b) Defence	2.9	2.7	3	2.7	2.5
(c) Subsidies	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.0
(d) Other Non-plan Expenditure	5.6	4.4	3.4	3.3	2.9
III. NON-PLAN DEFICIT	4.1	2.3	1.7	2.7	2.1

* Figures in brackets are the revenue component of the Plan expenditures as % of GDP.

**Central Plan Expenditure
(Per cent of GDP)**

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
I. ECONOMIC SERVICES	2.60	2.13	2.20	2.39	2.22
1. Agriculture & Allied Activities	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.30	0.28
2. Rural Development	0.50	0.37	0.45	0.60	0.66
3. Irrigation & Flood Control	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
4. Energy	0.68	0.48	0.44	0.48	0.44
5. Industry & Minerals	0.44	0.38	0.40	0.51	0.37
6. Transport & Communication	0.50	0.39	0.40	0.25	0.24
7. Others	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.20
II. SOCIAL SERVICES	0.68	0.64	0.65	0.72	0.72
III. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON CENTRAL PLAN	3.29	2.78	2.86	3.13	2.97

Central Government Revenue Receipts
(Per cent of GDP)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
I. GROSS TAX REVENUE	10.8	10.9	10.6	9.6	9.5
1. Income Tax	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
2. Corporation Tax	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
3. Customs	3.9	3.6	3.4	2.8	2.7
4. Union Excise	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.0
5. Others	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
II. NET TAX REVENUE FOR CENTRE	8.1	8.1	7.7	6.8	6.8
III. TOTAL NON-TAX REVENUE AT CENTRE	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.6
IV. TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS (II + III)	10.4	10.7	10.6	9.5	9.4
V. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON CENTRAL PLAN	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.0

Trade And Balance Of Payments

Items	Unit	1985-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.Exports(DGCIS)	Gr.rate	11.6	9.2	-1.5	3.8	19.6
2.Exports(RBI)	"	11.4	9.0	-1.4	3.8	20.1
3.Imports(DGCIS)	"	8.2	13.5	-19.4	12.7	6.1
4.Imports(RBI)	"	9.4	14.4	-27.1	13.0	4.3
5.Exports(RBI)	% GDP	5.0	6.2	7.3	7.8	8.9
6.Imports(RBI)	% GDP	8.2	9.4	8.1	9.9	9.4
7.Trade Deficit(DGCIS)	\$Billion	5.7	5.9	1.6	3.3	1.0
8.Trade Deficit(RBI)	\$Billion	7.8	9.4	2.1	4.1	1.3
9.Trade Deficit(DGCIS)	% GDP	2.3	2.0	0.6	1.4	0.4
10.Trade Deficit(RBI)	% GDP	3.2	3.2	0.9	2.2	0.5
11.Current Account Deficit (RBI)	\$Billion	5.8	9.7	2.1	3.6	0.3
12.Current Account Deficit (RBI)	% GDP	2.3	3.3	0.9	2.2	0.1

Principal Exports

S.No.	Commodities/ Commodity Groups	Growth of Dollar Value of Exports			
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
	1	2	3	4	5
I.	Agricultural & Allied Products,	16.7	-5.2	-2.2	27.4
II.	Ores & Minerals,(excl.coal)	0.8	-1.3	-20.6	20.4
III.	Manufactured goods, of which :	7.4	0.2	6.8	18.3
III.1	Textile fabrics & manufactures (excl.carpet hand made)of which:	17.7	5.7	7.2	10.0
III.1.1	Cotton yarn,fabrics,madeups,etc.	28.1	11.1	3.8	14.2
III.1.2	Readymade garments of all textile materials	15.4	-1.7	8.8	7.8
III.2	Leather & leather manufactures including leather footwear, travel goods & garments	19.5	-12.4	0.7	3.3
III.3	Handicrafts, of which :	-7.1	-1.5	11.7	25.9
III.3.1	Gems & jewellery	-8.0	-6.4	12.2	30.0
III.4	Chemicals & allied products @	-8.7	34.6	-17.0	20.7
III.5	Machinery, transport equipment, Engineering goods,metal products, iron & steel *	9.7	3.5	10.0	21.8
IV	Total	9.2	-1.5	3.8	19.6

@ : Chemicals & allied products figures relate to basic chemicals & plastic & linoleum products.

* : Also includes electronic goods and computer software.

Growth Of Imports

(percentage)

Items	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.Total Imports	14.4	-27.1	13.0	4.3
2. DGCIS Imports	13.5	-19.4	12.7	6.1
3. Non-DGCIS Imports	20.2	-75.6	19.4	-30.8
4. POL Imports	60.0	-11.0	13.7	-5.6
5. DGCIS Non-POL Imports	3.4	-22.2	12.3	10.6
6. Food Imports*	1.5	-48.8	84.6	-37.2
7. Non-Pol Non-Food Imports	3.1	-21.2	10.9	12.2
8. Memo Items:				
(a)Non-DGCIS Imports(\$Million)	3839.0	936.0	1118.0	773.0
(b)Non-DGCIS Imports(% of Imports)	13.8	4.6	4.9	3.2
9. Capital Goods	10.4	-27.5	7.0	33.3

* Cereals+Edible Oils+Fruits & Nuts +Pulses+Sugar.

Annual Rate of Inflation In W.P.I.(March to March)

(Base 1981-82=100)

Items	WEIGHT	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ALL COMMODITIES	100.00	12.1	13.6	7.0	10.8
I.Primary Articles	32.30	17.1	15.3	3.0	11.5
A.Food Articles	17.39	18.9	20.9	5.4	4.4
1.Foodgrains	7.92	22.7	24.0	-1.9	17.4
(a) Rice	3.69	13.4	30.7	-0.2	12.7
(b) Wheat	2.25	48.9	12.3	2.7	18.5
B.Non-Food Articles	10.08	19.3	8.1	-1.4	24.9
C.Minerals	4.83	-0.5	5.2	2.8	17.0
II.Fuel,Power,Light and Lubricants	10.66	14.4	13.2	15.2	13.1
III.Manufactured Product	57.04	8.9	12.6	7.9	9.9
1.Sugar,Khandsari&Gur	4.06	0.1	5.5	27.9	21.4
2.Cotton Textiles	6.09	6.5	16.0	5.5	20.7

Growth In Money Stocks

(Percentage)

Item	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I.Money Supply with the Public(M1)	13.9	23.1	8.4	21.1
II.Aggregate Monetary Resources (M3)	15.4	19.3	15.7	18.2
III.Sources of change in M3				
1.Net Bank Credit to Govt.	19.7	12.9	11.4	15.6
R.B.I's Net Credit to Govt.	20.6	5.8	4.7	0.9
R.B.I's Net Credit to Central Govt.	20.5	6.3	4.6	0.3
2.Bank Credit to Commercial Sector	13.2	9.4	17.1	7.8
3.Net Foreign Exchange Assets of banking sector	55.2 *	100.6 *	17.6	115.3

* Shows high growth due to revaluation of gold reserves close to international market price effective Oct.17,1990.

Percentage Contribution of Source in Money Stocks (M3) Variation

Item	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Net Bank Credit to Govt.	60.6	35.3	36.1	41.3
R.B.I's Net Credit to Govt.	39.5	10.1	8.9	1.3
R.B.I's Net Credit to Central Govt.	38.4	11.5	8.6	0.4
Other Banks'Credit to Govt.	21.1	25.2	27.2	40.0
2. Bank Credit to Commercial Sectors	57.2	31.7	64.6	25.6
R.B.I's Credit to Commercial Sectors	0.0	1.8	-2.1	0.3
Other Banks'Credit to Commercial Sectors	57.2	29.9	66.7	25.2
3. Net Foreign Exchange Assets of banking sec	4.8	20.8	7.5	43.1
4. M3	100	100	100	100

**Indices of Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER)
and Nominal Effective Exchange Rate(NEER) of the Rupee
(Base:1985=100)
(36-Country Trade-based weights)**

Year	REER	% Variation	NEER	% Variation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1985	100.00	-1.9	100.00	-2.2
1986	92.15	-7.8	88.68	-11.3
1987	85.43	-7.3	81.73	-7.8
1988	82.15	-3.8	77.05	-5.7
1989	78.37	-4.6	72.52	-5.9
1990	76.59	-2.3	69.26	-4.5
1991	67.13	-12.4	56.29	-18.7
1992 *	64.47	-4.0	49.23	-12.5
1993 *	61.31	6.9	45.36	2.9
1993 * (March to Dec.)	63.13	10.9	46.63	5.8

* Provisional

Increase in Procurement and Central Issue Prices

(Percent)

Item	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
Procurement Price				
<hr/>				
1. Wheat	17.5	4.7	11.1	22.0
2. Paddy (Fine)	10.3	11.6	16.7	17.9
3. Paddy (Superfine)	9.8	11.1	16.0	20.7
Minimum Support Price				
<hr/>				
1. Pulses (Gram)	29.2	7.1	11.1	20.0
2. Oilseeds (G. Nut)	16.0	11.2	16.3	6.7
3. Cotton	8.8	12.1	15.1	12.5
4. Sugarcane	0.0	4.3	20.8	5.2
5. Jute	8.5	17.2	6.7	12.5
Central Issue Price				
<hr/>				
1. Wheat	14.7	19.7	17.9	21.8
2. Rice (Fine)	14.8	25.2	13.7	24.1
3. Rice (Super Fine)	13.9	23.8	13.1	25.1
4. Sugar	16.2	13.1	20.3	9.0

Sectoral Growth in Gross Domestic Product

(Annual Growth at 1980-81 Prices)

Item	1985-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Eighth Plan (1992-97) Target	
						2	3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. GDP (FC)	6.1	4.9	1.1	4.0	3.8	5.6	
2. Primary, of which	3.7	4.2	-2.1	4.9	2.4	3.4	
3. Agriculture	3.6	4.9	-2.5	5.0	2.3	3.1	
4. Secondary, of which	7.4	6.3	-1.1	2.1	3.3	7.0	
5. Industry, of which	7.5	9.3	-1.7	2.6	3.2	7.5	
6 Manufacturing	6.7	7.5	-3.2	2.0	2.5	7.4	
7. Services	7.5	4.4	5.5	4.5	5.2	6.2	

**Annual Growth Rates Of Indices Of Industrial Production
(Base 1980-81=100)**

Item	Weight	1985-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.General	100.00	8.5	8.3	0.8	1.9	3.0
2.Mining & Quarrying	11.46	5.7	4.5	0.2	0.6	2.3
3.Electricity	11.43	9.3	7.8	7.6	5.0	7.4
4.Manufacturing	77.11	8.7	8.9	0.0	1.5	2.3
(a) Capital Goods	15.25	14.8	17.4	-12.8	-0.3	-5.0
(b) Intermediate Goods	30.34	6.7	3.6	3.2	4.1	7.5
(c) Consumer Goods	31.52	7.3	10.4	-0.2	1.8	1.9
(i) Consumer Durable	3.40	11.8	14.8	-12.5	-0.6	15.2
(ii) Consumer Non-durable	28.11	6.5	9.4	1.2	2.4	-1.1

Note:-(i) From 1992-93 onwards relative weights have undergone some changes.
(ii) All Basic goods other than Mining & Quarrying & Electricity has been reclassified as Intermeditate goods.

**Gross Domestic Investment
(Annual Growth at 1980-81 Prices)**

Item	1985-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5
Total	9.7 (22.5)	12.3 (24.6)	-15.6 (20.5)	19.8 (23.5)
Public Sector	3.4 (9.7)	4.7 (9.1)	-5.8 (8.4)	26.4 (10.2)
Private Corporate Sector	8.6 (4.9)	13.6 (5.1)	-2.6 (4.9)	23.9 (5.8)
Household Sector	24.3 (7.9)	19.3 (10.4)	-30.5 (7.1)	9.1 (7.4)

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to GDP

Gross Domestic Savings as Percent Of GDP

Item	1985-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6*
GROSS DOMESTIC SAVINGS	21.6	24.0	23.0	22.3	24.2
of which:					
1. Public Sector	2.3	1.0	1.7	2.1	1.3
- Government Adminn.	(-1.6)	(-2.8)	(-2.1)	(-1.7)	**
- Enterprises (Departmental and Non-Departmental)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(3.8)	
2. Private Corporate Sector	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.3
3. Household Sector	17.2	20.3	18.7	17.4	19.6
a. Households Financial Savings	7.9	8.8	9.3	8.1	10.1
b. Households Physical Savings	9.3	11.5	9.4	9.3	9.5

* Tentative estimates of RBI (Annual Report 1993-94)

** Gross fiscal deficit of Central Government increased from 5.7 per cent of GDP in 1992-93 to 7.3 per cent , the revised estimate for 1993-94.
 Revenue deficit of Central Government increased from 2.63 per cent to 4.24 per cent in this period.

Plan Outlays of Central Public Sector Enterprises(CPSEs)

(Rs.crores)

Year	Internal Resources	Bonds	ECB	Others	Budget Support	Of which Equity	Plan outlay of CPSE's	Share (%) of Budget Support in Plan outlay of CPSE's	Share (%) of CPSEs' Plan Outlay in Central Plan Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1986-87	5368 (2322)	1364 (24)	1144 (364)	957 (219)	7792 (740)		16625 (3668)	46.9	70.4
1987-88	5700	2108	577	2272	7190		17847	40.3	69.4
1988-89	7181	2476	1056	2682	7851	4469	21246	37.0	70.4
1989-90	9685	4494	1922	1384	8396	4955	25881	32.4	72.5
1990-91	10721	4933	2553	2251	7595	5118	28053	27.1	73.7
1991-92	12007	5722	1854	2919	6920	4185	29422	23.5	73.2
1992-93	16129	6291	3746	3919	6576	4173	36661	17.9	73.7
1993-94	18853	6237	4136	7215	7451	3379	43892	17.0	71.4
1994-95	22931 (7400)	7464 (124)	7166 (3372)	5303 (1221)	7201 (136)	3664	50065 (12253)	14.4	71.4

Notes:(1) Figures in brackets relate to corresponding figures in respect of Petroleum & Natural Gas

(2) Figures for 1986-87 through 1993-94 are Revised Estimates, and those for 1994-95 Budget Estimates.

(3) ECB: External Commercial Borrowings

(4) Column 7 shows budget Support in the form of equity, which is included in column 5.

Plan Outlay and Expenditure in Social Sector (including Rural Development)

Part A: Central Sector

(Rs. crores)

SOCIAL SECTOR	Eighth Plan Outlay at 1991-92 Prices	Expenditure									% to 8th Plan Outlay	Balance COP		
		1992-93 (Actual)		1993-94 (R.E)		1994-95(B.E)		1992-95						
		CUP	COP	CUP	COP	CUP	COP	COP	8th Plan Outlay					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
1 Rural Development (Rural Employment)	24170 (18400)	3110 (2545)	2840 (2324)	4829 (3906)	4068 (3291)	6036 (5055)	4665 (3907)	11574 (9522)	47.9 (51.8)	12596 (8878)				
2 Health	1800	396	362	505	425	578	447	1234	68.5	566				
3 Family Welfare	6500	1008	921	1274	1073	1430	1105	3099	47.7	3401				
4 Education (General)	7443 (6619)	965 (803)	882 (669)	1301 (1107)	1096 (933)	1541 (1318)	1191 (1019)	3168 (2621)	42.6 (39.6)	4275 (3998)				
5 Water Supply and Sanitation	5968	507	463	832	701	1006	778	1942	32.5	4026				
6 Housing	1691	124	113	554	467	528	408	988	58.4	703				
7 Welfare of SC/ST and OBCs	2549	482	440	589	496	632	488	1425	55.9	1124				
8 Social Security and Welfare	2373	517	472	657	554	732	566	1591	67.1	782				
9 Others*	6121	520	475	705	594	934	722	1791	29.3	4330				
Total (incl. Rural Dev)	58615	7629	6967	11246	9474	13417	10370	26811	45.7	31804				
Total (excl. Rural Dev)	34445	4519	4127	6417	5406	7381	5705	15238	44.2	19207				

* Others include sports and youth services, art and culture, urban development, information and publicity, broadcasting labour and employment, nutrition and secretariat expenses social services.

CUP : Current Prices

COP : Constant Prices.

Plan Outlay and Expenditure in Social Sector (including Rural Development)

Part B: States' Sector

(Rs. crores)

SOCIAL SECTOR	Eighth Plan Outlay at 1991-92 Prices	Expenditure									% to 8th Plan Outlay	Balance (Col.2-9) COP		
		1992-93 (Actual)		1993-94 (R.E.)		1994-95(B.E.)		1992-95						
		CUP	COP	CUP	COP	CUP	COP	COP	8th Plan Outlay					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
1 Rural Development (Rural Employment)	10213 (5245)	1968 (1060)	1797 (1141)	2172 (1141)	1830 (1141)	2525 (1294)	1951 (1294)	5578 (1294)	55	4635 (1294)				
2 Health	5308	735	671	838	706	1119	865	2242	42	3066				
3 Family Welfare	(NO ALLOCATION IN THE STATES' SECTOR)													
4 Education (General)	11412 (9607)	1534 (1317)	1401 (1317)	1818 (1515)	1532 (1515)	2651 (2149)	2049 (2149)	4981 (2149)	44	6431 (2149)				
5 Water Supply and Sanitation	9847	1631	1489	1733	1460	2376	1836	4786	49	5061				
6 Housing	3409	482	440	791	666	766	592	1699	50	1710				
7 Welfare of SC/ST OBCs	3051	493	450	602	507	727	562	1519	50	1532				
8 Social Welfare	1468	220	201	268	226	336	260	686	47	782				
9 Others	704	1144	1045	1196	1008	1748	1351	3403	48	3691				
Total (incl. Rural Dev)	51802	8207	7495	9418	7934	12248	9465	24894	48	26908				
Total (excl. Rural Dev)	41589	6239	5698	7246	6104	9723	7514	19316	46	22273				

CUP : Current Prices

COP : Constant Prices.

CHAPTER-2

ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95 - AN OVERVIEW

The Eighth Five Year Plan was launched at a time of momentous changes in the Indian economic policy. The Prime Minister, in his foreword to the Eighth Plan, brought out clearly the role of planning in the context of these economic reforms. It is worthwhile quoting in full his observations as that should be the criterion for judging the Plan performances. "Planning has been one of the pillars of our policies since Independence, and our present strengths derive from its achievements. There is today a recognition that in many areas of activity, development can best be ensured by freeing them of unnecessary controls and regulations and withdrawing State intervention. At the same time, we believe that the growth and development of the country cannot be left entirely to the market mechanism. The market can be expected to bring about an "equilibrium" between "demand" - backed by purchasing power - and "supply", but it will not be able to ensure a balance between "need" and "supply". Planning is necessary to overcome such limitations of the market mechanism. Planning is essential for macro-economic management, for taking care of the poor and the downtrodden, who are mostly outside the market system and have little asset endowment. It is thus not a choice between the market mechanism and planning; the challenge is to effectively dovetail the two so that they are complementary to each other." The Eighth Plan was expected to lay a sound foundation for higher growth and substantial improvement in the social sectors that have a bearing on the standard of living, health and education of the people as well as employment, alleviation of poverty and reduction in the growth of population. The Plan document had indicated that the public sector, which was assigned a major role in creating the basic infrastructure for development, in taking risks and nurturing entrepreneurship, had expanded quite rapidly but sometimes oblivious of certain crucial factors like efficiency, creativity and competitive ability. "There are several social and infrastructural sectors where only the public sector can deliver the goods, but there it has to be made efficient, generating

investible surplus. It must also give up activities which are not essential to its role".

2.2 All the last three Annual Plans were formulated and implemented in the context of the reorientation that was given to our planning process at the time of the formulation of the Eighth Plan. In the process, the Indian economy faced many problems. Policies were framed and reformulated to cope with those problems. The performance of the Indian economy during the Annual Plan 1994-95 has to be viewed in the context of this change of orientation.

PLAN OUTLAYS

2.3 The public sector outlay for the Eighth Plan is Rs. 4,34,100 crores at 1991-92 prices. The distribution of this outlay between the States and the Centre (including UTs) is in the ratio 41.5:58.5. In the first three Annual Plans, the States' share has been at an average of only 35.3 per cent. The continuing trend in the shortfall in State Plans' public sector outlay is a point of great concern (Table 2.1).

Table : 2.1
Share of States in Public Sector
Plan Outlay
(Per cent)

Fifth Plan (Actual)	50.8
Sixth Plan (Actual)	45.3
Seventh Plan (Actual)	40.0
Eighth Plan (Projected)	41.5
1992-93 (Actual)	38.3
1993-94 (R.E.)	32.1
1994-95 (B.E.)	35.6
1992-95 (Average)	35.3

2.4 The Annual Plan 1994-95 provides for a public sector outlay of Rs. 1,12,197 crores at current prices. At 1991-92 prices it would be about 20.0 per cent of the envisaged Eighth Plan public sector outlay. The State Plan outlay is Rs. 39,992 crores at current prices, which works out to 35.64 per cent of public sector outlay and 17.17 per cent of the Eighth Plan provision for the States at 1991-92 prices (An-

nexure 2.1). In the first three years, assuming that the actual outlays will be the same as the revised estimates of 1993-94 and the budget estimates of 1994-95 will be realised, the public sector outlays in the Central Plan and the States' Plan will work out to 59 percent and 44 percent of the respective Eighth Plan provisions, at constant prices(Annexures 2.2 and 2.5).

2.5 In the first three years (1992-95), the dependence on borrowings (including deficit financing) for financing the Plan is higher than the targetted average for the five year period. This is mainly because the contribution of Government's own resources, which is to be 8 per cent of the Eighth Plan outlay, has been -11.8 per cent in these three years . This represents a significant change in the pattern of financing of Plan outlays (Table 2.2).

Central Plan

2.6 In the Annual Plan (1993-94), against the budget estimates of Rs. 63936 crores, the revised estimates are Rs.61,454 crores in the Central Sector . The shortfall has been mainly in sectors like energy, industry and minerals and transport. In respect of social services, the revised estimates are marginally less than the budget estimates. For the Central Sector,in

the Annual Plan (1994-95), a step up of 14 per cent has been provided over the previous year in nominal terms. Rural development has been provided 25 per cent more than in the previous year, followed by energy sector (16.8 per cent). The social sectors have been allocated an outlay of Rs. 7,381 crores in 1994-95 against the revised estimates of Rs. 6,417 crores in 1993-94 at current prices. Compared to the revised estimates for 1993-94 the increase in outlay in 1994-95 is 18 per cent for education, 11 per cent for social security and nutrition and 14 per cent for health. The outlays for transport and industry and minerals have been raised by 8.26 and 12.4 per cent respectively over the RE of 1993-94.

2.7 About 59 per cent of the outlay envisaged for the Eighth Plan has been provided in the first three Annual Plans (1992-95) in the Central Sector. Allocations in the infrastructure sectors, such as energy, transport and communication range between 61 and 68 per cent of the five-year outlay. This trend would certainly strengthen the infrastructure and support the growth process on a sustainable basis. However, social services, which rely mainly on budget support, could be provided only 44 per cent of the Eighth Plan outlay in the first three years(Annexure 2.2).

Table 2.2
Financing of Plan Outlay
Eighth Plan Projection (1992-97)and Annual Plans 1992-93 to 1994-95

(per cent)

	Eighth (1992-93)		(1993-94)	(1994-95)	(1992-95)	
	Plan	LE	RE	BE	Average	
	(1992-97)					
1. <u>Internal Resources</u>	26.91	21.14	8.10	11.50	13.58	
of which						
1.1 Government (BCR)	8.06	(-) 2.92	(-) 18.8	(-) 13.70	(-) 11.80	
1.2 Public Enterprises	18.85	24.06	26.90	25.20	25.38	
2. <u>Borrowings</u>	73.09	78.86	91.90	88.50	86.42	
of which						
2.1 Government	57.81	65.40	80.20	73.40	73.00	
2.2 Public Enterprises	15.28	13.46	11.70	15.10	13.42	
Public Sector Plan	100	100	100	100	100	

2.8 In 1994-95, the internal resources of the Central public enterprises, in real terms, are 8.4 per cent higher than in the previous year, whereas the extra budgetary resources are one per cent higher than in 1993-94. Extra budgetary resources, which are mainly the borrowings of Central enterprises to finance energy, transport, telecommunication infrastructure, have been maintained at a high level in the three years of the Eighth Plan.

poor are financed by the Government itself, as distinct from the enterprises, the pattern of deployment of budgetary resources of the Plans is an important indicator of the support given by the Central Plan for such programmes. The component of budget support going to the Central departments responsible for human development such as Education, Health, Family Welfare, Women and Child Development and for meeting the basic needs, namely drinking water and housing; urban

Table: 2.3
Financing of Central Departments Plan in the first three years of Eighth Plan
(Rs. crores at 1991-92 prices)

	Budgetary Support (B.S)	Internal & Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR)	Total Outlay
Eighth Plan (1992-97)	103725	144140	247865
1992-93 (Actual)	17924	21979	39903
1993-94 (R.E.)	21072	30701	51773
1994-95 (B.E.)	21080	33125	54205
First Three Years (1992-95)	60076	85805	145881
Percent to Eighth Plan	57.9	59.5	58.9

2.9 To conform to the target level of fiscal deficit, the budgetary support for the Central Plan was kept at Rs. 1,03,725 crores for the five-year period 1992-97. In real terms, the budgetary support for the Central Departments in the first three Annual Plans (1992-95) is 58 per cent of the five-year provision (Table 2.3). Sectors like irrigation and flood control (44 per cent), social services (47 percent) and rural development (48 per cent) and agriculture (53 per cent) were provided less than the average for three years. It is imperative to enhance the budgetary support for these sectors in the remaining period of the Eighth Plan. In an effort to utilise the external aid, which gets routed to the Plan outlay as budgetary support, the industry and minerals sector has been allocated 89 per cent, followed by energy (72 per cent) and transport (66 per cent) of the budget support envisaged for the five-year period (Annexure 2.3.).

2.10 Since the public sector programmes for human development and support to the

development and special employment generation programmes, has been increased sharply since the Seventh Plan period (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4
(Allocation of Budgetary Support in Central Plan to the Development Heads of Education, Health and Family Welfare, Welfare of SC/ST and Other Backward Classes, Social Welfare & Nutrition, Labour, Rural Development, Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development.)

Period	Per Cent
Seventh Plan (Actual)	27.97
Eighth Plan (Projected)	51.75
1992-93 (Actual)	37.30
1993-94 (R.E.)	42.20
1994-95 (B.E.)	46.40

States' Plan

2.11 In the Annual Plan 1993-94, only eight States have shown good performance in terms of expenditure with revised estimates being in line with the budget estimates (Annexure 2.4). These States include Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Meghalaya. In respect of Bihar, the revised estimates fell short of budget estimates by -67 per cent, followed by West Bengal -34 per cent. In the case of Uttar Pradesh, the shortfall is -31 per cent. The remaining States experienced a shortfall, ranging from -2 to -29 per cent. The shortfall in the States' own resources from Rs. 18,175 crores (BE) to Rs. 9,767 crores (RE) in 1993-94 is a cause for concern (Annexure 2.1).

2.12 The States' Plans expenditure shows a declining trend during the Annual Plans (1991-93) in real terms. In the first two years of the Eighth Plan, only 27 per cent of the five-year States' Plan outlay is estimated to have been provided for. If the approved outlay for 1994-95 materialises, about 44 per cent of total outlay envisaged for the Eighth Plan, would have been utilised in the first three Annual Plans (1992-95). The North Eastern States such as Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Mizoram would be utilising more than 60 percent of their Plan outlay in 1992-95 primarily because they depend on Central assistance for financing practically their entire Plan expenditure. The States which would have utilised less than the average during 1992-95 include Bihar (27 per cent), West Bengal (31 per cent), Haryana (38 per cent), Rajasthan (40 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (43 per cent). The shortfall in their outlays is mainly due to shortfall in the generation of internal resources by the concerned State Governments for financing their Plans.

Industry & Infrastructure

2.13 The Eighth Plan had targeted a growth rate of 8.2 per cent per annum in the value of output in the manufacturing sector. The growth in the manufacturing sector was 1.8 per cent during 1992-93 and 2.9 per cent during 1993-94 (upto February, 1994). The manufacturing sector's growth has slowed down considerably, compared to about 9 per cent growth rate achieved during the Seventh Plan period. The process of economic restructuring has in-

fluenced the rate and the pattern of growth. Measures including reduction in excise and custom duties have been taken to speed up the recovery in the manufacturing sector. Industries which have a high domestic value addition or have a significant export linkage have performed better. Many such industries are in the small scale sector, whose output may not be readily reflected in the index of industrial production. The manufacturing sector, specially the export-oriented segments like garments, manufactures of metals, gems and jewellery and handicrafts, have performed better. Manufactured exports have registered a growth rate of about 23 per cent in dollar terms during April, 1993 to February, 1994.

2.14 Excepting power and petroleum products, the performance of infrastructure industries like coal, crude oil, saleable steel, fertilisers and cement remained below the Plan targets in 1993-94 as shown in Table 2.5. Due to technical constraints in the Bombay offshore and the law and order situation in the north-eastern region, the crude oil production remained below the targets in the Annual Plans 1992-94. It is expected that in 1994-95 the crude oil production will increase from 27.02 million tonnes in 1993-94 to 32.52 million tonnes in 1994-95. The production of natural gas has also been affected due to the fall in the production of crude oil. There have been encouraging results in the reduction of gas flaring during the first two years of the Eighth Plan. The gas flaring has come down from a level of 11.52 mm scmd in 1991-92 to 4.37 mm scmd in 1993-94 and it is expected to fall further to a level of 4.12 mm scmd in 1994-95.

2.15 In the past, most of the major infrastructure sectors, power, roads, hydrocarbons, ports, telecommunications etc. were reserved for the public sector and they faced severe financing problems and operational shortcomings. Measures have been taken to encourage the private sector participation in these industries. Mining of 13 minerals, namely, iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, gypsum, sulphur, gold, diamond, copper, lead, zinc, tin, molybdenum and wolfram, has been deleted from the list of industries reserved for the public sector and has been opened up for foreign investment. The private corporate sector has shown interest in the power projects. The private sector can set up coal mines for

power generation. The administered pricing of steel has been given up. The private sector is also expected to enter and expand in the area of trading in petroleum products, which was hitherto entirely in the public sector.

2.16 The growth in the petroleum products consumption at an average rate of 3.8 percent per annum was associated with the average GDP growth of 3.9 percent in this period. The industry sector which mainly influences the requirement of petroleum products for production and transportation of goods, grew at a low pace of 2.15 percent average in the two-year period. With the expected recovery of eco-

remaining period of the Plan, neither the Plan target of accretion of 1325 million tonnes of in-place reserves would be achieved, nor would there be an adequate inventory of recoverable reserves of oil and gas at the end of the Plan to increase the domestic production of crude oil. For intensification of exploratory efforts, the Government has adopted continuous bidding rounds. After the start of the Eighth Plan, three such exploration bidding rounds have been announced, wherein Indian and foreign oil companies have participated. Contracts are also being awarded for the development of small and medium size oil and gas fields in the private sector. Parallel marketing

Table 2.5
Production in Infrastructure Industries

Industry/Infrastructure	Unit	1992-93		1993-94		Percentage Change 1993-94/ 1992-93
		Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	
Coal	Mn.Tons	238.11	249.00	246.04	246.04	3.33
Electricity Generation	Mn.kwh	301066	316700	323323	323323	7.4
Hydel	Mn.kwh	69833	67500	70311	70311	0.7
Thermal (Incl.Nuclear)	Mn.kwh	231233	249200	253012	253012	9.4
Crude petroleum	Mn.Tons	26.946	28.645	27.026	27.026	0.3
Crude Throughput	Mn.Tons	53.482	52.645	54.344	54.344	1.6
Saleable Steel (main plants)	Mn.Tons	11.333	13.13	11.980	11.980	5.7
Cement	Mn.Tons	54.133	62.00	57.833	57.833	6.8
Fertilizers (N)	Mn.Tons	7.430	7.700	7.273	7.273	(-) 2.1
Fertilizers (P2O5)	Mn.Tons	2.306	2.750	1.809	1.809	(-) 21.5

nomic growth, the consumption of POL in 1994-95 is projected to reach the level of 64.7 million tonnes, representing a growth rate of 5.4 per cent. Given the expected indigenous production of 53.2 million tonnes of petroleum products and 32.52 million tonnes of crude oil, the import of crude oil and petroleum products during 1994-95 is projected at Rs. 21,242 crores, thereby showing an increase of Rs. 648 crores at 1993-94 prices.

2.17 In 1992-93, nearly 43 million tonnes of in-place hydro carbon reserves were discovered and the position for 1993-94 may not be much different. The declining trend in the accretion of hydro carbon reserves is a matter for concern. If such a trend persists during the

of certain petroleum products by the private sector has already started at a modest level and this would increase in the coming years. The initial enthusiasm of the private sector in setting up grassroot refineries seems to have waned and this may be due to the slower increase in the consumption of petroleum products.

2.18 The petroleum sector will exhaust the approved Eighth Plan outlay within three years of the Plan. The higher requirement of funds has mainly arisen due to:

(i) devaluation and full convertability of the rupee which has sharply increased the

cost of the projects with large foreign exchange component;

- (ii) inclusion of the projects in the Plan earmarked for joint ventures;
- (iii) inclusion of projects in the Plan for which only small/token provisions were feasible at the time of the Plan formulation; and
- (iv) the time and cost over-runs, arising out of de-linking of some of the projects from external financing.

2.19 The Eighth Plan envisaged a growth rate of 6.08 per cent of coal production. Against the target of 249 million tonnes for 1993-94, the actual production was 246.04 million tonnes, with a growth rate of 3.6 per cent. This is due to the fixing of lower targets in order to liquidate the mounting pit-head stocks, particularly of the Coal India Limited. The coal production target for the year 1994-95 has been fixed at 253.6 million tonnes, with an envisaged growth rate of 3.4 per cent. Emphasis has been laid on the completion of new projects in order to meet the Eighth Plan targets. In view of the difficult resource position, the coal companies will have to generate adequate internal resources to finance the Plan expenditure. In addition, the companies are also expected to mobilise extra budgetary resources through market borrowings, inter-corporate loans and external assistance on turn-key basis. The Coal India has been failing to raise market borrowings from the sale of bonds, which has reduced the Plan expenditure as compared to the outlay in 1992-93. The Singareni Collieries Company Limited has been suffering huge losses in spite of higher sale price of coal and continuous support by the Government in terms of loans, deferment of repayment of loans and higher budgetary support. The deteriorating financial performance of the coal companies has resulted in huge outstanding loans due to the Government.

2.20 The total electricity generation in the utilities in 1994-95 is projected at 340.3 billion units, as against 323.3 billion units achieved during 1993-94. Against the targetted growth rate of 8.21 per cent during the Eighth Plan, the electricity generation during the first three

years of the Plan will register an average annual growth rate of 5.84 per cent only.

2.21 The target for additions to the installed generating capacity in the utilities during 1994-95 is 4818.75 MW and with this, the achievement in the first three years will be of the order of 42.2 per cent of the Eighth Plan target. During 1994-95, Trombay Combined Cycle Steam Turbine (CCST-1) (60 MW) and Dahanu thermal power project units 1&2 of Bombay Sabarban Electric Supply Company (BSES) (2x250 MW) are scheduled to be commissioned in the private sector.

2.22 There has been an underutilisation of the external assistance in the case of power projects (41.5 per cent by Feb.1994 and 69 per cent during 1993-94, upto February 1994). The main factors contributing to the underutilisation of the external aid are: deficiency in project management, delay in civil works, delays in environment and forest clearance and financial problems of the State Electricity Boards.

2.23 In the road transport and aviation sectors, the share of the private sector has been steadily increasing and in the railways certain minor schemes involving the private sector are being introduced. The development of the is fully supported by budgetary resources. The volume of road transport in the country is growing at an average rate of about 10 per cent per annum, creating demand for additional road improvements. The outlays earmarked for the road sector are not adequate to meet the requirement. It is necessary that investment by the private sector and or contribution by the users supplement the Government resources. The National Highway Act has been amended in order to enable the levy of a fee on selected sections of the national highways. This will encourage the private sector to participate in the construction, maintenance and operation of roads on 'Build Operate and Transfer' (BOT) basis. However, lack of legal framework governing such schemes has so far delayed its progress.

2.24 Road transport accounts for about 80 per cent of passenger traffic and 60 per cent of freight traffic. The share of the public sector in road transport has fallen to 33 per cent in 1989-90 from 45 per cent in 1980-81. The private sector is further being encouraged in

the operation of public transport. Freight transport by road is almost entirely owned and operated by the private sector.

2.25 The major ports in the country handled a total traffic of 166.61 million tonnes during 1992-93 and 179.5 million tonnes during 1993-94. The composition of the traffic has undergone a significant change in recent years, making of the itemwise earmarking of capacity available at a major port somewhat unrealistic. The container traffic is likely to increase at an exponential rate in the coming years. The Container Corporation of India has a major role to play in offering to the Indian exporters a globally competitive, multi-modal transport facility.

2.26 Total freight traffic moved by the railways during 1992-93 was 370.80 million tonnes of originating traffic and during 1993-94 it was anticipated to be 383.5 million tonnes representing an increase of 3.4 per cent. Railways are expected to handle 400 million tonnes of originating traffic during 1994-95, corresponding to the programme for production of power, coal, steel, cement and other bulk commodities. The growth in freight traffic is expected to be 4.3 percent during 1994-95. The slower growth in freight traffic during 1993-94 was mainly due to the sluggish growth in industrial sector, the user preference in favour of transportation by road which, even though more costly, is more demand responsive. The demand for passenger traffic during 1994-95 is expected to be 307.2 billion passenger kms. against the anticipated traffic of 301.2 billion passenger kms. during 1993-94, assuming a growth rate of 2 per cent.

2.27 Under the new Economic Policy announced in 1991, telecom equipment manufacturing industry was thrown open to the private sector. Provision of value added services by the private sector on franchise basis was allowed in July, 1992. As a result of the National Telecom Policy announced in May, 1994, the private sector participation in basic telecom services has been allowed, thus ending the State monopoly of basic services. The Telecom Policy seeks to revise some of the major Eighth Plan targets. The revised targets set out in the Policy are:

- (i) making Telephones available on demand by 1997.

(ii) covering all villages by 1997

(iii) providing a Public Call Office (PCO) for every 500 persons in urban areas by 1997 and

(iv) introduction of value added services of international standards well within the Eighth Plan period, preferably by 1996.

2.28 During the first two years of the Eighth Plan, the achievements exceeded the targets fixed for the period. Against the target of 8.50 lakh telephone connections, 9.87 lakh were provided in 1992-93 which was 34.3 per cent higher than to the achievement in 1991-92. During 1993-94, a switching capacity of 18.28 lakh lines was added to the local telephone network. As a result, 12.41 lakh new telephone connections [Direct Exchange Lines (DELs)] were provided, exceeding the target of 11 lakh DELs by 12.8 per cent. A target to provide 14 lakh DELs has been fixed for 1994-95.

2.29 Rural connectivity is a priority area of the Eighth Plan programme in telecommunications. During the first two years of the Plan, 63,073 additional Gram Panchayat villages have been covered under the programme of providing telephone facility to all Gram Panchayats by April, 1995. For the Annual Plan 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 1,300 crores has been allocated for providing 3.5 lakh lines of switching capacity in rural areas. This will provide about 1.25 lakh village telephones, in addition to panchayat phones in 50,000 villages during 1994-95.

Social Sectors

2.30 There has been a significant improvement in the living conditions of the people on an average. In certain States, the quality of life indices such as life expectancy, infant mortality, literacy, consumption of food and clothing and availability of basic services such as drinking water and domestic electricity have reached satisfactory levels. However, there are considerable disparities across States, between the urban and the rural areas, between males and females and between those who work in the organised sector and those in the unorganised sector. Over the next 10 to 15 years, the Plan has to concentrate on reducing these disparities and improving the quality of life of the average Indian citizen. The levels

achieved since 1980-81 and the targets for 1996-97 and 2006-07 for important social indicators are set out in Table 2.6.

2.31 Since there is a gap between "need" and "supply", as determined by the normal economic processes, the Plan has to bridge this gap by making special investments on creation of social infrastructure. The Plan attempts to fulfil this task through programmes for

health, family welfare, education, development of women and children, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, minorities, other backward classes and the disabled.

2.32 The expenditure on social sectors, including rural development, health and education, which had to be restrained in the first year

Table 2.6
Some Indicators of Social Development (1980-2007)

(1)	(2)	1980-81 (3)	1991-92 (4)	1996-97 (5)	2006-07 (6)
1.	Life Expectancy (Years)	Male 52.5(h) Female 52.1(h)	57.7 58.7	60.10 61.10	66.10 67.10
2.	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 births)	114	78(a)	68(a)	48
3.	Death Rate (b) (per thousand)	12.6	10.0	8.7	7.4
4.	Birth Rate (b) (Per thousand)	33.7	28.9	25.72	21.7
5.	Fertility Rate (per thousand)		130.3	113.0	91.4
6.	Literacy Rate (%) 15-35 years 7 years and above	40.8(d) 41.4(e)	56.0(i) 52.0	90.0 75.0	100.0 90.0
7.	Per Capita Consumption of foodgrains (kg)	165.7	182.0	193.6	225.0
8.	(a) Villages without drinking water (thousands)		3.0(g)	0	0
	(b) Villages partially covered (less than 40 lpcd)		150.0	Negligible	0
9.	Electricity as a source of lighting (per cent of dwellings)	- Rural 6.6(f) - Urban 53.5(f)	27(c)	50 80	80 95

lpcd: Liters per capita per day

Notes:

- (a) Estimate based on SRS Data
- (b) Based on assumptions implicit in the population projection made by the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projection (1989)
- (c) Estimate for 1988-89 based on NSS 44th Round
- (d) 15 years and above
- (e) 5 years and above
- (f) Estimate for 1973-74 based on NSS 28th Round.
- (g) The figure indicates the number of villages not having any source of drinking water by end of March 1992.
(Source: Ministry of Rural Development)
- (h) Relates to 1976-80 and based on SRS data
- (i) Estimates for 1986-87 based on NSS 42nd Round

of the reform because of the severity of the fiscal crisis, has been substantially stepped up in the subsequent budgets. The Public distribution system has been strengthened and expanded in more than 1200 specially identified backward blocks.

2.33 In order to bring the weaker and the deprived sections of the society such as children, women, the disabled, the destitute, the aged and the victims of drug abuse into the main stream of development and to make them self-reliant, several programmes and schemes have been implemented. By the end of 1992-93, the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme covered about half of the rural areas and some urban slums. During 1993-94, 300 more ICDS projects were added to bring the total projects to 3366. By the end of 1993-94, about 193 lakh children and mothers were receiving benefits from the programme. Efforts will be made in 1994-95 to consolidate the management of the ICDS programme through a closer monitoring of the quality of its implementation. The Mahila Samriddhi Yojana, a new scheme, launched in October, 1993 to provide a measure of social security and inculcate the habit of saving amongst the rural women, is expected to benefit about one crore women in 1994-95. The Scheme of Prohibition and Prevention of Drug Abuse, reformulated in 1993-94, will be put in to operation in 1994-95.

2.34 The Annual Plan 1994-95 provides Rs. 357.65 crores for Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Centrally Sponsored Programmes of the Ministry of Welfare, compared to the revised outlay of Rs. 311 crores during 1993-94. Majority of the schemes are being formulated for educational development of SCs, STs and OBCs. These include post-matric scholarships, pre-matric scholarship to the children of those engaged in unclean occupations. For skill development of these groups vocational training in tribal areas and liberation of scavengers and their rehabilitation have been taken up with a sizeable Plan allocation.

2.35 For the rural development sector in general and the poverty alleviation programmes in particular, there has been a quantum increase in the Central allocation from Rs. 3,110 crores in 1992-93 to Rs. 4,829 crores in 1993-94 and to Rs. 6,036 crores in 1994-95. The Integrated Rural Development Pro-

gramme (IRDP) continues to be the major instrument in the Government's strategy to alleviate rural poverty. To make the programme more effective, the per capita investment per family covered under IRDP during 1994-95 has to be raised considerably. Further, more attention is being focussed on the family credit plan concept, the guiding principle of which is more income through higher investment levels. Strengthening of infrastructure linkages and marketing is also an area prioritised for progressive development. To provide self employment, the Eighth Plan has laid emphasis on the acquisition and upgradation of the skills and technology in essential areas to help the process of rural industrialisation. In this regard, the training of rural youths for self employment and the training contents are being re-oriented in view of the new business and market opportunities for both self-employment and wage employment. The programme for Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) was launched with the objective of improving the socio-economic status of the women through the creation of opportunities for income generation on a sustained basis. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is being implemented in three streams. Under the first stream, about 75 per cent of the funds allocated annually under JRY are utilised for implementation of the programme as per the guidelines for the scheme. While the increase in employment generation is necessary, it is required in a greater measure certain backward areas where there is a concentration of the poor and the under-employed. Recognising this, the second stream of JRY was introduced in 1993-94 with additional resources flowing to selected 120 backward districts. About 5 per cent of the total JRY funds has been earmarked for taking up special and innovative projects aimed at prevention of migration of labour, enhancing women's employment and special programmes through voluntary organisations aimed at drought proofing as well as watershed development and wasteland development resulting in sustained employment.

2.36 The incidence of urban poverty is assuming alarming proportions with the growth in urban population and the migration of poor seeking work opportunities. The recent assessment made by the Expert Group set up by the Planning Commission estimates the inci-

dence of urban poverty at a level higher than that of rural poverty. More importantly, the absolute numbers are truly formidable.

2.37 The Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) took note of the growing incidence of poverty in urban areas and laid emphasis on improving the living conditions of the slum dwellers and on employment generation. However, the first comprehensive intervention to address such issues started in 1989 when the Government of India adopted a four-pronged strategy comprising:-

- (a) employment creation for low income communities through promotion of micro enterprises and public works;
- (b) housing and shelter upgradation;
- (c) social development ;planning with special focus on the development of children and women; and
- (d) environment upgradation of slums.

2.38 In 1993, to give a fillip to employment generation for the educated youth, a scheme called the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) was launched. The PMRY for the educated unemployed youth has been designed to provide employment to more than one million persons by setting up seven lakh micro-enterprises during the Eighth Five Year Plan in industry, service and business. The scheme covered urban areas only during 1993-94 and has now been extended to cover both the urban and rural areas. From 1994-95 onwards, the present Scheme for Self-Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) will also be integrated into the PMRY. The target for 1993-94 was to assist 40,000 beneficiaries; from 1994-95 to 1996-97, the annual target will be 220,000 beneficiaries.

2.39. Besides simply allocating public sector's resources to the programmes in social sector, emphasis has been laid in the Eighth Plan on measures for promoting more effective use of the resources. The Programme Evaluation Organisation in the Planning Commission, the National Sample Survey Organisation and well reputed research institutions will have to be constantly involved with the task of evaluation of the programmes and performance. Associating clearly defined segments of population (i.e. the users of services)

with the method of evaluation of the programmes is also stipulated in the Eighth Plan

2.40. In the implementation of social sector projects, monitoring has to be done not in terms of the expenditure incurred but of milestone(s) achieved. The goals have to be clearly defined in terms of a broader concept of benefits. Presently, the goals are set mainly in terms of coverage such as reaching a certain number of beneficiaries. For example, in Family Welfare Programmes, the accepted milestone is "Couple Protection", which is widely reported by the Department but little attention is paid to the trends in the birth rate.

2.41 The achievement of tangible results in the efforts towards more effective use of resources requires that the sectoral/departmental outlays are linked with the implementation of such measures specified in the Eighth Plan, particularly in the area of human development.

Agriculture & Irrigation

2.42 The strategy for agricultural development during the Eighth Plan aims at not only achieving self-sufficiency in food but also generating surpluses of specific agricultural commodities for export. These objectives are essential to bring about diversification of Indian agriculture from its overwhelming attention to crop production to other higher income generating enterprises such as horticulture, livestock and dairy development, fisheries, sericulture, agro-forestry etc., while maintaining self-sufficiency in foodgrains and to making concerted efforts towards self-reliance in vegetable oilseeds production. A regional spread of agricultural development with greater emphasis on dry land farming is also aimed at during the Eighth Plan. Adoption of the farming systems approach, based on the optimum choice from different production systems appropriate in the different agro-climatic regions/ sub-regions, is expected to find a solution to the problems of rainfed agriculture by advocating such production systems in those areas as would result in sustainable agricultural development with optimisation of the incomes of those dependent on dryland farming.

2.43 The decline in the agriculture sector's share in domestic investment in the country is a cause for concern. Despite the fact that the

private sector accounts for the bulk of the investment in the agriculture sector, the role of the public sector as a driving force is vital. The public sector is to provide infrastructure for agriculture by way of irrigation, credit support, storage facilities and research. Recognising the importance of capital formation in the agriculture sector, a significant shift in investment is proposed in favour of agriculture and allied sectors during the Eighth Plan. The share of investment in the agriculture sector in the total investment is targeted to increase from 11.23 per cent in the Seventh Plan to 18.65 per cent in the Eighth Plan. The agriculture sector has also been provided support through price support and certain subsidies. These instruments will have to be directed towards influencing investment in the agriculturally backward regions. In the context of the overall resources constraint, it is necessary to keep the revenue component of the Plan expenditure in check so that the productive component gets proportionally increased share in the Plan expenditure incurred for this sector.

2.44 Most of the poor people live in the rural areas and depend directly or indirectly on agriculture. Wherever agriculture has achieved high levels of productivity, poverty has been significantly reduced or eliminated. Agriculture development needs to be supported by improvement in agricultural and rural infrastructure, diversification of agricultural activities, easy supply of essential inputs including credit, development of agro-processing and promotion of agro-exports.

2.45 During 1992-93, agriculture production registered a growth of 4 per cent whereas food production grew at 7 per cent over 1991-92 and almost at same level in 1993-94. Since 1990-91, the investment in the agriculture and allied activities by the Centre and the States is stagnating in real terms as shown in the Annexure 2.6. Only about 56 per cent of the Plan outlay has so far been allocated in the first three Annual Plans. Higher investment in the remaining period of the Eighth Plan in this sector is highly desirable which may also give a fillip to the agricultural exports.

2.46 Investment in irrigation and flood control sector has declined considerably in the Annual Plans (1991-93). In order to maintain the envisaged priorities in the Eighth Plan,

earmarked outlays are being provided to selected inter-State, external aided and important irrigation projects. Against the reduction of about 12.93 per cent in the approved outlay for the earmarked major and medium irrigation schemes, there was an increase of about 49.63 per cent in non-earmarked outlays in 1992-93. If this situation is allowed to continue the very purpose of earmarking the outlays to take care of the major thrust schemes gets defeated. This calls for a rigorous monitoring of the earmarked outlays. During 1993-94, the overall reduction was about 11.93 per cent in the earmarked outlays and of about the same order in the non-earmarked sector. Due to overall reduction in the Plan resources of many States during 1993-94, there was a reduction of about Rs. 850 crores under the irrigation sector. Adequate maintenance of the created assets is also facing problems due to scarcity of resources. There is a growing concern over the environmental impact of irrigation and power projects especially in regard to the large scale displacement of people due to creation of reservoirs. Steps have been undertaken to evolve national rehabilitation policy. At the same time, it is also necessary that additional irrigation potential, required to maintain growth in foodgrains production as well as for drinking water needs, is created.

2.47 Over the years, the performance of irrigation systems have deteriorated due to a number of factors. One of the most important factor is inadequate funding for maintenance. Apart from improving the organisations for promoting speedier and more efficient use of water in the recently completed systems, there is need for improvement of existing systems through substantial investments in rehabilitation and modernisation, such as, lining of channels, more and better regulatory structures and communications combined with changes in the way the water deliveries are regulated. This also calls for more intense and direct involvement of the beneficiary farmers, particularly in the form of water users' association with necessary legal backing, financial incentives and attitudinal changes at the Government Department level managing the irrigation systems.

2.48 Low financial return from irrigation schemes as compared to the working expenses is another area of concern in this sector. Most

of the States have not revised their irrigation water rates for the past 15 to 20 years and consequently, the gross revenues per hectare of irrigated land remains as low as slightly less than 1/3rd of the working expenses per hectare of land being commanded under irrigation schemes. It is high time that the low water rates for irrigation were revised upwards atleast to cover O&M charges initially and then to recover atleast one per cent of capital investment.

Employment

2.49 One of the principal objectives of the Eighth Five Year Plan is to accelerate generation of employment opportunities so as to achieve a near full employment situation by the turn of the century. The Plan started with a backlog of unemployment (including severe under-employment) of 23 million at the end of March,1992. The net addition to the labour force during the Plan period 1992-97 was estimated to be 35 million. The employment strategy envisaged in the Plan is expected to bring about a rate of growth of employment of the order of 2.6 to 2.8 per cent per annum corresponding to an average annual rate of growth of the economy of 5.6 per cent, giving rise to 43 million additional employment opportunities, or 8 to 9 million per year on an average.

2.50. Employment being a major issue before the country, the National Development Council (NDC) had constituted a Committee to make an assessment of the unemployment and employment situation and suggest ways and means of expanding employment generation with a view to achieving a near-full employment situation in a period of 10 years. Endorsing the employment strategy envisaged in the Eighth Plan as part of the approach to achieve the goal of near-full employment situation by 2002, the NDC Committee recommended that employment should constitute the central focus in the development plans and programmes of the States and that each State Government should adopt an employment strategy which is appropriate to the characteristics and features of the employment and unemployment situation prevailing in the State. The Committee also provided guidelines in this regard. Other major recommendations of the Committee included appropriate policy framework for the growth of non-farm activities, specially manufacturing activities in

rural areas and small towns; streamlining of municipal and other laws and creating a policy environment favourable for fuller development of the urban informal sector; promotion of self-employment to tackle educated unemployment and revamping the educational and training system to minimise mismatch between supply and demand; better integration of special employment programmes in rural areas with local area development plans; employment guarantee or assurance programmes in selected rural areas with higher levels of poverty, unemployment and backwardness; and a country-wide programme of rural infrastructure development.

2.51 In view of the importance of State-specific employment strategies, the Planning Commission requested a number of State Governments to organise seminars on employment situation in individual States. Several State Governments (Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh) organised such seminars during 1993-94. Other States would be covered during 1994-95. The Planning Commission also reviewed the progress of policies and programmes in different sectors having a bearing on employment with Central Ministries concerned such as Agriculture, Rural Development, Textiles, Electronics, Telecommunications, Small Scale Industries and Agro & Rural Industries. These discussions have helped in identifying the areas and activities for employment generation.

2.52 Some important steps to promote self employment among the educated unemployed and to restructure the special employment programmes were taken up during 1993-94. As mentioned earlier, in October,1993 the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) was launched to assist educated unemployed youth to set up micro enterprises. The strategy for implementing the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) was modified during 1993-94 so that it devoted greater attention to backward areas with higher incidence of unemployment and underemployment. A new programme, Employment Assurance Programme (EAS), was also launched in October,1993 to provide assured employment of 100 days of unskilled manual work during lean agricultural seasons to all rural adult males in need of work in selected backward areas. The outlays for spe-

cial employment programmes in rural areas have been raised substantially during 1994-95.

2.53 Based on the Quick Estimates for 1992-93 and Advance Estimates for 1993-94 of the rates of growth of output achieved, it is estimated that employment would have grown by about 12 million in the first two years of the Plan taken together. The growth in employment opportunities in 1992-93 and 1993-94 has thus fallen short of the target envisaged in the Plan by an average of about 2.5 million each year. Growth rates of employment during 1992-93 and 1993-94 were only 2.1 per cent and 1.8 per cent respectively against the average growth rate of 2.6 per cent to 2.8 per cent per annum, on average, envisaged in the Plan. This has been so in spite of an improvement in the employment intensity of economic growth (employment elasticity) from 0.4 in earlier years to around 0.5 during 1992-94. This appears to be primarily because of the rates of growth of the economy during these two years (4 per cent for 1992-93 and 3.8 per cent for 1993-94) having been lower than envisaged in the Plan.

2.54 The shortfall in the first two years would imply higher targets, both for GDP growth as well as employment generation, in the remaining three years of the Plan. With only about 12 million of the envisaged 43 million additional employment opportunities in the Plan having been realised during 1992-94, it would be necessary to raise the target of employment generation to a little over 10 million on an average, or between 3 and 3.5 per cent annually for the period 1994-97. The overall employment elasticity of income being just about one half, this would in turn require

that the economy should grow at around 6.5 per cent in the remaining three years of the Plan.

2.55 Since two-thirds of the work-force is engaged in agriculture, this sector has a considerable effect on the employment growth. The decline in the growth of GDP in agriculture from 5 per cent in 1992-93 (Quick Estimates) to 2.3 per cent in 1993-94 (Advanced Estimates) has reduced the employment impact of the growth of the agricultural sector. The strategy envisaged in the Plan, namely, a geographically and crop-wise diversified agriculture supported by irrigation and other inputs needs to be pursued vigorously to raise the contribution of this sector to employment in future. While the rate of employment growth in agriculture seems to have fallen in 1993-94 as compared to 1992-93, other sectors like construction, electricity and services compensated to some extent. Even though the available evidence for 1992-93 indicates that the un-registered manufacturing sector has responded well to the measures of liberalisation initiated, the same cannot yet be said about the industrial sector as a whole. The beneficial effects of the policies of liberalisation on investment and production are expected to be felt increasingly in the coming years and the growth in the remaining three years of the Plan in these sectors is expected to be substantially higher than that achieved in the first two years. In order that this growth leads to generation of employment opportunities as expected in the Plan, it is necessary to ensure that the strategies and policies enunciated in the Plan are pursued.

SECTOR	Public Sector Plan Outlay (Rs. Crores)					
	Eighth Plan 1992-97		Annual Plan (at current prices) 1993-94			
	Projected (At 1991-92 prices)	1992-93 (Actual)	BE	RE	1994-95 BE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
I. Centre & Union Territories	254115	44936	65425	62849	72205	
1. Central Sector	247865	43694	63936	61454	70141	
1.1 Budgetary Support	103725	19627	23241	25012	27278	
1.2. IEBR	144140	24067	40695	36442	42863	
- IR	77825(a)		19062	18853	22930	
- EBR	66315(a)		21633	17588	19933	
2. Union Territories	6250	1242	1489	1395	2064	
2.1 Budget Support	6250	1242	1489	1395	563	
2.2 Own Resources					1501	
II. STATES	179985	27917	34695	29780	39992	
1. Central assistance	78500	15249	16520	20013	18741	
2. States' own Resources	101485	12668	18175	9767	21251	
PUBLIC SECTOR PLAN OUTLAY (I+II)	434100	72853	100120	92629	112197	

(a) Not specified in plan document. The IR and EBR breakup is as implicit in the Eighth Plan macro economic projections

Plan Outlay By Heads of Development - Central Sector

(Rs. Crores)

Heads of Development	Eighth Plan at 1991-92 prices	At Current Prices					At 1991-92 Prices					% of 8th Plan Outlay of the sector
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992-95	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992-95			
		(Actual)	(R.E.)	(B.E.)	(Actual)	(R.E.)	(B.E.)	(Actual)	(R.E.)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1 Agriculture & Allied Activities	11118	1923	2410	2637	6970	1756	2030	2038	5824	52		
2 Irrigation & Flood Control	1500	189	280	261	730	173	236	202	610	41		
3 Rural Development	24170	3110	4830	6036	13976	2840	4069	4665	11574	48		
4 Energy	66795	12587	19565	22857	55009	11495	16483	17664	45642	68		
5 Industry & Minerals	37539	6090	9247	10394	25731	5562	7790	8032	21384	57		
6 Transport	40977	8172	10477	11343	29992	7463	8826	8766	25055	61		
7 Communication	25097	5149	6384	7191	18724	4702	5378	5557	15638	62		
8 Science Techn. & Environment	5139	890	1267	1362	3519	813	1067	1053	2933	57		
9 General Economic Services	968	1049	422	472	1943	958	356	365	1678	173		
10 Social Services	34445	4519	6417	7381	18317	4127	5406	5704	15237	44		
11 General Services	117	16	155	207	378	15	131	160	305	261		
Sum Total	247865	43694	61454	70141	175289	39903	51773	54205	145881	59		
Price Rise -	1992-93 -----=9.5%	1993-94 -----=8.4%	1994-95 -----= 9%									
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94									

Budgetary Support by Heads of Development during Seventh Plan (1985-90),
Eighth Plan and Annual Plans (1990-95)- Centre

(Rs. Crores)

HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT	Seventh Plan 1985-90 1990-91 (1991-92) Actual						8th Plan 1992-93 1993-94 1994-95 1992-97 Actual (R.E.) (B.E.)						% of Eighth Plan of the sector	
	At Current Prices						At 1991-92 Prices							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1 AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES	6354	1184	1634	1889	2383	2614	10894	1725	2088	2020	5753	53		
2 IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL	585	161	210	189	280	261	1500	173	236	202	610	44		
3 RURAL DEVELOPMENT	8429	2672	2279	3110	4829	6036	24170	2840	4068	4665	11573	48		
4 ENERGY	14008	3646	2979	3342	3838	4035	13136	3052	3233	3118	9404	72		
5 INDUSTRY & MINERALS	18076	2372	2368	2251	4125	3457	9186	2056	3475	2672	8202	89		
6 TRANSPORT	10812	2313	2358	2612	1917	2147	8636	2385	1615	1659	5660	66		
7 COMMUNICATION	1577	335	72	73	70	82	715	67	59	63	189	26		
8 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT	2760	706	814	890	1268	1362	4939	813	1068	1053	2934	59		
9 GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	731	470	408	1048	416	461	924	957	350	356	1664	180		
10 SOCIAL SERVICES	13010	3597	3947	4207	5731	6616	29508	3842	4828	5113	13783	47		
11 GENERAL SERVICES	290	40	27	16	155	207	117	15	131	160	305	261		
TOTAL	76632	17496	17096	19627	25012	27278	103725	17924	21072	21080	60076	58		
	Price Rise -			1992-93			1993-94			1994-95				
				=9.5%			=8.4%			=%				
				1991-92			1992-93			1993-94				

State Plan Expenditure - Variation From Outlay Approved

(Rs. Crores at current prices)

S. No.	State	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93			1993-94			1994-95	
		Approved	Actual	Percent Vari- ation	Approved	Actual	Percent Vari- ation	Approved	Actual	Percent Vari- ation	Approved	Revi- sed Estm.	Percent Vari- ation		
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	1323	1486	12	1410	1675	19	1660	2364	42	1851	1851	0	2130	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	183	166	-9	235	207	-12	245	234	-4	290	264	-9	335	
3	Assam	675	597	-12	805	696	-14	960	656	-32	1027	872	-15	1051	
4	Bihar	1805	1258	-30	2251	1032	-54	2203	1149	-48	2300	750	-67	2400	
5	Goa	130	135	4	173	159	-8	153	142	-7	170	145	-15	182	
6	Gujarat	1451	1567	8	1755	2022	15	1875	1940	3	2137	1900	-11	2240	
7	Haryana	700	615	-12	765	682	-11	830	748	-10	920	839	-9	1025	
8	Himachal Pradesh	360	378	5	410	407	-1	486	491	1	560	563	1	650	
9	Jammu & Kashmir	650	557	-14	723	649	-10	820	620	-24	880	684	-22	950	
10	Karnataka	1120	1173	5	1510	1597	6	1915	1991	4	3025	3025	0	3275	
11	Kerala	635	596	-6	807	673	-17	913	825	-10	1000	1020	2	1260	
12	Madhya Pradesh	2000	1784	-11	2426	1818	-25	2400	1992	-17	2400	2018	-16	2750	
13	Maharashtra	2450	2530	3	2500	2969	19	3160	3373	7	3804	3833	1	4400	
14	Manipur	170	165	-3	200	185	-8	210	171	-19	230	175	-24	240	
15	Meghalaya	175	166	-5	210	187	-11	241	199	-17	281	281	0	281	
16	Mizoram	125	125	0	152	152	0	160	165	3	185	181	-2	207	
17	Nagaland	145	142	-2	170	160	-6	185	111	-40	204	169	-17	220	
18	Orissa	1250	1086	-13	1402	1030	-27	1405	1055	-25	1450	1095	-24	1951	
19	Punjab	905	991	10	1010	1068	6	1150	885	-23	1250	1140	-9	1450	
20	Rajasthan	956	973	2	1170	1184	1	1400	1407	1	1700	1705	0	2450	
21	Sikkim	76	79	4	96	97	1	110	103	-6	120	100	-17	135	
22	Tamil Nadu	1450	1496	3	1605	1651	3	1751	1935	11	2101	2102	0	2750	
23	Tripura	200	201	1	227	229	1	282	218	-23	310	220	-29	310	
24	Uttar Pradesh	3200	3026	-5	3710	3514	-5	3853	3458	-10	4050	2800	-31	4562	
25	West Bengal	1328	1151	-13	1486	907	-39	1501	882	-41	1550	1021	-34	1706	
		23462	22443	-4	27208	24950	-8	29868	27114	-9	33795	28753	-15	38910*	

* - Does not include the total allocation under various area programmes

Plan Expenditure of States During Eighth Plan (1992-97) and Annual Plans 1990-91 to 1994-95

(Rs. Crores at 1991-92 Prices)

S. No.	State	8th Plan						Percent Of Eighth Plan of the States	
		1990-91 Actual	1991-92 Actual	1992-97 Actual	1992-93 Actual	1993-94 Revise sed Estm.	1994-95 Approved		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	1697	1675	10500	2159	1559	1646	5364	51
2	Arunachal Pradesh	190	207	1155	214	222	259	695	60
3	Assam	682	696	4662	599	735	812	2146	46
4	Bihar	1436	1032	13000	1049	632	1855	3536	27
5	Goa	154	159	761	130	122	141	392	52
6	Gujarat	1789	2022	11500	1772	1601	1731	5103	44
7	Haryana	702	682	5700	683	707	792	2182	38
8	Himachal Pradesh	432	407	2502	448	474	502	1425	57
9	Jammu & Kashmir	636	649	4000	566	576	734	1877	47
10	Karnataka	1339	1597	12300	1818	2548	2531	6898	56
11	Kerala	680	673	5460	753	859	974	2586	47
12	Madhya Pradesh	2037	1818	11100	1819	1700	2125	5644	51
13	Maharashtra	2888	2969	18520	3080	3229	3400	9710	52
14	Manipur	188	185	979	156	147	185	489	50
15	Meghalaya	190	187	1029	182	237	217	636	62
16	Mizoram	143	152	763	151	152	160	463	61
17	Nagaland	162	160	844	101	142	170	414	49
18	Orissa	1240	1030	10000	963	922	1508	3394	34
19	Punjab	1131	1068	6570	808	960	1121	2889	44
20	Rajasthan	1111	1184	11500	1285	1436	1893	4615	40
21	Sikkim	90	97	550	94	84	104	283	51
22	Tamil Nadu	1708	1651	10200	1767	1771	2125	5663	56
23	Tripura	229	229	1130	199	185	240	624	55
24	Uttar Pradesh	3455	3514	21000	3158	2359	3526	9042	43
25	West Bengal	1314	907	9760	805	860	1318	2984	31
Total		25623	24950	179985	24762	24223	30070	79054	44

Public Sector Plan Expenditure by Heads of Development during Seventh Plan (1985-90), Eighth Plan (1992-97) and Annual Plans (1990-92) - Centre, States and UTs.

(Rs. crores)

CHAPTER - 3

PUBLIC SECTOR OUTLAY

The Annual Plan 1994-95, the third year of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), was formulated keeping in view the broad priorities and thrust areas laid down for the Eighth Five Year Plan. Certain changes in the process of formulation, finalisation and sectoral allocations of State Plans, effected last year, were continued.

Review of Annual Plan 1993-94.

3.2 The envisaged total Public Sector outlay of Rs.100120.16 crores for the Annual Plan 1993-94 on revision came down to Rs.92628.64 crores which is lower by 7.48% than the Budget estimates for the Plan. In the Central Sector, the approved outlay was Rs.63936.16 crores which on revision has come down by 3.88% to Rs. 61453.53 crores. The total outlay of the Plans for States and Union Territories on revision was lower by 13.84 % i.e. from Rs.36184 crores in the Budget estimates to Rs.31175.11 crores in Revised estimates. The main reasons for the shortfall in States Plans were, deterioration in the balance from current revenues, erosion in the contribution of State Electricity Boards and in some cases of State Road Transport Corporations, negative opening balances, mounting non-Plan expenditure, shortfalls in the collection of small savings etc., The details of approved outlays and revised estimates for 1993-94 (heads of development-wise) are given in Table 3.1.

3.3 It may be observed that in the Central Sector Plan, the revised outlay for 1993-94 for Rural Development has gone up by 14.19%, inspite of marginal decline in the over-all revised estimates for the year. Irrigation & Flood Control, Communications, Science & Technology and Environment sectors have also shown marginal increases in their revised Plan allocations.

3.4 In the State Sector, all the sectors except Rural Development and Communications have shown decline in their revised estimates for 1993-94, which would adversely affect the infrastructural sectors, such as Irrigation, Energy, Transport etc.

Annual Plan 1994-95

3.5 The total Public Sector outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 has been fixed at Rs.112197.12 crores. This represents an increase of 12.06% over the approved outlay of Rs.100120.16 crores for the Annual Plan 1993-94. The Central Plan which mainly aims at strengthening and providing support to the State Plans besides implementing some important Central programmes/ projects/ schemes, constitutes 62.51% of the total Public Sector Plan outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

3.6 The Central Sector Plan for 1994-95 envisages a total Public Sector outlay of Rs.70140.96 crores, a step up of 9.70% over the approved outlay of Rs.63936.16 crores for the previous year. In financing the Central Plan outlay nearly 61.11% of the resources i.e. Rs.42863.41 crores are to be raised by the Central Public Sector Undertakings/ Departments/ Ministries through Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR) and only the remaining Rs.27277.55 crores are to be met from the Budgetary Support. The resource mobilisation through IEGR in financing the Central Annual Plan 1994-95 is higher by about 5.33% than the IEGR in the Annual Plan 1993-94. The budgetary support (BS) for the Annual Plan 1994-95 has been stepped up by 17.36% over that of the Annual Plan 1993-94. This step up in the BS is quite significant keeping in view the financial constraints and the burden imposed on account of the financial discipline aimed at reducing the fiscal deficit. The detailed break-up of outlays in the Central Sector (Ministry/Department-wise) is given in Annexure 3.1.

3.7 The envisaged Plan outlay for States / UTs (including Special Area Programmes) is fixed at Rs.42056 crores for the Annual Plan 1994-95. This is higher by 16.23% over the budgeted outlay of Rs.36184 crores for the Annual Plan 1993-94. The State -wise and Union Territory-wise outlays by major and minor heads of development are given in Annexures 3.2 and 3.3.

TABLE 3.1
Approved Outlay and Revised Estimates 1993-94

Head of Development	Approved Outlay 1993-94						Revised Estimates 1993-94					
	Centre			States & UTs			Total			Centre		
	Budget	IEBR	Outlay	Budget	IEBR	Outlay	Budget	IEBR	Outlay	States & UTs	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Rs. crores
1 Agriculture & Allied Activities	2401.65	34.18	2435.83	2973.10	5408.93	2383.27	27.04	2410.31	2502.40	4912.71		
2 Rural Development	4229.00	0.00	4229.00	1958.62	6187.62	4829.41	0.00	4829.41	2183.76	7013.17		
3 Special Area Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	1405.61	1405.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1327.68		1327.68
4 Irrigation & Flood Control	274.71	0.00	274.71	5578.82	5853.53	280.02	0.00	280.02	4725.65	5005.67		
5 Energy	3625.42	18285.85	21911.27	9008.97	30920.24	3838.39	15726.29	19564.68	7479.59	27044.27		
6 Industry & Minerals	3156.08	6477.64	9633.72	1728.90	11362.62	4123.56	5123.49	9247.05	1340.45	10587.50		
7 Transport	1893.15	9000.06	10893.21	3054.27	13947.48	1917.02	8559.99	10477.01	2840.81	13317.82		
8 Communications	80.00	6165.00	6245.00	2.75	6247.75	70.29	6313.98	6384.27	4.14	6388.41		
9 Science, Technology & Environment	1251.06	0.00	1251.06	65.58	1316.64	1267.24	0.00	1267.24	50.41	1317.65		
10 General Economic Services	449.15	2.00	451.15	1050.07	1501.22	416.31	5.05	421.36	534.43	955.79		
11 Social Services	5729.27	730.00	6459.27	8971.06	15430.33	5731.46	685.47	6416.93	7854.02	14270.95		
12 General Services	151.94	0.00	151.94	386.25	538.19	155.25	0.00	155.25	331.77	487.02		
Total	23241.43	40694.73	63936.16	36184.00	100120.16	25012.22	36441.31	61453.53	31175.11	92628.64		

3.8 The heads of development-wise approved outlays for Centre, States & UTs for the Annual Plan 1994-95 vis-a-vis the corresponding approved outlays for the Annual Plan 1993-94 are given in Table 3.2. It would be seen from the Table that all sectors of development have received marginally to significantly higher outlays for the Annual Plan 1994-95 over the preceding year.

3.9 The four heads of development, namely, Agriculture and Allied Activities, Rural Development, Special Area Programmes & Irrigation and Flood Control are basically rural-oriented and together constitute 20.06% of the total Public Sector Plan outlay in the Annual Plan 1994-95. The Plan outlay for the Rural Development has been stepped up by 39.43% over that of the Annual Plan 1993-94. The allocations have been stepped up for Agriculture and Allied Activities by 8.07%, for Special Area Programmes by 10.09% and for Irrigation & Flood Control by 10.95%. In the State Sector, the above mentioned four sectors together continued to account for nearly one-third of the total Plan outlays for States and UTs as in the preceding Plan period. It is worth noting that these development heads are primarily financed by the budgetary support of the Centre / State Governments.

3.10 The development sectors, namely, Energy, Industry & Minerals, Transport and Communications together account for more than 60% of the total Public Sector Plan outlay in the Annual Plan 1994-95. Energy Sector has received the highest Plan allocation of Rs. 32,915.34 crores which is 29.33% of the Public Sector Plan outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95. Industry & Minerals sector accounts for 11.19%, Transport sector 13.28% and Com-

munication sector 6.41% of the total Public Sector outlay for the Plan. In the Central Plan, the outlays for these development sector which are mainly supported by IEBR, have been significantly stepped up and account for 73.83% of the total Central Sector outlay for 1994-95. Energy Sector (including Power, Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas and Non-conventional sources) with 32.59% of the Central Sector Plan is the single largest sector in terms of outlays. In the State Plans, Energy Sector constitutes 23.91% of the total Plan outlay meant for States & UTs.

3.11 The Eighth Plan recognises "human development" as the core of all developmental efforts. The Social Services Sectors contributing to the realisation of this goal, namely, Health, Education, Water Supply & Sanitation, Housing & Urban Development and Welfare of Weaker Sections etc. have been allocated Rs.18048.53 crores which is nearly 16.96% higher than that of the preceding year and constitute 16.08% of the total Public Sector outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

3.12 Despite severe resource constraints, nearly one-fourth of the available budgetary support in the Central Plan has been targetted mainly towards Social Services Sectors. In the State Plans also, the allocation meant for the Social Sectors is more than 25% of the total Public Sector outlay meant for the States/ UTs.

3.13 Annexures 3.4 to 3.6 give details of Plan outlays for 1994-95, revised estimates for 1993-94 and actual expenditure for 1992-93 for the Centre, States and Union Territories by heads and sub-heads of development.

TABLE 3.2
Annual Plan Outlay 1993-94 and 1994-95 - Budget Estimates

Head of Development	Annual Plan 1993-94						Annual Plan 1994-95					
	Centre			States & UTs			Total			Centre		
	Budget	IEBR	Outlay	Budget	IEBR	Support	Budget	IEBR	Outlay	States & UTs	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1 Agriculture & Allied Activities	2401.65	34.18	2435.83	2973.10	5408.93	2613.57	23.66	2637.23	3208.47	5845.70		
2 Rural Development	4229.00	0.00	4229.00	1958.62	6187.62	6036.00	0.00	6036.00	2591.35	8627.35		
3 Special Area Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	1405.61	1405.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1547.54	1547.54	
4 Irrigation & Flood Control	274.71	0.00	274.71	5578.82	5853.53	261.18	0.00	261.18	6233.56	6494.74		
5 Energy	3625.42	18285.85	21911.27	9008.97	30920.24	4034.98	18921.73	22856.71	10058.63	32915.34		
6 Industry & Minerals	3156.08	6477.64	9633.72	1728.90	11362.62	3456.34	6937.32	10393.66	2172.02	12565.68		
7 Transport	1893.15	9000.06	10893.21	3054.27	13947.48	2147.11	9196.31	11343.42	3565.38	14908.80		
8 Communications	80.00	6165.00	6245.00	2.75	6247.75	82.00	7109.34	7191.34	2.89	7194.23		
9 Science, Technology & Environment	1251.06	0.00	1251.06	65.58	1316.64	1362.04	0.00	1362.04	73.11	1435.15		
10 General Economic Services	449.15	2.00	451.15	1050.07	1501.22	460.81	10.75	471.56	1478.86	1950.42		
11 Social Services	5729.27	730.00	6459.27	8971.06	15430.33	6616.66	764.30	7380.96	10667.57	18048.53		
12 General Services	151.94	0.00	151.94	386.25	538.19	206.86	0.00	206.86	456.78	663.64		
Total	23241.43	40694.73	63936.16	36184.00	100120.16	27277.55	42853.41	70140.96	42056.16	112197.12		

ANNEXURE 3.1

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT-WISE OUTLAYS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN (1994-95) : CENTRE (BUDGET ESTIMATES)

(Rs.Crores)

SL. No.	MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS	Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR)											TOTAL OUTLAY	
		Net Budget Support (NBS)	Foreign Aid through routed Support (GBS)	Gross Budget Internal Resources (IR)	Extra-Budgetary Resources (EBR)									
					Tax-free Bonds (NTB)			Taxable Bonds (TB)			External Commercial Supplies Borrowings (ECB)			Total EBR
					Budget (EAP)	Bonds (NTB)	Bonds (TB)	Commercial Borrowings (ECB)	and others					Total IEBR
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)			(13)
1.	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	1675.75	329.25	2005.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		2005.00	
a)	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	1323.99	81.01	1405.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		1405.00	
b)	Department of Agricultural Research & Education	237.00	38.00	275.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		275.00	
c)	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	114.76	210.24	325.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		325.00	
2.	MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS	137.03	85.00	222.03	1037.30	0.00	0.00	483.00	235.00	718.00	1755.30		1977.33	
a)	Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals	21.03	17.00	38.03	482.30	0.00	0.00	326.00	89.50	415.50	897.80		935.83	
b)	Department of Fertilisers	116.00	68.00	184.00	555.00	0.00	0.00	157.00	145.50	302.50	857.50		1041.50	
3.	MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM	111.31	4.61	115.92	1064.49	0.00	0.00	357.98	251.17	609.15	1673.64		1789.56	
a)	Department of Civil Aviation	21.00	2.11	23.11	1055.79	0.00	0.00	357.98	249.17	607.15	1662.94		1686.05	
b)	Department of Tourism	90.31	2.50	92.81	8.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	10.70		103.51	
4.	MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	17.45	0.00	17.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		17.45	
5.	MINISTRY OF COAL	338.62	248.36	586.98	997.00	100.00	603.12	133.38	478.00	1314.50	2311.50		2898.48	
6.	MINISTRY OF COMMERCE	166.45	17.95	184.40	8.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.31		192.71	
a)	Department of Commerce	162.05	17.95	180.00	8.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.31		188.31	
b)	Department of Supply	4.40	0.00	4.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		4.40	

ANNEXURE 3.1 (contd.)

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT-WISE OUTLAYS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN (1994-95) : CENTRE (BUDGET ESTIMATES)

(Rs.Crores)

Sl. No.	MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS	Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR)										TOTAL OUTLAY Total IEBR	
		Net Budget	Foreign Aid Support (NBS)	Gross Budget Support routed through (GBS)	Internal Resources Budget (EAP)	Extra-Budgetary Resources (EBR)							
					Tax-free (IR)	Bonds (NTB)	Bonds (TB)	Commercial Borrowings (ECB)	Supplies and others	Total EBR			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
7.	MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS	82.00	0.00	82.00	5251.08	0.00	1335.00	0.00	659.41	1994.41	7245.49	7327.49	
a)	Department of Post	77.00	0.00	77.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.00	
b)	Telecommunication Services	5.00	0.00	5.00	5251.08	0.00	1335.00	0.00	659.41	1994.41	7245.49	7250.49	
8.	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS	274.50	85.50	360.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	360.00
9.	MINISTRY OF FINANCE	333.39	762.12	1095.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1095.51
a)	Dept. of Economic Affairs	331.70	762.12	1093.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1093.82
b)	Department of Expenditure	1.69	0.00	1.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.69
10.	MINISTRY OF FOOD	29.00	0.00	29.00	15.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.40	44.40	
11.	MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES	45.00	0.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.00
12.	MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE	1456.42	551.58	2008.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2008.00
a)	Department of Health	378.42	199.58	578.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	578.00
b)	Department of Family Welfare	1078.00	352.00	1430.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1430.00
13.	MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS	53.98	0.00	53.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.98
a)	Census & Surveys (RGI) **	8.48	0.00	8.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.48
b)	Other Adm. Services	45.50	0.00	45.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.50

ANNEXURE 3.1(contd.)

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT-WISE OUTLAYS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN (1994-95) : CENTRE (BUDGET ESTIMATES)

(Rs.Crores)

Sl. No.	MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS	Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR)										TOTAL OUTLAY Total IEBR	
		Net Budget Support (NBS)	Foreign Aid Budget (GBS)	Gross Budget through (EAP)	Internal Resources (IR)	Extra-Budgetary Resources (EBR)			External Supplies Total EBR				
		Support (GBS)	Internal Resources (IR)	Tax-free Bonds (NTB)	Taxable Bonds (TB)	External Supplies Total EBR	Total EBR						
		(NBS)	(IR)	(NTB)	(TB)								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
14.	MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	2199.97	212.49	2412.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2412.46	
a)	Department of Education	1415.13	126.33	1541.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1541.46 A	
b)	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	94.00	0.00	94.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	94.00	
c)	Department of Art & Culture	115.00	0.00	115.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	115.00	
d)	Department of Women and Child Development	575.84	86.16	662.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	662.00	
15.	MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY	854.71	534.15	1388.86	93.88	0.00	5.00	0.00	135.19	140.19	234.07	1622.93	
a)	Department of Industrial Development	276.50	500.00	776.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	776.50	
b)	Dept. of Heavy Industry	100.21	34.15	134.36	93.88	0.00	5.00	0.00	135.19	140.19	234.07	368.43	
c)	Dept. of Small Scale and Agro-Rural Industries	478.00	0.00	478.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	478.00	
16.	MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING	61.00	0.00	61.00	364.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	364.30	425.30	
17.	MINISTRY OF LABOUR	56.00	70.00	126.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	126.00	
18.	MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	
19.	MINISTRY OF MINES	101.03	0.00	101.03	96.30	0.00	0.00	17.47	116.49	133.96	230.26	331.29	
20.	MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES	225.00	0.00	225.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	225.00	
21.	MINISTRY OF PERSONEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS	8.10	0.00	8.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.10	

ANNEXURE 3.1(contd.)

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT-WISE OUTLAYS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN (1994-95) : CENTRE (BUDGET ESTIMATES)

(Rs.Crores)

Sl. No.	MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS	Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR)											TOTAL OUTLAY Total IEBR	
		Net Budget Support (NBS)	Foreign Aid Support through Budget (EAP)	Gross Budget Support (GBS)	Internal Resources Budget (IR)	Extra-Budgetary Resources (EBR)				External Supplies Commercial Borrowings (ECB)				
						Tax-free Bonds (NTB)	Taxable Bonds (TB)	Supplies and others	Total EBR					
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
22.	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	0.00	135.90	135.90	7399.98	0.00	123.53	3372.03	1221.46	4717.02	12117.00	12252.90		
23.	MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION	137.26	0.00	137.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	137.26	
a)	Dept. of Planning	120.00	0.00	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	120.00	
b)	Department of Statistics	17.26	0.00	17.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.26	
24.	MINISTRY OF POWER	640.10	2247.00	2887.10	632.50	850.00	1251.00	1187.10	355.56	3643.66	4276.16	7163.26		
25.	MIN. OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT	7070.00	0.00	7070.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7070.00	
a)	Deptt. of Rural Development	7010.00	0.00	7010.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7010.00	
b)	Department of Wasteland Development	60.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	
26.	MIN. OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	473.00	0.00	473.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	473.00	
a)	Dept. of Science & Technology	225.00	0.00	225.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	225.00	
b)	Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research	161.00	0.00	161.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	161.00	
c)	Department of Biotechnology	87.00	0.00	87.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.00	
27.	MINISTRY OF STEEL	325.00	0.00	325.00	744.11	0.00	500.00	560.00	1692.30	2752.30	3496.41	3821.41		
28.	MIN. OF SURFACE TRANSPORT	595.00	380.00	975.00	411.00	0.00	96.37	915.00	112.00	1123.37	1534.37	2509.37		
29.	MINISTRY OF TEXTILES	218.40	51.60	270.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	140.00	0.00	140.00	140.00	410.00		
30.	MIN. OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT	383.00	2.00	385.00	0.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	785.00 B		
31.	MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES	275.47	0.00	275.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	275.47	

ANNEXURE 3.1(concl'd.)

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT-WISE OUTLAYS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN (1994-95) : CENTRE (BUDGET ESTIMATES)

(Rs.Crores)

Sl. No.	MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS	Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR)										TOTAL OUTLAY Total IEBR
		Net Budget	Foreign Aid Support	Gross Budget	routed through (NBS)	Support (GBS)	Internal Resources	Tax-free (IR)	Taxable Bonds (NTB)	External Commercial Bonds (TB)	Supplies Borrowings (ECB)	
		Budget (EAP)										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
32.	MINISTRY OF WELFARE	705.00	0.00	705.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	705.00
33.	DEPT. OF ATOMIC ENERGY	525.00	0.00	525.00	303.69	350.00	350.00	0.00	38.07	738.07	1041.76	1566.76
34.	DEPT. OF ELECTRONICS	93.00	47.10	140.10	12.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	20.44	160.54 C
35.	DEPT. OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT	46.00	0.00	46.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.00
36.	DEPT. OF SPACE	600.00	0.00	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00
37.	MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS	866.00	284.00	1150.00	4499.00	1500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1500.00	5999.00	7149.00
GRAND TOTAL		21228.94	6048.61	27277.55	22930.78	3200.00	4264.02	7165.96	5302.65	19932.63	42863.41	70140.96

**: Separately shown since the plan discussions for RGI Office are held separately.

A: Does not include Rs.8.00 crores (NBS) later transferred from the Central Assistance to North Eastern Council for the North Eastern Regional Institute for Science and Technology (NERIST).

B: Includes Rs.200.00 crores of Tax-free Bonds as carry over fund from previous year, 1993-94.

C: Does not include Rs.50 lakhs (NBS) later allocated.

ANNEXURE 3.2

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: OUTLAYS - STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	ANDHRA PRADESH	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	ASSAM	BIHAR	GOA	GUJARAT
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES						
Crop Husbandry	1529	1475	5852	5147	272	2920
Soil and Water Conservation	80	570	550	740	60	962
Animal Husbandry	575	406	1185	833	205	610
Dairy Development	100	164	315	625	17	105
Fisheries	940	150	765	547	202	639
Forestry & Wild Life	1600	1200	2584	3264	217	5517
Plantations	0	0	12	0	0	0
Food, Storage & Warehousing	25	0	55	50	15	55
Agricultural Research & Education	500	23	1200	1111	49	873
Agricultural Financial Institutions	800	0	25	152	1	711
Other Agricultural Programmes :						
(a) Marketing & Quality Control	26	105	140	254	6	0
(b) Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperation	295	200	1250	3079	90	939
Total - (I)	6470	4293	13933	15802	1134	13331
	(3.04)	(12.81)	(13.26)	(6.58)	(6.23)	(5.95)
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
Special Programme for Rural Development :						
(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	3905	332	1545	7616	91	1739
(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	1202	0	0	555	0	559
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	20	63	50	63	25	83
Rural Employment						
(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)	8184	100	1800	100%	84	2391
(b) Other Programmes (like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.)	0	185 1/4A	360 1/4A	0	0	1714
Land Reforms	1000	37	310	3449	21 1/11	300
Other Rural Development Programmes (Incl. Community Development and Panchayats)	1025 1/1	508	1900	1236	67	1409 1/13
TOTAL - II	15336	1225	5965	23013	288	8195
	(7.20)	(3.66)	(5.68)	(9.59)	(1.58)	(3.66)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: OUTLAYS - STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES	5	0	310	10372	0	0
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			(0.29)	(4.32)		
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL						
Major and Medium Irrigation	32555	100	2565	31900	2971	48598
Minor Irrigation	8299	1420	3800	18127	360	10000
Command Area Development	1275	42	350	1365	160	925
Flood Control (incl. anti-sea erosion, etc.)	5515	250	1980	4468	40	160
TOTAL - IV	47644	1812	8695	55860	3531	59683
	--	--	--	--	--	--
	(22.37)	(5.41)	(8.27)	(23.28)	(19.40)	(26.64)
V. ENERGY						
Power	63915	5500	19169	39826	1730	49323
Non-conventional Sources of Energy	40	90	50	439	20	567
TOTAL - V	63955	5590	19219	40265	1750	49890
	--	--	--	--	--	--
	(30.03)	(16.69)	(18.29)	(16.78)	(9.62)	(22.27)
VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS						
Village & Small Industries	3196	430	2900	2135	480	8578
Industries (other than V&SI)	1893	158	3650	4375	200	3820
Mining	25	34	300	621	8	200
TOTAL - (VI)	5114	622	6850	7131	688	12598
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	(2.40)	(1.86)	(6.52)	(2.97)	(3.78)	(5.62)
VII. TRANSPORT						
Ports and Light Houses	3539	0	0	0	10	800
Shipping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil Aviation	0	474	0	23	0	0
Roads and Bridges	8546	8254	6200	24481	1500	8417
Road Transport	12070	417	750	926	238	1000
Inland Water Transport	45	0	1000	25	200	0
Other Transport Services	750 1/2	35 1/2	50	0	0	0
TOTAL - (VII)	24950	9180	8000	25455	1948	10217
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	(11.71)	(27.40)	(7.61)	(10.61)	(10.70)	(4.56)
VIII. COMMUNICATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	165
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ANNEXURE 3.2(contd.)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: OUTLAYS - STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT						
Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	15	14	145	139	60	40
Ecology & Environment	45	7	80	119	20	65
TOTAL - (IX)	60	21	225	258	80	105
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	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.21)	(0.11)	(0.44)	(0.05)
X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES						
Secretariat Economic Services	325	45	284	90	8	17
Tourism	120	150	500	486	270	200
Surveys & Statistics	50	75	100	92	16	70
Civil Supplies	0	77	80	324	5	45
Other General Economic Services :						
i) Distt. Plg./Distt. Councils	0	300	1505	6829	0	4000
ii) Weights & Measures	9	20	25	21	5	34
iii) Others	0	5 16	140 19	0	0	0
TOTAL - (X)	504	672	2634	7842	304	4366
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	(0.24)	(2.01)	(2.51)	(3.27)	(1.67)	(1.95)
XI. SOCIAL SERVICES						
Education						
General Education	4645	4287	20171	11899	1374	3435
Technical Education	1180	0	1281	3287	820	2400
Sports & Youth Services	517	106	500	93	180	198
Art & Culture	163	247	818	97	231	172
Sub-Total (Education)	6505	4640	22770	15376	2605	6205
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Medical & Public Health	3259	773	4520	12014	1253	4841
Water Supply & Sanitation	11072	1964	4900	10997	2200	19556
Housing (incl. Police Housing)	8899	1375	915	2735	582	5926
Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects)	5846	59 17	1260	1505	252	5057
Information & Publicity	150	78	200	97	42	630
Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	9167	0	829	4052	65	8566
Labour & Employment						
i) Labour & Labour Welfare	1009	111	1986	431	242	2701
ii) Special Employment Programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social Welfare	508	58	160	428	160	363
Nutrition	1600	120	770	3028	56	10700
Other Social Services	0	0	0	0	0	837
TOTAL - (XI)	48015	9178	38310	50663	7457	65382
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	(22.54)	(27.40)	(36.45)	(21.11)	(40.97)	(29.19)

ANNEXURE 3.2(contd.)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95; OUTLAYS - STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
XII. GENERAL SERVICES							
Jails	0	0	0	39	0	0	0
Stationery & Printing	5	62	35	0	15	0	0
Public Works	724 13	609	685	2430	850	0	0
Other Administrative Services :							
i) Training	118	16	200	0	0	68	
ii) Others	100 14	220 18	39 10	870	155 12	0	
TOTAL - (XII)	947	907	959	3339	1020	68	
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	(0.44)	(2.71)	(0.91)	(1.39)	(5.60)	(0.03)	
GRAND TOTAL	213000	33500	105100	240000	18200	224000	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	
	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	

ANNEXURE 3.2(contd.)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: OUTLAYS - STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	HARYANA	HIMACHAL PRADESH	J & K	KARNATAKA	KERALA	MADHYA PRADESH
1.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES						
Crop Husbandry	1515	2409	3240	3865	7850	6860
Soil and Water Conservation	782	484	1127	3087	450	1065
Animal Husbandry	633	718	1363	2361	1250	1300
Dairy Development	61	184	128	254	375	710
Fisheries	242	170	227	1323	2825	415
Forestry & Wild Life	3090	4169	1896	5668	2350	5090
Plantations	0	0	0	139	0	0
Food, Storage & Warehousing	14	0	0	20	25	0
Agricultural Research & Education	614	852	740	2137	900	1050
Agricultural Financial Institutions	75	20	66	833	350	0
Other Agricultural Programmes :						
(a) Marketing & Quality Control	0	659	400	40	1650	15
(b) Others	0	5	0	0	0	0
Cooperation	488	341	259	3031	1200	2000
Total - (I)	7514	10011	9446	22758	19225	18505
	(7.33)	(15.40)	(9.94)	(6.95)	(15.26)	(6.73)
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
Special Programme for Rural Development :						
(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	795	326	855 121	3227	1320	5000
(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	135	0	247	1119	0	470
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	125	130	53	156	0	150
Rural Employment						
(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)	575	372	518	5173	2150	12950
(b) Other Programmes (like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.)	610	0	0	293 14A	0	0
Land Reforms	69	986	528	206	100	400
Other Rural Development Programmes (Incl. Community Development and Panchayats)	437 14	295	223	7707	3740	950
TOTAL - II	2746	2109	2424	17881	7310	19920
	(2.68)	(3.24)	(2.55)	(5.46)	(5.80)	(7.24)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: OUTLAYS - STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

1.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES	674	0	3894	11246	140	0
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	(0.66)		(4.10)	(3.43)	(0.11)	
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL						
Major and Medium Irrigation	12409	274	1871	62892	10400	36260
Minor Irrigation	4054	2326	1997	6703	3350	16670
Command Area Development	1265	83	210	3041	1100	1300
Flood Control (incl. anti-sea erosion, etc.)	908	132	1007	1210	1500	100
TOTAL - IV	18636	2815	5085	73846	16350	54330
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	(18.18)	(4.33)	(5.35)	(22.55)	(12.98)	(19.76)
V. ENERGY						
Power	23688	13654	28118	60062	30000	81716
Non-conventional Sources of Energy	40	87	50	1001	700	410
TOTAL - V	23728	13741	28168	61063	30700	82126
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	(23.15)	(21.14)	(29.65)	(18.65)	(24.37)	(29.86)
VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS						
Village & Small Industries	2160	992	2411	16276	5550	4945
Industries (other than V&SI)	912	698	2741	7655	10700	3230
Mining	12	50	298	71	300	410
TOTAL - (VI)	3084	1740	5450	24002	16550	8585
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	(3.01)	(2.68)	(5.74)	(7.33)	(13.13)	(3.12)
VII. TRANSPORT						
Ports and Light Houses	0	0	0	1157	500	0
Shipping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil Aviation	17	120	0	0	0	115
Roads and Bridges	2258	6485	6518	15050	7000	7300
Road Transport	3738	262	770	721	785	1500
Inland Water Transport	0	3	537	17	350	0
Other Transport Services	0	35	94	51 122	0	0
TOTAL - (VII)	6013	6905	7919	16996	8635	8915
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	(5.87)	(10.62)	(8.34)	(5.19)	(6.85)	(3.24)
VIII. COMMUNICATIONS	0	95	0	0	0	0
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		(0.15)				

ANNEXURE 3.2(contd.)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: OUTLAYS - STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

1.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT						
Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	93	40	37	252	770	270
Ecology & Environment	110	41	210	307	180	700
TOTAL - (IX)	203	81	247	559	950	970
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	(0.20)	(0.12)	(0.26)	(0.17)	(0.75)	(0.35)
X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES						
Secretariat Economic Services	8	126	736	106	359	6760
Tourism	320	775	2161	587	700	410
Surveys & Statistics	7	28	191	101	231	70
Civil Supplies	0	645	141	0	10	310
Other General Economic Services :						
i) Distt. Plg./Distt. Councils	1439	3676	0	298	0	9484
ii) Weights & Measures	10	10	18	14	10	20
iii) Others	0	58 16	0	0	0	0
TOTAL - (X)	1784	5318	3247	1106	1310	17054
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	(1.74)	(8.18)	(3.42)	(0.34)	(1.04)	(6.20)
XI. SOCIAL SERVICES						
Education						
General Education	7440	6747	7649	24759	2575	19363
Technical Education	3897	1137	491	1894	2500	4990
Sports & Youth Services	282	203	310	980	285	410
Art & Culture	79	115	142	1115	320	430
Sub-Total (Education)	11698	8202	8592	28748	5680	25193
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Medical & Public Health	2547	2875	3876	10771	3100	8450
Water Supply & Sanitation	3853	7168	6454	18813	7600	8600
Housing (incl. Police Housing)	4873	800	880	14535	2600	3300
Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects)	899	460	6253	5097	1125	4683
Information & Publicity	146	142	51	325	200	260
Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	992	469 17	356	10143	1500	8412
Labour & Employment						
i) Labour & Labour Welfare	21	93	1266	688	485	967
ii) Special Employment Programmes	0	0	0	0	0	40
Social Welfare	11201	657 18	241	3411	210	1300
Nutrition	637	400	347	1399	400	3000
Other Social Services	0	0	0	0	0	52
TOTAL - (XI)	36867	21266	28316	93930	22900	64257
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	(35.97)	(32.72)	(29.81)	(28.68)	(18.17)	(23.37)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: OUTLAYS - STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

1.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
XII. GENERAL SERVICES						
Jails	0	0	0	0	0	20
Stationery & Printing	29	94	64	181	60	90
Public Works	601	625	689	3161	1870	228
Other Administrative Services :						
i) Training	521 15	50 19	51	20	0	0
ii) Others	100	150 20	0	751 23	0	0
TOTAL - (XII)	1251	919	804	4113	1930	338
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	(1.22)	(1.41)	(0.85)	(1.26)	(1.53)	(0.12)
GRAND TOTAL	102500	65000	95000	327500	126000	275000
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: OUTLAYS - STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	MAHARA- SHTRA	MANIPUR	MEGHALAYA	MIZORAM	NAGALAND	ORISSA
1.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES						
Crop Husbandry	5811	582	1087	640	552	3930
Soil and Water Conservation	8607	250	702	370	335	1500
Animal Husbandry	1080	300	450	300	416	775
Dairy Development	361	45	50	52	52	400
Fisheries	833	180	114	55	156	1395
Forestry & Wild Life	11110	490	1100	675	471	4801
Plantations	0	50	0	0	0	0
Food, Storage & Warehousing	100	25	25	0	6	10
Agricultural Research & Education	711	70	30	15	38	496
Agricultural Financial Institutions	650	345	1	0	0	10
Other Agricultural Programmes :						
(a) Marketing & Quality Control	0	4	390	125	13	45
(b) Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperation	8024	110	250	170	71	1650
Total - (I)	37287	2451	4199	2402	2110	15012
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	(8.47)	(10.21)	(14.94)	(11.57)	(9.59)	(7.69)
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
Special Programme for Rural Development :						
(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme(IRD) & Allied Programmes	4600	120	210	253	280	4430
(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	1203	0	0	0	15	357
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	110	25	100	10	40	50
Rural Employment						
(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)	8000	145	79	200	175	6050
(b) Other Programmes(like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.)	23215	0	0	0	0	0
Land Reforms	44	35	100	59	146	2087
Other Rural Development Programmes (Incl. Community Development and Panchayats)	787 24	130	606 30	3059 34	1943	490
TOTAL - II	37959	455	1095	3581	2599	13464
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	(8.63)	(1.90)	(3.90)	(17.24)	(11.81)	(6.90)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: OUTLAYS - STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

1.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES	4603	0	265	0	178	0
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	(1.05)		(0.94)		(0.81)	
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL						
Major and Medium Irrigation	61809	3222	270	5	80	29999
Minor Irrigation	22644	530	663	278	245	8085
Command Area Development	8798	133	50	5	20	521
Flood Control (incl. anti-sea erosion, etc.)	53	361	100	0	25	700
TOTAL - IV	93304	4246	1083	288	370	39305
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	(21.21)	(17.69)	(3.85)	(1.39)	(1.68)	(20.15)
V. ENERGY						
Power	103391	4342 27	4450	3909	2341	35902
Non-conventional Sources of Energy	237	36	85	40	24	150
TOTAL - V	103628	4378	4535	3949	2365	36052
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	(23.55)	(18.24)	(16.14)	(19.02)	(10.75)	(18.48)
VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS						
Village & Small Industries	8288	681	280	835	339	2135
Industries (other than V&SI)	11248	609	917	85	410	2615
Mining	60	27	263	50	158	17210
TOTAL - (VI)	19596	1317	1460	970	907	21960
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	(4.45)	(5.49)	(5.20)	(4.67)	(4.12)	(11.26)
VII. TRANSPORT						
Ports and Light Houses	229	0	0	0	0	700
Shipping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil Aviation	150	0	0	0	0	75
Roads and Bridges	22795	2712	5300	2175	2410	18945
Road Transport	16266	141	250	195	295	787
Inland Water Transport	51	0	0	10	0	50
Other Transport Services	0	843 28	118	12	44 35	0
TOTAL - (VII)	39491	3696	5668	2392	2749	20557
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	(8.98)	(15.40)	(20.17)	(11.52)	(12.50)	(10.54)
VIII. COMMUNICATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0
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ANNEXURE 3.2(contd.)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: OUTLAYS - STATES

						(Rs. Lakhs)
1.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT						
Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	90	82	110	38	27	364
Ecology & Environment	45	22	50	5	5	324
TOTAL - (IX)	135	104	160	43	32	688
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	(0.03)	(0.43)	(0.57)	(0.21)	(0.15)	(0.35)
X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES						
Secretariat Economic Services	125	66	85	30	73	17
Tourism	517	60	350	50	132	450
Surveys & Statistics	50	40	24	17	56	41
Civil Supplies	0	34	31	42	79	50
Other General Economic Services :						
i) Distt. Plg./Distt. Councils	11530	175	250	995	3000	13673
ii) Weights & Measures	0	4	14	10	20	2
iii) Others	67 125	246 129	50 131	18 131	28 136	0
TOTAL - (X)	12289	625	804	1162	3388	14233
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	(2.79)	(2.60)	(2.86)	(5.60)	(15.40)	(7.30)
XI. SOCIAL SERVICES						
Education						
General Education	12975	1357	2575	981	893	9797
Technical Education	6100	89	56	75	110	2845
Sports & Youth Services	966	370	325	110	373	700
Art & Culture	411	130	150	65	88	298
Sub-Total (Education)	20452	1946	3106	1231	1464	13640
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Medical & Public Health	10140	485	1079	720	1053	3940
Water Supply & Sanitation	31849	1590	1831	1270	1143	5745
Housing (incl. Police Housing)	3545	380	400	540	1453	1750
Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects)	11672	249	877	1474	442	657
Information & Publicity	75	40	75	75	114	320
Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	5075	183	7	0	0	3100
Labour & Employment						
i) Labour & Labour Welfare	3244	71	118	30	111	368
ii) Special Employment Programmes	0	104	0	0	77	0
Social Welfare	501	67	85	80	63	587
Nutrition	1000	165	238	115	154	2783
Other Social Services	0	800 129	0	0	0	0
TOTAL - (XI)	87553	6080	7816	5535	6074	32890
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	(19.90)	(25.33)	(27.81)	(26.65)	(27.61)	(16.86)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: OUTLAYS - STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

1.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
XII. GENERAL SERVICES						
Jails	126	0	0	0	0	0
Stationery & Printing	0	24	60 32	30	49	50
Public Works	4155	610	750	390	1124	889
Other Administrative Services :						
i) Training	0	14	55	24	55	0
ii) Others	0	0	150 33	0	0	0
TOTAL - (XII)	4155	648	1015	444	1228	939
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	(0.94)	(2.70)	(3.61)	(2.14)	(5.58)	(0.48)
GRAND TOTAL	440000	24000	28100	20766	22000	195100
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: OUTLAYS - STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	PUNJAB	RAJASTHAN	SIKKIM	TAMIL NADU	TRIPURA	UTTAR PRADESH
1.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES						
Crop Husbandry	2536	11807	405	12257	1228	17410
Soil and Water Conservation	951	1570	180	1603	258	4315
Animal Husbandry	1448	1486	212	2106	340	1667
Dairy Development	246	525	27	37	100	2005
Fisheries	271	148	27	939	300	658
Forestry & Wild Life	733	5900	315	4587	360	4085
Plantations	0	0	0	0	150	0
Food, Storage & Warehousing	0	25	22	0	55	170
Agricultural Research & Education	1200	750	27	2198	18	1325
Agricultural Financial Institutions	812	421	0	230	2	900
Other Agricultural Programmes :						
(a) Marketing & Quality Control	0	3	14	76	57	2342
(b) Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperation	758	1920	63	327	358	1891
Total - (I)	8955	24555	1292	24360	3226	36768
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	(6.18)	(10.02)	(9.57)	(8.86)	(10.41)	(8.06)
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
Special Programme for Rural Development :						
(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	480	3411	27	4213	284	9800
(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	0	501	0	498	0	1351
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	60	145	20	49	19	370
Rural Employment						
(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)	400	5100	60	4125	230	11992
(b) Other Programmes (like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.)	0	2500	20 1/4A	1582	617 1/3	10108 1/46
Land Reforms	0	466	5	12	213	4513
Other Rural Development Programmes (Incl. Community Development and Panchayats)	3438	2627 1/39	104	1773	245	2450
TOTAL - II	4378	14750	236	12252	1608	40584
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	(3.02)	(6.02)	(1.75)	(4.46)	(5.19)	(8.90)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: OUTLAYS - STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

1.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES	1350	3186	0	0	1980	6600
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	(0.93)	(1.30)			(6.39)	(1.45)
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL						
Major and Medium Irrigation	5644	27184	0	6541	357	38076
Minor Irrigation	2899	4606	199	5914	441	3959
Command Area Development	3432	8149	5	1008	2	1750
Flood Control (incl. anti-sea erosion, etc.)	1565	699	12	127	200	800
TOTAL - IV	13540	40638	216	13590	1000	44585
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	(9.34)	(16.59)	(1.60)	(4.94)	(3.23)	(9.77)
V. ENERGY						
Power	56000	66500	2250	62500	3550	157162
Non-conventional Sources of Energy	670	325	25	450	62	412
TOTAL - V	56670	66825	2275	62950	3612	157574
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	(39.08)	(27.28)	(16.85)	(22.89)	(11.65)	(34.54)
VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS						
Village & Small Industries	2199	4926	160	7085	1344	3809
Industries (other than V&SI)	4280	5175	250	26929	558	6500
Mining	0	1150	20	43	1	156
TOTAL - (VI)	6479	11251	430	34057	1903	10465
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	(4.47)	(4.59)	(3.19)	(12.38)	(6.14)	(2.29)
VII. TRANSPORT						
Ports and Light Houses	0	0	0	146	0	0
Shipping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil Aviation	57	0	0	0	0	263
Roads and Bridges	2683	13700	1440	12327	2034	39900
Road Transport	1295	1531	180	16604	307	7955
Inland Water Transport	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Transport Services	0	0	0	0	9 1/44	5
TOTAL - (VII)	4035	15231	1620	29077	2350	48123
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	(2.78)	(6.22)	(12.00)	(10.57)	(7.58)	(10.55)
VIII. COMMUNICATIONS	0	0	0	0	20	0
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ANNEXURE 3.2(contd.)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: OUTLAYS - STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

1.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT						
Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	52	150	34	234	48	580
Ecology & Environment	28	397	34	220	21	165
TOTAL - (IX)	80	547	68	454	69	745
	(0.06)	(0.22)	(0.50)	(0.17)	(0.22)	(0.16)
X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES						
Secretariat Economic Services	251	191	30	68	5514	778
Tourism	82	900	99	184	44	1275
Surveys & Statistics	208	127	21	49	30	203
Civil Supplies	4	243	45	157	10	10
Other General Economic Services :						
i) Distt. Plg./Distt. Councils	3019	2175	0	4000	4	0
ii) Weights & Measures	0	63	0	24	7	6
iii) Others	4	2500 16	0	0	4 36	17044 47
TOTAL - (X)	3568	6199	195	4482	5613	19316
	(2.46)	(2.53)	(1.44)	(1.63)	(18.11)	(4.23)
XI. SOCIAL SERVICES						
Education						
General Education	5428	21194	1025	8160	2750	25527
Technical Education	4190	2881	25	1503	15	6241
Sports & Youth Services	1339	250	30	244	106	1515
Art & Culture	383	371	63	308	15	300
Sub-Total (Education)	11340	24696	1143	10215	2886	33583
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Medical & Public Health						
Water Supply & Sanitation	4302	7191	1338	8210	900	11095
Housing (incl. Police Housing)	10300	20744	596	38715	1005	16130
Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects)	6712	2198	90	2721	800	6060
Information & Publicity	1818	1681	92	11572	1482	8201
Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	283	80	45	33	127	275
Labour & Employment	3735	1212	54	7052	1020	4353
i) Labour & Labour Welfare	935	800	5	585	78	1201
ii) Special Employment Programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social Welfare	2816 37	250	22	2764	105 45	7092
Nutrition	200	800	170	10043	730	2650
Other Social Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL - (XI)	42441	59652	3555	91910	9133	90640
	(29.27)	(24.35)	(26.33)	(33.42)	(29.46)	(19.87)

ANNEXURE 3.2(contd.)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: OUTLAYS - STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

1.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
XII. GENERAL SERVICES						
Jails	546	90	126	0	0	0
Stationery & Printing	646	56	33	13	15	100
Public Works	2260	1982	279	1655	469	700
Other Administrative Services :						
i) Training	0	15	0	0	0	0
ii) Others	52 1/38	23 1/40	3301 1/41	200 1/42	2	0
TOTAL - (XII)	3504	2166	3613	1868	486	800
	---	---	---	---	---	---
	(2.42)	(0.88)	(26.76)	(0.68)	(1.57)	(0.18)
GRAND TOTAL	145000	245000	13500	275000	31000	456200
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

ANNEXURE 3.2(contd.)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: OUTLAYS - STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	WEST BENGAL	TOTAL (STATES)
1.	26.	27.
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES		
Crop Husbandry	1733	102912
Soil and Water Conservation	221	30819
Animal Husbandry	622	22641
Dairy Development	187	7125
Fisheries	1300	14821
Forestry & Wild Life	3547	74819
Plantations	440	791
Food, Storage & Warehousing	93	790
Agricultural Research & Education	440	17367
Agricultural Financial Institutions	66	6470
Other Agricultural Programmes :		
(a) Marketing & Quality Control	210	6574
(b) Others	0	5
Cooperation	741	29505
Total - (I)	9600	314639
	-----	-----
	(5.63)	(8.09)
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT		
Special Programme for Rural Development :		
(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	4300	59159
(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	301	8513
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	30	1946
Rural Employment		
(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)	7200	88147
(b) Other Programmes (like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.)	0	41204
Land Reforms	668	15754
Other Rural Development Programmes (Incl. Community Development and Panchayats)	596	37745
TOTAL - II	13095	252468
	-----	-----
	(7.68)	(6.49)

ANNEXURE 3.2(contd.)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: OUTLAYS - STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

	1.	26.	27.
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES	1751	46554	
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	(1.03)	(1.20)	
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL			
Major and Medium Irrigation	10160	426142	
Minor Irrigation	6425	133994	
Command Area Development	75	35064	
Flood Control (incl. anti-sea erosion, etc.)	3600	25512	
TOTAL - IV	20260	620712	
	---	---	
	(11.88)	(15.95)	
V. ENERGY			
Power	34000	952998	
Non-conventional Sources of Energy	71	6081	
TOTAL - V	34071	959079	
	---	---	
	(19.97)	(24.65)	
VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS			
Village & Small Industries	2869	85003	
Industries (other than V&SI)	7790	107398	
Mining	280	21747	
TOTAL - (VI)	10939	214148	
	---	---	
	(6.41)	(5.50)	
VII. TRANSPORT			
Ports and light Houses	0	7081	
Shipping	0	0	
Civil Aviation	13	1307	
Roads and Bridges	5928	234358	
Road Transport	2999	71982	
Inland Water Transport	299	2587	
Other Transport Services	0	2046	
TOTAL - (VII)	9239	319361	
	---	---	
	(5.42)	(8.21)	
VIII. COMMUNICATIONS	0	280	
	---	---	
	(0.01)		

ANNEXURE 3.2(contd.)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: OUTLAYS - STATES

	(Rs. Lakhs)		
	1.	26.	27.
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT			
Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	154	3838	
Ecology & Environment	41	3241	
TOTAL - (IX)	195	7079	
	---	---	
	(0.11)	(0.18)	
X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES			
Secretariat Economic Services	27	16119	
Tourism	119	10941	
Surveys & Statistics	2	1899	
Civil Supplies	13	2355	
Other General Economic Services :			
i) Distt. Plg./Distt. Councils	803	67155	
ii) Weights & Measures	30	376	
iii) Others	26735	46899	
TOTAL - (X)	27729	145744	
	---	---	
	(16.25)	(3.75)	
XI. SOCIAL SERVICES			
Education			
General Education	7894	214900	
Technical Education	2170	50177	
Sports & Youth Services	616	11008	
Art & Culture	535	7046	
Sub-Total (Education)	11215	283131	
	---	---	
Medical & Public Health			
Water Supply & Sanitation	3164	111896	
Housing (incl. Police Housing)	3500	237595	
Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects)	2542	76611	
Information & Publicity	16892	89605	
Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	242	4105	
Labour & Employment	2310	72652	
i) Labour & Labour Welfare	1375	18921	
ii) Special Employment Programmes	0	221	
Social Welfare	380	33509	
Nutrition	744	42249	
Other Social Services	15	1704	
TOTAL - (XI)	42379	972199	
	---	---	
	(24.84)	(24.99)	

ANNEXURE 3.2(concl'd.)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: OUTLAYS - STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

1.	26.	27.
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XII. GENERAL SERVICES

Jails	357	1052
Stationery & Printing	30	1741
Public Works	887	28622
Other Administrative Services :		
i) Training	0	1207
ii) Others	68 48	6181
TOTAL - (XII)	1342	38803
	---	---
	(0.79)	(1.00)
GRAND TOTAL	170600	38910.66
	=====	=====
	(100)	(100)

ANNEXURE 3.3

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: OUTLAYS - UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	A & N ISLANDS	CHANDI- GARH	D & N HAVELI	DAMAN & DIU
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES				
Crop Husbandry	104.59	2.90	114.50	30.00
Soil and Water Conservation	47.20	2.80	107.30	2.00
Animal Husbandry	190.00	31.00	29.60	20.00
Dairy Development	0.00	51	3.60	0.80
Fisheries	458.21	4.45	3.00	50.05
Forestry & Wild Life	533.20	102.13	250.00	33.00
Plantations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food, Storage & Warehousing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agricultural Research & Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agricultural Financial Institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Agricultural Programmes :				
(a) Marketing & Quality Control	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(b) Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cooperation	294.00	32.00	50.00	5.15
Total - (I)	1627.20	175.28	558.00	141.00
	(7.94)	(1.99)	(22.32)	(7.62)
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT				
Special Programme for Rural Development :				
(a) Integrated Rural Development				
Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	9.00	4.00	2.50	1.00
Rural Employment				
(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(b) Other Programmes (like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Land Reforms	0.00	0.00	10.10	7.00
Other Rural Development Programmes (Incl. Community Development and Panchayats)	116.00	174.35	44.72	10.20
TOTAL - II	125.00	178.35	57.32	18.20
	(0.61)	(2.03)	(2.29)	(0.98)

ANNEXURE 3.3(contd.)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: CUTLAYS - UNION TERRITORIES

				(Rs. Lakhs)	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		----	----	----	----
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL					
Major and Medium Irrigation		0.00	0.00	100.00	55.00
Minor Irrigation		199.00	25.00	85.00	10.00
Command Area Development		0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
Flood Control (incl. anti-sea erosion, etc.)		29.69	0.00	0.00	35.00
TOTAL - IV		228.69	25.00	190.00	100.00
		----	----	----	----
		(1.12)	(0.28)	(7.60)	(5.41)
V. ENERGY					
Power		1194.00	985.00	380.00	204.00
Non-conventional Sources of Energy		126.00	15.50	3.20	0.00
TOTAL - V		1320.00	1000.50	383.20	204.00
		----	----	----	----
		(6.44)	(11.37)	(15.33)	(11.03)
VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS					
Village & Small Industries		300.20	63.10	50.00	117.25
Industries (other than V&SI)		0.00	4.00	15.40	0.00
Mining		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL - (VI)		300.20	67.10	65.40	117.25
		----	----	----	----
		(1.46)	(0.76)	(2.62)	(6.34)
VII. TRANSPORT					
Ports and Light Houses		416.64	0.00	0.00	35.00
Shipping		8165.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
Civil Aviation		2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roads and Bridges		1482.00	45.00	295.00	213.00
Road Transport		120.00	272.00	0.00	1.00
Inland Water Transport		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Transport Services		0.00	13.00	52	12.00
TOTAL - (VII)		12184.54	330.00	307.00	249.00
		----	----	----	----
		(59.44)	(3.75)	(12.28)	(13.46)
VIII. COMMUNICATIONS		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		----	----	----	----

ANNEXURE 3.3(contd.)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: OUTLAYS - UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Lakhs)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT				
Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	23.75	10.00	5.50	16.50
Ecology & Environment	5.00	27.20	0.00	0.00
TOTAL - (IX)	28.75	37.20	5.50	16.50
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(0.14)	(0.42)	(0.22)	(0.89)
X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES				
Secretariat Economic Services	15.00	20.50	5.00	0.30
Tourism	331.52	128.00	60.04	189.00
Surveys & Statistics	4.00	0.50	5.00	10.40
Civil Supplies	81.77	31.70	10.00	0.60
Other General Economic Services :				
i) Distt. Plg./Distt. Councils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii) Weights & Measures	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.70
iii) Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL - (X)	432.29	180.70	83.04	201.00
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(2.11)	(2.05)	(3.32)	(10.86)
XI. SOCIAL SERVICES				
Education				
General Education	1395.69	987.00	275.30	170.00
Technical Education	207.00	216.07	85.00	130.00
Sports & Youth Services	66.20	183.40	5.00	10.00
Art & Culture	17.60	40.00	5.00	10.00
Sub-Total (Education)	1686.49	1426.47	370.30	320.00
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Medical & Public Health				
Water Supply & Sanitation	491.00	1360.00	87.00	100.00
Housing (incl. Police Housing)	435.00	585.00	104.00	58.00
Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects)	211.00	1907.29	7.00	10.00
Information & Publicity	62.60	8.00	12.00	10.00
Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	17.10	40.60	100.00	29.30
Labour & Employment				
i) Labour & Labour Welfare	67.65	27.00	13.00	35.00
ii) Special Employment Programmes	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00

ANNEXURE 3.3(contd.)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: OUTLAYS - UNION TERRITORIES

				(Rs. Lakhs)	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Social Welfare		30.00	20.01 \53	5.40	6.00
Nutrition		34.74	3.00	37.94	25.00
Other Social Services		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL - (XI)		3835.58	6764.87	830.04	656.05
		-----	-----	-----	-----
		(18.71)	(76.87)	(33.20)	(35.46)
XII. GENERAL SERVICES					
Jails		85.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
Stationery & Printing		0.00	0.00	5.00	17.00
Public Works		250.00	0.00	15.50	120.00
Other Administrative Services :					
i) Training		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii) Others		82.75 \50	41.00 \54	0.00	8.00 \55
TOTAL - (XII)		417.75	41.00	20.50	147.00
		-----	-----	-----	-----
		(2.04)	(0.47)	(0.82)	(7.95)
GRAND TOTAL		20500.00	8800.00	2500.00	1850.00
=====		=====	=====	=====	=====
		(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

ANNEXURE 3.3(contd.)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: OUTLAYS - UNION TERRITORIES

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	DELHI	LAKSHAD- WEEP	PONDI- CHERRY	(Rs. Lakhs)	TOTAL (UTs)
					1. 6. 7. 8. 9.
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES					
Crop Husbandry	188.57	148.00	385.00		973.56
Soil and Water Conservation	2.00	15.00	30.00		206.30
Animal Husbandry	327.85	110.00	185.00		893.45
Dairy Development	100.00	0.00	21.00		125.40
Fisheries	19.00	280.00	240.00		1054.71
Forestry & Wild Life	509.08	17.00	96.00		1540.41
Plantations	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Food, Storage & Warehousing	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Agricultural Research & Education	0.00	0.00	368.00		368.00
Agricultural Financial Institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Other Agricultural Programmes :					
(a) Marketing & Quality Control	3.50	0.00	27.00		30.50
(b) Others	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Cooperation	60.00	75.00	500.00		1016.15
Total - (I)	1210.00	645.00	1852.00		6208.48
	-----	-----	-----		-----
	(0.78)	(20.16)	(13.72)		(3.01)
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
Special Programme for Rural Development :					
(a) Integrated Rural Development					
Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	130.00	9.00	25.00		180.50
Rural Employment					
(a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
(b) Other Programmes (like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.)	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Land Reforms	5.00	7.00	9.00		38.10
Other Rural Development Programmes					
(Incl. Community Development and Panchayats)	5745.00	100.00	258.00		6448.27
TOTAL - II	5880.00	116.00	292.00		6666.87
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	(3.77)	(3.63)	(2.16)		(3.23)

ANNEXURE 3.3(contd.)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: OUTLAYS - UNION TERRITORIES

				(Rs. Lakhs)	
	1.	6.	7.	8.	9.
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		---	---	---	---
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL					
Major and Medium Irrigation		0.00	0.00	0.00	155.00
Minor Irrigation		250.00	0.00	220.00	789.00
Command Area Development		0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
Flood Control (incl. anti-sea erosion, etc.)		1200.00	155.00	275.00	1694.69
TOTAL - IV		1450.00	155.00	495.00	2643.69
		---	---	---	---
		(0.93)	(4.84)	(3.67)	(1.28)
V. ENERGY					
Power		39885.00	175.00	3370.00	46193.00
Non-conventional Sources of Energy		215.00	210.00	21.00	590.70
TOTAL - V		40100.00	385.00	3391.00	46783.70
		---	---	---	---
		(25.71)	(12.03)	(23.12)	(22.67)
VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS					
Village & Small Industries		700.00	80.00	918.00	2228.55
Industries (other than V&SI)		100.00	0.00	706.00	825.40
Mining		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL - (VI)		800.00	80.00	1624.00	3053.95
		---	---	---	---
		(0.51)	(2.50)	(12.03)	(1.48)
VII. TRANSPORT					
Ports and light Houses		0.00	55.39	270.00	777.03
Shipping		0.00	813.33	0.00	8979.23
Civil Aviation		0.00	0.00	0.00	2000.00
Roads and Bridges		13950.00	75.00	650.00	16710.00
Road Transport		8150.00	6.00	55.00	8604.00
Inland Water Transport		0.00	82.17	0.00	82.17
Other Transport Services		0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00
TOTAL - (VII)		22100.00	1031.89	975.00	37177.43
		---	---	---	---
		(14.17)	(32.25)	(7.22)	(18.02)
VIII. COMMUNICATIONS		0.00	9.50	0.00	9.50
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		(0.30)			

ANNEXURE 3.3(contd.)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95; OUTLAYS - UNION TERRITORIES

				(Rs. Lakhs)
1.	6.	7.	8.	9.
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT				
Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	7.00	21.86	15.00	99.61
Ecology & Environment	77.00	8.14	15.00	132.34
TOTAL - (IX)	84.00	30.00	30.00	231.95
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(0.05)	(0.94)	(0.22)	(0.11)
X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES				
Secretariat Economic Services	80.00	6.00	10.00	136.80
Tourism	795.00	54.00	66.00	1623.56
Surveys & Statistics	100.00	4.00	22.00 \57	145.90
Civil Supplies	70.00	0.00	16.00	210.07
Other General Economic Services :				
i) Distt. Plg./Distt. Councils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii) Weights & Measures	11.00	8.28	3.00	25.98
iii) Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL - (X)	1056.00	72.28	117.00	2142.31
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(0.68)	(2.26)	(0.87)	(1.04)
XI. SOCIAL SERVICES				
Education				
General Education	12750.00	148.00	1276.00	17001.99
Technical Education	2900.00	0.00	324.00	3862.07
Sports & Youth Services	800.00	25.00	50.00	1139.60
Art & Culture	530.00	40.00	67.00	709.60
Sub-Total (Education)	16980.00	213.00	1717.00	22713.26
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Medical & Public Health				
Water Supply & Sanitation	9120.00	100.00	686.00	12252.65
Housing (incl. Police Housing)	18000.00	108.11	450.00	20596.11
Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects)	3700.00	85.00	461.00	5420.00
Information & Publicity	24980.00	10.00	335.00	27460.29
Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	60.00	25.00	30.00	207.60
Labour & Employment	1600.00	0.00	240.00	2027.00
i) Labour & Labour Welfare	700.00	15.00	124.00	981.65
ii) Special Employment Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00

ANNEXURE 3.3(concl'd.)

ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95: OUTLAYS - UNION TERRITORIES

				(Rs. Lakhs)
1.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Social Welfare	1250.00	27.00	190.00	1528.41
Nutrition	1000.00	15.00	250.00	1365.68
Other Social Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL - (XI)	77390.00	598.11	4483.00	94557.65
	(49.61)	(18.69)	(33.21)	(45.82)
XII. GENERAL SERVICES				
Jails	800.00	4.22	\26	891.22
Stationery & Printing	4.00	40.00	60.00	126.00
Public Works	2985.00	0.00	171.00	3541.50
Other Administrative Services :				
i) Training	30.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
ii) Others	2111.00	33.00 \56	10.00 \58	2285.75
TOTAL - (XII)	5930.00	77.22	241.00	6874.47
	(3.80)	(2.41)	(1.79)	(3.33)
GRAND TOTAL	156000.00	3200.00	13500.00	206350.00
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

FOOT NOTES TO ANNEXURE 3.2 AND 3.3

ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95 - APPROVED OUTLAYS - STATES/UTs

Note: Figures in brackets are inter-se percentages.

FOOT-NOTES

1. Includes Rs.1000 lakhs for Welfare of Agricultural Labour and Rs.21 lakhs for Cyclone Shelters.
2. Includes Rs.700 lakhs for L.R.T.S. and Rs.50 lakhs for other transport services.
3. Includes Rs.100 lakhs for Mandal Building.
4. For Police Academy Complex.
- 4A. For Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS).
5. Includes Rs.30 lakhs for Directorate of Transport and Rs.5 lakhs for Road safety.
6. For Small Savings.
7. For Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic Services for Poor (UBSP).
8. Includes Rs.200 lakhs for Externally Aided Projects and Rs.20 lakhs for Judicial Administration.
9. Includes Rs.100 lakhs for Administration & Justice and Rs.40 lakhs for Public Enterprise.
10. Includes Rs.35 lakhs for Minority Development Board and Rs.4 lakhs for Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies.
11. Includes Rs.1 lakh for Land Army.
12. Includes 150 lakhs for Judicial Administration and Rs. 5 lakhs for Accounts.
13. Includes Rs.954 lakhs for some programmes other than Community Development and Panchayats.
14. Includes Rs.2 lakhs for Assistance to assignees of land declared surplus.
15. For Haryana Institute of Public Administration (HIPA).
16. For Tees Zila Tees Kaam.
17. Includes Rs.145 lakhs for Nucleus Budget for Tribal Areas and Rs.11 lakhs for Tribal Development Machinery.

FOOT NOTES TO ANNEXURE 3.2 & 3.3 -contd.

18. Includes Rs.53 lakhs for Equity to Ex-servicemen Corporation including PEXSEM.
19. For Himachal Institute of Public Adminstration.
20. For upgradation of infrastructure facilities for for Judiciary.
21. Includes Rs.500 lakhs for Rural Sanitation.
22. For Vehicle Pollution Control.
23. Includes Rs.600 lakhs for Judiciary Infrastructure, Rs.100 lakhs for Fire Protection and Rs.51 lakhs for modernisation of Administration.
24. Includes Rs.653 lakhs for Mahila & Bal Kalyan Vikas Samiti and Rs.11 lakhs for Share Capital to Regional Rural Development Banks.
25. Includes Rs.41 lakhs for Prizes to districts under 20- Point Programme and Rs.26 lakhs for Yashwant Rao Chavan Academy of Development Administration.
26. Includes under Public Works.
27. Includes Rs.500 lakhs for Externally Aided Projects and Rs.300 lakhs for Leasing Finance.
28. Includes Rs.750 lakhs for Leasing Finance and Rs.93 lakhs for other Transport Services.
29. For Leasing Finance.
30. Includes Rs.96 lakhs for F.A.S., Rs.90 lakhs for Special Rural Works Programme and Rs.10 lakhs for Research and Training in Rural Areas.
31. For Construction of Judiciary Building.
32. Includes Rs.20 lakhs for Meghalaye State Assembly Press.
33. For Fire Protection and Control.
34. Includes Rs.2833 lakhs for New Land Use Policy.
35. For Vehicle Pollution.
36. For Evaluation.
37. Includes Rs.226 lakhs for Defence Services Welfare.
38. For Punjab State Institute of Public Administration (PSIPA).

FOOT NOTES TO ANNEXURE 3.2 & 3.3 -contd.

39. Includes Rs.1500 lakhs for Apna Gaon Apna Kaam.
40. For Harish Chandra Mathur Rajasthan State Institute of Public Adminstration (RIPA).
41. Includes Rs.3300 lakhs for Non-Plan Account Deficit and Rs.1 lakh for Administration of Justice.
42. For Judiciary.
43. Includes Rs. 417 lakhs for Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Rs.200 lakhs for State Rural Employment Programme (SREP).
44. Includes Rs.5 lakhs for Road Safety Measures and Rs.4 lakhs for Planning and Development Cell.
45. Includes Rs.5 lakhs for Legal Aid and Advice.
46. Includes provision for Vishesh Rozgar Yojana and Employment Assurance Scheme.
47. Includes Rs.16352 lakhs for Lum-sum provision for Externally Aided New Projects and Rs.692 lakhs for Earthquake Relief/ Reconstruction.
48. For Judicial Administration.
49. Includes Rs.135 lakhs for Scheme on Planned Families by 2000 A.D.
50. Includes Rs.50 lakhs for Inter Island Communication, Rs.25 lakhs for Issue of Identity Cards and Rs.7.75 lakhs for Establishment of Local Funds Audit Deptt.
51. Includes under Animal Husbandry.
52. For Road Safety and Strengthening of STA.
53. Includes Rs.2.86 lakhs for Welfare of Ex-servicemen and Rs.1 lakh for Pension to Freedom Fighters.
54. Includes Rs.31 lakhs for Fire Protection & Control and Strengthening of Licencing Branch and Rs.10 lakhs for Strengthening of Enforcement Wing.
55. Includes Rs.7 lakhs for Augmentation of Police Deptt. and Rs.1 lakh for strengthening of Accounts & Audit.
56. For Fire Protection and Control.
57. Includes Rs.20 lakhs for Computerisation.
58. For Fire Services.

Plan Outlay by Heads of Development: 1994-95 - Centre, States and Union Territories

Sl. No.	Head of Development	(Rs. Crores)				
		Centre	States	U.T.s	Total	
I.	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES	2637.23	3146.39	62.08	5845.70	
1.	Crop Husbandry	12401	932.53	1029.12	9.74	1971.39
2.	Soil & Water Conservation	12402	120.00	308.19	2.06	430.25
3.	Animal Husbandry	12403	99.30	226.41	8.93	334.64
4.	Dairy Development	12404	225.00	71.25	1.25	297.50
5.	Fisheries	12405	114.00	148.21	10.55	272.76
6.	Forestry & Wildlife	12406	263.00	748.19	15.40	1026.59
7.	Plantations	12407	80.33	7.91	0.00	88.24
8.	Food, Storage & Warehousing	12408	66.17	7.90	0.00	74.07
9.	Agricultural Research & Education	12415	274.95	173.67	3.68	452.30
10.	Agricultural Financial Institutions	12416	190.00	64.70	0.00	254.70
11.	Cooperation	12425	260.95	295.05	10.16	566.16
12.	Other Agricultural Programmes	12435	11.00	65.79	0.31	77.10
II.	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	6036.00	2524.68	66.67	8627.35	
1.	Special Programme for Rural Development	12501	876.00	696.18	1.81	1573.99
2.	Rural Employment	12505	5055.00	1293.51	0.00	6348.51
3.	Land Reforms	12506	39.50	157.54	0.38	197.42
4.	Other Rural Development Programmes	12515	65.50	377.45	64.48	507.43

Plan Outlay by Heads of Development: 1994-95 - Centre, States and Union Territories

Sl. No.	Head of Development	(Rs. Crores)			
		Centre	States	U.T.s	Total
	III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES	0.00	1547.54	0.00	1547.54
1.	Hill Areas	12551	0.00	320.00	0.00
2.	North Eastern Council	12552	0.00	277.00 *	0.00
3.	Other Special Area Programmes	12575	0.00	950.54	0.00
	(a) Backward Areas		0.00	465.54	0.00
	(b) Tribal Sub-Plan		0.00	275.00	0.00
	(c) Border Areas		0.00	160.00	0.00
	(d) Others		0.00	50.00	0.00
	IV IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL	261.18	6207.12	26.44	6494.74
1.	Major & Medium Irrigation	12701	21.99	4261.42	1.55
2.	Minor Irrigation	12702	65.38	1339.94	7.89
3.	Command Area Development	12705	125.00	350.64	0.05
4.	Flood Control and Drainage	12711	48.81	255.12	16.95
	V. ENERGY	22856.71	9590.79	467.84	32915.34
1.	Power	12801	8463.54	9529.98	461.93
2.	Petroleum	12802	11386.97	0.00	0.00
3.	Coal & Lignite	12803	2781.20	0.00	0.00
4.	Non Conventional Sources of Energy	12810	225.00	60.81	5.91
					291.72

Plan Outlay by Heads of Development: 1994-95 - Centre, States and Union Territories

Sl. No.	Head of Development	(Rs. Crores)				
		Centre	States	U.T.s	Total	
VI.	INDUSTRY & MINERALS	10393.66	2141.48	30.54	12565.68	
1.	Village & Small Industries	12851	720.60	850.03	22.29	1592.92
2.	Iron & Steel Industries	12852	3821.41	0.00	0.00	3821.41
3.	Non Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	12853	331.29	217.47	0.00	548.76
4.	Cement & Non-metallic Mineral Industries	12854	30.05	0.00	0.00	30.05
5.	Fertilizer Industries	12855	1041.50	0.00	0.00	1041.50
6.	Petrochemical Industries	12856	1635.64	0.00	0.00	1635.64
7.	Chemical & Pharmaceutical Industries	12857	139.33	0.00	0.00	139.33
8.	Engineering Industries	12858	306.21	0.00	0.00	306.21
9.	Telecommunication & Electronic Industries	12859	309.65	0.00	0.00	309.65
10.	Consumer Industries	12860	257.78	0.00	0.00	257.78
11.	Atomic Energy Industries	12861	248.76	0.00	0.00	248.76
12.	Other Industries	12875	713.10	1073.98	8.25	1795.33
13.	Other Outlays on Industries & Minerals	12885	838.34	0.00	0.00	838.34

Annexure 3.4(contd.)

Plan Outlay by Heads of Development: 1994-95 - Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. Crores)						
Sl. No.	Head of Development	Centre	States	U.T.s	Total	
VII.	TRANSPORT	11343.42	3193.61	371.77	14908.80	
	1. Railways	13002	7149.00	0.00	7149.00	
	2. Ports & Lighthouses	13051	494.00	70.81	7.77	572.58
	3. Shipping	13052	1282.37	0.00	89.79	1372.16
	4. Civil Aviation	13053	1686.05	13.07	20.00	1719.12
	5. Roads & Bridges	13054	665.00	2343.58	167.10	3175.68
	6. Road Transport	13055	28.00	719.82	86.04	833.86
	7. Inland Water Transport	13056	20.00	25.87	0.82	46.69
	8. Other Transport Services	13075	19.00	20.46	0.25	39.71
VIII.	COMMUNICATION	7191.34	2.80	0.09	7194.23	
	1. Postal Services	13201	77.00	0.00	0.00	77.00
	2. Telecommunication Services	13225	6751.00	0.00	0.00	6751.00
	3. Other Communication Services	13275	363.34	2.80	0.09	366.23
IX.	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT	1362.04	70.79	2.32	1435.15	
	1. Atomic Energy Research	13401	125.00	0.00	0.00	125.00
	2. Space Research	13402	600.00	0.00	0.00	600.00
	3. Oceanographic Research	13403	46.00	0.00	0.00	46.00
	4. Other Scientific Research	13425	434.04 **	38.38	1.00	473.42
	5. Ecology & Environment	13435	157.00	32.41	1.32	190.73

Plan Outlay by Heads of Development: 1994-95 - Centre, States and Union Territories

		(Rs. Crores)				
Sl. No.	Head of Development	Centre	States	U.T.s	Total	
X.	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	471.56	1457.44	21.42	1950.42	
1.	Secretariat Economic Services	13451	59.21	161.19	1.37	221.77
2.	Tourism	13452	103.51	109.41	16.24	229.16
3.	Foreign Trade & Export Promotion	13453	99.05	0.00	0.00	99.05
4.	Census, Surveys & Statistics	13454	25.74	18.99	1.46	46.19
5.	Meteorology	13455	39.00	0.00	0.00	39.00
6.	Civil Supplies	13456	14.95	23.55	2.10	40.60
7.	General Financial & Trading Institutions	13465	6.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
8.	Technical & Economic Cooperation with other Countries	13605	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Other General Economic Services	13475	124.10	1144.30	0.25	1268.65
XI.	SOCIAL SERVICES	7380.96	9721.99	945.58	18048.53	
1.	General Education	22202	1317.64	2149.00	170.02	3636.66
2.	Technical Education	22203	223.00 ***	501.77	38.61	763.38
3.	Sports & Youth Services	22204	94.35	110.08	11.40	215.83
4.	Art & Culture	22205	114.28	70.46	7.10	191.84
5.	Medical & Public Health	22210	577.60	1118.96	122.53	1819.09
6.	Family Welfare	22211	1430.00	0.00	0.00	1430.00
7.	Water Supply & Sanitation	22215	1006.60	2375.95	205.96	3588.51
8.	Housing	22216	527.60	766.11	54.20	1347.91
9.	Urban Development	22217	170.50	896.05	274.60	1341.15

Plan Outlay by Heads of Development: 1994-95 - Centre, States and Union Territories

Sl. No.	Head of Development	(Rs. Crores)				
		Centre	States	U.T.s	Total	
10.	Information and Publicity	22220	36.98	41.05	2.08	80.11
11.	Broadcasting	22221	388.32	0.00	0.00	388.32
12.	Welfare of SC,ST and Other Backward Classes	22225	631.82	726.52	20.27	1378.61
13.	Labour & Employment	22230	125.68	191.42	9.87	326.97
14.	Social Security & Welfare	22235	732.43	335.09	15.28	1082.80
15.	Nutrition	22236	2.47	422.49	13.66	438.62
16.	Secretariat Social Services	22251	1.69	17.04	0.00	18.73
XII. GENERAL SERVICES		206.86	388.03	68.75	663.64	
1.	Administration of Justice	32014	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
2.	Currency, Coinage and Mints	32046	108.71	0.00	0.00	108.71
3.	Other Fiscal Services	32047	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Secretariat-General Services	32052	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
5.	Police	32055	5.50	0.00	0.00	5.50
6.	Jails	32056	12.00	10.52	8.91	31.43
7.	Supplies and Disposals	32057	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Stationery & Printing	32058	3.00	17.41	1.26	21.67
9.	Public Works	32059	12.30	286.22	35.42	333.94
10.	Other Administrative Services	32070	14.35	73.88	23.16	111.39
GRAND TOTAL		70140.96	39992.66	2063.50	112197.12-	

* : This comprises of Rs.267.00 crores as Central Assistance and Rs.10.00 crores as LIC Loan.
 From the budgeted amount of Rs.275 crores, Rs.8.00 crores has been subsequently transferred to Department of Education (see footnote below).

** : Does not include Rs.50 lakhs subsequently allocated under Deptt. of Electronics.

*** : Does not include Rs.8.00 crores later transferred from Central Assistance to NEC for North Eastern Regional Institute for Science and Technology (NERIST).

Annexure 3.5

Revised Estimates by Heads of Development: 1993-94 - Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. Crores)					
Sl. No.	Head of Development	Centre	States	U.T.s	Total
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES		2410.31	2453.67	48.73	4912.71
1. Crop Husbandry	12401	804.98	770.06	10.06	1585.10
2. Soil & Water Conservation	12402	102.97	255.82	1.68	360.47
3. Animal Husbandry	12403	73.57	179.66	6.52	259.75
4. Dairy Development	12404	273.59	58.89	0.23	332.71
5. Fisheries	12405	106.31	112.29	7.96	226.56
6. Forestry & Wildlife	12406	233.25	585.36	12.61	831.22
7. Plantations	12407	65.94	4.61	0.00	70.55
8. Food, Storage & Warehousing	12408	60.74	5.30	0.00	66.04
9. Agricultural Research & Education	12415	249.95	137.50	1.78	389.23
10. Agricultural Fin. Institutions	12416	92.64	53.16	0.00	145.80
11. Cooperation	12425	210.82	237.50	7.68	456.00
12. Other Agricultural Programmes	12435	135.55	53.52	0.21	189.28
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT		4829.41	2171.60	12.16	7013.17
1. Special Programme for Rural Development	12501	834.00	606.54	1.47	1442.01
2. Rural Employment	12505	3906.01	1143.60	0.00	5049.61
3. Land Reforms	12506	35.50	138.94	0.31	174.75
4. Other Rural Development Programmes	12515	53.90	282.52	10.38	346.80

Annexure 3.5(contd.)

Revised Estimates by Heads of Development: 1993-94 - Centre, States and Union Territories

Sl. No.	Head of Development	(Rs. Crores)			
		Centre	States	U.T.s	Total
	III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES	0.00	1327.68	0.00	1327.68
	1. Hill Areas	12551	0.00	320.00	0.00
	2. North Eastern Areas	12552	0.00	265.00	0.00
	3. Other Special Area Programmes	12575	0.00	742.68	0.00
	(a) Backward Areas		0.00	299.56	0.00
	(b) Tribal Sub-Plan		0.00	295.00	0.00
	(c) Border Areas		0.00	140.00	0.00
	(d) Others		0.00	8.12	0.00
	IV IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL	280.02	4704.55	21.10	5005.67
	1. Major & Medium Irrigation	12701	36.45	3330.71	2.14
	2. Minor Irrigation	12702	77.83	885.59	5.83
	3. Command Area Development	12705	114.45	282.85	0.00
	4. Flood Control and Drainage	12711	51.29	205.40	13.13
	V. ENERGY	19564.68	7114.40	365.19	27044.27
	1. Power	12801	6280.25	7062.31	359.57
	2. Petroleum	12802	10660.14	0.00	0.00
	3. Coal & Lignite	12803	2421.20	0.00	0.00
	4. Non Conventional Sources of Energy	12810	203.09	52.09	5.62
					260.80

Revised Estimates by Heads of Development: 1993-94 - Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. Crores)					
Sl. No.	Head of Development	Centre	States	U.T.s	Total
VI.	INDUSTRY & MINERALS	9247.05	1315.50	24.95	10587.50
1.	Village & Small Industries	12851	562.55	598.99	1180.42
2.	Iron & Steel Industries	12852	2757.73	0.00	2757.73
3.	Non Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	12853	364.03	55.56	419.59
4.	Cement & Non-metallic Mineral Industries	12854	6.72	0.00	6.72
5.	Fertilizer Industries	12855	755.65	0.00	755.65
6.	Petrochemical Industries	12856	978.69	0.00	978.69
7.	Chemical & Pharmaceutical Industries	12857	101.06	0.00	101.06
8.	Engineering Industries	12858	571.05	0.00	571.05
9.	Telecommunication & Electronic Industries	12859	350.81	0.00	350.81
10.	Consumer Industries	12860	251.94	0.00	251.94
11.	Atomic Energy Industries	12861	230.71	0.00	230.71
12.	Other Industries	12875	1026.73	660.95	1683.75
13.	Other Outlays on Industries & Minerals	12885	1289.38	0.00	1289.38
VII.	TRANSPORT	10477.01	2589.83	250.98	13317.82
1.	Railways	13002	6600.00	0.00	6600.00
2.	Ports & Lighthouses	13051	634.56	54.37	703.48
3.	Shipping	13052	1111.83	0.00	1180.30
4.	Civil Aviation	13053	1453.06	10.24	1470.86

Revised Estimates by Heads of Development: 1993-94 - Centre, States and Union Territories

						(Rs. Crores)
Sl. No.	Head of Development	Centre	States	U.T.s	Total	
5.	Roads & Bridges	13054	627.00	1730.79	139.32	2497.11
6.	Road Transport	13055	14.96	703.42	20.93	739.31
7.	Inland Water Transport	13056	21.60	19.77	0.00	41.37
8.	Other Transport Services	13075	14.00	71.24	0.15	85.39
VIII. COMMUNICATION		6384.27	4.14	0.00	6388.41	
1.	Postal Services	13201	67.17	0.00	0.00	67.17
2.	Telecommunication Services	13225	5879.01	0.00	0.00	5879.01
3.	Other Communication Services	13275	438.09	4.14	0.00	442.23
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT		1267.24	48.88	1.53	1317.65	
1.	Atomic Energy Research	13401	117.50	0.00	0.00	117.50
2.	Space Research	13402	570.35	0.00	0.00	570.35
3.	Oceanographic Research	13403	43.00	0.00	0.00	43.00
4.	Other Scientific Research	13425	382.20	27.01	0.65	409.86
5.	Ecology & Environment	13435	154.19	21.87	0.88	176.94
X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES		421.36	526.30	10.13	955.79	
1.	Secretariat Economic Services	13451	45.30	25.93	0.75	71.98
2.	Tourism	13452	88.49	75.98	6.50	170.97
3.	Foreign Trade & Export Promotion	13453	59.78	0.00	0.00	59.78
4.	Census, Surveys & Statistics	13454	19.56	12.25	1.02	32.83

Revised Estimates by Heads of Development: 1993-94 - Centre, States and Union Territories

Sl. No.	Head of Development	(Rs. Crores)			
		Centre	States	U.T.s	Total
5.	Meteorology	13455	37.14	0.00	0.00 37.14
6.	Civil Supplies	13456	16.10	16.80	1.62 34.52
7.	General Financial & Trading Institutions	13465	41.90	0.00	0.00 41.90
8.	Technical & Economic Cooperation with other Countries	13605	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00
9.	Other General Economic Services	13475	113.09	393.34	0.24 506.67
XI. SOCIAL SERVICES		6416.93	7245.70	608.32	14270.95
1.	General Education	22202	1106.89	1515.39	119.25 2741.53
2.	Technical Education	22203	193.79	302.38	21.40 517.57
3.	Sports & Youth Services	22204	98.45	112.71	5.49 216.65
4.	Art & Culture	22205	112.92	57.62	5.33 175.87
5.	Medical & Public Health	22210	505.61	837.85	91.98 1435.44
6.	Family Welfare	22211	1273.64	0.00	0.00 1273.64
7.	Water Supply & Sanitation	22215	832.10	1732.68	170.39 2735.17
8.	Housing	22216	553.61	791.38	28.13 1373.12
9.	Urban Development	22217	74.05	555.24	133.74 763.03
10.	Information and Publicity	22220	20.61	37.15	1.58 59.34
11.	Broadcasting	22221	328.47	0.00	0.00 328.47
12.	Welfare of SC,ST and Other Backward Classes	22225	589.20	602.21	8.29 1199.70
13.	Labour & Employment	22230	65.18	150.43	6.95 222.56

Revised Estimates by Heads of Development: 1993-94 - Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. Crores)					
Sl. No.	Head of Development	Centre	States	U.T.s	Total
14. Social Security & Welfare	22235	657.40	268.05	4.05	929.50
15. Nutrition	22236	2.77	281.94	11.74	296.45
16. Secretariat Social Services	22251	2.24	0.67	0.00	2.91
XII. GENERAL SERVICES		155.25	280.36	51.41	487.02
1. Administration of Justice	32014	30.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
2. Currency, Coinage and Mints	32046	70.00	0.00	0.00	70.00
3. Other Fiscal Services	32047	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Secretariat-General Services	32052	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
5. Police	32055	3.30	0.00	0.00	3.30
6. Jails	32056	12.00	7.80	4.23	24.03
7. Supplies and Disposals	32057	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8. Stationery & Printing	32058	0.73	12.48	1.18	14.39
9. Public Works	32059	19.47	242.39	33.15	295.01
10. Other Administrative Services	32070	18.75	17.69	12.85	49.29
GRAND TOTAL		61453.53	29780.61	1394.50	92628.64

Actual Expenditure by Heads of Development: 1992-93 - Centre, States and Union Territories

		(Rs. Crores)				
Sl. No.	Head of Development	Centre	States	U.T.s	Total	
I.	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES	1922.81	2252.25	40.53	4215.59	
1.	Crop Husbandry	12401	581.18	706.04	8.32	1295.54
2.	Soil & Water Conservation	12402	65.27	268.99	1.49	335.75
3.	Animal Husbandry	12403	43.62	154.36	8.84	206.82
4.	Dairy Development	12404	139.69	50.50	0.16	190.35
5.	Fisheries	12405	71.72	85.31	5.32	162.35
6.	Forestry & Wildlife	12406	172.48	568.21	11.14	751.83
7.	Plantations	12407	45.89	3.98	0.00	49.87
8.	Food, Storage & Warehousing	12408	71.18	7.06	0.00	78.24
9.	Agricultural Research & Education	12415	175.82	118.39	1.45	295.66
10.	Agricultural Financial Institutions	12416	38.37	52.98	0.00	91.35
11.	Cooperation	12425	217.57	193.95	3.61	415.11
12.	Other Agricultural Programmes	12435	300.02	42.50	0.20	342.72
II.	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	3109.83	1967.72	13.80	5091.35	
1.	Special Programme for Rural Development	12501	507.37	497.31	1.16	1005.84
2.	Rural Employment	12505	2544.82	1059.96	0.00	3604.78
3.	Land Reforms	12506	21.04	136.74	0.41	158.19
4.	Other Rural Development Programmes	12515	36.60	273.71	12.23	322.54

Actual Expenditure by Heads of Development: 1992-93 - Centre, States and Union Territories

		(Rs. Crores)			
Sl. No.	Head of Development	Centre	States	U.T.s	Total
	III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES	0.00	1283.80	0.00	1283.80
1.	Hill Areas	12551	0.00	290.00 **	0.00
2.	North Eastern Areas	12552	0.00	231.60	0.00
3.	Other Special Area Programmes	12575	0.00	762.20	0.00
	(a) Backward Areas		0.00	458.20	0.00
	(b) Tribal Areas		0.00	250.00	0.00
	(c) Border Areas		0.00	52.00	0.00
	(d) Others		0.00	2.00 **	0.00
	IV IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL	189.27	4494.42	21.53	4705.22
1.	Major & Medium Irrigation	12701	31.68	3011.33	4.12
2.	Minor Irrigation	12702	15.07	973.72	5.80
3.	Command Area Development	12705	104.45	228.89	0.00
4.	Flood Control and Drainage	12711	38.07	280.48	11.61
	V ENERGY	12587.27	7389.17	313.36	20289.80
1.	Power	12801	4487.53	7360.32	309.52
2.	Petroleum	12802	5698.46		5698.46
3.	Coal & Lignite	12803	2276.53		2276.53
4.	Non Conventional Sources of Energy	12810	124.75	28.85	3.84
					157.44

Actual Expenditure by Heads of Development: 1992-93 - Centre, States and Union Territories

Sl. No.	Head of Development	(Rs. Crores)			
		Centre	States	U.T.s	Total
VI.	INDUSTRY & MINERALS	6089.96	1330.33	23.90	7444.19
1.	Village & Small Industries	12851	437.13	540.44	995.27
2.	Iron & Steel Industries	12852	2546.17		2546.17
3.	Non Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	12853	270.09	115.48	385.57
4.	Cement & Non-metallic Mineral Industries	12854	16.00		16.00
5.	Fertilizer Industries	12855	228.69		228.69
6.	Petrochemical Industries	12856	339.27		339.27
7.	Chemical & Pharmaceutical Industries	12857	64.28		64.28
8.	Engineering Industries	12858	446.01		446.01
9.	Telecommunication & Electronic Industries	12859	128.12		128.12
10.	Consumer Industries	12860	138.44		138.44
11.	Atomic Energy Industries	12861	138.31		138.31
12.	Other Industries	12875	835.05	674.41	1515.66
13.	Other Outlays on Industries & Minerals	12885	502.40		502.40
VII.	TRANSPORT	8171.77	2286.17	204.79	10662.73
1.	Railways	13002	6162.00		6162.00
2.	Ports & Lighthouses	13051	279.47	30.88	322.29
3.	Shipping	13052	344.97	0.00	344.97
4.	Civil Aviation	13053	871.79	5.95	882.24

Actual Expenditure by Heads of Development: 1992-93 - Centre, States and Union Territories

Sl. No.	Head of Development	(Rs. Crores)				
		Centre	States	U.T.s	Total	
5.	Roads & Bridges	13054	458.93	1712.75	125.74	2297.42
6.	Road Transport	13055	35.08	495.50	20.15	550.73
7.	Inland Water Transport	13056	5.64	13.20	0.47	19.31
8.	Other Transport Services	13075	13.89	27.89	0.07	41.85
VIII. COMMUNICATION		5148.84	2.04	0.04	5150.92	
1.	Postal Services	13201	61.13		61.13	
2.	Telecommunication Services	13225	4689.62	2.04	0.04	4691.70
3.	Other Communication Services	13275	398.09		398.09	
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT		889.53	39.27	1.13	929.93	
1.	Atomic Energy Research	13401	84.09		84.09	
2.	Space Research	13402	360.03		360.03	
3.	Oceanographic Research	13403	31.18		31.18	
4.	Other Scientific Research	13425	314.03	20.01	0.60	334.64
5.	Ecology & Environment	13435	100.20	19.26	0.53	119.99
X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES		1049.15	429.76	11.22	1490.13	
1.	Secretariat Economic Services	13451	49.43	113.82	0.62	163.87
2.	Tourism	13452	79.73	56.46	8.49	144.68
3.	Foreign Trade & Export Promotion	13453	23.81		23.81	
4.	Census, Surveys & Statistics	13454	12.59	9.93	0.57	23.09
5.	Meteorology	13455	17.22		17.22	

Actual Expenditure by Heads of Development: 1992-93 - Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. Crores)						
Sl. No.	Head of Development	Centre	States	U.T.s	Total	
6.	Civil Supplies	13456	14.11	20.29	1.32	35.72
7.	General Financial & Trading Institutions	13465	762.43			762.43
8.	Technical & Economic Cooperation with other Countries	13605	0.00			0.00
9.	Other General Economic Services	13475	89.83	229.26	0.22	319.31
XI. SOCIAL SERVICES		4519.47	6238.62	564.71	11322.80	
1.	General Education	22202	802.58	1316.83	95.96	2215.37
2.	Technical Education	22203	162.86	216.98	24.15	403.99
3.	Sports & Youth Services	22204	68.70	77.50	6.91	153.11
4.	Art & Culture	22205	65.53	41.32	4.60	111.45
5.	Medical & Public Health	22210	396.10	734.68	83.16	1213.94
6.	Family Welfare	22211	1008.08			1008.08
7.	Water Supply & Sanitation	22215	507.03	1630.61	146.76	2284.40
8.	Housing	22216	123.63	482.53	44.44	650.60
9.	Urban Development	22217	40.41	618.75	132.17	791.33
10.	Information and Publicity	22220	19.28	35.09	1.55	55.92
11.	Broadcasting	22221	290.85			290.85
12.	Welfare of SC,ST and Other Backward Classes	22225	482.38	492.62	7.12	982.12
13.	Labour & Employment	22230	33.05	99.67	5.04	137.76
14.	Social Security & Welfare	22235	516.43	219.88	3.18	739.49
15.	Nutrition	22236	1.10	194.94	9.67	205.71
16.	Secretariat Social Services	22251	1.46	77.22	0.00	78.68

Annexure 3.6(concl.)

Actual Expenditure by Heads of Development: 1992-93 - Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Centre	States	U.T.s	Total
<hr/>					
	XII. GENERAL SERVICES	15.93	203.14	46.91	265.98
1.	Secretariat-General Services	32052	0.72		0.72
2.	Jails	32056		8.75	2.65 11.40
3.	Stationery & Printing	32058	0.0.	10.33	1.38 11.71
4.	Public Works	32059	2.01	166.27	29.91 198.19
5.	Other Administrative Services	32070	13.20	17.79	12.97 43.96
	GRAND TOTAL	43693.83	27916.69	1241.92	72852.44
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(**: Revised Estimates)

CHAPTER - 4

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Emerging Trends

The overall Eighth Plan Public Sector outlay amounts to Rs. 4,34,100 crores at 1991-92 prices. As per the projected financing pattern, domestic resources contribute 88.78 per cent of this outlay, while the net inflow of capital from abroad contributes 6.61 per cent. This leaves a resource gap of 4.61 per cent to be filled by deficit financing. Domestic resources consist of three broad components, namely, Balance from Current Revenues (BCR), Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Public Enterprises and Borrowings (including Miscellaneous Capital Receipts). The estimated contribution of BCR and IEBR to domestic resources accounts for 9.08 per cent and 38.44 per cent respectively. Borrowings contribute to the remaining 52.48 per cent of domestic resources. In contrast to this, the first two years of the Eighth Plan (1992-97), i.e. the 1992-93 and 1993-94 Annual Plans witnessed serious deterioration in BCR which, in turn, resulted in not only shortfalls in the Plan expenditure but also higher dependence on borrowings, thereby adding to the burden of debt servicing involving pre-emption of resources available for planning. The emerging trends thus underline the need for stepping up resource mobilisation efforts without increasing the debt servicing burden so as to prevent further erosion in the Plan expenditure.

Annual Plans 1993-94 and 1994-95

4.2 The review for 1993-94 and estimates for 1994-95 relate to the Centre and the Central Public Enterprises (CPEs) as well as the States and their public enterprises. These are based on the Plan discussions with the Centre (Ministries/Departments) and the States. In regard to the States, the estimates reflect the commitments made by them for resource mobilisation as also the transfer of funds from the Centre to the States comprising both the Plan transfers and the federal transfers recommended by the Ninth Finance Commission.

4.3 The review for 1993-94 brings out the deterioration in Balance from Current Revenues (BCR) in respect of both the Centre and

the States, the lower level of resource mobilisation by the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and the negative contribution of the State-level Public Enterprises. It also brings out the fact that while the transfer of resources from the Centre to the States including Central Assistance for the State Plans materialised as projected, the resource mobilisation by the States and their enterprises fell short of the commitments.

4.4 The revised/latest estimates of Annual Plan 1993-94 are discussed in the following paragraphs. This is followed by a discussion on the estimates relating to the financing of the Annual Plan 1994-95.

4.5 The Public Sector outlay for the Annual Plan 1993-94 (Budget/Plan estimates) was envisaged to increase by 31.6 per cent in respect of the Centre including UTs and 13.1 per cent in respect of the States over the outlay for 1992-93 (BE). The revised estimates show that the outlay for 1993-94 in respect of the Centre (including UTs with the revised outlay of Delhi for the whole year) increased by 26.5 per cent as against the envisaged increase of 31.6 per cent. In real terms (allowing for 8.4 per cent rise in WPI), the corresponding increase worked out to 16.7 per cent. In the case of the States, the revised estimates reveal a decline in outlay both in nominal and in real terms during 1993-94. In nominal terms, the outlay for the States declined by 3.7 per cent while in real terms, the decline was 11.2 per cent.

Annual Plan 1993-94: Centre and Central Public Sector Enterprises

4.6 The approved outlay of the Centre (including UTs) for 1993-94 amounted to Rs. 65,426 crores. The relevant figures as per the Budget and Revised Estimates are presented in Annexure 4.1. The Revised Estimates (Rs. 62455 crores) indicate a marginal (4.5 per cent) shortfall in Plan expenditure. However, the Revised Estimates for UTs shown in the Union Expenditure Budget include the Plan expenditure for April-November, 1993 only in respect of Delhi because it became the Na-

tional Capital Territory with effect from December 1, 1993. The Plan expenditure inclusive of the revised outlay of Delhi for the whole year 1993-94 amounts to Rs. 62,848 crores, thereby showing a slightly lower marginal shortfall of 3.9 per cent. The Central Plan outlay excluding UTs consists of: (i) Plan outlays of Central Ministries/Departments, which are financed entirely by budgetary support and (ii) Plan outlay of Central Public Sector Enterprises(CPSEs) under the administrative control of different Ministries/Departments. The budgeted outlay of the Centre for 1993-94 excluding UTs amounted to Rs. 63,936 crores. The Plan outlay of Ministries/Departments accounted for 26.1 per cent of the Central Plan outlay. The Plan outlay of CPSEs accounted for the remaining 73.9 per cent. The Revised Estimates indicate an increase of 5.2 per cent in the Plan outlay of the Ministries/Departments whereas these Estimates reveal a shortfall of 7.1 per cent in the Plan outlay of CPSEs. This was caused by shortfalls in the IEBR of CPSEs (10.5 per cent) which were partly compensated by increase in budgetary support.

Balance from Current Revenues (BCR)

4.7 The Revised Estimates (RE) of BCR at current rates including additional resource mobilisation (ARM) amounted to (-) Rs. 15,713 crores for 1993-94 in contrast to the Budget Estimates (BE) of (-) Rs. 406 crores for the same year. Thus, BCR which represents the difference between revenue receipts (tax and non-tax revenues) and non-Plan revenue expenditure (NPRE), registered a deterioration of Rs. 15,307 crores at the RE stage. As may be seen from the details given in Annexure 4.2 the revenue receipts (excluding States' share) were lower by Rs. 7,978 crores compared to the BE. This was mainly due to the fall in revenue from customs and Union Excise by Rs. 5,227 crores and Rs. 2,001 crores respectively. The RE of the revenue from taxes of UTs were also lower by Rs. 824 crores compared to the BE. However, this shortfall was mainly due to the exclusion of the tax revenue in respect of Delhi for part of 1993-94 (December-March) from the Union Receipts Budget. As regards the NPNE, the figures reveal that the maximum (55 per cent) increase in the RE was on account of the increase in subsidies. The factors contributing to the increase in subsidies were time lag in the revision of issue-

prices of foodgrains,reimbursement of consumer subsidy to the Food Corporation of India for earlier years, higher quantum of fertilizer imports, increase in the price of inputs of indigenous fertilizers and the provision of assistance to farmers for fertilizer promotion.

Additional Resource Mobilisation (ARM)

4.8 The Union Budget proposals for 1993-94 were estimated to result in a net revenue loss of Rs. 3,981 crores for the Centre on account of the concessions proposed in Customs Duties (Rs. 3,273 crores) and Union Excise (Rs. 708 crores, net for the Centre). The concessions announced by the Union Finance Minister in May, 1993 were estimated to lead to a further loss of Rs. 429 crores of which the Centre's share was placed at Rs. 125 crores. As regards the ARM by Railways, a sum of Rs. 1,848 crores was estimated to be mobilised through increase in freight and fare charges. The details of ARM excluding the concessions announced in May 1993 may be seen in the Table 4.1.

Plan Investment in CPSEs

4.9 According to the RE (Annexure 4.3), the Plan expenditure of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), both departmental and non-departmental, were lower at Rs. 43,892 crores during 1993-94 indicating a shortfall of Rs. 3,343 crores compared to the BE. This shortfall was caused by the decline in the Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of the CPSEs.

4.10 The internal resources of the CPSEs showed a decline of Rs. 209 crores or 1.10 per cent at the RE stage. The corresponding decline in the Extra-Budgetary Resources amounted to Rs. 4,044 crores or 18.69 per cent. The most notable decline (Rs. 2,359 crores or 24.63 per cent) in the Extra Budgetary Resources occurred in the category 'Others' which consists of public deposits raised by the CPSEs, intercorporate transfers and loans from financial institutions. The RE also showed a decline in external commercial borrowings by Rs. 1,041 crores or 20.11 per cent and in bonds by Rs. 645 crores or 9.37 per cent. Part of the decline in the IEBR of the CPSEs was compensated through increase in budgetary support by Rs. 911 crores or 13.93 per cent from Rs. 6,540 crores at the BE stage to Rs. 7,451 crores at the RE stage. As regards the

Table 4.1
Additional Resource Mobilisation (ARM) by the Centre for 1993-94
(Rs. in crores)

Head	Centre's Share	States' Share	Total
1. TAXES:			
<u>Direct Taxes:</u>			
a) Concessions	(-) 106	(-) 194	(-) 300
b) Improvement in Tax Collections	106	194	300
<u>Indirect Taxes:</u>			
a) Custom Duties	(-) 3,273	--	(-) 3,273
b) Union Excise Duties	(-) 708	(-) 541	(-) 1,249
2. Postal & Telecom tariffs, Railway, Fares and Freight Rates	1,848	--	1,848
a) Railways	1,848	--	1,848
b) Posts & Telecom	0	--	0
3. Total (1+2)	(-) 2,133	(-) 541	(-) 2,674

relative contribution of different sources of funds towards the financing of the Plan outlays of the CPSEs, significant variations were noticed in the case of internal resources, the component 'Others' of Extra-Budgetary Resources and Budgetary Support. While the contribution of internal resources increased from 40.36 per cent to 42.95 per cent from BE to RE in 1993-94, the corresponding proportion in respect of 'Others' came down from 20.27 per cent to 16.44 per cent. The relative contribution of budgetary support rose from 13.85 per cent to 16.98 per cent during the same period.

Borrowings and Deficit Financing

4.11 Borrowings (including MCR) registered a sharp increase from the budgeted amount of Rs. 37,121 crores to Rs. 53,494 crores at the RE stage in 1993-94. This means a significant increase in the proportion of borrowings in domestic resources from 56.80 per cent to 83.78 per cent in the same year. Most of the increase (85.46 per cent) in domestic borrowings was on account of long and medium term borrowings consisting of (i) conversion of 364-days treasury bills and 91-days treasury bills sold on option basis and (ii) Zero-Coupon Bonds of 5-year tenor. Market borrowings, i.e. market loans (net of repayment) consisting of sale of dated Government securities by auction remained the same at Rs.

3,700 crores at the RE stage. The amounts from small savings and provident funds showed an increase of Rs. 500 crores and Rs. 100 crores respectively during the same period. Similarly, miscellaneous capital receipts (net) showed an increase of 12.48 per cent from the budgeted amount of Rs. 19,439 crores to Rs. 21,865 crore at the RE stage. Deficit financing which was placed at Rs. 4,314 crores at the BE stage, more than doubled and stood at Rs. 9,060 crores at the RE stage. The steep increase in borrowings and deficit financing reflected the deterioration in BCR.

Net Inflow from Abroad

4.12 According to the RE, the net inflow from abroad comprising external aid as well as external commercial borrowing showed a decline of Rs. 2,722 crores. The component of external aid is estimated to be lower by Rs. 1,682 crores. The other component of the net inflow of capital from abroad, viz. external commercial borrowings/suppliers' credit by the CPSEs are likely to be lower by about Rs. 1,040 crores compared to the Plan estimate of Rs. 5,177 crores. Thus, the shortfall in the total net inflow works out to Rs. 2,722 crores in 1993-94.

Centre: Annual Plan 1994-95

4.13 The Annual Plan outlay for 1994-95 at Rs. 72,204 crores (including the whole outlay for UTs) accounts for 21.96 per cent of the

Eighth Plan outlay for the Centre including UTs amounting to Rs. 2,54,115 crores at 1991-92 prices (after adjusting for inflation at the rate of 9.5 per cent, 8.4 per cent and 9 per cent during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively). The Plan outlay for 1994-95 in respect of the Centre alone at Rs. 70,141 crores is 9.71 per cent higher than the outlay of Rs. 63,936 crores envisaged for 1993-94 (BE). The Plan outlay for UTs for 1994-95 has been fixed at Rs. 2,063.50 crores. The scheme of financing the Annual Plan 1994-95 for the Centre including Central Assistance for the plans of UTs (Rs. 563 crores as shown in the Union Expenditure Budget 1994-95) may be seen from Annexure 4.1. Brief comments on the financing scheme for Annual Plan 1994-95 are given below.

Balance from Current Revenues (BCR)

4.14 As may be seen from Annexure 4.2, the revenue receipts of the Centre including UTs in 1994-95 are estimated at Rs. 84,719 crores after providing for the States' share in Central taxes, thereby indicating improvement of Rs. 1,875 crores compared to the BE of 1993-94. However, the improvement with reference to the RE for 1993-94 works out to Rs. 9,853 crores. This increase is mainly on account of increase in Centre's net tax revenue in 1994-95 (BE) by Rs. 8,269 crores over the RE for 1993-94. This does not take into account the net revenue loss to the Centre amounting to Rs. 3,604 crores involved in the budget proposals of the Union Finance Minister for 1994-95, because the entire revenue loss is expected to be made good in full through higher levels of compliance and buoyancy. However, inspite of this increase in revenue receipts, the BCR for 1994-95 (BE) turns out to be quite adverse at (-) Rs. 12,946 crores. The main reason for this huge negative BCR lies in the higher levels of interest payments by Rs. 8,000 crores and Rs. 8,500 crores over 1993-94 BE and RE respectively. The amount of subsidies included in Non Plan Revenue Expenditure (NPRE) for 1994-95 (BE) is more by Rs. 1,088 crores than for 1993-94 (BE) but less by Rs. 2,937 crores than in 1993-94 (RE). The NPRE excluding interest payments amounts to Rs. 51,665 crores during 1994-95 (BE) compared to Rs. 45,250 crores during 1993-94 (BE) and Rs. 53,079 crores during 1993-94 (RE). Thus, the NPRE excluding interest payments during 1994-95 (BE) is less

by Rs. 1,414 crores than in 1993-94 (RE) but more by Rs. 6,415 crores than in 1993-94 (BE).

ARM by the Centre

4.15 The tax proposals for 1994-95 constitute an extension of the basic philosophy underlying the tax reforms initiated by the Government for making the Indian tax system simpler with moderate rates of tax and a broader tax base. The major direct tax proposals relate to raising of exemption limit from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000 and abolition of surcharge of 12 per cent on non-corporate income, introduction of a single rate of 40 per cent for both widely held and closely-held domestic companies, reduction in the tax liability of foreign companies from 65 to 55 per cent, reduction of the rate of capital gains tax of domestic companies from 40 to 30 per cent, etc. The proposals in respect of personal income tax are estimated to involve a net loss of Rs. 1,075 crores, of which the share of the Centre would be Rs. 450 crores and States Rs. 625 crores. The entire loss of revenue from the proposals pertaining to the corporation tax at Rs. 1,355 crores will have to be borne by the Centre. The proposed reduction in expenditure tax in respect of expenditure incurred in hotels from 20 to 10 per cent is estimated to involve a loss of Rs. 75 crores which would also be borne by the Centre.

4.16 As regards indirect taxes, the proposals in respect of customs involve (i) a revenue loss of Rs. 2,981 crores and (ii) a revenue gain of Rs. 699 crores, thereby implying a net revenue loss of Rs. 2,282 crores for the Centre. In regard to Union excise, the proposals involve (i) a revenue loss of Rs. 2,000 crores and (ii) a revenue gain of Rs. 2,106 crores, thereby leading to a net gain of Rs. 106 crores. However, since the revenue gain is in favour of States (Rs. 148 crores arising from the revenue gain in respect of Additional Excise Duty in lieu of Sales Tax), the overall effect of budget proposals in respect of Union excise means a loss of Rs. 106 crores for the Centre.

4.17 The ARM measure involving revenue gain relates to the service tax introduced for the first time to cover the service sector which accounts for 40 per cent of the GDP. The newly proposed service tax at the rate of 5 per cent on (a) the amount of telephone bills (b) premium charged by insurance companies

and (c) the brokerage or commission charged by stock-brokers is expected to fetch a revenue of Rs. 600 crores during 1994-95. This would reduce the burden of loss in tax revenue to the Centre to (-) Rs. 3,604 crores. However, the whole revenue loss is estimated to be made good through higher levels of tax compliance and buoyancy, thereby keeping the overall impact of budget proposals revenue neutral. The net ARM would thus be zero.

4.18 The budget proposals for 1994-95 in regard to Railways are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 997 crores. This would improve the overall ARM of the Centre from zero to Rs. 997 crores.

Resources of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)

4.19 The approved Plan outlay of the CPSEs including both departmental and non-departmental enterprises for 1994-95 amounts to Rs. 50,064 crores. The budgetary support of Rs. 7,201 crores constitutes 14.38 per cent of the Plan outlay of the CPSEs. The internal resources of the CPSEs account for 45.80 per cent of their Plan outlay while extra-budgetary resources account for the remaining 39.82 per cent.

4.20 Budgetary support to public enterprises consists of equity and loans. For 1994-95 (BE), the equity component has been placed at Rs. 3,664 crores or 50.88 per cent as against Rs. 3,680 crores or 56.27 per cent in 1993-94 (BE). The budgetary support in the form of loans in 1994-95 (BE) amounts to Rs. 3,537 crores or 49.12 per cent as against Rs. 2,860 crores or 43.73 percent in 1993-94 (BE). The proportion of overall budgetary support to the Plan outlay of the CPSEs during 1994-95 (BE) constitutes 14.38 per cent as against 13.85 per cent in 1993-94 (BE).

4.21 The internal resources estimated at Rs. 22,931 crores are higher by Rs. 3,869 crores over 1993-94 (BE). About 46 per cent of the Plan outlay is estimated to flow from internal resources during 1994-95. As regards the extra-budgetary resources, market borrowing through bonds is estimated at Rs. 7,464 crores as against Rs. 6,882 crores in 1993-94 (BE). External commercial borrowings/suppliers' credit during 1994-95 (BE) is estimated at Rs. 7,166 crores against Rs. 5,177 crores in 1993-94 (BE). The category 'Others'

comprising intercorporate transfers etc. has been placed at Rs. 5,303 crores as against Rs. 9,574 crores in 1993-94 (BE). Extra-budgetary resources as a whole are estimated to finance around 40 per cent of the Plan outlay in 1994-95. The figures of Plan investment and resources of the CPSEs for 1994-95 (BE) may be seen from Annexure 4.4.

Borrowings and Deficit Financing

4.22 Domestic borrowing of Rs. 55,033 crores as per 1994-95 BE exceeds the corresponding amount as per 1993-94 (BE) by Rs. 17,912 crores or 48.25 per cent. Domestic borrowings are estimated to contribute to 78.26 per cent of the total domestic resources available for 1994-95 (BE) as against the corresponding proportion of 56.80 per cent (BE) and 83.78 per cent (RE) respectively in 1993-94. The figures given in Annexure 4.1 show that market loans are estimated to remain at Rs. 3,700 crores i.e. at the same level as in 1993-94 (BE and RE). The component of long and medium-term borrowing discussed in para 4.11 is estimated to amount to Rs. 11,000 crores as against Rs. 13,992 crores in 1993-94 (RE). No amount was estimated under this category in BE 1993-94. The estimated amount from small savings and provident funds, is of the order of Rs. 6,000 crores and Rs. 1,800 crores respectively as against the corresponding amount of Rs. 5,500 crores and Rs. 1,600 crore respectively in 1993-94 (BE).

Miscellaneous Capital Receipts

4.23 The Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (MCR) are estimated to contribute Rs. 25,069 crores towards financing of 1994-95 Plan as against the corresponding figure of Rs. 19,439 crore and Rs. 21,865 crore as BE and RE respectively in 1993-94.

Deficit Financing

4.24 Deficit financing at Rs. 6,000 crores in 1994-95 (BE) is 39.08 per cent higher than the corresponding figure of 1993-94 (BE) but lower by 33.77 per cent compared to 1993-94 (RE). The deterioration in BCR and the lower contribution of the CPSEs necessitate more dependence on borrowings which are reflected in larger fiscal deficits. The fiscal deficit at Rs. 54,915 crores in 1994-95 (BE) represents an increase of 48.58 per cent over 1993-94 (BE). However, compared to 1993-94 (RE) it means a reduction of 6.21 per cent.

Externally-Aided Projects

4.25 Effective utilisation of external aid is essential to ensure prevention of erosion in the Plan expenditure of Centre as well as States. In order to improve the pace of utilisation of external aid in the State sector, the Government of India took some significant steps during 1992-94. These included passing on of 100 per cent external assistance to the States in all sectors and release of advance in respect of additional Central assistance to them. The figures in Annexure 4.15 reveal a decline in undrawn balance during 1992-94. However, sector-wise analysis has revealed that there is considerable scope for substantial reduction in total undrawn balance by raising the level of aid utilisation in the power sector which accounted for 47 per cent of the total undrawn balance as on March 31, 1994.

Resource Mobilisation Efforts

4.26 As brought out in the Eighth Plan document(Volume I), adequate budgetary support is required for social sectors like Education, Health, Family Welfare, etc. Similarly, sectors like Irrigation, Agricultural Research and Education, Rural Development, etc. depend heavily on budgetary support because these sectors are not commercially viable. In order to ensure adequate budgetary support to these sectors it is necessary to step up resource mobilisation efforts without adding to the debt servicing burden. This, in turn, makes it necessary to widen the direct tax net, which at present covers hardly one per cent of the total population. Though the presumptive tax aimed at covering small traders and businessmen was introduced by the Finance Act, 1992, collection during 1992-94 was far below the expected levels. However, the trends in revenue collection have revealed that the collections in big cities/zones have been much lower than the collection in some of the smaller cities/zones. Such variations indicate that there is considerable scope for higher revenue collection from this source. In fact, the extension of presumptive tax in such a way as to cover the whole unorganised/small scale sector can go a long way in widening direct tax net and raising revenue without adding to the debt servicing burden. As mentioned in the beginning of this Chapter, higher dependence on borrowings has contributed to greater debt servicing burden involving pre-emption of resources available for plan financing. It is

therefore desirable to explore the possibility of utilising the proceeds from the sale of Government equity in selected Central public enterprises for retiring debt so as to reduce the burden of interest payments.

Annual Plan : States

Annual Plan 1993-94: Review

4.27 The total outlay of the Annual Plan 1993-94 of the States was originally fixed at Rs.34,795 crores. This included a sum of Rs.1,000 crores for Area Programmes, comprising Rs.990 crores under Special Central Assistance and Rs.10 crores provided to NEC by the LIC. The approved Plan outlay of the States was subsequently enhanced to Rs.34,855 crores by providing additional Central Plan Assistance of Rs.61 crores to meet special problems of States during the year. As per the latest estimates, the resources of the States for the Plan (excluding Area Programmes) was placed at Rs.28,124 crores, showing a shortfall of 16.93 per cent over the corresponding enhanced outlay. Accordingly, with some marginal adjustments reported by the States later, the revised outlay (excluding Area Programmes) was fixed at Rs.28,752 crores, showing a shortfall of 15.07 per cent over the enhanced outlay. Out of the shortfall in outlay of Rs.5103 crores, nearly 89 per cent has been accounted for by nine non-Special Category States namely Bihar (Rs.1552 crores), Uttar Pradesh (Rs.1250 crores), West Bengal (Rs.542 crores), Madhya Pradesh (Rs.382 crores), Orissa (Rs.355 crores), Gujarat (Rs.237 crores), Punjab (Rs.110 crores), Haryana (Rs.86 crores) and Goa (Rs.26 crores). In the case of Special Category States, those having shortfall included Jammu & Kashmir (Rs.200 crores), Assam (Rs.157 crores), Tripura (Rs.102 crores), Manipur (Rs.55 crores), Nagaland (Rs.41 crores) and Arunachal Pradesh (Rs.30 crores). The main reasons for the shortfall in resources were the inability of the States to raise 'their own resources' through ARM measures, both budgetary and non-budgetary, to control non-Plan revenue expenditure and the worsening of the working of the State Level Public Enterprises (SLPEs) leading to a deterioration in their contribution. The States had also to account for overdues of SEBs deducted by the Central Government and also for the higher negative opening balance reported by many States for 1993-94, as compared to zero level adopted by

many States in the funding pattern. Though Central support was generally provided as allocated in the funding pattern, some shortfall was noticed in the case of assistance for Externally Aided Projects due to slow implementation of such projects by some of the States. In order to avoid serious shortfalls in the Plan outlay of States, it is necessary that the States realise the committed level of ARM and State level enterprises especially SEBs achieve reasonable return on the capital invested. The States should also go in a big way for innovative financing, like debentures/bonds, leasing finance from Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services (IL&FS). However, it would be necessary that such borrowed capital taken at market rates of interest should be deployed in a way that adequate returns are ensured so as to service the debt liabilities. The States should also critically analyse the components of non-Plan revenue expenditure with a view to reducing the non-Plan expenditure in order to protect their Plan.

Balance from Current Revenues (BCR)

4.28 In the financing of the States' Annual Plan 1993-94, negative Balance from Current Revenues (BCR) of 10 Special Category States (except Assam) was not taken into account. The overall BCR of 15 non-Special Category States was initially estimated at Rs.476 crores, which included an ARM of Rs.928 crores. This excludes ARM committed by Chief Ministers/Governors at the time of finalisation of their Plans, as there were no separate details in regard to budgetary ARM in the commitments. The combined resources of 15 non-Special Category States from BCR, contributions by State Level Public Enterprises and ARM committed by the Chief Ministers was estimated at Rs.2210 crores in 1993-94. The latest estimate of resources indicates that the combined resources of 15 non-Special Category States, under these heads is (-) Rs.1968.09 crores, showing deterioration of Rs.4178 crores. Details of Balance from Current Revenues for 15 Non-Special Category States (item-wise) and State-wise Balance from Current Revenue for 25 States are given in Annexures 4.7 and 4.8.

State Level Public Enterprises (SLPEs)

4.29 The contribution of the State Electricity Boards/Corporations and the State Road Transport Corporations (excluding Departmental Undertakings) in 1993-94 was projected at (-) Rs.2,647 crores. As in the

previous year 1992-93, the negative contribution of Special Category States (except Assam) was ignored and only the contribution of 15 non-Special Category States at (-) Rs.2,019 crores was taken into Plan financing. It was expected that a part of the ARM committed by the Chief Ministers at their meeting with the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission for the finalisation of Annual Plans, would be by way of tariff and fare revisions and thus, the contribution of these organisations would improve substantially. The latest estimates show that contribution from 15 non-Special Category States has improved to (-) Rs. 892 crores. Details of the contributions of SEBs and SRTCs in 1993-94 are furnished in Annexure 4.10 and Annexure 4.11 respectively. Since these include performance of Departmental Undertakings which are included in the BCR, the figures do not tally with the figures on contribution of State enterprises shown in Annexure 4.6.

Additional Resources Mobilisation (ARM)

4.30 The total ARM of 15 non-Special Category States was estimated at Rs.6086.73 crores for Plan financing. This included an ARM of Rs.3753 crores committed by CMs, for which no break-up was provided. The ARM commitment by the Special Category States was ignored except in the case of Assam, so as to enable them to cover their non-Plan gap in resources. The latest estimates show that the ARM expected to be realised was very much lower than the committed level. The latest estimates indicate that as against the commitment of Rs.6086.73 crores by 15 non-Special Category States, the expected realisation is only Rs.3,970.67 crores showing a shortfall of nearly 35 per cent. State-wise details are provided in Annexure 4.9. The States which have exceeded the committed level of ARM are Goa and Kerala. Tamil Nadu has been able to achieve the committed level. In the case of remaining 12 States, the shortfalls have been significant in the case of Uttar Pradesh (Rs.549.29 crores), Bihar (Rs.492.09 crores), Maharashtra (Rs.439.69 crores) and Gujarat (Rs.263.09 crores). State-wise and item-wise details in respect of Non-Special Category States are given in Annexure 4.9.

Small Savings

4.31 Loans against the net collections of small savings form an important component of the States' own resources for their Plans. In the

Annual Plan 1993-94, these accounted for Rs.4,655 crores, out of the total net States' own resources of Rs.9,242 crores, constituting nearly 50 per cent of 'States' own resources', and 13.75 per cent of the total approved Plan of the States. The figures as furnished by Ministry of Finance show that unlike 1992-93, the total loan against small savings collections (net) provided to the States in 1993-94 is placed at Rs.5000 crores as against Rs.4264 crores in 1992-93 and thus there was some improvement as a whole from the projected level, though in respect of State-wise targets, some shortfalls were noted.

Bonds/Loans by State Enterprises

4.32 During 1992-93, some of the State Governments proposed to raise resources through bonds/debentures and through loans from specialised institutions. During the year, Central Government permitted the State-level Public Sector Enterprises to issue bonds/non-convertible debentures. It was decided that the State-level Public Sector Enterprises can approach the market on their own strength and under the guidelines issued by SEBI. These securities are not to be guaranteed by the State Governments and are not to be tax-free. Accordingly, the Government of Gujarat projected a sum of Rs.270 crores, to be raised by way of bonds/debentures in 1993-94. The Tamil Nadu Government have also proposed to raise a sum of Rs.155 crores through Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation from the market. The latest estimates show that both States were successful in raising the required amount in full. Some States like, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal included some provision for co-financing from Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited in their estimates for resources for 1993-94. However, none of these States could finally tie up projects with IL&FS during 1993-94.

Central Assistance

4.33 The Central assistance for the State Plans including Area Programmes was increased from Rs.16,520 crores to Rs.20,013 crores i.e. by 21 per cent over Budget estimates for 1993-94. During the year, the additional assistance for Externally Aided Projects was increased by Rs.2023.71 crores. Besides an advance Plan assistance of Rs.856 crores was given to the Special Category States for covering their entire opening deficit on account of 1992-93

transactions. An additional Plan loan of Rs.339 crores was provided to Punjab. Under Special Central Assistance for Area Programmes, Rs.20 crores for Tribal Sub-Plan and Rs.8.12 crores for other area programmes was additionally provided to the States. A sum of Rs.241.39 crores was provided for Sardar Sarovar Project.

Additional Assistance for Externally Aided Projects

4.34 As a result of the (i) advance release of 25 per cent of the expected annual disbursement (Budget Estimates) on Externally Aided Projects and (ii) transfer of 100 per cent external assistance to States in all sectors, the utilisation of external aid was anticipated at Rs.4604 crores (RE) for 1993-94 as against Rs.3300 crores for 1992-93 (RE). Thus, the utilisation was expected to increase by about 40 per cent in 1993-94 over 1992-93 (RE).

Assistance for Transferred Centrally Sponsored Schemes

4.35 The National Development Council decided in December 1991 to transfer 113 Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the States alongwith corresponding Central share of funds at 1991-92 level. Against this, the Ministry of Finance released a sum of Rs.19.20 crores towards Centrally Sponsored Schemes for District Industries Centres in 1993-94 to the States.

Relief from Committee of Experts

4.36 As per the recommendations of the Committee of Experts, all the ten Special Category States were allowed to opt for utilising upto 20 per cent Central assistance for meeting a part of the non-Plan gap and also to charge the Seventh Plan maintenance on Plan account. Accordingly, the States of Arunachal Pradesh (Rs. 21.58 crores), Jammu & Kashmir (Rs.200 crores), Manipur (Rs.41.54 crores), Mizoram (Rs.6.10 crores), Nagaland (Rs.35.49 crores), Sikkim (Rs.19.88 crores) and Tripura (Rs.42.52 crores utilised a part of Central Plan Assistance for these purposes during 1993-94.

Review of Financial Position of Jammu & Kashmir

4.37 At the instance of the Ministry of Finance, the financial position of Jammu & Kashmir for 1993-94 was reviewed jointly by the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Fi-

nance and the State Government. The Report on the review suggested a package of measures which included:

- (i) Advance Plan assistance corresponding to the opening deficit on account of last year's transaction;
- (ii) Assistance towards security-related items by the Ministry of Home Affairs;
- (iii) Option for using upto 20 per cent Central assistance for non-Plan;
- (iv) Continuing the committed liability of maintenance of the Seventh Plan Schemes on Plan;
- (v) Further postponement of 90:10 pattern of assistance from 1990-91 to 1989-90;
- (vi) Additional resources mobilisation through revision of power tariff, irrigation and water rates, improved collection of revenue, selective disinvestment of Public Sector State Undertakings and economy in non-Plan revenue expenditure;
- (vii) Moratorium and rephasing of the repayments of loans to the Centre, and
- (viii) Managing the immediate cash liquidity problem through finances from Jammu and Kashmir Bank.

4.38 The above suggested measures relevant to the Centre were considered by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Home Affairs and the State of Jammu and Kashmir was provided relief in the form of Advance Plan Assistance, diversion of Central Plan Assistance for non-Plan (including maintenance expenditure of Seventh Plan schemes) and grants for security related expenditure.

Annual Plan 1994-95

4.39 The total outlay including Area Programmes at Rs.1082 crores (Rs.10 crore LIC loans for NEC) for the Annual Plan 1994- 95 of the States was approved at Rs.39,993 crores showing about 14.93 per cent increase over the corresponding approved outlay for 1993-94. The estimates of resources under various heads for financing the above outlay (excluding area programmes) are given in Annexure 4.6. The outlay levels of the Annual Plan 1994-95 of the States were determined keeping in view their

development requirements and the resources available by way of 'State's Own Resources', Central assistance and Central support through market borrowing and negotiated loans (i.e. borrowing from the financial institutions), Plan Revenue Deficit Grant as recommended by the Ninth Finance Commission and Special Plan Loans. Excluding Area Programmes, the Annual Plan outlay of States is of the order of Rs.38,911 crores, including Rs.4,380 crores of Special Category States. The total outlay, including Area Programmes, at Rs.39993 crores at 1991-92 prices represents 17.17 per cent of the Eighth Five Year Plan outlay of the States at Rs.1,79,985 crores (assuming 9.5 per cent annual inflation rate in 1992-93 and 8.4 per cent in 1993-94 and 9 per cent in 1994-95). The States' own resources for the Annual Plan 1994-95 are estimated at Rs.10,889.85 crores constituting 27.99 per cent of the total resources; the rest being Central support at Rs.28,020.81 crores out of the total resources estimated at Rs.38,910.66 crores for State Plans (excluding Area Programme). In the case of the Special Category States (except Jammu & Kashmir), negative States' Own Resources, which include BCR, contributions of State Public Enterprises, State Provident Fund, Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (MCR), loanagainst small savings and Further Mobilisation of Resources (FMR) have been included in the Plan resources unlike 1992-94 annual Plans.

Balance from Current Revenues (BCR)

4.40 The overall BCR of States was initially estimated at (-) Rs.1878 crores,which included an ARM of Rs.386 crores. However, the Chief Ministers/Governors of the States in their meeting with the Deputy Chairman for Finalisation of Annual Plan 1994-95 indicated that a sum of Rs.5,351 crores would be mobilised for the Annual Plan 1994-95. The details of this "Further Mobilisation of Resources" (FMR) in terms of budgetary measures, tariff/fare revisions by SEBs and SRTCs and mobilisation of capital receipts were to be provided in the course of the year by the State Governments. Further Mobilisation of Resources (FMR) includes ARM from Budgetary and non-Budgetary measures including resources mobilisation by SLPEs and BCR improvement by way of realisation of arrears, economy in expenditure on non-Plan side, etc; impounding of DA in GPF, capital receipts

from small savings, bonds and expected additional flow of resources from the Centre. Taking these projections, the combined sum of BCR and contribution of public enterprises (SEBs and SRTCs) and FMR of States is placed at Rs.2463.72 crores in 1994-95. Thus, substantial mobilisation of resources and capital receipts for the Plan has been planned by major States. The BCR in case of Special Category States has been estimated at (-) Rs.919 crores and has been taken into account in Plan financing (except Jammu and Kashmir), unlike 1993-94, wherein negative BCRs were ignored for Plan funding except in the case of Assam. The total FMR agreed to at the Deputy Chairman level meeting by the Special Category States was Rs.1087 crores as against Rs.50 crores of ARM in 1993-94. The BCR of non-Special Category States has been estimated at (-) Rs.959 crores, while the FMR agreed to by Chief Minister has been placed at Rs.4265 crores. Details of revenues and NPBE are given in Annexure 4.7. State-wise BCR estimates for 1994-95 for all the 25 States are provided in Annexure 4.8.

State Level Public Enterprises (SLPEs)

4.41 The contribution of State Electricity Boards / Corporations and State Road Transport Corporations (excluding departmental undertakings) included in the BCR in 1994-95 Plan has been projected at (-) Rs.1009.83 crores. Of this, the contribution of Special Category States has been estimated at (-) Rs.70.93 crores (excluding J&K) and of non-Special Category States at (-) Rs.938.90 crores in the resource estimates for 1994-95 Plan of the States. Statements indicating the contribution of SEBs/Corporations and SRTCs in 1994-95 are furnished in Annexures 4.10 and 4.11 respectively. Since departmental undertakings are included in the estimates in Annexure 4.10 and Annexure 4.11, they do not tally with the contribution figures indicated in Annexure 4.6.

Additional Resource Mobilisation (ARM)

4.42 State-wise figures of ARM to be realised in 1994-95 corresponding to the approved outlay vis-a-vis those proposed in the States' Budgets (BE) are indicated in Annexure 4.13. In 1994-95, the Chief Ministers indicated mobilisation of resources in bulk both under revenue and capital receipts. Since these committed levels of resources did not correspond to the conventional ARM concept, it has

been grouped under the term 'Further Mobilisation of Resources' (FMR). The items included under FMR have been narrated in the earlier paragraph (4.40). The commitment made by the Chief Ministers at their meeting with the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and the ARM committed at official level meetings are clubbed together in order to arrive at the total additional resources. The States have projected additional resources of Rs.8672.12 crores in 1994-95 for Plan financing against an ARM of Rs.6123 crores projected in the approved Plan outlay for 1993-94. In 1994-95, additional resources from Special Category States is also substantial, as about 17 per cent of the committed level of additional resources is from Special Category States and these have been taken into Plan funding in 1994-95. As against the commitment of total ARM including ARM of State Enterprises and other resource mobilisation by non-Special Category States at Rs.7432.49 crores, the commitment (including economy measures) made in the budget proposals for 1994-95 is very meagre and is placed at Rs.1152 crores. The Special Category States have proposed only Rs.5.67 crores. The State Governments are, therefore, expected to take measures for additional resource mobilisation during the year through budgetary measures and by raising the tariff rates and fares by State Electricity Boards and State Road Transport Corporations respectively. The Planning Commission has proposed to have a mid-year review of their Plans in regard to resource mobilisation and progress of the Plan jointly with the State Governments.

Small Savings

4.43 As in 1993-94, the State Governments have projected loans against their share in the net collections of small savings as a major component of Plan financing in 1994-95 also. Out of the total States' own resources for the Annual Plan 1994-95 which is placed at Rs.10,890 crores (excluding area programmes), a sum of Rs.5981 crores is to be accounted for by this. This constitutes about 55 per cent of the States' own resources and 15.37 per cent of total Plan of the States placed at Rs.38,911 crores. Since there has been some improvement in the net collection of small savings, reliance on loans against net collection of small savings has been increased in 1994-95 as compared to Rs.4,655 crores in

1993-94. In fact, in 1992-93, 97.6 per cent of the States' own resources were to be derived from capital receipts under this item. Considering the number of measures taken by the Government in 1992-93 to make the small savings attractive and the projection by the State Governments on the basis of experience of 1993-94, the estimated level of Rs.5981 crores in 1994-95 is quite realistic.

Market Borrowings and Negotiated Loans

4.44 The States' share in market borrowings (SLR based) has been increased keeping in view the growth of bank deposits in the banking sector and the need to protect the capital receipts under this in real terms. Accordingly, the allocation under market borrowings was increased to Rs.4943 crores from Rs.4200 crores, constituting nearly 17.69 percent annual growth. Since many State Government Undertakings have been found ineligible for such loans, it has been decided that from 1994-95 onwards, the entire loan would be lifted by State Governments and the same will be apportioned between State Government Departments and Undertakings subsequently by State Governments. The amount of negotiated loans including GIC and LIC has been placed at Rs.2943 crores as against Rs.2369 crores in 1993-94, registering an increase by about 24 per cent. The major component of negotiated loans comes from LIC. The loans from LIC/GIC (Rs.1213 crores) are meant for socially oriented programmes to be implemented by the State Governments and Undertakings. Some of the State Governments also opted for finances from other financial institutions and for these, the State Governments have to negotiate and tie up with them by way of mutual consultation. Some State Governments, like UP, indicated their intention to tie up projects with Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Ltd. (IL&FS) in 1994-95. In order to make such tie-ups successful, it would be necessary to undertake effective spade work and formulate suitable project reports.

Externally Aided Projects

4.45 The emphasis on utilisation of foreign aid and enhanced financing for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is reflected in the projections under Central assistance for Externally Aided Projects placed at Rs.5945 crores. This component of Plan financing now forms nearly 15.3 per cent of the resources for the State Plan and 21.2 per cent of the Central support. In

view of the decision to pass on 100 per cent external assistance to the projects implemented by the State Governments and to provide for advance release (subject to a maximum of 25 per cent of the expected annual expenditure) for EAPs to the State Government, the States have shown considerable interest in providing a higher outlay for externally aided projects in their schemes. Accordingly, the BE of Rs.2580 crores provided in the Central Budget 1993-94 was subsequently raised to Rs.4603.71 crores in the RE. The monitoring in the progress of Externally Aided Projects is being undertaken by the Planning Commission on the basis of the data furnished by the Aid Accounts and Audit Division of the Ministry of Finance.

Plan Funding of Union Territories

4.46 Till 1993-94, the Plans of Union Territories were fully funded through Central Plan Assistance, though notionally, fresh ARM, carry forward surplus and loans against net collections of small savings were taken into account in the financing pattern in case of NCT, Delhi and UT, Pondicherry. In 1993-94, NCT, Delhi (formerly UT, Delhi), was provided with a Legislative set up and a separate Consolidated Fund was established from December 1, 1993. Following this, the BCR surplus of NCT, Delhi from December, 1993 formed a part of the NCT, Delhi's contribution for the Plan and thus the total Central Assistance of Rs.1075 crores (equal to Plan outlay) provided in BE 1993-94 of Central Budget was revised to Rs.585.67 crores in RE. In case of other UTs, there was no revision in the Central Plan Assistance, except a marginal increase in the case of Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Rs.1 crore) and Daman and Diu (Rs.0.25 crore)

4.47 For the Annual Plan 1994-95, the Plans of Union Territories, without Legislature, have been supported through Central Plan Assistance fully as in the previous years. But in the case of Delhi, following the establishment of a separate Consolidated Fund, availability of surplus from BCR and new provision for loans against net collections of small saving, the Central Plan Assistance was lowered to Rs.109 crores. The NCT was also allocated Rs.130 crores as Special Plan Assistance as a one-time assistance which will not be a precedent for allocation in future. The Central Plan Assistance of UT, Pondicherry was also

lowered to Rs.85.29 crores and the balance of Rs.49.71 crores is meant to be raised by the UT through fresh ARM and loan against small savings.

4.48 An Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Arjun K. Sengupta, Member Secretary, Planning Commission, is currently examining various issues relating to Plan financing of Union Territories. As per the Terms of Reference, this Committee is to examine the Plan Funding of Union Territories after taking into account their revenue and non-Plan expenditure and to suggest the manner in which the funding of the Plans of Union Territories should be determined. The Report of the Committee is awaited.

NDC Committee on Austerity

4.49 The NDC Committee on Austerity set up in December, 1991 submitted its Report in July, 1992. The Report was considered by the NDC in its 45th meeting held on 5th April, 1993 and it was resolved that there was a need for wider consultation and that Planning Commission would undertake the required exercise. Following this, the Planning Commission consulted the political parties and trade unions. While all the political parties and trade unions had accepted the need to bring down the non-Plan revenue expenditure, there were differences on the modalities to be followed for the achievement of this purpose. The prevalent view was that while the prices were going up all around and the percentage of labour cost in the total cost of production in the country was declining, the employees should not be forced to make further sacrifices. There was opposition to the freezing of DA and withdrawal of payment of other benefits, like Leave Travel Concessions, Bonus, Encashment of Earned Leave, etc. They felt the need for more rigorous efforts to control inflation which would automatically nullify the necessity for payment of additional DA. There was also a general acceptance of the need to impose user charges by rationalising electricity tariff, irrigation rates, bus fares, etc., while protecting the interests of small and marginal farmers. These views were presented by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to the National Development Council in its 46th meeting held on 18th September, 1993.

Mobilisation of Resources by way of bonds/debentures and leasing finance

4.50 As a part of raising resources by the States, it was agreed in 1992-93 that the State level enterprises could raise resources for their Plan schemes from the market at market related interest rates under specific guidelines issued by SEBI from time to time. Accordingly, many States have provided for raising resources through bonds/debentures for financing their Annual Plan 1994-95. In the funding patterns, a sum of Rs.1711 crores has been provided under bonds/debentures directly, in addition to some funds which would be raised by some States under further mobilisation of resources (FMR). Some of the States have made arrangement with Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services (IL&FS) for project finance. Thus, these innovative methods for Plan financing are expected to provide resources to the tune of about Rs.2000 crores for the States in 1994-95.

Special Category States

4.51. In pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee of Experts on financial problems of Special Category States, it was decided to have Plan funding of Special Category States on the lines of non-Special Category States (i.e. inclusion of negative States, Own Resources). Following this, the Annual Plan of Assam for 1993-94 was put on the new basis and in 1994-95 the Annual Plans of all Special Category States except J&K were finalised, taking into account their negative own resources, which were earlier covered through additional Central assistance. The shift in the pattern of funding has not affected the pattern of assistance i.e. 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan. With this shift in funding pattern, the diversion of 20 per cent Central assistance for non-Plan expenditure may not be relevant except for Jammu & Kashmir. These States would continue to charge the committed liability on maintenance expenditure of previous Plan schemes on Plan account as recommended by the Committee of Experts.

Selected Critical Ratios of Plan Financing

4.52 The selected critical ratios given in Table 4.16 reveal the deterioration in Balance from Current Revenues, higher dependence on borrowings, etc. which constitute deviations

from the projected financing pattern for the Eighth Plan. In the case of States, the decline in Central Assistance, discernible from the ratios, is mainly due to the lower amount in respect of Externally Aided Projects. The ac-

tual amount in this case will depend on the progress in expenditure on these projects and as in 1993-94 the figures on this account are likely to undergo upward revision at the RE stage in 1994-95.

**Financing of the Outlay of the Centre
(including UTs) for 1993-94 and 1994-95**

Resources	(Rs.crores)			
	1993-94		1994-95	
	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates	
1	2.	3.	4.	
I. Domestic Resources				
1. Balance from Current Revenues (BCR) at current rates(including ARM)	-406	-15713	-12946	
2. Internal Resources of Public Sector Enterprises, mobilisation of deposits by them and inter-corporate transfers (net)	28636	26068	28233	
3. Borrowings and Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (MCR)	37121	53494	55033	
3.1 Market Borrowings (net)	3700	3700	3700	
3.2 Long & Medium Term Borrowing	0	13992	11000	
3.3 Bonds/Debentures by Public Sector Enterprises	6882	6237	7464	
3.4 Small Savings	5500	6000	6000	
3.5 Provident Funds	1600	1700	1800	
3.6 Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (net)	19439	21865	25069	
Total, I (1 to 3)	65351	63849	70320	
II. Net Inflow from Abroad	11995	9273	12809	
III; Deficit Financing	4314	9060	6000	
IV. Aggregate Resources, I to III	81660	82182	89129	
V. Assistance for State Plans	-14003	-17510	-15745	
VI. Plan Revenue Deficit Grants to States under Article 275(1)	-2231	-2217	-2680	
VII. Outlay/Resources for the Centre's Plan.	65426	62455	70704	
		(62848)	(72204)	

Note: This table is based on the figures given in the relevant Union Budget Documents, 1994-95 and ,as such, the figures of outlay/resources shown in Cols. 3 and 4 include only the Central Assistance for the Union Territory Plans, which is not always equal to the outlay in the case of Union Territories with Legislature (Delhi and Pondicherry). The corresponding figures inclusive of full outlay in respect of these Union Territories are therefore given in brackets.

**Balance from Current Revenues of the Centre
(Including UTs) for 1993-94 and 1994-95**

Items	(Rs.crores at current rates)		
	1993-94		1994-95
	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates
1	2	3	4
1. Revenue Receipts			
1. Tax Revenues (Gross) *	84788	76717	87136
2. Less: States' share of Central taxes	22049	22244	24394
3. Tax Revenues (net), (1-2)	62739	54473	62742
4. Non-Tax Revenues**	20105	20393	21977
Total: I. Revenue Receipts, (3+4)	82844	74866	84719
II. Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure			
1. Interest Payments	38000	37500	46000
2. Defence	19180	21500	23000
3. Subsidies	8375	12400	9463
4. Grants to States and UTs.	2254	2381	2334
5. Grants to Foreign Governments	185	166	187
6. Border Roads	96	97	114
7. Other Non-Plan Revenue	15160	16535	16567
Total II: Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure	83250	90579	97665
III. Balance from Current Revenues (I-II)			
	-406	-15713	-12946

* Including ARM and net of assignment of Union Territories' taxes to local bodies.

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

**Plan Investment and Resources of the Central Public Enterprises in 1993-94, B.E. AND R.E.
(Rs. crores)**

SL. No.	MAJOR ENTERPRISES	BUDGET ESTIMATES								
		BUDGETARY SUPPORT			INTERNAL RESOURCES			OTHER RESOURCES		
		EQUITY	LOAN	TOTAL (2+3)	BONDS/ DEBEN- TURES	ECB/ SUPPLIERS	OTHERS *	TOTAL (6to8)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1 COAL INDIA LTD.		0.00	337.00	337.00	718.00	400.00	173.00	273.00	846.00	
2 INDIAN PETRO- CHEMICALS CORPORATION LTD.		0.00	0.00	0.00	338.00	0.00	155.00	479.00	634.00	
3 MAHANAGAR TELEPHONE NIGAM LTD.		0.00	0.00	0.00	567.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	
4 NATIONAL HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.		325.00	0.00	325.00	0.00	650.00	400.00	0.00	1050.00	
5 NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION		618.64	281.36	900.00	275.00	716.00	370.00	0.00	1086.00	
6 NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPN. LTD.		104.20	0.00	104.20	30.00	260.80	0.00	0.00	260.80	
7 NUCLEAR POWER CORPN.		162.94	0.00	162.94	85.00	695.63	0.00	0.00	695.63	
8 OIL & NATURAL GAS COMMISSION		0.00	170.00	170.00	2276.96	0.00	1780.00	4383.04	6163.04	
9 RAILWAYS		960.00	0.00	960.00	4640.00	1300.00	0.00	0.00	1300.00	
10 RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LTD.		0.00	338.00	338.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	163.96	165.00	
11 SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.		0.00	50.00	50.00	47.00	0.00	900.00	0.00	900.00	
12 STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD.		0.00	0.00	0.00	630.00	500.00	413.96	820.04	1734.00	
13 TELECOMMUNICATIONS		0.00	0.00	0.00	3737.00	1175.00	0.00	0.00	1175.00	
14 INDIAN OIL CORPORATION		0.00	0.00	0.00	607.97	0.00	0.00	792.03	792.03	
SUB - TOTAL (1 TO 14)		2170.78	1176.36	3347.14	13951.93	5697.43	4193.00	7311.07	17201.50	
15 OTHERS		1509.55	1683.24	3192.79	5109.79	1184.77	983.88	2262.78	4431.43	
GRAND TOTAL		3680.33	2859.60	6539.93	19061.72	6882.20	5176.88	9573.85	21632.93	

Sl. No.	MAJOR ENTERPRISES	Total Plan Outlay (4+5+9)	REVISED						ESTIMATES			Total Plan Outlay (13+14+11)	
			BUDGETARY SUPPORT			INTERNAL RESOURCES			OTHER RESOURCES				
			EQUITY	LOAN	TOTAL	BONDS/	ECB/	OTHERS *	TOTAL				
			(11+12)			DEBEN- TURES	SUPPLIERS CREDIT	(15to17)					
1		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
1	COAL INDIA LTD.	1901.00	0.00	337.00	337.00	745.64	200.00	164.00	273.36	637.36	1720.00		
2	INDIAN PETRO- CHEMICALS CORPORATION LTD.	972.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	220.00	0.00	10.00	273.00	283.00	503.00		
3	MAHANAGAR TELEPHONE NIGAM LTD.	967.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	567.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	967.00		
4	NATIONAL HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	1375.00	325.00	0.00	325.00	0.00	600.00	325.00	0.00	925.00	1250.00		
5	NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION	2261.00	450.00	450.00	900.00	275.00	616.00	228.23	386.54	1230.77	2405.77		
6	NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPN. LTD.	395.00	97.41	0.00	97.41	30.00	188.00	0.00	0.00	188.00	315.41		
7	NUCLEAR POWER CORPN.	943.57	171.68	250.00	421.68	0.00	135.00	0.00	0.00	135.00	556.68		
8	OIL & NATURAL GAS COMMISSION	8610.00	0.00	170.00	170.00	2900.95	0.00	2075.42	2953.63	5029.05	8100.00		
9	RAILWAYS	6900.00	960.00	0.00	960.00	4340.00	1300.00	0.00	0.00	1300.00	6600.00		
10	RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LTD.	503.00	0.00	338.00	338.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	151.00	151.00	489.00		
11	SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	997.00	0.00	73.00	73.00	47.00	0.00	900.00	0.00	900.00	1020.00		
12	STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD.	2364.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	620.00	500.00	133.00	730.00	1363.00	1983.00		
13	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	4912.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3312.01	1600.00	0.00	0.00	1600.00	4912.01		
14	INDIAN OIL CORPORATION	1400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	536.00	0.00	0.00	475.69	475.69	1011.69		
	SUB - TOTAL (1 TO 14)	34500.57	2004.09	1618.00	3622.09	13593.60	5139.00	3835.65	5643.22	14617.87	31833.56		
15	OTHERS	12734.09	1375.10	2453.60	3828.70	5258.92	1098.16	300.58	1572.18	2970.92	12058.54		
	GRAND TOTAL	47234.66	3379.19	4071.60	7450.79	18852.52	6237.16	4136.23	7215.40	17588.79	43892.10		

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

Plan Investment and Resources of the Central Public Enterprises in 1994-95, B.E.

(Rs. Crores)

SL. No.	MAJOR ENTERPRISES	BUDGET ESTIMATES						Total Plan Outlay (4+5+9)	
		BUDGETARY	SUPPORT	INTERNAL RESOURCES		OTHER	RESOURCES		
		EQUITY	LOAN	TOTAL (2+3)	BONDS/ DEBEN- TURES	ECB/ SUPPLIERS	OTHERS *		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 COAL INDIA LTD.		211.52	147.00	358.52	746.00	500.00	58.38	400.00	958.38 2062.90
2 INDIAN PETRO- CHEMICALS CORPORATION LTD.		0.00	0.00	0.00	417.00	0.00	313.00	0.00	313.00 730.00
3 MAHANAGR TELEPHONE NIGAM LTD.		0.00	0.00	0.00	666.69	100.00	0.00	219.31	319.31 986.00
4 NATIONAL HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.		230.25	0.00	230.25	0.00	600.00	402.66	45.00	1047.66 1277.91
5 NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION		271.91	602.92	874.83	300.00	900.00	383.76	164.96	1448.72 2623.55
6 NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPN. LTD.		0.00	85.56	85.56	40.00	203.12	0.00	0.00	203.12 328.68
7 NUCLEAR POWER CORPN.		184.30	0.00	184.30	283.00	700.00	0.00	0.00	700.00 1167.30
8 OIL & NATURAL GAS COMMISSION		0.00	34.00	34.00	4311.96	0.00	2452.40	0.00	2452.40 6798.36
9 RAILWAYS		1150.00	0.00	1150.00	4499.00	1500.00	0.00	0.00	1500.00 7149.00
10 RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LTD.		0.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.00	55.00 355.00
11 SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.		0.00	27.00	27.00	158.00	96.37	915.00	0.00	1011.37 1196.37
12 STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD.		0.00	0.00	0.00	486.00	500.00	480.00	1425.00	2405.00 2891.00
13 TELECOMMUNICATIONS		0.00	0.00	0.00	4530.00	1235.00	0.00	0.00	1235.00 5765.00
14 INDIAN OIL CORPORATION		0.00	0.00	0.00	920.92	0.00	736.17	466.12	1202.29 2123.21
SUB - TOTAL (1 TO 14)		2047.98	1196.48	3244.46	17358.57	6334.49	5741.37	2775.39	14851.25 35454.28
15 OTHERS		1615.82	2340.64	3956.46	5572.21	1129.53	1424.59	2527.26	5081.38 14610.05
GRAND TOTAL		3663.80	3537.12	7200.92	22930.78	7464.02	7165.96	5302.65	19932.63 50064.33

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

Central Assistance For 1993-94 And 1994-95

Items	(Rs. crores)		
	1993-94		1994-95
	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates
1.	2.	3.	4.
A. CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATES			
I State Plans			
(1) Normal Central Assistance	9832.64	10707.84 ^a	11024.97
(2) Addl. Central Assistance for EAPs	2580.00	4603.71	2838.00
(3) Plan Loans	600.00	939.00	600.00
(4) Addl. Central Assistance for other projects *		241.39	202.40
Sub Total -I	13012.64	16491.94	14665.37
II Area Programmes			
1. Hill Areas & Western Ghats Area	320.00	320.00	320.00
2. Tribal Sub-Plan	275.00	295.00	275.00
3. North Eastern Council (NEC) Plan	255.00	255.00	275.00 **
4. Border Area Dev. Programmes	140.00	140.00	160.00
5. Other Area Programmes	0.00	8.12	50.00
Sub-Total -II	990.00	1018.12	1080.00
III R.E.C.	286.00	286.00	316.00
IV Plan Revenue Deficit Grants	2231.15	2216.87	2679.97
TOTAL -A (I TO IV)	16519.79	20012.93	18741.34
B. CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR UNION TERRITORY PLANS	1489.50	1001.42	562.79
Grand Total (A+B)	18009.29	21014.35	19304.13

^a Includes Rs 856 crores Advance Plan Assistance for Special Category States and Rs. 19.20 crores Assistance for Transferred Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

* Assistance for Sardar Sarovar Project.

** Includes Rs.8.00 crores for North Eastern Regional Institute for Science and Technology (NERIST), subsequently transferred to Ministry of Human Resource Development under Central Sector.

Financing Pattern of the States' Plan Outlay for 1993-94 and 1994-95.

Items	(Rs. crores)		
	1993-94		1994-95
	Annual Plan	Latest Estimates	Annual Plan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. States' Resources			
1. Balance from Current Revenues	475.93 @	-1708.59	-1877.71
2. Contribution of Public Enterprises	-2019.18 @	-1113.76	-1009.83
3. State Provident Funds	3893.46 @	4184.15	4166.78
4. Misc.Capital Receipts (Net)	-3025.52 @	-3929.59	-4083.29
5. Small Savings	4655.33	5235.36	5981.32
6. Bonds/Loans by other Enterprises	425.00	455.00	1711.00
7. ARM agreed by C.M.	3753.00	247.19 *	5351.26 **
8. States' Total Resources	8158.02	3369.76	10239.53
9. Adjustment of Opening Balance	1084.10	573.42	650.32
10. States' Net Resources	9242.12	3943.18 #	10889.85 \$\$
B. Central Support			
11. Market Borrowings (net)	4185.44	4307.88	4943.11
12. Negotiated Loans and Other Resources	2369.29	2315.38	2943.93
13. Plan Grants (NFC)	2231.15	2231.15	2665.69
14. Central Assistance - Formula Based (net)	9652.05	9807.70	10724.21
15. C.A. for EAPs	4764.59	4457.98	5945.20
16. Others	1250.02	1074.39	798.67
17. Total Central support	24452.54	24194.48	28020.81
C. Aggregate Plan Resources(A + B)	33694.66	28137.66	38910.66 \$

@ Non-Special Category States only.

* A major portion of the committed ARM has been accounted under the respective heads.

\$ Excluding Area Programmes (Rs. 1082.00 crores)

Including Assam.

** Total Rs. 6547.71; but a part was accounted in other items, as details were made available by some States.

\$\$ Excluding negative states own resources of J&K (-)Rs 656.76 crores.

Balance from Current Revenues of the Non-Special Category States,
1993-94 & 1994-95

Items	(Rs. Crores)		
	1993-94		1994-95
	A.P.	L.E.	A.P.
1.	2.	3.	4.
I. Revenue Receipts at current rates			
(i) Share in Central Taxes	19679	19954	21966
(ii) States' own Tax Revenues	43996	43702	49192
(iii) Non-Tax Revenue	9500	9221	10765
(iv) Transfer from Funds	318	484	488
(v) Grants (non-plan) from the Centre	1231	2788	1654
(vi) Grants for C.S.S	0	2318	(290.67)
Total - I	74724	78468	84065
II. Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure			
(i) Interest payments	14221	14605	16300
(ii) Appropriation for reduction/avoidance of debt	0	0	0
(iii) Other non-development expenditure	16611	18024	19835
(iv) Non-plan development expenditure	36605	39073	41705
(v) Outlay on Centrally Sponsored Schemes	0	3303	0
(vi) Transfer to Funds	1585	1422	1615
(vii) Revision of Pay, D.A. etc.	5226	3364	5569
Total - II.	74248	79791	85024
III. Balance from Current Revenues (I-II)	476	-1323	-959

State-wise Balance From Current Revenues (BCR) for 1993-94 and 1994-95

(Rs. Crores at current prices)

Sl. No.	States	1993-94		1994-95
		A.P.	L.E.	Annual Plan
1.	2.	3.	4.	
(A) SPECIAL CATEGORY				
1. Arunachal Pradesh	-21.40	-6.37	-10.72	
2. Assam	152.48	-385.39	-226.49	
3. Himachal Pradesh	-290.37	-302.40	-414.93	
4. Jammu & Kashmir	-447.65	-276.53	-327.38	
5. Manipur	-58.95	-25.60	-38.67	
6. Meghalaya	-53.97	-47.71	-56.52	
7. Mizoram	-18.56	-30.36	-16.91	
8. Nagaland	-150.28	-246.87	-114.91	
9. Sikkim	-45.72	-45.25	-53.13	
10. Tripura	-189.76	-68.69	-78.04	
Total (A)	-1124.18 *	-1435.17	-1337.70 *	
(B) NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY				
1. Andhra Pradesh	-68.35	-459.88	-650.14	
2. Bihar	744.53	-466.95	145.95	
3. Goa	52.14	56.46	89.43	
4. Gujarat	663.77	700.93	820.40	
5. Haryana	404.11	275.97	386.15	
6. Karnataka	1840.88	1566.35	1824.33	
7. Kerala	-663.99	-542.67	-616.77	
8. Madhya Pradesh	478.96	344.75	353.95	
9. Maharashtra	436.67	957.71	732.96	
10. Orissa	-105.22	-138.37	-152.89	
11. Punjab	-608.87	-418.02	-484.85	
12. Rajasthan	-65.90	-15.95	-76.08	
13. Tamil Nadu	-251.95	-417.14	-466.14	
14. Uttar Pradesh	-1461.57	-1930.74	-2511.35	
15. West Bengal	-919.28	-835.65	-932.10	
TOTAL (B)	475.93 *	-1323.20 **	-1537.15 *	
GRANT TOTAL (A+B)	-648.25 *	-2758.37 **	-2874.85 *	

* Excluding ARM/FMR commitments by the CMs. at the Dy. Chairman level meeting.

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

Note: Negative BCR of Special Category States except Assam were excluded in the Financing of Annual Plan of States for 1993-94 and that of Jammu & Kashmir for 1994-95.

**Additional Resource Mobilisation/Further Mobilisation of Resources by the State Governments
and Enterprises in 1993-94 (AP & LE) and 1994-95 of Non-Special Category States.**

Sl. No.	State	1993-94						(Rs. crores)		
		BUDGETARY		SEBs		R.T.Cs.		TOTAL		1994-95
		A.P.	L.E.	A.P.	L.E.	A.P.	L.E.	A.P.	L.E.	A.P.*
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	406.96	254.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	406.96	254.06	545.00
2.	Bihar	811.99	254.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	5.03	811.99	319.03	951.05
3.	Goa	10.00	30.70	0.00	0.00	1.70	0.88	11.70	31.58	0.00
4.	Gujarat	607.59	220.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	123.54	607.59	344.50	208.55
5.	Haryana	90.00	42.07	2.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.86	42.07	73.40
6.	Karnataka	0.00	36.13	130.46	134.23	57.40	0.00	187.86	170.36	50.39
7.	Kerala	298.27	381.24	49.82	85.84	0.00	0.00	348.09	467.08	347.16
8.	Madhya Pradesh	239.60	115.88	25.00	62.50	12.22	0.00	276.82	178.38	475.00
9.	Maharashtra	652.61	213.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	652.61	213.00	848.48
10.	Orissa	194.23	180.00	76.98	52.06	0.00	0.00	271.21	232.06	651.83
11.	Punjab	127.00	41.92	0.00	64.06	0.00	0.00	127.00	105.98	620.00
12.	Rajasthan	150.00	63.52	0.00	10.60	0.00	31.50	150.00	105.62	172.62
13.	Tamil Nadu	629.54	236.84	0.00	325.70	0.00	67.00	629.54	629.54	525.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	675.00	90.00	78.50	114.21	0.00	0.00	753.50	204.21	1353.01
15.	West Bengal	759.00	634.30	0.00	38.90	0.00	0.00	759.00	673.20	611.00
*										
TOTAL		5651.79	2794.62	363.62	948.10	71.32	227.95	6086.73	3970.67	7432.49

* Including ARM/FMR committed by CMs at DC-CM Level meeting.

Contribution of State Electricity Boards in 1993-94 and 1994-95

(Rs.crore)

S. No.	SEBs ---	1993-94				1994-95				
		Annual Plan		Latest Estimates		Annual Plan				
		At 1992-93 rates	ARM	Total at current rates	At 1992-93 rates	ARM	Total at current rates	At 1993-94 rates	ARM	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-139.26	0.00	-139.26	5.74	70.00	75.74	-474.21	285.00	-189.21
2.	Assam	-214.43	18.30	-196.13	-205.29	0.00	-205.29	-139.18	0.00	-139.18
3.	Bihar	-382.36	68.98	-313.38	-291.82	60.00	-231.82	-368.81	147.12	-221.69
4.	Delhi(DESU)	-279.52	0.00	-279.52	-323.85	185.00	-138.85	77.07	0.00	77.07
5.	Gujarat	-732.00	91.00	-641.00	-527.00	262.00	-265.00	-493.00	350.00	-143.00
6.	Haryana	-353.66	60.00	-293.66	-360.25	36.00	-324.25	-326.30	38.00	-288.30
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-30.38	10.77	-19.61	-36.04	0.00	-36.04	-22.91	12.72	-10.19
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	-256.00	0.00	-256.00	-182.52	0.00	-182.52	-199.34	0.00	-199.34
9.	Karnataka	-81.53	130.50	48.97	-21.25	134.23	112.98	119.56	0.00	119.56
10.	Kerala	12.18	49.82	62.00	8.09	83.84	91.93	29.22	81.74	110.96
11.	Madhya Pradesh	-75.46	25.00	-50.46	-102.54	62.50	-40.04	44.44	0.00	44.44
12.	Maharashtra	-798.81	880.50	81.69	142.96	0.00	142.96	-650.02	798.48	148.46
13.	Meghalaya	-24.62	8.14	-16.48	-9.45	2.85	-6.60	-7.29	3.42	-3.87
14.	Orissa	-118.65	150.02	31.37	-14.48	52.06	37.58	-22.42	60.05	37.63
15.	Punjab	-407.25	35.59	-371.66	-305.07	64.04	-241.03	-234.43	0.00	-234.43
16.	Rajasthan	-49.99	0.00	-49.99	-63.19	10.60	-52.59	-25.34	0.00	-25.34
17.	Tamil Nadu	-162.15	0.00	-162.15	-188.70	325.70	137.00	-288.58	0.00	-288.58
18.	Uttar Pradesh	-222.14	78.50	-143.64	-260.31	114.21	-146.10	-393.78	53.01	-340.77
19.	West Bengal	-79.48	0.00	-79.48	-191.88	38.90	-152.98	-99.22	0.00	-99.22
Total(1 to 19):		-4395.51	1607.12	-2788.39	-2926.85	1501.93	-1424.92	-3474.54	1829.54	-1645.00

Note: Contribution given in this Annexure may not tally with the contribution taken for financing pattern due to variation in coverage.

Contribution of State Road Transport Corporations (SRTC/S)/Departments in 1993-94 and 1994-95

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	State Transport Undertaking	Annual Plan 1993-94			Latest Estimates			Annual Plan 1994-95		
		1992-93 Fare	ARM *	Total	1992-93 Fare	ARM *	Total	1993-94 Fare	ARM *	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-93.99	(210.00)	-93.99	-87.53	0.00	87.53	83.55	0.00	83.55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-1.29	0.00	-1.29	-1.54	0.00	-1.54	-2.19	0.00	-2.19
3.	Assam	-24.52	(4.72)	-24.52	-23.65	0.00	-23.65	-24.65	(4.00)	-24.65
4.	Bihar	-24.76	0.00	-24.76	\$ -49.09\$	0.00	-49.09	\$ -37.50\$	0.00	\$ -37.50\$
5.	Goa	-0.39	(1.70)	-0.39	-0.31	0.88	0.57	0.25	0.00	0.25
6.	Gujarat	-68.34	(86.46)	-68.34	-91.44	123.54	32.10	76.70	0.00	76.70
7.	Haryana	-2.86	(12.00)	-2.86	-9.20	9.95	0.75	-1.01	0.00	-1.01
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-36.78	(9.29)	-36.78	-31.19	0.00	-31.19	-37.73	0.00	-37.73
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-19.18	(3.85)	-19.18	-25.56	0.00	-25.56	-22.20	0.00	-22.20
10.	Karnataka	-0.74	(57.40)	-0.74	-57.29	0.00	-57.29	-78.98	0.00	-78.98
11.	Kerala	-27.06	0.00	-27.06	-17.51	0.00	-17.51	-21.51	0.00	-21.51
12.	Madhya Pradesh	-10.99	(12.22)	-10.99	\$ -19.02\$	0.00	-19.02	\$ -21.59\$	(29.89)	\$ -21.59\$
13.	Maharashtra	119.26	0.00	119.26	82.73	0.00	82.73	117.17	0.00	117.17
14.	Manipur	-1.51	(0.44)	-1.51	-1.75	0.38	-1.37	-1.41	0.00	-1.41
15.	Meghalaya	-0.18	(0.50)	-0.18	-1.51	0.31	-1.20	-0.83	0.00	-0.83
16.	Mizoram	-3.92	(0.20)	-3.92	-4.04	0.00	-4.04	-4.33	0.00	-4.33
17.	Nagaland	-3.39	0.00	-3.39	-3.87	0.63	-3.24	-3.42	0.00	-3.42
18.	Orissa	-5.36	0.00	-5.36	-8.84	0.00	-8.84	-8.07	0.00	-8.07
19.	Punjab	13.20	0.00	13.20	-0.48	0.00	-0.48	6.59	0.00	6.59
20.	PEPSU RTC	-7.79	0.00	-7.79	-9.88	0.00	-9.88	-10.88	0.00	-10.88
21.	Rajasthan	-27.57	(36.25)	-27.57	7.31	0.00	7.31	0.09	0.00	0.09
22.	Sikkim	-0.15	0.00	-0.15	-2.50	0.00	-2.50	-1.40	0.00	-1.40
23.	Tamil Nadu	-123.42	(160.00)	-123.42	-76.21	67.00	-9.21	58.92	0.00	58.92
24.	Tripura	-4.02	(0.55)	-4.02	-3.97	0.00	-3.97	-4.45	(0.71)	-4.45
25.	Uttar Pradesh	10.83	0.00	10.83	10.80	0.00	10.80	-10.90	(50.00)	-10.90
26.	Calcutta STC	-5.04	0.00	-5.04	-3.49	0.00	-3.49	\$ -41.01\$	0.00	\$ -41.01\$
27.	North Bengal STC	-2.12	0.00	-2.12	-0.82	0.00	-0.82	\$ -9.90\$	0.00	\$ -9.90\$
28.	South Bengal STC	1.86	0.00	1.86	-0.27	0.00	-0.27	\$ -7.11\$	0.00	\$ -7.11\$
Total (1 to 28)		-350.22	(595.58)	-350.22	-255.06	202.69	-52.37	-7.80	(84.60)	-7.80

* Gross yield from fare revision pertaining to the ARM measures of the respective year.

\$ Without taking into account the amount of subsidy from the State Govt.

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

Overall Financing Pattern of Plan Outlay of the Centre (incl. UTs.) and the States for 1993-94 and 1994-95

	(Rs.Crores)									
				1993-94			1994-95			
	Annual Plan			Revised Latest Estimates			Annual Plan Estimates			
	Centre Incl.UTs.	States	Total	Centre Incl.UTs.	States	Total	Centre Incl.UTs.	States	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I.	Approved /Revised Outlay (Excluding Area Programmes)	65426	33695	99121	62455	28752	91207	70704	38911	109615
					(62848)		(91600)	(72204)		(111115)
II.	Domestic Resources.									*
1.	Balance from current revenues (BCR incl. ARM)	-406	4229	* 3823	-15713	-1709	-17422	-12946	-1878	-14824
2.	Resources/Contribution of public sector Enterprises	28636	-2019	26617	26068	-1114	24954	28233	-1010	27223
3.	Issue of Bonds/Debentures by PSEs	6882	425	7307	6237	455	6692	7464	1711	9175
4.	Market Loans	3700	4185	7885	3700	4308	8008	3700	4943	8643
5.	Long & Medium Term Borrowing	0	0	0	13992	0	13992	11000	0	11000
6.	Small Savings	5500	4655	10155	6000	5235	11235	6000	5981	11981
7.	Provident Funds	1600	3893	5493	1700	4184	5884	1800	4167	5967
8.	Term Loans from Financial Institutions/Corporations	0	2369	2369		2315	2315	0	2944	2944
9.	Misc. capital Receipts(MCR)	19439	-3026	16413	21865	-3930	17935	25069	-4083	20986
10.	Opening Balance and other resources	0	1084	1084		821	821	0	6002	6002
	Total-II : Domestic Resources	65351	15797	81148	63849	10566	74415	70320	18777	89097
III.	Net inflow from abroad	11995	0	11995	9273	0	9273	12809	0	12809
IV.	Budgetary deficit	4314	0	4314	9060	0	9060	6000	0	6000
V.	Aggregate Resources (II to IV)	81660	15797	97457	82182	10566	92748	89129	18777	107906
VI.	Central Assistance to States	-14003	14417	# 414	-17510	15340	\$ -2170	-15745	# 17468	\$ 1723
VII.	Plan grants to States under Article 275(1) (Finance Commission)	-2231	2231	0	-2217	2217	0	-2680	2680	0
VIII.	Resources for the Plan	65426	33695	99121	62455	28124	90579	70704	38925	109629
				(100121)	(62848)		(91607)			(110709)

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

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

\$ Variation due to difference in the allocation for State EAPs by Centre and States,
non inclusion of outlay on Area Programme in the funding pattern of States.

@ The excess in resources vis-a-vis outlay by Rs.14 crores is on account of the higher
provision to compensate for the corresponding shortfall in Plan Grants to States
under Article 275 (1).

@@ Gap to be filled up by States through better collection of taxes and economy measures
in non-plan expenditure.

Note: The figures in brackets given in the first row in respect of approved/revised outlay
are inclusive of the full outlay of Union Territories with Legislature. The
clarification in this regard may be seen from the foot-note in Annexure 4.1 .The
figures given in brackets in the last row in respect of resources for the Plan in
columns 7 and 10 are inclusive of area Programmes.

State Budgets for 1994-95-ARM and Net Budget Deficit

(Rs. crores)

State	Date of Presenting the Budget to the Assembly	Additional Resource Mobilisation					Opening Balance	Overall deficit (-) in the budget incl. opening balance and ARM
		as given in the budget speech	incl. in BCR as per FR discussions	S.E.Bs/ R.T.Cs	DC-CM level car. rent & impoundments	could include D.A. SLPEs ARM and borrowings		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
A. Special Category								
1. Arunachal Pradesh	7.3.94	Nil	1.01	0.00	0.00	23.25	3.78	
2. Assam	17.3.94	N.A.	50.00	14.00	441.93	-352.12	-176.94	
3. Himachal Pradesh	17.3.94	Nil	0.00	12.72	552.43	-208.00	-678.87	
4. Jammu & Kashmir *	7.3.94	Nil	1.01	0.00	0.00	-643.60 #	-1730.73	
5. Manipur *	7.3.94	Nil	0.00	0.00	9.40	-4.09	-3.57	
6. Meghalaya	29.3.94	5.67	23.73 \$	3.42	0.00	-154.75	-206.74	
7. Mizoram	15.3.94	Nil	10.00 \$	0.00	0.00	-31.58	-35.81	
8. Nagaland	24.3.94	Nil	0.00	10.00	42.40	(-)85.66	-193.34	
9. Sikkim	2.3.94	Nil	0.00	0.00	40.54	-6.35	-4.73	
10. Tripura	7.3.94	Nil	10.00 \$	18.50	0.00	0.00		
Total A		5.67	95.75	58.64	1086.70	-1462.90	-3026.95	
B. Non-Special Category States								
1. Andhra Pradesh	21.2.94	0.00	0.00	40.00	505.00	-109.55	-296.45	
2. Bihar	17.3.94	0.00	159.57	206.03	585.45	-51.99	-186.79	
3. Goa	9.3.94	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.79	-7.30	
4. Gujarat	14.2.94	-2.80	0.00	12.00	196.55	-292.56	-423.26	
5. Haryana	7.3.94	0.00	45.00	8.40	20.00	-74.48	-71.11	
6. Karnataka	18.3.94	60.13	0.00	0.00	50.39	-95.66	-237.61	
7. Kerala	18.3.94	225.01	0.00	277.16	70.00	-72.28	-69.07	
8. Madhya Pradesh	17.3.94	81.00	0.00	75.00	400.00	-90.62	-120.31	
9. Maharashtra	16.3.94	260.00	0.00	848.48	0.00	-75.27	-435.65	
10. Orissa	1.3.94	267.00	86.78	160.05	405.00	-145.17	-145.17	
11. Punjab	18.3.94	100.00	0.00	0.00	620.00	-61.80	38.20	
12. Rajasthan	7.3.94	10.00	0.00	0.00	172.62	-134.25	-340.56	
13. Tamil Nadu	23.3.94	143.00	0.00	0.00	525.00	-196.82	-255.05	
14. Uttar Pradesh	9.3.94	0.00	0.00	53.01	1300.00	333.25	-548.90	
15. West Bengal	17.3.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	611.00	-11.00	-91.34	
Total B		1151.84	291.35	1680.13	5461.01	-1074.41	-3190.37	
Total (A+B)		1157.51	387.10	1738.77	6547.71	-2537.31	-6217.32	

* Vote on Account only.

Do not bank with RBI, balance as per States' Budget 1994-95.

\$ Including economy in expenditure.

Statewise Gross and Net Small Savings Collections

(Rs crores)

Sl. No.	State	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94 *	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1.	2.	3.	4	5	6	7	
I SPECIAL CATEGORY							
1. Arunachal Pradesh	2.32	0.76	5.20	2.18	6.17	2.03	
2. Assam	322.07	124.48	335.98	106.06	392.66	116.03	
3. Himachal Pradesh	213.97	79.46	248.80	25.07	386.23	142.84	
4. Jammu & Kashmir	123.20	44.06	147.20	58.40	202.09	83.99	
5. Manipur	6.85	3.02	7.60	2.80	9.89	4.71	
6. Meghalaya	18.07	6.87	19.76	5.43	33.65	13.59	
7. Mizoram	5.56	3.25	7.65	3.95	8.23	2.62	
8. Nagaland	4.32	1.09	4.85	1.17	6.22	0.62	
9. Sikkim	1.67	0.84	2.00	0.27	4.45	0.94	
10. Tripura	40.53	13.14	53.28	10.02	68.66	17.61	
Total I	738.56	276.97	832.32	215.35	1118.25	384.98	
II NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY							
1. Andhra Pradesh	814.54	299.35	798.15	203.16	1390.96	564.72	
2. Bihar	1027.27	217.83	1022.95	141.34	1384.39	238.69	
3. Goa	43.58	15.27	36.85	3.64	52.93	7.15	
4. Gujarat	1486.53	547.09	1394.60	375.62	1712.51	437.64	
5. Haryana	541.93	176.02	571.55	134.27	785.63	197.11	
6. Karnataka	746.72	288.51	900.80	311.64	1071.78	272.32	
7. Kerala	435.59	156.41	467.85	132.03	738.88	268.64	
8. Madhya Pradesh	598.15	185.09	563.20	115.28	824.52	195.10	
9. Maharashtra	2064.97	356.03	1878.25	100.58	2657.84	194.27	
10. Orissa	171.19	121.15	415.86	26.17	564.44	147.25	
11. Punjab	655.73	200.70	755.88	255.92	1072.67	353.70	
12. Rajasthan	721.17	345.13	808.66	290.62	1117.72	386.75	
13. Tamil Nadu	1302.34	501.29	1655.20	563.45	2040.27	445.37	
14. Uttar Pradesh	2668.24	814.65	2805.35	784.02	3575.25	1106.00	
15. West Bengal	1864.61	532.03	2008.25	582.71	2884.56	1194.02	
TOTAL II	15142.56	4756.55	16083.40	4020.45	21874.35	6008.73	
GRAND TOTAL (I+II)	15881.12	5033.52	16915.72	4235.80	22992.60	6393.71	

* Preliminary figures.

Externally Aided Projects Revised Estimates of External Aid and Aid Utilisation

(Rs.in crores)

Implementing Authority	Amount of			Utilisation(%)			Undrawn Balance		
	Loan	Grant	Total	Loan	Grant	Total	Loan	Grant	Total
1.Centre									
1990-91	4394	465	4859	89.6	94.3	90.1	36139	1709	37848
1991-92	5791	547	6338	99.9	120.4	101.7	50287	3064	53351
1992-93	5919	670	6589	101.6	72.3	98.6	39498	3570	43068
1993-94	5561	664	6225	110.5	80.0	107.2	36851	4069	40920
2.States									
1990-91	1670	162	1832	92.3	67.2	90.1	13874	1003	14877
1991-92	2195	165	2360	114.5	108.9	114.2	17928	1906	19834
1992-93	2708	318	3026	103.3	83.7	101.3	16489	1931	18420
1993-94	2692	466	3158	90.9	58.2	86.1	15462	1755	17217
3.Multistates									
1990-91	177	17	194	128.5	52.8	90.9	1570	123	1693
1991-92	554	10	564	113.1	61.9	112.1	4830	150	4980
1992-93	547	17	564	119.0	152.3	120.0	4222	230	4452
1993-94	755	8	763	94.5	182.0	95.4	4811	197	5008
4.Total									
1990-91	6241	644	6885	91.4	86.4	91.0	51583	2835	54418
1991-92	8540	722	9262	104.5	117.0	105.5	73045	5120	78165
1992-93	9174	1005	10179	103.1	77.3	100.6	60209	5731	65940
1993-94	9008	1138	10146	103.3	71.8	99.8	57124	6021	63145
5.Private									
1990-91	573	0	573	87.6	0	87.6	2780	0	2780
1991-92	1727	0	1727	94.5	0	94.5	5320	0	5320
1992-93	1660	0	1660	66.2	0	66.2	6727	0	6727
1993-94	1500	0	1500	110.3	0	110.3	5896	0	5896

Note: The figures for the private sector relate to external aid received by ICICI and other financial institutions like IBRD, IFCI, etc. and public enterprises like ONGC, etc.

Selected Critical Ratios (in %age) of Plan Financing, 1985-90 and 1990-95

	VII PLAN		Annual Plans		VIII PLAN		
	1985-90 (Average)	1990-91 (Actuals)	1991-92 (Actuals)	1992-93 (Actuals)	1993-94 (RE)	1994-95 (RE/LE)	(BE/AP)
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
A. Sources of Plan Financing							
1. Centre's BCR/Outlay	*	-9.2	-31.8	-17.1	-4.9	-25.2	-18.3
2. Centre's borrowings & other Capital Receipts/Outlay		70.5	84.1	73.0	64.2	85.7	77.8
3. Centre's Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure/Outlay		155.0	185.0	174.0	156.0	145.0	138.1
4. Net Foreign Inflow/Total Public Sector Outlay	**	9.2	10.5	12.2	12.1	10.2	11.7
5. States' Borrowings & Other Capital Receipts/Outlay	*	43.3	62.6	43.6	51.9	43.0	40.2
6. Internal Resources (including Inter-Corporate Transfers, etc.) of Central Public Sector Enterprises/Outlay of CPSEs		42.1	46.2	50.7	54.7	59.4	56.4
7. Budgetary Support/Outlay of CPSEs		40.2	27.1	23.5	17.9	17.0	14.9
8. Bonds\outlay of CPSEs		11.3	17.6	19.4	17.1	14.2	14.9
9. Deficit financing\outlay of the centre		27.1	32.2	16.5	14.1	14.5	8.5
B. Central Assistance (CA)							
for State Plans							
1. Allocation of Formula - ## based CA to States/ Total CA for State Plans		69.8	73.5	68.8	63.4	56.0	68.5
2. Allocation of CA to Special Category States/ Total Formula -based CA ## \$		31.4	30.7	32.9	33.0	33.3	33.4
3. Addl. CA for EAPs/Total CA for State Plans		7.5	11.2	20.6	25.1	25.1	37.0
4. Plan Revenue Deficit Grants/Total CA,		NIL	8.4	9.9	11.1	11.1	14.3

* Including ARM.

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

\$ Relates to the figures given in scheme of financing.

AP = Annual Plan Estimates

BE = Budget Estimates

RE = Revised Estimates

EAP = Externally Aided Projects

CPSEs = Central Public Sector Enterprises

REC = Rural Electrification Corporation.

CHAPTER-5

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

The strategy for agricultural development in the Eighth Plan not only aims at maintaining self sufficiency in food but also seeks to generate surplus for exports in specific commodities. Special efforts are to be made for enhancing productivity and reducing instability in production. The benefits of improved technologies for crop production, presently confined to some regions and pockets, must spread to other regions, particularly to the eastern and the north-eastern regions. These regions have adequate rainfall, fertile soils, large groundwater resources and investment to develop a large number of tubewells with significant scope for stepping up agricultural production, especially of major cereal crop like rice. With almost 65 percent of the cultivated area still unirrigated, greater emphasis is to be laid on dryland farming. While maintaining self sufficiency and attempting to increase the foodgrains production to promote exports of specific commodities, the thrust will be on a systematic diversification of Indian agriculture for achieving rapid growth. The programmes contemplated seek to diversify agricultural activities to higher income generating enterprises such as horticulture, live-stock and dairy development, fisheries, sericulture and agro-forestry. This can be expected to address itself to the serious challenges facing Indian agriculture, namely narrowing the existing gulf in the growth rates in different regions, problems of rural unemployment and under-employment acutely felt in several States and generation of surpluses of specific agricultural commodities for exports. Adoption of a "farming systems" approach, based on the optimum choice of different production systems which are appropriate for the different agro-climatic regions/sub-regions can help in solving the problems of rainfed agriculture by advocating such production systems as will result in sustainable agricultural development with optimisation of the incomes of those dependent on dryland agriculture. The "Farming systems" approach constitutes a basic feature of the holistic view taken in the National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas. The Eighth Plan reflected these concerns with

substantial step up in the outlays under Horticulture for expansion of area under fruits and vegetables, post-harvest management, marketing and processing; fisheries; development of the dryland and rainfed areas on watershed basis, etc.

5.2 Agricultural planning based on agro-climatic regions was continued. In essence, the objective of this is to initiate agricultural planning based on the natural resource endowments of the area, the agro-climatic parameters, which make the regions broadly homogeneous and technology considerations. With the formulation of detailed core strategies for accelerated agricultural development at the district level, one phase of this exercise has been completed. It is important to operationalise this approach at the district level and bring about institutionalisation of this approach, so that agricultural planning can be based on this approach in the coming years. A few pilot projects have been taken up to study how this approach can be operationalised and bring about necessary institutional mechanisms. This would involve the preparation of a detailed plan at the district level, convergence of schemes, formulation of action programmes and interfacing with the present planning and budgetary mechanism. These are included in the work plans for the year 1994-95.

5.3 The Eighth Plan recognises the importance of increased investment in agriculture sector to maintain food security as well as generate employment. The sectoral distribution of investment reflects a significant shift in favour of agriculture and allied sector. Increased public investment in the agriculture sector will help capital formation, create infrastructural facilities and catalyse private sector investments. However, the major development responsibility in agriculture lies with the State Governments and greater efforts will have to be directed towards increased capital formation in the agriculture sector.

5.4 In view of the importance of agriculture sector and the thrust given during the Eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs.7400 crores has been

provided for the Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. As a result, substantial step up in the Central Sector outlays has been provided for the thrust areas to achieve the objectives stipulated in the Plan Document, as given in Table 5.1. The Central Sector outlays and the expenditure for agriculture and allied activities are given in Annexure 5.1.

5.5 In the Annual Plan 1993-94, the outlay provided by the States for Agriculture and Allied Activities was Rs.2973.09 crores. Against this, the anticipated expenditure (RE) has been reported to be Rs.2502.40 crores. In the Annual Plan 1994-95, a provision for Rs.3208.47 crores has been made. It has been observed that some States have not been able to provide the outlay for Agriculture and Allied Activities to the desired level mainly due to financial constraints.

5.6 The rainfall situation in 1993-94 was almost normal (101% of normal) with some areas receiving deficit rains and facing dry spells. The winter rains helped in offsetting some of the shortfalls in the Kharif crop production. Therefore, the foodgrains production estimated at 182.03 million tonnes will be a record one surpassing the level of 180.01 million tonnes achieved in 1992-93. The oilseeds production is also estimated at a record level of 21.72 million tonnes as compared to 20.27 million tonnes in 1992-93. Although, the groundnut production is anticipated to be less than the target due to deficit rains in the Saurashtra and the Kutch regions, the increase

in the oilseeds production has come mainly from soyabean which is anticipated at 46.25 lakh tonnes against the target of 31.00 lakh tonnes. The sugarcane production had a setback mainly because of drought in Maharashtra. The total production may not reach the target of 250 million tonnes and the anticipated production is likely to be around 233 million tonnes. There are reports of a fall in the area sown under cotton and jute and mesta. As a consequence the total production of cotton as well as jute and mesta is estimated to be less than 1992-93 levels.

5.7 Out of the net sown area of 139.52 million hectares in 1989-90, the net irrigated area accounted for 45.14 million hectares. Thus, on an all-India basis, 32.9% of the total area was under irrigation and 67.1% was rainfed. Till 1992-93, 83.4 million hectares of irrigation potential has been created comprising of 31.3 million hectares of major and medium and 52.1 million hectares of minor irrigation. However, 75.1 million hectares is the utilisation of the irrigation potential created. For 1993-94, the target is to create a total irrigation potential of 86.1 million hectares comprising of 32.0 million hectares from major and medium and 54.1 million hectares from minor irrigation. Besides irrigation, the other major agricultural input is the supply of plant nutrients. It was apprehended that there would be an adverse impact on fertiliser consumption as a result of the changes in the fertiliser pricing policy brought in August, 1992. In 1993-94, the estimated fertiliser consumption is 12.833 million tonnes of nutrients (N+P+K)

Table 5.1
Eighth Plan Outlay in the thrust areas

(Rs. in crores)

Items	VIII Plan Outlay	VII Plan Expendi- ture	Step up %
1. Rainfed Farming	1100	52	2015
2. Horticulture	1000	24	4066
3. Fisheries	400	88	354
4. Cereals	785	204	284
5. Pulses	200	35	471
6. Oilseeds	750	174	331

Table 5.2
Physical targets and achievements in major crops
during 1993-94 and the targets for 1994-95

Crop	Unit	Production 1992-93		1993-94	1994-95	
		1991-92		Revised	Final	Target
		Revised	Final			
1. Rice	Million tonnes	74.68	72.61	78.00	79.01	78.50
2. Wheat	"	55.69	56.76	58.50	57.70	58.50
3. Coarse Cereals	"	25.99	37.04	36.00	31.11	36.50
4. Pulses	"	12.02	13.60	15.50	14.21	15.50
5. Total Foodgrains	"	168.38	180.01	188.00	182.03	189.00
6. Oilseeds	"	18.60	20.27	21.00	21.72	22.00
7. Sugarcane	"	254.00	230.83	250.00	233.04	250.00
8. Cotton(lint)	Million bales of 170 kg each	9.71	11.58	12.50	10.96	12.50
9. Jute & Mesta	Million bales of 180 kg each	10.29	8.59	9.30	8.48	9.30

against the target of 13.80 million tonnes and achievement of 12.2 million tonnes in 1992-93. Thus, there is hardly any growth in the use of fertiliser as compared to 1991-92 (pre-price decontrol). As compared to 1992-93, there has been a substantial fall in the use of phosphatic and potassic fertilisers whereas there has been an increase in the use of nitrogenous fertilisers. This has also created an imbalance in the use of plant nutrients. During the last few years, there has been a discernible increase in the quantum of quality certified seeds and the area under high yielding variety (HYV). During 1992-93, the estimated coverage under HYV of cereals is 67.1 million hectares as compared to 64.7 million hectares in 1991-92. The target for 1993-94 is 74.3 million hectares against which the anticipated coverage is 68.80 million hectares.

5.8 Besides the outlays provided by the States, the Government of India provides outlays for Agriculture and Allied Activities and for other sectors like Irrigation and Flood Control and Special Area Programmes that help in the development of agriculture in the States. The outlays provided by the States for Agriculture and Allied Activities and their contribution to foodgrains production are given at Annexures 5.2 and 5.3 respectively.

5.9 The production of major crops in 1991-92 (revised), the final estimates for 1992-93 and the likely achievement during 1993-94 as

well as the 1994-95 targets are given in Table 5.2. The State-wise production of foodgrains during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in Annexure 5.4.

5.10 For ensuring food security and supply of raw material for textile, sugar, oil and other industries, the Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by implementing various development schemes based on commodity, inputs and area approach. The major programmes implemented during 1993-94 are described in the following paragraphs:

Rice

5.11 The Centrally Sponsored Integrated Programme for Rice Development (IPRD) was implemented in 1993-94 in 24 States/UTs namely, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territory of Pondicherry on 75:25 funding pattern shared by Government of India and States respectively. During 1993-94, the outlay provided for rice development, including the rice mini-kit scheme was Rs.80 crores. From 1994-95, the scheme has been renamed as Integrated Cereal Development Programme for Rice (ICDP-Rice) with an outlay of Rs.70.08 crores and for the Rice Minikit Programme Rs. 1.00

crore. The scheme (ICDP-Rice) is proposed to be implemented in identified districts/blocks depending on area coverage and productivity level. The coverage will be only in the cropping system areas where rice is a major crop. The implementation of the scheme during 1994-95 will be in the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, eastern Uttar Pradesh, eastern Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Goa, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. The main objective of the scheme is to increase the production and productivity of rice through propagation of improved technology with increase in efficient use of inputs. The scheme also aims at increasing the production of basmati rice in the potential districts of Punjab, Haryana and U.P. for export purposes. For popularising the cultivation of location specific HYVs, paddy seed minikits are pre-released. Special programmes were implemented in 90 identified districts of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Tripura, U.P. and West Bengal which have rice productivity levels below the national average and where the coverage under rice is above one lakh hectares.

Wheat

5.12 The Central Sector scheme of Special Foodgrains Production Programme - Wheat (SFPP-Wheat) was implemented in 1993-94 in all the districts of seven States, namely, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The objective of this programme is to provide assistance for the use of inputs like certified seeds, micro-nutrients, improved bullock-driven farm implements, herbicides, plant protection equipments and chemicals on subsidised rates for popularisation of newly evolved varieties. Apart from the distribution of seed minikits, demonstration and training are the important components of SFPP-Wheat. An outlay of Rs.60 crores was provided during 1993-94 on 100% Government of India assistance. From 1994-95, the scheme has been renamed as Integrated Cereal Development Programme - Wheat (ICDP-Wheat) with an outlay of Rs. 55.50 crores for 1994-95. In addition, the outlay for wheat minikits is Rs.1.0 crore. The ICDP-Wheat is proposed to be implemented from

1994-95 in the identified districts/blocks based on an area coverage and productivity levels. The districts/blocks covered under coarse cereals and rice would also be considered for coverage under the scheme. The coverage of the scheme will be only in the wheat-based cropping system area where wheat is a major crop. The implementation of the scheme would be in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Western U.P., Western Madhya Pradesh and North Rajasthan. The States of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh have also been proposed to be covered. In these areas the cereals productivity levels are much lower and treatment of these areas is important as the build-up rust innoculum in the hills adversely affects the wheat in the plains. The objective of the ICDP-Wheat is to increase the production and the productivity of wheat in the wheat based cropping system areas together with the production of other cereals like rice, maize, jowar, bajra, etc. This is proposed to be achieved through the propagation of improved production technology, field demonstrations, extension services and incentives to farmers for developing on-farm resources and to adopting improved crop production technology.

Coarse Cereals

5.13 The Special Foodgrains Production Programme - Maize & Millets (SFPP-Maize & Millets) envisages increase in the productivity of jowar, maize, bajra and ragi in the selected districts. During 1994-95, the programme was implemented in 14 States, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and U.P. on 100% Government of India assistance. The programme had adopted a three-pronged strategy of subsidised distribution of critical inputs, demonstrations at the farmers level and training of farmers for adoption of improved production technology. For 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 25 crores was provided for this scheme. From 1994-95, the scheme has been modified as Integrated Cereal Development Programme - Coarse Cereals. This will be implemented in identified districts/blocks depending on area coverage and productivity level. The scheme will be implemented only in the coarse cereals based cropping system areas which are characterised by relatively low irrigation and low

consumption of fertilisers, coupled with poor crop management. These States are Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Sikkim which together contribute a little more than 50% of the coarse cereals production in the country. For 1994-95, an outlay of Rs.25.84 crores has been provided for this scheme along with Rs.1.50 crores for minikit programmes for coarse cereals.

Pulses

5.14 In order to step up the production of pulses in the country, two thrust programmes namely National Pulses Development Programme (NPDP) and Special Foodgrains Production Programme-Pulses (SFPP- Pulses) were introduced during the Seventh Plan to supplement the efforts of the State Governments for achieving higher production and productivity of pulses. These are now being implemented under the Technology Mission on Oilseeds and Pulses. The NPDP lays emphasis on increase in area through multiple and intercropping as well as improvement in yield levels. Assistance is provided for various inputs like production and distribution of seeds, block and frontline demonstrations, distribution of rhizobium culture, plant protection chemicals and equipment, agriculture implements, sprinkler irrigation sets etc. The SFPP- Pulses concentrates on pest management for gram and arhar crops and an expansion of area under summer moong/urad. The strategy adopted to achieve the target in area expansion under pulses is introduction of short duration varieties in irrigated areas after the harvest of potato, sugarcane, rapeseed/mustard and wheat. The cultivation of summer moong/urad has gained popularity in a number of States. For 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.25 crores as the Government of India share was provided for the NPDP and Rs.7 crores for the SFPP- Pulses. From 1994-95, the SFPP- Pulses has been merged with the NPDP and for this an outlay of Rs.35.98 crores has been provided for 1994-95. For research and development of post-harvest technology in pulses, an outlay of Rs.1.00 crore has also been provided for 1994-95.

Oilseeds

5.15 The oilseed development in the country was taken up under the Technology Mission on Oilseeds in May, 1986. An Integrated Policy on Oilseeds was also announced in January, 1989 to harmonise the interests of farmers,

consumers and processing industry. For increasing the oilseeds production in the country, the following schemes have been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan:

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

5.16 The Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP) was implemented in 324 districts in 21 States during 1993-94. The programme covers the following components:

- (i) increasing the production and the availability of quality seed;
- (ii) organising seed village for production of seed particularly of groundnut and soyabean;
- (iii) distribution of seed minikits to popularise new improved varieties;
- (iv) opening additional retail outlets in remote areas;
- (v) distribution of plant protection chemicals and equipments including control of white grub;
- (vi) distribution of improved farm implements;
- (vii) demonstration of improved technology on the farmers' fields;
- (viii) frontline demonstrations by ICAR/State Agricultural Universities on farmers' fields;
- (ix) distribution of rhizobium culture for groundnut and soyabean and
- (x) distribution of sprinkler sets as water saving device and distribution of gypsum/pyrites for land reclamation.

For the OPP an outlay of Rs.106.5 crores (GOI share) was provided for 1993-94 and for 1994-95 the outlay is Rs.105.44 crores.

5.17 The Central Sector Scheme of Post Harvest Technology on Oilseeds provides support to research projects for improving extraction efficiency, enhancing the value of by-products and reducing the processing cost. For this scheme, an outlay of Rs.10.00 crores has been provided for 1994-95.

5.18 The third important scheme is the development of oil palm in identified States which was initiated in 1990-91. A number of schemes have been sanctioned as advance action for the introduction of oil palm cultivation. These include establishment of seed gardens, nurseries, frontline demonstrations, distribution of oil palm seedlings and com-

hensive training programmes. For implementation of the continuing as well as the new schemes, an amount of Rs.14.90 crores was provided for 1993-94. For 1994-95, the outlay under Oil Palm is Rs.24.40 crores.

Cotton

5.19 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP) is being implemented in major cotton growing States of the country. The basic objective of the scheme is to accelerate production of all types of cotton to meet the domestic requirement of long and medium staple cotton as well as to export the short and the extra long staple cotton. From 1992-93, the scheme is being implemented on 75:25 cost sharing basis between Government of India and the State Governments. For 1993- 94, an outlay of Rs.15.00 crores was provided. The assistance is being provided for the production of foundation and certified seeds, distribution of certified seeds, demonstration of the use of acid delinted seed, pheromone traps, NPV and Integrated Pest Management (IPM), distribution of IPM kits, distribution of plant protection chemicals and plant protection equipments, aerial spraying, supply of tractor mounted sprayers, supply of sprinkler sets etc. The scheme is being continued in 1994-95 with an outlay of Rs.15.00 crores.

Jute & Mesta

5.20 Jute & Mesta are important crops for the eastern and the north-eastern States of India. For the development of Jute & Mesta, the Special Jute Development Programme (SJDP) with 100 per cent central assistance was initiated in 1987-88. For 1993-94, the outlay was Rs.5.00 crores. The programme was implemented in 8 major jute/mesta growing States during 1993-94 and the same will continue during 1994-95 with an outlay of Rs.4.95 crores as a Central Sector Scheme with 100 per cent funding from the Government of India.

Sugarcane

5.21 For the development of sugarcane in the country, financial assistance is being provided to the sugar factories through the Sugar Development Fund. This helps the sugar factories in undertaking development of sugarcane in the factory zone areas with emphasis on increasing the productivity and the quality of sugarcane. It has been decided to launch a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the de-

velopment of sugarcane from 1994-95 in the major sugarcane growing States. Emphasis will be laid on increasing the productivity of both the plant and the ratoon crops in order to meet the sugarcane requirement of sugar mills without resorting to large-scale area expansion. Emphasis will also be laid on proper water management, post harvest management and nutrient management to reduce the cost of cultivation. For this, an outlay of Rs.3.00 crores has been provided for 1994-95.

Tobacco

5.22 For the development of tobacco in the country, emphasis is mainly laid on increasing the productivity per unit area with better quality tobacco. Assistance to farmers for tobacco development is provided by the Tobacco Board of the Ministry of Commerce. An outlay of Rs.6.90 crores for 1993-94 was provided. For 1994-95, the approved outlay is Rs.8.93 crores.

Tea

5.23 The demand for tea in the country has been increasing with an adverse impact on the quantities available for exports to maintain its market share. It is absolutely essential to step up production of tea in the country. It has been estimated that in order to meet the domestic demand and achieve the export targets, a production level of 1000 million kgs. by the year 2000 A.D. would be required , implying a step up of the order of 285.45 million kgs. in the remaining years of this decade. This would mean that the growth rate has to be 3.4% against the average of 2.58% achieved in the three decades between 1960 and 1990. In 1992-93, the estimated production was 723 million kg. A target of 800.74 million kg. was fixed for 1993-94 which was revised to 730 million kgs. by the Ministry of Commerce with an export target of 210 million kg. For 1994-95, a production target of 800 million kg. has been proposed. The additional production of tea has been proposed to come essentially from (a) extension of tea cultivation to non-traditional areas and (b) improved productivity. A number of schemes have been suggested for the extension of area in different States. Improvement in the productivity is proposed to be achieved through cultivation of improved tea varieties, re-planting/replacement of old and uneconomic areas, in-filling (gap filling) and consolidation, irrigation and drainage, adoption of improved agricultural practices

and augmentation of processing capacities. For 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.11.52 crores was provided for the development of tea and for 1994-95 the outlay is Rs.21.98 crores.

Coffee

5.24 Unlike tea, bulk of coffee is exported. During 1992-93, the production of coffee was estimated at 161.5 thousand tonnes against the target of 185.5 thousand tonnes. For 1993-94 the production target was 193.85 thousand tonnes and for 1994-95 it is 200 thousand tonnes. During 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.10.00 crores was fixed for coffee development and for 1994-95 the outlay is Rs.10.15 crores. The production of coffee is to be increased through improvement in productivity as well as expansion of area to a limited extent. Besides the ongoing schemes of infrastructural development and loan and subsidies schemes, some new programmes have been proposed for implementation during 1994-95. These include setting up of a bio-technology centre, a project for water augmentation, a project for control of coffee borer etc.

Rubber

5.25 The production of natural rubber is currently short of the requirement. During 1992-93, rubber production was estimated at 3.95 lakh tonnes against the target of 4.05 lakh tonnes. For 1993-94, the target fixed was 4.46 lakh tonnes. The total area under rubber is estimated to be 4.66 lakh ha.out of which Kerala alone accounts for 85 percent. The increase in production has been accounted for by increase in both area as well as productivity. Rubber is now also being grown in the non-traditional areas of Karnataka, Maharashtra,

Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Assam, Nagaland, Goa, Orissa etc. The consumption of rubber is expected to increase from 4.14 lakh tonnes in 1992-93 to 4.5 lakh tonnes in 1994-95 to meet the gap between demand and supply. Some quantity of natural rubber is still imported. There is a World Bank assisted rubber project which aims at productivity enhancement in the rubber plantations. For 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.42.61 crores was provided for the development of rubber and for 1994-95 the outlay is Rs.39.20 crores.

5.26 The achievements in production of plantation crops for 1991-92 and 1992-93, and targets and anticipated achievements for 1993-94 and the targets for 1994-95 are given in Table 5.3.

Spices

5.27 During 1992-93, the anticipated production of spices was 20.00 lakh tonnes against a target of 20.5 lakh tonnes. For 1993-94, the target was 22.00 lakh tonnes and for 1994-95 the target proposed is 20 lakh tonnes. The main objective of the spices development is to maximise export of spices and thereby earn more foreign exchange for the country. To achieve this objective, it is proposed to improve the quality of the produce exported, add value to the spices as well as provide better and stable prices to the growers in the country. During 1992-93, spices export from India was estimated at 1,28,700 metric tonnes valued at Rs.393.00 crores. As a result of liberalisation in the trade and economic policies adopted by the Government of India the exports have increased. The target for export during 1993-94 was 1,50,000 metric tonnes valued at Rs.500

Table 5.3
Targets and Achievements in Production of Plantation Crops for 1993-94 and Targets for 1994-95

Crop	Unit	1991-92		1993-94		1994-95	
		1991-92	1992-93	Target	Anticipated	Target (Proposed)	
Tea	Million Kg	727.0	721.0	807.84*	730.10	800	
Coffee	Thousand Tonnes	180.0	161.5	193.85	NA	208	
Rubber	"	366.7	395.0	446.72	435.00	475	

* Revised to 730 million kg by Ministry of Commerce

crores. The various programmes which are targetted for improving the production and the quality of Indian spices include production and supply of good quality planting material of the varieties needed in the export market, identification of areas suitable for the cultivation of spices in demand, increasing the productivity of those varieties which have got a large demand so as to have substantial surplus quantity for export, introduction of exotic spices which have export potential and could establish the country's image as a good source of quality spices. An outlay of Rs.7.65 crores was provided for 1993-94 and for 1994-95 the outlay is Rs.9.00 crores.

National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA)

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

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

5.30 A sum of Rs.71.37 crores, Rs.159.00 crores and Rs.115.20 crores were released to the States/UTs for the implementation of NWDPRA during the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively. For 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.210 crores including Rs.2 crores

for Watershed Development Council was earmarked. For 1994-95, the outlay for NWDPRA is Rs.200 crores, which includes Rs.2 crores for the Watershed Development Council.

Soil & Water Conservation

5.31 During the Eighth Plan, the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers will be continued in the ongoing catchments. The thrust will be laid on adoption of a project approach to the treatment of catchments, integration of sectoral measures for comprehensive watershed development and maintenance, people's involvement in the management of catchments and vegetative measures for conservation etc. Remote sensing technology will be used for surveys and the programme of National Land Use Board and State Land Use Board will be strengthened.

5.32 For 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.123.00 crores was provided. For 1994-95, the outlay for various Central/Centrally Sponsored soil and water conservation schemes is Rs.120 crores. An additional Rs.15.00 crores have been provided as Central assistance to State Plan for the implementation of a new scheme of control of shifting cultivation in the seven North-Eastern States from 1994-95.

Land Reclamation

5.33 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on land reclamation is in operation in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.P. to improve the physical condition and the productivity status of alkali soils for restoring crop production. During 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.6.00 crores was provided for this scheme. For 1994-95, the outlay is Rs.9.60 crores. There is an EEC-assisted project for reclamation of alkali soils in Bihar and U.P. for which an outlay of Rs.9.00 crores has been provided for 1994-95. Out of the allocation made for soil and water conservation schemes, an outlay of Rs.18.60 crores has been made for 1994-95 against Rs.15.00 crores provided during 1993-94, for land reclamation.

Agricultural Inputs

Seeds

5.34 Efforts are being made through various policies and programmes to make available

good quality certified seeds to farmers. For this, the availability of breeder seed which is further multiplied into foundation and certified seeds is an essential requirement. The production of breeder seed is estimated to be about 0.36 lakh quintals in 1993-94. The target of production of breeder seed has been tentatively fixed at 0.36 lakh quintals for 1994-95. During 1992-93, 58.5 lakh quintals of certified seeds were distributed to farmers as against 57.5 lakh quintals during 1991-92. In 1993-94 the quantity distributed was 57.00 lakh quintals and the target for 1994-95 is 60.00 lakh quintals.

5.35 To augment the infrastructural facilities for seed development, work continued under the World Bank assisted project for varietal development, strengthening of seeds certification agencies and seed testing laboratories, training and consultancy services and investment facilities to seed companies. Coverage under high yielding varieties (HYV) is one of the major components of the strategy to increase production of crops, particularly food-grains. In 1992-93, HYV coverage was estimated at 67.1 million hectares which increased to 68.8 million hectares in 1993-94. The cropwise achievements for 1991-92 and 1992-93, the targets and achievements of the area coverage under HYV seeds during 1993-94 are given in Table 5.4.

5.36 The National Seeds Project Phase III which was launched in March, 1990 with a total cost of US \$ 150 million with the World Bank assistance continued during the year. The project is scheduled to receive World Bank assistance upto June, 1995. As an incentive to improve and diversify the domestic seed industry, imports of seeds, oilseeds, pulses, vegetables, flowers or fruits for sowing or planting have been fully exempted from customs duties besides allowing pre-shipment credit for 180 days at concessional rate of interest.

5.37 The Agreed Action Plan together with Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in respect of some of the State Seeds Corporations, National Seeds Corporation and State Farm Corporation of India have been finalised and signed with the concurrence of the World Bank.

5.38 To ensure growth of private seed industry, funds are also placed at the disposal of NABARD to provide assistance to the private sector seed industry for development of infrastructure facilities and research.

Fertilisers

5.39 The consumption of fertilisers during 1992-93 was 12.2 million tonnes of nutrients (N,P,K). The target of fertiliser consumption for 1993-94 was 13.8 million tonnes against

Table 5.4
Area of High Yielding Varieties in major cereals
(million hectares)

Crops	1991-92 Revised	1992-93 Estimated	1993-94 Target	Likely Achievement
Paddy	28.0	28.3	31.0	28.3
Wheat	20.5	22.2	22.8	23.0
Maize	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.0
Sorghum (Jowar)	6.8	6.9	9.0	7.5
Pearl Millet (Bajra)	5.4	5.6	6.9	5.5
Finger Millet (Ragi)	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.5
Total	64.7	67.1	74.3	68.8

which the anticipated achievement is 12.83 million tonnes. There is low fertiliser consumption in rainfed areas and States in the North-Eastern region.

5.40 In order to promote the use of bio-fertilisers, the Central Sector Scheme of National Project on Development and Use of Bio-fertilisers will continue during 1994-95 with an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs along with a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of balanced and integrated use of fertilisers. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has proposed to implement a new scheme to promote use of compost and organic manure to improve the soil health.

Plant Protection

5.41 Emphasis on adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) will continue during 1994-95. The IPM includes pest-monitoring, promotion of biological control of pest, organisation and training of extension workers and farmers and as a last resort use of chemical pesticides. In order to reduce the use of chemical pesticides and contamination of environment bio-pesticides are being promoted. The IPM is being propagated and popularised through 26 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMC) in collaboration with the State Departments of Agriculture, State Agriculture Universities and Krishi Vigyan Kendras of ICAR. In addition to 26 CIPMCs, 4 new CIPMCs have been proposed to be established in North-Eastern States, one each in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura. For the Central Plan Scheme of Integrated Pest Management, an outlay of Rs.952.45 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95. Keeping in view the increasing imports and exports of planting material and agricultural projects, the plant quarantine facilities are being strengthened under a scheme of extension of plant quarantine facilities for which the 1994-95 outlay is Rs.499.05 lakhs.

5.42 In July-October, 1993, there was a Locust attack in Rajasthan and Gujarat States after lapse of three decades. This was effectively controlled and losses were minimised. The affected districts were Jaisalmer, Barmer and Bikaner of Rajasthan and Banaskantha and Kutch districts of Gujarat.

Agricultural Implements and Machinery

5.43 A policy of selective mechanisation of agriculture continues to be pursued by the Govt. of India. Increased emphasis is being given on the use of matching implements of tractors and also on increasing fuel efficiency in tractors. The Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute will continue during the year 1994-95 which will help in the training of skilled manpower in handling agricultural machinery and testing of new machine design for agricultural operations under different agro-climatic conditions.

Agricultural Extension

5.44 By now, under the Training and Visit (T&V) system of extension, an extensive trained manpower base has been created starting from Village Extension Worker (VEW) at the grass root level, supported by Subject Matter Specialists (SMS) for training upto higher level supervisory officers at the district/State level. While the World Bank aided National Agricultural Extension Projects (NAEP)-I and II were terminated by March, 1993, the NAEP-III ended in March, 1994. The World Bank is now financing a broad based multisectoral project called Agricultural Development Project (ADP) in some States like Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Bihar.

5.45 A new Central Sector Scheme called Special Programme on Women in Agriculture has been sanctioned for implementation during the Eighth Five Year Plan in a few selected areas such as the hilly regions where most of the agricultural operations are taken up by women and where there are no externally assisted projects for the development of the women in agriculture. In order to involve the voluntary agencies in agriculture development, a new scheme for agricultural extension through voluntary organisations has also been approved for implementation during the Eighth Plan.

Horticulture

5.46 India has an agro-climatic advantage for growing a range of horticultural crops under temperate, tropical, arid and humid environment. Horticulture is one of the thrust programmes envisaged in the Eighth Plan and the activities initiated during 1992-93 would be continued during 1994-95 with more emphasis.

5.47 India is the second largest producer of fruits, next only to Brazil with an area of about 3.22 million hectares and a total production of 32.06 million tonnes of various types of fruits. Fruits are grown in almost all the States and Union Territories. However, the major fruit growing States are Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat and Maharashtra. A target of 374 lakh tonnes of fruits have been proposed by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation for the year 1994-95 against the target of 350 lakh tonnes during 1993-94. With regard to vegetables, India is the second largest producer next to China, with more than 54 million tonnes of vegetables including potato. A target of 800 lakh tonnes of vegetables including potatoes have been proposed for 1994-95 against the 1993-94 target of 722 lakh tonnes. However, India processes less than 1% of the total fruits and vegetables produced in the country. India's share in global export of fruits and vegetables is also marginal. The major constraints faced by the industry are inadequate availability of quality planting material, high cost of production, long gestation period, heavy initial investment, inadequate infrastructural facilities, particularly for post-harvest management, inadequate quality control facilities, high cost of packaging and transport.

5.48 In order to have proper planning and execution of various programmes for horticulture development and exports, the Planning Commission had constituted an Expert Group on Infrastructure for Promotion of Agricultural Commodities and Processed Food under the Chairmanship of Dr. Jayant Patil, Member, Planning Commission. For further follow-up action, sub-groups on production, processing and transport infrastructure were constituted. The reports and recommendations of these sub-groups are getting the attention of the Government and as a result, programmes and policies have been worked out to boost the export of agricultural commodities particularly horticulture produce. All the Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes of horticulture development have been approved and will continue to be implemented during the remaining years of the Eighth Plan.

5.49 The National Horticulture Board has the mandate to take up programmes right from harvesting to establishment of grading/pack-

ing, transport, storage, marketing and processing facilities for integrated development of horticulture industry in the country. The Board has its focus on strengthening of post-harvest infrastructure and development of integrated marketing network. Besides the continuing schemes, the Board has introduced three new schemes viz. (i) scheme for creating awareness, publicity and promotion; (ii) scheme for development of marketing of horticulture produce through participation in equity capital and (iii) scheme for introduction of new technologies and concepts in horticulture. These have been approved by the Government. The National Horticulture Board, the Coconut Development Board, the Spices Board, the Areca nut Development Board and the Cashew Development Board will continue to play a significant role in the promotion of these crops. In order to provide adequate credit facilities for post-harvest, credit institutions like NABARD and NCDC will continue to play an important role. This will be further strengthened during the year 1994-95.

5.50 For the Eighth Plan schemes, an outlay of Rs. 1000 crores has been provided for horticulture development in the Budget of the Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation. During the year 1992-93, Rs. 58.51 crores were spent on horticulture development programmes. For 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 130 crores was provided against which the revised estimate is Rs. 124.83 crores. For the year 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 184.00 crores has been provided. Emphasis will continue to be laid on water saving devices like drip irrigation and sprinklers for the production of horticultural crops.

Agricultural Research & Education

5.51 The thrust areas of the Annual Plan 1994-95 in Agricultural Research & Education, in line with overall approach for the Eighth Five Year Plan for the development of agriculture are:

- i) major emphasis in research on horticulture and mixed farming, post-harvest management of horticulture produce and export oriented agricultural commodities;
- ii) increased emphasis on rainfed and dryland agriculture, particularly with a view to evolving improved crop produc-

- tion technologies in respect of pulses, oilseeds, coarse grains and dryland horticulture;
- iii) inventorisation of natural resources and watershed management with a view to promoting sustainable agricultural development and increasing the productive potential of rainfed lands;
 - iv) conservation of natural resources, plant, animal and fish genetic resources and their planned exploitation;
 - v) evolution of high yielding varieties of crops, horticultural and plantation crops, improvement of animal breeds, increase in fish and other marine products production;
 - vi) optimising yields through research on integrated nutrient, pest and energy management in agriculture;
 - vii) research on various aspects of women in agriculture, training of women farmers, workers etc., with particular focus, especially with reference to the latter, on agricultural implements and tools.

5.52 Agricultural Research, Education and Extension have been pursued at the National level by the ICAR - through its network of 49 Institutions/National Bureaux, 30 National Research Centres, 9 Project Directorates and 77 all-India Coordinated Projects, supported by several externally aided and ad hoc research schemes. The State Agriculture Universities and the agriculture colleges/institutions of Central Universities have implemented the research, education & extension schemes in the States with ICAR assistance.

Crop Sciences

5.53 The research efforts on crop improvement during 1993-94, included screening of over 88,000 germplasm samples and 63,000 accessions of different crops from various countries of the world. Several new high-yielding varieties of wheat, barley and small millets were released during 1993-94. A few varieties of commercial crops of sugarcane, tobacco and cotton were also released. Eight new varieties of oilseeds were released to suit different agro-climatic regions of the country.

5.54 The proposed programme for crop science during 1994-95 emphasises on strengthening the research efforts on hybrid rice, rainfed rice varieties suited under different stress conditions, diversification of rice based cropping system, etc. For wheat, greater attention will be paid to breed varieties for rainfed condition besides continuing the work to develop varieties resistant to Karnal bunt and smuts and improvement of grain quality. The efforts will continue to develop early maturing rabi maize composites, hybrids of maize, bajra and sorghum with greater emphasis on evolving varieties for rabi sorghum and early maturing bajra. The research on pulses and oilseeds will focus on evolving high yielding varieties/hybrids of pigeonpea, rapeseed and mustard, soyabean and groundnut. The recently reorganised set up of oilseeds and pulse crops research i.e. AICRPs on important pulse and oilseed crop and National Research Centres on Soyabean, Groundnut, Rapeseed and Mustard will further strengthen the research efforts to improve oilseed and pulses production in the country. The ICAR and State Agriculture Universities will take special steps for producing the required quantities of breeders' seed of various crop varieties and hybrids.

Horticulture

5.55 The research by Horticulture Institutes/National Research Centres of I.C.A.R. and AICRPs in State Agriculture Universities during 1993-94 resulted in evolving new varieties of mangoes, grapes, guava and several vegetable crops. Some important fruit insect pests and diseases like jassids, shoot fly and fruit borer, little leaf disease were successfully controlled in field demonstrations. Application of fertilisers in most economic doses, reduced number of sprays for control of tuber born diseases in potatoes were successfully demonstrated. Research in the area of floriculture continued for several flowers and hybrids of gladioli and few other flowering plants were released.

5.56 The 1994-95 programme for horticulture research lays stress on breeding of banana, papaya, apple and 'ber' cultivars. Breeders' seed production for vegetable crops will be a priority for research workers during 1994-95, while export oriented vegetables like onion, chillies, peas and tomatoes, in controlled environment, will be the major aim of vegetable research. Simultaneously, the research work

on plantation crops, spices and medicinal and aromatic plants will continue. Under post-harvest technology, the research support will be to improve the shelf life of fruits and vegetables, standardisation of packaging and storage technologies and development of new processed products and utilisation of processing wastes.

Soil, Agronomy & Agricultural Engineering

5.57 The soil resources maps of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur were released during 1993-94. The work for preparation of maps for some more States was in progress. Two integrated resources survey reports were prepared by ICAR institutes and submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. Demonstrations on some cropping patterns to replace the existing cropping system were conducted. In low land rice-wheat systems with summer green manure crop the yields were increased in the demonstration conducted at Kanpur and Faizabad during the year. The research in the field of Agricultural Engineering during 1993-94 on the evaluation of 5 HP engine driven paddy tiller has been encouraging for puddling. A bullock drawn three row groundnut planter was developed at Bhopal during 1993-94.

5.58 The work of soil resources mapping and the assessment of land degradation for their conservation will continue during 1994-95. The major areas of research will focus on development of cropping systems for different eco-systems and on sustainable agriculture in rainfed areas. The research programme will also cover areas of agro-forestry, water management, weed control, integrated nutrient management and watershed development. Agricultural engineering and post harvest engineering technology research work for pin-pointed areas like refinement of self-propelled rice planter and improved machinery for different operations for pulses and oilseeds will be taken up during 1994-95. Development of techniques, process and equipment for processing of oilseed, pulses and by-products as well as storage research on these crops will continue. In the field of Agricultural Engineering a new AICRP on 'Human Engineering Safety' approved during 1993-94 will be implemented during 1994-95.

Animal Sciences

5.59 During 1993-94, schemes for establishment of a National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physiology and AICRP on micronutrients were approved for implementation. The research results in the field of animal genetic resources and genetic resources conservation resulted in the progeny testing of crossbred bulls, evaluation of semen quantity and collection and storage of 10,000 doses of quality semen by ICAR institutes. A new genotype of sheep was evolved through crossing local Malpura sheep with Marwari and Jaisalmeri sheep.

5.60 The work for 1994-95 will focus on studies on Holstein crossbreds at Military Dairy Farms and improvements of indigenous breeds of Haryana and Ongole cattle. Selective breeding for improvement of milk and meat in a few breeds of goat will be taken up in 1994-95. In the area of animal nutrition and physiology, work will continue on animal food improvement, identification of new animal feed resources and nutrient requirement of different species. The work on adaptation of embryo transfer technology and its standardisation in local livestock in different ecosystem will continue during 1994-95.

Fisheries

5.61 A new scheme on the use of organic waste in aquaculture was approved during 1993-94. The work of fisheries institutes and National Research Centres for Fisheries Research continued during the year. The ICAR compiled a list of fish species inhabiting warm water, cold water and brackish water. The programme for 1994-95 on fisheries research will emphasise on priority research and of transfer of technology through KVKS.

Agricultural Education & Agricultural Extension

5.62 The work on consolidation of State Agriculture Universities and their campus/colleges was assisted under different schemes of ICAR. A new Central Agriculture University for North Eastern Hill (NEH) Region was approved during 1993-94 and ICAR started work for the establishment of the university. The Extension Education Division's proposal for a National Research Centre on Women in Agriculture and its Centre at Central Agricultural

Engineering Institute, Bhopal, to work exclusively on women specific tools and implements, was approved during 1993-94. The establishment of new KVKS to make a total of 183 was approved on the existing basis of funding.

5.63 During 1994-95, the ICAR schemes for assisting State Agriculture Universities and development of agriculture colleges of Central universities will continue. Adequate funds have been provided for continuing the work of establishment of Central Agriculture University and its campus colleges in NEH region States. The ICAR will continue other educational development schemes for the establishment of centres of advance studies in the State Agriculture Universities and strengthening educational facility in the deemed university and institutes of ICAR.

Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development

5.64 India has the largest cattle and buffalo population of considerable genetic diversity to withstand environmental stress and inadequate levels of nutritional management. There are about 196 million cattle, 77 million buffaloes, 45 million sheep, 99 million goats, 11 million pigs, 3 million pack animals and 258 million poultry birds as per the provisional results of 1987 Livestock Census. Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector not only provides milk, eggs, meat, wool, industrial raw materials such as hides and skins and by-products like blood, bones, fats and casings, but also plays a vital role in providing gainful employment, especially to small and marginal farmers by offering subsidiary occupation to supplement their income. The contribution of animal power for transportation particularly in the rural areas is very significant. Draught animal power contributes 40 million Horse Power value approximately Rs. 10,000 crores. The asset value of India's 420 million livestock - cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats and pigs - is of the order of Rs. 50 thousand crores and the total market value of their various outputs like milk, meat, wool, dung and draught power is also of the same order. The livestock sector contributes about 25.5% of the value of total agricultural output, excluding the contribution of animal draught power. This sector provides more self-employment opportunities for socially and economically disadvantaged sections of society including rural women, unemployed youth, etc. than any other sector of economy.

5.65 Livestock rearing plays an important role in the rural economy in supplementing family income and employment opportunity in the low income groups. Keeping in view the vast potential for employment generation in this sector, two new schemes, namely, Special Livestock Programme oriented towards generation of productive employment and Special Project in collaboration with military dairy farms and RVC was approved for implementation during 1994-95 with an outlay of Rs. 15 crores. Similarly, a pilot project for the establishment of Poultry Complexes (12 Layers and 26 Broilers) was approved for one year, as a Central Sector Scheme to be implemented initially in the six States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Sikkim.

Cattle and Buffalo Development

5.66 There are a number of fine breeds of cattle available in the country that can provide good foundation stock for initiating cattle development programmes. The main emphasis has been laid on improving the productivity and breeding by adopting artificial insemination with quality semen. The Intensive Cattle Development Programme and extension of frozen semen technology has proved a boon in improving the germ plasm and production of quality animals. The high quality indigenous as well as exotic breeds of cattle and buffaloes are made available from the 7 Central Cattle Breeding Farms. Bulls of Tharparkar, Red Singdhi, Jersey, Murrah and Surti breeds are produced and distributed to various States as per agro-climatic zone. During the year 1993-94, against the target of 226 bulls, 114 were produced/distributed from these Central Farms by February, 1994.

5.67 The Central Frozen Semen Production Centre and Training Institute (CFSPCTI), Hessarghatta, produced 4.08 lakh doses of frozen semen by February, 1994 against the 1993-94 target of 4.50 lakh doses. As many as 36 technical persons were trained in frozen semen technology during the year.

5.68 Test mating of about 100 bulls was carried out and the semen of these bulls was used for artificial insemination at various A.I. Centres. As many as 6756 animals were registered upto February, 1994 under the Central Herd Registration Scheme.

5.69 Efforts are on to produce about 2.5 million improved cross-bred cows and 1.5 million improved buffaloes during the 8th Plan period so as to achieve the targetted milk production of 71 million tonnes by 1996-97. Under the National Bull Production Programme, the State farms are being geared up for production of high quality bulls both milch and draught breeds. In order to take full advantage of the programmes for genetic upliftment, the scrub bulls are being castrated/sterilised in those areas where artificial insemination and natural service through improved bulls have been provided.

Poultry Development

5.70 Poultry farming is possible in widely differing agro-climatic environment as the fowl possesses marked physiological adaptability. An important component of livestock development programme is providing more employment opportunities for rural people as well as production of highly nutritious protein-rich food. Amongst farm animals, poultry is one of the quickest and most efficient convertor of plant products into food of high biological value. Under deep litter system of management, the poultry litter has a high manurial value. The major thrust for improving the production of eggs is on increasing availability of quality chicks, supply of balanced feed, health care and providing marketing facilities. Due to the adoption of scientific poultry breeding, the production of eggs has been increased from a level of 1.36 million in 1972 to 23 million during 1992-93. For making available improved Layer and Broiler parent chicks, the Central poultry breeding farms continue to produce these improved birds. The Central Duck Breeding Farm produced about 0.24 lakh ducklings during 1993-94. For ascertaining the quality of feed produced by private and public sector organisations, samples are drawn and tested in the regional feed analytical laboratories. To coordinate the various poultry production programmes among the Central and State Governments, the ICAR, Agriculture Universities, State Poultry Federations, etc. and to sustain and accelerate the growth of poultry industry, it has been proposed to set up a National Poultry Development Board during the Eighth Plan. The Board *inter-alia* would advise the Central and State Governments on various policy issues relating to poultry industry.

Sheep Development

5.71 The average production of wool and mutton of indigenous sheep is low as compared to that of the exotic sheep of advanced countries. Out of the total wool production in the country, hardly 15% is of apparel quality suitable for woollen clothings. The demand of woollen industry is 80 million kgs. and the production of wool is only 43 million kgs. The anticipated production for the year 1993-94 is 45.5 million kgs., which is inadequate to meet the demand of the woollen industry. As such, the fine wool is imported from other countries.

5.72 With a view to improving the quality and production of wool, import of exotic sheep had started as early as the beginning of the 19th century. The Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar and the 7 State Sheep Breeding Farms located one each in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, J&K, Rajasthan, U.P., Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are engaged in the production of fine wool breeds of acclimatized rams.

Meat Production

5.73 There are more than 3600 recognised slaughter houses in the country. These slaughter houses are ill managed due to lack of basic amenities for the slaughtering of animals and the disposal of the waste. Apart from these slaughter houses, unauthorised slaughtering is undertaken substantially. As such a correct picture of the production of meat in the country is not available. During 1993-94, upto January, 1994, 51393 tonnes of buffalo meat and 8064 tonnes of mutton exported against 85 thousand tonnes and 10 thousand tonnes respectively during 1992-93. Financial assistance is provided to the slaughter houses maintained by corporations/boards for their modernisation.

5.74 About 28 million bovine fallen animals are available annually, out of which only 1% are used for the production of meat meal, bone-meal, blood meal, hide, tallow, etc. For the proper utilisation of natural resources, a scheme on the establishment of carcass by-products utilisation centres and hide flaying units has been envisaged for which a sum of Rs.387.58 lakhs was released during 1993-94 to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Assam.

Piggery Development

5.75 There are more than 100 State pig breeding farms in the country for supply of improved breeds of piglets to the farmers especially to the tribals engaged in pig husbandry. These farms are strengthened and assisted for development of infrastructural facilities like sufficient breeding stock, buildings, equipments, etc.

Development of Pack Animals

5.76 Much emphasis has been laid on the preservation and development of indigenous breeds of horses/ponies/donkeys and camel for which the State breeding farms are strengthened through the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Feed and Fodder Development

5.77 Feed and fodder play an important role in livestock development and the shortage of these leads to decrease in production of the various animal husbandry products. The shortage of feed and fodder is due mainly to large scale free grazing, pressure of increasing human population on cultivable land for grain production, seasonal rains and adverse climatic conditions in various parts of the country. The thrust now is on increasing the production of fodder crops by improved/high yielding varieties of seeds through application of improved agronomic package practices and modern technology. The Central Coordinating Agency for Feed and Fodder Development, Regional Stations for forage production and demonstration and the Central Fodder Seed Production Farm are engaged in the development of quality seeds and their distribution to the States for the multiplication at State level and in the farmers' fields. Fodder mini-kit demonstration programmes are organised for educating the farmers about the latest technology and high yielding variety fodder crops. Central assistance is provided under this scheme to the State Fodder Seed Production Farms for establishment of fodder banks, fodder seed production through the registered growers programme for enrichment of straw and cellulosic waste, establishment of silvopasture system for increase in bio-mass production and grass land development including grass reserves.

Livestock Health Programme

5.78 The livestock development programme cannot succeed unless and until there is a well

organised animal health service for the protection of livestock against various diseases. The number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries which was only 904 in British India (1928) has been increased to about 21720 during 1993-94. To supplement these activities, there are about 20,000 Veterinary Aid Centres and mobile dispensaries. The production of vaccines in the country has increased from a level of 800 million doses in 1991-92 to 1250 million doses during 1993-94. There are 26 Vaccine Production Centres in the country under public and private sectors engaged in production of quality veterinary biologicals. About 250 disease diagnostic laboratories are functioning in the country, maintained by the State Departments of Animal Husbandry. For giving referral services for diagnosis of the animal diseases, the laboratories of Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation, National Dairy Development Board and veterinary colleges/agricultural universities are available.

5.79 For the control of rinderpest and bringing the incidence of this disease to zero level, an ambitious project called National Rinderpest Eradication Project (NREP) is under implementation with the assistance of the European Economic Community (EEC). Under the programme, 32 laboratories in the country are being strengthened for sero surveillance work apart from production of quality rinderpest vaccine. The programme envisages sero surveillance, mass vaccination, organisation of training, feed and fodder, publicity through mass media/workshops, research and education. The number of vaccinations done against rinderpest during 1993-94 would be around 50 millions.

5.80 For the control of other diseases, especially the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), vaccinations are carried out by the State Departments of Animal Husbandry, supplemented by a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Professional Efficiency Development

5.81 With a view to regulate the veterinary education and veterinary practices in the country, Indian Veterinary Council (IVC) Act was passed in 1984 and subsequently, the Veterinary Council of India and State Veterinary Councils were established. At present, the IVC Act has been extended to 18 States and all the Union Territories.

Dairy Development

5.82 Dairy Development is another area in the Animal Husbandry Sector which supplements the income of small and marginal farmers and landless labourers and brings out rapid socio-economic transformation of rural poor. Building up of a viable and self-sustaining national dairy industry on cooperative basis has been emphasised over a period of time. Under the Operation Flood Programme, over 65321 dairy cooperative societies have been organised in 170 milk sheds involving nearly 84.5 lakh farmer members. These cooperatives procured as much as 105.7 lakh litres of milk per day during 1992-93. Marketing of 86.59 lakh litres of milk a day is carried over 525 cities and towns in the country. The per capita availability of milk in the country has reached 187 ml.

5.83 A Central Sector Scheme - "Integrated Dairy Development Project" in non-Operation Flood, Hilly and Backward areas is being implemented from 1993-94 to promote dairy activities during the Eighth Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs.200 crores. So far, ten States, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Sikkim, Nagaland, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh have been sanctioned the scheme and a sum of Rs.1090 lakhs was released during 1993-94 against the budget outlay of Rs.1000 lakhs. For the year 1994-95, the budget provision for the scheme is Rs.2491 lakhs.

5.84 For dovetailing the ongoing State Government programmes on animal husbandry and dairy development with those of the dairy cooperatives and applied research and devel-

opment, the Technology Mission on Dairy Development has been set up. The anticipated achievements for 1993-94 and the targets for 1994-95 with respect to important livestock products are given in Table 5.5.

Fisheries

5.85 The thrust areas in fisheries are development of coastal marine fisheries, expansion of aquaculture in fresh and brackish water areas and construction of requisite infrastructures like fishery harbours and fish landing centres etc.

5.86 The outlay for fisheries development during 1993-94 was Rs.97 crores in the Central Sector and Rs.145.06 crores in the State Sector (total Rs.242.06 crores) compared to the total outlay of Rs.198.81 crores during 1992-93. The actual expenditure during 1992-93 was Rs.189.48 crores i.e. Rs.55.74 crores in the Central Sector and Rs.133.74 crores in the State Sector. The anticipated expenditure during 1993-94 in the Central Sector is Rs.86.53 crores. The outlay for fisheries for 1994-95 is Rs.95 crores in the Central Sector. These figures do not include the outlay provided by other Ministries such as Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Commerce, Department of Bio-Technology, Department of Ocean Development etc. relating to fisheries programmes.

Fish Production

5.87 Fish production during 1992-93 was 43.65 lakh tonnes consisting of 25.78 lakh tonnes of marine and 17.87 lakh tonnes of inland. The production has surpassed the target of 42.25 lakh tonnes and for the third consecutive year the actual production has ex-

Table 5.5
Targets and Achievements in Milk, Eggs and Wool Production

Item/Unit	1992-93 Achievement	1993-94 Target	Anticipated Achievement	1994-95 Target
1. Milk Million tonnes	58.6	61.0	61.0	63.5
2. Eggs Billion Nos.	23.1	25.0	25.0	27.0
3. Wool Million Kg.	43.3	45.5	45.5	45.5

ceeded the targetted figures. The target fixed for 1993-94 was 45.72 lakhs tonnes consisting of 26.90 lakh tonnes of marine and 18.82 lakh tonnes of inland fish. It is expected that during the year 1993-94 fish production may be to the tune of 46.39 lakh tonnes and is likely to exceed the target. The overall annual growth rate during 1992-93 was 5.43% and the growth rate during 1993-94 is expected to be more than 6 percent.

Exports

5.88 Marine products export during 1992-93 was 2.09 lakh tonnes valued at Rs.1767.43 crores. The target fixed for 1993-94 was 2.26 lakh tonnes valued at Rs.2100 crores. For the year 1994-95 the target for marine products export would be 2.61 lakh tonnes valued at Rs.2400 crores. The significant development is that instead of the conventional practice of exporting mostly shrimp, the country has started exporting fish also and Gujarat has shown the way in this regard.

Marine Fisheries

5.89 The major programmes are motorisation of traditional fishing craft and reimbursement of excise duty on HSD oil supplied to mechanised fishing vessels below 20 metres length. Upto 1993-94 sanctions for introduction of 13500 motor boats have been issued and another 4000 traditional crafts are to be motorised during 1994-95. Introduction of plywood craft was carried out in a selective manner and about 60 crafts were sanctioned during 1993-94. Another 200 crafts are likely to be added during 1994-95. The scheme relating to off-shore pelagic craft was cleared during the year and sanctions have been issued for about 22 craft. During 1994-95, 20 more off-shore pelagic craft are likely to be introduced. A new programme for installation of fish aggregating devices (FAD) is also to be taken up during 1994-95 and about 30 FADs are to be installed in various coastal States. In order to regulate the marine fishing activities and for enforcing the Marine Fishing Regulation Act, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is in operation under which 100% assistance is given to States for procuring patrol boats along with communication equipments etc. During 1993-94 sanctions have been issued for 13 patrol boats and another 6 boats are to be sanctioned during 1994-95.

Fresh Water Aquaculture

5.90 The number of Fish Farmers Development Agencies(FFDAs) in the country was 409 by the end of 1993-94 out of which about 370 are functional. The targetted water area to be covered by these FFDAs is about 40000 hectares and the number of persons to be trained would also be 40000 per annum. It is expected that the productivity level from FFDAs may go up to a level of 2200 kg per hectare during 1993-94 against the productivity level of 2075 kg per hectare during the previous year. A new component has been added in the scheme of fresh water aquaculture to give subsidy for the setting up of feed mills @ 25% of the cost limited to Rs.1 lakh per unit.

Brackish Water Aquaculture

5.91 Under the scheme of brackish water aquaculture, 37 Brackish water Fisheries Development Agencies (BFDA) were sanctioned upto 1993-94 out of which 35 are reported to be in operation. Against the target of 1500 hectares of water area to be covered during 1993-94 the achievement upto December, 1993 was 1216 hectares and the cumulative total for brackish water area developed so far is about 11,700 hectares. The number of persons trained upto December, 1993 was 6950. The productivity level through extensive culture of shrimp is about 700 to 800 kg per ha. During 1994-95, 3 more BFDDAs are to be sanctioned and an additional 2000 hectares are to be brought under brackish water culture.

World Bank Project on Shrimp and Fish Culture

5.92 Although the total number of sites to be developed under this project has been brought down from 13 to 10, there is a slight increase in the water area to be covered under the project from the originally targetted figure of 3810 hectares in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, and West Bengal. Designs of all the 10 sites have been prepared and to start with, one site in each State would be brought under brackish water aquaculture for which tenders have been floated. The socio-economic surveys have been completed and the beneficiaries under the project would soon be identified. Development of reservoirs/ox-bow lakes in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, U.P. and West Bengal is also in progress. Till October 1994 a total of 81 persons have been deputed for training in fish and

shrimp culture, as well as on study tours under the World Bank project. Nine more persons are expected to be trained before the end of the financial year.

Fisheries Harbours

5.93 During 1993-94 the proposals relating to Jakhau (Gujarat), Mangrol Stage-II (Gujarat) and Thangasery Stage-II (Kerala) minor harbours were cleared. Under the scheme for major harbours the Madras Stage-II harbour was cleared and the proposal to have certain additional works to be carried out in the Cochin harbour as Stage-II was also cleared. A total of 6 fish landing centres were sanctioned, of which 4 are in Orissa and 2 in Kerala. It is expected that during 1994-95 one major harbour and 3 minor harbours, besides 5 Fish Landing Centres (FLCs) would be completed in various States.

Fisheries Institutes

5.94 The Integrated Fisheries Project has acquired two Japanese stern trawlers under grants-in-aid during 1993-94. Two more fishing vessels being constructed at Indian shipyard are likely to be added to its fleet during 1994-95. The Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training has been conducting the routine training programmes to develop the manpower for operating deep sea fishing vessels. In addition, it is proposed to undertake a study on energy conservation (Stage-II) in fishing boats and another study relating to selective fishing (shrimp separating devices) during 1994-95 with Norwegian assistance. The Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fisheries is engaged in preparation of designs and estimates for the World Bank project on shrimp and fish culture, besides site investigation of minor harbours and FLCs.

Fishermen Welfare Programme

5.95 Three centrally sponsored schemes relating to fishermen welfare viz. (i) Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Fishermen, (ii) Development of Model Fishermen Villages and (iii) Savings-cum-Relief for Marine Fishermen are being implemented. There is a slight decrease in the number of fishermen covered under the Group Accident Insurance Scheme from 8.8 lakhs to 8 lakhs and it is expected that this decrease would be compensated during 1994-95. The number of beneficiaries under the savings-cum-relief scheme

remains at 2 lakhs. The cumulative target for development of model fishermen villages was 161 during 1993-94 which is to go up to 187 during 1994-95.

Deep Sea Fishing

5.96 There is a slight set back in the deep sea fishing activities due to decline in shrimp catch. The response for joint venture and leasing programme was also not adequate as only about 10 to 15 fishing vessels under joint venture are reported to be in operation besides 10-12 chartered foreign fishing vessels. The number of Indian owned shrimp trawlers in operation is reported to be 150 against the total number of 184. However, it is reported that tuna fishing vessel operated by the Indian companies are earning good profit for which there is good potential in future. The total catch from deep sea fishing vessel is around 60000 tonnes per annum.

5.97 The targets and anticipated achievements for 1993-94 as well as the targets for 1994-95 in respect of major fisheries programmes are given in Table 5.6 based on the information provided by the State Governments during the Working Group Meeting.

Agricultural Credit

5.98 The targets and achievements with respect to agricultural credit and various important cooperative programmes in the Annual Plan 1993-94 along with the targets envisaged for 1994-95 are given in the Table 5.7

5.99 During 1993-94, there has been a shortfall in the achievement of targets envisaged for disbursement of loans. However, in 1994-95, continuous effort will be made for overall expansion of credit including short term, medium term and long term cooperative credit to farmers with the objective of increasing agricultural production as well as productivity. Efforts will continue for increased volume of credit for supporting agriculture and rural development programmes and timely flow of credit to assist the farmers, especially the weaker sections and small and marginal farmers for adopting the latest technology as well as improved farm practices. The strategy for achieving the objective of adequate credit support to agriculture through a multi-agency system consisting of cooperatives, commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) will be to strengthen the credit delivery sys-

Table 5.6
Physical Targets and Achievements of Fisheries Programmes

Programme	1992-93 (Actual)	1993-94		1994-95
		Target	Anticipated Achievement*	Target Proposed
I. Fish Production	43.6	45.72	46.38	50
a) Marine (Lakh tonnes)	25.8	26.90	26.76	28.5
b) Inland (Lakh tonnes)	17.8	18.82	19.62	21.5
II. Traditional Craft Motorisation (nos.)	2800	3600	3600	4000
III. Fish Seed Production (Million Fry)	12500	14000	13500	14800
IV. Export of Marine Products				
a) Quantity (Lakh Tonnes)	2.09	2.26	2.26	2.61
b) Value (Rs. in crores)	1767.43	2100	2105	2400
V. Group Accident Insurance (Lakh nos.)	8.78	8.8	8.00	8.78
VI. Beneficiaries under Savings-cum-Relief Scheme (Lakh nos.)	1.97	2.0	2.0	2.0
VII. Model villages to be developed (Cumulative)	135	161	161	187

* Anticipated Fish production for 1993-94 is based on the information provided by the State Governments during the Working Group Meeting.

tem, realign the policies and the procedures to ensure expansion in the credit supply and strengthen State Cooperative Banks (SCBs), District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and Large Size Adivasi Multi-purpose Societies (LAMPS).

5.100 In addition to the efforts made by the State Governments for strengthening the cooperative credit institutions, the Government of India, through various important Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes will continue to support overall improvement of credit supply to the agriculture sector. Some of the major schemes are

(i) Non-Overdue Cover Scheme, (ii) Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund Scheme, (iii) Investment in Debentures of Land Development Banks, (iv) Special Schemes for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and (v) Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme.

5.101 The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) was reviewed in March, 1992 with a view to broad-basing the scheme and implementing it on a self-supporting basis. Subsequently, the Government of India have discussed the modification of the existing Comprehensive Crop Insurance as well as introduction of a Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme (PCIS) with the States/UTs, concerned Central Ministries, RBI, NABARD and Planning

Table 5.7
**Targets and Anticipated Achievements of major programmes in
 Cooperation Sector in 1993-94 and Targets for 1994-95**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Item	1993-94		1994-95
		Target Revised	Anticipated Achievement	Target (Proposed)
1.	Short term loans	5482	4933	6003
2.	Medium term loans	448	296	481
3.	Long term loans	1158	983	1273
4.	Marketing of Agricultural Produce	6390	6077	6600
5.	Retail Sale of Fertilisers	2830	2999	2953
6.	Value of consumer goods distributed in rural areas	2563	2566	2788
7.	Value of consumer goods distributed in urban areas	2574	2433	2667

Commission. The Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme is applicable to all farmers, loanee as well as non-loanee and it includes all crops for which yield estimation on the basis of crop cutting experiments is covered i.e. cereals, millets, oilseeds, pulses, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, red-chilly, mesta, jute, turmeric, ginger and vegetable crops. The scheme proposes to indemnify losses sustained by farmers due to several natural calamities such as flood, drought, cyclones and hailstorms. The Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme (PCIS) is proposed to be implemented in one district of each State.

Cooperation

5.102 The major activities under the cooperation sub-sector relate to efficient operation of cooperatives, development of management expertise, improvement of cooperative processing, storage and marketing of agricultural produce, distribution of agricultural inputs, assistance to cooperatives for weaker sections including dairy, fishery and poultry cooperatives and cooperative training and education. The promotional role of National Cooperative Federations/Societies like National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED), National Cooperative Union of India, National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks, National Federation of State Co-

operative Banks and Credit Societies etc. will continue to be encouraged.

5.103 The Government of India will continue to assist the State Governments/UTs to strengthen the cooperative institutions and establish new cooperative projects with a view to achieving the objectives of providing necessary support to the cooperatives sector. Against an outlay of Rs.168 crores for the Annual Plan 1993- 94, an outlay of Rs.180 crores is allocated for various important Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for 1994-95 'Plan'. The important Central Sector Schemes in the cooperation sub-sector include schemes for (i) Cooperative Training and Education,(ii) Assistance to NAFED, (iii) Development of Cooperative Rural Growth Centre/Storage,(iv) Storage Programmes including Cold Storage Project, (v) Oilseeds Development, (vi) Cooperative Fisheries Programmes and (vii) Integrated Cooperative Development Programme (ICDP). A new Central Sector Scheme for financial assistance to women cooperatives has been taken up during the Eighth Plan starting from 1993-94. These women cooperative societies will be providing assistance to their members for infrastructural development, workshops, equipments and marketing arrangements etc.

5.104 The major Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) in the Cooperation subsector are (i) Share Capital Participation in Cooperative Sugar Mills, (ii) Share Capital Participation in Cooperative Growers Spinning Mills, (iii) Cooperatives for Marketing, Processing, Storage and Supplies in under-developed States and (iv) Assistance to Cooperatives for Weaker Sections. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for promotion and development of weaker section cooperatives with the objective of revitalising the existing labour cooperatives, forest labour cooperatives, rickshaw pullers cooperatives has started from 1993-94. Approximately, 1050 cooperatives have been proposed to be covered during the Eighth Plan.

5.105 Over the years, along with the expansion of cooperatives in various sectors, the structural weaknesses and regional imbalances have become apparent which are attributable, to a large extent, to heavy dependence on Government assistance, poor recovery of credit and lack of professional management.

5.106 The cooperative sector, like in the previous years, will continue to play a significant role during 1994-95 in the procurement operations undertaken by the Food Corporation of India (FCI), Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and Jute Corporation of India (JCI) and to facilitate marketing and distribution of agricultural inputs. Continued emphasis will be laid on increasing the cooperative storage capacities including cooperative godowns and cold storages.

5.107 To supplement the price support operations of agricultural commodities, the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), as the nodal agency, will continue procurement of pulses like urad, moong, gram, arhar and oilseeds like mustard seed, sunflowerseed, soya-bean, groundnut and coconut. In addition to the price support scheme, the interest of the farmers engaged in the production of various horticultural items will continue to be protected through market intervention operations with NAFED as the Central Nodal Agency together with State Governments.

Agricultural Marketing

5.108 For the development of agricultural marketing, besides the programmes undertaken by the State Governments/UTs, the

Government of India will continue to undertake various schemes/programmes with the overall objective of providing efficient marketing services to the farmers for enabling them to get reasonable returns for their produce and make available quality products to the consumers. The schemes for development of markets and setting up of rural godowns have been transferred to the States. The total Central assistance sanctioned upto 31st March, 1993 for the development of 3658 markets (855 secondary and 2803 primary) was Rs.93.30 crores. Under the scheme for setting up rural godowns, upto 31st March, 1993 an amount of Rs.43.78 crores has been released to States/UTs for 4835 rural godowns as Central assistance.

5.109 The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI) in the Ministry of Rural Development with its Central Agmark Laboratory at Nagpur and 22 Regional Laboratories spread all over the country will continue to function as the agency to implement the agricultural marketing policies and programmes of the Central Government, provide technical guidance to the States/UTs for framing and enforcing necessary legislation for regulation and management of agricultural markets, promoting grading and standardisation of agricultural and allied commodities under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act. The Centre for Agricultural Marketing at Jaipur set up in 1988 will continue to provide specialised training, research and consultancy services in the area of agricultural marketing.

5.110 During 1994-95, the Ministry of Rural Development proposes to undertake schemes for development of agricultural marketing in the country. The schemes will cover areas such as estimation of marketable surplus and post harvest losses of agricultural commodities i.e. foodgrains, fruits and vegetables, live-stock products and fish and other marine products, compulsory quality control of blended edible vegetable oils, grading facilities at producers' level, construction and modernisation of AGMARK laboratories, research grants, development of market intelligence and communication network as well as extension and training network and monitoring of market arrivals and price of coarse grains.

Storage and Warehousing

5.111 Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and 16 State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) are the basic agencies engaged in building large scale storage and warehousing facilities. A target of 3.59 lakh tonnes for construction of additional storage and warehousing capacity was envisaged for 1993-94, against which a capacity of 3.13 lakh tonnes is anticipated to have been created. The storage capacity available wth the FCI as on 1.1.1994 including capacities hired from CWCs, SWCs, State Governments and private parties was 23.46 million tonnes. The Central Warehousing Corporation had a total capacity of 65.78 lakh tonnes spread over 457 warehouses as on 1.1.94. Though the storage capacity in the country at the macro level is adequate, at the micro level to meet the specific problems of certain pockets like deficient States, hilly and inaccessible States/areas etc. attention will be paid for provision for adequate storage capacity. The actual achievement of additional storage and warehousing capacities during 1992-93, the targets as well as anticipated achievements during 1993-94 and the targets for 1994-95 are given in Table 5.8.

Agricultural Financial Institutions

5.112 The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides credit for promotion of agriculture, small scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and other

allied activities in the rural areas. As the apex bank for agriculture and rural development, the NABARD coordinates the operations of various institutions engaged in the field of rural credit. Apart from channeling the funds by way of refinance to the banking sector for agricultural and rural development, the NABARD undertakes measures for improving the quality of lending by ensuring adherence to the technical and financial parameters and supports national policies for increasing agricultural production and productivity. The NABARD disbursed Rs.2359 crores during 1992-93 as refinance under schematic lending to various financial agencies. The schematic refinance target for investment credit was Rs.2800 crores during 1993-94.

Agro-Climatic Regional Planning Project

5.113 The Agro Climatic Regional Planning (ACRP) Project was initiated by the Planning Commission in 1988 with the prime objective of introducing the concept of area based planning for agriculture and allied sector with the explicit recognition of local resource endowments, constraints and needs. Several phases of this project have been completed through Zonal Planning Teams set up by the Planning Commission with the involvement of State Agriculture Universities, State Governments concerned, Central Ministries and Non-Governmental Organisations.

5.114 The work has been completed in 35 districts covering major agro-climatic and in-

Table 5.8
Targets and Anticipated Achievements of Additional Storage Capacity
in 1993-94 and targets for 1994-95

Sl. No.	Item	1992-93 (Actuals)	1993-94		1994-95 Targets
			Revised Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1.	Food Corporation of India	1.92	0.86	0.76	1.04
2.	Central Warehousing Corporation	0.81	1.40	1.04	0.70
3.	State Warehousing Corporations	1.92	1.33	1.33	1.25
	Total	4.65	3.59	3.13	2.99

stitutional situations. In addition to broad based district information system relating to land use and irrigation, crop output projections had been developed covering most of the districts in the country. The pilot projects have been initiated to demonstrate the relevance and replicability of ACRP strategy in 5 locations- Purulia (West Bengal), Puri (Orissa), Mehsana (Gujarat), Shimoga (Karnataka) and Trichirapali (Tamil Nadu) during 1993-94, and these are being implemented through DRDAs/Zilla Parishads/District Collectors, in close collaboration with the State Governments so as to ensure their success and replicability.

5.115 The State Governments have also set up project teams for implementation of these experimental projects. Though the project models are different for various locations, the emphasis is on dovetailing the existing programmes and schemes for better utilisation of the available resources to overcome the identified problems through collective efforts, close coordination within the line the departments and with the beneficiaries at the ground level.

5.116 During 1994-95, the ACRP will cover the following major tasks:

- (i) Coordination work with the States for work relating to experimental projects and institutionalisation of special studies.
- (ii) Operationalisation of experimental projects and institutionalisation of ACRP approach. Institutionalisation has to be started in about 15 districts representing various agro-climatic zones spread over major States including those in which experimental projects in cluster of villages are being taken up. This approach is expected to cover some more States in 1994-95. Grant-in-aid will continue to be provided for the Zonal Planning Teams' activities during 1994-95 also.
- (iii) The ACRP project initiated during 1993-94 would be continued and budgetary support shall be provided within the overall financial outlay of Rs. 5 crores earmarked for the project.

Externally Aided Projects

5.117 India is collaborating with a number of countries in the field of agriculture and allied activities. These foreign aided projects help a great deal in accelerating the pace of development in different sub sectors of agriculture. The major agencies which provide assistance are: World Bank, European Economic Community (EEC) and bilateral projects with developed countries. Subsequent to the normalisation of relations with Israel, Indo-Israel Cooperation has increased particularly in dryland farming and water management. There are other bilateral projects with countries like Bulgaria, France, Germany, Netherlands, Australia, Kazakhstan, etc. in different areas.

World Bank Projects

5.118 India has received substantial support from the World Bank Group for promoting investment in Agriculture. There are a number of World Bank assisted projects being implemented through the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and the Ministry of Commerce (Rubber Board). The on-going agricultural projects, financed by the World Bank, covers various sub sectors such as extension, dairy, seeds, watershed development, research, cyclone, fisheries, land development and composite agriculture development.

EEC Assisted Projects

5.119 The European Economic Community also provides assistance in a number of areas for the development of agriculture in the country. These projects are being implemented by the State Governments such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Kerala and Tamil Nadu as well as public sector undertakings like National Cooperatives Development Corporation (NCDC), Gujarat State Land Development Corporation (GSLDC) and National Dairy Development Board (NDDB). In the field of Dairy Development, EEC assistance in the Eighth Plan amounts to Rs.152.53 crores.

Natural Disaster Management

5.120 The Department of Agriculture & Co-operation has a Natural Disaster Management Division. This division deals with the

preparedness to meet the damages caused by natural disaster like drought, flood, cyclones, earthquakes, hailstorms, etc. The memoranda submitted by the State Governments for providing additional Central assistance in the wake of natural calamities are being processed in the Division. The status of preparedness by the States for the South-West monsoon is reviewed in the Conference of Relief Commissioners held every year. The control room of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation functions round the clock during the crisis period. The Crisis Management Group (CMG) headed by Cabinet Secretary meets on the days of occurrences of earthquake and continues to meet and coordinates and facilitates the rehabilitation efforts. The Crisis Management Group headed by the Central Relief Commissioners in the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation meets daily during the crisis period and later periodically to review the situation and provide assistance required by the

State Governments from time to time. A World Conference of Natural Disaster Reduction was organised for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) from 23-27th May, 1994 in Japan to review IDNDR accomplishments at the national, regional and international levels. The Government of India participated in the Conference and presented a Country Report. A Central Sector Plan Scheme has been initiated in 1993-94 for promoting research consultancy activities, documentation, human resource development, strengthening of training institutions and public awareness building for minimising of adverse impact of natural disaster in the country. These steps are expected to considerably improve the country's disaster preparedness and shift the emphasis from relief to mitigation and to dovetail disaster reduction efforts with development planning.

**Plan Outlay/Expenditure for Agriculture & Allied Activities
(Central Sector)**

(Rs. in Crores)

Head of Development	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
	Actual	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
Expenditure				
A. Department of Agriculture & Cooperation				
1. Agriculture Extension & Training	9.45	15.00	14.10	16.00
2. Agriculture Census	3.86	9.42	9.42	2.00
3. Agriculture Economics & Stats.	12.94	16.63	16.70	17.00
4. Seed Development	49.38	42.27	40.80	35.86
5. Fertilisers & Manures	301.21	10.00	129.33	10.00
6. Plant Protection	9.08	19.60	18.04	19.60
7. Agricultural Implements & Machinery	7.11	14.00	13.37	14.00
8. Crop oriented programmes	388.87	551.60	488.20	555.10
9. Horticulture	58.51	130.00	124.83	184.00
10. Secretariat Economic Services\$	1.22	2.38	2.15	3.34
11. Crop Insurance	30.01	62.15	62.15	70.05
12. Scarcity Relief	0.17	1.10	1.00	1.10
13. Trade*	--	--	--	1.00
14. Soil & Water Conservation	65.27	123.00	102.97	120.00
15. Fisheries	55.68	97.00	85.14	95.00
16. Credit	61.27	67.85	67.85	80.95
17. Cooperation	156.30	168.00	142.97	180.00
A. Total:-	1210.33&	1330.00	1319.02	1405.00++
B. Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying				
Animal Husbandry	43.62	79.50	73.57	99.30
Dairy Development	136.69	258.00	273.59	225.00
Sectt. Economic Services	0.24	0.50	0.70	0.70
B. Total	180.55	338.00	347.86	325.00
C. Department of Agricultural Research & Education				
1. Crop Science	38.66	48.79	53.13	60.00
2. Horticulture	12.31	15.52	19.31	25.00
3. Soil, Agronomy & Agro-forestry	21.87	31.23	33.24	35.00
4. Agricultural Engineering	5.54	9.76	9.56	10.00
5. Animal Science	14.71	27.32	21.78	29.56
6. Agricultural Statistics & Economics	0.29	1.95	1.23	1.44
7. Fisheries	6.44	13.17	12.42	16.00
8. NARP-II including NSP (World Bank)	39.70	41.53	34.72	32.97
9. Other Foreign Aided Projects	3.64	7.35	7.43	5.03
10. Agricultural Education	12.24	30.87	22.27	30.00
11. Agricultural Extension	19.77	17.95	30.00	26.00
12. Management & Information Services	0.85	4.56	4.91	4.00
C. Total	176.02	250.00	250.00	275.00

Annexure-5.1 (Contd.)

(Rs. in Crores)

Head of Development	1992-93 Actual	1993-94 B.E.	1994-95 R.E.	1994-95 B.E.
D. Ministry of Civil Supplies				
Consumer Cooperatives	2.44a	0.70	3.10**	0.70
E. Ministry of Rural Development				
Agricultural Marketing Rural Godowns & Dev. of Mkts.	2.44 3.97aa	11.00 --	11.19 --	11.00 --
E. Total	6.41	11.00	11.19	11.00
F. Ministry of Food Construction of Godowns				
1. Food Coopn. of India	27.49	22.00	19.00	21.00
2. Central Warehousing Corp.#	21.75	25.50	12.86	15.40
3. Post Harvest Operations	2.87	4.00	2.55	1.26
4. Sugar : a) National Sugar Institute, Kanpur. b) National Institute of Sugarcane & Sugar Technology, Mau, U.P.	0.56 --	0.73 --	0.73 3.00	1.22 5.25
5. Specialised studies & Consultancy	--	--	--	0.27
F. Total	52.67	52.23	38.14	44.40
G. Ministry of Commerce				
Tea	9.24	11.52		21.98
Coffee	7.80	10.00		10.15
Rubber	23.35	42.61	65.94	39.20
Spices	5.50	7.65		9.00
Tobacco	--	6.90	11.22	8.93
G. Total	45.89\$\$	78.68	77.16	89.26
H. Deptt. of Economic Affairs				
NABARD	34.00	100.00	87.64	185.00
RRBs	4.37	5.00	5.00	5.00
H. Total	38.37	105.00	92.64	190.00

Note :-

- \$ 1994-95 outlay includes Rs. 1.00 crore for works
- * Outlay provided for setting up of Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium.
- ** Of this, Rs. 2.50 crores provided in supplementing budget as loan for implementing V.R.S. In addition, Rs. 0.10 crores is under consideration of the Ministry for release for consultation and promotional cell to meet 75% of the expenditure of the cell in shape of grants.
- a Rs. 1.07 crore expenditure incurred on V.R.S.
- aa CSS transferred to States.
- # 1992-93 actual expenditure figures are taken from information contained in plan proposal 1994-95.
- \$\$ Indicates outlays expenditure against Budgetary Support only.
- & Excludes State plan expenditure & Rs. 4.35 crore.
- + Excludes State plan expenditure RE of Rs. 8.12 crore.
- ++ Excludes State plan expenditure BE of Rs. 15.00 crore.
- ^ of this Rs. 297.58 crore is spent on a Central Scheme on Assistance to Small & Marginal Farmers for implementation of various schemes including infrastructure building.

Annual Plan 1993-94
Approved Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

States/U.T.	Total State Outlays	Agri. & Allied Activities	Irrigation & Flood Control	Special Area Programme	Total (3+4+5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Andhra Pradesh	185100	5987	44000	2130	52117
2. Arunachal Pradesh	29000	3960	1630	--	5590
3. Assam	102700	13933	9250	310	23493
4. Bihar	230000	15802	55860	1372	73034
5. Goa	17000	1126	2965	--	4091
6. Gujarat	213700	12626	50300	--	62926
7. Haryana	92000	7583	14894	350	22827
8. Himachal Pradesh	56000	9358	2272	--	11630
9. Jammu & Kashmir	88000	9190	4971	3795	17956
10. Karnataka	302500	21303	60000	11622	92925
11. Kerala	100000	16130	14000	120	30250
12. Madhya Pradesh	240000	18164	54303	--	72467
13. Maharashtra	380400	34331	84800	8892	128023
14. Manipur	23000	2360	4990	--	7350
15. Meghalaya	28100	4474	1185	265	5924
16. Mizoram	18500	2627	294	--	2921
17. Nagaland	20350	2360	420	220	3000
18. Orissa	145000	13787	33849	--	47636
19. Punjab	115000	9335	9000	1200	19535
20. Rajasthan	170000	18215	30263	1100	49578
21. Sikkim	12000	1432	240	--	1672
22. Tamil Nadu	210100	23739	11600	--	35339
23. Tripura	31000	6290	2100	2015	10405
24. Uttar Pradesh	405000	31294	48990	5600	85884
25. West Bengal	155000	6748	13466	1570	21784
All States	3369450	292154	555642	40561	888357
U.T.s	148950	5155	2240	--	7395
Total	3518400	297309	557882	40561	895752

Annual Plan 1993-94
Revised Outlays

(Rs. in Lakhs)

States/U.T.	Total State Outlays	Agri. & Allied Activities	Irrigation & Flood Control	Special Area Programmes	Total (3+4+5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Andhra Pradesh	185100	5942	44001	430	50373
2. Arunachal Pradesh	26391	3552	1484	--	5036
3. Assam	87200	10095	7888	310	18293
4. Bihar	75000	3834	20614	--	24448
5. Goa	14450	1076	2165	--	3241
6. Gujarat	190000	11054	49100	--	60154
7. Haryana	83908	6691	14663	480	21834
8. Himachal Pradesh	56282	8445	2207	--	10652
9. Jammu & Kashmir	68400	8564	4367	3348	16279
10. Karnataka	302500	20926	53821	9022	83769
11. Kerala	101977	16451	14217	122	30790
12. Madhya Pradesh	201821	16729	38309	--	55038
13. Maharashtra	383280	28276	84330	7114	119720
14. Manipur	17484	1805	3670	--	5475
15. Meghalaya	28100	4359	962	256	5577
16. Mizoram	18190	2367	279	--	2646
17. Nagaland	16841	1699	502	146	2347
18. Orissa	109519	10019	23249	--	33268
19. Punjab	114000	7766	9943	1274	18983
20. Rajasthan	170476	16613	28986	200	45799
21. Sikkim	10012	1288	216	--	1505
22. Tamil Nadu	210221	24159	11762	--	35501
23. Tripura	22003	2845	1210	1980	6035
24. Uttar Pradesh	280000	25352	37610	3500	66462
25. West Bengal	102094	5460	14900	1774	22134
All States	2875249	245367	470455	29956	745778
U.T.s	139450	4873	2110	--	6983
Total	3014699	250240	472565	29956	752761

Annual Plan 1994-95
Approved Outlays

States/U.T.	Total State Outlays	Agri. & Allied Activities	Irrigation & Flood Control	Special Area Programmes	(Rs. in lakhs)	
					(3+4+5)	Total (3+4+5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1. Andhra Pradesh	213000	6470	47644	5	54119	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	33500	4293	1812	--	6105	
3. Assam	105100	13933	8695	310	22938	
4. Bihar	240000	15802	55860	10372	82034	
5. Goa	18200	1134	3531	--	4665	
6. Gujarat	224000	13331	59683	--	73014	
7. Haryana	102500	1514	18636	674	20824	
8. Himachal Pradesh	65000	10011	2815	--	12826	
9. Jammu & Kashmir	95000	9446	5085	3894	18425	
10. Karnataka	327500	22758	73846	11246	107850	
11. Kerala	126000	19225	16350	140	35715	
12. Madhya Pradesh	275000	18505	54330	--	72835	
13. Maharashtra	440000	37287	93304	4603	135194	
14. Manipur	24000	2451	4246	--	6697	
15. Meghalaya	28100	4199	1083	265	5547	
16. Mizoram	20766	2402	288	--	2690	
17. Nagaland	22000	2110	370	178	2658	
18. Orissa	195100	15012	39305	--	54317	
19. Punjab	145000	8955	13540	1350	23845	
20. Rajasthan	245000	24555	40638	3186	68379	
21. Sikkim	13500	1292	216	--	1508	
22. Tamil Nadu	275000	24360	13590	--	37950	
23. Tripura	31000	3226	1000	1980	6206	
24. Uttar Pradesh	456200	36768	44585	6600	87953	
25. West Bengal	170600	9600	20260	1751	31611	
All States	3891066	314639	620712	46554	981905	
UTs	206350	6208	2643	--	8851	
Total	4200616	320847	623355	46554	990756	

*This includes Area Programmes totaling Rs 103200 lakhs.

**Production of Foodgrains In The States/UTs During
The Year 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 And Targets For 1994-95.**

Sl. No.	States/U.T.s	(Lakh tonnes)			
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94(P)	1994-95 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	117.05	113.29	115.69	137.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.20	1.94	--	2.30
3.	Assam	33.79	34.47	35.35	34.25
4.	Bihar	106.38	91.68	109.14	133.15
5.	Goa	1.47	1.50	--	1.49
6.	Gujarat	33.94	54.10	37.60	57.85
7.	Haryana	90.94	102.51	105.51	99.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13.40	14.10	13.40	14.06
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	14.05	14.05	16.21	14.74
10.	Karnataka	79.27	84.86	78.07	79.13
11.	Kerala	10.83	11.07	11.08	11.24
12.	Madhya Pradesh	155.08	163.22	179.04	179.90
13.	Maharashtra	83.66	140.74	136.74	138.85
14.	Manipur	3.50	2.78	--	3.80
15.	Meghalaya	1.55	1.47	--	1.64
16.	Mizoram	0.90	1.05	--	0.82
17.	Nagaland	2.04	2.40	--	1.81
18.	Orissa	82.73	69.81	83.92	82.99
19.	Punjab	196.35	200.07	199.87	198.63
20.	Rajasthan	79.81	113.94	83.14	100.23
21.	Sikkim	1.06	1.01	--	1.23
22.	Tamil Nadu	82.45	84.25	88.82	83.08
23.	Tripura	4.87	4.55	--	5.09
24.	Uttar Pradesh	355.22	361.81	364.76	388.80
25.	West Bengal	128.56	126.81	127.02	115.17
	U.T.s	2.63	2.62	19.84	2.89
	Total	1683.73	1800.10	1805.20	1890.00

(P) - Provisional

CHAPTER-6

IRRIGATION, COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT AND FLOOD CONTROL

IRRIGATION

Water which is a life sustaining resource and closely linked to the quality of life, is getting scarce every day. Availability of adequate, timely and assured irrigation is a critical input for agricultural production. Irrigation is one of the key thrust areas in the Eighth Plan. The main strategy of the Eighth Plan with regard to irrigation sector *inter-alia* envisages expeditious completion of ongoing major and medium projects with a strict prioritisation as the first charge of funds. No new project is to be taken up unless the funding needs of ongoing projects are fully met and it is a medium irrigation scheme benefitting tribal and drought prone areas. Greater emphasis on modernisation/rehabilitation of old existing irrigation projects including public tubewells to improve water use efficiency for optimisation, proper and timely maintenance of completed irrigation projects/schemes with active and direct participation of user farmers in the form of associations, safeguard measures to minimise the adverse impacts of irrigation projects on ecology, environment and against over-exploitation of ground water and ensuring proper and timely rehabilitation of persons affected due to submergence caused by reservoirs created by irrigation projects are the other features of the strategy. The strategy for the Annual

Plan 1994-95 for irrigation sector is based on the framework of the Eighth Plan strategy.

6.2 Against the target of creation of additional potential of 2.68 million ha. (m-ha.) and additional utilisation of 2.40 m-ha. with an investment of Rs.5064 crore during the Annual Plan 1993-94, the actual achievement of additional potential and utilisation during the year is anticipated to be 2.04 m-ha. and 1.76 m-ha. respectively with anticipated expenditure of Rs.4339 crore during the year as per the details given in Table 6.1(a) and 6.1(b).

Major and Medium Irrigation

Review of 1993-94

6.3.1 During the year 1993-94, there was shortfall in the overall outlays for various States due to negative balance from current revenue (BCR) and lower contribution of public enterprises and small savings. As such there was also reduction in the outlays for Irrigation programmes? Substantial reduction in the outlays in the Irrigation sector was in the States of Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh. On the other hand in the States of Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Punjab the revised outlays were more than the approved outlays.

Table - 6.1(a)
Plan outlay and actual expenditure - 1992-93 & 1993-94

(Rs. crore)

No.	Item	1992-93		1993-94	
		Approved outlay	Actual Expdr.	Appd. Out.	Revised Outlay
1..	Major & Medium Irrgn.	3127.76	3047.13	3841.74	3369.30
2.	Minor Irrgn.	1088.23	994.59	1222.63	969.25
	TOTAL	4215.99	4041.72	5064.37	4338.55

Table - 6.1(b)
Targets and achievements of benefits - 1993-94

(In Million Ha.)

Item	Ultimate	Antc.	Actual	Targets	Antc.	Antc.
	Irrgn.	achv.	Achv.	of benefits	achv.	achv.
	potential by end	during	during	during	by end	
	of March	1992-	1993-94	1993-	of 1993	
	1992	93			94	-94
	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12
Major & Medium						
Irrgn.	58.5	31.07	26.68	0.39	0.30	0.708
Minor						
Irrgn.	55.0	50.35	46.54	1.70	1.48	1.977
Total	113.5	81.42	73.22	2.09	1.78	2.685
					2.396	2.04
					1.76	85.55
						76.76

6.3.2 In case of major-medium irrigation, the anticipated additional potential created was 0.65 m.ha. during 1993-94 against the target of 0.70 million ha. Regarding utilisation, the target was 0.65 m.ha., against which the anticipated achievement is 0.55 m.ha. The shortfall in achievements was mainly due to reduction in the Plan outlays of about Rs.472 crore during 1993-94. The Planning Commission extended financial support in the form of additional central assistance as well as under Border Area Development Programme (BADP) to expedite the completion of Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (Stage-II) (Rajasthan) and Teesta Barrage Project (West Bengal) for which additional funds of Rs.52 crore and 27 crore respectively were provided during the year 1993-94 to the concerned States. Also, additional assistance of Rs.1 crore was released to Nagaland for Renovation and upgradation of Minor Irrigation works.

Programme for 1994-95

6.3.3 In the programme for 1994-95, maximum emphasis is on speedy completion of ongoing projects as well as improving utilisation including water use efficiency for the irrigation potential already created. As far as funding of projects is concerned, the priority adhered to is as under :

- (i) adequate funding for externally aided projects commensurate with funding commitments/programme agreed to with the external funding agencies;
- (ii) inter-State multipurpose projects to be funded as per construction programme approved by the respective Control Boards keeping in view the resources of the States;
- (iii) completion of on-going major-medium projects in advanced stage targetted for completion during VIII Plan by providing adequate outlays, particularly where headworks are completed/ being completed and canal works are to be expedited to accrue the benefits from the project;
- (iv) provision of funds for modernisation of existing irrigation works wherever necessary;
- (v) provision of adequate funds for construction of water courses from 40 ha. blocks to 5-8 ha. blocks as part of irrigation project cost.

6.4 A large number of projects have been taken up and completed since the beginning of the Planning era. An objective evaluation of

economic viability, costs and benefits as well as time of completion in relation to the original objectives of the projects has, therefore, assumed great importance. Such evaluation will help improve perspective planning of irrigation projects. Outlays have been provided for this purpose in State Plans.

6.5 The Central Water Commission (CWC) is presently monitoring 53 selected major irrigation projects. The officials of the Commission periodically visit the projects and make an assessment of the progress made, identify the deficiencies and bottlenecks and help the project authorities in overcoming them. The monitoring and information system, however, needs to be improved by introduction of the state-of-art management and monitoring techniques.

6.6 Taking a serious note of deteriorating financial performance of completed irrigation projects/schemes (see Annexure-6.12), the Planning Commission set up an internal group consisting of irrigation experts and eminent agro-economists, under the chairmanship of Dr. A. Vaidyanathan, former Member (Irrgn.), Planning Commission in October 1991 to go into various aspects related to irrigation water pricing, its recovery and working expenses of irrigation schemes. The salient features of the main recommendations made in the Report include : treating water rates as users (service) charge; the objective of water charge is ultimately to recover cost; linking the revision of water rates with the improvement of the quality of service; revision and implementation of water rates in phases, consolidation of the systems of farmers' group management; upgrading the existing systems to higher level of efficiency in water uses and productivity; setting up of special experts groups at the State level to work out appropriate norms and procedure for periodic monitoring and updating for different agro-climatic regions and broad categories of projects; setting up of a high-powered autonomous Board at State level to be called "Irrigation & Water Pricing Board" to review the policy, establish the norms regarding maintenance cost for various components and staff cost, assess the actual expenditure in relation to these norms and determine the parameters and criteria for revising water rates; a mandatory review of all matters related to irrigation water pricing over

five years with an opportunity for users to present their views; purposive and strong measures to be taken to ensure the accurate assessment of irrigation charges and their prompt and full collection; encouragement of users groups to take over maintenance, management of water allocations and collection of water rates for a group of outlets serving at least a village and devising incentives which discriminate strongly in favour of farmers' groups and discourage individual service. In order to study the impacts/implications of the recommendations made by the Committee, particularly of financial nature, the Planning Commission has set up a group of officers under the chairmanship of the Member-Secretary, Planning Commission in December, 1992. The Group has been asked to submit their views on the action to be taken on various recommendations made by the Irrigation Water Pricing Committee. However, decisions on water rates and allied matters are to be taken by the respective States since Irrigation is a State subject. Except Maharashtra, Haryana and Orissa (for lift schemes) most of the States have not revised the water rates for the last 10-15 years whereas the cost of operation and maintenance of the irrigation works is increasing every year.

Farmers' participation

6.7 Participation of farmers in irrigation management implies a significant role of water users in decision making. It is a role which goes beyond mere consultation. It implies an active role of beneficiaries in all the facets of irrigation water management and its attendant forward and backward linkages with main system management in agricultural/agronomic activities. This role is very different from the traditional passive role of farmers to look to the departments for irrigation water supply and its distribution. In order that farmers play an active part in decision making, there is a need to evolve appropriate forms of local organisation. The irrigation agency can clearly facilitate this process by developing a planned interaction/intervention strategy. The timing of farmers' involvement is crucial. Farmers' participation is most effective when it takes place from the initial stages of project development, including the stages of project formulation and design. Such involvement forms part of ideal conditions for genuine participation for a true partnership between farmers and

government. There are successful examples of farmers' associations (which are also known as Water Users' Associations) managing irrigation systems, both traditional as well as contemporary. These are, nevertheless, quite isolated, scattered and site specific in the sense that such successful experiments have, curiously enough, not spread further to other areas or even in the adjoining block(s) of the same command. There are about 4420 WUAs in various forms in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Assam in India. The total area presently managed by all such WUAs is estimated to be about 0.234 million hectares which accounts for just 0.33 per cent of the total area under irrigation at present in India.

6.8 The outlay approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for major, medium irrigation programme is Rs.4284.96 crore. With this outlay an additional irrigation potential of 0.72 million ha. and utilisation of 0.56 million ha. are targetted to be achieved.

Minor Irrigation

6.9 Minor surface water flow irrigation projects comprising storage and diversion works occupy a prominent place in the complex of irrigated agriculture particularly in the undulating areas south of the Vindhya and the hilly regions. These provide the only means of irrigation in several tracts which include the bulk of the chronically drought affected areas, are labour intensive and offer extensive opportunities for rural employment.

6.10 Ground water development forms the major part of the minor irrigation programme and includes construction of dugwells, dug-cum-bore wells, filter points, private shallow tubewells and deep public tubewells. It is essentially a people's programme implemented primarily through individual and cooperative efforts with finances obtained mainly from institutional sources. However, due care as well as control need to be exercised against overdrawal of ground water, as is now found in some parts of Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra and North Gujarat.

6.11 The existing regulation of ground water development is in the form of administrative measures being adopted by the institu-

tional financing agencies for schemes proposed for bank financing. The financial institutions by and large insist on technical clearance of the schemes from authorised ground water development agency of the concerned States. Keeping in view the national interest and the objective of ground water development, a model Bill "To control and regulate the development of ground water" was framed by the Govt. of India and circulated to the States in 1970 for adoption in the form of suitable legislation. The Bill was revised in 1992 and it was circulated to the States for their comments and adoption in a suitable manner. The Government of Maharashtra is the only State which has enacted and enforced a ground water regulation legislation for drinking water purposes so far. The Government of Gujarat has also amended the "Bombay Irrigation Act" and made it applicable only to 9 identified districts in the State. Construction/ deepening of wells/bore-wells/tubewells having depth of more than 45 metres has been barred. Some other States have also framed draft legislation like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and all provisions as suggested in the model Bill have been included. This legislation have yet to be adopted. The options for regulating the extraction of ground water are :

- (a) Regulation by education i.e. by creating awareness among the people of the adverse effects of over-exploitation of ground water.
- (b) Regulation by administration and legislation as stated above.

6.12 Whereas the need to regulate ground water is paramount, simultaneous measures will have to be taken to ensure its availability on a sustainable basis. To achieve this, measures like artificial recharge of groundwater to augment ground water storage, conservation through economic water use and protection from pollution will have to be taken without further loss of time.

6.13 In the Eastern and North-Eastern States, generally only one crop is cultivated. The present stage of overall development of groundwater in Eastern and North-Eastern States is only 14% as compared to the all India figure of 40% and of about 85% in the North-Western States of Punjab and Haryana. As

such, there is a need for ground water development in the Eastern States for increase in agricultural production and for alleviation of poverty.

Review for 1993-94

6.14.1 As against an approved outlay of Rs.1222.63 crore for Minor Irrigation Programme in 1993-94 the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 969 crore. Against a target of creation of an additional irrigation potential of 1.97 million ha. the achievement is likely to be 1.39 million ha. and in terms of utilisation the achievement is reported to be 1.21 million ha. as against the target of 1.74 million ha. The shortfall was mainly due to reduction in Plan outlays by Rs.253 crore as well as erratic power supply for pumps and tubewells etc.

6.14.2 As the Minor Irrigation programme in the States and UTs is implemented through several departments there is a need for effective coordination among all such departments. In the case of Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), emphasis is being laid on stepping up the work relating to ground water investigation and development in North-Eastern States. The Board has drawn up a programme to complete the survey work in the States and to accelerate exploratory drilling specially in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland where the work has been lagging behind. Similarly the CGWB has drawn up a programme to take ground water surveys and drilling in tribal areas on a systematic basis. To identify the constraints and shortcomings in the implementation of Minor Irrigation, evaluation studies have been initiated with the cost to be entirely borne by the Centre. During 1993-94 under Central sector, the expenditure on CGWB is anticipated to be Rs.74 crore against approved outlay of Rs.43 crore on account of increase in the cost of equipment being imported under Japan Grants-in-Aid and non-exemption from payment of customs duty.

Institutional Investment for Minor Irrigation

6.15.1 Institutional finance plays an important role in developing Minor Irrigation programme. The Land Development Banks, State Cooperative Banks and Commercial Banks provide credit facilities to the farmers and institutions for installation of Minor Irrigation

facilities. Under the normal programme, credits are provided directly to the beneficiaries by the banks. Under the second type of loans the refinancing facilities by NABARD is availed by the banking institutions for providing credit to the farmers/institutions. In the latter case the schemes are referred to NABARD for their approval.

6.15.2 The institutional finance is also being utilised under Special Project Agriculture (SPA) for energisation of irrigation pumpsets. A significant portion of banks' credits is being utilised for this programme.

6.15.3 The Minor Irrigation Division in Ministry of Water Resources collects data on loan disbursed for Minor Irrigation Works through NABARD on quarterly basis, which covers the second type of loan activities by the banks, utilising refinancing facilities of NABARD. The data on credit disbursement for Minor Irrigation under the normal programme of the Land Development Banks are being collected from them independently. Since the commercial banks in the country have a large number of branches and are not compiling data on credit disbursement for Minor Irrigation separately, the information on lending under the normal programme of commercial banks is not available. There is need to take up special drive for recovery of outstanding loans from the farmers which is quite poor in many States.

Programme for 1994-95

6.16 The salient features of Minor Irrigation Programme for the year are :-

- (i) adequate provision of funds for the externally aided projects according to the schedule of disbursement;
- (ii) prioritisation for on-going surface water schemes;
- (iii) stepping up the institutional investment to the extent possible;
- (iv) provision of subsidy to small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections to encourage private investment in minor irrigation;
- (v) stepping up ground water development, especially in the Eastern and North-Eastern states;

- (vi) encouraging minor irrigation programme for tribal, backward, drought-prone areas and areas having predominantly scheduled caste and scheduled tribe farmers by establishing effective coordination as well as by dovetailing, if possible, of all ongoing programmes/schemes like employment generation schemes etc. under various Ministries.
- (vii) encouraging schemes utilising non-conventional sources of energy like hydrams etc.,
- (viii) in water scarce and drought prone areas, the use of sprinkler/drip irrigation system as a water saving device as well as for efficient use of water for productivity should be encouraged.
- (ix) necessary steps will be taken to improve the utilisation of public tubewells and their rehabilitation along with turning over to beneficiary farmers for O&M.

6.17 With a view to knowing the constraints and shortcomings in the implementation of various programmes for minor irrigation development and to ascertain as to how far these have helped in improving the quality of life of rural areas and creating additional employment resulting in a check over the migration of rural population to urban areas, the evaluation studies are being undertaken through the Consultants in various States or clusters of States based on various agro-climatic zones. The entire cost of these studies is to be borne by the Union Government. Based on the technical and financial bids, studies have been awarded

to eight consulting firms for 14 regions covering the whole country. The work is likely to be completed by 1994-95. During 1992-93, the expenditure incurred on this scheme was Rs.18 lakhs. During 1993-94, anticipated expenditure is Rs.70 lakhs.

6.18 For 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.1413.21 crore has been provided for Minor Irrigation for creating additional potential of 1.70 million ha. and for additional utilisation of 1.55 million ha. In regard to CGWB an outlay of Rs.58.38 crore has been provided in the Central sector for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for continuing schemes which includes an amount of Rs.30 crore for second phase of Grants in Aid for import of rigs and geo- physical equipment. A summary of Annual Plan 1994-95 targets is given in Table 6.2.

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

6.19 The Command Area Development (CAD) programme was initiated in 1974-75 with a view to bridging the gap between the potential created and its utilisation and optimising agricultural productivity through better management of land and water use in the command areas served by selected major and medium irrigation projects. The programme presently covers 180 projects with a total culturable command area of 21.18 million hectares and administered through 54 CAD authorities. The total cumulative investment in this programme up to the end of 1993-94 is estimated to be Rs. 3100 crore which includes Rs.1196 crore incurred under Central sector. On the basis of the shortcomings found during the implementation of this programme over

Table - 6.2
Plan outlay and targets for 1994-95

Sl. No.	Item	Outlay for 1994-95 (Rs. Crore)	Target of benefits during 1994-95 (Million Hectares)	
			Pot.	Utl.
1.	Major and Medium Irrigation	4284.96	0.72	0.56
2.	Minor Irrigation	1413.21	1.90	1.55
	TOTAL	5698.17	2.62	2.11

the last two decades, it is being reoriented so as to make it a more effective instrument for ensuring speedy transit to irrigated agriculture alongwith optimising the water-use efficiency.

Financing Pattern

6.20 High priority in the allocation of both physical and financial resources is being given to these projects and greater stress is being laid on better and efficient management of the water distribution system, more efficient and timely on-farm water delivery, training of field staff and farmers and involvement of farmers under the command area in the management of water distribution system below the outlet level. Central assistance released so far is 82.5% grant, 15.6% loan and 1.9% special loan out of total Central assistance of Rs. 1081 crore from 1974 to March 1992. During 1993-94,

the total releases were Rs. 115.36 crore consisting of Rs. 112.54 crore as Grants and Rs. 2.82 crore as loans. The financial and physical position of this programme is summarised in Tables 6.3(a) and 6.3(b).

Programme for 1994-95

6.21.1 The programme will be continued during 1994-95 in all the 180 projects. Greater thrust needs to be given for Land Consolidation as a prerequisite for optimal water use efficiency. In the case of externally aided projects, provision has been made for the required outlays according to the schedule agreed upon with the external agencies. Close monitoring and evaluation of the projects is being emphasised both at the Central and the State level by suitably strengthening the concerned organisations wherever necessary. State/U.T. wise de-

Table - 6.3(a)
**Expenditure, Outlay/Antd.Expdr. 1991-92 and outlay
 for 1992-93 and 1993-94 for CAD Programme**

(Rs. Crore)

	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Approved Outlay	Actual Expdr.	Approved Outlay	Actual Expdr.	Approved Outlay	Antcd Expdr
C.A.D.						
States	275.59	202.67	268.29	228.89	341.75	282.85
U.Ts.	0.50	1.00	0.10	--	--	--
Central Sector	90.00	6.34	90.00	104.45	115.00	114.45
TOTAL	366.09	300.01	358.39	333.34	456.75	397.30

Table - 6.3(b)
**Achievement till Seventh Plan, 1990-91, 1991-92
 1992-93, Target for 1993-94 and 1994-95**

(In Million Ha.)

Sl.No.	Item	Ach. till end of 7th Plan	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
		Achv	Achv.	Achv.	Targets	Antcd.	Target Achv.
1.	Field Channel	11.14	0.552	0.499	0.365	0.569 +448 KM	0.494 +448 KM
2.	Land Levelling	1.93	0.033	0.039	0.033	0.032	0.056
3.	Warabandi	4.96	0.584	0.575	0.637	1.005	1.797
							1.027

tails of targets and achievements for construction of field channels, Warabandi and land levelling are given in Anexures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.10 respectively.

6.21.2 In order to assess the implementation and impact of the ongoing Centrally sponsored command area development programme in terms of the objectives and its quantification, the Planning Commission has emphasised the need for comprehensive evaluation of the CAD Programme during the VIII Plan. Accordingly, evaluation of 18 CAD projects has been initiated by the Ministry of Water Resources.

6.21.3 Another area of concern for successful implementation of CAD Programme is land consolidation. Generally, it is found that pace of land consolidation is slow and tardy and, therefore, this needs a greater emphasis which will help realisation of goals as well as improve water use efficiency.

FLOOD CONTROL

6.22 Out of a total geographical area of about 329 m.ha., roughly about 1/8th has been assessed as flood prone. Out of this, about 32 m.ha. has been estimated as protectable. After the disastrous floods experienced in the country in 1954 a National Programme of Flood Management was launched. So far, various methods of flood protection, both long term and short term, have been adopted in different States depending upon the type of problem and local conditions. From March, 1954 to March, 1991, barring occasional breaches in embankments, various types of flood control works as executed have provided reasonable protection

to an area of about 14.08 million ha. This excludes the area of about 3 million hectares protected prior to 1954 by works which already existed in some of the States. Apart from these works, reservoirs with specific flood cushion have been constructed in the country to provide protection to downstream areas. In addition, such multi-purpose storages have helped greatly in moderating the intensity of floods in the flood plains lower down.

Review for 1993-94

6.23.1 Against the approved outlay of Rs.336.44 crore for flood control programme during 1993-94 the anticipated expenditure is Rs.269.82 crore. During the year, the States like Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal suffered flood menace due to unusual floods. Heavy rains caused extensive damage in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. An area of about 4.63 m.ha. experienced floods during 1993 monsoon season affecting a population of about 22.90 millions. Relief was provided by the Centre to the affected States to mitigate the suffering of the people. Since improper maintenance of flood control works leads to extensive damage, it is necessary to ensure proper maintenance by adequate provision of maintenance funds by the States. It should also be ensured that the ongoing protection works are completed on a priority basis. The details of the outlays for the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in Table 6.4.

Table - 6.4

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	Item	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
		App. Outlay	Expdr Outlay	App. Outlay	Expdr. Outlay	Appd. Outlay	Antcd. Expdr	App. Outlay	
1.	States	195.03	214.20	288.25	280.48	246.16	205.40	255.12	
2.	U.Ts.	14.38	10.64	12.13	11.61	14.23	13.13	16.95	
3.	Central Sector	78.33	38.87	59.78	38.07	76.05	51.29	48.81	
TOTAL		287.74	263.71	360.16	330.16	336.44	269.82	320.88	

Plan for 1994-95

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

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

6.24.3 In the Central sector, a provision of Rs.48.81 crore has been made for flood control. This includes Rs.25 crore as Central loan assistance to Government of Assam for flood control works in Brahmaputra valley, Rs.6.26 crore for Brahmaputra Board, Rs.3.50 crore as Central support for flood proofing programme in North Bihar and Rs.2.70 crore for construction of railway bridge across river Gandak at Bagha Chitauni as the share of cost to be borne by Ministry of Water Resources. The outlays for the new schemes are subject to formulation of detailed schemes and approval by the Planning Commission (Ref. Annexure-6.4)

6.24.4 The Statewise outlays provided for major and medium irrigation, minor irrigation, CAD and flood control works for the year 1994-95 are given in Annexure No. 6.1.

External Assistance

6.25.1 External assistance flows in the form of loans, grants and commodity aid from foreign countries and international organisations

such as International Bank for Reconstruction & Development(IBRD - commonly known as World Bank) and its soft lending affiliate International Development Association (IDA), IFAD, USAID, EEC and FRG. However, major source of external assistance is World Bank.

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

6.25.3 The rate of inflow of external assistance was at a very small pace till March 1974, i.e., upto the end of Fourth Five Year Plan. The total World Bank assistance received during this period was only US \$ 112.9 million for major & Medium irrigation projects. From the Fifth Plan onwards, there has been a rapid increase in total external assistance. Against a committed cumulative assistance of US \$ 4078 million in respect of major and medium projects, an amount of US \$ 2978.34 million has been received as reimbursement upto March 1992. During 1992-93, the World Bank assistance was US \$ 180 million which accounts for an average 15% of outlays on water resources sector in the country. Of late, there has been a shift in the direction of the World Bank assistance, from the earlier concentration on constructing new irrigation systems to rehabilitation, and modernisation of systems including, operation and maintenance and dam safety for existing irrigated projects.

6.25.4 The Water Resources Management and Training Project, for which assistance of US \$ 51 million had been provided by USAID, is directly administered by the Ministry of Water Resources which aims at strengthening institutional capacity for design, construction, operation and maintenance of efficient irrigation systems. The Project also envisages a massive effort in the training of a large number of irrigation personnel in irrigation management in India as well as abroad. The USAID project has since been successfully completed in September 1992 and a new Irri-

gation Support Project for Asia and the Near-East (ISPAN) with US \$ 1.4 million is under operation. The objectives include :-

- a) collaborative science and technology (S&T) exchange of scientists to promote Indo-US cooperation and linkages for water resources planning and management.
- b) promotion of farmers' organisations to assume responsibility for irrigation management.
- c) studies on possible irrigation administration innovations to improve irrigation management.

6.25.5 Two Projects in Orissa, namely, Upper Indiravati Irrigation Project (Yen 3.744 billion) and Upper Kolab Irrigation Project (Yen 3.769 billion) are being implemented

with loan assistance from OECF, Japan. An assistance of 84 million Yen is also being utilised for Engineering Services for Indira Gandhi Nahar Project, Rajasthan from OECF, Japan. The Minor Irrigation Project in Rajasthan is being implemented with German assistance of DM 15 million.

6.25.6 On externally assisted projects, the cumulative drawal upto March, 1994, has been 4503 Million US Dollars.

6.25.7 Against the budget estimate of Rs. 782.43 crore for 1993-94 for externally assisted projects, the utilisation was Rs. 837.95 crore. However, substantial shortfalls are expected during 1993-94 on the following projects indicated in Table 6.5.

6.25.8 The details of ongoing externally aided bilateral projects are given in Annexure-6.11.

Table - 6.5

(Rs. Crore)

Name of the project	Term date	BE/RE for year 1993-94	Utilisation during fin- ancial year 1993-94
1.Dam Safety	30.9.97	31	4.78
2.Bihar Public Tubewells	31.5.94	19	1.06
3.Punjab Irrgn.	31.3.98	62	30.55
4.Upper Ganga Irrgn.	30.9.93	68	57.98
5.Upper Indravati	20.1.94	14	3.05

**Approved Outlay in respect of Major & Medium Irrigation,
Minor Irrgn., CAD & Flood Control for the year 1994-95**

(Rs. Crore)						
Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Major & Medium Irrgn.	Minor Irrgn.	C.A.D.	Flood control	Total Irrgn. Sector
1.	Andhra Pradesh	325.55	82.99	12.75	55.15	476.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.00	14.20	0.42	2.50	18.12
3.	Assam	25.65	38.00	3.50	19.80	86.95
4.	Bihar	319.00	181.27	13.65	44.68	558.60
5.	Goa	29.71	3.60	1.60	0.40	35.31
6.	Gujarat	485.98	100.00	9.25	1.60	596.83
7.	Haryana	124.09	40.54	12.65	9.08	186.36
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2.74	23.26	0.83	1.32	28.15
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	18.71	19.97	2.10	10.07	50.85
10.	Karnataka	628.92	67.03	30.41	12.10	738.46
11.	Kerala	104.00	33.50	11.00	15.00	163.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	362.60	166.70	13.00	1.00	543.30
13.	Maharashtra	618.09	226.44	87.98	0.53	933.04
14.	Manipur	32.22	5.30	1.33	3.61	42.46
15.	Meghalaya	2.70	6.63	0.50	1.00	10.83
16.	Mizoram	0.05	2.78	0.05	0.00	2.88
17.	Nagaland	0.80	2.45	0.20	0.25	3.70
18.	Orissa	299.99	80.85	5.21	7.00	393.05
19.	Punjab	56.44	28.99	34.32	15.65	135.40
20.	Rajasthan	271.84	46.06	81.49	6.99	406.38
21.	Sikkim	0.00	1.99	0.05	0.12	2.16
22.	Tamil Nadu	65.41	59.14	10.08	1.27	135.90
23.	Tripura	3.57	4.41	0.02	2.00	10.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	380.76	39.59	17.50	8.00	445.85
25.	West Bengal	101.60	64.25	0.75	36.00	202.60
Total (States)		4261.42	1339.94	350.64	255.12	6207.12
26.	Andaman & N. Islands	-	1.99	-	0.30	2.29
27.	Chandigarh	-	0.25	-	-	0.25
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.00	0.85	0.05	-	1.90
29.	Delhi	-	2.50	-	12.00	14.50
30.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	1.55	1.55
31.	Pondicherry	-	2.20	-	2.75	4.95
32.	Daman & Diu	0.55	0.10	-	0.35	1.00
Total (U.Ts.)		1.55	7.89	0.05	16.95	26.44
Total States & UTs.		4262.97	1347.83	350.69	272.07	6233.56
CENTRAL SECTOR		21.99	65.38	125.00	48.81	261.18
GRAND TOTAL		4284.96	1413.21	475.69	320.88	6494.74

**Revised approved Outlays in respect of Major & Medium Irrgn.,
Minor irrigation, CAD & Flood Control for the year 1993-94**

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	(Rs. Crore)				
		Major Medium Irrgn.	Minor Irrgn.	C.A.D.	Flood control	Total Irrgn. Sector
1.	Andhra Pradesh	312.51	56.84	8.00	62.66	440.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	12.51	0.40	1.43	14.84
3.	Assam	23.38	37.00	3.50	15.00	78.88
4.	Bihar	139.50	35.64	4.00	27.00	206.14
5.	Goa	15.85	3.90	1.60	0.30	21.65
6.	Gujarat	437.08	44.02	8.30	1.60	491.00
7.	Haryana	94.38	0.75	42.62	8.88	146.63
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2.66	17.39	0.70	1.32	22.07
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	15.88	17.10	1.93	8.76	43.67
10.	Karnataka	449.19	61.85	17.19	9.98	538.21
11.	Kerala	91.18	27.94	10.05	13.00	142.17
12.	Madhya Pradesh	260.23	109.71	12.75	0.40	383.09
13.	Maharashtra	596.37	180.37	65.95	0.61	843.30
14.	Manipur	26.98	4.69	0.75	4.28	36.70
15.	Meghalaya	1.50	6.64	0.48	1.00	9.62
16.	Mizoram	0.10	2.60	0.00	0.09	2.79
17.	Nagaland	0.35	4.45	0.07	0.15	5.02
18.	Orissa	171.43	51.85	4.21	5.00	232.49
19.	Punjab	44.75	26.44	17.00	11.24	99.43
20.	Rajasthan	196.69	32.01	55.38	5.78	289.86
21.	Sikkim	0.00	1.99	0.05	0.12	2.16
22.	Tamil Nadu	65.79	42.83	8.40	0.60	117.62
23.	Tripura	5.36	4.52	0.02	2.20	12.10
24.	Uttar Pradesh	309.05	40.55	17.50	9.00	376.10
25.	West Bengal	70.00	62.00	2.00	15.00	149.00
Total (States)		3330.71	885.59	282.85	205.40	4704.55
26.	Andaman & N. Islands	-	1.30	-	0.01	1.31
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.14	0.80	-	0.06	2.00
28.	Chandigarh	-	0.25	-	-	0.25
29.	Delhi	-	2.05	-	10.00	12.05
30.	Daman & Diu	0.35	0.10	-	0.30	0.75
31.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	1.50	1.50
32.	Pondicherry	0.65	1.33	-	1.26	3.24
Total (U.Ts.)		2.14	5.83	-	13.13	21.10
Total States & UTs.		3332.85	891.42	282.85	218.53	4725.65
CENTRAL SECTOR		36.45	77.83	114.45	51.29	280.02
GRAND TOTAL		3369.30	969.25	397.30	269.82	5005.67

Annexure 6.3

**Actual Expenditure in respect of Major/Medium, Minor C.A.D
and Flood Control Schemes for the Annual Plan 1992-93**

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	(Rs. crore)				
		Major & Medium Irrgn.	Minor Irrgn.	C.A.D.	Flood control	Total Irrgn. Sector
1.	Andhra Pradesh	343.47	60.53	17.66	118.11	539.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	10.77	0.34	1.04	12.65
3.	Assam	23.64	44.07	2.15	19.38	89.24
4.	Bihar	146.30	69.47	10.00	39.08	264.85
5.	Goa	22.03	3.98	1.53	0.81	28.35
6.	Gujarat	408.48	45.61	9.10	3.62	466.81
7.	Haryana	81.26	28.49	7.07	11.33	128.15
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2.69	21.42	0.49	1.03	25.63
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	16.93	16.05	1.65	8.26	42.89
10.	Karnataka	294.25	44.05	14.86	5.64	358.80
11.	Kerala	80.80	15.03	8.93	9.32	114.08
12.	Madhya Pradesh	314.76	125.82	11.06	0.69	452.33
13.	Maharashtra	457.36	203.99	43.30	0.31	704.96
14.	Manipur	20.94	3.00	1.16	3.41	28.51
15.	Meghalaya	1.37	5.78	0.59	1.07	8.81
16.	Mizoram	0.10	2.54	-	0.18	2.82
17.	Nagaland	0.00	2.41	0.10	0.20	2.71
18.	Orissa	189.07	53.35	3.68	6.27	252.37
19.	Punjab	31.68	17.16	10.56	14.15	73.55
20.	Rajasthan	165.82	34.53	58.23	4.41	262.99
21.	Sikkim	-	2.10	0.00	0.15	2.25
22.	Tamil Nadu	66.52	41.63	9.23	0.70	118.08
23.	Tripura	8.38	6.59	0.05	2.27	17.29
24.	Uttar Pradesh	284.74	70.08	16.29	8.00	379.11
25.	West Bengal	50.24	45.27	0.86	21.05	117.42
Total (States)		3011.33	973.72	228.89	280.48	4494.42
26.	Andaman & N. Islands	-	2.0072	-	0.0400	2.0472
27.	Chandigarh	-	0.2002	-	-	0.2002
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.2093	0.8119	-	-	4.0212
29.	Delhi	-	1.3199	-	9.0241	10.3440
30.	Daman & Diu	0.1983	0.0300	-	0.2000	0.4283
31.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	1.2480	1.2480
32.	Pondicherry	0.7163	1.4275	-	1.1003	3.2441
Total (U.Ts.)		4.1239	5.7967	0.0000	11.6124	21.5330
Total States & UTs.		3015.4539	979.5167	228.8900	292.0924	4515.9530
CENTRAL SECTOR		31.68	15.07	104.45	38.07	189.27
GRAND TOTAL		3047.1339	994.5867	333.3400	330.1624	4705.2230

**Central Sector Schemes of Ministry of Water Resources pertaining
to Irrigation, Flood Control, Command Area Development and Farakka
Barrage Project - Organisationwise details - Annual Plan 1994-95
- Central Sector.**

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Sector/Organisation	Eighth Plan	Annual Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93	App. Outlay	Antd. (actual expdr.)	Exptr. lay	Approved Outlays	Annual Plan 1994-95
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.			
<hr/>									

I. Sectt. Economic Services									
<hr/>									
i) Continuing scheme									
1.00 0.19 0.29 0.29 0.29									
<hr/>									
II. Major & Medium Irrgn.									
<hr/>									
1. Central Water Commission									
<hr/>									
a) Continuing programme									
<hr/>									
i) Continuing schemes									
32.52 5.59 4.74 8.17 4.74									
ii) Capital section									
<hr/>									
Sub-Total									
32.52 5.59 5.24 8.67 4.74									
<hr/>									
b) New Programme									
<hr/>									
i) New.schemes									
4.86 - 2.10 - -									
ii) Capital section									
<hr/>									
c) R&D									
<hr/>									
Sub-Total									
4.86 - 1.20 0.60 1.20									
<hr/>									
TOTAL C.W.C.									
37.38 5.59 8.54 9.27 5.94									
<hr/>									

(Rs. Crore)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
2. Central Soil & Materials Research Station						
i) Continuing schemes	>16.10	2.94	2.46	>4.33	3.00	
ii) New Schemes	>		0.27	>		
iii) R&D	5.00	-	1.87	1.87	1.00	
TOTAL CSMRS	21.10	2.94	4.60	6.20	4.00	
3. Central Water & Power Research Station						
i) Continuing schemes	>11.88	2.32	1.77	>2.92	2.95	
ii) New schemes	>		2.03	>		
iii) R&D	10.00	-	1.00	2.50a	1.00	
TOTAL CWPRS	21.88	2.32	4.80	5.42	3.95	
4. National Institute of Hydrology						
i) Continuing schemes	>13.20	2.89	1.62	>3.60	1.40	
ii) New schemes	>		0.90	>		
iii) R&D	0.94	-	0.20	1.00a	1.50	
TOTAL NIH	14.14	2.89	2.72	4.60	2.90	
5. National Water Development Agency						
i) Continuing schemes	>32.00	4.00	5.00	5.19	5.20	
ii) New Schemes	>	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL NWDA	32.00	4.00	5.00	5.19	5.20	
6. Rashtriya Pariyojana Nirman Nigam						
		13.00	10.00	15.00	-	
7. MOWR (R&D)						
	2.50	0.94	-	-	-	
Total Major & Medium						
i) Continuing schemes	>105.70	30.74	26.09	>39.71	17.29	
ii) New schemes	>	-	5.30	>	-	
iii) R&D	23.30	0.94	4.27	5.97	4.70	
GRAND TOTAL (MAJ. & MED.)	129.00	31.68	35.66	45.68	21.99	

(Rs. Crore)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
III. Minor Irrigation						
1. Surface Water						
i) Continuing schemes	335.00	0.83	5.00	2.70	6.00	
ii) New schemes	3	-	-	-	-	
iii) R&D	0.20	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL SURFACE M.I.	35.20	0.83	5.00	2.70	6.00	
2. Central Ground Water Board						
i) Continuing schemes	3255.30	14.24	38.00	389.99	58.38	
ii) New schemes	3	4.60	3	1.00		
iii) R&D	2.50	-	0.40	0.04	-	
TOTAL C.G.W.B.	257.80	14.24	43.00	90.03	59.38	
Total Minor Irrigation						
i) Continuing schemes	3290.3	15.07	43.00	392.69	64.38	
ii) New Schemes	3	4.60	3	1.00		
iii) R&D	2.70	-	0.40	0.04	-	
TOTAL MINOR IRRGN.	293.00	15.07	48.00	92.73	65.38	
IV. C.A.D. Programme						
Ongoing CAD Programme	688.00	104.45	113.5	114.2	123.5	
INCID (R&D)	12.00	-	1.5	0.80	1.5	
TOTAL C.A.D.	700.00	104.45	115.0	115.0	125	
V. Flood Control						
1. Central Water Commission						
a) Continuing programme						
i) Continuing schemes	2.72	3.15	3.38	3.15		
ii) Capital section	-	0.40	0.20	-		
Sub-Total	2.72	3.55	3.58	3.15		

(Rs. Crore)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
b) New Programme						
i) New Schemes		-	0.85	-	-	-
ii) Capital section		-	-	-	-	-
c) R&D						
TOTAL C.W.C.		39.39	2.72	4.40	3.58	3.15
2. Brahmaputra Board****						
i) Continuing schemes		6.51	10.15	10.15	6.26	
ii) New schemes		-	2.50	2.50	-	
TOTAL BRAHMAPUTRA BOARD		43.80	6.51	12.65	12.65	6.26
3. Flood Control in Brahmaputra Valley						
Continuing programme		100.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.00
4. Ganga Flood Control Commission						
i) Continuing schemes		0.69	1.30	11.62	1.00	
ii) New schemes		-	0.70	}	-	
TOTAL G.F.C.C.		8.00	0.69	2.00	1.62	1.00
5. Flood Management schemes						
- Continuing schemes						
i) Sharing cost of Bagha Chitauni Rail-cum-Road Bridge across River Gandak	5.00	-	5.00	5.00	2.70	
ii) Development of Central Himalayan Projects	31.81	-	3.00	3.00	-	
iii) Jt. observation on common rivers with Nepal and Bangladesh	35.00	0.38	1.00	1.00	1.00	
iv) Survey & Investigation of F.C. projects on rivers common with Nepal & Bhutan	3.00	3.00	3.00			

Annexure-6.4 (concl'd)
(Rs. Crore)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<hr/>						
v)	Maintenance of Flood protection works on Kosi and Gandak projects	25.00	-	3.50	3.50	3.50
vi)	Flood proofing programmes in North Bihar	340.00	-	3.50	3.50	3.50
vii)	Flood Proofing programmes in other Ganga basin States			4.50	4.50	-
viii)	Critical anti-erosion works in Ganga basin States	30.00	1.20	4.00	4.00	-
ix)	Tipaimukh/Pagladiya Projects	25.00	1.57	0.50	0.50	-
x)	Survey & Investigation of Kosi/Gandak/Burhi Gandak High dam	15.00	-	3.50	3.50	1.00
xi)	Flood arecasting on rivers common with India and Nepal			-	0.25	0.20
<hr/>						
TOTAL FLOOD MANAGEMENT SCHEMES		176.81	3.15	31.50	31.75	12.90
<hr/>						
6.	Research & Development Programme of Flood Control	9.00	-	0.50	0.50	0.50
<hr/>						
TOTAL FLOOD CONTROL						
i)	Continuing schemes	3368.00	71.50	374.60	48.31	
ii)	New Schemes		4.05		-	
iii)	R&D	9.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	
<hr/>						
TOTAL GRAND TOTAL		377.00	38.09	76.05	75.10	48.81
<hr/>						
TOTAL I&CAD AND FLOOD CONTROL						
i)	Continuing schemes	31453.0	254.38	321.49	253.77	
ii)	New schemes		13.95		1.00	
iii)	R&D	47.0	6.67	7.31	6.70	
<hr/>						
TOTAL		1500	189.46	275.0	328.80	261.47
<hr/>						
VI. Transport Sector						
<hr/>						
1.	Farakka Barrage Project	166.0	9.80	14.00	14.00	14.0
<hr/>						
GRAND TOTAL		1666	199.26	289.0	342.8	275.47
<hr/>						
NOTE :						
<hr/>						
@ Estimated on the basis of figures furnished by R&D Dte. of CWC.						
<hr/>						
**** In the absence of proposals, figures furnished by ER Wing have been used and provisional break up made.						
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***** To be met out of the funds earmarked for Transport Sector.						

**Schemewise details of Plan outlay for Major & Medium
Irrigation Schemes - States and Union Territories.**

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Actual Exptr.	Approved outlays	Revised Approved outlays Outlays for 1993-94	Approved 1994-95
		1992-93	1993-94	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6
I STATES					
Andhra Pradesh					
A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes					
1.	Sriram Sagar Project	52.30	51.00	51.00	51.00
2.	Sri Sailam RBC	54.25	51.50	51.50	51.00
3.	National Water Management Project	7.82	7.96	7.96	8.46
4.	Singur Project	8.56	10.00	5.50	6.50
5.	Thammileru	0.14	0.50	0.15	*
6.	Gundlavagu	0.26	0.70	0.15	*
7.	Nagarjuna Sagar	*	*	*	23.00
8.	Somasila	*	*	*	8.00
9.	Godavari Barrage	*	*	*	5.00
10.	Jurala	*	*	*	30.00
11.	Telgu Ganga	*	*	*	60.00
Sub-Total - A		123.33	121.66	116.26	242.96
B. Non-earmarked Projects (includg. water development)					
TOTAL		343.47	312.51	312.51	325.55
Arunachal Pradesh					
B. Non-earmarked projects (includg. water development)					
TOTAL		0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00
Assam					
A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes					
1.	Dhansiri	4.77	*	*	8.00
2.	Champamati	2.66	*	*	*
3.	Dekadong	0.32	*	*	*
4.	Boradikrai	0.73	1.50	1.63	3.00
5.	Pahumara	0.97	*	*	1.50
6.	Buridihing	0.66	*	*	*
7.	Barolia	2.78	*	*	3.00
8.	Kaliabor	0.33	*	*	*
9.	Kaldia	0.68	*	*	*
10.	Rupahi	0.09	*	*	*
Sub-Total - A		13.99	1.50	1.63	15.50

* No Earmarked Outlays provided.

Annexure-6.5 (contd)
(Rs. Crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6
B. Non-earmarked project (includg. water development)		9.65	25.50	21.75	10.15
TOTAL		23.64	27.00	23.38	25.65
Bihar					
A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes					
1. Subarnrekha Project		18.97	45.70	18.48	*
2. Western Kosi Canal		9.26	*	*	30.00
3. North Koel Reservoir		13.96	*	*	17.00
4. Durgawati		2.60	*	*	12.00
5. Barnar		1.92	*	*	*
6. Upper Kiul Reservoir		1.81	*	*	0.85
7. Bansagar Dam (State share)		*	29.00	*	23.50
8. Ajoy Barrage		5.12	*	*	13.00
9. Bateswarthan		1.23	*	*	*
10. Gandak Phase-II		6.04	*	*	*
11. Kosi Canal Phase-II		7.49	*	*	*
12. Medium Schemes (12 Nos.) : (Pre-Seventh Plan)			44.54	3.74	41.22
13. Medium schemes of 7th Plan (15 Nos.) :					
14. Improved Water includg. National Water Management		2.46	20.00	1.40	8.00
15. Restoration of existing irrgn. includg. dam safety		1.24	15.00	2.61	10.00
16. Sone Modernisation		2.96	*	*	20.00
TOTAL - A		75.06	154.24	26.23	175.57
B. Non-earmarked project (includg. water development)		71.24	164.76	113.27	143.43
TOTAL		146.30	319.00	139.50	319.00

* No Earmarked outlays provided

Annexure-6.5 (contd)
(Rs. Crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat					
A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes					

1. Sardar Sarovar Project	278.00	308.00	308.00	336.64	
2. Damanganga	6.26	13.00	13.00	15.00	
3. Sabarmati	3.91	1.00	1.00	2.00	
4. Karjan	16.56	16.00	10.00	*	
5. Modernisation of Ukai Kakrapar	1.74	*	*	4.00	
6. Prevention of Salinity	18.35	10.00	10.00	*	
7. Machu-I	0.05	1.00	1.34	*	
8. Machu-II	1.94	0.34	*	1.90	
9. Harnav-II	0.29	0.20	0.20	0.50	
10. Kabutri	0.49	0.30	0.30	0.40	
11. Umaria	0.36	0.30	0.30	0.50	
12. Hiran	0.46	*	*	*	
13. Resto Mitti	0.23	*	*	*	
14. Mukteshwar	1.24	*	*	*	
15. Chopadvav	*	0.15	0.15	*	
16. Sani	1.30	*	*	1.70	
17. Amipur	0.50	*	*	*	
18. Kalindri	0.30	*	*	*	
19. Mahi Bajaj Sagar	0.14	*	*	*	
20. Drainage	0.05	*	*	*	
21. Medium Projects (22 Nos.)&	3.49	67.49	62.30	40.09	
22. Modernisation of Canals	67.42	*	*	8.07	
23. Panam	*	*	*	6.00	
24. N.W.M.P.	*	*	*	3.35	
TOTAL - A	403.08	417.78	406.59	420.15	
B. Non-earmarked project (includg. water development)					
TOTAL	408.48	437.08	437.08	485.98	

* No Earmarked outlays provided

Annexure-6.5 (contd)
(Rs. Crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Goa					

A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes					

1. Salauli Irrgn. Project		6.31	6.00	8.75	12.00
2. Tillari		15.08	17.00	6.30	16.91
3. Anjuman		0.30	*	*	0.05
4. Post Facto Evaluation Studies		*	0.05	*	*
TOTAL - A		21.69	23.05	15.05	28.96

B. Non-earmarked project (includg. water development)		0.34	1.05	0.80	0.75

TOTAL		22.03	24.10	15.85	29.71

Haryana					

A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes					

1. Haryana Irrgn. Project-II		*	*	*	*
2. Construction of New Tajewala Barrage		*	*	*	*
3. J.L.N. Lift Irrigation		7.47	*	*	1.00
4. Gurgaon Canal		2.62	5.34	*	1.00
5. Construction of SYL Project	16.68	16.66	16.66	16.66	
6. Modernisation of Existing Channels (Phase-II)		*	*	*	*
7. Evaluation studies includg. water development		*	*	*	*
8. Installation of sprinklers		*	*	*	*
9. Sub-Surface Drainage in Haryana (Canal Command)		*	*	*	*
10. Share of Beas Project Irrgn		*	*	*	*
11. Research & Development		*	*	*	*
12. National Water Management Project	47.80	64.16	64.16	*	
TOTAL - A		74.57	86.16	80.82	18.66

B. Non-earmarked project (includg. water development)		6.69	10.22	13.56	105.43

TOTAL		81.26	96.38	94.38	124.09

* No Earmarked outlays provided

Annexure-6.5 (contd)
(Rs. Crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Himachal Pradesh					
A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes					

1. Balh Valley Project		0.27	0.50	0.50	*
2. Shahnahar Project		0.51	*	*	*
3. Bhabour Sahib-II Project	*	1.60	1.60	2.00	

TOTAL - A		0.78	2.10	2.10	2.00

B. Non-earmarked project (includg. water development)					

TOTAL		2.69	2.69	2.66	2.74

Jammu & Kashmir					

A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes					

1. Ravi-Tawi Irrgn. Canal Project		5.08	4.80	3.78	5.20
2. Ranbir Canal(Modernisation)	*	3.72	3.72	4.58	
3. Medium Projects (6 Nos.)	0.45	*	*	*	*
4. Rajpura Lift Irrgn.	0.27	*	*	*	*
5. Ranjan Lift Irrgn.	0.60	*	*	*	*
6. Rajal Lift Irrgn.	0.20	0.67	0.80	*	
7. Marwal Lift Irrgn.	0.40	*	*	*	*
8. Koil Lift Irrgn.	0.50	0.54	0.50	0.58	
9. Tral Lift Irrgn.	0.50	0.90	0.18	0.22	

TOTAL - A		8.00	10.63	8.98	10.58

B. Non-earmarked projects (includg. water development)					

TOTAL		16.93	18.28	15.88	18.71

* No Earmarked outlays provided

Annexure-6.5 (contd)
(Rs. Crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka					
A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes					
1. Upper Krishna Project (Stage-I)		128.30	200.00	244.55	336.30
2. National Water Management Project	14.76	25.00	24.96	*	
3. Tungbhadrā LBC and Dam	9.54	10.00	9.95	14.00	
4. Tungbhadrā Right Bank HLC	3.07	3.00	2.97	4.00	
5. Ghataprabha Stage-III	19.57	40.00	34.70	40.00	
6. Malaprabha	24.62	40.00	34.18	40.00	
7. Karanja	15.64	12.00	11.60	18.00	
8. Bhadra	15.59	8.00	7.99	*	
9. KRS Modernisation Scheme	8.05	10.00	14.00	*	
10. Feeder Channel to Ranikera	0.85	0.10	0.24	*	
11. Voteshole	3.52	0.50	0.50	*	
TOTAL - A		243.51	348.60	385.64	452.30
B. Non-earmarked Project (incldg. water development)					
TOTAL		294.25	468.67	449.19	628.92

* No Earmarked outlays provided

** Provisional

Annexure-6.5 (contd)
(Rs. Crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala					
A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes					

1. Kallada	*	30.00	30.50	25.00	
2. Pamba	1.25	*	*	*	
3. Pariyar Valley	4.71	*	*	*	
4. Chittar Puzha	0.99	*	*	*	
5. Kuttiadi	0.77	*	*	*	
6. Kanahir Puzha	3.20	3.00	3.50	2.00	
7. Muvathu Puzha	14.77	20.00	21.17	30.00	
8. Karapuzha	*	8.00	8.00	10.00	
9. Amount earmarked to settle the accounts and final pay- ments of projects completed	*	0.50	0.61	*	
10. National Water Management Project	*	12.00	13.15	12.00	
11. Irrgn. Management Training Programme	1.20	0.50	0.51	*	
12. Post Facto Evaluation Studies	*	0.10	*	*	

TOTAL - A		26.89	74.10	77.44	79.00

B. Non-earmarked project (includg. water development)		53.91	15.90	13.74	25.00

TOTAL		80.80	90.00	91.18	104.00

Madhya Pradesh					
A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes					

1. Hasdeo Bango	38.53	*	*	*	
2. Mahanadi Reservoir	32.37	*	*	*	
3. Rajghat Unit-II	8.49	*	*	20.00	
4. Bansagar Unit-I	14.70	35.00	17.00	35.00	
5. Bansagar Unit-II	9.16	*	*	40.00	
6. Upper Wanganga	6.40	*	*	*	
7. Pairi	1.00	*	*	*	
8. Halali (Samrat Ashok Sagar)	0.80	*	*	*	
9. Sindh Phase-I	2.68	*	*	*	
10. Rangawan HLC	0.22	*	*	*	
11. Kodar	1.69	*	*	*	
12. Jonk	1.44	*	*	*	
13. Bariarpur LBC	4.61	*	*	*	
14. Urmil	1.58	*	*	*	
15. Kolar	12.54	*	*	*	
16. Thanwar	0.70	*	*	*	
17. Indira Sagar Project	*	25.60	23.94	50.46	
18. Bhandar Canal	0.59	*	*	*	
19. Tawa	3.92	*	*	*	
20. Barna	2.25	*	*	*	

* No Earmarked outlays provided

Annexure-6.5 (contd)
(Rs. Crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	National Water Management Project	11.87	10.00	15.00	18.00
22.	Dam Safety Assurance & Rehab. Project	3.57	10.00	9.00	12.50
23.	Rajghat Unit-I	7.00	20.00	8.00	18.00
24.	Jobat	2.45	*	*	*
25.	Bargi Diversion	2.75	*	*	*
26.	Man	10.22	*	*	*
27.	Chandora	1.37	*	*	*
28.	Bundala	0.68	*	*	*
29.	Choral	1.71	*	*	*
30.	Gomukh	1.61	*	*	*
31.	Kaliasote	1.41	*	*	*
32.	Tiller	1.61	*	*	*
33.	Dudhi	0.41	*	*	*
34.	Budhana Nalla	2.68	*	*	*
35.	Matiyamoti	0.58	*	*	*
36.	Chirapani	3.03	*	*	*
37.	Kanhargaon	1.04	*	*	*
38.	Matiyary (Tribal)	3.74	*	*	*
39.	Dejdewda	4.06	*	*	*
40.	Ghunghutta	2.51	*	*	*
41.	Bernai	1.11	*	*	*
42.	Lakhunder	1.87	*	*	*
43.	Piparia Nalla	0.62	*	*	*
44.	Shivnath Diversion	0.78	*	*	*
45.	Rampur Khurd	2.73	*	*	*
46.	Dholawood	1.12	*	*	*
47.	Banjar	0.16	*	*	*
48.	Banki	0.33	*	*	*
49.	Khamarpakut	0.38	*	*	*
50.	Balar	0.29	*	*	*
51.	Ghongha	0.26	*	*	*
52.	Bijanda	*	*	*	*
53.	Jhangiri	0.25	*	*	*
54.	Gej	2.79	*	*	*
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	TOTAL - A	220.66	100.60	72.94	193.96
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B. Non-earmarked project (incldg. water development)		94.10	262.95	187.29	168.64
<hr/>					
	TOTAL	314.76	363.55	260.23	362.60
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* No Earmarked outlays provided

Annexure-6.5 (contd)
(Rs. Crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6
MAHARASHTRA					
A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes					

1.	Jayakawadi Proj.stages I&II	30.00	40.00	34.00	30.00
2.	Warna	5.60	*	*	*
3.	Krishna	8.70	15.00	21.70	16.70
4.	Bhima	27.95	28.00	31.00	25.00
5.	Kukadi	20.35	26.00	33.00	29.85
6.	Upper Penganga	15.10	22.00	20.00	20.80
7.	Upper Wardha	30.00	30.00	26.10	22.00
8.	Upper Tapi	1.90	5.00	1.33	1.48
9.	Khadakwasla	10.40	11.00	9.00	5.00
10.	Pench Irrigation	11.60	8.00	8.20	3.70
11.	Vishnupuri	5.80	8.00	6.82	5.20
12.	Dudh Ganga	*	*	*	*
13.	Lower Unna	14.60	13.50	10.07	8.30
14.	Chaskman	8.00	13.00	14.40	5.20
15.	Karwa	5.50	7.00	6.30	5.80
16.	Arunawati	12.00	12.00	12.94	11.70
17.	Van	11.40	18.00	7.88	12.00
18.	Upper Godavari	3.00	8.00	2.70	2.90
19.	Lower Thirna	16.80	18.00	13.06	10.00
20.	Bhatsa	*	*	*	*
21.	Kalisarar	0.25	0.25	0.17	0.20
22.	Tilari (Inter State)	4.20	5.00	0.90	3.00
23.	Surya	9.60	10.00	9.90	7.40
24.	Medium Project (31 Nos.)	53.17	73.62	67.45	82.81

TOTAL - A		305.92	371.37	336.92	309.04

B. Non-earmarked project (includg. water development)		151.44	196.86	259.45	309.05

TOTAL		457.36	568.23	596.37	618.09

MANIPUR					

A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes					

1.	Singda	2.43	2.35	5.10	4.94
2.	Thoubal	11.33	21.95	9.87	18.00
3.	Khuga	6.08	10.00	9.24	*

TOTAL - A		19.84	34.30	24.21	22.94

B. Non-earmarked project (includg. water development)		1.10	2.80	2.77	9.28

TOTAL		20.94	37.10	26.98	32.22

* No Earmarked outlays provided

Annexure-6.5 (contd)
(Rs. Crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Meghalaya					
A. Earmarked Projects					
1. Rongai Irrigation Project	1.35	2.70	1.50	*	
B. Non-earmarked Project					
TOTAL	1.37	2.70	1.50	2.70	
Mizoram (Non-earmarked)					
Mizoram (Non-earmarked)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	
Nagaland (Non-earmarked)					
Nagaland (Non-earmarked)	-	0.50	0.35	0.80	
Orissa					
A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes					
1. Upper Indravati Dam	18.54	20.00	10.00	5.00	
2. Upper Indravati Irrgn.	16.37	20.00	19.00	22.00	
3. Upper Kolab Irrigation	23.81	20.00	20.00	24.00	
4. Central Planning Unit	1.08	1.50	1.50	1.50	
5. Mahanadi Birupa Barrage	0.36	*	*	*	
6. Subarnarekha	22.96	68.00	17.80	20.00	
7. Post Facto Eva. Studies	*	0.10	0.50	*	
7A. Ongoing Medium Projects Proposed under WRCP	*	43.25	41.33	65.14	
8. National Water Management	0.78	7.00	4.00	8.00	
9. Dam Safety Assurance and Rehabilitation	1.00	6.00	3.00	13.30	
TOTAL - A	84.90	185.85	117.13	158.94	
B. Non-earmarked project (includg. water development)					
TOTAL	104.17	74.58	54.30	141.05	
	189.07	260.43	171.43	299.99	

* No Earmarked outlays provided

Annexure-6.5 (contd)
(Rs. Crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab					

A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes					

1. World Bank Assisted Project (Punjab Irrgn. Project Ph.-II)	23.48	36.30	36.30**	50.50**	
2. SYL Project providing irrgn facilities to Punjab areas	*	1.00	*	Nil	
3. Lining of channels (Ph.-I)	2.99	1.00	0.90	1.00	
4. Share cost of Beas Project	0.90	0.50	*	Nil	

TOTAL - A	27.37	38.80	37.20	51.50	

B. Non-earmarked project (includg. water development)	4.31	2.75	7.55	4.94	

TOTAL	31.68	41.55	44.75	56.44	

** Assessed outlay (the revised earmarked outlays for all components of world bank assisted project is Rs. 81.98 crore).

Rajasthan

A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes

1. Indira Gandhi Nahar Pariyojana					
Stage-I (ERM Proj.)	8.17	*	*	12.00	
Stage-II	57.19	80.00	80.00	80.00	
2. Mahi Bajaj Sagar(Unit-I&II)	25.00	*	*	*	
3. Jakham	5.79	*	*	*	
4. Gurgaon Canal	1.10	*	*	*	
5. Bisalpur Stage-I	10.98	*	*	*	
6. Sidhmukh -----	6.73	*	*	40.00	
7. Nohar -----					
8. Som Kamla Amba	17.50	*	*	*	
9. Som Kagdar	0.50	*	*	*	
10. Panchana	2.63	*	*	*	
11. Bhim Sagar	1.35	*	*	*	
12. Bilas	1.98	*	*	*	
13. Parwan Lift	2.00	*	*	*	
13A Chapi	3.22	*	*	*	
14. Sawan Bhadon	0.89	*	*	*	
15. Gang Canal	2.08	*	*	*	
16. Evaluation & Reassessment of command	*	*	*	*	
17. Narmada	3.99	*	*	*	
18. Okhla Barrage	*	*	*	*	
19. NWMP	5.06	*	*	*	
20. Dam Safety Measures	3.85	8.00	7.00	13.30	

* No Earmarked outlays provided

Annexure-6.5 (contd)
(Rs. Crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6
21. Harish Chandra Sagar		0.50	*	*	*
22. Beas (Share of Rajasthan)		0.04	*	*	*
TOTAL - A		160.55	88.00	87.00	145.30
B. Non-earmarked project (includg. water development)		5.27	111.95	109.69	126.54
TOTAL		165.82	199.95	196.69	271.84
Sikkim		N	I	L
Tamil Nadu	
A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes					
1. Modernisation of periyar Vaigai Stage-II		16.01	12.00	19.00	3.00
2. National Water Management Projects		20.89	25.00	23.00	20.00
3. PAP ayacut extension scheme		2.43	*	*	*
4. Medium Projects (2 Nos.)		2.46	*	*	*
5. Post facto eva. studies		*	2.29	*	*
6. Dam safety measures		1.03	*	1.73	7.45
7. Irrgn. Management Training Institutes		1.00	1.00	0.85	1.00
TOTAL - A		43.82	40.29	44.58	31.45
B. Non-earmarked project (includg. water development)		22.70	21.21	21.21	33.96
TOTAL		66.52	61.50	65.79	65.41
Tripura	
A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes					
1. Gumti		1.92	4.00	0.50	0.07
2. Khowai		4.38	3.05	3.18	0.80
3. Manu		2.08	2.50	1.68	0.60
TOTAL - A		8.38	9.55	5.36	1.47
B. Non-earmarked project (includg. water development)		*	*	*	2.10
TOTAL		8.38	9.55	5.36	3.57

* No Earmarked outlays provided

Annexure-6.5 (contd.)
(Rs. Crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh					
A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes					
1.	Upper Ganga Irrgn. (Modernisation Project) (Ist Time slice)	92.59	100.00	98.00	80.00
2.	a) Rajghat (I) Dam (UP share 50%)	5.00	18.00	12.00	12.00
	b) Rajghat Canal UP	6.14	*	*	2.00
3.	a) Bansagar (I) Dam (UP share 25%)	2.00	*	5.00	*
	b) Bansagar conveyance system U.P.	0.49	8.00	*	*
	c) Conveyance system M.P.	*	*	*	*
4.	Urmil Dam (UP share 40%)	3.86	2.00	5.80	*
5.	Gandak Canal	7.88	*	*	34.00
6.	Sarda Sahayak (Phase-I)	32.16	40.00	34.00	38.00
7.	Madhya Ganga Canal (St.I)	22.30	38.00	28.60	*
8.	Eastern Ganga Canal	13.42	*	*	*
9.	Increasing capacity of Narainpur Canal	5.22	*	*	*
10.	Maudha Dam	0.68	*	*	*
11.	Revised Kwano Pump Canal	1.37	*	*	*
12.	Remodelling of Ken Canal	0.33	*	*	*
13.	Increasing capacity of Jamania Pump Canal	3.18	*	*	*
14.	Redmodelling of Bhimgoda Head works	*	*	*	*
15.	Sarju Nahar Pariyojana	23.97	31.00	30.00	69.00
16.	Lakhwar Vyasi Dam	9.53	15.00	15.00	15.00
17.	Sone Pump Canal	1.17	*	*	*
19.	Modernisation of Agra Canal	0.48	*	*	*
21.	Mod. of Ghaggar Canal	2.43	*	*	*
22.	Mod. of Bhognipur Branch (schemes of conjunctive use of water)	0.15	*	*	*
23.	Gyanpur Pump Canal	1.86	*	*	*
24.	Chambal Lift scheme	2.72	*	*	*
26.	National Water Management Project	0.91	12.00	3.40	15.00
28.	Bewar Feeder	2.44	*	*	*
TOTAL - A		242.28	264.00	231.80	265.00

* No Earmarked outlays provided

Annexure-6.5 (concl'd)
(Rs. Crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6
B. Non-earmarked project (includg. water development)		42.46	131.05	77.25	115.76
TOTAL		284.74	395.05	309.05	380.76
West Bengal					
A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes					
1. Barrage & Irrgn. system of D.V.C. (Extn. and Improvement)	2.43	*	*	*	
2. Kangsabati Res. Project	7.37	*	*	*	
	@	@	(b)	(c)	
3. Teesta Barrage	29.88	40.00	57.00	80.00	
4. Subernarekha Barrage Proj.	0.33	*	*	*	
		**	**	***	
5. Medium Projects (16 Nos.)	3.92	5.72	5.72	4.75	
TOTAL - A	43.93	45.72	62.72	84.75	
B. Non-earmarked project (includg. water development)	4.93	21.30	8.28	16.85	
TOTAL	50.24	67.02	71.00	101.60	
TOTAL STATES	3011.33	3803.94	3330.71	4261.42	

Union Territories

1. Daman & Diu

Damanganga (Earmarked) 0.20 0.35 0.35 0.55

2. Dadar & Nagar Haveli

Damanganga(Earmarked) 3.21 1.14 1.14 1.00

3. Pondicherry (Non-Earmarked) 0.72 0.65 0.65 -

TOTAL U.Ts. 4.12 2.14 2.14 1.55

GRAND TOTAL STATES & U.Ts. **3015.45** **3806.08** **3332.85** **4262.97**

@ Includes Rs. 20 cores as additional central assistance for
Teesta Barrage Project.

****** (Major & Medium Schemes which are to be completed by 1995).

******* Medium Schemes to be completed during 1994-95.

(b) Includes additional central assistance of Rs. 27 crore
for Teesta Barrage Project.

(c) Includes additonal central assistance of Rs. 32 crore for
Teesta Barrage Project.

Benefits - Major and Medium Irrigation

('000 ha.)

Sl. No.	States	Ult. Irrgn. Pot.	Achievement to end of March 92		Actual Achievement 1992-93		Anticipated Achievement 1993-94		Target 1994-95	
			Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5000	3040	2887	6.35	2.59	45.00	40.00	97.23	33.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	970	190	116	5.55	3.31	9.66	5.50	10.50	11.40
4.	Bihar	6500	2776	2389	4.00	5.00	23.00	57.00	49.00	41.00
5.	Goa	62	15	12	-	-	0.73	0.70	3.82	0.74
6.	Gujarat	3000	1296	973	29.18	71.76	33.00	60.00	33.00	60.00
7.	Haryana	3000	2043	1813	12.00	12.00	18.00	18.00	8.00	8.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	50	8	6	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.105	0.25	0.123
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	250	177	125	14.10	4.10	0.30	4.97	0.50	4.10
10.	Karnataka	2500	1389	1248	44.04	16.99	84.35	38.66	111.59	53.32
11.	Kerala	1000	489	442	12.89	12.26	78.13	74.69	42.76	37.59
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6000	1965	1421	70.00	39.50	60.00	36.00	72.00	60.00
										*
13.	Maharashtra	4100	2059	1093	46.39	0.00	60.00	58.00	45.00	56.00
14.	Manipur	135	64	55	2.80	3.15	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
15.	Meghalaya	20	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	3600	1452	1328	17.56	23.05	34.39	17.56	32.62	34.39
19.	Punjab	3000	2413	2351	14.70	14.70	21.20	21.20	45.00	45.00
20.	Rajasthan	2750	2015	1832	44.36	12.62	58.87	8.77	67.37	6.06
21.	Sikkim	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	1500	1550	1550	-	3.97	1.64	-	0.21	1.62
23.	Tripura	100	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	12500	6847	5868	54.00	65.00	90.00	75.00	54.00	60.00
25.	West Bengal	2300	1269	1158	9.08	10.65	28.00	30.00	41.50	43.60
	TOTAL STATES	58367	31062	26671	387.21	300.85	649.48	549.15	717.35	559.09
26.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	11	-	-	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.20
	TOTAL U.Ts.	98	9	5	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.20
	TOTAL (STATES +UTs)	58465	31071	26676	387.34	300.98	649.64	549.31	717.55	559.29

* Tentative assessed Figures

Annexure 6.7

Benefits - Minor Irrigation Schemes

('000 ha.)

Sl. No.	States	Ult. Irrgn. Pot.	Achievement to end of March 92		Actual Achievement 1992-93		Anticipated Achievement 1993-94		Target 1994-95	
			Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.
1	2	3	4	5	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra Pradesh	4200	2877	2663	11.86	10.00*	43.95	35.00*	44.12	35.00*	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	260	65	56	3.20	3.20	3.50	3.50	4.00	4.00	
3. Assam	1700	575	467	10.00	9.68	15.00	15.00	12.00	12.00	
4. Bihar	5900	4877	4357	360.00*	300.00*	215.00	200.00*	483.00	300.00*	
5. Goa	20	18	17	0.48	0.24	0.43	0.22	0.49	0.25	
6. Gujarat	1750	1900	1804	26.00*	12.00*	20.00	6.00	22.00	8.00	
7. Haryana	1550	1524	1484	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.20	10.20	
8. Himachal Pradesh	285	142	122	2.44	2.44	1.40	1.40	1.50	1.50	
9. Jammu & Kashmir	550	364	352	2.80	2.30	2.10	3.06	2.70	2.46	
10. Karnataka	2100	1435	1396	21.08	21.08	24.97	24.97	23.00	23.00	
11. Kerala	1100	518	482	8.67	7.00*	14.28	11.00*	17.17	13.00*	
12. Madhya Pradesh	4200	2561	2375	73.90	51.00	64.00	44.50	64.00	44.50	
13. Maharashtra	3200	2457	2212	32.00	25.00*	31.50	25.00*	33.40	25.00*	
14. Manipur	105	50	41	1.41	1.91	2.21	1.37	2.42	1.50	
15. Meghalaya	100	43	37	2.57	1.95	2.92	2.92	2.50	2.00	
16. Mizoram	70	11	9	9.99	8.52	0.52	0.32	0.65	0.35	
17. Nagaland	80	65	56	0.80	0.80	0.60	0.32	0.34	0.34	
18. Orissa	2300	1245	1126	19.46	28.31	26.08	14.47	29.19	24.78	
19. Punjab	3550	3290	3238	2.81	2.81	16.52	16.52	21.07	15.00*	
20. Rajasthan	2400	2389	2317	7.00	4.20	17.22	13.20	9.50	9.50	
21. Sikkim	22	22	17	0.62	0.35	0.40	0.35	0.63	0.50	
22. Tamil Nadu	2400	2108	2103	11.06	18.85	10.20	14.50	10.92	14.50	
23. Tripura	115	87	79	4.50	5.22	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	
24. Uttar Pradesh	13200	18870	17340	977.00	900.00	763.00	660.00	1000.00	900.00	
25. West Bengal	3800	2772	2310	100.00	60.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
TOTAL STATES	54957	50265	46460	1699.65	1486.86	1388.80	1206.62	1896.80	1549.38	
26. A & N Islands	15.5	-	-	0.10	-	0.11	-	0.46	-	
27. Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28. D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29. Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30. Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	
31. Lakshdeep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32. Pondicherry	30	-	-	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.43	0.43	
TOTAL U.Ts.	90	82	78	0.40	0.30	1.36	1.26	1.84	1.38	
TOTAL (STATES +UTs)	55047	50347	46538	1700.06	1487.16	1390.16	1207.88	1898.64	1550.76	

* Tentative assessed figures

Construction of Field Channels - Targets & Achievements

Sl. No.	States Till March 92	Achv. Achv.	(000 ha.)		
			1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
			Target	Antd. Achv.	Target
1.	Andhra Pradesh	658.89	3.36	26.46	26.46*
2.	Assam	49.20	1.59	4.55	4.55
				ⓐ	ⓐ
3.	Bihar	1241.27	40.40	448.00	448.00
4.	Goa	7.40	0.50	1.06	0.80
5.	Gujarat	779.17	22.78	60.00	60.00
6.	Haryana	144.32	23.70	30.00	20.84
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8.28	1.10	0.78	0.65
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	33.49	8.00	2.20	7.78
9.	Karnataka	952.10	17.64	78.00	22.61
10.	Kerala	66.75	9.25	19.60	21.87
11.	Madhya Pradesh	960.22	11.57	9.50	9.07
12.	Maharashtra	977.72	22.13	52.50	60.00
13.	Manipur	28.15	0.39	1.22	2.00
14.	Meghalaya	1.00	-	1.78	0.33
15.	Orissa	284.89	18.32	31.00	31.00*
16.	Rajasthan	708.46	39.49	46.20	45.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	405.72	50.73	48.33	46.17
18.	Tripura	0.12	0.20	0.08	0.09
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4817.01	90.16	150.00	129.00
20.	West Bengal	66.22	4.40	6.00	6.00*
TOTAL		12190.38	365.71	569.26	494.22
+ 448 Km + 448 Km + 448 Km					

* Tentative Figures

ⓐ In K.M.

Targets & Achievements - under Warabandi

(000 ha.)

Sl. No.	States	Achv.	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
		Till March 92	Achv.	Target	Antd. Achv.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	324.98	16.83	17.50	17.50*
2.	Assam	69.53	7.30	4.00	4.00
3.	Bihar	82.27	1.80	4.17	2.70
4.	Goa	9.30	1.90	1.50	1.50
5.	Gujarat	600.74	33.18	60.00	60.00
6.	Haryana	222.02	31.90	31.70	25.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5.38	1.93	1.50	1.62
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	37.21	8.00	25.00	27.45
9.	Karnataka	204.87	21.00	49.60	49.60*
10.	Kerala	60.62	8.14	35.00	35.00*
11.	Madhya Pradesh	382.96	25.00	350.00	100.00
12.	Maharashtra	409.64	5.48	22.50	22.50
13.	Manipur	12.86	-	1.57	2.00
14.	Meghalaya	0.50	-	-	-
15.	Orissa	278.31	60.58	83.00	83.00*
16.	Rajasthan	398.00	36.66	46.20	45.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	45.35	16.48	20.50	20.50
18.	Tripura	-	0.20	-	-
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2972.53	360.50	252.00	300.00
20.	West Bengal	0.06	-	-	-
TOTAL		6117.13	636.88	1005.74	797.37
					1027.87

* Tentative Figures

Land Levelling - Targets & Achievements

Sl. No.	States	Achv. Till March 92	(000 ha.)			
			1992-93		1993-94	1994-95
			Achv.	Target	Antd.	Target
1.	Andhra Pradesh	332.81	3.17	13.20	13.20*	13.20*
2.	Assam	0.01	-	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	1.29	-	0.58	0.58	0.58
4.	Goa	0.65	0.03	0.30	0.10	0.06
5.	Gujarat	176.54	0.37	2.00	2.00	2.00
6.	Haryana	32.71	1.37	2.70	2.50	2.50
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	26.82	1.52	1.25	2.28	2.28
9.	Karnataka	681.06	22.30	-	24.57	51.24
10.	Kerala	-	0.05	0.16	0.16*	0.16*
11.	Madhya Pradesh	44.16	-	-	-	-
12.	Maharashtra	581.08	1.83	-	-	-
13.	Manipur	4.30	0.75	2.13	2.00	2.00
14.	Meghalaya	0.70	-	0.59	0.55	0.50
15.	Orissa	12.49	-	-	-	-
16.	Rajasthan	89.19	1.58	5.50	5.00	5.50
17.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Tripura	-	-	0.04	-	-
19.	Uttar Pradesh	8.48	-	3.60	3.50	3.50
20.	West Bengal	3.08	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	1995.37	32.97	32.05	56.44	83.52

* Tentative Figures

Externally Aided Projects

Name of the Sector : IRRIGATION SECTOR

AS ON : 31/03/ 1994

DC Figures in Millions & Rs. in Crore

Sl. No.	Source	Loan Description Name of the Project & Date of Loan	Term. Date of disburs-	Central/ State/ Multistate ment	Loan/Grant in DC	BE/RE for the Year in DC	in RS
1	Australia	Exploration & Management of Ground Water-Tranch I dt 31/07/92 (Loan)	31/07/94	ORISSA	4.992	1.500	4.69
2	Australia	Exploration & Management of Ground Water-Tranch II dt 31/07/92 (Loan)	31/07/98	ORISSA	8.097	0.000	0.00
SUB-TOTAL : (AUSTRALIA)					13.089	1.500	4.69
3	Denmark	Flood Control System dt 25/02/88 (Grant)	24/02/94	CENTRAL	10.300	0.000	0.00
4	Denmark	Watershed Dev. Project, Karnataka dt 29/12/89 (Grant)	30/06/94	KARNATAKA	48.800	2.114	1.00
SUB-TOTAL : (DENMARK)					59.100	2.114	1.00
5	EEC Grants	Kerala Minor Irrigation Project. dt 21/05/92 (Grant)		KERALA	11.800	1.096	4.00
6	EEC Grants	Water control system for Dev.of Coop.at Maharashtra dt 25/10/88 (Grant)	31/12/94	MAHARASHTRA	15.000	1.645	6.00
7	EEC Grants	Rajasthan Irrigation dt 10/05/93 (Grant)		RAJASTHAN	43.000	3.289	12.00
8	EEC Grants	Tank Irrigation System(Ph.II) in Tamilnadu dt 27/04/89 (Grant)	31/10/95	TAMIL NADU	24.500	9.977	36.40
9	EEC Grants	Modernization of Tank Irrgn. in Tamil Nadu Phase I dt 25/06/84 (Grant)	31/12/91	TAMIL NADU	25.000	0.000	0.00
SUB-TOTAL : (EEC GRANTS)					119.300	16.007	58.40
10	FRG	Lift Irrigation,Orissa. A/L.No.9265406 dt 19/02/93 (Loan)	30/12/20	ORISSA	55.000	1.044	2.00
11	FRG	DM 2.70 M.Raj.Minor Irrgn. Pj.Ph.I.AL No 8670150 dt 29/04/87 (Grant)	31/12/91	RAJASTHAN	2.700	2.088	4.00
12	FRG	DM 12.3M Raj. Minor Irreg.Project-I No.8465809 dt 29/04/88 (Loan)	31/12/93	RAJASTHAN	12.300	3.132	6.00
13	FRG	West Bengal Water Supply.(Agr.not yet signed) dt (Grant)		WEST BENGAL	0.000	0.000	0.00
SUB-TOTAL : (FRG)					70.000	6.264	12.00

Externally Aided Projects

Name of the Sector : IRRIGATION SECTOR

AS ON : 31/03/ 1994

DC Figures in Millions & Rs. in Crore

Sl. No.	Source	Loan Description	Utilisation (UTF)				Cumulative Withdrawl (CD)	Undrawn Balance(UB)	
			During The month		Upto the Fin. Year			in DC	in RS
	Name of the Project & Date of Loan	in DC	in RS	in DC	in RS				
1	Australia	Exploration & Management of Ground Water-Tranch I dt 31/07/92 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	2.116	6.61	3.008	1.984	6.20
2	Australia	Exploration & Management of Ground Water-Tranch II dt 31/07/92 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	8.097	25.31
SUB-TOTAL : (AUSTRALIA)			0.000	0.00	2.116	6.61	3.008	10.081	31.51
3	Denmark	Flood Control System dt 25/02/88 (Grant)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	3.702	6.598	3.13
4	Denmark	Watershed Dev. Project, Karnataka dt 29/12/89 (Grant)	0.000	0.00	5.288	2.45	17.204	31.596	15.01
SUB-TOTAL : (DENMARK)			0.000	0.00	5.288	2.45	20.906	38.194	18.14
5	EEC Grants	Kerala Minor Irrigation Project. dt 21/05/92 (Grant)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	11.800	42.52
6	EEC Grants	Water control system for Dev.of Coop. at Maharashtra dt 25/10/88	0.973	3.51	1.498	5.36	3.080	11.920	42.95
7	EEC Grants	Rajasthan Irrigation dt 10/05/93 (Grant)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	43.000	154.93
8	EEC Grants	Tank Irrigation System(Ph.II) in Tamilnadu dt 27/04/89 (Grant)	1.573	5.60	5.643	19.94	10.982	13.518	48.71
9	EEC Grants	Modernization of Tank Irrgn. in Tamil Nadu Phase I dt 25/06/84	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	24.082	0.918	3.31
SUB-TOTAL : (EEC GRANTS)			2.546	9.11	7.141	25.30	38.144	81.156	292.42
10	FRG	Lift Irrigation,Orissa. A/L.No.9265406 dt 19/02/93 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	5.900	10.87	5.900	49.100	91.77
11	FRG	DM 2.70 M.Raj.Minor Irrgn. Pj.Ph.I.AL No 8670150 dt 29/04/87(Grant)	0.004	0.01	0.137	0.25	0.814	1.886	3.52
12	FRG	DM 12.3M Raj. Minor Irreg.Project-I No.8465809 dt 29/04/88 (Loan)	0.655	1.23	2.935	5.56	6.133	6.167	11.53
13	FRG	West Bengal Water Supply.(Agr.not yet signed) dt (Grant)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00
SUB-TOTAL : (FRG)			0.659	1.24	8.972	16.68	12.847	57.153	106.82

Externally Aided Projects

Name of the Sector : IRRIGATION SECTOR

AS ON : 31/03/ 1994

DC Figures in Millions & Rs. in Crore

Sl. No.	Source	Loan Description Name of the Project & Date of Loan	Teml. date of Disburs- ment	Central/ State/ Multistate	Loan/Grant Amount in DC	BE/RE for the Year in DC	in RS
14	IBRD	2497-IN Sardar Sarovar Project(L/W 1552-IN) dt 01/03/85 (Loan)	30/06/95 MULTISTATES	18.495	0.000	0.00	
15	IBRD	3325-IN Dam Safety Project L/W2241-IN (R.F.) dt 10/06/91 (Loan)	30/09/97 MULTISTATES	23.000	0.000	0.00	
16	IBRD	2662-IN Second A.P. Irrigation(L/W 1665-IN) dt 28/05/86 (Loan)	30/06/94 ANDHRA PRADESH	0.000	49.584	155.00	
17	IBRD	2497-IN Sardar Sarovar Project(L/W 1552-IN) dt 01/03/85 (Loan)	30/06/95 GUJARAT	0.000	0.000	0.00	
18	IBRD	3050-IN Upper Krishna Ph.II Irrg.(L/W 2010-IN)(R.F dt 16/06/89	31/12/96 KARNATAKA	43.000	0.000	0.00	
19	IBRD	3325-IN Dam Safety Project L/W2241-IN (R.F.) dt 10/06/91 (Loan)	30/09/97 MADHYA PRADESH	0.000	0.000	0.00	
20	IBRD	2497-IN Sardar Sarovar Project(L/W 1552-IN) dt 01/03/85 (Loan)	30/06/95 MADHYA PRADESH	0.000	0.000	0.00	
21	IBRD	2497-IN Sardar Sarovar Project(L/W 1552-IN) dt 01/03/85 (Loan)	30/06/95 MAHARASHTRA	0.000	0.000	0.00	
22	IBRD	3325-IN Dam Safety Project L/W2241-IN (R.F.) dt 10/06/91 (Loan)	30/09/97 ORISSA	0.000	0.000	0.00	
23	IBRD	3325-IN Dam Safety Project L/W2241-IN (R.F.) dt 10/06/91 (Loan)	30/09/97 RAJASTHAN	0.000	0.000	0.00	
24	IBRD	2497-IN Sardar Sarovar Project(L/W 1552-IN) dt 01/03/85 (Loan)	30/06/95 RAJASTHAN	0.000	0.000	0.00	
25	IBRD	3325-IN Dam Safety Project L/W2241-IN (R.F.) dt 10/06/91 (Loan)	30/09/97 TAMIL NADU	0.000	0.000	0.00	
SUB-TOTAL : (IBRD)				84.495	49.584	155.00	
26	IDA	1770-IN National Water Management(R.F.) dt 12/05/87 (Loan)	31/03/95 MULTISTATES	114.000	29.111	91.00	
27	IDA	1552-IN Narmada River S.Sarovar.(L/W2497-IN)(R.F.) dt 10/05/85	30/06/95 MULTISTATES	100.000	0.000	0.00	

Externally Aided Projects

Name of the Sector : IRRIGATION SECTOR

AS ON : 31/03/ 1994

DC Figures in Millions & Rs. in Crore

Sl. No.	Source	Loan Description	Utilisation(UTF)		Cumulative withdrawal(CD)		Undrawn Balance	
			During the month		Upto the fin Year			
			in DC	in RS	in DC	in Rs.	in DC	in RS.
14	IBRD	2497-IN Sardar Sarovar Project(L/W 1552-IN) dt 01/03/85 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	18.495	0.000 0.00
15	IBRD	3325-IN Dam Safety Project L/W2241-IN (R.F.) dt 10/06/91 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	23.000 71.90
16	IBRD	2662-IN Second A.P. Irrigation(L/W 1665-IN) dt 28/05/86 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000 0.00
17	IBRD	2497-IN Sardar Sarovar Project(L/W 1552-IN) dt 01/03/85 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000 0.00
18	IBRD	3050-IN Upper Krishna Ph.II Irrg.(L/W 2010-IN)(R.F dt 16/06/89	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	43.000 134.42
19	IBRD	3325-IN Dam Safety Project L/W2241-IN (R.F.) dt 10/06/91 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000 0.00
20	IBRD	2497-IN Sardar Sarovar Project(L/W 1552-IN) dt 01/03/85 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000 0.00
21	IBRD	2497-IN Sardar Sarovar Project(L/W 1552-IN) dt 01/03/85 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000 0.00
22	IBRD	3325-IN Dam Safety Project L/W2241-IN (R.F.) dt 10/06/91 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000 0.00
23	IBRD	3325-IN Dam Safety Project L/W2241-IN (R.F.) dt 10/06/91 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000 0.00
24	IBRD	2497-IN Sardar Sarovar Project(L/W 1552-IN) dt 01/03/85 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000 0.00
25	IBRD	3325-IN Dam Safety Project L/W2241-IN (R.F.) dt 10/06/91 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000 0.00
SUB-TOTAL : (IBRD)			0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	18.495	66.000 206.32
26	IDA	1770-IN National Water Management(R.F.) dt 12/05/87 (Loan)	10.048	31.41	34.315	107.27	100.472	13.528 42.29
27	IDA	1552-IN Narmada River S.Sarovar.(L/W2497-IN)(R.F.) dt 10/5/85	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	133.290	-33.290 -104.06

Externally Aided Projects

Name of the Sector : IRRIGATION SECTOR

AS ON : 31/03/ 1994

DC Figures in Millions & Rs. in Crore

Sl. No.	Source	Loan Description Name of the Project & Date of Loan	Term. Date of disburs-	Central/ State/ Multistate	Loan/Grant Amount in DC	BE/RE for the Year in DC	in RS
28	IDA	2241-IN Dam Safety Project (R.F.) dt 10/06/91 (Loan)	30/09/97	MULTISTATES	130.000	9.917	31.00
29	IDA	New Agreements (Loan)	01/01/01	CENTRAL	0.000	0.000	0.00
30	IDA	Narmada River Basin (Loan)		CENTRAL	0.000	0.000	0.00
31	IDA	1770-IN National Water Management(R.F.) dt 12/05/87 (Loan)	31/03/95	ANDHRA PRADESH	0.000	0.000	0.00
32	IDA	1665-IN 2nd A.P. Irrigation dt28/05/86 (Loan)	30/06/94	ANDHRA PRADESH	140.000	0.000	0.00
33	IDA	A.P. lift Irrigation Prj.(Agr.not yet signed) dt (Loan)		ANDHRA PRADESH	0.000	0.000	0.00
34	IDA	1770-IN National Water Management(R.F.) dt 12/05/87 (Loan)	31/03/95	BIHAR	0.000	0.000	0.00
35	IDA	1737-IN Bihar Public Tubewells(R.F.) dt 13/01/87 (Loan)	31/05/94	BIHAR	22.286	6.078	19.00
36	IDA	1552-IN Narmada River S.Sarovar.(L/W2497-IN)(R.F.) dt 10/05/85	30/06/95	GUJARAT	0.000	0.000	0.00
37	IDA	1553-IN Narmada River Development(R.F.) dt 10/05/85 (Loan)	01/07/92	GUJARAT	145.184	0.000	0.00
38	IDA	1496-IN Gujarat Medium Irrigation(R.F.) dt 29/06/84 (Loan)	31/03/94	GUJARAT	151.168	12.796	40.00
39	IDA	1770-IN National Water Management(R.F.) dt 12/05/87 (Loan)	31/03/95	GUJARAT	0.000	0.000	0.00
40	IDA	1770-IN National Water Management(R.F.) dt 12/05/87 (Loan)	31/03/95	HARYANA	0.000	0.000	0.00
41	IDA	1319-IN Haryana Irrigation Project-II(R.F.) dt 23/02/83 (Loan)	31/03/92	HARYANA	133.813	0.000	0.00
42	IDA	1770-IN National Water Management (RF) dt 12.5.87 (Loan)	31/03/95	KARNATAKA	0.000	0.000	0.00

Externally Aided Projects

Name of the Sector : IRRIGATION SECTOR

AS ON : 31/03/ 1994

DC Figures in Millions & Rs. in Crore

Sl. No.	Source	Loan Description	Utilisation(UTF)				Cumulative withdrawl	Undrawn Balance	
			Name of the Project & Date of Loan		During the month	Upto the Fin. Year (CD)		in DC	in RS
					in DC	in RS			
28	IDA	2241-IN Dam Safety Project (R.F.) dt 10/06/91 (Loan)	1.030	3.22	1.530	4.78	11.951	118.049	369.02
29	IDA	New Agreements dt 01/01 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00
30	IDA	Narmada River Basin dt (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00
31	IDA	1770-IN National Water Management(R.F.) dt 12/05/87 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00
32	IDA	1665-IN 2nd A.P. Irrigation dt 28/05/86 (Loan)	20.879	65.27	81.903	256.03	153.913	-13.913	-43.49
33	IDA	A.P. Lift Irrigation Prj.(Agr.not yet signed) dt (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00
34	IDA	1770-IN National Water Management(R.F.) dt 12/05/87 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00
35	IDA	1737-IN Bihar Public Tubewells(R.F.) dt 13/01/87 (Loan)	0.339	1.06	0.339	1.06	18.883	3.403	10.64
36	IDA	1552-IN Narmada River S.Sarovar.(L/M2497-IN)(R.F.) dt 10/05/85	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00
37	IDA	1553-IN Narmada River Development(R.F.) dt 10/05/85 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	196.610	-51.426	-160.76
38	IDA	1496-IN Gujarat Medium Irrigation(R.F.) dt 29/06/84 (Loan)	4.024	12.58	12.275	38.36	170.088	-18.92	-59.14
39	IDA	1770-IN National Water Management(R.F.) dt 12/05/87 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00
40	IDA	1770-IN National Water Management(R.F.) dt 12/05/87 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00
41	IDA	1319-IN Haryana Irrigation Project-II(R.F.) dt 23/02/83 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	145.188	-11.375	-35.56
42	IDA	1770-IN National Water Management (RF) dt. 12/5/87 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00

Externally Aided Projects

Name of the Sector : IRRIGATION SECTOR

AS ON : 31/03/ 1994

DC Figures in Millions & Rs. in Crore

Sl. No.	Source	Loan Description Name of the Project & Date of Loan	Term. Date of disburs- ment	Central/ State/ Multistate	Loan/Grant Amount in DC	BE/RE for the Year	
						in DC	in RS
43	IDA	2010-IN Upper Krishna PhII Irrg.(L/W 3050-IN)(R.F.) dt 16/06/89	31/12/96 KARNATAKA	160.000	22.713	71.00	
44	IDA	2241-IN Dam Safety Project (R.F.) dt 10/06/91 (Loan)	30/09/97 MADHYA PRADESH	0.000	0.000	0.00	
45	IDA	1552-IN Narmada River S.Sarovar.(L/W2497-IN)(R.F.) dt 10/05/85	30/06/95 MADHYA PRADESH	0.000	0.000	0.00	
46	IDA	1552-IN Narmada River S.Sarovar.(L/W2497-IN)(R.F.) dt 10/05/85	30/06/95 MAHARASHTRA	0.000	0.000	0.00	
47	IDA	1770-IN National Water Management(R.F.) dt 12/05/87 (Loan)	31/03/95 MAHARASHTRA	0.000	0.000	0.00	
48	IDA	1621-IN Maharashtra Irrigation(RF). dt 05/12/85 (Loan)	30/06/96 MAHARASHTRA	128.819	29.750	93.00	
49	IDA	2241-IN Dam Safety Project (R.F.) dt 10/06/91 (Loan)	30/09/97 ORISSA	0.000	0.000	0.00	
50	IDA	Subernarekha, Orissa (Loan)	ORISSA	0.000	0.000	0.00	
51	IDA	2076-IN Punjab Irrigation Pj(R.F.)L/W 3144-IN dt 09/02/90 (Loan)	31/03/98 PUNJAB	145.285	19.834	62.00	
52	IDA	2241-IN Dam Safety Project (R.F.) dt 10/06/91 (Loan)	30/09/97 RAJASTHAN	0.000	0.000	0.00	
53	IDA	1552-IN Narmada River S.Sarovar.(L/W2497-IN)(R.F.) dt 10/05/85	30/06/95 RAJASTHAN	0.000	0.000	0.00	
54	IDA	2241-IN Dam Safety Project (R.F.) dt 10/06/91 (Loan)	30/09/97 TAMIL NADU	0.000	0.000	0.00	
55	IDA	F0 16 Periar Vaigai (L/W 1468-IN) dt 10/12/84 (Loan)	31/10/93 TAMIL NADU	17.500	2.879	9.00	
56	IDA	1770-IN National Water Management(R.F.) dt 12/05/87 (Loan)	31/03/95 TAMIL NADU	0.000	0.000	0.00	

Externally Aided Projects

Name of the Sector : IRRIGATION SECTOR

AS ON : 31/03/ 1994

DC Figures in Millions & Rs. in Crore

Sl. No.	Source	Loan Description	Utilisation (UTF)				Cumulative withdrawal (CD) in DC	Undrawn Balance	
			During the month in DC	in RS	Upto the Year in DC	in RS		in DC	in RS
43	IDA	2010-IN Upper Krishna PhII Irrg.(L/W 3050-IN)(R.F.) dt 16/06/89	9.216	28.81	35.636	111.40	98.747	61.253	191.48
44	IDA	2241-IN Dam Safety Project (R.F.) dt 10/06/91 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00
45	IDA	1552-IN Narmada River S.Sarovar.(L/W2497-IN)(R.F.) dt 10/05/85	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00
46	IDA	1552-IN Narmada River S.Sarovar.(L/W2497-IN)(R.F.) dt 10/05/85	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00
47	IDA	1770-IN National Water Management(R.F.) dt 12/05/87 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00
48	IDA	1621-IN Maharashtra Irrigation(RF). dt 05/12/85 (Loan)	13.428	41.98	31.123	97.29	87.629	41.190	128.76
49	IDA	2241-IN Dam Safety Project (R.F.) dt 10/06/91 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00
50	IDA	Subernarekha, Orissa dt (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00
51	IDA	2076-IN Punjab Irrigation Pj(R.F.)L/W 3144-IN dt 09/02/90 (Loan)	2.735	8.55	9.772	30.55	46.017	99.268	310.31
52	IDA	2241-IN Dam Safety Project (R.F.) dt 10/06/91 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00
53	IDA	1552-IN Narmada River S.Sarovar.(L/W2497-IN)(R.F.) dt 10/05/85	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00
54	IDA	2241-IN Dam Safety Project (R.F.) dt 10/06/91 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00
55	IDA	F0 16 Periar Vaigai (L/W 1468-IN) dt 10/12/84 (Loan)	0.034	0.11	4.720	14.77	19.971	-2.471	-7.72
56	IDA	1770-IN National Water Management(R.F.) dt 12/05/87 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00

Externally Aided Projects

Name of the Sector : IRRIGATION SECTOR

AS ON : 31/03/ 1994

DC Figures in Millions & Rs. in Crore

Sl. No.	Source	Loan Description Name of the Project & Date of Loan	Term. Date of disburs- ment	Central/ State/ Multistate	Loan/Grant Amount in DC	BE/RE for the Year in DC	in RS
57	IDA	1483-IN Upper Ganga Irrigation(R.F.) dt 29/06/84 (Loan)	30/09/94	UTTAR PRADESH	105.426	21.753	68.00
58	IDA	1619-IN West Bengal Minor Irrigation dt 27/09/85 (Loan)	31/03/94	WEST BENGAL	45.447	9.917	31.00
SUB-TOTAL : (IDA)					1538.928	164.748	515.00
59	IFAD	Raj Command Area 32-IN dt 04/01/80 (Loan)	31/12/88	RAJASTHAN	55.000	0.000	0.00
60	IFAD	II U.P. Tubewells 124-IN dt 28/07/83 (Loan)	31/03/91	UTTAR PRADESH	35.300	0.000	0.00
SUB-TOTAL : (IFAD)					90.300	0.000	0.00
61	Japan	IDP-56 Uppar Kolab Irrigation Project dt 15/12/88 (Loan)	20/01/94	ORISSA	3769.000	508.475	15.00
62	Japan	IDP-57 Uppar Indravati Irrigation Project dt 15/12/88 (Loan)	20/01/94	ORISSA	3744.000	474.576	14.00
63	Japan	IDP-69 Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (Engg.Services) dt 27/03/90	25/09/93	RAJASTHAN	84.000	50.000	1.48
SUB-TOTAL : (JAPAN)					7597.000	1033.051	30.48
64	Netherlands	Kerala Community Irrigation dt (Grant)		KERALA	0.000	0.000	0.00
65	Netherlands	UP Sub Project VI dt 16/10/90 (Grant)	01/01/01	UTTAR PRADESH	25.000	0.000	0.00
66	Netherlands	U.P. Tube-wells dt 27/08/87 (Grant)	31/03/91	UTTAR PRADESH	90.000	0.000	0.00
SUB-TOTAL : (NETHERLANDS)					115.000	0.000	0.00
67	Sweden	Dungarpur Integrated Waterland Dev. Project. dt 04/03/92 (Grant)	31/03/96	RAJASTHAN	80.000	9.923	3.86
SUB-TOTAL : (SWEDEN)					80.000	9.923	3.86
68	USA	484 Water Resources Management& Training dt 30/07/83 (Grant)	30/09/92	MULTISTATES	41.000	0.640	2.00
69	USA	484 Water Resources Management& Training dt 30/07/83 (Grant)	30/09/92	BIHAR	0.000	0.000	0.00

Externally Aided Projects

Name of the Sector : IRRIGATION SECTOR

AS ON : 31/03/ 1994

DC Figures in Millions & Rs. in Crore

Sl. No.	Source	Loan Description	Utilisation (UTF)				Cumulative withdrawal	Undrawn Balance	
			During the month		Upto the fin. year (OD)			in DC	in RS
	Name of the Project & Date of Loan		in DC	in RS	in DC	in RS			
57	IDA	1483-IN Upper Ganga Irrigation(R.F.) dt 29/06/84 (Loan)	8.092	25.30	18.551	57.98	122.624	-17.198	-53.76
58	IDA	1619-IN West Bengal Minor Irrigation dt 27/09/85 (Loan)	7.762	24.26	11.632	36.36	45.211	0.236	0.74
		SUB-TOTAL : (IDA)	77.587	242.55	241.796	755.85	1350.594	188.334	588.75
59	IFAD	Raj Command Area 32-IN dt 04/01/80 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	48.217	6.783	21.20
60	IFAD	II U.P. Tubewells 124-IN dt 28/07/83 (Loan)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	34.547	0.753	2.35
		SUB-TOTAL : (IFAD)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	82.764	7.536	23.55
61	Japan	IDP-56 Upper Kolab Irrigation Project dt 15/12/88 (Loan)	-79.000	-2.38	238.152	6.77	1681.203	2087.797	62.91
62	Japan	IDP-57 Upper Indravati Irrigation Project dt. 15/12/88 (Loan)	-43.100	-1.30	108.454	3.05	1156.803	2587.197	77.95
63	Japan	IDP-69 Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (Engg. Services) dt 27/03/90	0.000	0.00	25.000	0.74	49.788	34.212	1.03
		SUB-TOTAL : (JAPAN)	-122.100	-3.68	371.606	10.56	2887.794	4709.206	141.89
64	Netherlands	Kerala Community Irrigation dt (Grant)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00
65	Netherlands	UP Sub Project VI dt 16/10/90 (Grant)	0.351	0.58	2.635	4.26	15.458	9.542	15.86
66	Netherlands	U.P. Tube-wells dt 27/08/87 (Grant)	0.501	0.83	8.210	13.66	60.653	29.347	48.77
		SUB-TOTAL : (NETHERLANDS)	0.852	1.41	10.845	17.92	76.111	38.889	64.63
67	Sweden	Dungarpur Integrated Waterland Dev. Project. dt 04/03/92 (Grant)	1.152	0.46	2.526	1.00	3.331	76.669	30.36
		SUB-TOTAL : (SWEDEN)	1.152	0.46	2.526	1.00	3.331	76.669	30.36
68	USA	484 Water Resources Management& Training dt 30/07/83 (Grant)	0.000	0.00	0.500	1.58	9.330	31.670	99.00
69	USA	484 Water Resources Management& Training dt. 30/7/83 (Grant)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00

Externally Aided Projects

Name of the Sector : IRRIGATION SECTOR

AS ON : 31/03/ 1994

DC Figures in Millions & Rs. in Crore

Sl. No.	Source	Loan Description Name of the Project & Date of Loan	Termly Date of disburs- ment	Central/ State/ Multistate	Loan/Grant Amount in DC	BE/RE for the Year in DC	in RS
70	USA	484 Water Resources Management& Training dt 30/07/83 (Grant)	30/09/92 KERALA		0.000	0.000	0.00
71	USA	484 Water Resources Management& Training dt 30/07/83 (Grant)	30/09/92 MADHYA PRADESH		0.000	0.000	0.00
72	USA	484 Water Resources Management& Training dt 30/07/83 (Grant)	30/09/92 MAHARASHTRA		0.000	0.000	0.00
73	USA	484 Water Resources Management& Training dt 30/07/83 (Grant)	30/09/92 ORISSA		0.000	0.000	0.00
74	USA	484 Water Resources Management& Training dt 30/07/83 (Grant)	30/09/92 RAJASTHAN		0.000	0.000	0.00
75	USA	484 Water Resources Management& Training dt 30/07/83 (Grant)	30/09/92 TAMIL NADU		0.000	0.000	0.00
76	USA	484 Water Resources Management& Training dt 30/07/83 (Grant)	30/09/92 UTTAR PRADESH		0.000	0.000	0.00
SUB-TOTAL : (USA)					41.000	0.640	2.00
TOTAL : (All Sources)					9808.212	1283.831	782.43

Externally Aided Projects

Name of the Sector : IRRIGATION SECTOR

AS ON : 31/03/ 1994

DC Figures in Millions & Rs. in Crore

Sl. No.	Source	Loan Description Name of the Project & Date of Loan	Utilisation (UTF)		Cumulative Withdrawal (CD)		Undrawn Balance	
			During the month in DC	Upto the Fin.Yr. in RS	in DC	in RS	in DC	in RS
70	USA	484 Water Resources Management& Training dt 30/07/83 (Grant)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00
71	USA	484 Water Resources Management& Training dt 30/07/83 (Grant)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00
72	USA	484 Water Resources Management& Training dt 30/07/83 (Grant)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00
73	USA	484 Water Resources Management& Training dt 30/07/83 (Grant)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00
74	USA	484 Water Resources Management& Training dt 30/07/83 (Grant)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00
75	USA	484 Water Resources Management& Training dt 30/07/83 (Grant)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00
76	USA	484 Water Resources Management& Training dt 30/07/83 (Grant)	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00
SUB-TOTAL : (USA)			0.000	0.00	0.500	1.58	9.330	31.670
TOTAL : (All Sources)			-39.304	251.09	650.790	837.95	4503.324	5304.888
								1603.39

Source: Data received from the M/O Finance (DEA), Aid Accounts & Audit Dir. Report generated on 30/08/94

**Financial Results of Irrigation and Multipurpose River Projects
All India**

(Rs. Lakhs)

Year	Capital outlay		Gross Receipts (GR)	Working Expenses (WE)	Interest on Capital Outlay at the end of the year	Revenue (GR)-(WE+I)	Gross Receipts as % of Working Expenses (I)
	during the year	at the end of the year					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1974-75	40357.63	384778.85	6070.61	9461.21	13792.90	-17183.50	64.16
1975-76	50920.67	445434.45	8688.29	9538.52	15769.35	-16619.58	91.09
1976-77	68046.96	513780.58	10474.78	11280.29	17486.26	-18291.77	92.86
1977-78	86324.31	599628.97	9693.75	12716.71	21550.22	-24573.18	76.23
1978-79	97016.23	696635.04	10805.81	15517.01	25553.85	-30265.05	69.64
1979-80	112367.19	809001.85	10070.90	14051.48	29234.51	-33215.09	71.67
1980-81	125665.95	934667.77	10336.23	22574.46	30153.73	-42391.96	45.79
1981-82	143863.70	1079052.54	12017.87	26530.82	41558.68	-56071.63	45.30
1982-83	155180.35	1234232.82	11709.08	23774.01	87268.06	-99332.99	49.25
1983-84	172034.82	1406209.11	16505.91	27388.66	56282.07	-67164.82	60.27
1984-85	186763.78	1592974.10	12967.89	33395.93	63570.71	-83998.75	38.83
1985-86	204206.24	1797120.10	22382.11	48690.09	68172.69	-94480.67	45.97
1986-87	226011.49	2023425.43	16673.35	48962.57	86729.03	-119018.25	34.05
1987-88	227479.30	2231118.90	13868.15	140028.75	-	-126160.60	-
1988-89@	227930.88	2444611.92	16639.24	212176.68	-	-195537.44	-

Source : "Pricing of Water in Public system in India" published by
the Central Water Commission (October, 1993)

* : Includes interest on capital outlay.

@ : The figures for Jammu & Kashmir are not included in All India data.

CHAPTER - 7

ENVIRONMENT, ECOLOGY, FORESTS AND WILDLIFE

The Governments at the Central and State level have initiated several measures to preserve and conserve environment, to control pollution and upgrade degraded areas. These are sought to be achieved through a mix of policies, legislation, education and awareness and different programmes. The Ministry of Environment & Forests is the nodal Ministry at the Centre to coordinate environmentally relevant schemes and actions. At the State level, besides the Forest Department, agencies have been established to promote environmental conservation and prevention/minimising of adverse impact on the natural environment. Special emphasis is given to promote environmental awareness and conduct studies on the status of environment and maintenance of biological diversity. The Central and State Plans in relation to environment and forests, principally aim to provide necessary research backing to various action programmes, undertake carrying capacity studies to facilitate development consistent with environmental conservation, promote an allround awareness on environmental concerns and specific programmes for mitigation of environmental degradation.

7.2 The major activities carried out by the Centre and the States during the first two years of the Eighth Plan period reflect the strategies adopted during the Eighth Plan formulation. Survey and conservation of flora and fauna, preservation of genetic diversity, regeneration of degraded areas, promotion of environmental awareness and peoples' participation were assigned special importance during 1993-94. The Central Ministry has taken up several steps to abate pollution and check degradation of environment through pollution abatement schemes and environmental impact assessment and management plans. The Planning Commission has given special importance to internalise environmental concerns in the developmental activities in different sectors. The National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development adopted in the previous year form the basis for planned intervention by the States. Exercises have been

initiated to develop an acceptable framework for the formulation of a Natural Resource Budget.

7.3 Effective translation of even the well considered and integrated action plans for sustainable development at the macro level, can only be best achieved through implementation in a decentralised manner at the micro level, as has been the stress in the Eighth Plan document. The Ministry of Environment & Forests has formulated schemes in the Environment and Forestry subsectors aiming at encouraging the participation of local communities, NGOs and students at different levels in monitoring as well as implementation of programmes. Once these schemes gather momentum, together with other related programmes, one can expect a far greater public concern and awareness on environmental issues. These can then inform the action of everyone to see that degradation of environment can not only be arrested, but measures taken to see qualitative upgradation follows.

7.4 A number of programmes undertaken by different Ministries have a bearing on environmental protection and eco-regeneration. Rural and Urban Sanitation Programmes implemented by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Development, the Watershed, Catchment Area Treatment Programmes, Horticulture, Fodder and Forage Development Programmes of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Drought Prone and Desert Development Programmes, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and the Integrated Rural Development Programme under the Ministry of Rural Development, the Plantation Development Programmes of the Ministry of Commerce are a few examples.

7.5 Additional involvement of District level authorities in environment and forestry related activities is required to achieve the goal of decentralisation as envisaged in the Eighth Plan. The Forest Departments in the States may have to lay emphasis on their extension role in the promotion of afforestation and forge effective linkage of their activities with those undertaken by other Departments of State Governments, various agencies like

the State Pollution Control Boards, the project authorities and District Council to bring about synergy to achieve a faster pace. Peoples' participation and involvement, through the association of NGOs, wherever possible, can assist in the efficient implementation of many programmes for afforestation and increasing green cover.

7.6 During 1993-94 the Government initiated various steps to follow up the recommendations of the Rio Conference. India has signed the Biodiversity Convention and the Convention on Climate Change which came into force during 1993-94 and is also taking necessary action to legally protect the country's Biodiversity. An Environmental Action Programme highlighting the priority areas in the field of environmental protection was finalised during 1993. Steps were also taken to translate the action points of Agenda 21 in consultation with various Ministries and it is anticipated that many projects can be taken up with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) support. The country can benefit by participation in various international fora to secure improved technologies and financial assistance for conserving the natural resources and in controlling pollution.

7.7 The various schemes taken up by the Ministry of Environment and Forests can be broadly classified into the following heads : (1) Abatement of Pollution (2) Investigation, Surveys/Studies for Conservation and Management (3) Education, Awareness etc. (4) Law Enforcement and Services (5) Eco-regeneration/restoration and (6) River Action Plans. There is no clearcut demarcation between schemes under Environment & Ecology and Forestry and Wildlife other than on Abatement of Pollution and River Action Plans which are exclusive to Environment Sector. The activities undertaken by the Ministry of Environment & Forests during the first two years of the Eighth Plan period clearly establishes that the sub-sectors Environment & Forestry are complementary and not mutually exclusive. Many schemes included under Environment & Ecology like Biosphere Reserves, Paryavaran Parivayana, Ecotask Forces, Biodiversity Conservation etc. are related to Forestry linked activities and the work undertaken by institutions like Botanical Survey of India, Zoological Survey of India and Centres of Excellence

have a bearing on Forests and Forestry. Since the schemes are presently classified under separate budget heads (Environment & Ecology 13435 and Forestry & Wildlife 12406) brief notes on them are provided separately.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY Survey and Conservation of Natural Resources

7.8 Important specialised institutions functioning under the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) for surveying the plant and animal resources are the Botanical Survey of India (BSI) and the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI). The Botanical Survey of India undertook explorations in Bundelkhand, Satpura and Vindhya ranges, Bastar District, Eastern Aravali Hills of Rajasthan etc. The BSI has edited Red Data Sheets of 125 plants and has compiled data of 50 rare and endangered species. For the preparation of National Data Base listing of 100 Type specimens has been completed. During the year, the BSI could complete eight Environment Impact Assessment reports. The Survey proposes to complete preparation of the Flora of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Flora of Assam and other State and District Floras during 1994- 95. It is also proposed to complete Red Data Sheets for 200 species and to computerise the Type materials conduct Ethno- Botanical studies, and studies of lower plants and publication of Fascicles of Flora of India and Red Data Book.

7.9 The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) conducted explorations in different parts of the country and added 23,394 specimens to the Zoological collections and published 94 scientific papers during 1993-94. The ZSI could computerise data on 4520 collections in the year. It is proposed to conduct surveys on faunal resources in various ecosystems, undertake status surveys on endangered animals and prepare inventory on the fauna of Nilgiri and Nandadevi Biosphere Reserves during 1994-95.

7.10 The National Committee on Wetlands, Mangroves and Coral Reefs met twice during 1993-94 and identified five wetlands for conservation and management and sanctioned eight research projects. Management action plans for Lakes of Bhopal and Kanjli wetland and the Mangroves of Sundarbans, Point Calimere, Pitchavaram, Goa, Coondapur and

Andaman and Nicobar Islands were sanctioned during the period. Six research projects under the Biosphere Reserves programme and a project to prepare a monograph on trees under the Biodiversity Conservation Programme were cleared. Funds were released to Vikram University, South Gujrat University and Northern Circle of BSI to strengthen the Botanical Gardens for conservation and propagation of endangered plants. It is proposed to publish a status report on Biodiversity Conservation and to network and upgrade the botanical gardens in the country during 1994-95.

Environmental Education, Awareness & Training

7.11 Priority was given to promote environmental education and environmental awareness through various activities and mass media campaign. During 1993-94 the National Environment Awareness Campaign was organised with the major theme of animal welfare and waste management. As many as 250 eco-clubs were set up and 25 films on environment have been produced. Under the Environmental Information System (ENVIS) 4815 national and 847 international queries were responded pertaining to toxicology, biodegradation of wastes, air and water pollution, environmental management. The National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) organised a number of exhibitions during 1993-94. A nationwide Care for the Environment Contest was organised by the NMNH. The Centres for Excellence continued their activities on environment related subjects. The Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad conducted environmental monitoring involving school and college students and put up an exhibition at the Trade Fair in New Delhi. The CPR Environmental Education Centre, Madras set up an Environment Law Cell and conducted training programmes to familiarise NGOs with environmental legislation. They have brought out publications related to water resources management, wastelands development, Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve and developed a teachers' environmental education kit. The Centre for Mining Environment, Dhanbad took up new projects on reclamation of mined out areas, environmental impacts of iron ore, limestone and China clay mining in Bihar. Courses on environmental management in mining areas, management of spoils and tailing in mining were organised. The Centre for Ecological Sciences, Bangalore

undertook research projects on monitoring ecological changes, access to biological resources, multipurpose indigenous plant resources, ecologically sustainable development, community resource management etc. The Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON), Coimbatore conducted research on conservation of biodiversity and monitored ecosystems of national parks and sanctuaries, birds of Andaman & Nicobars and breeding status of birds near Coimbatore. A National Data Base on Indian Avifauna is also being attempted by SACON. The Centres of Excellence will continue similar activities during 1994-95.

Research and Ecological Regeneration

7.12 One hundred and twenty four research projects are in progress of which 82 were reviewed by expert committees. Thirty nine research projects were completed and 11 new projects sanctioned during 1993-94. The G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development completed action oriented research projects during the year. The Institute organised a regional training seminar on conservation and management of biological resources in the Himalayas. In cooperation with the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development a programme on Mountain Environment and Resource Information System (MENRIS) and an ecosystem rehabilitation project were initiated. The G.B. Pant Institute will continue its ongoing research programmes and initiate new R&D programmes for generating technologies, information and knowledge for sustainable mountain development during 1994-95. The Ministry has also taken up 10 Geological Information System (GIS) projects to study the possible utilisation of GIS technology in land use management, decentralised planning and development of degraded lands in collaboration with scientific and technical institutions.

7.13 The Eco-Task Forces deployed in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jammu Kashmir have planted 4,35,525; 5,44,194 and 1,35,000 seedlings respectively during 1993-94. They are to continue afforestation, pasture development, soil and water conservation and related restorative works during 1994-95.

Environmental Impact Assessment

7.14 An exercise to evaluate the beneficial and adverse effects of developmental projects and activities, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is made mandatory and the project authorities are to provide information as per the guidelines developed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The notification making EIA statutory for 29 different activities in Industries, Mining, Transport, Communication and Tourism sectors was issued in January 1994. During 1993-94, 137 projects (minining-48, industry-19, atomic-1, thermal-49, river valley-45, others-66) were received for appraisal. Seventy seven projects were pending appraisal at the begining of the year. Two hundred and eighty eight projects were appraised during the year, of which clearance was given to 105 projects and additional information sought for 89 projects. Twenty projects were rejected. Carrying capacity studies on Doon Valley and Damodar River Basin are being continued and carrying capacity study on Tapi river estuary was formulated. A project to evolve a Knowledge Based System for EIA for industrial projects and a study on Ground Water Contamination in land around ash dump areas of power plants have been initiated. It is proposed to appraise 250 projects during 1994-95 and to conduct new carrying capacity studies and study on human exposure assessment level.

Prevention and Control of Pollution

7.15 The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is conducting surveys on the status of pollution in eight industrial estates in different States which has completed survey of noise pollution at Lucknow, Pune, Vadodara and Cochi. The Central Board has established on-line linkage between the State Boards. CPCB has developed criteria for ECOMARK on 13 categories of products and notification issued for soap and detergents.

7.16 Under the programme on hazardous management the Red Book for Crisis Management has been revised during 1993-94 and action has been initiated for establishment of emergency response centres at Bhopal and Manali (Tamil Nadu). Draft amendments of Hazardous Waste Rules and rules on micro organisms and draft rules for management of biomedical wastes have been prepared. A scheme on development of land fill sites has

been implemented and survey of cities for municipal solid wastes has been started.

7.17 The Ministry initiated preparation of Environmental Audit Report for 17 selected industries causing heavy pollution. A booklet has also been prepared on the concept of Environmental Audit, methodologies and benefits for circulation to various agencies. A project has been commissioned to the National Productivity Council to prepare a general guideline on waste minimisation and a sector specific manual in respect of small scale industries. To organise training and impart awareness for the personnel in Small Industry Development Organisation the Ministry of Industry has been assigned with a project.

7.18 During 1994-95, the CPCB is to take up projects on Pollution Assessment and Monitoring, Laboratory Management, Development of Standards, Training, Data Base Management, Pollution Control Enforcement, Development of Technology and Mass Awareness. It is also proposed to set up a data base for small scale industries relating to clean process technologies. Under the World Bank aided Industrial Pollution Control Project, financial assistance was provided to various institutions for conducting training programmes for the staff of State Pollution Control Boards and to UP and Maharashtra State Boards for undertaking civil works and strengthening laboratories. During 1994-95 it is proposed to enhance development of SPCBs, construction of new Common Effluent Treatment Plants and to provide technical assistance to carry out pollution abatement works. The second phase of the World Bank project is proposed to be initiated during 1994-95.

Cleaning up of Rivers

7.19 The Ganga Action Plan Phase-I launched in 1986 tried to improve the water quality of river Ganga to bathing standards by reducing the pollution load and establishing sewage treatment plants. A total of 261 schemes have been sanctioned under the GAP-I of which 211 have been completed so far. Infrastructure for intercepting and diverting 543 mld and treating 297 mld of municipal sewage has been created. Till November 1993, five schemes were completed and 33 schemes nearing completion. Completion of low cost sanitation schemes and electric crematoria has greatly helped to reduce water pollution. A

number of research projects on Pollution Monitoring, Resource Recovery, Biomonitoring and Bioconservation and Impact Assessment of GAP on health were initiated during 1993-94. The technology developed for afforestation with raw sewage by the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal has been applied at Buxur and Varanasi.

7.20 Some schemes of interception and diversion and sewage treatment could not be completed as scheduled on account of problems of land acquisition, court cases, poor response from tenders, adverse law and order situation etc.

7.21 The Ganga project Directorate has identified 264 polluting industries which discharge effluent into Ganga and its tributaries and 68 grossly polluted units have been monitored for pollution control. The water quality of the river has been observed and except at Kanpur, the Dissolved Oxygen and Biochemical Oxygen Demand are meeting the permissible limits for bathing.

7.22 During 1993-94, the Monitoring Committee of GAP met twice and the Steering Committee thrice to review the progress. Based on the directives of the Planning Commission the works completed under GAP Phase-I were evaluated.

7.23 Ganga Action Plan Phase II is to cover pollution abatement works on grossly polluted stretches of the tributaries of Ganga, namely Yamuna, Gomti and Damodar, Class II and Class III towns identified on the main river and works required in the 25 Class I towns which were not included in GAP I. Under the Yamuna component, pollution abatement works on 15 towns including Delhi is to be taken up and under Gomti component three towns in UP will be taken up. Surveys and studies have been initiated to prepare an action plan for Damodar. The works on Yamuna and Gomti are to be taken up once the detailed project reports are received from the States. The pre-feasibility reports for the other components of GAP II are being prepared.

7.24. The National River Action Plan(NRAP) will cover the polluted stretches of 19 rivers of the country not covered under GAP I and II. The polluted stretches have been classified based on surveys conducted by the Central

Pollution Control Board. The Planning Commission has already approved the Approach Paper on NRAP.

Island Development Authority (IDA)

7.25 The eighth meeting of the IDA under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister and the third meeting of its Standing Committee under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission were held during 1993-94. The IDA has approved the recommendations in the report of the Expert Group on Edible Oils based on Red Oil Plantation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the recommendations of the committee to examine the proposal for development of Port Blair Airport. The Expert Group set up on Development of Small Scale Industries in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands has submitted its report during the year. The prospects of developing the Southern Islands in an ecologically sustainable way is being examined by a group constituted by the IDA. Various issues pertaining to the development of the islands and to the welfare of the islanders were also examined by the IDA. Meetings of the IDA and its Standing Committee are to be held more frequently during 1994-95.

FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

7.26 The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) has important responsibilities in respect of programmes directly handled by them at the Central level and partly in respect of assisting the States in the programmes undertaken by the State Forest Departments. In the areas of Forestry Education, Research and Training, the role of MOEF is direct and substantial. Regarding the management of forests, the task primarily is of the State Forest Departments under the overall guidance of the Central Ministry.

Forestry Research, Education and Training

7.27 The schemes related to Forestry Research, Education and Training deal with general and specialised areas and conducted through the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Indian Institute of Forest Management, Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy, State Forest Service and Rangers Colleges, Agriculture Universities and autonomous State institutions like the Kerala Forest Research Institute.

7.28 The Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) coordinates the efforts of the constituent institutes and organisations. The Forest Research Institute, Dehradun undertook studies on timber properties, wood preservation, sawing and seasoning, clonal propagation of important forestry species, biopesticides and reclamation of mined areas etc. The Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding, Coimbatore conducted surveys for plus tree selection, provenance trials and enzyme polymorphism studies. The Institute of Wood Science and Technology, Bangalore conducted anatomical studies of Andaman timbers, biology of wood destroying organisms, durability of timbers in marine conditions etc. The Tropical Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur made germ-plasm collection of medicinal plants, nursery technologies, selvipastoral models and the Institute of Arid Zone Forestry Research conducted moisture management studies, evaluation of exotics in arid conditions etc. The Institute of Rain and Moist Deciduous Forests, Jorhat established bamboo germ-plasm nursery and conducted studies on micorrhizal associations with the rain forest tree species, ethnobotanical studies and selection of species for rehabilitation of jhum areas. The Temperate Forest Research Centre, Shimla conducted seed germination and provenance trials, nursery technologies. The Centre for Forest Productivity, Ranchi demonstrated improved method of lac cultivation, silvi-agriculture practice and farm bunding methods etc. The Centre for Social Forestry and Eco Rehabilitation, Allahabad attempted rehabilitation of mined areas and demonstrated agroforestry models. These institutes under ICFRE are to undertake specified research in various branches of forestry during the coming year.

7.29 The Indian Plywood Research and Training Institute, Bangalore completed 20 research projects and took up four new projects during 1993-94. They have organised training programmes and demonstration programmes. Similar activities are to be continued.

Forest Survey

7.30 The Forest Survey of India continued inventorising forest areas, data processing, thematic & vegetation mapping and conducted training programmes. The State of Forest Report has been completed. Similar activities are to be continued.

Forest Conservation, Development and Regeneration

7.31 Under the Forest (Conservation) Act proposals involving diversion of forest land between 5-20 ha. are to be processed by the Regional Chief Conservator. Proposals for more than 20 ha. are to be placed before the Advisory Committee constituted under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. During the year, 356 cases under Forest (Conservation) Act and 258 cases under Environmental (Protection) Act were processed.

7.32 During 1993-94, the MOEF has provided financial assistance to eleven States to control forest fires for conserving and protecting fire prone forest areas. To meet the objectives of the National Forest Policy an integrated approach for long term and short term development of forestry sector at the State and National levels has been initiated from 1993 under the National Forestry Action Programme.

7.33 During 1994-95, plantation of 3750 ha. and advance work on 1700 ha. is to be carried out benefitting 3000 families of Scheduled Tribes and rural poor. As per the guidelines of Government of India issued to the State Governments to formulate specific schemes on involvement of village community and voluntary organisations in protection and regeneration of degraded forests, 13 States have finalised their schemes and other States are pursuing.

Wildlife

7.34 An All India Tiger/Leopard Census was carried out during 1993 and an eco-development programme with participatory approach was initiated in all Project Tiger areas. Tadoba National Park (Maharashtra) and Bandhavgarh National Park (M.P.) have been declared as Tiger Reserves during the year. As many as 75 National Parks and 421 Wildlife Sanctuaries covering an area of 140675.46 sq.kms. were brought under the network of protected areas till 1994. Effective measures were taken for the control of illegal trade in wildlife. Financial assistance was provided for the development of 35 National Parks and 135 Sanctuaries. A number of research projects were undertaken and training was provided in all aspects of wildlife. In 1994-95 it is proposed to provide assistance to 21 Tiger

Reserves, 230 sanctuaries, 60 National Parks and 21 areas identified in 11 States under Project Elephant. Activities for welfare of local people living in and around protected areas will be continued.

National Afforestation & Ecodevelopment Board (NAEB)

7.35 The NAEB promotes afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and ecodevelopment activities in degraded forest areas and adjoining lands. Under the Integrated Afforestation and Ecodevelopment Projects an area of 493.77 ha. was developed. More than 50000 ha. were covered under the Fuelwood/Fodder Projects. Nearly 20,000 ha. were raised with minor forest produce. Assistance was provided to 23 States for Seed Development Programme. More than 10,000 ha. were seeded aerially during 1993-94. Under the 20-Point Programme over 8 lakh ha. were afforested and 95 crore seedlings were distributed. During 1994-95 it is proposed to conduct afforestation and ecodevelopment programmes in 154 million ha.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes transferred to States

7.36 Five Centrally sponsored schemes operated by MOEF, during 1992-93, were transferred to the States and 100% grant was provided to two schemes namely, Decentralised Peoples'Nursery and Conservation of Rhinos in Assam. All other schemes provided for 50% grants to the States. The scheme wise

outlays and expenditure during 1992-93 are given in table 7.1.

7.37 The allocations for Environment & Forestry are given in Annexures 7.1 and 7.2.

Externally Aided Projects

7.38 The Ministry of Environment & Forests and its institutions receive assistance from various countries like Netherlands, Japan, Canada, Germany, U.K., USA, Norway, Denmark, Australia on bilateral basis and from several U.N and multilateral agencies. The Externally Aided Projects and their outlays routed through the budget for the MOEF are given in Annexure 7.4. Details of externally assisted projects in the States in the Forestry sector and the projects in the pipeline for external assistance are given in Annexures 7.5 and 7.6 respectively.

State Plan

7.39 By and large the States play a major role as far as the Forestry sub-sector is concerned. The approved State Plan Outlay for the year 1994-95 for Forestry & Wildlife are indicated in Annexure 7.3. An area of major concern is the significant reduction in the actual expenditure as compared to the original outlays agreed to at the time of finalisation of the State Plans arising largely due to resource constraints. It has been the effort to ensure that external assistance represents a true additionality to this sector. There is need for further stepping up the outlays on the Forestry and Wildlife in the State Plans in the remaining years of the Eighth Plan period.

Table 7.1

(Rs. in crores)

S1. No.	Scheme	Outlay	Exp.
1.	Development of infrastructure for Forest protection	325.00	286.13
2.	Control of Poaching and Illegal Trade in Wildlife	75.00	75.00
3.	Conservation of Rhinos in Assam	75.00	75.00
4.	Decentralised Peoples Nursery	1700.00	1700.00

**Plan Outlay for Environment & Ecology
And Forests & Wildlife**

(Rs. Crores)

	Eighth Plan Outlay	1992-93	1993-94		1994-95
		Actuals	BE	RE	Outlay
Central Sector					
Environment & Ecology	325.00	41.09	64.33	83.33	72.74
Ganga Action Plan	350.00	54.19	65.00	65.00	78.00
Forests & Wildlife	250.00	59.35	83.25	83.25	98.95
NWDB/NAEB	275.00	112.48	98.00	98.00	103.00
Civil Works		5.57	7.22	7.22	7.31
Total	1200.00	272.68	317.80**	336.80**	360.00

State Sector

Environment & Ecology	153.11	19.79	29.61	22.75	33.73
Forestry & Wildlife	3556.87	579.35	676.73	597.97	763.59

* Excluding Rs. 50 crores for NWDB under the Department of Wastelands Development Board (Ministry of Rural Development).

** Excluding the amount transferred to Ministry of Urban Development for old Capital works.

@ Excluding Rs. 60 crores for NWDB under the Department of Wastelands Development Board (Ministry of Rural Development).

**Break up of Central Plan Outlay for Environment & Forests
Environment & Ecology**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Major Heads	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
	Actuals	BE	RE	Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ENVIRONMENT				
1. Abatement of Pollution (including Policy & Law)	1081.44	1719.50	1719.50	2503.00
2. Environment Impact Assessment	406.96	490.00	490.00	539.00
3. Surveys	756.08	444.20	444.20	510.00
4. Conserva- tion Programmes	460.86	850.00	850.00	800.00
5. Research & Eco-Regene- ration	1007.01	1270.00	1270.00	1341.00
6. Env. Edu. Trg. and Env. Infor- mation	723.99	1574.30	3474.30	1493.00
7. Interna- tional Coop.	63.04	85.00	85.00	88.00
TOTAL =	4109.38	6433.00	8333.00	7274.00
GANGA ACTION PLAN				
1. G.A.P. I	5368.58	4800.00	4800.00	4900.00
2. G.A.P. II	50.00	1700.00	1700.00	2400.00
3. NRAP	--	--		500.00
Total	5418.58	6500.00	6500.00	7800.00
Total : (Environment, Ecology + Ganga Action Plan)	9527.96	12933.00	14833.00	15074.00

Annexure 7.2 (concl)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Major Heads	1992-93	1993-94		1994-95
	Actuals	BE	RE	Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE				
1. Forestry Research				
Education & Training	2404.49	3305.00	3305.00	4660.00
2. Forest Survey	121.56	805.00	805.00	380.00
3. Forest Conservation Development & Regeneration	692.45	690.00	690.00	820.00
4. Wildlife	2716.39	3525.00	3525.00	4035.00
5. National Afforestation & Ecodevelopment Board	11247.74	9800.00	9800.00	10300.00
Total =	17182.63	18125.00	18125.00	20195.00
Civil Works	556.95	722.00	722.00	731.00
GRAND =	27267.54	31780.00*	33680.00*	36000.00
TOTAL (Environment, Ecology + GAP + Forestry & Wildlife)				

* Excluding the amount transferred to Ministry of Urban Development for old Capital works.

Annexure-7.3

**Plan Outlay for the States/UTs
Forests And Wildlife**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	1992-93	1993-94		1994-95
		Exp.	B.E.	R.E. Outlay
1. Andhra Pradesh	927.00	750.00	705.00	1600.00
2. Arunachal Pradesh	944.00	1100.00	990.00	1200.00
3. Assam	1727.00	2584.00	1887.00	2584.00
4. Bihar	1730.00	3264.00	1177.00	3264.00
5. Goa	194.00	217.00	208.00	217.00
6. Gujarat	5770.00	5300.00	4875.00	5517.00
7. Haryana	2980.00	3449.00	2930.00	3090.00
8. Himachal Pradesh	4090.00	4550.00	3500.00	4169.00
9. J&K	1472.00	1919.00	1648.00	1896.00
10. Karnataka	3471.00	5420.00	4843.00	5668.00
11. Kerala	3274.00	1750.00	1804.00	2350.00
12. Madhya Pradesh	3628.00	5039.00	4748.00	5090.00
13. Maharashtra	2812.00	7714.00	6926.00	11110.00
14. Manipur	495.00	560.00	374.00	490.00
15. Meghalaya	1213.00	1200.00	1150.00	1100.00
16. Mizoram	614.00	650.00	598.00	675.00
17. Nagaland	124.00	500.00	360.00	471.00
18. Orissa	3844.00	4338.00	3496.00	4801.00
19. Punjab	725.00	812.00	813.00	733.00
20. Rajasthan	3846.00	3500.00	4500.00	5900.00
21. Sikkim	316.00	350.00	315.00	315.00
22. Tamilnadu	4559.00	4340.00	4340.00	4587.00
23. Tripura	530.00	610.00	415.00	360.00
24. U.P.	5966.00	4920.00	3836.00	4085.00
25. West Bengal	1570.00	1575.00	2090.00	3547.00
26. A&N Islands	392.03	449.05	449.00	533.20
27. Chandigarh	201.95	225.00	225.00	102.13
28. Dadra Nagar Haveli	198.62	200.00	200.00	250.00
29. Daman & Diu	26.91	20.00	20.00	33.00
30. Delhi	220.63	278.00	278.51	509.00
31. Lakshadweep	16.00	16.50	16.50	17.00
32. Pondicheri	58.17	73.00	72.00	96.00
TOTAL	57935.31	67672.55	59797.01	76359.41

**Externally aided projects and the component/outlays
routed through the Budget**

(Rs. Crore)

S1. No.	Scheme	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Industrial Pollution Control Project (World Bank)	4.00	4.00	12.00
2.	Common Effluent Treatment Plant	-	3.00	3.00
3.	Ganga Action Plan (GAP)	29.12	42.00	50.00
	i) Indo-Dutch Bilateral Cooperation Programme (Govt. of Netherlands)	12.06	15.00	11.00
	ii) U.P. Urban Development Programme	12.06	15.00	15.00
	iii) Yamuna Action Plan (Phase-II) (CMCF Japan)	5.00	12.00	24.00
4.	ICFRE-Externally Aided Projects in pipeline/being implemented (World Bank/UNDP/ODA)	-	7.50	20.00
5.	India - Canada Environment facility	-	19.00	0.50
6.	GEF - Preimplementation Study for ecodevelopment project for conservation of biodiversity	-	0.24	-
7.	Support to Regional Centres - NAEB	1.15	-	-
GRAND TOTAL =		34.27	75.74	85.50

* Provision made at RE stage.

**Externally Aided Projects Not Routed
Through the Central Budget**

Sl. No.	Project & Area	Project Period	Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Donor Agency	Achievements Fin. (Rs.Cr.)	Achievements Phy. (000ha)
1.	Social Forestry Project (Karnataka)	1983-84 to 1991-92	55.23	W.B./ ODA	85.21	161
2.	Social Forestry Project (A.P.)	1983-84 to 1990-91	38.38	CIDA	41.02	202
3.	Social Forestry Project (J&K)	1982-83 to 1990-91	23.74	W.B.	46.30	82
4.	Social Forestry (Haryana)	1982-83 to 1990-91	33.33	W.B.	58.34	104
5.	Social Forestry Project (W.B.)	1981-82 to 1990-91	34.75	W.B.	58.80	252
6.	Social Forestry (Maharashtra)	1982-83 to 1990-91	56.40	USAID	70.85	76
7.	Social Forestry Project (Kerala)	1984-85 to 1992-93	59.91	W.B.	82.22	112
8.	Social Forestry Project (Bihar)	1985-86 to 1991-92	53.85	SIDA	48.60	53
9.	Social Forestry Project (Orissa)	1988-89 to 1993-94	78.34	SIDA	100.65	158
10.	Social Forestry Project (TN)	1988-89 to 1993-94	85.40	SIDA	107.80	101
11.	National Social Forestry Project (UP)	1984-85 to 1992-93	161.16	W.B./ USAID	286.94	334
12.	National Social Forestry Project (HP)	1985-86 to 1992-93	57.29	W.B./ USAID	122.44	169
13.	National Social Forestry Project (Gujarat)	1985-86 to 1992-93	129.65	W.B./ USAID	203.66	972
14.	National Social Forestry Project (Rajasthan)	1985-86 to	39.19	W.B./ USAID	83.62	149
15.	Forestry Project A.P.	1994-95 to 1998-99	354.00	W.B.	-	-

Annexure - 7.5 (concl)

**Externally Aided Projects Not Routed
Through the Central Budget**

Sl. No.	Project & Area	Project Period	Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Donor Agency	Achievements Fin. (Rs.Cr.)	Achievements Phy. (000ha)
16.	Forestry Project West Bengal	1992-93 to 1996-97	114.70	W.B.	23.56	106
17.	Forestry Project Maharashtra	1991-92 to 1997-98	431.51	W.B.	13.25	28
18.	Aravalli Hills Haryana	1990-91 to 1997-98	48.15	EEC	30.92	18
19.	Aravalli Hills Rajasthan	1992-93 to 1996-97	166.90	OECF Japan	25.79	20
20.	Indira Gandhi Nehar Paryojana Rajasthan	1990-91 to 1994-95	107.50	OECF Japan	28.97	40
21.	Dungarpur Inte- grated Project Rajasthan	1991-92 to 1996-97	28.14	SIDA	1.03	01
22.	Western Ghats Project (Karnataka)	1992-93 to 1997-98	84.20	ODA UK	8.51	08
23.	Forestry & Eco- Dev. Project for Changer Area in H.P.	1994-95 to 1997-98	18.70	FRG	-	-
TOTAL :			2260.42		1528.58	3146

Proposed Projects for External Aid

S1. Project & Area No.	Project Period	Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Donor Agency
1. Forestry Project for Kullu-Mandi	3 years	13.00	ODA UK
2. Rajasthan Forestry Project	5 years	120.00	OECF Japan
3. Madhya Pradesh Forestry Project	5 years	370.00	W.B.
4. Bihar Forestry Project	5 years	157.00	W.B.
5. Uttar Pradesh Forestry Project	5 years	320.00	W.B.
6. Kerala Forestry Project	5 years	130.00	W.B.
<hr/>		Total	1110.00

* Project costs are tentative.

CHAPTER - 8

SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

I. HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (HADP)

Hill areas in India, with their fragile ecosystems, are receiving special attention as they play a crucial role not only in sustaining the economy of the hills, but in determining the climate, physiography and development of the plains. Policies and programmes have been formulated and implemented for integrated development of hill areas since the inception of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The basic principle which governs and guides these policies and programmes is 'sustainable development'. This implies systematic and planned utilisation of all natural resources - land, water, air, flora and fauna - which constitute the basic life-support system, to satisfy the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

8.2 Planning in hill areas involves bringing about a harmony between the imperatives of ecological and human considerations. The existing soil, water and biotic resources have to be put to uses which are environment-friendly. Besides eco-development, such programmes have to aim at improving the quality of life of the hill people and to focus on fulfilment of their needs, namely, food, fuel, fodder, energy, health, education, drinking water, etc. The responsibility for balanced socio-economic development of hill areas rests primarily with the concerned States. However, to supplement the efforts of the States in mitigating the problems caused by increasing pressure of human and livestock population and to promote sustainable development, designated hill areas are given Special Central Assistance (SCA) under the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP).

Classification of Hill Areas

8.3 Hill areas of India fall mainly into two categories: (i) Hill areas which are coterminous with boundaries of States are not covered under HADP, but get preferential treatment in division of Central Plan assistance and are classified as Special Category States; and (ii) Hill areas which form parts of States, but are not coterminous with States' boundaries

are termed as 'Designated Hill Areas' and get Special Central Assistance under HADP.

8.4 The hill States are Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

8.5 The designated hill areas are the following:

- a) Two hill districts of Assam, viz. North-Cachar and Karbi Anglong.
- b) Eight districts of Uttar Pradesh, namely Dehradun, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli, Uttar Kashi, Nainital, Almora and Pithoragarh.
- c) Major part of Darjeeling District of West Bengal.
- d) Nilgiris District of Tamil Nadu, 163 talukas of Western Ghats area comprising parts of Maharashtra (62 talukas), Karnataka (40 talukas), Tamil Nadu (29 talukas), Kerala (29 talukas) and Goa (3 talukas).

Pattern of Funding

8.6 The designated hill areas and the designated areas under Western Ghats receive Special Central Assistance under Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) respectively. Special Central Assistance provided for both HADP and WGDP is additive to normal State Plan funds and is not meant to be utilised for normal State Plan activities. The schemes under both HADP and WGDP are to be properly dovetailed and integrated with State Plan schemes. The schemes implemented under HADP also need to be conceived and designed to achieve the specific objectives of the programme and should not be conventional State Plan schemes.

Approaches and Strategies

8.7 The Eighth Plan lays emphasis on meeting the basic needs of people through improved management of resources - land and water - and involvement of the people. In

order to solve the peculiar problems inhibiting development of the hill areas, measures are required to develop the hill areas without damaging the eco-system. Such measures include: (i) an energy policy which would reduce pressure on forests and provide alternative sources of energy at affordable prices and, in addition, promote use of devices such as fuel-efficient ovens and utilisation of saw mill and logging waste for briquetting, (ii) Afforestation of denuded forest lands, with species which can provide both fuel and fodder, (iii) Provision of adequate and safe drinking water by development of gravitational sources of water, hydraulic rams, storage-tanks, micro-hydel schemes, (iv) Emphasis on improvement of health facilities including infrastructural facilities in primary health institutions, and expansion of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) schemes, (v) Development of skilled manpower, (vi) Evolving a proper land use pattern keeping the socio-economic and ecological parameters in view, (vii) Development of horticulture and plantation crops and promotion of use of suitable non-wood packing materials, (viii) Improvement of live-stock and cattle, (ix) Development of industries which require pollution-free atmosphere and lead to high value addition, e.g. electronic watch making, optical glass etc., (x) Development of a network of transport and commu-

nication facilities with emphasis on feeder paths and roads, (xi) Evolution of appropriate technology and scientific inputs which would suit local conditions and harness local resources.

Sub-Plan Approach

8.8 For the hill areas covered by HADP, the sub-plan approach has been adopted since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan under which a separate Sub-Plan for the hill areas of each State is prepared indicating the flow of funds from the State Plan and the Special Central Assistance is provided as an additive to accelerate the pace of their development. In the case of WGDP, only schematic approach is being followed, since the 'taluka' (which is the territorial unit of planning in WGDP) is a unit of demarcation in respect of which flow of funds from State Plan are difficult to be quantified. However, efforts are being made to follow the sub-plan approach in WGDP also.

Allocations for 1994-95

8.9 During 1994-95, the Special Central Assistance for HADP is Rs.320 crores, which is distributed in the ratio of 86.61:13.39 between designated hill districts and designated talukas of Western Ghats districts. The details are given in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1

(Rs. crores)

State/Area	1994-95 Allocation
<hr/>	
1. Hill Area Development Programme:	
Assam	42.05
Tamil Nadu	17.81
Uttar Pradesh	197.06
West Bengal	20.61
Surveys & Studies	0.25
Total (1)	277.78
<hr/>	
2. Western Ghats Development Programme:	
Maharashtra	13.76
Kerala	8.58
Tamil Nadu	7.18
Karnataka	10.18
Goa	2.11
Surveys and studies and Western Ghats Secretariat	0.41
Total (2)	42.22
Grand Total (1+2)	320.00

II. WESTERN GHATS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (WGDP)

8.10 The WGDP is part of the programme for development of hill areas of the country and covers an area of 1.60 lakh sq. kms. with a population of 38.8 million (1981 census). The programme is being implemented in designated talukas of Western Ghats in five States, namely Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Goa since its inception in Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79).

8.11 The Western Ghats have been recognised as ecologically fragile and environmentally degraded areas. Eco-restoration, eco-conservation and eco-development are the central themes of the Programme. The Programme aims at bringing about harmony between development of the area and protection, improvement etc. of ecological and environmental assets. The schemes being implemented under the Programme are meant for improving the lifestyle of inhabitants of Western Ghats with sustainable use of the natural resources of the area.

8.12 The activities under the Programme are intended to supplement the efforts made by the States for development of the areas covered by WGDP. The funds provided by the Planning Commission for WGDP are additive to normal State Plan funds. The programmes taken up under WGDP are not expected to be conventional State Plan programmes but designed to meet specific requirements of these areas with a view to restore/preserve ecological balance.

8.13 The general approach under WGDP during the Eighth Five Year Plan is a continuation of the strategy adopted in the Seventh Five Year Plan which was to take up integrated development of compact watersheds. This approach involves:

- a) Identification and delineation of macro and micro watersheds in the entire WGDP area;
- b) Prioritisation of the identified and delineated watersheds on the basis of a suitable criteria;
- c) A preliminary or base-line survey of the watersheds identified for the development programmes which need to be taken up in each such area keeping in view its

development potential, the needs of the local people and the finances available;

- d) Preparation of integrated development plan for each macro or micro watershed taken up for development covering all relevant activities, such as, soil conservation, agriculture, horticulture, afforestation, fuel and fodder development, minor irrigation, animal husbandry and sericulture; and
- e) Making necessary administrative and institutional arrangements for the implementation, monitoring and review of the integrated development programme.

8.14 The basic objectives of WGDP in operational terms are:

- a) Restoration of ecological balance in ecologically fragile areas of Western Ghats where extensive damage to the ecology has taken place by human activities.
- b) Exploiting forest and other natural resources to meet the basic needs of the inhabitants for food, fodder and fuelwood in an environment friendly manner; and
- c) Generally promoting the economic well-being of the people living in Western Ghats area.

8.15 Consistent with the objectives of WGDP, soil conservation, horticulture, forestry, social forestry, afforestation and minor irrigation sectors receive high priority in the Programme. More than two-thirds of the total outlay are allocated to these sectors. As reported by the State Governments implementing WGDP, 6797 hectares were likely to be brought under horticulture and 15044 hectares under forest during the Annual Plan 1993-94. The State Governments were likely to create an additional potential of 2174 hectares under minor irrigation schemes in 1993-94.

Evaluation

8.16 At the instance of the Planning Commission, the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO), Planning Commission and the Evaluation and Applied Research Department of the Govt. of Tamil Nadu undertook a joint study of WGDP in Tamil Nadu.

8.17 The study was conducted at two levels -

the macro and the micro. While the macro-level study, based on secondary data and covering all talukas of WGDP, was carried out by the PEO's Regional Evaluation Office (REO), Madras, the micro-level study covering five sample talukas, namely Dindigul, Palani, Kodaiyalur, Pariyakulam and Tenkashi was carried out by the Directorate of Evaluation and Applied Research, Govt. of Tamil Nadu to assess the impact of the Programme at the beneficiary level. The study covered a reference period from 1980 to 1992.

8.18 Some of the findings of the study are highlighted as under:

- a) The results of infrastructural improvement works achieved at the macro level in WGDP regions cannot be attributed to WGDP alone. This is due to the fact that such schemes are also executed under the State Plan. Hence, bifurcation of the impact of WGDP alone from the overall impact is not possible.
- b) The macro study has shown that a few talukas benefited in terms of increase in forest area, improvement in rainfall and groundwater level. Such a trend was not found in a large number of WGDP talukas which shows that the overall impact of the Programme was not satisfactory.
- c) The study at the micro level shows that the beneficiary-oriented programmes had made a good impact in sectors like horticulture, soil conservation and minor irrigation, but the impact was not noticeable in activities like sericulture, animal husbandry and fisheries.
- d) The implementing authorities of the various sectoral programmes have acted more or less independent of one another. There has not been an integrated watershed approach by which the efforts of sectoral departments could be coordinated and dovetailed. However, the execution of works on watershed basis is now receiving attention.
- e) The Programme has not induced community participation. Even the awareness about the Programme was very low. Most of the schemes under the Pro-

gramme have not influenced day-to-day life of the people in the area.

- f) The planning and monitoring of the Programme particularly at the district level needs special attention.

III. NORTH-EASTERN COUNCIL (NEC)

8.19 The NEC was set up in August, 1972 under the North-Eastern Act, 1971 with the Secretariat at Shillong (Meghalaya) on an experimental basis for regional planning and development of the north-eastern States namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. The NEC comprises an area of 2.55 lakh square kms and a population of 3.14 crores. These States have to face a gamut of geographical, historical and political problems. The NEC is an Advisory Body empowered to discuss matters of common interest of two or more member-States. It advises the Central Government in matters of common interest of these States relating to economic and social planning, inter-State transport, communication and power and flood control projects. For securing balanced development, NEC may formulate proposals of common interest for the States, coordinate regional plans, recommend priorities and location of projects. The NEC may recommend the manner in which the expenditure will be incurred and benefits apportioned and take decisions regarding implementation of the plans as well as maintenance of projects. The NEC may also review all these aspects.

8.20 Funds are provided by the Government of India through the Ministry of Home Affairs which is the nodal Ministry for NEC. The NEC plan finance consists of Central assistance and loan from LIC.

8.21 In the Eighth Five Year Plan, the thrust has been on the balanced and coordinated economic development of the north-eastern region. Keeping this thrust in view, the NEC has taken up schemes of regional importance, the benefits of which can be shared by all the States or by some of the States. The Council has also been supporting several schemes of broad economic importance in the States particularly in backward and remote areas and has been taking up small-scale schemes for introduction of new technologies, new commercial groups and establishment of institutions for manpower development.

8.22 During 1994-95, the above-mentioned thrust has been maintained by the NEC. The NEC has provided appropriate amount to the ongoing schemes so that these can be completed early. NEC has also not taken up new schemes in the Annual Plan 1994-95 as large amounts of funds are required for completion of ongoing schemes. There has been emphasis on the development of infrastructure like power and roads through NEC funds. In the past, about 90 per cent of the total outlay has been spent on these sectors.

8.23 The Plan outlay and the revised outlay for 1993-94 and the Plan outlay for 1994-95 are given in Annexure 18.1. For the Annual Plan 1994-95, an outlay of Rs.277 crores against the outlay of Rs. 265 crores for 1993-94 has been provided to NEC.

8.24 An outlay of Rs. 30 crores and Rs. 56 crores for Doyang and Ranganadi Hydro Electric Projects and Rs. 20 crores for Rokhia Gas Based Power Project has been provided during the year 1994-95. The revised estimated cost of Doyang Hydel Project in Nagaland is Rs. 384.75 crores including IDC (Interest During Construction) and it will generate 75 MW of power. The project is likely to be commissioned by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The revised estimated cost of Ranganadi Hydel Project in Arunachal Pradesh is Rs. 774.12 crores (including IDC). It is expected to generate 405 MW of power and is scheduled to be commissioned during the first year of the Ninth Five Year Plan. The estimated cost of Rokhia Gas-based Power Project in Tripura is Rs. 50 crores. It is expected to generate 16 MW of power and is likely to be commissioned during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

IV. SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

8.25 The planning and development of an area within a State and allocation of funds for the purpose is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The Planning Commission urges the States to identify and develop backward areas and as a corollary to this, the Planning Commission considers the proposals of States for development of backward areas under the head 'Special Area Programmes'. For the Annual Plan 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 465.54 crore was approved for Special Area Programmes. Statewise outlays are given in Annexure 18.2.

8.26 Some of the major programmes include the Remote and Interior Area Development Action Plan and Shore Area Development Scheme of Andhra Pradesh, Special Area Programmes for Leh and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir and for Gujjars and Bakerwals; Special Programmes for Hyderabad-Karnataka area, Karnataka State Border Area Development Programme and Malnad Area Development Programme of Karnataka; Special Action Plan in Maharashtra; Integrated Watershed Development Programme in Punjab; Border Area Development Project in Tripura; Special Area Programme for the Development of Poorvanchal and Bundelkhand regions of Uttar Pradesh; and Special Programme for North Bengal, Jhargram region and Sunderbans area of West Bengal.

V. BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BADP)

8.27 The BADP was initiated in the Seventh Plan with a provision of Rs. 200 crores. This is a 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Programme and was taken up in 1986-87 for balanced development of border areas in three States of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab and was later extended to Jammu & Kashmir. The Programme aims at taking up socio-economic and infrastructural development facilities which would also contribute to strengthening internal security along the border areas. Later, the principal thrust of the Programme was changed to development of human resources, particularly education - school, technical and vocational in the community development blocks adjoining the border areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir.

8.28 From 1993-94, the BADP has been revamped to give a sharper focus to tackling special problems which arise in areas contiguous to the international border. The coverage of the Programme has also been extended to States which have border with Bangladesh. Hence, the Programme is to be operational in nine States viz J & K, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, West Bengal, Assam, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura. The allocation in 1993-94 was Rs. 140 crores. The schemes to be carried out in each State were approved by Screening Committee of the respective State. Statewise allocations for 1993-94 were approved by the Empowered Committee of BADP. The allocation in 1994-95 is Rs. 160 crores.

Annexure 8.1

Outlay and Revised Outlay - North-Eastern Council (NEC)

Sl. No.	Sector	(Rs. Crores)		
		1993-94		1994-95 Outlay
		Outlay	Revised	
1.	Agriculture and Allied Programme	5.60	4.62	7.94
2.	Power & Water Development	120.99	120.99	119.00
3.	Industry & Minerals	0.11	0.11	0.13
4.	Transport & Communication	116.00	116.84	125.60
5.	Manpower Development	16.35	16.49	15.20
6.	Social & Community Services	3.38	3.63	6.54
7.	General & Scientific Services	2.57	2.32	2.58
8.	Funds for Externally-Aided Projects	-	-	0.01
Grand Total*		265.00	265.00	277.00

* Includes Rs. 10.00 crore LIC Loan

Statewise Approved Outlays for Special Area Development Programme

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Approved Outlay (1994-95)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Assam	310
3.	Bihar	10372
4.	Haryana	674
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	3894
6.	Karnataka	11246
7.	Kerala	140
8.	Maharashtra	4603
9.	Meghalaya	265
10.	Nagaland	178
11.	Punjab	1350
12.	Rajasthan	3186
13.	Tripura	1980
14.	Uttar Pradesh	6600
15.	West Bengal	1751
Grand Total		46554

Note : Other States have nil outlay under this head

CHAPTER -9

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

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

9.2 It cannot be gainsaid that the incidence of rural poverty has declined over the past decade both in terms of incidence of poverty and the absolute number of poor. But still one-third of India's rural population lives below the defined poverty line. As stated in the Eighth Plan, in order to achieve a situation of near full-employment, additional employment must be generated in the process of growth itself. Also, to the extent those employed are poor because they work at low levels of wages and productivity, and not because they are unemployed, their productivity and incomes need to be raised. However, in the short run, to the extent that the growth process will 'bypass' certain sections of the rural society, it will be necessary to provide supplementary employment and incomes *via* special programmes. Hence, in the Eighth Plan the ongoing poverty alleviation programmes will continue, on an expanded basis. Annexure 9.1 gives the Programmewise Plan Outlay for 1994-95, inclusive of the Central and the State shares. In Annexure 9.2 the details of actual expenditure for 1992-93, the outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1993-94 and the outlay for 1994-95 under each scheme is presented but only in respect of the Central share.

9.3 In 1994-95, a sizeable increase has been made in the allocation for rural development. Against the revised outlay of Rs.4829.41 crores in 1993-94, Rs.6036.00 crores have been provided in 1994-95 at the

Central level. The two major programmes of poverty alleviation are the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). Under the IRDP, assistance is given to families living below the defined poverty line either to acquire assets or to avail of facilities for the purpose of taking up self-employment. The JRY was designed with the primary objective of providing supplementary wage-employment, and with the secondary objective of creating community assets and rural infrastructure which would benefit the rural poor. The Central outlay for the IRDP and allied programmes is Rs.710 crores and that for the JRY is Rs.3855 crores in 1994-95. In addition there would be the contribution of the States to the extent of 50 per cent for the IRDP and 20 per cent under the JRY. Under the IRDP there is also a sizeable credit component. While these programmes will continue, an attempt will be made to bring about greater integration between these and the ongoing sectoral programmes, at the local area level. In this way, while providing short-term employment, they would also contribute to the enhancement of the productive capacity of individuals/areas.

9.4 Several new initiatives have been taken in both streamlining and enhancing the scope of the different poverty alleviation programmes during the last year. Some of the more important changes that have been made are with respect to the wage employment programmes; these are in keeping with the spirit of what was envisaged in the Eighth Five Year Plan document. In the Eighth Plan some element of guarantee was suggested on the pattern of Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS), in order to provide a safety net for the poor. The provision of 15 to 25 days of employment per person was considered grossly inadequate. An additional allocation made for the JRY in 1993-94, over and above that made in 1992-93 has been confined to identified 120 backward districts where there is a concentration of unemployment, underemployment and poverty. In addition, a small quantum of funds has also been kept aside under the JRY for new and innovative

schemes to be submitted by State Governments which are normally not covered under the stipulations of the on-going programmes. Further, a new scheme called the Employment Assurance Scheme is being implemented from 2nd October, 1993 in identified backward blocks where the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) is in operation. At present it covers 1778 blocks in 261 districts. The scheme will provide assured employment for upto 100 days to all rural adults who are in need of employment and seeking it. This would ensure that during the lean agricultural season the poor unemployed are able to earn enough income from their employment for sustenance.

9.5 Also, a Technical Committee set up by the Ministry of Rural Development has suggested substantial changes in the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) in order to make them more effective. Efforts will be intensified to plan development along micro watersheds, with complete treatment plants in a given area. In these areas the IRDP, the JRY, the Area Development and the sectoral funds will be dovetailed in order to take up selected activities which are viable and can lead to more sustained employment.

9.6 So far, the rural development programmes have been planned and implemented largely by the administrative machinery through the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs). In some States and in the case of the JRY, the elected bodies were responsible. However, with the enactment of the Seventy Third Constitutional Amendment Act, a large number of developmental programmes will be administered by the Panchayati Raj Institutions at the district/block/village levels. Adequate powers and responsibilities will have to be devolved on the panchayats at appropriate levels to enable them to prepare and implement the schemes for economic development and social justice as entrusted to them in the 11th Schedule under Article 243 of the Constitution. The States have recently amended their respective legislations accordingly and are taking necessary measures to implement the provisions of the said amendment so as to make the entire exercise of strengthening the Panchayati Raj system a reality. However, the actual devolution of financial and administrative powers will determine

the scope and size of the plan that they would implement. This will ensure greater democratic decentralisation, with people's participation in the planning and implementation of developmental activities keeping in view the local resource base and the felt needs of the people.

9.7 In addition, voluntary organisations will play a larger and more active role in facilitating greater involvement of people by helping them set-up self-managed institutions. In the Seventh Plan period, the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) was created with the specific purpose of providing assistance to voluntary organisations in the field of rural development. Over the years, larger funds are being channelised to voluntary organisations through CAPART. Recently, the Planning Commission organised a meeting of selected voluntary organisations to work out a plan of action in which the government and the voluntary organisations could play a collaborative role. Some of the important functions to be discharged by the voluntary organisations include mobilisation and organisation of poor, provision of delivery services, transfer of appropriate technology, training and planning so as to be the agents of change. The Government, in turn, is to assist the voluntary organisations both in ironing out administrative encumbrances faced by them, as also in providing financial and other assistance. The operationalisation of the collaborative arrangements is yet to be worked out. It was decided that the Planning Commission would take the initiative in this matter.

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

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

9.9 The IRDP aims at creating self-employment opportunities for rural poor families. The objective of this programme is to enable selected families living below the poverty line to enhance their income levels and cross the poverty line. Assistance is given for the acquisition of income generating assets in the form of part subsidy by the Government and the remaining as term credit advanced by financial institutions. The target group consists largely of small and marginal farmers, agricultural

labourers and rural artisans whose annual income is below a defined 'cut off' line. At present, the cut off line is an annual family income of Rs.8,500 while the poverty line is drawn at an annual family income of Rs.11,000 at 1991-92 prices. This is to be applicable for the entire period of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

9.10 The programme is being implemented in all the blocks of the country as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme funded on a 50:50 basis by the Centre and the States. The District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) are implementing this programme in the States.

9.11 Within the target group, there is an ensured coverage for certain categories - SCs/STs (50 per cent), women (40 per cent) and the physically handicapped (3 per cent). Priority in assistance is also given to the families belonging to the assignees of ceiling surplus land, green card holders covered under Family Welfare Programme and freed bonded labourers.

9.12 The pattern of subsidy is 25 per cent for small farmers, 33-1/3 per cent for marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans and 50 per cent for SC/ST families and physically handicapped persons. The ceiling for subsidy is Rs.6000 for SC/ST families and the physically handicapped; for others, it is Rs.4000 in non-DPAP areas and Rs.5000 in DPAP and DDP areas.

9.13 During 1992-93, a total allocation of Rs.662.22 crores was made for the IRDP whereas the utilisation was Rs.693.08 crores. As many as 20.69 lakh families were assisted as against the target of 18.75 lakh families.

9.14 For 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.1093.43 crores was allocated for the IRDP. The provisional utilisation was Rs.950.07 crores. Against the annual target of assisting 25.73 lakh families, 25.29 lakh families were assisted. The percentage coverage of SCs and STs was 35.66 and 16.28 respectively and that of women 33.64. The table 9.1 gives the physical achievement under the IRDP during 1993-94.

9.15 The Central outlay for the IRDP for 1994-95 is Rs.675.00 crores. The outlay in the State Plans for the IRDP and allied programmes for 1994-95 is Rs.591.59 crores. The State Sector outlay is likely to go up during the year so as to match the Central share. The Statewise financial and physical achievements during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are indicated at Annexures 9.3 and 9.4 respectively.

Evaluation of the Scheme

9.16 The implementation of the IRDP has been evaluated by a number of reputed organisations. The major evaluation studies were carried out by the Reserve Bank of India, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the Institute for Financial Management and Research (IFMR) and the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission, but these are outdated. Since October, 1985, the process of concurrent evaluation of the IRDP was initiated through 29 institutions, on a regular basis. In one year, this process covers about 16,000 families spread over all the districts. So far, three rounds of such evaluation have been completed. The work on the next round of concurrent evaluation is in progress.

**Table 9.1
IRDP - Physical Achievement**

Items	Unit	1993-94 (Provisional)
1.Total families assisted	Lakhs	25.29
2.SC/ST beneficiaries "	Lakhs	13.14
3.Women assisted	Lakhs	8.51
4.Per capita subsidy	Rs.	3112
5.Per capita credit	Rs.	5621
6.Per capita investment	Rs.	8733

9.17 On the basis of the findings of the evaluation studies as well as the constant feedback from the field, certain modifications have been made in the programme. Among the important steps taken in the recent past to make the IRDP more effective in achieving the objective of poverty alleviation are:

(i) **Abolition of purchase committees and introduction of cash disbursement scheme**

From 1991-92, purchase committees for purchase of assets for the IRDP beneficiaries have been abolished in 50% blocks in every district; instead, the subsidy in cash is given in the beginning of purchase of quality assets.

(ii) **Enhancement of ceiling of the IRDP subsidy by Rs.1000**

In view of the rising prices, the financial ceiling for subsidy was raised w.e.f. April, 1993 by Rs.1000 for each category of beneficiaries.

(iii) **Extension of Family Credit Plan**

To ensure higher investment and consequently higher incremental income through provision of assistance to more than one member of an IRDP family a pilot project on family credit plan was launched in 40 districts during 1991-92. The project/scheme ended on 31st March, 1993. As the scheme was successful in stepping up investment level to poor families substantially, it was proposed to the NABARD that the family credit plan scheme be adopted in the 236 districts where the NABARD offices are located. The scheme has now been extended to 213 districts of the country.

9.18 The provision of proper marketing linkages is also crucial to the success of the IRDP. There is now greater emphasis on setting up District Supply and Marketing Societies (DSMS) for the IRDP beneficiaries. The funds for the DSMS are to be provided by the DRDAs out of the 10 percent grant allowed for the development of infrastructure under the IRDP. So far, 34 DSMS have been sanctioned and 22 are functioning. Similarly, 10 new DSMS (Women) are being set up in co-operation with the UNICEF with an emphasis on the marketing of DWCRA products.

9.19 The IRDP is also under constant review by the Central Level Coordination Committee, the State Level Coordination Committee, the Governing Body of the DRDAs, etc. The Ministry of Rural Development has recently introduced a scheme of Area Officers wherein a team of officers is deputed to visit States and give a first hand account of the existing problems and the progress made in the implementation of the rural development programmes. Last year, the RBI appointed a High Power Committee to make an indepth study into various factors of the IRDP including credit structure, recovery and procedural matters in respect of obtaining loans, so as to recommend suitable measure for improvement of the programme.

Training of Rural Youths for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)

9.20 The TRYSEM which is a facilitating component of the IRDP aims at providing basic technical and entrepreneurial skills to rural youth in the age groups of 18 to 35 years from families living below the poverty line to enable them to take up income-generating activities. The minimum age for providing training under the TRYSEM is relaxed to 16 years for inmates of orphanages in rural areas. The upper age limit of 35 years is relaxed upto 45 years in case of widows, freed bonded labourers, freed convicts, persons displaced due to large development projects and cured leprosy patients.

9.21 Under the TRYSEM, a minimum of 50 per cent of selected youths should belong to the SC/ST communities. The coverage of women among the rural youth trained should be at least 40% while a minimum of 3% of the benefits should be earmarked for physically handicapped persons.

9.22 Training is imparted both through the formal training institutions like ITIs, Nehru Yuvak Kendras (NYK), Polytechnics, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Khadi and Village Industries Boards, SIRDs, Extension Training Centres, institutes run by NGO's etc. and non-institutionalised mode like Master Craftsmen functioning from their own place of work.

9.23 Under the scheme, two types of financial assistance are provided :

- (a) Recurring expenses on the TRYSEM Training: For stipends to trainees, honorarium to training institutions/master craftsmen, tool kits which are given free of cost to the trainees and purchase of raw materials; and
- (b) Non-recurring expenses for the TRYSEM infrastructural development, including building, equipment and training aids.

Arrangements to improve the implementation of the programme

9.24 With a view to make the TRYSEM more effective the State Governments and UT Administrations have been advised to take action on the following lines:

- (a) A Sub-Committee of the State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC) should be set up exclusively for the TRYSEM. A District Level Committee exclusively for the TRYSEM has already been set up.
- (b) Groups of the TRYSEM trainees may be formed to undertake activities like manufacture and assembly of modern items of production.
- (c) The TRYSEM infrastructure funds may be utilised for the strengthening of building centres sponsored by HUDCO in various parts of the country and the infrastructure so created should be utilised for training of youth under the TRYSEM.
- (d) Nehru Yuvak Kendras (NYK) should be associated with the implementation of the TRYSEM.
- (e) Under the TRYSEM community volunteers should be trained as hand pump mechanics.

9.25 The total number of youth trained during 1993-94 was 302168 and the target for 1994-95 is to train 322311 rural youths. The financial and physical performance under the TRYSEM during 1992-93 and 1993-94 and the Central allocation and target for 1994-95 are indicated at Annexures 9.5, 9.6 and 9.7.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

9.26 The DWCRA is a sub-scheme of the IRDP, with the specific objective of improving

the status of poor women in rural areas. The programme has a strategy different from the IRDP in that instead of the family being the focus, groups of about 10-15 women living below the poverty line are assisted through a package including subsidy (as per entitlement under the IRDP), loan, skill upgradation (under the TRYSEM), group revolving fund, group works centre (now under the JRY) and special extension staff. Besides improving access of poor women to employment, skill formation, training, credit and support services, it is expected that the target group would be the focus of convergence of other services like family welfare, health, nutrition, education, and child care under this programme. The DWCRA and the IRDP are not mutually exclusive. Women belonging to identified rural families can become members of the DWCRA and also avail of subsidy and credit under the IRDP, subject to the overall subsidy ceilings for various categories of beneficiaries laid down in the IRDP guidelines.

9.27 A one-time grant of Rs.15000 per group is put into a revolving fund for infrastructure, purchase of raw material, marketing, child care etc. The contribution to the revolving fund is made in equal shares by the Government of India, State Governments and the UNICEF. Besides its share of group revolving fund, the UNICEF provides some implements for the work centre, one vehicle, and reimbursement of expenditure on the DWCRA staff. Training of staff and assistance for equipments in the multi purpose centres set up under the programme are also financed by the UNICEF. There are 355 districts in which the programme is being implemented and 50 additional districts are being added every year. It is expected that all the remaining districts will be covered during the Eighth Plan.

9.28 During 1992-93, 9029 groups with 1,28,984 women members were formed. During 1993-94, as against the annual target of 10,000 groups, 15,112 groups had been formed with a membership of 2,57,582 women.

9.29 The CAPART has been supporting voluntary agencies for taking up the DWCRA schemes in rural areas. Since inception upto March 1993 they have sanctioned 918 projects costing Rs.14.50 crores. During 1992-93, 147 projects were assisted with an outlay of

Rs.2.90 crores. The role of voluntary agencies is very important under this programme. They have been successful in awareness generation, identification of income generating activities, and developing linkages for supply of raw materials and marketing. An amount of Rs.3.00 crores has been approved during 1994-95 for this purpose.

9.30 The total approved outlay (Central share) for 1994-95 under the DWCRA is Rs.21 crores, which is kept at the level of the approved outlay for 1993-94.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

9.31 In 1989, the two erstwhile wage-employment programmes, namely the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEG) were merged into one single wage-employment programme and renamed as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) with a significant increase in the outlay. The primary objective of the JRY is generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and the under employed persons below the poverty line in the rural areas, who are willing to do normal work on public works at the prevailing minimum wages for agricultural labour. The secondary objective is the creation of economic infrastructure and other public assets in favour of the rural poor which would in turn lead to more sustained employment. Under this programme also, preference is given to the members of the SCs and STs. Moreover, 30 per cent of the employment opportunities are earmarked for women. The expenditure under this programme is shared between the Centre and the States on 80 :20 basis.

9.32 On the basis of the experience gained in the implementation of the various wage-employment programmes in general and the JRY in particular, the strategy for implementation of the JRY was modified from 1993-94 to ensure better implementation of the Yojana during the Eighth Plan with the provision of greater employment per person in the more backward districts where there is concentration of the poor, unemployed and underemployed persons.

9.33 At present, there are three streams under the JRY; each is discussed in some detail in the following paragraphs. The first stream

is a continuation of the JRY as has been in operation since its inception in 1989.

9.34 The First Stream: 75 per cent of funds allocated annually under the JRY, subject to a minimum of Rs.2546.00 crores (which was the revised Budget allocation for 1992-93), is to be utilised for the implementation of the first stream throughout the country broadly on the guidelines now prescribed for the JRY. The resources under this stream are to be allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of the proportion of rural poor in the State/UT to the total rural poor in the country as per the latest available estimates of the NSS. From the State to the district, the allocation is to be made on the index of backwardness formulated on the basis of the proportion of rural SC/ST population in a district to the total SC/ST population in the State and inverse of per capita production of the agricultural workers in equal weights. From the district to the Village Panchayats, the funds are allocated by giving 60% weightage to the SC/ST population and 40% to the total population of the Panchayat. The works are implemented at the village level by the Village Panchayat. These works are selected at a meeting of the Gram Sabha according to the felt needs of the people. Under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana some funds are earmarked for specific activities. Six percent of the total funds under the JRY were earmarked for the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) at the State level, which is a scheme of construction of houses for SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers below the poverty line. Another 20% of the JRY funds were earmarked for the Million Wells Scheme (MWS) at the State level for providing open irrigation wells to the poor and small/marginal farmers belonging to SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers.

9.35 In view of the demand for greater allocation for MWS and IAY, and also to extend the schemes to the non SC/ST families below the poverty line, it was decided to raise the earmarking for MWS from 20 per cent to 30 per cent subject to the condition that the benefits to non SC/ST excluding freed bonded labourers should not exceed 10 per cent of the total allocation. Similarly, the earmarking for the IAY has been raised from 6 per cent to 10 per cent subject to the condition that the benefits to the non-SC/ST rural poor should not exceed 4 per cent of the total allocation. The

funds meant for the IAY and the MWS are to be operated at the district level by the DRDAs/Zilla Parishads.

9.36 The States may also spend upto a maximum of 2 per cent of the annual allocations of the JRY funds to meet administrative contingencies. The DRDAs/ZPs are also allowed to spend a maximum of Rs.50,000 to meet the training expenses of the officials/non-officials involved in the implementation of the JRY. After providing for the above mentioned earmarked segments, 80 per cent of the remaining funds are distributed amongst the Village Panchayats and the remaining 20% is retained at the District DRDA/Zilla Parishad level.

9.37 At the district level, the district share of funds are utilised for different sectoral works as under:

- a) Economically productive assets - 35%
- b) Socially forestry works - 25%
- c) Individual beneficiaries schemes for SCs/STs. - 22.5%
- d) Other works including roads and buildings - 17.5%

9.38 At both the district and the Village Panchayat level, 10 per cent of the funds allocated are allowed to be spent on maintenance of the assets created under the erstwhile programmes of NREP/RLEGP and JRY which have not been taken over by the State Government or a local body.

9.39 There are no sectoral earmarking of resources at the Village Panchayat level except that 22.5 per cent of the annual allocation must be spent on the items of works which directly benefit the SCs/STs. No diversion of funds meant for SCs and STs is permitted.

9.40 The resources of two or more Districts/Village Panchayats can be pooled to take up works for common benefits of the concerned Districts/Village Panchayats. Works may be taken up for execution anytime during the year whenever the need for employment generation is felt. They are preferably to be started during lean agricultural season but may continue thereafter during busy agricultural season too. Contractors or middlemen are not to be engaged for executing any of the works under the Yojana. At least 60 per cent of resources have to be spent on the wage com-

ponent. Upto 10 per cent of the wage payment can be spent on skilled labour.

9.41 Under the JRY there has been considerable developmental activity at the Panchayat level by the creation of useful community assets. However, the employment has been on an average of 15 to 25 days per person which is inadequate in areas of persistent poverty and under-employment, where there is a need for a longer period of employment as well as for the creation of infrastructure and other assets for sustained employment. This is primarily because the resources are thinly spread, covering every village. While greater employment generation is necessary, it is required in certain backward areas where there is concentration of the poor and under-employed. Recognising this fact a second stream of the JRY was introduced in 1993-94, with additional resources flowing to the selected 120 backward districts.

9.42 The Second Stream: Twenty per cent of funds under the JRY subject to a minimum of Rs. 700 crores are to be used to intensify the JRY in 120 backward districts in different States of the country where there is concentration of unemployment and under-employment. The index of backwardness mentioned in the first stream of the JRY has been used as the criterion for the selection of these backward districts. However, from that list the districts which are industrially and commercially advanced have been specifically excluded. These 120 backward districts fall in 12 States - Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, J & K, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Funds under the second stream are to be placed at the disposal of the concerned DRDAs/ZPs who will identify the areas of unemployment and underemployment within these districts and take up works from within a prescribed basket of schemes for implementation in those pockets. The schemes under this category include construction of all weather roads, minor irrigation works, soil and water conservation works, water - harvesting structures, wasteland development, farm forestry, etc. to further sustained rural employment and drought proofing in the area. They may also include schemes to strengthen rural infrastructure like primary schools, anganwadis, primary health centres,

markets and haats. It is expected that by dovetailing these funds with the normal sectoral funds, more resources will be available for these specific activities. As mentioned earlier, the quantum of funds available at the village level are such that only small works can be taken up. Districts are to prepare a comprehensive plan consisting of appropriate schemes which are needed and can be viable. These are to be approved by the DRDAs/ZPs before implementation in the districts.

9.43 The Third Stream: Five per cent of total funds allocated to the JRY, subject to a maximum of Rs.75 crores, are to be kept apart for taking up special and innovative projects such as those aimed at prevention of migration of labourers, enhancing women's employment, special programmes through voluntary organisations, aimed at drought proofing as well as watershed development/wasteland development resulting in sustained employment etc.

9.44 These projects will be considered and approved at the Central level by a Screening Committee set up by the Ministry of Rural Development. In case the projects are not found suitable, the funds can be utilised for taking up schemes under the First Stream.

9.45 The Government of India undertook a concurrent evaluation of the JRY through independent institutions/organisations to assess its impact in the rural areas in relation to the stated objectives of the programme. The field work for the concurrent evaluation was done from January to December, 1992. The final report is still awaited. However, as described above, certain new initiatives have been taken to improve the effectiveness of the JRY.

9.46 The financial and the physical performance under the First and the Second Stream of the JRY during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in Annexures 9.8 to 9.11. The Annexures 9.12 and 9.13 give details of assets created under the JRY during 1992-93 and 1993-94.

Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

9.47 A new scheme known as 'Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)' was launched on 2nd October, 1993 in identified backward blocks situated in the drought prone areas, desert areas, tribal areas and hill areas in which

the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) is in operation. At present, it covers 1778 blocks in 261 districts. The scheme provides for assured employment for upto 100 days of unskilled manual work to all rural adults between the age of 18 and 60 years normally residing in the area covered who are in need of employment and seeking it during the lean agricultural season.

9.48 Certain works have been identified as priorities under the EAS. These include a) works under watershed development including water conservation, afforestation, silvopasture, agro-horticulture etc. (b) minor irrigation tanks, percolation tanks, village tanks and canal works etc. (c) Link road works selected on the basis of the Master Plans prepared for the district to enhance connectivity of unconnected villages (d) primary school buildings on the pattern of Operation Black Board Scheme and (e) buildings for Anganwadi.

9.49 The Deputy Commissioner/District Collector (DC) who is the 'Implementation Authority' of the EAS, shall be responsible for allocating the works in the District among the various implementing line agencies who can be, *inter-alia*, Heads of the Development Departments. The Deputy Commissioner shall also be responsible for the allocation of funds among the RPDS Blocks within the District. He has to prepare a blockwise shelf of projects for implementation under this scheme after consulting the District Heads of Departments. Thus, under the EAS there is good scope for creating productive assets through integration of sectoral activities.

9.50 The expenditure under this scheme, which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is shared between the Centre and the States on 80:20 basis. The Central assistance will be released directly to the DRDAs. The matching share of the States to DRDAs/ZPs by the States will be provided within a fortnight of the release of the Central share.

9.51 Under this scheme no Statewise targets can be fixed. Initially some funds are released to the States for the selected blocks and subsequent instalments are released on receipt of proposals from the districts after they have spent 50% of the available funds (i.e. the unutilised balance and the funds released

including the State matching share). An amount of Rs.439.10 crores was released by the Government of India during 1993-94 and States were required to release the matching share of Rs.109.66 crores. For the year 1994-95, the Central provision for EAS is Rs.1200 crores.

Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

9.52 The DPAP which was introduced in 1973-74 as an integrated area development programme aims at minimising the adverse effects of drought by conserving the water and human resources and ensuring their optimum utilisation in a planned manner.

9.53 At present 75% of the annual allocation is earmarked for three core sectors activities viz; land shaping and development, soil moisture conservation 30%, water resources development 20% and afforestation and pasture development 25%. Out of the remaining 25%, 10% is permissible for administrative expenditure and 15% for minor sector activities such as development of rainfed mulberry plantation, drinking water for cattle, deepening of fish ponds/tanks etc. The three core activities, mentioned above, taken up simultaneously in an integrated manner are capable of restoring the ecological balance of an area, over time.

9.54 At present, the programme is being implemented in 627 blocks of 96 districts in 13 States. Of these 627 blocks, 9 blocks in J & K and 3 blocks in Tamil Nadu have been created by bifurcating the existing DPAP blocks. The total area covered under the programme is 553 lakhs hectares.

9.55 Under the DPAP, the expenditure is shared equally by the Government of India and the States concerned. For 1993- 94, the total allocation including the Central and the State share was Rs.153.72 crores as compared to Rs. 102.23 crores for 1992-93. The approved outlay for the programme for 1994-95 at the Centre is Rs.85.00 crores, whereas the outlay in the State Plan is Rs.85.13 crores. Statewise details of financial and physical progress achieved under the DPAP in 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in Annexures 9.15 and 9.16 respectively. The DPAP programme has not been taken up in a planned manner. A certain reorientation is required so that the programme makes greater impact. In fact, the beneficiary ori-

ented programmes can be dovetailed into an area plan centering around a watershed with total treatment plants, not confined to only the three activities so far covered.

Desert Development Programme (DDP)

9.56 The DDP which is 100 per cent Centrally funded was started in 1977-78 with the objective of controlling the desertification of land and conserving, developing and harnessing of land, water and other natural resources for restoration of ecological balance in the long run. The objectives were sought to be achieved through core sector activities such as afforestation with special emphasis on sand dune stabilisation, shelter belt plantation, pasture development, soil and moisture conservation and water resources development. At present, this programme is being implemented in 131 blocks of 21 districts in 5 States, covering both hot and cold desert areas. The cold desert areas are in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir and hot desert areas are in the States of Rajasthan, Haryana and Gujarat. The hot desert covers 235 lakhs hectares and cold deserts 126 lakhs hectares.

9.57 Under this programme also, 75 per cent of the annual allocation is earmarked for the three core sector activities viz; land shaping and development, soil moisture conservation - 15%, water resources development - 20% and afforestation and pasture - development - 40%.

9.58 At present, the rate of allocation for hot desert areas is Rs.36 lakhs per thousand sq. km. with a maximum ceiling of Rs.750 lakhs per district. In cold desert areas, allocation is made on a lumpsum basis of Rs.150 lakhs per district in Himachal Pradesh and Rs.225 lakhs per district in Jammu & Kashmir. Out of Rs.75.00 crores allocated for the DDP for 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 63.90 crores was spent. Rs.85.00 crores have been allocated for the programme for 1994-95.

9.59 The Statewise details of financial and physical achievements during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in Annexures 9.17 and 9.18.

9.60 The Technical Committee on DPAP and DDP constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, former Member, Planning Commission to review all as-

pects of both these programmes, has submitted its report to the Government. The criterion for selection of the districts/blocks and the operational details, are under the consideration of the Government.

Land Reforms

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

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

9.63 The major components of the strategy of land reforms are

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

(a) Abolition of Intermediaries

Abolition of intermediaries carried out in the wake of Independence secured direct contact between millions of peasants and the State. In fact, 20 million cultivators were brought into direct contact with the State. An estimated 15 million acres of waste, fallow and other classes of land has been vested in the State. However, concealed and oral tenancies continue to exist. Efforts are being made to record them.

(b) Tenancy Reforms

The existence of these unrecorded tenancies leads to low investment and hence to low productivity in agriculture. The basic objective of tenancy reforms is providing land to the tiller. The other elements of the package include (i) rent should not exceed the level of 1/5 to 1/4th of the gross produce, (ii) there should be security against eviction by landlords, (iii) the landlord tenant relationship should end in conferment of ownership right upon the tenant. Legislation has been enacted providing for conferment of ownership rights on tenants over extensive areas. An estimated 112.13 lakh cultivators have been conferred owner-

ship rights on 153.32 lakh acres of land. The West Bengal model of "Operation Barga" has provided a replicable model for recording tenancies and securing the rights of tenants and share croppers. A notable success has been achieved and 13.90 lakh share croppers have already been recorded in that State. Karnataka and Kerala have also recorded considerable success. However, due to a loose definition of 'personal cultivation', in most States the tenancy laws have not been able to have the desired impact as the landowners continue to resume land. States have been advised to bring all the oral tenants and the share croppers on record with the help of local panchayats and voluntary agencies working in these areas.

(c) Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings

Ceiling on agricultural holdings has been one of the main planks of the land reform policy. In 1972 a ceiling legislation was introduced in most of the States. The total area declared surplus since then upto December 1993 is 73.51 lakh acres, out of which 64.16 lakh acres has been taken possession of. A total area of 50.49 lakh acres has been distributed to 48.82 lakh beneficiaries. The land ceiling programme has suffered due to various loopholes and complexities in the legislation, lack of administrative effort and inadequate and inaccurate land record base. The conference of Revenue Ministers of the States in their meeting held in March, 1992 and the Chief Ministers' Conference held in October, 1992 had suggested a number of measures to strengthen the ceiling measures which include (i) setting up of Tribunals to take up land ceiling cases; (ii) freeing 75% of land involved in litigation and making it available for distribution; (iii) survey of Benami and Farzi transaction and (iv) computerisation of land records. However, mere allotment of ceiling surplus land to the erstwhile landless is not enough. It is necessary to ensure that they cultivate the land efficiently and become viable. In this context, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing financial assistance to the assignees of the ceiling surplus land, SC/ST allottees of Bhoojan land and Government wasteland, and SC/ST who have been restored their alienated lands after 1.4.1985 has been in operation from 1975-76 to 1992-93. In this scheme, assistance of Rs.2500/- per hectare is given to the beneficiary for land development, purchase of inputs and for meet-

ing consumption needs. During this period an amount of Rs.59.72 crores was released towards Central share, and Rs.49.18 crores has been utilised.

(d) Consolidation of Land Holdings

Consolidation of land holdings has been successfully implemented in some States like Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. It has been taken up in large areas of Bihar, Orissa, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh. Around 1528.76 lakh acres of land have been consolidated in the country so far. The States where this programme is being implemented have been advised to make adequate arrangements to ensure that the interests of small and marginal farmers, tenants and share croppers are fully protected. However, in the North-Eastern States there are no laws for consolidation of holdings.

(e) Government Wasteland and Bhoojan Land

Distribution of Government wasteland among the rural poor has not received the attention that it should. There is approximately 320 million acres of wasteland in the country. So far, an area of 127.43 lakh acres of wasteland has been distributed. However, in a number of States it has been observed that in many instances the allottees of Government wasteland have not been found in possession of the land given to them. In the case of Bhoojan Land, as the original donations were made 25-30 years ago, the records of donation are not available and the heirs of the original donees have challenged the donations. A similar survey of Bhoojan land along with Government wasteland available for distribution should be made. Priority should be given to distribution of Bhoojan land to SCs/STs. States like Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa have performed well in the distribution of Bhoojan land. This experience should be shared with States who have lagged behind. Of the 45.90 lakh acres donated as Bhoojan land only 23.30 lakh acres have been distributed.

(f) Modernisation and Updating of Land Records:

In preparation, maintenance and updating of land records, the accent has been on induction of modern technology for reducing the cost and increasing the efficiency of the system. With this objective, under the Centrally

Sponsored Scheme for updating of land records and strengthening of revenue machinery Rs.79.84 crores have been released to 31 States/UTs towards the Central share since the inception of the scheme in 1987-88 to 1993-94, for purchase of equipment, strengthening of training, infrastructure etc. An amount of Rs.28.58 crores has been utilised. Computerisation of land records was initiated in 1988-89. Pilot projects have been taken up, in one district each, in 21 States. Upto 1993-94 an amount of Rs.13.78 crores has been released. During 1993-94, 37 new projects have been sanctioned covering 37 districts in 18 States for which an amount of Rs.703.00 lakhs was released.

9.64 The other components of the strategy of land reforms are the conferment of ownership rights on homeless persons, taking special measures for protection of lands of scheduled castes and tribes and improving the access of land to women and safeguarding of common property resources.

Voluntary Sector

9.65 The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) is a registered society, which assists voluntary organisations for taking up activities under JRY, DWCRA, IRDP, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), organisation of beneficiaries and for the promotion of voluntary action in rural development. A new scheme for young professionals has been introduced to expose graduates from various institutions to work in rural areas. These young people work either in the DRDA or with a suitable NGO. The CAPART meets the cost of their salaries and staff. It is financed largely by the Ministry of Rural Development. In turn, it gives financial assistance to voluntary agencies.

9.66 The schemewise performance since inception upto November 30, 1993 is given in Table 9.2.

9.67 Over time, the role of the CAPART has been enlarged. In fact, there is now a felt need to set up State level institutions for processing the requests of voluntary agencies, in order to expedite the process of granting loans.

Table 9.2
Scheme wise performance since inception upto November 30, 1993
(Rs. Crores)

Schemes	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Accelerated Rural Water supply programme/TM	3700	52.73	37.83
Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme	582	21.44	21.05
Central Rural Sanitation Scheme	1273	32.58	17.54
Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas	1117	18.00	12.18
Integrated Rural Development Programme	308	5.33	5.82
Organisation of Beneficiaries of Anti-Poverty Programme/SAT 1959		8.95	12.72
Public Cooperation Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme/ Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	986	38.57	20.26
	966	41.97	31.00

9.68 There is a growing consciousness that the participation of VOs in the development process must be increased. Recently, a conference was organised of over 100 selected NGOs and senior government representatives to work out a plan of action for facilitating a collaborative relationship between the VOs and the Government, so that they can work in tandem, at all levels, for the upliftment of the poor. The two most important roles of the VOs were identified as (i) the mobilisation and organisation of the poor so that they can be active participants in the process of development (ii) providing delivery services by implementation of various development projects with government assistance or any other private funding. The operational details based on the recommendations made after the deliberations are being worked out. However, at the local level, the voluntary organisations would have to work in close cooperation with the panchayati raj institutions.

Training

9.69 Training is critical to the process of any programme, more so when it is as large

and diverse as the rural development sector. This requires specialised training to deal with many complex tasks that are inherent in the schemes. Moreover, training has to be at various levels for persons, functioning at that level ranging from the elected representatives at the village level to the senior managers and the administrators at the State and district levels. In order to meet these requirements, there are institutions at the national, State and district levels, to impart appropriate training.

9.70 The National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) is the apex organisation. Its objectives are to promote studies, organise training, conferences and seminars, undertake research, analyse problems of implementation etc. There are 22 State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs). The Extension Training Centres (ETCs) train the village/block level workers, and in the new environment with PRIs being rejuvenated, their role will increase. So far, 66 existing ETCs have been strengthened and 16 new ones established.

Plan outlay for Rural Development Programme : 1994-95

(Rs. in crores)

S1. No.	Name of the Scheme	Centre	States	UTs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 IRDP and Allied Programmes					
a) IRDP	675.00				
b) TRYSEM	14.00	}	591.59	-	1301.59
c) DWCRA	21.00	}			
Sub-Total	710.00		591.59	-	1301.59
2 DPAP					
3 DDP	85.00				
4 JRY	85.00	-			85.00
5 EAS	3855.00		881.47	-	4736.47
	1200.00	}		}	
					1612.04
6 Specially Employment Programmes	-	}412.04 *	}	-	
7 IREP	17.00		19.46	1.81	38.27
8 Panchayat Development	5.00		377.45	64.48	446.93
9 Roads in Special Problem Areas	2.00	-			2.00
10 Land Reforms	39.50		157.54	0.38	197.42
11 Other RD Programmes					
a) CAPART	12.00	-			12.00
b) NIRD	4.00	-			4.00
c) Others like training, communication, voluntary action etc.	21.50	-			21.50
Total	6036.00		2524.68	66.67	8627.35

Note: Outlay in respect of UTs under Centrally Sponsored Programmes like IRDP, JRY etc. are included in the respective figures under column - 3.

* Also includes provision for Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

Special Programme for Rural Development - 1992-93 (Actuals),
 1993-94 (Approved outlay and Anticipated Expenditure) and 1994-95
 (Approved outlay) at the Centre:

		(Rs.crores)			
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. IRDP and Allied Programmes					
1.	IRDP	393.62	654.00	659.00	675.00
2.	TRYSEM	5.99	13.00	8.00	14.00
3.	DPAP	51.26	77.00	77.00	85.00
4.	DDP	49.50	75.00	75.00	85.00
II. Rural Employment					
5.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)	2544.82	3306.00	3306.01	3855.00
6.	E.A.S.	-	-	600.00	1200.00
III. Land Reforms					
7.	Grant to Institutes for agrarian studies	0.09	8.00	8.00	12.00
8.	Assistance to Assignees of ceiling surplus land	2.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
9.	Land Records & Strengtening of Revenue Administration	18.95	27.47	27.47	27.47
10.	National Commission on Revitailsation of Revenue Administration	--	0.01	0.01	0.01
11.	Organisation of Rural Poor	--	0.01	0.01	0.01
IV. Other RD Programmes					
12.	DWCRA	15.30	21.00	21.00	21.00
13.	Training				
(i)	CAPART	4.82	8.00	8.00	12.00
(ii)	NIRD	2.50	4.00	4.00	4.00
(iii)	Establishment/Strengthening of State/Regional Training Centres	1.15	1.75	1.75	3.25
(iv)	Organisation of Training courses/seminars etc.	0.25	0.50	0.50	1.00
(v)	Strengthening of ETC	1.88	1.75	1.75	3.25
(vi)	Promotion of Voluntary Schemes & Special ActionProgramme	6.53	9.50	9.50	9.50
(vii)	Organisation of Beneficiaries	1.40	2.50	2.50	2.50
(viii)	Communication cell	0.21	0.50	0.50	2.00
V. Other Programmes					
14.	Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruc- tion Organisation (AARO)	0.50	1.00	1.40	--
15.	IREP	6.91	15.00	15.00	17.00
16.	Roads in Special Problem Areas	1.67	2.00	2.00	2.00
VI. Panchayat Development					
17.	Panchayat Development & Training	0.39	1.00	1.00	5.00
Grand Total					
		3109.74	4229.00	4829.41	6036.00

Annexure - 9.3

Integrated Rural Development Programme- Financial Achievement

		(Rs. lakhs)			
S.No	States/UTs	1992-93 Expendi- ture	1993-94 Allocat- ion	1994-95 Expendi- ture	Allocat- ion (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5411.42	8416	8813.75	8344
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	426.52	686	328.45	623
3.	Assam	1584.46	2770	1844.78	2747
4.	Bihar	7726.73	15974	10873.59	16232
5.	Goa	53.54	142	144.18	142
6.	Gujarat	2204.50	3090	3354.85	3063
7.	Haryana	796.25	742	1318.31	736
8.	Himachal Pradesh	291.88	242	397.32	240
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	385.47	462	338.36	1000
10.	Karnataka	2671.68	5650	4026.36	5603
11.	Kerala	1647.95	2056	1973.75	2038
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7336.37	10664	9865.84	10573
13.	Maharashtra	5332.16	9174	7329.26	9096
14.	Manipur	86.42	200	170.85	449
15.	Meghalaya	173.80	192	162.41	478
16.	Mizoram	212.29	288	282.09	201
17.	Nagaland	236.84	300	311.03	337
18.	Orissa	3373.97	6826	6263.38	6769
19.	Punjab	935.95	528	1544.79	523
20.	Rajasthan	3258.25	4430	4213.30	4393
21.	Sikkim	39.71	56	44.24	56
22.	Tamil Nadu	4436.01	7608	7270.89	7543
23.	Tripura	414.47	618	536.69	643
24.	Uttar Pradesh	14395.38	20508	20197.02	20335
25.	West Bengal	5758.50	7542	3288.88	7478
26.	A & N Islands	39.34	71	31.04	71
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	10.41	15	16.10	15
29.	Daman & Diu	16.30	28	21.52	28
30.	Delhi	-	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	8.60	7	7.36	7
32.	Pondicherry	42.47	58	36.29	58
		All India	69307.64	109343	95006.68
					109821

IRD P - State-wise Target Achievement

Beneficiaries Assisted

(No. of Families)

Sl. No.	STATES/UTs	1992-93	1993 - 94	1994-95	Targets (Prov.)
		Achieve- ments	Targets	Achieve- ments	
		1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	179038	204024	259697	166884
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13642	16630	7314	12468
3	Assam	40204	67158	63031	54938
4	Bihar	264252	390585	335908	324640
5	Goa	2456	3446	3452	2840
6	Gujarat	61842	74909	79725	61260
7	Haryana	23349	17989	34026	14715
8	Himachal Pradesh	6956	5863	9244	4796
9	Jammu & Kashmir	7331	11193	4906	20000
10	Karnataka	103856	136981	132861	112055
11	Kerala	50517	49836	53698	40767
12	Madhya Pradesh	184083	258521	240478	211466
13	Maharashtra	177651	222394	217671	181926
14	Manipur	3158	4848	6333	8982
15	Meghalaya	3011	4655	2635	9567
16	Mizoram	3474	6971	4684	4027
17	Nagaland	3996	7273	5489	6737
18	Orissa	93226	165479	160000	135382
19	Punjab	25248	12792	33736	10464
20	Rajasthan	101366	107400	116567	87857
21	Sikkim	1142	1352	1218	1120
22	Tamilnadu	144987	184436	214888	150860
23	Tripura	11414	15000	16017	12856
24	Uttar Pradesh	387961	416354	445403	325353
25	West Bengal	171695	182836	76925	149552
26	A & N Islands	895	1726	1171	1421
27	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
28	D & N Haveli	300	372	372	300
29	Daman Diu	524	690	507	561
30	Delhi	-	-	-	-
31	Lakshadweep	156	159	81	140
32	Pondicherry	1043	1407	1457	1161
All India		2068773	2573279	2529494	2115095

Annexure - 9.5

TRYSEM-Strengthening Of Training Infrastructure
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	STATES/UTS	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
		Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	55.75	99.90	99.90	106.01
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5.04	8.14	10.50	23.00
3	Assam	16.00	32.88	32.88	34.88
4	Bihar	39.30	191.24	65.30	195.77
5	Goa	1.04	1.68	1.45	5.00
6	Gujarat	8.04	36.68	27.60	38.90
7	Haryana	5.76	8.80	8.80	9.35
8	Himachal Pradesh	2.08	2.87	-	5.00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	-	5.48	-	12.70
10	Karnataka	28.71	67.06	44.25	71.17
11	Kerala	20.00	24.40	-	25.89
12	Madhya Pradesh	62.42	126.58	175.23	126.49
13	Maharashtra	-	108.90	8.935	115.56
14	Manipur	-	0.73	0.73	5.72
15	Meghalaya	-	2.27	-	6.07
16	Mizoram	2.08	3.41	3.41	5.00
17	Nagaland	-	3.60	3.60	5.00
18	Orissa	4.24	81.05	57.45	86.01
19	Punjab	4.88	6.26	5.185	6.66
20	Rajasthan	43.84	52.58	44.71	55.80
21	Sikkim	-	0.66	0.66	5.00
22	Tamilnadu	38.63	90.30	90.30	95.85
23	Tripura	1.68	7.34	-	8.15
24	Uttar Pradesh	256.83	243.42	112.11	231.02
25	West Bengal	-	89.52	-	95.00
26	A & N Islands	2.08	1.69	-	5.00
27	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
28	D & N Haveli	-	0.36	0.65	5.00
29	Daman Diu	-	0.66	0.66	5.00
30	Delhi	-	-	-	-
31	Lakshadweep	-	0.16	-	5.00
32	Pondicherry	1.60	1.38	1.235	5.00
All India		600.00	1300.00	795.55	1400.00

**TRYSEM : State-Wise Allocation Expenditure On Training
(RECURRING EXPENSES)**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	STATES/UTs	1992-93		1993 - 94		1994-95
		Total Allocations	Total Expen.	Total Allocations	Total Expen.	Total (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	292.00	412.59	856.50	379.800	684.92
2	Arunachal Pradesh	24.00	16.30	69.80	17.100	51.22
3	Assam	96.38	123.76	281.90	143.221	225.40
4	Bihar	588.00	462.77	1284.00	472.830	1274.48
5	Goa	5.20	46.74	14.44	34.390	11.66
6	Gujarat	121.20	194.85	314.48	283.780	251.34
7	Haryana	28.00	98.38	139.12	144.000	60.40
8	Himachal Pradesh	10.40	31.37	40.58	20.353	19.80
9	Jammu & Kashmir	14.40	0.00	47.00	27.930	140.00
10	Karnataka	184.00	302.58	575.00	416.256	459.84
11	Kerala	100.00	219.59	209.24	247.290	167.28
12	Madhya Pradesh	346.22	341.12	1403.58	541.490	867.96
13	Maharashtra	312.00	219.12	933.64	455.780	746.64
14	Manipur	2.40	2.74	20.00	6.612	36.94
15	Meghalaya	6.80	18.06	19.52	10.780	39.24
16	Mizoram	11.86	31.58	29.30	31.781	16.58
17	Nagaland	10.80	14.15	46.40	14.500	27.58
18	Orissa	215.94	277.53	694.68	204.400	555.72
19	Punjab	24.00	56.97	101.48	73.550	43.00
20	Rajasthan	186.00	172.75	323.54	109.780	360.52
21	Sikkim	2.00	0.00	5.68	1.060	4.60
22	Tamilnadu	264.00	497.19	774.26	483.640	619.24
23	Tripura	8.00	21.50	62.92	20.683	52.68
24	Uttar Pradesh	792.80	862.21	2087.12	1030.540	1669.12
25	West Bengal	328.00	314.17	767.56	280.710	613.84
26	A & N Islands	5.20	4.53	7.23	0.250	11.74
27	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-
28	D & N Haveli	1.20	0.88	1.52	0.577	2.48
29	Daman Diu	2.00	1.78	2.83	2.720	4.62
30	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-
31	Lakshadweep	0.40	0.36	0.72	0.820	1.16
32	Pondicherry	4.00	4.50	9.83	11.300	5.00
All India		3987.20	4750.07	11123.87	5467.923	9025.00

TRYSEM- State/U.T - Wise Performance During 1992-93 & 1993-94

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95
		Total No. of Youth Trained	% of Employment to Trained Youth	Total No. of Youth Trained	% of Employment to Trained Youth	Total No. of Youth Trained
		3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17340	52.83	18047	52.73	24461
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	487	66.12	669	76.38	1829
3.	Assam	8026	28.06	9970	28.35	8050
4.	Bihar	32649	24.81	28566	23.55	45516
5.	Goa	2552	57.21	275	253.09	416
6.	Gujarat	11209	49.23	12037	38.46	8976
7.	Haryana	7067	55.09	6536	56.73	2157
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1581	72.42	810	90.37	707
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	855	37.89	343	3.21	5000
10.	Karnataka	13407	32.88	15171	36.59	16422
11.	Kerala	7919	68.30	5549	73.94	5974
12.	Madhya Pradesh	22156	78.94	54111	59.95	30998
13.	Maharashtra	21418	25.86	23063	52.86	26665
14.	Manipur	218	0.00	336	25.89	1319
15.	Meghalaya	316	27.53	358	31.84	1401
16.	Mizoram	1186	21.25	1348	41.10	592
17.	Nagaland	247	96.36	567	61.73	985
18.	Orissa	15595	82.62	9985	91.01	19847
19.	Punjab	4237	82.25	3870	63.07	1536
20.	Rajasthan	12549	33.13	10813	34.94	12875
21.	Sikkim	161	0.00	184	0.00	164
22.	Tamil Nadu	18985	58.98	16082	34.52	22115
23.	Tripura	2502	34.21	1689	32.27	1881
24.	Uttar Pradesh	57645	51.25	63649	55.78	59611
25.	West Bengal	15223	89.36	17421	47.51	21922
26.	A & N Islands	361	12.74	476	11.13	419
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	0	0.00	30	0.00	88
29.	Daman & Diu	74	0.00	25	0.00	165
30.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	28	53.57	4	0.00	41
32.	Pondicherry	0	0.00	184	94.02	179
All India		275993	51.30	302168	49.72	322311

Annexure 9.8

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Ist Stream) - Financial Achievement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	STATES/UTs	1992-93	1993 - 94	1994-95
		Utilisa-	Allocations *	Utilisation (Prov.)**
		tion	Allocation *	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
6				
1	Andhra Pradesh	19866.06	24620.09	28568.86
2	Arunachal Pradesh	234.80	322.51	191.60
3	Assam	4034.49	8104.85	7911.51
4	Bihar	41257.59	48291.40	60445.49
5	Goa	340.36	348.46	353.83
6	Gujarat	8327.77	9037.55	10533.51
7	Haryana	2012.13	2170.94	2164.35
8	Himachal Pradesh	1049.73	1107.26	1303.08
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1635.94	1571.74	579.92
10	Karnataka	12533.91	16531.33	17567.06
11	Kerala	6843.94	6238.34	7788.38
12	Madhya Pradesh	29328.16	31197.24	36260.38
13	Maharashtra	18648.24	26839.28	25626.40
14	Manipur	292.23	413.36	301.82
15	Meghalaya	413.10	483.68	283.39
16	Mizoram	213.27	203.75	350.70
17	Nagaland	637.21	518.46	485.47
18	Orissa	13067.13	19972.66	19582.43
19	Punjab	2590.84	1634.30	1922.31
20	Rajasthan	12246.06	12961.33	14247.06
21	Sikkim	303.56	188.76	273.07
22	Tamilnadu	20094.35	22256.18	26530.04
23	Tripura	485.40	536.90	838.66
24	Uttar Pradesh	52257.00	59998.40	69531.24
25	West Bengal	21412.74	22063.20	24031.32
26	A & N Islands	67.50	152.70	107.20
27	Chandigarh	-	-	-
28	D & N Haveli	76.31	82.89	80.68
29	Daman Diu	5.33	48.83	25.94
30	Delhi	-	-	-
31	Lakshadweep	61.66	76.55	73.58
32	Pondicherry	139.39	149.47	122.53
All India		270476.20	318122.41	358081.81
				349872.40

* Excluding funds released on 31-3-93.

** As on 27-5-94

Jawahar Rojgar Yojna(First Stream)
(Physical Achievement)

(Lakh Mandays)

S.No	States/UTs	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
		Achieve- ment	Target	Achievement * (Tentative) (Provisional)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	677.93	1025.61	903.06	946.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.52	10.01	4.85	9.38
3.	Assam	109.72	228.90	278.24	211.97
4.	Bihar	1036.16	1467.71	1321.04	1035.22
5.	Goa	8.12	10.12	8.53	7.84
6.	Gujarat	235.03	211.40	210.55	177.45
7.	Haryana	32.63	38.64	33.29	33.29
8.	Himachal Pradesh	26.16	33.73	34.54	28.68
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	43.01	72.75	12.92	86.36
10.	Karnataka	418.29	718.01	588.64	415.72
11.	Kerala	134.54	113.47	120.43	97.10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	709.66	766.00	769.25	723.33
13.	Maharashtra	823.53	1378.27	1129.94	1231.45
14.	Manipur	5.23	14.84	6.68	5.78
15.	Meghalaya	8.90	16.89	8.09	7.82
16.	Mizoram	4.78	5.24	6.32	4.08
17.	Nagaland	15.47	14.74	11.15	11.51
18.	Orissa	326.39	557.70	479.07	522.34
19.	Punjab	31.78	29.93	38.57	25.39
20.	Rajasthan	339.09	426.66	403.13	385.21
21.	Sikkim	13.42	8.19	10.14	6.19
22.	Tamil Nadu	767.86	853.62	855.02	727.58
23.	Tripura	13.94	22.04	23.41	13.19
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1496.29	1779.57	1739.18	1165.44
25.	West Bengal	525.55	563.81	495.18	498.98
26.	A & N Islands	1.71	3.27	1.81	3.05
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	2.70	2.73	2.34	2.29
29.	Daman & Diu	0.12	1.63	0.59	1.48
30.	Delhi	-	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	2.68	2.62	2.21	1.38
32.	Pondicherry	3.81	5.16	4.27	3.08
All India		7821.02	10383.26	9502.44	8389.48

* As on 27-5-94

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (2nd Stream) - Financial Achievement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	STATES/UTs	1993 - 94		1994-95
		Allocations	Utilisation (Provisional*)	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	6243.75	1862.91	6243.75
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3	Assam	-	-	-
4	Bihar	17231.25	8078.50	17231.25
5	Goa	-	-	-
6	Gujarat	3887.50	1182.44	3887.50
7	Haryana	-	-	-
8	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
9	Jammu & Kashmir	853.75	147.50	853.75
10	Karnataka	4715.00	1690.62	4715.00
11	Kerala	-	-	-
12	Madhya Pradesh	15243.75	1032.53	15243.75
13	Maharashtra	10217.50	1388.61	10217.50
14	Manipur	-	-	-
15	Meghalaya	-	-	-
16	Mizoram	-	-	-
17	Nagaland	-	-	-
18	Orissa	7143.75	1911.22	7143.75
19	Punjab	-	-	-
20	Rajasthan	4568.75	1628.85	4568.75
21	Sikkim	-	-	-
22	Tamilnadu	3255.00	793.98	3255.00
23	Tripura	-	-	-
24	Uttar Pradesh	8335.00	90.05	8335.00
25	West Bengal	6125.00	1884.00	6125.00
26	A & N Islands	-	-	-
27	Chandigarh	-	-	-
28	D & N Haveli	-	-	-
29	Daman Diu	-	-	-
30	Delhi	-	-	-
31	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
32	Pondicherry	-	-	-
All India		87820.00	21691.21	87820.00

* As on 27-5-94.

Annexure- 9.11

**Jawahar Rojgar Yojana(Second Stream)
(Physical Achievement)**

(Lakh Mandays)

S.No	States/UTs	Achievement* 1993-94 (Prov.)	Target 1994-95 (Tentative)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.89	198.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-
4.	Bihar	153.21	305.08
5.	Goa	-	-
6.	Gujarat	22.09	63.04
7.	Haryana	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.44	30.74
10.	Karnataka	62.66	97.93
11.	Kerala	-	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	NR	291.90
13.	Maharashtra	58.56	387.19
14.	Manipur	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-
17.	Nagaland	-	-
18.	Orissa	43.89	154.31
19.	Punjab	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	47.24	112.14
21.	Sikkim	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	26.08	87.89
23.	Tripura	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	51.98	133.11
25.	West Bengal	38.38	114.41
26.	A & N Islands	-	-
27.	Chandigarh	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-
30.	Delhi	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	-	-
<hr/>			
All India		556.42	1976.07

* As on 27-5-94

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

(Provisional) (As on 25.1.94)

STATES/UT'S	SOCIAL FORESTRY		WORKS	MINOR	SOIL	CONST. OF LAND		DEV. DRINK-	RURAL
	-----	BENE-	IRRIG.	CONSER-	VILL.	WORKS	ING	ROADS	
		AREA	FITTING	FLOOD	VATION	TANKS	WATER		
		COVERED	PLANTED	SC\ST	PROTC.	WORKS	WELLS	PONDS	ETC.
	(Hec)	(Lakh No)	(Nos)	(Hec)	(Hec)	(Nos)	(Hec)	(Nos)	(Kms)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 ANDHRA PRADESH	1911.90	663.89	31206	1950.00	395.00	467	72.00	1762	7456.93
2 ARUNACHAL PRADESH	114.00	0.70	496	28.00	6.00	-	3.66	2	544.00
3 ASSAM	24.88	0.49	2971	367.89	68.17	109	1612.72	274	2411.95
4 BIHAR	10068.84	170.71	125209	209.40	685.00	309	580.00	17992	15493.80
5 GOA	NR	5.70	38	-	-	79	-	465	173.80
6 GUJARAT	2283.00	161.25	14545	1490.50	408.50	864	352.00	1710	3287.72
7 HARYANA	476.00	2.15	2521	NR	-	78	125.00	158	154.02
8 HIMACHAL PRADESH	180.28	1.79	1829	6.00	-	145	23.58	571	511.98
9 JAMMU & KASHMIR	131.00	43.10	2274	798.00	162.00	437	780.00	306	1184.00
10 KARNATAKA	5880.00	15.18	26160	457.00	4001.00	521	1702.00	1600	9615.00
11 KERALA	31.78	3848.00	12883	NR	NR	-	-	309	1767.19
12 MADHYA PRADESH	893.00	4.41	126690	14.00	18.00	872	1114.00	1175	7887.45
13 MAHARASHTRA	3444.00	32.93	43142	403.00	1241.00	319	675.00	2954	5250.00
14 MANIPUR	91.66	0.19	1303	44.00	-	8	NR	22	455.83
15 MEGHALAYA	309.07	0.41	1702	-	24.30	9	147.00	28	351.78
16 MIZORAM	NIL	NIL	379	NIL	NIL	28	NR	22	275.50
17 NAGALAND	908.28	9.08	71	-	-	-	-	-	208.11
18 ORISSA	2069.08	21.06	9943	212.90	313.02	3202	875.25	5084	16484.69
19 PUNJAB	53.00	NR	1421	-	26.00	24	120.00	-	-
20 RAJASTHAN	3912.00	42.88	11241	19.00	58.32	363	77.00	761	1653.33
21 SIKKIM	516.00	0.00	387	9.00	0.00	27	53.00	71	646.15
22 TAMIL NADU	NR	NR	21571	NR	-	975	-	156	2679.00
23 TRIPURA	465.56	1.82	1773	92.75	90.05	299	94.22	582	831.92
24 UTTAR PRADESH	8846.00	56.00	83384	5453.00	4904.00	450	560.00	26974	26726.00
25 WEST BENGAL	21210.00	238.97	8198	185.00	1555.00	1130	534.00	17285	17100.00
26 A & N ISLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	13.00
27 D & N HAVELI	NR	NR	142	-	-	-	-	41	33.60
28 DAMAN & DIU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 LAKSHADWEEP	-	0.78	21	-	NR	-	-	17	NR
30 PONDICHERRY	80.00	NR	69	NR	NR	NR	-	NR	9.63
TOTAL	63899.33	5321.49	531569	11739.44	13955.36	10715	9500.43	80351	123206.38

STATE\UT'S	SCHOOL	DEVP.OF	CONSTRUC	PANCHA-	MAHILA	SANITARY	CONSTRUC-	CONSTRUC-	OTHER	PERIOD
	BUILD- INGS	HOUSE SITES	HOUSE HOUSES	TION OF YAT GHARS	MANDALS	LATRINES	CONSTRUC- TION OF WELLS UNDER M.W.S.	TION OF HOUSES UNDER IAY	WORKS	TO WHICH INFORMA- TION RELATED
1	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)
1 ANDHRA PRADESH	2578	136	610	1040	157	1782	11457	10961	14780	AR
2 ARUNACHAL PRADESH	54	-	14	73	33	-	0	218	92	AR
3 ASSAM	303	44	116	553	38	9	1162	1037	1105	AR
4 BIHAR	2843	4291	400	1513	239	1783	50689	28189	18327	AR
5 GOA	10	-	-	56	9	-	12	55	419	SEPT 92
6 GUJARAT	1021	105	217	661	84	877	4874	4889	7602	AR
7 HARYANA	746	76	-	172	15	23	963	1002	776	AR
8 HIMACHAL PRADESH	179	-	31	229	27	-	34	351	2028	AR
9 JAMMU & KASHMIR	8	11	-	-	-	47	725	425	3258	AR
10 KARNATAKA	2911	187	6613	251	467	1299	3803	7197	18746	AR
11 KERALA	47	-	5613	-	-	4516	3893	4100	3054	AR
12 MADHYA PRADESH	1303	308	3146	547	196	105	43396	47156	42627	AR
13 MAHARASHTRA	3718	447	3852	1111	99	1911	6739	8778	33284	AR
14 MANIPUR	24	10	11	4	-	12	189	213	996	AR
15 MEGHALAYA	138	1	19	88	71	-	788	432	123	AR
16 MIZORAM	55	1	40	NIL	NIL	21	322	224	234	AR
17 NAGALAND	72	-	-	-	-	134	774	1603	506	AR
18 ORISSA	4668	231	2464	383	213	59	21126	11305	7413	AR
19 PUNJAB	25	-	-	131	2	290	0	3359	1134	JUNE 92
20 RAJASTHAN	2276	214	2414	326	206	475	9973	10541	15480	AR
21 SIKKIM	1	5	1	6	-	6	0	140	297	AR
22 TAMIL NADU	1432	-	-	241	-	-	7162	14409	13653	AR
23 TRIPURA	8	8	227	45	8	61	716	343	284	AR
24 UTTAR PRADESH	415	2799	48399	1054	-	370	5437	22218	16822	AR
25 WEST BENGAL	3675	1350	820	836	55	1485	6718	13300	5692	AR
26 A & N ISLANDS	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	20	1	JUNE 92
27 D & N HAVELI	2	-	-	-	-	-	30	52	17	AR
28 DAMAN & DIU							0	21		
29 LAKSHADWEEP	-	-	-	-	4	-	0	0	2	AR
30 PONDICHERRY	1	NR	1	-	-	-	13	47	11	AR
TOTAL	28514	10224	75008	9320	1923	15265	180995	192585	208763	

Physical Assets Created Under J.R.Y. During 1993-94

(Provisional) (As on 25.4.94)

STATE\UT'S	SOCIAL FORESTRY		WORKS		MINOR		SOIL		CONST. OF LAND		DEV.	DRINK-	RURAL
	BENE-		IRRIG.		CONSER-		VILL.		WORKS		ING	WATER	ROADS
	AREA	TREES	FITTING	FLOOD	VATION	TANKS						WELLS	PONDS
	COVERED	PLANTED	SC\ST	PROTC.	WORKS	WORKS						ETC.	
	(Hec)	(Lakh No)(Nos)		(Hec)	(Hec)	(Nos)	(Hec)	(Nos)	(Hec)	(Nos)		(Kms)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
1 ANDHRA PRADESH	326.85	187.23	22486	16.12	14.00	334	230.00	1353	2918.13				
2 ARUNACHAL PRADESH	45.24	0.32	88	4.00	15.00	0	7.00	3	27.75				
3 ASSAM	3.50	4.00	1897	472.20	113.00	39	139.50	106	1401.47				
4 BIHAR	6904.97	634.56	150095	1427.00	682.50	288	218.00	12409	11466.16				
5 GOA	0.19	0.00	80	0.00	0.00	5	0.00	16	10.00				
6 GUJARAT	563.00	27.31	11382	104.00	58.00	92	43.00	157	28.00				
7 HARYANA	40.60	1.00	104	0.00	0.00	2	0.00	19	156.18				
8 HIMACHAL PRADESH	2.00	0.50	769	2.00	0.00	50	5.00	278	168.60				
9 JAMMU & KASHMIR	10.22	12.24	902	145.00	20.00	13	27.00	326	515.00				
10 KARNATAKA	3381.00	39.05	9953	11.00	851.00	278	2272.00	278	3784.00				
11 KERALA	215.93	30.82	9604	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	127	777.17				
12 MADHYA PRADESH	131.00	0.02	76000	1.00	1.62	936	91.00	1286	8800.76				
13 MAHARASHTRA	7765.00	27.23	23518	162.00	1337.00	549	172.00	2645	3314.00				
14 MANIPUR	75.39	1.09	1513	32.00	6.35	54	61.00	55	1588.00				
15 MEGHALAYA	12.50	0.00	352	NR	0.00	11	141.19	9	52.00				
16 MIZORAM	0.00	0.00	1108	0.00	0.00	5	0.00	40	495.00				
17 NAGALAND	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	20.86				
18 ORISSA	7599.50	69.90	25833	19796.90	122.50	2493	394.50	2242	9380.38				
19 PUNJAB													
20 RAJASTHAN	3804.00	1.80	5778	1.00	4.00	52	1.00	185	728.24				
21 SIKKIM	562.80	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	16	418.40				
22 TAMIL NADU	17134.00	244.12	24373	0.00	0.00	256	0.00	0	2622.16				
23 TRIPURA	561.16	19.64	4567	241.00	78.65	116	74.80	1164	705.98				
24 UTTAR PRADESH	3762.00	37.00	48263	225.00	3817.00	106	541.00	30971	14019.00				
25 WEST BENGAL	3461.00	50.25	5154	2479.00	198.00	13	216.00	4224	3579.00				
26 A & N ISLANDS	0.00	0.00	44	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	1	21.50				
27 D & N HAVELI	0.00	0.00	69	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	38	33.50				
28 DAMAN & DIU													
29 LAKSHADWEEP	1.16	0.00	0	0.00	NR	NR	0.00	NR	NR				
30 PONDICHERRY	0.00	0.00	24	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.95				
TOTAL	56363.01	1388.08	423956	25119.22	7318.62	5692	4633.99	57948	67032.19				

OO--NIL OR NOT REPORTED

STATE\UT'S	SCHOOL	DEVP.OF	CONSTRUC	PANCHA-	MAHILA	SANITARY	CONSTRUC-	CONSTRUC-	OTHER	PERIOD
	BUILD-	HOUSE	TION OF	YAT	MANDALS	LATRINES	TION OF	WELLS	HOUSES	TO WHICH
	INGS	SITES	HOUSES	GHARS			UNDER	UNDER		INFORM -
		(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)
1		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	20
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1144	96	152	437	22	894	14127	28133	4949 SEP.93
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	11	0	13	5	2	0	25	33	34 DEC.93
3	ASSAM	229	19	31	286	16	24	342	4055	287 DEC.93
4	BIHAR	2228	5198	1993	1387	129	1611	36932	59838	11364 DEC.93
5	GOA	1	0	0	14	0	0	0	65	45 JUN.93
6	GUJARAT	282	0	0	24	0	43	5602	6692	1217 DEC.93
7	HARYANA	226	11	7	152	3	1	371	517	261 SEP.93
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	281	0	0	78	8	30	26	569	1085 SEP.93
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	10	0	10	4	0	12	495	183	516 DEC.93
10	KARNATAKA	1515	99	3781	153	270	788	2979	5063	13091 DEC.93
11	KERALA	52	0	3179	0	0	1768	2315	4827	1239 DEC.93
12	MADHYA PRADESH	1789	484	2192	370	150	539	29763	48108	53266 DEC.93
13	MAHARASHTRA	2841	3	78	1346	88	1476	3514	8366	23937 DEC.93
14	MANIPUR	755	11	24	48	38	28	476	94	194 DEC.93
15	MEGHALAYA	46	0	16	31	15	21	594	302	112 SEP.93
16	MIZORAM	24	0	26	14	92	33	518	139	815 DEC.93
17	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	1015	1040	168 DEC.93
18	ORISSA	2738	134	2010	331	44	8	15544	7147	5008 DEC.93
19	PUNJAB						0		2739	
20	RAJASTHAN	1251	94	446	148	162	317	3875	13292	6144 SEP.93
21	SIKKIM	10	0	2	1	0	1	66	142	96 SEP.93
22	TAMIL NADU	818	0	0	675	0	0	2561	28826	10331 DEC.93
23	TRIPURA	55	29	21	22	0	259	1002	220	2329 DEC.93
24	UTTAR PRADESH	964	112	11829	183	6	257	1523	23193	15008 DEC.93
25	WEST BENGAL	1182	476	110	230	39	277	1733	8677	3295 SEP.93
26	A & N ISLANDS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	45 DEC.93
27	D & N HAVELI	6	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	16 SEP.93
28	DAMAN & DIU						0		0	
29	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 DEC.93
30	PONDICHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	29	2 SEP.93
TOTAL		18459	6766	25920	5939	1084	8387	125423	252330	154854

Annexure - 9.14

Employment Assurance Scheme - Financial & Physical Achievement
 (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	STATES/UTs	1993 - 94		1993-94 Employment generated (In lakh mandays)
		Released (Centre + State)	Expenditure (Prov.)	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	4500.00	2566.02	62.42
2	Arunachal Pradesh	300.00	136.17	3.64
3	Assam	2587.50	963.09	31.75
4	Bihar	5887.50	1608.36	31.44
5	Goa	-	-	-
6	Gujarat	606.25	146.21	6.75
7	Haryana	1650.00	993.85	15.20
8	Himachal Pradesh	43.75	2.47	0.05
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1043.75	133.75	3.46
10	Karnataka	3525.00	678.26	32.12
11	Kerala	725.00	171.20	2.60
12	Madhya Pradesh	7118.75	2503.49	51.26
13	Maharashtra	3306.25	430.10	31.53
14	Manipur	825.00	35.46	NR
15	Meghalaya	200.00	Nil	Nil
16	Mizoram	750.00	82.60	1.04
17	Nagaland	1050.00	975.15	33.92
18	Orissa	5335.00	1280.35	31.43
19	Punjab	-	-	-
20	Rajasthan	4575.00	926.99	50.00
21	Sikkim	145.00	20.27	0.82
22	Tamilnadu	1318.75	319.48	10.96
23	Tripura	762.50	659.35	16.14
24	Uttar Pradesh	3507.81	647.68	15.00
25	West Bengal	5068.75	2691.00	52.53
26	A & N Islands	10.00	2.41	0.10
27	Chandigarh	-	-	-
28	D & N Haveli	5.00	1.51	0.04
29	Daman Diu	5.00	Nil	Nil
30	Delhi	-	-	--
31	Lakshadweep	25.00	Nil	Nil
32	Pondicherry	-	-	-
All India		54876.56	17975.22	484.20

NR - Not Reported

Drought Prone Area Programme- Financial Achievement

(Rs Lakhs)

S.No	States/UTs	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
		Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure Allocation	
		ture	tion	(Prov.)	tion
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1479.47	1804.50	2127.76	1993.00
2.	Bihar	579.51	1242.00	880.28	1380.00
3.	Gujarat	787.68	1119.00	1187.74	1236.00
4.	Haryana	142.14	202.50	203.75	225.50
5.	J & K	332.29	321.75	403.84	357.00
6.	Karnataka	1272.39	1873.50	1600.11	2068.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	685.34	1213.50	1339.18	1345.00
8.	Maharashtra	1247.66	2014.50	1826.06	2218.00
9.	Orissa	563.41	931.50	741.00	1033.00
10.	Rajasthan	635.70	771.00	729.92	853.00
11.	Tamil Nadu	660.34	985.50	1074.30	1095.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1271.36	2079.00	1943.94	2307.00
13.	West Bengal	296.73	776.25	268.94	862.50
14.	For needy distts.	-	23.50	-	3.50
15.	Research & Evaluation	1.56	14.00	11.51	10.00
Total		9955.58	15372.00	14338.33	16986.50

DPAP - Physical Achievements

('00 Hects.)

S.No	States/UTs	1992-93				1993-94(Prov.)			
		Land Develp.	Water Resourc-	Afforest- estation & Develop.	Land Develop.	Water Resources	Afforest- ation & Develop.	Pasture Develop.	Pasture Develop.
				Pasture Develop.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	318.09	59.67	118.61	155.41	23.74	172.40		
2.	Bihar	20.11	11.49	23.62	31.12	28.52	25.93		
3.	Gujarat	48.27	20.53	18.99	105.29	26.60	28.50		
4.	Haryana	13.92	10.19	9.49	20.16	14.08	3.84		
5.	J & K	30.30	8.80	4.30	19.86	2.23	11.34		
6.	Karnataka	256.75	10.65	95.98	233.96	9.85	80.47		
7.	Madhya Pradesh	30.39	6.70	59.95	26.35	9.68	54.07		
8.	Maharashtra	65.91	16.74	193.54	19.86	10.27	139.99		
9.	Orissa	1.16	0.00	57.23	11.41	11.28	26.66		
10.	Rajasthan	51.23	7.72	2.80	85.21	11.94	23.30		
11.	Tamil Nadu	142.50	3.82	43.52	169.65	5.88	74.44		
12.	Uttar Pradesh	155.79	32.68	42.96	287.89	45.55	38.99		
13.	West Bengal	62.42	2.25	35.75	31.03	0.80	2.30		
Total		1196.84	191.24	706.74	1197.20	200.42	682.23		

Annexure - 9.17

Desert Development Programme - Financial Achievement

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs.	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
		Expenditure	Allocations (Prov.)	Exp. (Prov.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gujarat	208.82	337.50	374.93	382.00
2.	Haryana	469.30	637.50	663.56	718.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	228.91	300.00	283.30	340.00
4.	J & K	294.45	450.00	388.23	510.00
5.	Rajasthan	3650.47	5700.00	4679.77	6450.00
6.	For needy Distts.	-	57.00	-	-
7.	Research & Evaluation	-	18.00	NA	100.00
Total		4851.95	7500.00	6389.79	8500.00

NA - Not Available

DDP - Physical Achievement

('00 Hects.)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	1992-93			1993-94 (Prov.)		
		Land Dev.	Water Resources	Afforest- ation	Land Dev.	Water Resources	Afforest- ation
		Dev.			Dev.		
1	Gujarat	5.48	4.55	13.55	18.87	7.05	13.05
2	Haryana	0.00	21.03	17.84	0.00	31.88	18.22
3	H.P.	5.63	1.91	14.47	7.16	1.22	13.70
4	J & K	2.87	9.54	3.35	4.72	8.61	2.95
5	Rajasthan	79.87	23.00	81.10	122.83	15.97	106.60
	Total	93.85	60.03	130.31	153.58	64.73	154.52

CHAPTER - 10

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

The Village and Small Industries (VSI) sector comprises modern and traditional segments of industries. The modern segment includes small scale industries and powerlooms which use modern technology in the manufacturing process. The traditional segment consists of handlooms, sericulture, khadi & village industries, coir industry, handicrafts and wool development. The VSI sector has been accorded high priority in the Eighth Plan in view of its immense potential in employment generation with comparatively lower input of investment.

10.2 Indicative physical targets and achievements in respect of production, employment and exports are given in Annexure- 10.1. Details of production are discussed in the respective sub-sectors. The Plan outlay and expenditure for 1992-93, 1993- 94 and 1994-95 are given in Annexure-10.2.

10.3 The new policy measures introduced by the Government in the wake of economic liberalisation have thrown up new challenges to the VSI sector. The small scale industries are expected to provide components, sub-assemblies and spares to large and medium scale units and achieve export of components, consumables, general goods, machinery, etc. The main problems being faced by the small scale sector are inadequate availability of quality raw materials, inadequacy of infrastructure, quality testing facilities, insufficient credit from banks/ financial institutions and want of inadequately trained manpower. Various policy initiatives are being taken by the Government to help the small scale industry to overcome these problems. The production techniques/methods and equipment used in the small scale sector need modernisation. Large and medium scale units are allowed to participate upto 24 per cent of the equity of the SSI units. This policy measure would encourage the large units to provide appropriate technology, machinery, production techniques and credit requirements. Equity participation

would also strengthen the parent-ancillary unit relations, thereby providing continuing orders. Quality consciousness and adoption of quality standards are the urgent needs of the SSI sector to improve marketability, order position and competitiveness.

10.4 Khadi is coming up as a new fashion fabric in the country and there is a need to nurture this tempo by bringing up suitable improvements in khadi cloth, prints, dyes, designs and manufacture of polyester blended cloth. This would not only increase the stagnant khadi production but also provide employment to more people. The dependence of khadi on rebate for achieving the targets of sales needs to be brought down by encouraging higher value added khadi cloth production and popularising their products.

10.5 The village industries provide consumer products to the rural population, utilising local raw materials and resources. The productivity of village industries needs to be enhanced by providing appropriate technology-based equipment. To provide market support to village industries the Panchayats can play a leading role by giving preference in purchasing their requirements, to the local village industries' products satisfying the requisite quality standards. In view of the greater demand of eco-friendly products in the western countries, the possibilities of exporting village industries' products like gur, honey, processed agro-products, etc, should be explored.

10.6 The handloom weavers are not getting hank yarn at reasonable prices due to higher domestic cotton prices. The handloom sector is also facing competition from powerlooms which have the advantage of higher productivity due to mechanised operations, low overheads and capability to process larger volumes than handlooms, with a wide variety of prints and designs. Deskilling of handloom weavers due to production of low value added items has affected the marketing of handloom products and also reduced the income levels of weavers. The handloom sector can survive by util-

ising its strengths like capability of producing intricate designs, weaves, various colour combinations, production capability of small lots and quick changes in design, colours, etc. This sector can overcome the disadvantages of low productivity by adopting high value added production with higher design content.

10.7 The Government have recently approved the setting up of Handloom Development Centres and Quality Dyeing units to bring more weavers under the cooperative fold and provide them improved designs, new colour combinations, raw materials at reasonable prices, market outlets and training to upgrade the skills of weavers and enable production of higher value added products. The Janata Cloth Scheme is being phased out during the Eighth Plan period and replaced by higher value added items.

10.8 The powerloom sector has increased its contribution in the total cloth production during the last three years. The cloth production in the powerloom sector has been 72 per cent of the total cloth production of the country in 1993- 94. However, there is a need to improve the working conditions of powerloom workers and provide more social welfare benefits to them. The State Governments would need to take up measures in this direction. The powerloom industry needs to be modernised and the obsolete powerlooms should be replaced by looms based on the latest technology which will increase productivity, quality standards and income levels of the powerloom workers. Financial institutions should come forward to advance suitable credits for this purpose.

10.9 In the handicrafts sector, the main focus of the schemes/policies of the Government is on increasing exports providing raw materials at reasonable prices, training of artisans, protection to languishing arts and crafts, providing marketing support to artisans, etc. The Craft Development Centres Scheme envisages provision of these inputs to the artisans to increase their skills and incomes. Forming of associations by the artisans need to be encouraged as cooperativisation has not gained momentum in the handicrafts industry. Upgradation of tools and kits, provision of improved equipment to the artisans and upgradation of their technology would help the artisans to increase their production and earnings.

10.10 The quality of Indian raw silk is inferior in comparison to the international quality levels. There is an urgent need to improve the quality of Indian raw silk to reduce imports and increase the prospects of exports of fabrics and made-ups. Research and development in sericulture, particularly in mulberry sericulture need to be focused on developing sturdy races which will give quality raw silk and higher productivity. The extension work done by the Central Silk Board needs to be enhanced to cover more sericulturists to increase raw silk production. In the non-mulberry sector, development of sturdy races particularly for muga, tasar, eri and oak tasar, production of disease free layings, preservation of forests for supplying food for seed worms of non-mulberry sericulture, etc, need to be emphasised. Encouragement should be given for setting up more reeling facilities in the silk consuming States like U.P., Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal. To meet the targets of silk production envisaged under the National Sericulture Project, adequate credit needs to be provided by the financial institutions to the farmers/ sericulturists. Silk worm rearing is particularly suited to women, who need to be encouraged to participate in these activities on a much larger scale, through provision of financial assistance and credit under the National Sericulture Project.

10.11 The quality of Indian wool is not upto the international standards; besides, the productivity per sheep in India is very low. There is an urgent need to improve the productivity levels by adopting improved breeding methods and better animal husbandry practices. The Government have initiated the setting up of Industrial Service Centres and Quality Testing Laboratories to provide for alternative uses of wool and upgrade quality standards. Area based projects for development of wool and woollen products in the wool producing States like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, etc, are being implemented. Under this project, wool rearers are provided animal husbandry and veterinary facilities alongwith looms to the woollen handloom weavers, design and other technical inputs and marketing support, etc. The beneficiaries are encouraged to form cooperatives and Central/State Governments provide financial assistance towards equity of the cooperatives.

10.12 The coir industry employs about 5.5 lakh artisans which includes both part time and full time employment most of whom belong to SC/ST/minority communities. The main problems in this sector are poor working conditions, drudgery, lack of medical and educational facilities to the families of artisans and low earnings. Mechanisation of coir industry is necessary in view of the competition from the mechanised coir industry in Sri Lanka and the need to increase exports. The setting up of mechanised defibring plants with financial assistance from the Central Government through NCDC has been approved. The Coir Board of India is carrying out research and development for coir industry to find alternative and diversified uses, induct new technologies, dyes and colour combinations, etc. Manufacture of pvc tufted coir products needs to be taken up by the coir industry to increase coir exports.

Small Scale Industries

10.13 The Small Scale Industries (SSI) sector accounts for 35 per cent of the gross value of output in the manufacturing sector and contributes over 40 per cent of the total exports (including indirect exports) of the country. The production from the SSI units was Rs.1,68,960 crores in 1992-93. Against the target of production of Rs.1,79,760 crores, the anticipated achievement in 1993-94 is Rs.2,36,525 crores. The employment in the SSI sector was 128.32 lakh persons in 1992-93, which is expected to rise to 138.35 lakh persons in 1993-94. The exports during 1992-93 were of the order of Rs.15,048 crores. The provisionally estimated exports for the year 1993-94 are Rs.16,000 crores.

10.14 Though the performance of the SSI sector has improved during 1993-94 over the previous year, this sector faces a number of problems like inadequate flow of institutional credit, non-availability of quality raw materials and lack of infrastructural facilities. This sector has also the problem of non-conforming to quality standards which are vital for standardisation and continuous order flow for components, sub-assemblies and spares from large and medium sector. To help the SSI sector, the Govt. have taken policy initiatives like allowing 24 per cent equity participation to large and medium scale units in SSI units, simplification of registration procedure, simplification of environmental laws applicable to SSI units, allowing filing of a Memorandum of

Information for all categories of industries, except 17 categories of polluting industries, simplification of labour laws in respect of small scale units and enacting a law on interest on delayed payments to small scale and ancillary industrial units against supplies made by them to large scale and public sector units.

10.15 Recently, the Government have announced some procedural relaxations in the case of excise duty for the SSIs. The SSI units would not be required to register with the Directorate of Industries to avail of the excise duty exemptions. These units are also exempted from filing a declaration with the Central Excise authorities if the sales turnover does not exceed Rs.30 lakhs per annum. No separate accounts would be required to be maintained by the SSI units for excise purposes. Also, instead of monthly returns, a quarterly return will have to be submitted by the units if sales exceed the exemption limit. The MOD-VAT set off can be made available to large scale buyer and these buyers would be given option to pay duties. This is expected to encourage large scale buyers to buy inputs from the SSI units. No excise officer/inspector would visit SSI units for production based control checks unless authorised by the Assistant Collector of Excise and prior notice is given.

10.16 The Reserve Bank of India had constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Shri P.R. Nayak, Deputy Governor, to look into the problems of credit and sickness in the SSI sector. Subsequent to the submission of the report by the Committee, the RBI has announced a package of measures to ensure adequate and timely flow of credit to the SSI sector. The package includes measures like preference to village industries, tiny industries and other small scale units in meeting their credit requirements, minimum 20 per cent of the projected annual turnover for new as well as existing units to be provided as working capital, banks to draw up annual credit budgets for the SSI sector every year, training of bank staff to develop right aptitude, skills and orientation to provide credit to small scale sector, state financial corporations (SFCs) to act as the principal financing agency for the SSIs in 40 out of 85 districts, each having more than 2000 registered SSI units, and commercial banks to act as the principal financing agency under the

single window system in the remaining 45 districts as well as in the rest of the country.

10.17 The National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) has organised a number of programmes for the trainers to provide training to bare foot managers to help the SSI units in managing their day-to-day affairs. The Entrepreneurship Development Institutes set up by the State Governments are provided financial assistance under the Central Plan. As many as 409 items under Government Purchase Programme are exclusively reserved for purchase from the SSI sector, including women development corporation and KVI institutions. An Export Cell has been formulated in the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) to help SSI units in exports.

10.18 The Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) has been under implementation from the 2nd October, 1993. Under the scheme, self-employment opportunities to educated unemployed youths, both rural as well as urban, are being provided with financial assistance from banks/financial institutions upto Rs.1 lakh, with a subsidy of 15% of the project/venture cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.7,500, without collateral guarantee. Any unemployed educated person, within 18-35 years of age, matric (passed or failed) or ITI passed or having undergone Government sponsored technical course for a minimum duration of six months, permanent resident of the area for at least three years, with family income not exceeding Rs.24,000 per annum and not being a defaulter to any nationalised bank/financial institution cooperative bank is eligible for assistance under the scheme. There is 22.55 per cent reservation for SC and ST and 27% for other backward classes. Out of the target allocated, not more than 30 per cent enterprises should be from business sector. The State Governments/UT Administrations are operating the scheme through the DICs. The SEEUY scheme has been subsumed in this scheme w.e.f. 1.4.1994.

10.19 To provide technological support and training to small scale units, tool rooms with German, Danish and Italian assistance and expertise are being set up at Indore, Ahmedabad, Bhubaneshwar, Jamshedpur and Aurangabad. Construction of these tool rooms is in progress. The tool rooms provide assistance to small

scale enterprises in introducing modern production technology and use of precision tools as well as improving the skills of workers.

10.20 A Process-cum-Product Development Centre (PPDC) for essential oils is being set up at Kannauj (U.P.) with UNDP assistance and contributions from the Central and U.P. Governments with a view to modernising and upgrading the technology of essential oils and perfumery industry. The Quality Control Laboratory has already started functioning. Steps have been initiated to overcome the bottlenecks being faced by small scale units engaged in exporting leather products by providing critical inputs used in leather industry; the excise duty on footwear upto a value of Rs.50 per pair has also been reduced. The Central Footwear Training Centres (CFTCs) at Madras and Agra are being modernised with UNDP assistance.

10.21 The Government have approved a scheme of setting up Integrated Infrastructural Development Centres (IIDCs) in industrially backward areas/regions. The cost of each IIDC will be around Rs.5 crores out of which Rs.2 crores will be given by the Centre as grant and Rs.3 crores will be obtained from the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) as a loan by the implementing agency. The scheme covers development of land/plots, construction of roads, drainage, provision of water, power distribution network within the industrial area, effluent treatment and disposal system, telecom facilities, banks, post offices, etc. During the remaining period of the Eighth Plan, 50 IIDCs are proposed to be set up of which 10 are earmarked for 1994-95, for which an outlay of Rs.20 crores has been provided.

10.22 The SIDBI is providing financial credit to the small scale sector through direct assistance, refinance to the nationalised banks and Bills Rediscounting Scheme. Under the direct assistance scheme, the SIDBI provides credit for (i) equipment purchase, (ii) industrial infrastructure development (iii) marketing (iv) ancillary development (v) factoring services to SSI units (vi) assistance to leasing companies (vii) direct project loan and (viii) direct discounting of bills (equipment and components).

10.23 A National Equity Fund (NEF) was set up in 1987-88 to provide equity assistance to small scale entrepreneurs who are unable to contribute their share towards the equity of the SSI units. The SIDBI provides financial assistance of 15 per cent of the cost of the project upto a maximum of Rs.10 lakhs per project towards equity. During 1992-93, 726 units were disbursed an amount of Rs.2.49 crores and during the period April, 1993 to February, 1994 an amount of Rs.1.94 crores was disbursed to 580 units.

National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)

10.24 The NSIC assists small scale entrepreneurs and artisans through its activities of hire-purchase and leasing of machinery and equipment, procurement and supply of indigenous and imported raw materials, technology transfer, technology upgradation, common facilities and training at Prototype Development & Training Centres (PDTCs) and their sub-centres, marketing assistance, etc. The Corporation has an authorised share capital of Rs.75 crores, the subscribed and paid-up as on 31.3.1994 being Rs.72 crores. The Corporation recorded a turnover of Rs.120.50 crores in 1993- 94 as against Rs.110.64 crores in 1992-93.

10.25 The NSIC functions as a nodal agency to promote marketing of small scale industries' products under the Govt. Stores Purchase Programme. The Corporation is periodically publishing a Directory of Units enlisted under the programme. Under the Single Window Scheme of NSIC the small scale units registered with the Corporation are getting advantage of preferential purchase policy over large and medium units. The NSIC also helps SSI units by discounting of bills drawn on public sector units. Besides, the Corporation provides assistance to small industries for export of products.

10.26 The NSIC provides technological inputs and training to SSI units through its five Prototype Development & Training Centres (PDTCs) set up at New Delhi, Rajkot, Howrah, Madras and Hyderabad. These centres provide common facilities in areas like testing, machining, casting, electroplating, etc. Sub-centres of PDTCs have been set up for different trades at Aligarh (U.P.), Dindigul (Tamil Nadu), Khammam (Andhra Pradesh) and Ra-

jpara (Punjab). A demonstration cum training centre at Guwahati is conducting technical training as well as enterprise building programme for North-Eastern States. The Corporation has developed improved tool kits for rural artisans, which are being distributed under the Rural Development Programme.

Khadi & Village Industries

10.27 The estimated production of khadi cloth in 1993-94 at 108.00 million sq. mt., though short of the target of 117.00 million sq. mt., is higher than the production of 105 million sq. mt. during 1992-93. The production and employment in village industries were Rs.3490.00 crores and 37.00 lakh persons respectively in 1993-94. These achievements are higher than the corresponding figures of Rs. 2523 crores and 36.55 lakh persons in 1992-93.

10.28 During 1993-94, the KVIC was able to introduce in the field 570 sets of six spindle new model charkhas, 13 sets of twelve spindle new model charkhas, 11 sets of muslin charkhas and 6 sets of improved woollen charkhas. More emphasis is being laid on the provision of spinning facilities so as to ensure continuous supply of good quality slivers and adoption of improved spinning and weaving equipment. Besides, the KVIC is making efforts to improve the processing of khadi to suit the tastes of the consumers.

10.29 The main thrust of the village industries programme in 1993-94 and 1994-95 is on increasing the productivity of artisans and making further improvements in quality control and packaging of the village industries products. Greater emphasis is being laid on innovative equipment and machines with a view to accelerating the process of transfer of technology .

10.30 The KVIC has devised some special programmes for achieving speedy implementation of KVI programmes in rural areas. It has requested the commercial banks and other institutions lending for rural development to pool their resources for the purpose of rural industrialisation. The KVIC has established 8000 new model charkhas in Saharsa (Bihar), and 1000 polyvastra charkhas in Kalahandi (Orissa) to produce yarn under special employment programme. Fourteen districts from other States have been identified for locating

similar programmes. The KVIC is also actively participating in Vishwa programme of Karnataka State Government and Deen Dayal Yojana programme of Uttar Pradesh Government.

10.31 A High Powered Committee under the Prime Minister has been constituted by the Ministry of Industry to examine and suggest appropriate policy support, augment investment by the Government, recommend measures for improving infrastructure for training facilities, for research and modernisation in order to increase productivity, suggest measures for restructuring KVIC and KVIBS, recommend measures for achieving greater peoples' participation and to examine to what extent the existing labour laws should be applied to the KVI institutions etc. The Committee's report is under the consideration of the Government.

Coir Industry

10.32 The coir industry is utilising agro wastes of coconut plantations and is labour oriented. The industry is concentrated in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. About 5.5 lakh persons are getting employment (including part time) in the industry. The Coir Board of India, established under the Coir Industry Act 1953, is implementing the developmental/promotional schemes for the coir industry.

10.33 The total production of coir fibre (both white and brown) was 2,28,900 tonnes during 1992-93. The production of coir fibre has been estimated at 2,40,000 tonnes during 1993-94. There was increase in the production of brown fibre in 1992-93 over 1991-92 and its production in 1993-94 is expected to be 1,12,100 tonnes which would be higher than the production of 1,01,900 tonnes in 1992-93. The production of white coir fibre which is mostly from Kerala, has remained stagnant for the last three/four years. The exports of coir products in 1992-93 were Rs.95.95 crores. Against the target of export of Rs.114.00 crores during 1993-94, the achievement was Rs. 102 crores.

10.34 The Central Coir Research Institute, Kalavoor (Kerala) and the Central Institute of Coir Technology, Bangalore, are carrying out research and development programmes in areas of improvement in productivity and reduction in drudgery of coir workers by modifying

equipment, treadle ratts, spinning ratts, improvement in softening/bleaching, dyeing techniques, shade matching, product diversification through new uses of coir and coir pith, design development, etc.

10.35 The Government of India has approved an Integrated Coir Development project at a total cost of Rs.44.24 crores for setting up mechanical defibring units. The cost of the project will be shared between the Central Government, National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and the cooperative societies. About 100 defibring units are proposed to be set up in Kerala during the remaining period of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Handloom Industry

10.36 The production of handloom cloth in 1993-94 is estimated at 5440 million sq. metres against the target of 5550 million sq. metres and achievement of 5262 million sq. metres in 1992-93. The handloom sector provided employment to 110 lakh persons during 1993-94. The exports are estimated at Rs.1191 crores during 1993-94 as against the actual achievement of Rs.1033.00 crores in 1992-93. The United States of America have recently removed all restrictions on the import of handloom products from India, which will lead to increased exports and give a substantial boost to the handloom industry in India.

10.37 The handloom weavers are facing the problem of high cost of hank yarn due to higher domestic price of cotton. The Government have initiated steps to help the handloom weavers by making available hank yarn at reasonable prices. Duty free import of 5 lakh bales of cotton has been permitted. Import of 30,000 tonnes of Viscose Staple Fibre (VSF) at concessional duty has also been allowed. The Cotton Control Order has been amended by the Commissioner of Textiles imposing ceilings on stocks of cotton. The hank yarn obligation is being implemented strictly to effect higher delivery of hank yarn resulting in increased availability to the handloom sector. The Govt. have also put cotton under Open General Licence (OGL) and this is expected to ease the prices of cotton in the domestic market, in turn giving relief to the handloom weavers.

10.38 The Government have approved a scheme of supplying 20 million kgs of hank

yarn with a subsidy of Rs.15 per kg. for a period of five months. The cost of supplying hank yarn at subsidised rates has been estimated at Rs.30 crores. The National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) is supplying hank yarn at mill gate prices to the handloom weavers and has supplied 21.81 lakh kgs. of yarn valued at Rs. 15.15 crores during 1992-93 and 32.16 lakh kgs. of yarn valued at Rs.23.31 crores during April- October 1993. Recently, the Government have given excise exemption for doubled/multifold yarn made from duty paid yarn, towels, blankets and other made ups made from handloom fabrics.

10.39 The Janata Cloth Schme was introduced in 1976 to provide sustained minimum wages to handloom weavers and also to provide cheap cloth to the weaker sections of the society. However, it is felt that this is leading to de-skilling of weavers, excessive burden of subsidy and production of inferior grades of cloth. The scheme has, therefore, been revised and will be phased out during the Eighth Plan period. Those engaged in the manufacture of Janata Cloth would be encouraged to manufacture high value added items to provide them gainful employment. The Janata Cloth production during 1992-93 was 328.02 million sq. metres against the target of 450 million sq. metres. The target for 1993-94 was lower at 370 million sq. metres and the anticipated production is around 300 million sq. metres.

Handloom Development Centres

10.40 The Government have approved the setting up of 3000 Handloom Development Centres (HDCs) and 500 Quality Dyeing Units (QDUs) in the country during the remaining period of the Eighth Plan at a total cost of Rs.849.15 crores, including the Central Government's contribution of Rs.321.325 crores and concessional loans of Rs.527.825 crores through refinance from NABARD. Handloom Weavers' Cooperatives and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) having a good track record and essential infrastructure would be selected to set up HDCs/QDUs for helping the handloom weavers in taking up high value added production and marketing of their products. The implementation of the scheme has started. The State Govt. of Orissa have sent a proposal to set up 25 HDCs and 5 QDUs and the Govt. of India have released financial assistance to the tune of Rs.1.50

crores. The proposals received from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh for setting up of 213 HDCs and 99 QDUs have been approved.

10.41 In order to provide welfare measures and better working conditions to the handloom weavers, a welfare package of group insurance scheme, health package scheme, thrift fund scheme and workshed-cum-housing scheme is being implemented in the handloom sector. Market Development Assistance (MDA) is provided by the Central Government to help primary and apex cooperative societies in marketing handloom products. The expenditure on this scheme is shared equally by the Central/State Governments. The releases by the Central Govt. under MDA and special rebate scheme were Rs.3977.56 lakhs in 1992-93 and Rs.1579.58 lakhs during April-November, 1993.

10.42 The Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act 1985 has been upheld by the Supreme Court in its judgement given on the 5th February, 1993. The State Governments and the enforcing machinery set up by the Central Government have been instructed to implement the Act vigorously and help the handloom weavers in facing competition from powerlooms. An advisory committee has been constituted to examine inclusion/deletion of any article or class of articles for exclusive production in the handloom sector.

10.43 In order to dovetail the schemes of rural development and handloom sector, the Ministry of Textiles have formulated a package of schemes under IRDP, TRYSEM, IAY, etc, in consultation with the Ministry of Rural Development. This package envisages coverage of about 3.27 lakh loomless weavers under IRDP, 1.2 lakh weavers belonging to SC/ST under IAY and training of 1 lakh weavers under TRYSEM. As many as 1000 common facility centres will be set up throughout the country during the remaining period of the Eighth Plan. The office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) is interacting with the State Governments/UT Administrations to take up necessary steps for implementation of the package.

Powerlooms

10.44 Powerlooms contribute about 72 per cent of the total cloth production in the country. The powerloom cloth production stood at 17826 million sq. metres in 1992-93 and the anticipated production in 1993-94 is 18482 million sq. metres. This sector provides employment to about 55 lakh persons. As per the Textiles Policy 1985, the State Governments were authorised to register powerlooms and by the end of 1992-93 their number was reported to be more than 12 lakhs. Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) are providing technical guidance to the powerloom industry. There are 13 PSCs under the office the Textile Commissioner and 21 PSCs under Textile Research Associations (TRAs). Two new PSCs have been opened at Komarapalayam (Tamil Nadu) under SITRA and at Dholka (Gujarat) under MANTRA.

10.45 A new group insurance scheme for powerloom workers was introduced in association with the Life Insurance Corporation of India during 1992-93. The powerloom workers would be provided an insurance cover of Rs.10,000 at an annual premium of Rs.120, which will be shared equally by the Central Government, the concerned State Government and the beneficiary.

10.46 For setting up new powerlooms, the entrepreneurs do not have to obtain registration certificates according to the new Textile (Development and Regulation) Order 1993. Powerloom owners are only required to file an Information Memorandum within 30 days of installation of powerlooms and pay one-time fee of Rs.1000. With this order coming into force, the condition of revalidation of registration certificates and registration of silk and woollen powerlooms stands withdrawn.

10.47 Computer Aided Design Centres are being set up in areas of powerloom concentrations. These centres help the powerloom industry in improving the quality and design of the cloth and compete more effectively in the international market. The powerloom sector is being provided with design inputs for woven, jacquard and printed fabrics to meet the modern fashion trends.

Sericulture

10.48 Sericulture is an important labour intensive and agro based cottage industry providing

employment to about 56 lakh persons. Mulberry sericulture is being practised in traditional States like Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Tasar sericulture provides livelihood for the tribal population of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa. Eri and Muga sericulture is practised in all the seven North-Eastern States.

10.49 The production of raw silk was 13900 MT in 1992-93. The anticipated production in 1993-94 is estimated at 15196 tonnes. The area under mulberry plantations occupied 3.41 lakh ha., which was to be increased to 3.86 lakh ha. during 1993- 94. The exports from silk industry were Rs.720 crores in 1992-93. Against the target of Rs.1080 crores of exports set for 1993-94, the achievement was Rs. 792 crores.

10.50 The Central Silk Board (CSB), a statutory organisation responsible for implementing the developmental schemes in sericulture, distributed 58.03 lakh mulberry saplings during April-October, 1993 as against 268.22 lakh saplings supplied during 1992-93. Silkworm Seed Production Centres produced 2.33 crore disease free layings (DFLs) in 1992-93 and the achievement during April-October, 1993 was 1.30 crore DFLs. Rearing kits worth Rs.6.25 lakhs were supplied to 1354 beneficiaries during April-October, 1993 as against Rs. 6.95 lakhs supplied to 1022 beneficiaries during 1992-93.

10.51 The CSB is carrying out R&D programmes for mulberry sericulture under the Research & Training Institute at Mysore (Karnataka), Berhampore (West Bengal) and Pam-pore (J&K). For tasar sericulture, R&D is undertaken at the Research and Training Institute, Ranchi (Bihar). Besides, the Regional Muga Research Station at Jorhat (Assam) and the Central Eri Research Station at Mendipathar (Meghalaya) are carrying out R&D in Muga and Eri sericulture. With the assistance of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) a Bivoltine Sericulture Technology Development Project is being implemented for evolving suitable mulberry bivoltine silkworm races. The Central Silk Research Technological Institute, Bangalore, has developed an indigenous multi-end silk reeling machine with higher productivity for producing quality silk

from bivoltine and multi x bi voltine hybrid cocoons.

10.52 To provide technical manpower for sericulture, an International Centre for Training and Research in Tropical Sericulture (ICTRETS) has been set up at Mysore with financial assistance from Swiss Development Cooperation. Diploma courses in tropical sericulture and sericulture management are conducted; so far 29 and 21 candidates respectively have been awarded diploma. The ICTRETS is also organising an orientation programme on Sericulture Technology and Management for foreign candidates.

10.53 The National Sericulture Project (NSP) is being implemented in 17 States out of which traditional sericulture States like Andhra Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are implementing NSP through the State Sericulture Directorates. In the other 12 States NSP is being implemented by the CSB on pilot basis. Under this project, the Government will invest Rs.390 crores for creation of infrastructure. In addition, the financial institutions will provide credit of Rs.165 crores to the beneficiaries. The overall targets of NSP are development of 57,600 ha. of additional mulberry plantations, additional production of 6000 tonnes of raw silk, additional employment to 10 lakh persons and increase in export earnings to the tune of Rs.900 crores. The progress of NSP in the traditional sericulture States is given in Table 10.1.

10.54 The second follow-up phase of the Inter State Tasar Project is being implemented with the assistance of the Swiss Development Co-operation (SDC) in Orissa and Maharashtra at a cost of Rs. 5.83 crores, of which Rs.2.22 crores has been provided by the SDC.

Wool Industry

10.55 The woollen industry comprises both the organised and unorganised sectors. In the organised sector, production of worsted woollen fabrics is carried out, while in the unorganised sector the main activities include sheep rearing, wool production, manufacture of woollen yarn, production of shoddy blankets, manufacture of hand knotted carpets, etc.

10.56 The production of indigenous wool during 1992-93 was 43.27 million kgs. and the target set for 1993-94 was 45.60 million kgs. India imports raw wool and rags mainly from Australia and New Zealand. Wool from these countries is being imported mainly for carpet manufacture, for blending it with indigenous wool. The shoddy sector imports pre-mutilated woollen/synthetic rags under OGL. The import of raw wool was 38.20 million kgs (provisional) in 1992-93 and 19.43 million kgs. during 1993-94 (upto July, 1993). The quantity of rags imported during 1992-93 was 62.61 million kgs and 15.89 million kgs. during April-July, 1993.

10.57 The Wool Development Board has taken up an integrated sheep and wool development project in 1991-92, covering aspects of breed improvement, health coverage, prod-

Table 10.1

State	Area Under Mulberry (Acres)	Rearers (Nos.)	Raw Silk Production (Tonnes)	Expenditure Apr.89 to Sep.93 (Rs/Crores)
Andhra Pradesh	80235	78405	552	18.50*
J&K	5247	888	**	7.34
Karnataka	48872	73879	3839	27.87
Tamil Nadu	26767	36217	615	18.88
West Bengal	12405	21723	356	6.99

* Details upto June, 1993

**Cocoon collection under progress

uct development, marketing assistance and training of sheep breeders in sheep husbandry and product utilisation. Two villages each from the districts of Jodhpur, Jalore, Pali, Jaisalmer and Barmer in Rajasthan were adopted under this scheme. The Board has decided to extend this programme to other States like Maharashtra, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh.

10.58 Weavers and dyers engaged in woollen handlooms in rural areas are being imparted training at the Weaving, Designing and Training Centre at Jaisalmer in the latest technology and designs. The Board has also set up Carpet Weaving Training Centres in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. A provision of Rs.33.20 lakhs was made during 1993-94. The Board has set up a wool testing laboratory at Bikaner (Rajasthan) providing wool analysis and testing facilities to the growers, traders and industrialists. It has also taken up the setting up of two more wool testing laboratories in the States of J&K and Gujarat in collaboration with J&K Sheep & Sheep Product Development Board and Gujarat Sheep & Wool Development Corporation, respectively. To develop sheep rearing and wool growing on scientific lines and to increase productivity and income levels of the sheep rearers who are mostly tribal people, an area based development scheme has been approved.

Handicrafts

10.59 The exports of handicrafts (excluding Gems and Jewellery) were Rs.2523 crores in 1992- 93. The exports in 1993-94 are Rs.3360 crores, representing a growth rate of 33.17 per cent. The main items which have shown better export achievement during April-October 1993 were woollen carpets (47.1%), artmetal-ware (38.6%), woodware (55.3%), handprinted textiles and (53.8%) and embroidered goods (61.5%). For the year 1994-95, the target has been fixed at Rs.3870 crores.

10.60 The Market Development Support scheme envisages various measures to develop, expand and sustain marketing of handicrafts with the ultimate objective of augmenting the employment and income of craftsmen. The scheme provides for assistance to organisations like Central/State Handicrafts Corporations, Handicrafts Coop-

eratives and has been extended to voluntary organisations.

10.61 The four Regional Design and Technical Development Centres undertake development of new designs and improvement of tools. The Institute of Handprinted Textiles (at Jaipur) and Cane & Bamboo Development Institute (at Agartala), undertake research, design and technical development in their respective crafts. An Institute of Carpet Technology is being set up at Bhadohi (U.P.). Besides, there are two common facility centres functioning at Farukhabad (U.P.) and Ahmedabad (Gujarat) for handblock printing.

10.62 During the year 1992-93, about 1350 designs were developed in different crafts. To serve this dispersed sector having a wide range of products, the concept of Crafts Development Centres in identified craft pockets has been adopted. The centres provide extension services in respect of designs, supply of raw materials, common facility services and marketing network. Fourteen Craft Development Centres (CDCs) had been sanctioned on an experimental basis in SC/ST and minority pockets.

10.63 Financial assistance is given as grants-in-aid to Corporations, Cooperatives and voluntary organisations to organise exhibitions and bring out publicity materials like catalogues, folders and brochures. The office of DC (Handicrafts) also sponsors exhibitions in India and abroad under Cultural Exchange Programme with different countries.

10.64 The targets of production, employment and exports set for handicrafts for 1994-95 are Rs.21455 crores , 64.20 lakh persons and Rs.3870 crores respectively.

FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

10.65 Indian economy is predominantly agricultural. The agricultural sector contributes as much as 33 per cent of the Gross National Product. Though the green revolution has enhanced the level of agricultural output, exploitation of rural manpower potential is still constrained by seasonality and under-employment factors. Agricultural activities alone cannot generate employment to the extent desired. Food Processing Industries (FPI) which use agricultural produce as their raw materials/inputs, have a vital role to play in economic

development of the country by exploiting agro-resources, generating substantial employment opportunities and earning the much-needed foreign exchange.

10.66 The food processing sector covers a wide spectrum of industries involved in the manufacture of fruit and vegetable products, spice products, foodgrain products, fish products, dairy and livestock (including poultry) products and consumer processed foods. An important feature of this sector is that it is dualistic in structure comprising (i) a large number of small and cottage industries in informal sector using simple and conventional technology and generating more employment per unit of output/investment and (ii) organised sector with a few capital intensive large-scale units. There is a need for formulation of a comprehensive strategy for promoting the growth of this sector on sustainable basis for generation of employment and boosting the exports of agro-products.

Growth Performance

10.67 As per the Annual Survey of Industries 1989-90, the number of units engaged in manufacturing food products in the organised sector, increased from 18,581 in 1988-89 to 19,342 in 1989-90. At the two-digit level classification, the Food Processing Industries (FPI) constitute the largest segment of industrial sector with 17.9% of the total number of industrial units. In 1989-90, the FPI contributed 14.2% of the gross industrial output and 9.2% of the net value added and had the distinction of employing the maximum number of employees - 1.08 million, which accounted for 13.3% of the total industrial work force.

Investment Opportunity

10.68 The Food Processing Sector offers good scope for investment and enables better utilisation of the agricultural resources for domestic consumption as well as export of processed foods. A number of 100% EOU's are coming up in this sector. Investment proposals through Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) for Rs.31,759 crores were received upto January 1994, of which proposals worth Rs.6,300 crores have been approved. With these investments, it is estimated that regular direct employment for over 5 lakh persons would be created, besides generation of substantial indirect employment.

Export Performance

10.69 Exports of agro-processed foods increased by 19.9% from Rs.1,979 crores in 1991-92 to Rs.2,373 crores in 1992-93. The export in terms of US Dollars was of the order of \$ 820 million in 1992-93 as against \$ 803 million in 1991-92. The export in rupee terms showed a significant growth of 42.1% in 1993-94. Details of agro-product exports are given in Table 10.2.

10.70 India's share in the world exports of fruit and vegetable juices, meat and meat products and fish & fish products is 0.3%, 0.3% and 1.5%, respectively. The presence of Indian processed foods is not very much felt in the global market due to various factors like over-dependence on a few international markets, lack of quality control, poor packaging system, high cost of production, non-adherence to delivery schedules and other endogenous factors like inadequate infrastructure facilities, non-availability of right quality of inputs at reasonable prices, etc. Other thrust areas which require special attention for enhancing productivity and cost efficiency of FPI, are improvement in food technology/food processing equipment, packaging machinery and equipment and transfer of modern/ improved technology to factory-gate.

Primary Food Processing

10.71 The total number of modernised/modern rice mills increased to 33,557 as on 1st January, 1994 from 32,969 units on 1st January, 1993. The quantity of rice bran processed for oil extraction increased by 15.9 per cent from 26.05 lakh tonnes in 1992 to 30.19 lakh tonnes in 1993. A scheme of modernisation of single hullers is being implemented in 12 States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana and Manipur. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to encourage the huller owners to go in for modernisation of their units. Setting up of four new 100% export-oriented units in rice milling sector was approved during 1993-94 for export of basmati and basmati broken rice. Concerted efforts are being made to speed up the pace of modernisation of the rice milling industry.

10.72 In order to encourage production of quality rice milling and allied machinery, the

Table 10.2
Exports Of Agro-Products From 1990-91 To 1993-94

Rs. Crores

Agro-Products	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Growth rate (%)	1993-94/ 1992-93	1992-93/ 1991-92
1) Meat and Meat products	231	257	346	+11.3%	+34.6%	
2) Fish & Fish Products	1443	1743	2537	+20.8%	+45.6%	
3) Processed Fruit] & Juices]	305	120]	171]	+22.3%	+42.5%	
4) Miscellaneous] Processed Foods]		253]	317]		+25.3%	
Total	1979	2373	3371	+19.9%	+42.1%	

four testing Centres set up in the Southern, Eastern, Northern and Western Regions of the country undertake testing of rice milling machinery according to the standards prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards, besides other activities like training, technical guidance to the entrepreneurs, etc. Regional Extension Centres and Post Harvest Technology Centre at Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur provide the necessary technical assistance to the milling industry and also conduct short-term training courses. The Paddy Processing Research Centre at Thanjavur undertakes basic research studies on different aspects of rice processing and by-product utilisation like drying, storage, par boiling, etc.

10.73 Nearly 10 million tonnes of wheat is converted into various wheat products by about 750 roller flour mills in the country. Of the 14 million tonnes of pulses production, 75% is processed by about 10,000 dal mills scattered all over the country. About 10 to 15 per cent pulses are lost due to inefficient milling technology, poor storage facilities, etc. This calls for added attention on modernisation of the grain processing sector.

Horticultural (including Spices) Products

10.74 India is the second largest producer of fruits after Brazil and next to China in the global production of vegetables. But, less than one per cent of the total production of fruits

and vegetables is commercially processed in the country. In view of the tremendous potential for development and exports of fruit and vegetable products, the new industrial policy has placed the Fruits & Vegetable Products (F&VP) industry in the list of high priority areas and various incentives have been provided for investment in this sector. The total installed capacity of F&VP industry was estimated to be 12.60 lakh tonnes at the end of December, 1993 as against 11.08 lakh tonnes at the end of December, 1992, showing an increase of 13.7 per cent. Production of processed fruit and vegetable products in the units covered under FPO, was estimated at 5.8 lakh tonnes in 1993.

10.75 There is a good scope for export of fruit and vegetable products in the international market. Exports of processed fruits and juices from India have gone up by 42.5% from Rs. 120 crores in 1992-93 to Rs. 171 crores in 1993-94.

10.76 The Ministry of Food Processing Industries administers the Fruit Products Order, 1955 (FPO) issued under the Essential Commodities Act. The total number of licensed units under FPO has gone up from 4057 on 31st December, 1992 to 4132 on 31st December, 1993. Besides, the Ministry maintains a close liaison with the Ministry of Health for formulation of standards for F&V products. A

Consultancy Cell in the Ministry of FPI offers professional services for preparation and appraisal of techno-economic feasibility reports for setting up of F&V processing units.

10.77 Other important areas which offer good scope for development, export and import substitution, are mushrooms, hops and spices. Hops is an essential raw material required by the beer industry. With the increase in production capacity of the beer industry, considerable demand for hops is likely to be generated. At present, the domestic requirement of hops is met through imports. In order to save foreign exchange, concerted efforts need to be made to exploit the production potential in the hilly regions of U.P., H.P., J&K and other States.

10.78 The thrust in the development strategy for F&VP sector should be on training programmes for entrepreneurs, development of backward linkages, development of necessary infrastructure, promotion of FPO symbol, quality control, eco-friendly packaging, R&D, etc.

Dairy and Livestock (including Poultry) Products

10.79 India is the second largest milk producing country in the world. Milk production which was estimated to be 58.6 million tonnes in 1992-93 is expected to reach a level of 60.8 million tonnes during 1993-94. In the organised sector, production of butter, cheese, infant milk, milk powder has been exhibiting an upward trend. Production of milk powder, including infant milk food, increased from 1.65 lakh tonnes in 1992 to 1.85 tonnes in 1993. In the same year, the production of cheese and condensed milk was estimated at 3100 tonnes and 7800 tonnes respectively. In dairy sector, the National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnal is engaged in evolving appropriate milk processing technology to suit Indian conditions.

10.80 Exports of meat and meat products from India increased from Rs.231 crores in 1991-92 to Rs.257 crores in 1992-93. During 1993-94 the exports recorded a growth of 34.6%. Though there is a good export market for meat and meat products, the share of India in the world trade is negligible. About one percent of the total meat is converted into meat products. This sector needs to give added at-

tention to production of quality meat, development of infrastructure, setting up of integrated meat processing plants, quality assurance, development of international marketing network, training for small artisans in processing of meat and meat products, etc.

Fish and Fish Products

10.81 Exports of fish and fish products increased by 20.8 % from Rs. 1443 crores in 1991-92 to Rs.1743 crores in 1992-93. Exports in terms of US Dollar shows a steady growth, rising from \$585 million in 1991-92 to \$ 602 million in 1992-93. The exports grew by 45.6% in 1993-94 over 1992-93. Marine fish production is almost stagnating at about 2.0 - 2.5 million tonnes. Exploitation of shrimp resources has reached a saturation point. In order to boost the growth of marine fishery sector, the main thrust should be on development of necessary infrastructure, modern/scientific processing facilities for production of food fish and fish products, diversified fishing, exploitation of non-shrimp resources and deep sea shrimp resources, value added sea foods, quality assurance, development of infrastructure, etc.

10.82 The Fishery Survey of India (FSI) provides valuable inputs to maritime Indian States and fishing vessels for effective exploitation of fishing resources. This Institute has been recognised as one of the data centres for deep sea fisheries in the country under the National Oceanic Information System. It transfers modern technology and imparts on-the-job training to CIFNET cadets and publishes important information including proceedings of the colloquium on tuna research in India.

Consumer Processed Foods

10.83 The consumer processed foods sector covers ready to eat products and ready to cook products, pasta products, cocoa-based products, bakery products and biscuits, beer, wines and potable alcohol, soft drinks, etc. Production of cocoa products is expected to be 41,200 tonnes in 1993-94 as against 40,700 tonnes in 1992-93. Production of high protein foods is expected to be 11,500 tonnes in 1993-94 as against 11,000 tonnes in 1992-93. As against the total capacity of about 4800 million bottles (of 200 ml) the production of Sweetened Aerated Water (SAW) Industry, during 1993-94 is expected to be about 3,000 million bot-

tles. At present, there are 31 units producing beer and the estimated output is 2.4 lakh kilo litres per annum. There is a need to enhance the production capacity of beer industry not only to meet the growing domestic demand but also to export in global market for earning foreign exchange.

10.84 The demand for consumer processed foods will continue to rise due to several factors like improvement in the standards of living, rapid urbanisation, growing population of working women, improved life style of high income groups, requirement of elite groups of society, break-up of joint family system, etc. The thrust needs to be on purity and quality of products, sophisticated bio-friendly consumer packs, longer shelf life of products, availability of food items at affordable prices, etc. so as to achieve sustainable growth of this sector.

Public Undertakings

Modern Food Industries (India) Limited

10.85 The company continues to produce and market different varieties of bread. The total sale of bread during April - December, 1993 was 13 crores sliced loaves (SL) as compared to 15.32 crores loaves (SL) during the corresponding period of the previous year. The company is also manufacturing and marketing Rasika Fruit Juices and drinks in bottles through mobile vans and vending machines. The sale of Rasika during April - December 1993 was 0.99 lakh crates of (24 bottles of 200 ml. each) as against 1.46 lakh crates during the corresponding period of the previous year.

10.86 The company's turnover during April - December 1993 was Rs. 52.62 crores as against Rs. 60.51 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. The turnover of the company during 1993-94 is expected to be about Rs. 81.2 crores.

10.87 In the present context of economic liberalisation and globalisation of Indian economy, the company needs to follow an aggressive marketing strategy to strengthen its competitiveness in the domestic market by adopting measures like publicity compaigns, diversification of products, participation in trade fairs, etc.

North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd. (NERAMAC)

10.88 The Corporation was set up in March, 1982 with the main objective of marketing and processing of fruits and vegetables grown in the North-Eastern Region, thereby boosting horticultural production in the region. However, the performance of the Corporation has been rather unsatisfactory. The Corporation produced about 15.62 tonnes of pineapple juice concentrate during April - December 1993 as compared to 62.34 tonnes in 1992-93. A High Level Committee was constituted to study the factors responsible for the unsatisfactory working of the Nalkata Plant. Pursuant to various recommendations made by the Committee, steps are being initiated to revitalise the unit and diversify its activities.

Village & Small Industries
Annual Plan 1994-95 (Targets & Achievements)

S/No.	INDUSTRY	UNIT	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
			ACHIEVEMENT	TARGET	LIKELY ACHIEVEMENT
A. PRODUCTION					
01 KHADI CLOTH	M/Mt.	105.00	117.00	108.00	115.00
02 VILLAGE IND.	Rs/Cr.	2523.00	2524.00	3490.00	4000.00
03 COIR FIBRE	Lakh Tons	2.29	2.32	2.40	2.50
04 SMALL SCALE IND.	Rs/Cr.	1,68,960	1,79,760	2,36,525	2,60,000
05 HANDLOOMS	M/Sq.Mt.	5,219	5,550	5,470	5,600
06 RAW SILK	MT	13,900	15,900	15,196	16,500
07 HANDICRAFTS	Rs/Cr.	15,550	18,255	18,250	21,455
08 POWERLOOMS	M/Sq.Mt.	17,826	19,300	18,482	20,000
09 WOOL (Prov.)	M/Kg.	43.27	45.60	43.50	45.00
B. EMPLOYMENT (Lakh Persons)					
01 KHADI		14.50	14.72	14.50	14.75
02 VILLAGE IND.		36.55	37.74	37.00	38.00
03 COIR INDUSTRY		5.53	5.53	5.53	5.55
04 SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES		128.32	133.00	138.35	140.00
05 HANDLOOMS		106.00	110.00	110.00	110.00
06 SERICULTURE		54.77	62.65	56.00	60.00
07 HANDICRAFTS		53.05	58.30	58.30	64.20
08 POWERLOOMS		55.00	60.00	55.00	60.00
TOTAL (VSI)		453.72	481.94	474.68	492.50
C. EXPORTS (Rs/Crores)					
01 KHADI CLOTH		--	--	--	--
02 VILLAGE INDUSTRIES		8.00	--	9.00	11.00
03 COIR INDUSTRY		95.95	114.00	100	120
04 SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES		15,048	15,180	16,000	18,000 (Prov.)
05 HANDLOOMS		1,033	1,200	1,191	1,300
06 SERICULTURE		720	1,080	850	1,000
07 HANDICRAFTS		2523	3050	3360	3870 (Excl. Gems & Jewellery)
08 POWERLOOMS		1,334	1,400	1,450	1,500 (Prov.)
TOTAL (VSI)		20761.95	22024	22962	25801

**Village & Small Industries
Plan Outlay And Expenditure**

(Rs.Crores)

SL.No.	INDUSTRY	EIGHTH	1992-93	1993-94		1994-95
		PLAN OUTLAY	ACTUAL EXPDR.	B.E.	LIKELY EXP.	APPROVED OUTLAY
01	SMALL SCALE IND.	697.50	111.81	161.00	161.22	257.00
02	KHADI & VIL.IND.	900.00	191.00	210.00	210.00	214.00
03	COIR INDUSTRY	30.00	6.50	7.00	7.00	7.00
04	HANDLOOMS	300.00	29.81	50.00	51.15	104.00
05	POWERLOOMS	18.00	0.67	5.00	3.50	5.00
06	SERICULTURE	270.00	68.33	87.75	89.25	90.60
07	HANDICRAFTS	223.00	28.73	40.00	39.21	40.00
08	WOOL DEVELOPMENT	20.00	0.28	3.00	1.22	3.00
09	N.I.F.T.(*)	5.00	2.35	3.00	5.00	6.00
TOTAL (VSI Sector)		2463.50	439.48	566.75	567.55	726.60

MIN.OF FOOD PROCESSING IND.	146.00	32.89	45.45	46.57	45.00
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(*) NIFT is under Textile (I&M) Sector.

Note:- All figures as furnished by the Ministry of Textile and Department of SSI & ARI.

CHAPTER -11

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING AND LABOUR WELFARE

Employment is a thrust area of the Eighth Five Year Plan with focus on creation of adequate productive employment opportunities so as to reach a near full employment situation by 2002 A.D. In the strategy towards this goal, the Plan also lays emphasis on qualitative aspects of employment such as improved labour productivity through skill development, better working conditions and adequate social security for unprotected workers. Various Plan schemes in the Labour and Labour Welfare sector are, therefore, designed to modernise and expand training facilities for development of market-relevant skills, achieve a better enforcement of labour laws, particularly those pertaining to women and child workers and workers in the unorganised sector and rehabilitation of bonded labour, improve occupational safety, maintain healthy industrial relations and promote workers' participation in management and provide efficient employment services.

11.2 Skill development is given special attention in the Plan programmes for enhancing the employability of the youth as well as achieving higher levels of productivity among craftsmen. The most important programme undertaken in this area is the seven-year Vocational Training Project aided by the World Bank for upgradation of quality and modernisation of vocational training being implemented since 1989-90.

Plan Outlay

11.3 The outlay approved for the Head of Development 'Labour and Employment' in the Annual Plan 1993-94 was Rs. 346.00 crores made up of Rs. 159.83 crores for the Central Sector Plan and Rs. 186.17 crores for the Plans of the States and the Union Territories. The corresponding Revised Estimates were Rs. 222.56 crores comprising Rs. 65.18 crores for the Central Sector and Rs. 157.38 crores for the State Sector Plans. The reasons for the lower revised estimates are primarily problems in creating and filling posts due to economy measures, delays in the execution of civil works by the State Governments and bottlenecks in centralised procedures of procurement and supply of

equipment under the World Bank-aided Vocational Training Project.

11.4 The outlay approved for the Labour and Labour Welfare programmes in the Annual Plan 1994-95 is Rs. 125.68 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 201.29 crores in the Plans of the States and the Union Territories. Details are given in Annexures 11.1, 11.2 and 11.3. The schemes include a number of Centrally Sponsored schemes under the World Bank-aided Vocational Training Project and one for the rehabilitation of bonded labour.

11.5 In accordance with the decision of the National Development Council (NDC) five schemes operated as Centrally Sponsored schemes till 1991-92 were transferred to the concerned State Governments with effect from 1992-93 and the corresponding funds were surrendered to the Ministry of Finance for transfer to the State Governments. These schemes related to (a) Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes in the Minority Concentration Areas, (b) Computerisation of Employment Exchanges, (c) Strengthening Employment Exchanges for Promotion of Self-employment, (d) Extension of the Scheme for Strengthening Employment Exchanges for Promotion of Self-employment, and (e) Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery for Women and Child Labour Laws.

Programmes of the Central Sector

Craftsmen Training

11.6 The programmes for vocational training account for the bulk of the Annual Plan outlays of the Labour and Labour Welfare sector. Considering the somewhat slow progress of implementation of the various training schemes during 1993-94 when an outlay of Rs. 129.65 crores (including civil works) was provided in the Central Sector, a lower outlay of Rs. 98.37 crores has been allocated in the Annual Plan 1994- 95.

11.7 The two principal programmes contributing to the development of diverse vocational skills needed by the economy are the Crafts-

men Training Scheme and the Apprenticeship Training Programme. Both these programmes aim at imparting essential skills to make the youth better equipped to take up wage or self-employment and upgrade their productivity as well as the overall quality of industrial production. The Craftsmen Training Scheme provides institutional training in 41 engineering and 22 non-engineering trades through a network of 2,651 (1,028 Government and 1,623 privately run) Industrial Training Institutes/Centres (ITIs) with a total intake capacity of 398 lakhs (as on 31 July 1993). In addition to the regular one or two-year courses, a number of short-term courses are also being organised by these ITIs in some States and Union Territories. While practically all the Government ITIs are administered by the States and Union Territories, six Model Training Institutes imparting training in 24 trades designated under the Craftsmen Training Scheme and four Model Industrial Training Institutes providing modular courses specialising in certain groups of trades are run by the Central Government. The Central Government also organises training at an advanced level for workers and supervisors in industry and for Craft Instructors at seven Advanced Training Institutes, one Central Training Institute and two Foremen Training Institutes. Research support in the development of training methods and material is provided by the Central Staff Training and Research Institute at Calcutta and the Central Instructional Media Institute at Madras.

11.8 Special attention is paid to the vocational training of women. Training in various trades is provided at 191 Government ITIs exclusively for women and at women's wings in 179 general ITIs (both Government and private) with a total intake capacity of about 27,000 (in June 1993). In addition, the Central Government provides facilities for training of women in the National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) and nine Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) for Women, which have a combined intake capacity of 1,536. A tenth RVTI is being set up at Jaipur. These Institutes provide training in a three-tier system, namely, Basic Skills, Advanced Skills and Instructional Skills in selected trades having high employment potential.

11.9 The Apprenticeship Training Scheme provides practical training in 132 designated trades to trade apprentices, in 87 subject fields in engineering and technology designated for graduate/ diploma-holder apprentices and in 60 subject fields designated for technician (vocational) apprentices. Six Directorates of Apprenticeship oversee the implementation of the programme for trade apprentices while four Regional Boards of Apprenticeship Training control the programme for graduate engineers and diploma-holders and technician (vocational) apprentices. As on 30 June 1993, over 1,38 000 trade apprentices and nearly 21000 graduate and technician apprentices were undergoing training under the Apprenticeship Training Scheme.

World Bank Project on Vocational Training

11.10 The World Bank-aided Vocational Training Project launched in 1989-90 aims at upgrading and modernising vocational training. It consists of a number of Central Sector as well as Centrally Sponsored schemes covering craftsmen training scheme, apprenticeship training scheme, vocational training programmes for women, training programmes for skilled workers under the Advanced Vocational Training System (AVTS) and hi-tech training. The expenditure on the Centrally Sponsored schemes is shared equally by the Central Government and the State Governments. As many as 28 States and Union Territories are participating in the Project. The important components of the Project are modernisation of the equipment in ITIs, expansion and strengthening of the network of ITIs and RVTIs for women, diversification of training programmes including introduction of hi-tech and self-employment-oriented courses, media resource centres, strengthening of Apprenticeship Training Scheme and staff development. The cost of the Project is Rs. 687.80 crores made up of Rs.163 crores for the Central Sector schemes and the rest for Centrally Sponsored schemes. World Bank assistance for the Project consists of credit loan to the extent of about two-thirds of the actual expenditure on the Project.

11.11 Till December 1993, an expenditure of Rs. 123.70 crores was incurred in the imple-

mentation of the Project since its inception. This amount includes Rs. 71.46 crores spent on schemes in the Central Sector Plan. Details are shown in Annexure 11.4. The outlay of Rs.119 crores provided for the Project in the Central Plan 1993-94 marked a significant step-up over that for 1992-93. However, the actual expenditure during 1993-94 is likely to be around Rs. 23.30 crores only. The low level of utilisation of funds has been due to difficulties in the creation and filling of posts, centralised procedures for procurement of equipment and clearing civil works. The relevant procedures have now been streamlined to some extent with the raising of the limit for local 'Prudent Shopping' by the State Governments from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000 and allowing them to adopt Local Competitive Bidding mode in making purchases of equipment. It is expected that as a result of these procedural changes the progress of the Project will pick up to some extent during 1994-95. Even so, there is need for a more intensive monitoring of the Project activities to minimise the shortfall in the utilisation of outlays.

Employment Service

11.12 The schemes relating to Employment Service have been provided with an outlay of Rs. 2.44 crores (including civil works) in the Central sector of the Annual Plan 1994-95 compared to Rs. 4.41 crores during 1993-94. The programme for 1994-95 includes continuation of schemes for the benefit of weaker sections such as the handicapped and job-seekers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and research projects like development of a revised National Classification of Occupations.

11.13 The Employment Service consists of a countrywide network of 888 Employment Exchanges, including 83 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux, 15 Professional and Executive Employment Exchanges, 7 Colliery Exchanges, 10 Project Exchanges, 23 Special Employment Exchanges for the Physically Handicapped and one Special Exchange for Plantation Labour. The Employment Exchanges provide registration and placement services and vocational guidance and employment counselling to the job-seekers. They also collect and disseminate information on

employment levels in the organised sector of the economy.

11.14 At the end of November 1993 there were 362.5 lakh job-seekers on the live registers of Employment Exchanges. During the year 1993 (till November) the Employment Exchanges received about 3.5 lakh vacancies and placed about 2.1 lakh registrants in jobs. Operations at the Exchanges are gradually being computerised to improve the quality of services. Under a Centrally-Sponsored scheme implemented during the Seventh Plan and the Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991- 92, the State Governments had, with Central assistance, taken up computerisation of 117 major Employment Exchanges and 71 Exchanges linked with them for purposes of computerisation. With effect from 1992-93 this scheme has been transferred to the State Governments in accordance with the decision of NDC. The programme of computerisation is being continued by the States and the Union Territories in their own Plans from 1992-93 onwards. There appears to have been some initial problems due to this transfer affecting the pace of implementation of the programme. The State Governments have been advised to make adequate provisions for this programme so as to quicken the process of computerisation of Employment Exchanges and it is expected that the pace of implementation will pick up during 1994-95.

11.15 In the wake of deceleration in the generation of employment in the organised sector over the years there has been a gradual decline in the number of placements made by the Employment Exchanges. The Employment Exchanges are increasingly required to step up their activities in the areas of vocational guidance and collection and dissemination of labour market information. In particular, they have a role in providing guidance to jobseekers in taking up self-employment. Under a Centrally Sponsored scheme which had been transferred to States from 1992-93 special Self- employment Promotion Cells were set up in 28 selected districts. Upto the end of June 1993, these Cells had assisted 51,400 persons into self-employment while 1.76 lakhs were on their live registers.

11.16 Special services are provided to the job-seekers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the handicapped. Employment-related coaching and guidance is provided to jobseekers from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at 21 Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes run by the Central Government. These Centres also undertake job development work, conduct special coaching classes and organise pre-recruitment training. Facilities are also provided at many of these Centres for practising typing skills. Some of the State Governments also run such Centres. As regards the handicapped, there are 17 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres which provide assessment of residuary capacities, adjustment training and placement services to the handicapped. Some of these Centres also have Skill Training Workshops attached to them to facilitate skill training and speedy rehabilitation. The Annual Plan 1994-95 aims to continue and expand these programmes.

Labour Welfare

11.17 The Schemes relating to industrial relations, occupational safety and health, women and child labour, welfare of unorganised labour and workers' education are included in this sub-Sector. An outlay of Rs.22.63 crores has been provided for these schemes in the Central Plan of the Annual Plan 1994-95.

11.18 In the area of industrial relations, the enforcement and adjudication machinery is proposed to be strengthened to cope up with the increasing work. There are, at present, 12 Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts constituted by the Central Government for adjudicating the industrial disputes. In addition to these, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have, till June 1993, set up 302 Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts. Six schemes for training and redeployment of labour affected by industrial restructuring, supported by the National Renewal Fund, have been assigned for operation to selected agencies. The schemes relating to occupational safety concentrate on improvement of work environment, man-machinery interface, control and prevention of chemical hazards, development of protective gears and equipment,

training in safety and development of safety and health information systems. Among the schemes designed to make effective interventions to prevent the abuse of child labour are the National Child Labour Projects initiated in the areas of concentration of child labour to rehabilitate the children withdrawn from work. These will be continued and expanded during 1994-95. Programmes for women labour include action-oriented projects and studies, organisation of child care centres and welfare projects for women construction workers. Important among the schemes for workers' education are the programmes for education of rural workers for creating awareness about their socio-economic environment, the need for developing their own organisation and about the benefits available under various welfare and credit schemes. In recognition of the need for effective social security for unorganised workers, a working group has been constituted by the Ministry of Labour to review their access to benefits under various existing measures and to recommend a suitable model.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

11.19 In the Central Sector of the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 2.24 crores has been provided for the rehabilitation of bonded labour. Practically the entire outlay is for a Centrally Sponsored scheme through which the State Governments, who are responsible under the Bonded Labour Scheme (Abolition) Act, 1976, for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labour, are assisted by the Central Government on a matching basis in their effort. Since its inception in 1978-79, a sum of Rs. 35.62 crores had been released to the State Governments till October, 1993. A total of 2,51,424 bonded labour were reported to have been identified and freed, of whom 2,24,799 had been rehabilitated till 31st March, 1993. Identification of bonded labour, their release and rehabilitation is a continuous process and the State Governments have been urged to conduct periodic surveys to identify bonded labour and take necessary steps for their rehabilitation.

States Sector

11.20 For the Plan schemes of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in the Labour and Labour Welfare Sector an outlay of Rs. 201.29 crores has

been provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95 compared to Rs. 186.17 crores in the Annual Plan 1993-94. Important programmes undertaken by the State Governments relate to diversification and expansion of the vocational training programme, improvement in the quality of training and extension of training opportunities for women, the World Bank-assisted Vocational Training Project, strengthening of labour administration, welfare of rural and urban unorganised labour, rehabilitation of bonded labour, extension and modernisation of employment services, etc. Some of the State Governments also undertake special employment programmes in this Sector.

11.21 The World Bank-aided Vocational Training Project covers only about 400 of a total of over one thousand Government-run ITIs. It is important to update the facilities and also diversify the training programmes in the remaining ITIs as well to make them responsive to the current needs of the labour market. In the area of employment services only a few States have hitherto made some headway in computerising the Employment Exchange operations. This process of modernising the services needs to be extended to at least all the district level offices in all the States during the Eighth Plan. It has, there-

fore, been suggested to the State Governments to bring forward schemes with adequate provisions in these two areas. Similarly, the State Governments have also been advised to propose the creation of a suitable machinery for monitoring the enforcement of legislation in the field of women and child labour in their Plans and some of the States have responded favourably.

Support from and to Other Sectors

11.22 The Labour and Labour Welfare Sector receives support from programmes in certain other sectors as well. In the area of Craftsmen Training, Central assistance is available from the Oil Industry Development Board to State Governments for launching training programmes in plastics processing in ITIs. Similarly, in the field of employment services, Central assistance is provided from the Social Welfare Sector for setting up Special Employment Exchanges (or Special Cells in the Employment Exchanges) for the Physically Handicapped. Support from the Labour and Labour Welfare Sector is also available for programmes in certain other sectors. The ITI infrastructure in some States is utilised for implementing the TRYSEM programme in the Rural Development Sector and for the programmes for training tribal youth and disabled in the Social Welfare Sector.

Labour & Labour Welfare Sector : Outlay and Expenditure

						(Rs. crores)
Schemes	Group of Plan Outlay	Annual Plan		Annual Plan		
		1992-93 Actual	Expendi- ture	1993-94 Outlay	Revised Estimates	1994-95 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	
CENTRE	451.00	33.05	159.83	65.18	125.68	
Training	317.75	23.91*	129.65	39.15*	98.37@	
Employment Service \$	43.00	0.23*	4.41	1.07*	2.44	
Labour Welfare	86.25	8.51*	22.28	12.12*	22.63	
Bonded Labour	4.00	0.40	3.49	3.21	2.24	
STATES & UTs	864.39	104.71	186.17	157.38	201.29	
Grand Total for Centre, States & UTs	1315.39	137.76	346.00	222.56	326.97	

* These components exclude civil works.

\$ In addition to the above, the Ministry of Labour implements some schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on which actual expenditure in 1992-93, outlay and Revised Estimates for 1993-94 and outlay for 1994-95 are Rs. 0.08, 0.27, 0.20 and 0.32, crores respectively. These outlays form part of Head of Development Backward Classes Welfare.

@ In addition, an outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores is included under Head of Development Industry in the provisions under National Renewal Fund for 1994-95 for training programmes to be implemented by the Ministry of Labour.

**Labour & Labour Welfare Sector - Outlay and Expenditure
States and Union Territories**

States/ Union Territories	Eighth Plan Outlay	(Rs. Lakhs)								
		Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expendi- ture	Annual Plan 1993-94 Outlay	Annual Plan 1994-95 Revised Estimates	----- Outlay					
		<hr/>								
States										
Andhra										
Pradesh*	5,045	1,037	1,009	1,009	1,009					
Arunachal										
Pradesh	433	80	105	99	111					
Assam*	1,3574	349	1,946	1,504	1,986					
Bihar	2,475	143	431	68	431					
Goa	1,200	156	220	193	242					
Gujarat	6,400	1,344	2,533	2,501	2,701					
Haryana*	1,634	3	462	287	21					
Himachal										
Pradesh	300	56	74	92	93					
Jammu &										
Kashmir	1,640	305	361	211	1,266					
Karnataka*	3,700	911	1,432	1,412	688					
Kerala	1,550	277	500	419	485					
Madhya										
Pradesh*	2,254	361	1,029	971	1,007					
Maharashtra	9,713	1,018	1,831	1,454	3,244					
Manipur*	390	61	80	66	175					
Meghalaya	200	22	114	65	118					
Mizoram	150	30	42	35	30					
Nagaland*	850	89	213	155	188					
Orissa	2,409	290	364	364	368					
Punjab	6,909	365	944	663	935					
Rajasthan	2,941	417	577	550	800					
Sikkim	30	5	5	5	5					
Tamilnadu	3,550	403	546	494	585					
Tripura	500	82	120	78	78					
Uttar										
Pradesh	4,290	797	1,454	963	1,201					
West										
Bengal*	1,1915	1,366	1,617	1,385	1,375					
Total (States)	8,4052	9,967	18,009	15,043	19,142					

**Labour & Labour Welfare Sector - Outlay and Expenditure
States and Union Territories**

States/ Union Territories	Eighth Plan Outlay	(Rs. lakhs)			
		Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual	Annual Plan 1993-94 Expenditure	Annual Plan 1994-95 Outlay	Annual Plan 1994-95 Revised Estimates

Union Territories					
A&N Islands	300.00	57.40	50.00	50.00	67.65
Chandigarh*	158.00	15.48	12.50	12.50	27.00
Dadra &					
Nagar Haveli*	68.00	13.00	15.00	15.00	18.00
Daman & Diu	88.00	29.23	24.00	24.00	35.00
Delhi	1,400.00	328.58	385.00	479.52	700.00
Lakshadweep	79.63	15.07	14.50	14.50	15.00
Pondicherry	347.00	44.92	107.00	100.00	124.00
Total	2,440.63	503.68	608.00	695.52	986.65
(Union Territories)					
Total	86,492.63	10,470.68	186,17.00	15,738.52	20,128.65
States & UTs					

* Includes outlays and expenditure on special employment schemes.

**Labour and Labour Welfare Sector: Some Important Schemes
in the Central Sector**

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Eighth Annual Plan		Annual Plan		Annual Plan Outlay Estimates
		Plan Outlay	1992-93 Actual Exp.	1993-94	-----	
		Outlay	Revised Outlay	Revised Estimates	-----	
A. Central Sector Schemes (other than those under World Bank Project)						
1.	Setting up of four Model Training Institutes	440.00 (120.00)	39.16	70.00 (20.00)	46.71	62.00 (2.00)
2.	Central Instructional Media Institute	600.00 (100.00)	84.13	140.00 (40.00)	76.14	118.00 (8.00)
3.	Construction of Central Instt. for Research and Training in Employment Service (CIRTES) Bldg.	700.00	-	100.00	-	5.00
4.	Child Labour Welfare Cell	45.00	171.84	358.00	358.00	434.00
5.	Industrial Safety	890.00	68.10	223.00 (152.00)	71.00	259.00 (125.00)
6.	Mines Safety	650.00	52.15	130.00 (40.00)	81.00	137.00 (25.00)
7.	Labour Research and Statistics	1200.00	182.73	393.00	249.00	579.00
8.	Workers' Education	1000.00	139.39	180.00	152.00	201.00
9.	National Labour Institute	700.00	161.97	180.00	171.00	185.00
10.	Labour Administration & Industrial Relations	2155.00	69.89	206.00	104.00	259.00
B.	Central Schemes under World Bank Project	8122.00 (2390.00)	152.73	3235.00 (610.00)	410.18	2500.00 (1000.00)
11.	Central Project Implementation Unit (CPIU)	110.00	48.46	50.00	50.00	60.00

Labour and Labour Welfare Sector : Some Important Schemes
in the Central Sector

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	(Rs. lakhs)					
		Eighth Annual Plan		Annual Plan		Annual Plan	
		Plan	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	Outlay	Revised Outlay
		Outlay	Actual Exp.	-----	-----	Outlay	Estimates
12.	Setting up of Equipment Maintenance Trg. Centre	150.00	48.67	60.00	31.28	50.00	(15.00)
13.	Media Resource Centres	60.00	-	25.00	30.40	70.00	(35.00)
14.	Setting up of Basic Trg. Centres (BTCs)	350.00	0.09	80.00	5.06	30.00	(240.00) (6.00)
15.	Setting up of Related Instruction Centres(RICs)	122.00	2.63	40.00	10.22	25.00	(60.00) (3.00)
16.	Advanced Vocational Training Centres	350.00	26.08	230.00	111.47	80.00	(25.00)
17.	Expansion of Central Staff Training Institute (CSTAR)	60.00	5.39	16.00	11.72	17.00	
18.	Technical Assistance Programme	1500.00	7.58	280.00	42.00	400.00	
19.	Trade Testing and Certification	50.00	-	30.00	1.75	6.00	
20.	Setting up of new RVTIs	600.00	7.63	200.00	40.00	500.00	(400.00) (446.00)
21.	Strengthening of NVTI/ RVTIs & Diversification	700.00	3.99	280.00	23.82	300.00	(450.00) (205.00)
22.	Strengthening of Women's Training Cell	70.00	0.23	12.00	3.55	9.00	
23.	High Tech Training	4000.00	1.98	1932.00	48.91	953.00	(1200.00) (305.00)

Labour and Labour Welfare Sector : Some Important Schemes
in the Central Sector

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Eighth Annual Plan		Annual Plan		Annual Plan Outlay Estimate
		Plan	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
		Outlay	Actual Exp.	Outlay	Revised Estimates	
C.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes under World Bank Project (States)	15304.02	1855.79	8665.00	2939.85	6500.00
24.	Equipment Modernisation	6605.15	899.38	4800.00	1690.05	3500.00
25.	Equipment Maintenance Scheme	547.61	99.11	350.00	138.00	300.00
26.	Audio-Visual Aids	173.65	40.07	65.00	35.00	70.00
27.	New Trades in ITIs	1889.99	271.15	1100.00	194.00	800.00
28.	Self-Employment Courses	127.43	13.18	25.00	13.00	30.00
29.	Setting up of Basic Training Centres	518.86	22.47	300.00	121.00	340.00
30.	Setting up of Related Instruction Centres (RICs)	390.13	43.31	100.00	55.00	60.00
31.	Advanced Vocational Training Centres (AVTs)	948.21	54.47	250.00	80.00	200.00
32.	Setting up of New Women ITIs/Wings	2500.00	276.22	700.00	313.00	550.00
33.	New Trades in Women ITIs/Wings	576.25	55.13	200.00	88.00	200.00
34.	State Project Implementation Units (SPIUs)	226.74	25.57	45.00	45.97	50.00
35.	Hi-tech Training	800.00	-	500.00	27.98	200.00
D.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes under the World Bank Project for Union Territories	765.81	55.73	230.00	138.85	200.00
E.	Other Centrally Sponsored Schemes					
36.	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	400.00	39.86	346.00	320.00	222.50

① Do not include estimates in respect of civil works.

Note:- Figures in brackets indicate civil works component included in total.

**World Bank Assisted Vocational Training Project
Outlays and Expenditure**

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars/Year	Central Plan		Project	
		Central Sector	Centre's share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Total	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Cost of the Project	163.00	266.40	429.40	687.80
	**				
2.	Actuals 1988-90	2.73	16.66	19.39	9.76
3.	1990-91 Actuals	0.27	7.45	7.72	0.91
4.	1991-92 Actuals	0.80	14.76	15.56	51.66
5.	1988-92 Actuals (cumulative)	3.80	38.86	42.66	62.33
6.	1992-97 Outlay	81.22	160.70	241.92	402.62
7.	1992-93 Actuals	1.53	18.56	20.09	35.56
8.	1993-94 Outlay	32.35	86.65	119.00	205.65
9.	1993-94 Revised Estimates	4.10	29.40	33.50	-
10.	1994-95 Outlay	25.00	65.00	90.00	155.00

Note: Cumulative expenditure for the project as per the Statement of Expenditure(SOEs) upto December, 1993 was Rs. 123.70 crores of which 71.46 crores was on Central Plan.

****** Includes retroactive financing by World Bank for expenditure incurred in connection with the Project during 1988-89.

CHAPTER-12

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Introduction

In order to correct the macro economic imbalances of the economy and to alleviate the microeconomic inefficiencies in the production sectors, the Government initiated a comprehensive programme of stabilisation and structural/economic reforms in July, 1991. The economic reform measures comprise deregulation of the industrial licensing system, trade and exchange rate reforms, liberalisation of the foreign investment policy, financial sector reforms, fiscal reforms, easing of the administered prices and public sector reforms. The main objective of these structural adjustment policies is to create a competitive, market-driven economic structure in the country and its gradual integration with the world economy. During the initial period of transition into the liberalised policy regime, industrial production has been sluggish compared to the high growth achieved in the Seventh Plan period, but there are definite signs of adjustment and recovery that is likely to lead to achieving our objective of efficient industrialisation. The severe import restrictions due to the tight balance of payments position resulted in zero growth rate of industrial production in 1991-92. Even though these import curbs were relaxed considerably in the subsequent year, the industrial production picked up very slowly and registered a modest growth of only 1.8 per cent in 1992-93. The industrial production during the first 11 months of 1993-94 (April-February) has shown an increase of only 3.5 percent. This growth rate resulted from a growth of 2.7 per cent in the mining and quarrying sector, growth of 2.9 per cent in the manufacturing sector and of 6.9 per cent in electricity generation. The poor performance of the manufacturing sector during 1993-94 is largely on account of the capital goods sector which showed a decline of 3.9 per cent in the first 11 months of 1993-94 (April-February) as against an increase of 2.8 per cent registered during the corresponding period of the previous year. This sharp fall in the capital goods production is linked to a fall in investment demand, as imports of capital goods (excluding transport equipment) had gone down during the year. The recession in the capital goods

industry was the result of compression of public expenditure due to tight fiscal situation which was not matched by a corresponding increase in the private sector investment, partly because of the inevitable time-lag between intentions and actual placement of orders and partly because of postponement of investment decisions by the corporate sector in the face of uncertainty, competition and rapidly changing policy environment. With the demand revival measures taken in 1994-95 budget and a number of tax reforms, these uncertainties will be resolved to a large extent. The industrial activity is now expected to pick up. Table 12.1 gives the trends in the performance of manufacturing sector, mining and quarrying and electricity generation for the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 (upto February, 1994).

12.2 An analysis of the comparative growth rates of the major industry groups in the manufacturing sector shows that upto February, 1994 the growth rates of cotton textiles, wood products, leather, chemicals, machinery, beverages, jute, hemp, basic metal, metal products and transport equipment have shown an increase. In the case of other textiles, electrical machinery and other manufacturing products, there has been a deceleration.

12.3 The industry-wise revised estimates in respect of the Central sector outlays for 1993-94 and the budgeted outlays for 1994-95 are indicated in Table 12.2. The Department-wise and scheme-wise details of budgeted outlays for 1994-95 are given in Annexures 12.1 and 12.2.

12.4 The outlays provided for large and medium industries, weights and measures and mineral sector in the Annual Plan 1994-95 of the States and Union Territories are indicated in Annexure 12.3. The targets of capacity and production for selected industries for 1994-95, and the targets and the anticipated achievements for 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in Annexure 12.4. The targets of capacity and production for 1994-95 have been fixed in the light of the latest information in regard to implementation of the projects in public and

Table 12.1
Trends in the Performance of Manufacturing Sector
(Base : 1980-81 = 100)

Code	Industry Group	Weight	Annual Growth Rate (%)		
			1991-92	1992-93	upto
			1990-91	1991-92	Feb. '94
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
20-21	Food Products	5.33	3.4	3.7	-7.1
22	Beverages, Tobacco & Prods.	1.57	13.0	-4.5	16.5
23	Cotton Text.	12.31	0.8	2.1	9.3
25	Jute, Hemp & Mesta Prods.	2.00	-4.0	-4.6	18.8
26	Textile Prods. including wear- ing apparel other than footwear	0.82	-5.7	-22.4	-3.9
27	Wood & Wood products	0.45	-6.7	2.9	3.6
28	Paper & Paper products	3.23	2.5	0.6	5.9
29	Leather & Fur Products	0.49	-7.0	-0.6	4.6
30	Rubber, Plas- tics, Petroleum & Coal Products	4.00	-1.5	3.1	0.0
31	Chemical & Chem. Products	12.51	2.4	5.3	7.5
32	Non-Metallic Mineral Prods.	3.00	6.1	1.3	3.9
33	Basic Metals & Alloys	9.80	5.6	3.4	5.9
34	Metal Prods.& Parts	2.29	-7.0	-9.6	1.1
35	Machinery & Machine Tools	6.24	-4.1	-4.0	5.2
36	Electrical Ma- chinery & Appliances	5.78	-10.3	-2.8	-6.2
37	Transport Equip- ment	6.39	-2.5	3.9	6.3
38	Other Manf.	0.90	-16.4	2.7	-3.7
Div.2-3	Manf.	77.11	-1.5	1.2	2.9
Div.1	Mining & Quarrying	11.46	0.8	1.5	2.7
Div.4	Electricity	11.43	8.4	5.0	6.9
	GENERAL	100.00	0.0	1.8	3.5

Table 12.2
Industry-wise classification of Central Sector Outlays for
1993-94 (R.E.) & 1994-95 (B.E.)

(Rs.crores)

Industry	Head of Devp.	Revised Outlay for 1993-94			Budgeted Outlay for 1994-95		
		BS	IEBR	TOTAL	BS	IEBR	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Iron and Steel	12852	359.00	2398.73	2757.73	325.00	3496.41	3821.41
Non-ferrous & Metallurgical Indus.	12853	95.90	268.13	364.03	101.03	230.26	331.29
Cement & Non metallic Ind.	12854	6.72	0.00	6.72	30.05	0.00	30.05
Fertilizers	12855	168.00	587.65	755.65	184.00	857.50	1041.50
Petrochemicals	12856	18.60	960.09	978.69	23.00	1612.64	1635.64
Chemicals	12857	10.69	90.37	101.06	15.03	124.30	139.33
Engg. Ind.	12858	147.88	423.17	571.05	80.34	225.87	306.21
Telecom & Electronics Ind.	12859	171.99	178.82	350.81	146.00	164.59	310.59
Consumer Industries(*)	12860	77.60	174.34	251.94	82.79	174.99	257.78
Atomic Energy	12861	188.52	42.19	230.71	198.00	50.76	248.76
Other Ind.	12875	1026.73	0.00	1026.73	713.10	0.00	713.10
Other Outlays on Ind.& Minerals	12885	1289.38	0.00	1289.38	838.34	0.00	838.34
TOTAL:		3561.01	5123.49	8684.50	2736.68	6937.32	9674.00

(*) Includes outlays for SASMIRA under SSI

private sectors and the likely trend of production and demand.

12.5 Through the opening up of industrial licensing and trade policies, a macro-economic environment has been attempted for transformation of investment from the public sector to private sector. However, there are larger issues involved in smooth transition of investment from one sector to the other. There is need for a sub-sectoral analysis on transforming the investment from public sector to private sector. The Administrative Ministries will have to work on a case- to- case basis. While privatisation is generally conceived as selling off of shares or transfer of ownership from public sector to private sector, there are intermediate ways of privatisation. Leasing out of the enterprises, contracting out of the management or converting them into workers' cooperatives etc. are the different ways of pri-

vatisation depending upon the physical and financial conditions of the individual units. Administrative Ministries would need details of the individual units to come out with appropriate suggestion. The competitive environment has already created enthusiasm among the investors. In the sectors like chemicals and petrochemicals, electronics etc., private participation both from domestic as well as foreign investors is forthcoming.

12.6 While the productivity of industrial enterprises varies from sector to sector, as also between the private and the public sector units of the same sector, the emphasis should be optimisation of capacity utilisation with optimum productivity of both machine and man.

12.7 The return on investment in the public sector enterprises is far from desirable. Out of the total investment of over Rs.146,000

crores, a return of the order of 2.4% which is achievable at present is significantly low. An attempt should be made to achieve a level of return comparable to that in the private enterprises.

12.8 Industrial development across the country needs to be incorporated with the infrastructural development. Power, transport, telecommunication, water supply, etc. have to be adequately developed with optimum utilisation of the capital investment.

12.9 Deregulation of the industrial sector has been brought about through the New Industrial Policy announced in July, 1991 and a number of other liberalisation measures taken subsequently. The policy measures aim at removing various bottlenecks coming in the way of growth of the industrial sector. A greater role is being envisaged for the private sector in the changed macro-economic environment. A major restructuring of the public sector is being undertaken with a view to generating more resources. The public sector reforms aim at improving the efficiency of the public sector undertakings and include among others, partial divestment of shares in a few selected public sector enterprises. The process of restructuring may involve temporary loss of jobs in certain sick and unviable units, as labour is redeployed in expansion projects or new units. In order to minimise the hardship to labour in such an eventuality, the National Renewal Fund has been set up. The Fund would provide a safety net and offer compensation, retraining and redeployment facilities to workers affected by the restructuring. The fiscal incentives have been designed to improve the international competitiveness and export capabilities of the Indian industry. The credit policy has been liberalised to make available funds at cheaper rates to the commercial productive sector. The details of the various policy measures taken in recent past are given below.

New Industrial Policy

12.10 The Industrial Policy Reforms initiated in July, 1991, were carried further in 1993-94. The licensing requirements were removed for certain other industries. With the delicensing of passenger cars, white goods and leather, only 15 industries now remain under the licensing regime. Private sector participation has been allowed in the case of 13 miner-

als which were earlier reserved for the public sector. The investment restrictions on FERA companies were substantially removed. The Policy of divestment of shares of selected public sector enterprises started in 1991-92 is continuing. The public sector reforms were carried further in order to improve their performance and help them meet their resource requirement without recourse to budget. A total amount of Rs.4950 crores has already been raised through the disinvestment of the shares of the selected public enterprises to the public sector financial institutions, mutual funds and general public till March, 1993. Some public sector enterprises were allowed to enter the capital market directly in order to raise funds for expansion, etc. Fiscal initiatives were taken to provide incentives for investment in the industrial sector and encourage a shift towards exports. To stimulate the industrial growth in the backward areas, the 1993-94 Budget provided a five year tax holiday, commencing from the year of production for new industrial undertakings to be located in the North-Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Goa and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep & Pondicherry. To extend this benefit to the backward districts of other States, a study group has considered the matter. As a stimulus to new investments in backward districts in other States of the country, in the 1994-95 Budget, this concession has been extended to such districts which are backward according to certain guidelines.

Credit Policy

12.11 In order to meet the credit requirements of the commercial productive sector at affordable rates, the Government have decided to further reduce the minimum lending rate on term loans of three years and above by one percent point from 15 percent to 14 percent. The reduction in the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) and the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) to 34.75 percent and 14.00 percent respectively, would help release more resources from the banking sector to the commercial productive sector. Special care has been taken to meet the credit requirements of the exporters. The introduction of all these measures is expected to lead to increased industrial production.

National Renewal Fund

12.12 The New Industrial Policy aims at strengthening the forces of technological change and modernisation, with the objective of making the Indian industry efficient and internationally competitive. This has necessitated a closer look at the presently inefficient and sick enterprises, particularly in the public sector which may require substantial restructuring and upgradation. To further this objective, in the 1994-95 budget, the tax rate of long term capital gains of domestic companies was lowered from 40% to 30% to enable these companies to divest a part of business assets or realise potential value from dormant assets so as to undertake the required restructuring for improving their competitive position. The process of restructuring may involve rationalisation of the workforce in certain sick and unviable units and the surplus workforce will need to be compensated. In order to minimise the hardships to labour in such an eventuality, the National Renewal Fund has been set up. The Fund would provide a safety net and offer compensation, retraining and redeployment facilities to workers affected by the restructuring.

12.13 So far as the performance of the NRF is concerned, approximately 60,000 workers of the Central Public Sector Enterprises have availed the facilities of the Voluntary Retirement Scheme involving expenditure to the tune of Rs.700 crores. Retraining and redeployment funds have been provided for running five Centres at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Indore, Kanpur and Calcutta by Confederation of Indian Industry, Gandhi Labour Institute, Small Industries Service Institute, Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry and National Small Industries Corporation respectively. In addition, the Ministry of Labour will run 21 Centres. In the 1994-95 budget, a provision of Rs.700 crores has been made for NRF a part of which will come as external aid.

12.14 The basic objective of utilising the NRF with restructuring of the units, needs to be adhered to, in order to make such industrial enterprises viable.

New Growth Centre Scheme

12.15 For promoting industrialisation of the backward areas in an effective manner, the Government decided in 1988 to establish and

develop growth centres in all the States/Union Territories to serve as magnets for attracting industries to backward areas. These growth centres are to be endowed with adequate infrastructural facilities in respect of power, water, communications, and banking etc. It has been decided to develop about 70 growth centres during the Eighth Plan period. Each growth centre would be provided with funds of the order of Rs.25-30 crores in order to create infrastructural facilities of a high order. Till 1993-94, 39 growth centres have been approved and the work for setting them up is in progress. The project reports of 21 more growth centres are in the process of appraisal. A sum of Rs.68.24 crores has so far been (till March, 1994) released as Central assistance towards the approved Centres, which includes release of second instalment. Since the inception of the scheme, several problems have crept in, on account of which the progress is far from satisfactory. To review the entire scheme and make appropriate recommendations, a Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Special Secretary of the Planning Commission.

Central Public Sector Enterprises(CPEs)

12.16 As a part of the new economic strategy of the Government, public sector reform programmes have been initiated in order to improve the efficiency and productivity of the CPEs. These enterprises are now being subjected to increased competition and discipline of the market. This is expected to improve the efficiency of the CPEs as resources raised from the market will be dependent upon their performance. The entry of the private sector in many areas previously reserved for the public sector will also improve competition. Another element of the public sector reform programme is partial disinvestment of shares in a few selected enterprises. Public sector enterprises have now been brought within the purview of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) through an amendment of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, in December, 1991. At the end of March, 1992, there were 2.48 lakh sick or weak units, of which 2.46 lakh units were in the small-scale sector. Upto September, 1993, the BIFR received 1924 references of which 506 were rejected on scrutiny. Revival schemes were sanctioned in 415 cases

and 242 cases were recommended to the concerned High Courts for winding up.

12.17 There has been a perceptible shift in the financing pattern of CPEs. The budgetary support to these enterprises is being reduced to release resources for funding of social sector programmes. The reduction in budgetary support in financing CPEs' resource requirements is being made up by recourse to extra-budgetary resources, (e.g. borrowings) and generation of internal resources. It has also been decided that budgetary support in the form of non-plan loans to loss making CPEs will be phased out after 1994-95.

Foreign Direct Investment

12.18 The Government of India has introduced major changes in the industrial and trade policies by way of liberalising the procedure relating to foreign investment and foreign technology agreements. These include : (a) automatic clearance for foreign equity investment upto 51% in high priority areas; (b) permission to access the international market to have additional equity for expansion of the company and for foreign technology agreements involving lumpsum payments upto Rs.10 million; (c) 100% direct foreign investment is permissible for 100% export-oriented units; and (d) Non-resident Indians (NRIs) are permitted to invest upto 100% foreign equity in high priority industries like power, telecommunications, industrial machinery, drugs and pharmaceuticals, food processing industry,etc. The liberalisation of regulations relating to foreign investments and technology agreements has come at a time when the neighbouring developing countries have already liberalised their economies significantly. It is, therefore, necessary to periodically review the facilities vis-a-vis the neighbouring countries like China, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, Singapore etc. so that investment in India remains an attractive proposition for the foreign investors.

12.19 During the year 1993 a total of 1476 foreign collaborations involving foreign investment of the order of Rs.88.6 billion were approved. During January,1994, 142 foreign collaborations were approved involving foreign investment of Rs.2.6 billion. The results of the new liberalised policy on direct foreign investment are becoming evident. The actual inflow of foreign investment has started pick-

ing up. For instance, in the first ten months (April- January) of 1993-94, the actual inflow of total foreign investment was \$ 2438 million, comprising foreign direct investment of \$ 472 million and portfolio investment of \$ 1966 million. There is need to increase the level of foreign direct investment so that the latest technology and marketing practices could flow to the Indian industry. In this context, operational problems in power, coal, transport etc. are being attended to so that foreign direct investment can flow in these priority sectors. The Government is also concluding bilateral treaties with capital exporting countries to further increase the foreign direct investment in Indian economy.

12.20 Since the inception of the New Economic Policy, there are issues raised in various forums of industrial organisations on the question of level playing field, implying thereby that in the market economy, the multinationals enjoy distinct advantages over the indigenous manufacturers and that this deprives the indigenous manufacturers from equal opportunities necessary for a competitive environment. Considering the fact that the Indian industry has enjoyed over-protection for a long period of time, it will have psychological feelings in the period of transition that the level playing field is not being made available to it. The Indian companies can be equally competitive, if they resort to latest technological environment with the advantage of cheaper manpower. Opportunity can be taken by the domestic industry to excel in performance. There are areas with comparative advantage available to both public and private sectors.

Annual Plan 1994-95 : Sectoral Profile

Iron Ore

12.21 The production target for iron ore for 1993-94 was fixed at 62.5 million tonnes including concentrates from Kudremukh. Of this about 28.5 million tonnes were for domestic consumption and 34 million tonnes for exports. The actual production during 1993-94 was 56.40 million tonnes including concentrates from Kudremukh of which 28 million tonnes was for internal consumption and 26.2 million tonnes for exports. A production target of 62.5 million tonnes including concentrates from Kudremukh has been fixed for 1994-95 to cater to the domestic require-

ments of about 32.5 million tonnes and exports of the order of 30 million tonnes.

12.22 As regards the fine ore handling scheme of Bailadila mine of NMDC, manufacture, supply, erection and initial trial runs of equipment have been completed in August 1993. Thus a major part of the Scheme has been completed 12 months ahead of schedule. The plant has since been put to commercial operation. The Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant is the major user of these iron ore fines. The NMDC is also augmenting supply of iron ore to the domestic sponge iron units. The expansion programme of concentrates and pellet plant of KIOCL is under reformulation.

Steel

12.23 The production of saleable plain carbon steel in 1993-94 is estimated at 14.78 million tonnes registering hardly any growth over the previous year. The production achieved is less than targetted because of shortfall of production at the Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant and TISCO as also due to decline in the production of mini steel plants as compared to previous year. The SAIL has however, exceeded the target. The estimated consumption of finished steel in 1993- 94 at 15.10 million tonnes is lower than the anticipated demand of 16.74 million tonnes due to industrial recession and the sluggish construction activities. The import of steel in 1993-94 is estimated to be about 1.0 million tonne, the estimated export being about 1.57 million tonnes. The production target for saleable plain carbon steel (integrated steel plants and secondary producers-electric arc furnace units and induction furnace units) in 1994-95 is fixed at 17.38 million tonnes. The domestic demand for finished steel in 1994-95 is expected to be 16.50 million tonnes. It may be necessary to import around one million tonne of finished steel to meet the mis-match between demand and production as also for achieving export target of 2.0 million tonnes in 1994-95.

12.24 The Annual Plan 1994-95 provides an outlay of Rs.3821.41 crores for various schemes of the Ministry of Steel with budgetary support of Rs.325 crores. This outlay includes Rs.528.16 crores for various projects in the ferrous mineral sector.

Non-Ferrous Metals :

Aluminium

12.25 The production of Aluminium in 1993-94 was 465,500 tonnes against a target of 480,000 tonnes. The decrease in production was mainly due to INDAL's cut back due to increased power cost at Belgaum smelter. The overall utilisation of aluminium smelting capacity was 76.3% in 1993- 94 as against 83.86% in 1992-93. The production target of 533,000 tonnes of aluminium has been set for the year 1994-95.

12.26 In order to improve the quality of rolled products manufactured by BALCO, a proposal to set up a new cold rolling mill at Korba Complex of BALCO is under consideration. To augment the captive power generation capacity of NALCO, the 6th unit of its captive power plant is expected to be completed by March, 1994.

12.27 The outlays of Rs. 40.00 crores for BALCO and Rs. 150 crores for NALCO have been provided in the Annual Plan 1994- 95.

Copper

12.28 The production of copper cathode in 1993-94 was 39,000 tonnes against a target of 40,000 tonnes with a capacity utilisation of 82.12% as compared to 101.07% in 1992-93. For 1994-95, the production target of 45,000 tonnes has been set for copper cathode.

12.29 The hydro and metallurgical route for extraction of copper from low grade ores at Malanjkhand continues to be in operation. The Hindustan Copper Ltd. has also proposed a revamping plan of the order of Rs. 270 crores. An outlay of Rs. 25 crores has been provided for Hindustan Copper Ltd. in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Lead and Zinc

12.30 With the commissioning of the Rampa-ura-Agucha-Chanderiya Zinc smelter of Hindustan Zinc Ltd., the installed capacity for zinc has gone upto 169,000 tonnes per annum. The production of 145,100 tonnes of zinc and 37,419 tonnes of lead has been achieved in the country in 1993-94 as against the target of 129,890 tonnes of zinc and 44,000 tonnes of lead with a capacity utilisation of 85.86% for zinc and 42.04% for lead. The target for production of zinc and lead has been set at

131,000 tonnes and 46,000 tonnes respectively.

12.31 An outlay of Rs.25 crores has been provided for Hindustan Zinc Ltd. for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Engineering Industry

12.32. The engineering industry provides a base for a large number of industries. It also occupies an important place in the industrial sector of the country and accounts for 33.5% of value of output, 37.1 % of the value addition and 30.6 % of the employment, contributed by all industries taken together. During 1993-94 (April-December), though the growth is positive in all the subsectors of the engineering industry, the negative growth of electrical machinery (-9.9%) has contributed towards the negative growth (-1.1%) of engineering industry. The demand for engineering sector being a derived demand, non recovery of this sector is due to both macro and micro factors. The macro-economic factors include:

1. Decrease in the development expenditure of the Government.
2. Poor off-take from public sector undertakings, Central Government departments and other quasi-public bodies, Defence, Railways and State Government departments.
3. Inadequate and high cost of finance and infrastructure.
4. Tariff structure, particularly anomalies of higher rate of duties on raw materials and components than on the finished goods.

12.33. To improve the performance in this sector, the Government has come forward with the new policy framework which is as follows:

1. No licencing requirements, except for electronic, aerospace and defence equipment.
2. Automatic approval upto 51% foreign equity participation.
3. Consideration of cases up to 100% foreign equity participation on merit.
4. No investment limit for large Indian/foreign companies.

5. Requirement of phased manufacturing programme removed.

6. Liberalisation and simplification of import of foreign technology.

7. No permission required for hiring of foreign technicians.

8. Free imports and exports of all items, including components, spares and raw materials.

9. Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme providing, inter-alia, for import of capital goods at 15% Customs Duty, with an export obligation equivalent to four times the CIF value of imports within a period of five years.

10. Import of second hand machinery - 7 years old and 5 years residual life, on certification by a Chartered Engineer.

11. Lowering of the peak rate of custom duty to 85% and on project imports to 35%.

12. Customs duties on components for capital goods now range between 40% and 50% and on raw materials between 70% and 85%.

13. Reduction in minimum lending rate to 14% by the banking sector.

14. Full convertibility of the Rupee on trade account.

15. Export profit exempted from tax and exporting companies can retain 15% of export earnings.

16. Office of the Controller of Capital Issues abolished.

17. Capital market operations guided by an autonomous Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

18. Liberalised investment norms.

12.34. The Department of Heavy Industry looks after 48 public sector undertakings including 7 Consultancy / Contracting Units. These undertakings operate in diverse fields ranging from sophisticated engineering based industries to consumer utilities and offer a wide variety of products such as machine

tools, industrial machineries, boilers, gas/steam hydro turbines, turbogenerators, railway traction equipment, pressure vessels, AC locomotives, prime movers, electric equipment, agriculture and earthmoving equipment, scientific and industrial instruments, defence equipment and consumer utilities like bicycle, stoves, salts etc. The various undertakings under Department of Heavy Industry which achieved 4% growth in production during the year 1992-93 had a negative growth in 1993-94 (-3.9%). The negative growth is primarily because of the negative growth of the capital goods sector during the year. A conscious effort is being made by these undertakings to reach international levels of competitiveness through improved marketing, technology upgradation and quality production. These undertakings achieved a growth of 25% in exports including deemed exports from Rs.801 crores in 1991-92, to Rs.1000 crores in the year 1992-93. The expected value of exports for 1993-94 is Rs.1114 crores, signifying a further growth of about 11 %.

12.35 The undertakings under the administrative control of the Department of Heavy Industry incurred an aggregate loss of Rs. 425 crores during 1992-93, which is likely to remain at the same level in 1993-94. The main reasons for the losses are reduction in the profits of "profit making" PSUs, shortfall in production of some major undertakings, shortage of working capital, excessive manpower, obsolete plant and machinery and the increase in cost of inputs etc. The major loss making units are Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd, Scooters (India) Ltd., Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd., Paper Corporation Ltd., Engineering Projects (India) Ltd., Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India Ltd., Tyre Corporation of India Ltd., Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd., NEPA Ltd., Cycle Corporation of India Ltd., National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd. and HMT Limited.

12.36 In the wake of liberalised industrial policies and the consequent change in the industrial scenario the need for restructuring some of the PSUs has been recognised by the Government. With the World Bank assistance, studies have been completed for the restructuring of HMT and another study contemplated for Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited

(BBUNL) and Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited (BYNL). The studies would help to identify the optimal product mix, investment needs and organisational structure for achieving sustained growth. In the case of HMT, Government has accorded in principle approval to convert individual business group into joint venture companies with international partners and engage professional agencies of national / international repute to identify suitable joint venture partners.

12.37. With a view to extending greater autonomy to the public sector undertakings while at the same time making them accountable for their achievement, the concept of MOU has been operationalised by the Government. During the year 1993-94 eleven leading manufacturing enterprises of Department of Heavy Industry namely Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., HMT Ltd., Cement Corporation of India Ltd., Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd, Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd. Andrew Yule & Co Ltd., Hindustan Cables Ltd., Instrumentation Ltd., National Industrial Development Corporation, Hindustan Paper Corporation and Hindustan Newsprint Limited signed MOUs with the Government.

12.38. In pursuance of the decision of the Government to partially disinvest in some Public Sector Undertakings, the equity of five public sector undertakings of the Department of Heavy Industry namely Bharat Heavy Electricals, HMT Ltd., Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. , Hindustan Cables Ltd. and Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Corporation Ltd. have been partially disinvested during 1991-92 and 1992-93.

12.39 Nineteen Public Sector Undertakings, which are chronically sick have been referred to the "Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction" (BIFR). They are SIL, BPME, WIL, CCIL, NBCIL, TAFCO, BOGL, NIL, TSL, BRAITHWAITE, R&C, BPCL, TCIL, RIC, HEC, MNPM, NPC, BBVL and MAMC. Hearings have already been held for the majority of cases and revised plans are under preparation in respect of HEC, MAMC, NBCIL, SIL, NPPC, BPCL and R&C.

12.40. A Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) has been introduced in a number of PSUs of Department of Heavy Industries to shed surplus manpower without causing undue

hardship to the workers. During 1992-93, 8500 employees opted for VRS involving an expenditure of Rs.128 crores as against the retirement of 4500 employees during 1991-92, costing Rs.64 crores. This number is likely to go upto 10,000 in 1993-94 costing about Rs.161 crores.

12.41. The outlays and the anticipated expenditure for the year 1993-94 and the approved outlay for 1994-95 for Engineering Industries in the Central Sector are given in the Table 12.3.

Ship Building and Ship Repairs

12.42. The capacity utilisation of the public sector shipyards i.e. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd (HSL), Cochin Shipyard Ltd.(CSL) and Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd. (HDPE) was around 16-18 percent. The major reasons for the poor capacity utilisation of the shipyards are as under:-

- (i) Lack of regular flow of adequate number of orders in time, resulting in intermittent idling of capacity at various shop floor levels and particularly in the steel processing / fabrication complex.

(ii) Reluctance on the part of Indian ship owners to place orders during the period due to higher price of indigenous ships vis-a-vis the international price and long construction period.

(iii) Lead time required for indigenous procurement of steel has been found to be between 10 to 14 months and that also not in matching sequence of production schedule.

12.43. The Government has taken a series of measures including de-licensing, changes in the import / export policy etc. to improve the viability of the ship building industry.

Some of the measures in this regard are:

- (i) The price of an ocean going vessel to be built at Indian shipyard may be fixed on the basis that the public sector yard would participate in open tender and be permitted to match the lowest bid and thereafter be entitled to 30 % extra price over the above price, 20 % being payable by the Government and 10 % by the shipowners.

**Table 12.3
Engineering Industries - Outlays in the Central Sector**

(Rs. crores)

Ministry/Department	1993 - 94			1994-95			
	Budget		Revised		Total		
	Estima- tes	B.S.	Estima- tes	B.S.	Outlay	B.S.	
1. Petroleum & Natural Gas (Engg.Units)	40.25	0.00	33.01	0.00	26.79	0.00	
2. Industrial Development (Engg.Units)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	
3. Heavy Industry (Engg& Non- Engg Units.)	606.07	174.00	647.72	158.22	368.43	134.36	
4. Surface Transport (Ship-buildings & Ship repairs).	14.82	14.82	14.27	14.27	16.00	16.00	

- (ii) Loans at concessional rate of 9 % to the extent of 80 % of the cost of a ship may be given to shipping companies placing orders with Indian shipyards. The interest subsidy will be administered by the Ministry of Surface Transport. These funds may be routed through the yards.
- (iii) Fixation of price in terms of US \$ / Japanese Yen and the shipowners to pay each stage in instalment to the shipyard at market-determined parity rate of foreign exchange prevailing on the date of actual payment. The date of payment, however, will be as per the contract schedule and the shipyards will not be entitled to any valuation beyond the stipulated date. Suitable clause for paying liquidated damages for delays in the completion of work will be incorporated in the contract.
- (iv) The subsidy to be released by Government will be paid along with the payments received by the shipyards for stage payments as per the prevailing market-determined rate of exchange.
- (v) Ships for which the import content is likely to exceed the price for the same vessel should not be built indigenously.
- (vi) Ship repair industry has been recognised as deemed export industry and a number of concessions given to 100 % export oriented units are available to this industry.

Electronics

12.44 The electronics industry has the potential to be an important catalyst in all sectors of the economy. It has shown rapid growth - perhaps the fastest rate of growth among all industries - over the past decade. The value of output of the electronics industry grew by about 25 per cent annually during the Sixth Plan and around 35 per cent annually during the Seventh Plan. However, India's electronics production is presently about 1 % of annual world production of electronics goods which is valued at over US \$ 1000 billions.

12.45 At present, the electronics industry has a production base of 3500 units with about 11 Central PSUs, over 65 State PSUs, over 470 units in the organised private sector and more than 3000 units in the small scale sector. Besides these units, there are a number of unreg-

istered smaller units engaged in the assembly of consumer electronic products, components/part of components and instruments. The public sector units contribute about 30% of the total output. The industry provides direct employment to around 3 lakh persons with an annual average productivity of about Rs. 3.8 lakhs per person per year. The industry's share, in terms of contribution to GDP is around 0.8 percent.

12.46 During 1993-94, the electronic industry is expected to achieve its production target of Rs. 15050 crores, thus achieving a growth rate of 21.86% as compared to 18.1% achieved during the previous year. The maximum growth is in software. With the new liberalised policy of the Government, the production target for the year 1994-95 has been kept at the level of Rs. 18950 crores to achieve a growth rate of 25.91 percent. The electronic industry is not faring very well on the export front. The achievement in the year 1993-94 is estimated at around Rs. 1600 crores. To achieve the Eighth Plan target of Rs. 6500 crores, the exports would need to achieve a growth rate of at least 53.4% per annum in the balance years of the Eighth Plan.

12.47 In order to consolidate the existing industry and to take advantage of the new policy environment for future growth, the Government took a number of initiatives in 1993- 94, some of which are described below, alongwith their effect on the industry:-

- The general reduction in the custom duty level and lowering of excise duty for colour TV industry was announced in 1993-94 budget resulted in a turnaround of the industry. This sector is likely to record a growth of 22% in the year 1993-94, after continuous negative growth in last four years. This has indirectly boosted the production in component industry as well.

The Electronics Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) scheme, which became effective from April 1993 has proved to be a success. Already, investments worth Rs. 2000 crores have been approved and a number of units have commenced production. The Government issued a notification for allowing duty free supply of goods to the EHTP units as well as

concessional duty on DTA sales, in order to attract more investments in these schemes.

During the year, 41 proposals for setting up units in electronics and software under 100% EOU/EPZ schemes were approved. Twenty five applications for Foreign Direct Investments and/or Technology Agreement for setting up units were received.

Under the new industrial policy, no licence is required for setting up any electronics industry except for manufacturing of VCR, colour TV, CD Player, Tape recorder and electronics aerospace and defence equipment.

Since the electronics industry is import intensive, the EXIM policy has given greater freedom for import and export of all items except a few in the negative list, which can also be imported through special import licence. The EPCG scheme under the EXIM policy allows import of capital goods at a reduced custom duty of 15% with export obligation.

In order to boost software exports considerable progress has been made in setting up high speed data communication facilities at the Software Technology Parks set up by the Department of Electronics at Bangalore, Hyderabad, Trivandrum and Gandhinagar and these have started commercial operation. The seven STPs have achieved the major goal of providing and managing the infrastructural facilities, and have attracted many NRIs, public sector undertakings, multinationals, private entrepreneurs, etc.

- Technology Mission Programmes have been initiated to reorient the R&D activities.

12.48 The public sector undertakings under the Department of Electronics have made good progress and have diversified into newer areas of technology during the year. The ET&T started manufacturing computers at its newly owned factory at Bhiwadi. In addition to computers, colour television chassis will be manufactured and supplied to manufacturers under ET&T's MTB plan. The ET&T projected a

turnover of Rs.80.00 crores during 1993-94 against Rs.73.10 crores during 1992- 93, achieving 20.2% growth. The ET&T also made a gross profit of Rs.7.76 crores during 1992-93. The CMC Ltd's achievement includes a turnkey project for processing of Meteorological data from INSAT-II for the Indian Meteorological Department, implementation of the Finger Print Identification System at the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), campus networking of Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, the Coal Washeries Automation project at Kathura, the Coal Rails Project for allocation of wagons for Coal India Ltd, process control automation of LD convertor at Bhilai Steel Plant, Pipeline Monitoring and Leak Detection System for ONGC and many other projects. The CMC achieved a turnover of Rs.14.50 crores in 1993-94 against Rs.13.30 crores in 1992-93, recording a growth rate of 9 percent. In the case of Semi Conductor Complex Limited (SCL), the rebuilding of VLSI fabrication facility is in progress. The company has diversified into system building and has started production of mini electronic exchanges and marketing of FAX machines.

12.49 The Annual Plan 1994-95 provides an outlay of Rs. 161.04 crores (Budget Support Rs.140.60 crores) for Department of Electronics. This does not include the outlays for Indian Telephone Industry and Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd under the Ministry of Communication, the Central Electronics Ltd, under the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd under the Department of Atomic Energy . The Department-wise details of outlays provided for telecommunication and electronics industry are given in Table 12.4.

Petrochemicals

12.50 The growth in the consumption of plastics, synthetic rubber and synthetic fibres has justified the need for setting up many such industries with a view to reducing the continued dependence on imports in the coming years. In order to realise these objectives, a grass root cracker complex was set up at Nagthane (Maharashtra) which was commissioned in August 1989. Another gas cracker with a capacity of 3 lakh TPA of Ethylene is likely to be commissioned by October 1996 at Auraiya (UP). Besides, a third gascracker complex is proposed to be set up at Gandhar

Table 12.4
Telecommunication & Electronics Industry

(Rs in crores)

Sl No.	Ministry/Dept.	Annual Plan 1994-95		
		Total	Budgetary support	IBER
1.	Ministry of Communications	136.15	-	136.15
2.	Department of Scientific & Industrial Research	4.50	4.50	-
3.	Department of Atomic Energy	10.00	2.00	8.00
4.	Department of Electronics	159.94	139.50	20.44
5.	Department of Electronics Secretariate expenses	1.10	1.10	-

(Gujarat) and this is likely to be commissioned by March, 1998. A review of the industry performance during 1993-94 indicates that the production of LDPE, DMT/PTA, PVC, PS, PBR, ACN and Phenol is either likely to be as per the target or even exceed. Production of PFY, NFY and PSF is also likely to be as per the target fixed for 1993-94.

12.51 The IPCL has already commissioned the Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex (MGCC) with a capacity of 3 lakh TPA of Ethylene at Nagothane and the capacity of this Cracker is going to increase by 1 lakh TPA. Based on this expansion, the capacity of the HDPE Plant is also going to be expanded after the technology tie-up. The Company is also implementing a mega petrochemical complex at Gandhar with a capacity of 3 lakh TPA of Ethylene. The project has been approved by the Government at a total cost of Rs.3485 crores and is likely to be commissioned by March 1996. The project activity has commenced and the land has been acquired. The IPCL is proposing to take up this project in a phased manner, starting with PVC and caustic soda/chlorine plants and subsequently other units including alpha-olefins. The other major ongoing projects of IPCL include Butadiene revamping, PBR expansion and PP expansion at Baroda Complex and are likely to be completed during 1995-96.

12.52 In the case of the Petrofils Cooperative Ltd. (PCL), the NFY Plant has already been commissioned at Naldhari (Gujarat) in March, 1991. The Cooperative's major ongoing schemes are PFY Expansion (6000 TPA) and Spandex (300 TPA) Plants at Naldhari unit in Gujarat. Whereas the PFY expansion plant was commissioned in June, 1994. The Spandex Plant was commissioned in January, 1994. The only new scheme of PCL is a facility for the manufacture of Spunbonded fabrics (5000 TPA), which was approved in 1991 at a cost of Rs.125 crores. The revised cost of the project is Rs.197 crores which is under appraisal.

12.53 Among the refineries, the Bongai-gaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd. (BRPL) is engaged in the manufacture of xylene, Di Methyl Terephthalate (DMT) and Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF) at its aromatic complex. The capacity utilisation of P-xylene and DMT during 1993-94 is likely to be about 93% and 90% respectively. The capacity utilisation of O-xylene and PSF plants is likely to be low due to various operational and demand constraints.

12.54 The Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) is implementing a petrochemical complex at Auraiya (UP) with a capital cost of Rs.2941 crores which has been approved by the Government. The Complex is likely to be

commissioned in October, 1996. The infrastructure is ready and the construction work for the front-end units is in progress. The technology for most of the units has been finalised and major orders placed.

12.55 The joint sector aromatic project of the Madras Refineries Ltd. (MRL) and the Southern Petrochemical Industries Ltd. (SPIC) for production of 2 lakh TPA of Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA) has been approved by the Government. The revised cost estimates of the project are being appraised. The Project is likely to be completed in 1997-98.

12.56 An outlay of Rs.1635.64 crores has been provided in 1994-95 for petro-chemical industries in the Central Sector under the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas and the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals to be funded through budgetary support (Rs.23 crores) and Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (Rs.1612.64 crores).

12.57 Externally aided projects : The Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology (CIPET) under the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals is involved in training, development, testing, standardisation and quality control in the field of plastics. With its headquarters in Madras, the CIPET has extension Centres at various places. The Institute is implementing a modernisation programme with a World Bank assistance of Rs.37 crores routed through the Budget during the Eighth Plan. The Government of India will release Rs.1.5 crores during this period as its contribution. During 1993-94, the World Bank is expected to release through the Budget Rs.15.50 crores as aid to CIPET. An amount of Rs.17 crores is expected to be received as World Bank aid during 1994-95.

Chemicals

12.58 The chemical industry constitutes a major sector of industry supplying various chemicals such as caustic soda, soda ash, carbon black, methanol, phenol, acetic acid, etc. The present total installed capacity of caustic soda is about 13 lakh TPA. The production is estimated to be 11 lakh tonnes in 1993-94. During 1994-95, no additional capacity is likely to come up and the production is targeted at 11.3 lakh tonnes. Soda ash has an installed capacity of 16.23 lakhTPA and the anticipated production for 1993-94 is likely to

be 14 lakh tonnes. While the installed capacity during 1994-95 is likely to remain unchanged, production is targeted at 14.2 lakh tonnes. In case of calcium carbide, the installed capacity is about 1.5 lakh TPA and the production in 1993-94 and 1994-95 is estimated at one lakh tonne each. The main thrust is modernisation and increased efficiency since the rate of obsolescence in this sector is quite high.

Drugs & Pharmaceuticals

12.59 The Indian pharmaceutical industry is one of the largest and the most advanced among the developing nations. This industry is currently able to manufacture a wide range of bulk drugs requiring sophisticated manufacturing processes. Good manufacturing facilities have been set up for production of major drugs in the form of tablets, capsules, liquid orals, injectables, etc. The production of bulk drugs and formulations in 1993-94 is likely to be of the order of Rs.1320 crores and Rs.6900 crores respectively. In the field of exports, the drugs and pharmaceutical sector achieved exports worth about Rs.1400 crores during 1992-93. During 1993-94, export of bulk drugs and formulations have already reached a level of Rs.711 crores and Rs.490 crores respectively upto December, 1993.

12.60 The new drug policy has since been announced. The number of drugs under price control have been reduced from 142 to 73. Five identified bulk drugs namely Vitamin B1, Vitamin B2, Folic Acid, Tetracycline and Oxytetracycline have been exclusively reserved for public sector. Automatic approval for foreign technology agreements and greater operational freedom for companies with a foreign equity of 51 percent have been introduced. The drugs with an annual turnover of Rs. 4 crores or more will be subjected to price control. Measures have also been taken to keep watch on the prices of drugs and a committee set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Chemicals & Petro-Chemicals) to suggest specific measures for offering incentives on Research & Development. A National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority will decide upon the price controls within a specified time frame.

12.61 There are about 500 bulk drugs which are being consumed in the country, out of which about 350 are produced in the country and rest are imported. At present, 143 bulk

drugs and formulations are under price control. In order to encourage indigenous R&D, the Government is exempting those manufacturing units which are indigenously developing the process of manufacture from the basic stage from the price control. There are five public sector undertakings manufacturing drugs, namely Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL), Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL), Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL), Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (SSPL) and Bengal Immunity Ltd. (BIL). Out of these only HAL is making profits and the other four are incurring losses due to various operational constraints like power shortage, inappropriate technology, high wage component, shortage of working capital, etc. These units were referred to the BIFR and suitable rehabilitation packages are being considered by the Government.

Pesticides

12.62 Pesticides including insecticides, fungicides, weedicides, etc., are used extensively in Indian agriculture and public health. About 60 different types of technical grade pesticides are being manufactured in the country. About 125 units are manufacturing technical grade pesticides and over 500 units are making formulations. Due to increased production of pesticides in the country, imports have come down considerably. The estimated capacity and production of technical grade pesticides for 1993-94 are 1.25 lakh TPA and 75,000 tonnes respectively. During 1992-93, exports worth Rs.281 crores were achieved.

12.63 Even though the country is producing some new pesticides, their intermediates are still being imported in the absence of indigenous technology and efforts are being made to acquire the right technology to manufacture intermediates for pesticides like Butachlor, Endosulfan, etc. In respect of chemicals and petrochemicals, the technology is a closely guarded secret. Subsequent to the liberalisation, technology in respect of these is expected to be available to the Indian industry, which will further reduce imports of chemicals, petrochemicals, pesticides, etc. With the increase in the limit of foreign investment from 40 per cent to 51 per cent, it is expected that the inflow of the state of the art technology for chemicals, agro chemicals and pharmaceuticals will improve.

Fertilizer

12.64 The production of nitrogenous nutrients during the year 1993-94 was 72.8 lakh tonnes against the target of 77 lakh tonnes. The production of phosphatic fertilizers during the year was 18.95 lakh tonnes against a target of 27.5 lakh tonnes. The shortfall in the production both for phosphatic and nitrogenous fertilizers is accounted by low production of complex fertilizers (DAP and NP) and SSP on account of market constraints.

12.65 The market has not fully recovered from the price rise of the complex fertilizers just after decontrol was announced in August, 1992. Large availability of cheap imported fertilizers (trading being made free) has compounded the problems of the domestic manufacturers. To save the industry from the adverse impact, an exclusive price support of Rs.1000 per tonne for DAP was allowed for domestic production. Still the imported fertilisers hold an edge of Rs.500-800 per tonne over the indigenous ones. Of late, the price of imported stock is rising steadily and advantage is being narrowed down but the State Governments have put a ceiling on the prices of the controlled fertilizers prohibiting the industry to take advantage of free market.

12.66 The capacity and production targets for 1994-95 in respect of nitrogenous fertilizers have been set at 92 lakh tonnes and 81 lakh tonnes respectively. In case of phosphatic fertilizers, the capacity and production targets are 28 lakh tonnes and 23 lakh tonnes respectively. The targets set for phosphatic fertilizers is at a low utilisation factor and that too assuming several favourable situations. Among these, one important factor is the continuation of Rs.1000 per tonne price support to domestic production which has been allowed during 1992-93 and 1993-94. If this does not continue, many units will not be able to recover the cost of production and will be forced to abandon production.

12.67 Projects under Public Sector: There are four major projects under the public sector units. Work on the Rs.487 crore revamp project of the Madras Fertilisers Limited (MFL) has been taken up since January 1993. However, financing of the project has become a difficult task. The MFL has a plan to raise money from the market during 1994- 95

through sale of equity at premium. With the poor market situation as well as poor performance of the MFL, no premium is expected to be earned.

12.68 The progress of the Rs. 618 crore replacement project of Fertilisers And Chemicals Travancore for setting up a 900 TPD plant has started from September, 1993. Two gas-based expansion projects, Aonla (Indian Farmers' Fertilisers Co-operative Ltd.) and Vijaypur (National Fertilisers Limited) have been approved and the project work is in progress since October, 1993.

12.69 Projects Under Private Sector : Out of the three pending gas-based projects, Gade-pam Project (Chambals Fertiliser Limited) has been commissioned in January, 1994. Babrala project (Tata Fertiliser Limited) is expected to be commissioned by August, 1994.

12.70 A total outlay of Rs.1041.50 crores has been provided in the Budget for the schemes under Fertiliser during 1994-95. This will be financed through internal resource of Rs.500.50 crores, extra-budgetary resource of Rs.357 crores and budgetary support of Rs.184 crores. A sum of Rs.68 crores is expected to be available from external aid(routed through budget) making the net budgetary requirement Rs.116 crores.

Paper and Paper Board

12.71 There was no significant increase in the installed capacity for paper during 1992-93. Barring a few small scale units coming up in private sector, no integrated paper mill was installed in the large sector. The level of production achieved in 1993-94 was 22.00 lakh tonnes (estimated) as against 20.25 lakh tonnes during the previous year showing a growth rate of about 8.64%. All the mills have improved their capacity utilisation in 1993-94 over the previous year. The reasons for improved performance of the industry during the year are attributable to higher sales realisation on account of increase in prices and improved profitability resulting from continuous improvement in operating results.

12.72 All the approved projects of the Hindustan Paper Corporation (HPC) have been completed and are in commercial production. An outlay of Rs. 38.00 crores has been provided for the HPC in the Annual Plan 1994-95

for meeting the spillover requirements and installation of additional equipment for improving efficiency and meeting the operational requirements.

Newsprint

12.73 All the four newsprint units in the public sector are working satisfactorily. With the completion of the NEPA mill's modernisation and 40,000 TPA addition by HPC (Nagaon and Cachhar units), the indigenous capacity has gone upto 3.53 lakh tonnes. The annual import of newsprint is of the order of 2.5 lakh tonnes to 3 lakh tonnes.

12.74 A composite newsprint and printing and writing paper project of Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation with a capacity of 66,000 TPA (33,000 TPA Newsprint and 33,000 TPA of writing and printing paper) based on bagasse is in the pipeline. On the U.P. bagasse based newsprint project a total expenditure of Rs. 7.34 crores is reported to have been incurred upto March, 1994. The project is not to be continued in the public sector and is to be offered to the private sector.

12.75 Against the projected demand of 8.5 lakh tonnes of newsprint by 1996-97, the total indigenous production has been estimated at only 3.53 lakh tonnes necessitating considerable imports. During 1993-94 (April-December, 1993) about 2.21 lakh tonnes of newsprint valued at Rs. 318.32 crores have been imported.

12.76 Even though the prices are no more administered, the profitability is comparatively poor; hence the private sector investment is not forthcoming. Newsprint is not only capital intensive but the new plant has a gestation period of four to five years. Further, in view of the difficult position of forest based raw materials, the future capacity would have to be based on bagasse etc. The target of production for Paper/Paper Board and Newsprint for the year 1994-95 are 22.50 lakh tonnes and 5.0 lakh tonnes respectively.

Textiles

12.77 In the light of the new Industrial Policy announced by the Government of India in 1991, drastic changes were made in the Textiles (Control) Order, 1986 with a view to liberalising the system of registration of powerlooms, spinning machines and knit-

ting machines. The earlier Order was replaced by another, the Textile (Development and Regulation) Order, 1993.

12.78 The textile industry is the largest industry in the country, accounting for about 20 per cent of the total industrial output and 30% of the export and providing employment to about 18 million people. It is also one of the highest net foreign exchange earner for the country as the import content in this sector is relatively low.

12.79 The Textile Policy, 1985 had recognised that one of the main causes for the decline of the Industry was inadequate modernisation and renovation of old and obsolete plant and machinery. In pursuance of the policy, a Textile Modernisation Fund was created by IDBI in June 1986, by earmarking a sum of Rs.750 crores for a five year period to meet the modernisation requirements of textile mills. A part of the Fund was earmarked to provide special loans to weak but viable units as a major part of the concerned promoter's contribution to enable them to avail of modernisation assistance. As on 31.3.1993, Rs.1,367.39 crores were sanctioned for 357 cases, out of which Rs.877.74 crores were disbursed for 307 cases under this scheme.

12.80 The Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund (TWRF) Scheme came into operation from September 1986 to provide relief to workers rendered jobless as a consequence of permanent closure of textile units. So far, 25 mills covering 48,259 workers have been found eligible under TWRF Scheme and an amount of Rs. 60.20 crores benefitting 31906 employees has been released under the scheme upto 31.3.1993.

12.81 The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) set up under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act 1985, became operational with effect from May 1987 and it has wide ranging powers for determining the preventive, ameliorative, remedial and other measures which need to be taken in respect of sick industrial companies. The BIFR has registered cases of 236 textile units till 31.6.1993.

12.82 India's textile industry continues to be predominantly cotton based. About 80 per cent of the fabric consumption in the country is accounted for by cotton. However, the consumption of 100 per cent cotton fabrics has shown a declining trend by dropping to 52 % in 1990 from 72 per cent in 1984 and again increasing to about 64 % in 1993-94.

12.83 The per capita consumption of fabrics increased steadily from 13.84 metres in 1984 to 16.35 metres in 1987. However, after 1987, it declined to 15.07 metres in 1989 and 14.03 metres in 1990 and presently it is around 14.40 metres. This decline was mainly due to consumer preferences for fabrics which have better durability, appearance and easy care properties.

12.84 The number of spinning mills increased to 896 in October, 1993 as compared to 874 as on 31.3.1993. The spinning capacity increased from 28.09 million spindles in 1992-93 to 28.40 million spindles in 1993-94 while weaving capacity of the organised mill sector decreased from 1.58 lakh looms to 1.50 lakh looms during the same period. The capacity utilisation in spinning has increased from 69% in 1985-86 to 78 % in 1992-93 while it has decreased in the case of weaving from 62 % to 51 % during the same period.

12.85 The cloth production (excluding khadi, silk and wool) increased to 25942 million square metres in 1993-94 from a level of 25045 million square metres in 1992-93 while the production of spun yarn increased from 1895 million kg in 1992-93 to 2066 million kg in 1993-94. The cloth production in the organised mill sector has shown declining trend since 1986-87; it decreased from 2376 million square metres in 1991-92 to 1990 million square metres in 1993-94 mainly due to lack of modernisation, inability to exploit the export market, increase in input costs and competition from the powerloom sector. The cloth production in the decentralised handloom and powerloom sectors including hosiery has increased from 23045 million square metres in 1992-93 to 23952 million square metres in 1993-94.

12.86 Textiles and clothings exports excluding jute, coir and handicrafts increased from Rs. 16168.80 crores in 1992-93 to Rs. 19309.28 crores in 1993-94 showing an increase of 19.4 per cent. The areas having significant increase (more than 20 %) in exports included cotton textiles, ready-made garments and man-made textiles. Exports of cotton textiles during the period April to November 1993 have been of the order of Rs. 3974.47 crores as against Rs. 3135.25 crores during the corresponding period of the year 1992; registering an increase of 26.8 % in rupee terms. The exports of man-made textiles during April to November 1993 have been Rs. 1152.74 crores as against Rs. 890.33 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year registering an increase of 29.5 %. Exports of ready-made garments increased to Rs. 6481.93 crores during April to November 1993 showing an increase of 33.0 % over the corresponding period of the previous year.

12.87 The growing trend of sickness and closure of mills in the organised mill sector has been a serious problem. The increasing trend of closure of textile mills was arrested in 1990-91 when the number of closed mills came down from a peak of 142 in 1988-89 to 105. However, this number has again increased to 129 (72 spinning and 57 composite mills) at the end of 1993. The main reason for sickness of organised mill sector is the structural transformation as a result of which composite units are losing ground to powerlooms on account of their cost effectiveness. Other reasons include excess capacity, low productivity, inadequate demand, increased cost of inputs, scarcity of timely and adequate working capital finance and surplus work force. The future of composite mills clearly lies in technological upgradation and concentration on sophisticated product mix.

12.88 The Government have approved a turn around strategy in August, 1992 for 124 textile mills under the National Textile Corporation (NTC) Limited which inter-alia involved selective modernisation of NTC mills, working capital finance, retrenchment of surplus work force through Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) and retraining/redeployment of displaced workers. Upto

March, 1992 an amount of Rs.432.77 crores has been spent on renovation/ modernisation of NTC mills. The modernisation scheme of NTC mills could not make any progress because 7 subsidiaries of NTC had been referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) and that Financial Institutions have refused to provide funds in view of past track record of NTC and the reference to BIFR. The VRS scheme has been availed by 31835 employees upto 10.12.1993 but after this there was a sharp slowdown mainly due to the announcement of the proposed Employees Pension Scheme and that no mill would be closed. The Textile Research Associations have also submitted a report for making NTC mills viable involving investments of more than Rs. 2000 crores on modernisation which is being considered by the Government.

Jute

12.89 There are 73 jute mills in the country having a capacity of 44,000 looms and 624700 spindles and employing about 2.4 lakh workers. The maximum achievable capacity of jute mills at present is 16.80 lakh tonnes per annum. The number of closed mills stood at 14 in December, 1993, affecting 45310 workers.

12.90 For an overall long term development of jute industry, a package of policy measures was introduced in 1987 consisting of (i) jute modernisation fund scheme of Rs.150 crores, (ii) Special Jute Development Fund of Rs.100 crores, (iii) import of identified machinery items for modernisation at a concessional duty of 25% from January 1991. and (iv) issue of reservation order making mandatory use of jute packaging material by specified end-user sectors for certain percentage of their production. In addition, the Government have introduced internal and external market assistance schemes in order to boost production and marketing of specified diversified jute products. The National Programme for Jute Sector was launched in 1992 involving UNDP assistance of US\$ 23 million and Government of India's contribution of around Rs.50 crores to enhance the production of jute and to promote diversified end-uses of jute. Considerable success has been achieved under this programme. The modernisation of Jute Industry remained rather slow partly due to non-availability of modern machinery at economic cost from indigenous sources and partly due to sharp fluc-

tuations in trade, affecting investments for modernisation. So far only Rs.40.68 crores have been disbursed covering 14 mills under the Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme. Utilisation of funds under the Special Jute Development Fund Scheme has been meagre (Rs.35.21 crores) mainly because of non-implementation of the scheme for the benefit of the workers. This fund will now be utilised in R&D, diversification of jute products and on national programme for jute sector with UNDP assistance.

12.91 The Government has also undertaken a number of other promotional measures for jute and diversified jute products, such as allowing full fibre flexibility to jute and textile mills, setting up of a National Centre for Jute Diversification in Calcutta with a Regional Centre at NOIDA (UP) and formulating loss-sharing scheme for participation in global tenders. Various diversified jute products containing 50% by mass of jute fibres or yarn or both have been exempted completely from central excise duty from 1990 and those containing 34% to 50% by mass of jute attract only 50% of the normal duty from 1991. In order to promote the use of jute in handloom and handicraft sectors, jute yarn supplied in plain reel hanks has been totally exempted from excise duty. Similarly, jute yarn, jute fabrics and jute manufactures produced in rural areas by registered cooperative societies, women's cooperative societies etc. were fully exempted from excise duty in the Union Budget 1992-93.

12.92 The production of jute goods is expected to reach 13.50 lakhs tonnes in 1993-94 the level achieved during 1992-93. The export of jute goods during 1993-94 is expected to be around Rs.350 crores. Vigorous efforts are being made for increasing exports of jute goods by giving increasing thrust on value-added items and making intensified efforts for obtaining global tenders.

Cement

12.93 The production of cement in the country during the year 1993-94 was 57.83 million tonnes as against the target of 62 million tonnes. However, the cement production recorded a growth of 6% over the production of 1992-93. The shortfall in production during the year 1993-94 was primarily due to infrastructural bottlenecks and sluggish demand. Cement industry has been facing power short-

age in major cement producing States such as Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Gujarat. To overcome the problem of power, the industry is setting-up captive power sets. Export of cement and clinker is expected to go up to 2.79 million tonnes during 1993-94 as against 1.15 million tonnes in 1992-93.

12.94 The target of cement production for the year 1994-95 is fixed at 62 million tonnes including 3 million tonnes by Cement Corporation of India (CCI). An outlay of Rs.25 crores for CCI has been provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for provision of D.G. sets.

Leather And Leather Goods

12.95 The leather industry has been categorised as one of the thrust areas of export. The export performance of the leather sector has been improving considerably over the last 3-4 years. The value of exports went up from Rs.2577 crores during 1990-91 to Rs.3693 crores during 1992-93. The exports for 1993-94 (upto Feb '1994) was Rs.3760 crores. Footwear in the leather sector has been identified as an area of extreme focus for exports. A number of policy initiatives have been taken by the Government to encourage value added exports of leather products. Exports of raw hides and skins and semi finished leather have been banned. Imports of raw material and machinery have been liberalised. Manufacture of finished leather has been delicensed since April, 1993.

12.96 To bridge the gap between the requirement and availability of hides and skins, a series of measures would be necessary. These include setting-up of a network of mini-modern carcass recovery centres, use of improved flaying tools and techniques and viable modern slaughter houses.

Sugar

12.97 The sugar production during the year 1992-93 (Oct- Sept.) was about 106 lakh tonnes, 21.2% less than the previous year's production of 134.11 lakh tonnes. The sugar production in the year 1993-94 is expected to be less than the estimated production of 110 lakh tonnes. The decline in production in the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 (as estimated) was due to decrease in the area under cane cultivation and lower yield.

12.98 In order to boost production, encouragement is given to sugarcane development, modernisation/expansion of sugar mills and improvement of cane recovery etc. A Technology Mission programme has been recently initiated by the Central Government for increasing productivity of sugar mills.

12.99 The sugar industry continues to remain under the compulsory licensing regime. The industry is having price and distribution control. Fixation of Statutory Minimum Price(SMP), reduction in percentage of sugar to be given under levy etc. are continuing. As a part of restructuring the sugar industry, price and distribution control on molasses were abolished since June 1993. The production target for the season 1994-95 has been fixed at 120 lakh tonnes.

Atomic Energy

12.100 The performance of the heavy water plants has been moderately good. Upgrading of the Hazira unit has been completed and made operational. The nuclear fuel complex is expected to achieve the target of 213 te PHWR fuel and 7 te of BWR fuel in the year 1993-94, making a profit of Rs.32 crores. For 1994-95, a target of 250 te PHWR fuel and 6 te BWR fuel has been fixed with a cash profit of Rs.37 crores.

12.101 The profit of the Indian Rare Earth (IRE) from its South units is getting eroded by the loss from Orissa Sand Complex (OS-COM) plant leaving only Rs.0.8 crores earnings in 1993-94. The Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL) and Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL) are expected to improve their performance marginally over 1992-93. For UCIL, the net profit for 1993-94 is likely to be Rs. 1.65 crores against the profit of Rs 1.46 crores in 1992-93. The ECIL is expected to make a profit of Rs. 2.26 crores for 1993-94 against Rs. 1.10 crores achieved in 1992-93. For the year 1994-95, a profit of Rs. 5.14 crores and Rs. 2.35 crores has been projected for ECIL and UCIL respectively.

12.102 The major projects yet to be completed are 'Spent fuel Reprocessing Plant at Kalpakkam', Waste immobilisation Plant at Tarapore, Expansion of nuclear fuel facility at Hyderabad and Uranium Mine and Mill at Narwapahar and Turamdihi. Expansion of Nuclear Fuel Complex is now expected to be

completed by March, 1995, while part of the Power Reactor Fuel Reprocessing (PREFRE) and waste immobilisation plant (WIP) has been made operational. The original scope of mining project of Narwapahar and Turamdihi has been reduced since no mine-mill will be set up at Turamdihi. Rs.35 crores has been spent on Turamdihi so far and Rs.45 crores will be required for the winding up operation.

12.103 Work has started on New Uranium Oxide Plant (670 TPA), New Fuel Assembly Plant(300 TPA), New Zircalay Plant (80 TPA) and Zirconium and Titanium Sponge Plant. However, a major reduction in the scope is being made to suit the new power target of 3810 MW by 2001. The plan to make the two units - namely, New Zirconium & Titanium Sponge Plants under joint venture could not materialise so far and the work is suffering.

12.104 An outlay of Rs.258.76 crores has been provided for the schemes of Deptt. of Atomic Energy under industry and mineral sector out of which Rs.58.76 crores will be IEBR. The balance of Rs.200.00 crores will be provided through the Budget. Over and above, Rs.5 crores will come from the National Renewal Fund. This is to be given to ECIL for their manpower restructuring.

Science & Technology Programmes

Non-Ferrous Metal

12.105 The Standing Scientific Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Mines has identified the thrust areas for the Eighth Plan. The basic objective is to become self-sufficient in technology in the production of various metals as well as to develop new cost effective technologies particularly bio and hydro-metallurgical routes for the exploitation of lean grade ores and to enhance productivity of resources from the existing operations.

12.106 The Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre has started functioning since 1991-92. The Centre is likely to be fully operational by March 1994. The revised Government input likely to be required for the completion of the project has been placed at Rs.20.00 crores and the UNDP input at US \$ 4.56 millions.

12.107 The National Institute of Rock Mechanics & Ground Control has started generating internal resources since 1992-93. By

1994-95 the Institute may not require any budgetary support for its operations.

Engineering

12.108 The Technology upgradation and R&D efforts form the core of the development and growth strategies in the engineering sector not only to reach contemporary levels of technology and meet the changing requirements of the user sectors but also to attain competitiveness both in the domestic as well as in the international market. The technology upgradation efforts is also directed towards import substitution as a measure of conservation of foreign exchange. Long term plans of the user sectors serve as the basic input for preparation of specifici tecnology and R & D plans. In order to meet these objectives, different routes are being adopted by the PSUs which *inter alia* include, entering into foreign collaboration with reputed manufacturers abroad, in house R&D efforts and through interaction with various research organisations.

12.109 With a view to utilising the facilities already developed by a number of research organisations set up in the country, a number of research projects are being undertaken by the public sector undertakings in collaboration with the research organisations. Assistance of international development organisations like UNIDO and UNDP is also being availed for setting up research facilities in the areas of newer technologies. The projects under implementation with UNIDO / UNDP assistance include setting up of a Ceramic Technological Institute (CTI) at Bangalore and setting up of a Centre for Electric Transportation Technology at Bhopal. The proposals under consideration for UNIDO assistance include strengthening of research facilities for metal forming at Hyderabad, setting up and strengthening of capabilities at Fluid Control Research Institute (FCRI) at Palghat.

12.110 Two institutes have recently been set up with UNIDO/UNDP assistance. These are Fluid Control Research Institute (FCRI) and Pollution Control Research Institute (PCRI).

12.111 Some of the major developments in technology upgradation and R&D in the public sector undertakings under Department of Heavy Industry are as under:-

Bharat Heavy Engineering Ltd.: Light weight radial fan for industrial applications,boiler feed pump for heat recovery system, generation of Frame 6 gas turbines prototype of 36 KV, 13.1 KA 3 phase gas insulated switchgear,800 JV capaciter voltage transformer, 500 KW induced draft fan, 5000 HP 25 KVAC locos, EPABX, RAX. Major developments during the period under review are manufacture of the first indigenous rotor for a 38 MW ISO rating gas turbine based on GE, USA technology and manufacture of large 150 MW ISO rating gas turbine components based on Siemens technology .

HMT: Fuel efficient 25 HP and 58 HP tractors, population clock, world time clock, micro processor based master and slave clock. During the year, it resulted in the development of major machine tools like low cost turning machines, a machining centre and a CNC laser machining machine etc.

Hindustan Cable Ltd.: Foam skin insulated jelly filled cables and a number of other cables, fibre optic systems 2 MB/S, 8 MB/S, 34 MB/S OLTE and many more optic fibre instruments / equipments. The in-house Research and Development Division of the company has made laudable achievements in the area of technology absorption and indigenous development of basic raw materials, required for the manufacture of telecom cables.

Instrumentation Ltd, Kota: TheFibre Optics System Application Promotion Programme for non P&T applications and specially designed butterfly valves for nuclear power applications. During the year under review the company has developed Side Discharge Loader, Paddle Feeder Drive Unit, Gear Boxes with Precision, Hardened and Ground Gears upto the capacity of 1000 KW etc.

Electronics

12.112 A number of new R&D projects have been initiated for technology development through the Technology Development Council (TDC), the National Radar Council (NRC), the National Microelectronics Council (NMC) and the Electronic Materials Development Council (EMDC). Time-bound projects are being implemented through separate scientific societies like the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C- DAC), the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineer-

ing and Research (SAMEER), etc. Phase-I of the National HVDC project is already operational and Phase II is being taken up. Other projects like National Photonics Council (NPC) Programmes, Knowledge Based Computer System (KBCS), Advanced Technology Programme in Computer Networking (ER-NET), Development of High Power Devices, etc. are making satisfactory progress. To encourage application-oriented research, design and development, Electronics Research and Development Centres (ER&DCs) have been strengthened. A project on Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) has been launched by the Department of Electron-

ics to conduct R&D in the area of natural language processing and understanding, development of machine translation system, authoring system, intelligent tutoring system, etc., in various Indian languages. The following programmes are being taken up under Technology Mission Programme of the Government (i) Parallel Super Computing, (ii) Electronic Materials, (iii) Future Air Navigation System (iv) Micro electronics, (v) Information Highway, (vi) Opto-electronics/ Photonics.

**Central Sector: I&M: Annual Plan - Actual Expenditure 1992-93, B.E.&
R.E. for 1993-94 and Budget Estimates for 1994-95**

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. Ministry/ No. Department		1992-93		1993-94			1993-94			1994-95		
		Actual Expendi- ture	Outlay	Budget Estimates		Revised Estimates		Budget Estimates		Outlay	BS	IEBR
				BS	IEBR	Outlay	BS	IEBR	Outlay			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Ministry of Steel	2546.17	3166.06	359.00	2807.06	2757.73	359.00	2398.73	3821.41	325.00	3496.41	
2.	Ministry of Mines	270.09	494.42	90.00	404.42	364.03	95.90	268.13	331.29	101.03	230.26	
3.	Department of Fertilizers	228.69	935.00	160.00	775.00	755.65	168.00	587.65	1041.50	184.00	857.50	
4.	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	123.63	590.00	0.00	590.00	429.72	0.00	429.72	865.93	0.00	865.93	
	(a) Petrochemical Industries	82.62	549.75	0.00	549.75	396.71	0.00	396.71	839.14	0.00	839.14	
	(b) Engineering Industries	41.01	40.25	0.00	40.25	33.01	0.00	33.01	26.79	0.00	26.79	
5.	Department of Chem. & Petrochemicals	320.93	1205.96	32.62	1173.34	683.04	29.29	653.75	935.83	38.03	897.80	
	(a) Petrochemical Industries	256.65	1075.64	23.30	1052.34	581.98	18.60	563.38	796.50	23.00	773.50	
	(b) Chemical & Pharmaceuticals Industries.	64.28	130.32	9.32	121.00	101.06	10.69	90.37	139.33	15.03	124.30	
6.	Dept.t.of Heavy Industry	516.20	606.07	174.00	432.07	647.72	158.22	489.50	368.43	134.36	234.07	
	(a) Engineering Industries	391.23	460.00	144.39	315.61	518.77	128.61	390.16	257.42	58.34	199.08	
	(b) Consumer Industries (BLC+TAFCO+ NEPA+HPC+HSL+HPF+ TCIL)	110.59	105.94	26.98	78.96	126.32	26.98	99.34	85.78	50.79	34.99	
	(c) Cement & Non-Metallic Mineral Industries(CCI)	14.00	40.00	2.50	37.50	2.50	2.50	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	
	(d) Other Outlay on Industries(NIDC)	0.38	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.23	0.23	0.00	

**Central Sector: I&M: Annual Plan - Actual Expenditure 1992-93, B.E.&
R.E. for 1993-94 and Budget Estimates for 1994-95**

(Rs. Crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Dept.t.of Indus.Development	880.58	755.10	755.10	0.00	1074.45	1074.45	0.00	773.65	773.65	0.00
	(a) Cement & Non-Metallic	2.00	7.38	7.38	0.00	4.22	4.22	0.00	5.05	5.05	0.00
	(b) Engineering Industries	3.12	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00
	(c) Other Industries	835.05	710.22	710.22	0.00	1026.23	1026.23	0.00	712.60	712.60	0.00
	(d) Other outlays on Industries	40.41	32.50	32.50	0.00	39.00	39.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00
8.	Ministry of Surface Transport(Shipbuilding & Repairs)	10.65	14.82	14.82	0.00	14.27	14.27	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.00
9.	Department of Electronics	65.92	128.48	110.18	18.30	178.81	161.99	16.82	159.94	139.50	20.44
10.	Department of Atomic Energy	145.31	241.67	195.67	46.00	238.71	190.52	48.19	258.76	200.00	58.76
	(a) Tele-communication & Electronics Industries	7.00	10.00	2.00	8.00	8.00	2.00	6.00	10.00	2.00	8.00
	(b) Atomic Energy Industries	138.31	231.67	193.67	38.00	230.71	188.52	42.19	248.76	198.00	50.76
11.	Ministry of Civil Supplies & Public Distribution	2.10	2.20	2.20	0.00	2.20	2.20	0.00	2.30	2.30	0.00
	Other Industries										
12.	Min. of Finance (Dept of Economic Affairs) Industrial Fin. Institutions (IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, IRBI, Exim Bank & SIDBI)	461.61	636.00	636.00	0.00	1250.25	1250.25	0.00	788.11	788.11	0.00
13.	Ministry of Textiles (incl. NIFT but excl. SASMIRA)	23.71	125.50	52.00	73.50	42.77	42.77	0.00	162.00	22.00	140.00
14.	Deptdepartment of Scientific & Industrial Research (CEL)	5.16	8.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	4.50	4.50	0.00
15.	Ministry of Communications (Tele-communications & Electronic Industries)	50.04	156.00	0.00	156.00	156.00	0.00	156.00	136.15	0.00	136.15

Central Sector: I&M: Annual Plan - Actual Expenditure 1992-93, B.E.&
R.E. for 1993-94 and Budget Estimates for 1994-95

(Rs. Crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.	Min. of Food Processing Ind.	2.04	2.45	2.00	0.45	1.40	1.40	0.00	2.30	2.30	0.00
17.	Min. of Welfare	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00
	Total (1 to 17)	5652.83	9068.23	2592.09	6476.14	8605.25	3556.76	5048.49	9668.60	2731.28	6937.32
	Industrial & Minerals Projects/ Schemes included in other Sectors										
I.	Dept. of Industrial Dev.	0.65	2.90	2.90	0.00	2.55	2.55	0.00	2.85	2.85	0.00
(a)	Secretariat Economic Services	0.06	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00
(b)	General Economic Services	0.59	2.79	2.79	0.00	2.44	2.44	0.00	2.70	2.70	0.00
II.	Department of Electronics	1.78	1.10	1.10	0.00	2.01	2.01	0.00	1.10	1.10	0.00
(a)	Secretariat Expenses	1.23	1.10	1.10	0.00	1.10	1.10	0.00	1.10	1.10	0.00
(b)	Sect.Eco. Services	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
III.	Min. of Civil Supplies - Other Schemes	0.00	2.13	2.13	0.00	1.83	1.83	0.00	2.20	2.20	0.00
IV.	Min. of Finance Dept. of Econ. Affairs	33.37	70.00	70.00	0.00	70.00	70.00	0.00	108.71	108.71	0.00
(a)	Currency Coins & Mints	33.37	70.00	70.00	0.00	70.00	70.00	0.00	108.71	108.71	0.00
(b)	Other fiscal Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
V	Min. of Commerce	23.81	62.00	62.00	0.00	59.78	59.73	0.05	99.05	99.00	0.05
(a)	Foreign Trade & Export Promotion	23.81	62.00	62.00	0.00	59.78	59.73	0.05	99.05	99.00	0.05
(b)	General Fin. & Trading Institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Central Sector: I&M: Annual Plan - Actual Expenditure 1992-93, B.E.&
R.E. for 1993-94 and Budget Estimates for 1994-95

(Rs. Crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
VI	Dept. of Supply	1.90	4.00	4.00	0.00	3.90	3.90	0.00	4.40	4.40	0.00
(a)	Supplies & Disposals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(b)	Other Scientific Services (National Test House)	1.90	4.00	4.00	0.00	3.90	3.90	0.00	4.40	4.40	0.00
VII	Dept. of Ocean Development (Oceanographic Research)	3.37	5.20	5.20	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
Total		64.88	147.33	147.33	0.00	145.07	145.02	0.05	223.31	223.26	0.05

Annexure 12.2

Central Industrial and Mineral Projects 1992-93 Actual Expenditure,
1993-94 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates and Plan Outlay for 1994-95.

(Rs. Crores)

Sl.No	Ministry/Dept./ Undertaking Scheme	Actual Expd	1993-94	1993-94	1994-95
		1992-93	BE	RE	Approved Outlay
1.	2.	3	4	5	6
I. Ministry of Steel		2546.17	3166.06	2757.73	3821.41
A. Iron & Steel		2440.96	2903.15	2507.20	3293.25
1. Steel Authority of India Ltd.		2040.76	2364.00	1983.00	2891.00
1.1 Bokaro Steel Plant		161.14	294.41	204.00	395.00
1.1.1 4MT Expansion		17.43	1.00	8.00	8.00
1.1.2 Captive Power Plant		0.65	0.95	0.46	0.00
1.1.3 Meghababuru Iron Ore Project		2.75	1.00	0.80	0.65
1.1.4 Debottlenecking Schemes		40.60	39.06	36.29	48.24
1.1.5 CCM & Modernisation of HSM		0.52	100.00	10.90	156.46
1.1.6 Additions, Modernifications and Replacements		96.38	149.40	145.55	180.65
1.1.7 Township		2.81	3.00	2.00	1.00
1.2 Bhilai Steel Plant		187.15	164.95	184.00	247.00
1.2.1 4 MT Expansion		9.70	7.38	2.00	6.00
1.2.2 Conversion of OHF to THF		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.2.3 PBCC		0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.2.4 Debottlenecking Schemes		40.63	34.97	36.31	44.58
1.2.5 Modernisation of R&S Mill (Phase I)		0.00	8.00	3.00	15.00
1.2.6 Modernisation of R&S Mill (Phase II)		0.00	1.00	0.00	1.50
1.2.7. Combined cycle power plant		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
1.2.8 Expansion of Power Plant II		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
1.2.9 Addl.Oxygen Facilities		0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05
1.2.10 Sinter Plant III-Stage I		0.00	0.05	2.00	4.00
1.2.11 Other New Capital Schemes		0.00	0.25	0.00	0.15
1.2.12 Addl.Modifications, Replacements		134.25	110.00	138.69	169.62
1.2.13 Township		2.29	3.00	2.00	2.00
1.3 Rourkela Steel Plant		481.99	781.00	567.00	1107.00
1.3.1 Silicon Steel Project		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.3.2 Modernisation of RSP		350.88	594.96	438.55	954.72
1.3.3 Additions, Modifications Replacements		122.04	177.04	120.61	147.38
1.3.4 Township		9.07	9.00	7.84	4.90
1.4 Durgapur Steel Plant		1021.32	747.60	602.00	589.00
1.4.1 Modernisation of DSP		937.56	630.47	477.89	489.80
1.4.2 Additions, Modifications Replacements		81.79	114.38	122.91	98.20
1.4.3 Township		1.97	2.75	1.20	1.00

Annexure 12.2(contd.)

Central Industrial and Mineral Projects 1992-93 Actual Expenditure,
1993-94 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates and Plan Outlay for 1994-95.

		(Rs. Crores)			
1.	2.	3	4	5	6
1.5 Alloy Steel Plant		10.71	12.08	10.00	10.00
1.5.1 Expansion Stage II		1.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.5.2 Additions, Modifications, Replacements		8.49	11.08	9.44	9.00
1.5.3 Township		0.83	1.00	0.56	1.00
1.6 Salem Steel Plant		22.88	106.00	174.00	355.00
1.6.1 2nd Z Mill		1.92	0.00	0.30	0.00
1.6.2 Hot Rolling Facilities		18.24	80.64	148.76	350.12
1.6.3 Coin Blanking Facilities		0.00	17.00	16.00	2.30
1.6.4 Land Compensation		0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00
1.6.5 Acid Recovery		0.00	4.86	4.45	0.80
1.6.6 Additions, Modifications & Replacements		2.61	3.00	3.59	1.28
1.6.7 Township		0.11	0.50	0.30	0.50
1.7 SAIL Corporate Office, MIT, CET		21.74	27.30	38.00	14.00
1.8 Research & Development Centre for Iron & Steel		10.99	16.00	14.00	15.00
1.8.1 Experimental Coating Line RDCIS		0.00	2.00	0.55	3.50
1.8.2 Improvement in Quality, Productivity, Energy parameters for Sinter Plant-BSL		0.00	0.37	1.20	0.55
1.8.3 Procurement of Training Equipment under IMF Loan		2.74	0.65	1.00	0.00
1.8.4 Other R&D Projects		3.77	9.61	8.39	4.81
1.8.5 Additions, Modifications & Replacements		1.76	1.00	1.41	4.20
1.8.6 Township		2.72	2.37	1.45	1.94
1.9 Central Marketing Organisations		27.27	57.00	57.00	65.00
1.10 Raw Material Division		33.31	64.55	38.00	38.00
1.10.1 Reconstruction & Dev. of of Jitpur Colliery		0.00	15.88	1.50	3.50
1.10.2 Reconstruction & Dev. of Chasnala Colliery		0.00	10.00	3.00	6.00
1.10.3 Land for Catilnagar		0.00	0.00	0.10	0.93
1.10.4 New Open cast mines of Tasra		0.00	1.00	0.10	1.00
1.10.5 Other New Capital Schemes		0.00	4.75	0.00	0.00
1.10.6 Additions, Modifications, and Replacements		0.00	28.14	31.10	22.07
1.10.7 Township		0.00	1.75	1.00	1.50
1.10.8 R&D Feasibility Studies		0.00	1.85	1.00	1.00
1.10.9 Pollution Control		0.00	1.18	0.20	2.00

Annexure 12.2(contd.)

**Central Industrial and Mineral Projects 1992-93 Actual Expenditure,
1993-94 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates and Plan Outlay for 1994-95.**

(Rs. Crores)

1.	2.	3	4	5	6
1.11 IISCO Burnpur		45.03	46.00	31.00	26.00
1.11.1 Rebuilding & Coke oven					
Battery No.8		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.11.2 Rebuilding of coke oven					
Battery No.9		1.27	0.43	0.43	1.07
1.11.3 Rebuilding of by product					
Plant		0.30	0.00	0.20	0.60
1.11.4 Chasnala upper seam Dev.		0.01	0.36	0.00	0.00
1.11.5 Balancing Facilities for					
Chasnala Washery		0.99	0.71	0.82	0.00
1.11.6 Modernisation of Burnpur					
Works		0.78	1.01	1.00	1.00
1.11.7 Additions, Modifications,					
and Replacements		14.23	26.00	26.54	21.33
1.11.8 Township		4.95	3.50	2.00	2.00
1.11.9 Transfer from RMD		22.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.12 IISCO - Ujjain		0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00
1.13 IISCO-Kulti		1.85	2.20	1.00	1.00
1.14 Maharashtra Electro Sonelt Ltd		0.91	2.25	2.00	3.00
1.15 Vishvesharaya Iron & Steel					
Ltd.		14.47	41.86	61.00	26.00
1.15.1 Installation of 500 cum Blast					
Furnaces		9.35	25.00	45.00	9.00
1.15.2 Modernisation of Ferrosilicon					
Furnaces		1.63	4.50	4.00	4.00
1.15.3 Pollution Control Scheme		0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00
1.15.4 Additions, Modifications,					
and Replacements		2.77	11.40	11.70	12.30
1.15.5 Township		0.72	0.76	0.22	0.30
1.15.6 R&D/Feasibility Studies		0.00	0.20	0.06	0.40
2. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.		373.60	503.00	489.00	355.00
3. Vijaynagar Steel Plant		0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50
4. Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.		0.31	0.40	0.40	0.50
5. Sponge Iron India Ltd.		7.45	3.25	3.80	4.80
6. Hindustan Steel Works					
Construction Ltd.		5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
7. Bharat Refractories Ltd.					
FICO		5.35	5.75	5.75	6.30
8. Met & Engg. Consultants					
(I) Private Ltd.,		1.70	5.00	6.25	6.25
9. Metal Scrap Trade Corpn.					
and Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.		6.80	10.25	10.50	17.90
10. Iron & Steel Mission		0.00	5.00	2.00	5.00

Annexure 12.2(contd.)

**Central Industrial and Mineral Projects 1992-93 Actual Expenditure,
1993-94 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates and Plan Outlay for 1994-95.**

(Rs. Crores)

1.	2.	3	4	5	6
B. Ferrous Minerals		103.67	263.91	250.50	528.16
11 National Mineral Dev. Corpn.		55.25	123.00	126.95	213.12
11.1 Bailadila-14 modifications		10.66	19.85	19.85	14.52
11.2 Tertiary Crushing Plant 'Bailadila - 5'		1.81	0.88	0.88	0.20
11.3 Modernisation & Upgradation Bailadila - 5		6.33	0.10	0.00	0.00
11.4 Central Workshop		5.72	7.21	9.25	2.22
11.5 Bailadila 11 C-2nd Phase		7.03	15.00	15.00	4.15
11.6 Screening plant-vizag		1.51	0.00	0.74	0.00
11.7 2nd Screening plant, Bailadila		0.00	15.23	15.23	4.00
11.8 Deposit 10/11A(Bailadila)		1.05	2.00	2.00	20.00
11.9 Deposit 118(Bailadila)		1.41	10.00	10.00	63.00
11.10 DBM project - J&K MDC		0.74	8.55	2.00	2.00
11.11 Others		2.55	21.08	9.32	58.60
11.12 Additions, Modifications and Replacements		14.66	19.00	35.00	35.00
11.13 Township		1.11	2.00	5.00	6.00
11.14 R&D Exploration & Feasibility Studies		0.67	2.10	2.68	3.43
12 Kudremukh Iron Ore Co.Ltd		33.96	121.06	106.00	294.16
12.1 Expansion of Pellet Plant		0.00	25.00	1.00	43.99
12.2 Captive Power Plant		0.00	10.00	7.74	46.64
12.3 HBI Project (KIOCL share)		0.00	5.00	0.00	1.00
12.4 Additions, Modifications and Replacements		33.96	81.06	94.94	197.24
12.5 R&D and Feasibility Studies		0.00	0.00	2.32	5.29
13 Manganese Ore India Ltd.		9.46	12.75	10.45	13.98
13.1 Low Carbon Ferro Manganese plant at Balaghat		0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
13.2 High intensity Magnetic Separation Plant Dogri B (Wet process)		0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
13.3 Balaghat Deepening of Homes Shaft		0.93	1.40	2.40	4.25
13.4 Chilka deepening of inclined Shaft		0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.5 Beldongri sinking of vertical Shaft		0.45	0.48	0.65	0.44
13.6 Others		1.17	0.65	0.78	2.00
13.7 Additions, Modifications and Replacements		4.86	7.15	3.77	4.88
13.8 Township		0.74	0.90	0.90	1.20
13.9 R&D Feasibility Studies		0.82	1.07	1.95	1.21
14. Bird Group of Companies		5.00	7.10	7.10	6.90

Annexure 12.2(contd.)

**Central Industrial and Mineral Projects 1992-93 Actual Expenditure,
1993-94 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates and Plan Outlay for 1994-95.**

(Rs. Crores)

1.	2.	3	4	5	6
II Ministry of Mines		270.09	494.42	364.03	331.29
1. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.		20.60	72.00	72.00	40.00
1.1 Modernisation of Smelter(Korba)		0.00	20.00	7.00	13.00
1.2 Development of Bauxite Mine		0.54	0.00	2.50	5.00
1.3 Gandhamardan Bauxite Project		0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05
1.4 Other Schemes		15.69	42.00	44.70	6.50
1.5 Replacement & Renewals		4.37	10.00	47.75	15.45
2. National Aluminium Co. Ltd.		87.88	158.00	158.00	150.00
2.1 Downstream Facilities		10.37	10.00	15.00	1.88
2.2 VI Unit of CPP		47.37	73.00	85.00	27.00
2.3 Replacement & Renewals		29.57	25.00	25.00	25.00
2.4 Expansion (Mine & Refinery)		0.57	50.00	33.00	96.12
3. Hindusta Copper Ltd.		41.62	54.91	30.00	25.00
3.1 New & Other Schemes		19.62	24.31	10.30	7.75
3.2 Replacement & Renewals and township		21.90	30.00	19.60	17.10
3.3 R&D		0.10	0.60	0.10	0.15
4. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.		45.07	126.38	15.00	25.00
4.1 Rampura Agucha Mine & Chanderiya		21.19	4.22	3.40	5.00
4.2 Replacement & Renewals Township		15.01	20.00	7.70	10.00
4.3 S&T Schemes & Others		8.87	102.16	3.90	10.00
5. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.		13.46	5.00	5.00	6.00
5.1 Yeppamana Mines		0.53	0.50	0.50	0.50
5.2 Chicargunta Mine Project II		0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
5.3 Modernisation of N.D. Mill		0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
5.4 Replacement & Renewals and Housing		1.83	2.50	2.50	1.64
5.5 other Schemes		11.10	2.00	2.00	0.86
6. Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.		14.13	15.00	15.00	16.00
6.1 Capital Expenses		13.00	2.00	2.00	8.00
6.2 Promotional Work		1.13	13.00	13.00	8.00
7. Sikkim Mining Corporation		0.42	0.43	0.43	0.76
8. Geological Survey of India		29.49	42.00	42.00	47.00
9. Indian Bureau of Mines		7.77	10.60	11.50	11.05
10. Construction Project of GSI & IBM		0.00	2.50	8.40	2.50
11. S&T Projects under Department of Mines		9.65	7.60	6.70	7.98

Annexure 12.2(contd.)

Central Industrial and Mineral Projects 1992-93 Actual Expenditure,
1993-94 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates and Plan Outlay for 1994-95.

(Rs. Crores)

1.	2.	3	4	5	6
III. Department of Fertilizers		228.69	935.00	755.65	1041.50
1. FACT Ltd.		17.00	104.00	67.85	120.00
1.1 Ammonia Plant (UDL)		1.46	36.00	20.00	80.00
1.2. Renewals & Replacement		10.56	10.15	12.60	12.57
1.3. Others		4.98	57.85	35.25	27.43
2. Ferts. Corp. of India		8.14	30.00	30.00	23.00
2.1 Renewals & Replacements		7.41	15.00	10.72	8.50
2.2 Others		0.73	15.00	19.28	14.50
3. Hindust. Ferts. Corpn.		31.00	35.00	35.00	17.00
3.1 Haldia		18.25	18.25	18.25	0.00
3.2 Replacements & Renewals		6.84	11.00	11.00	6.55
3.3 Others		5.81	5.75	5.75	10.45
4. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.		16.51	90.00	137.94	246.00
4.1 Major revamp(Manali Plant)		3.29	80.00	123.70	242.55
4.2 Others		13.22	10.00	14.24	3.45
5. National Fertilisers		24.88	162.00	86.56	200.00
5.1 Vijaypur Expansion		4.60	100.00	59.00	120.00
5.2 Argon Gas Plant(Panipat)		0.00	7.00	0.50	3.00
5.3 Revamp of Urea Plant		0.00	0.00	1.10	23.00
5.4 Renewals & Replacements		5.08	5.70	5.75	5.75
5.5 Upgradation of ESP		10.08	1.22	3.00	1.91
5.6 Others		5.12	48.08	17.21	46.34
6. Paradeep Phosphate & Chem.		3.17	44.00	28.00	34.00
6.1 Recovery Plants		0.01	1.00	0.17	0.66
6.2 Increase in DAP Prod.		0.02	16.00	0.00	3.00
6.3 Purchase of Nauru Share		0.00	0.00	10.00	28.00
6.4 Renewals& Replacements		0.00	4.43	0.00	2.00
6.5 Others		3.14	22.57	17.83	0.34
7. Pyrites Phosphate & Chem		3.44	6.03	6.03	4.75
8. Project Develop. India Ltd.		1.00	4.00	4.00	5.00
9. Rashtriya Chemicals India Ltd.		48.51	135.00	145.40	130.00
9.1. Tech.Upgradation (Trombay V)		0.00	25.00	25.00	8.00
9.2 Malamine Project		0.00	10.00	6.00	17.00
9.3 Purge Gas Recovery(Trombay)		0.00	15.00	27.00	10.00
9.4 Ammonia Retrofit Phase I		0.00	10.00	10.00	25.00
9.5 Renewals & Replacements		29.71	30.00	30.00	30.00
9.6 Others		18.80	45.00	47.40	40.00

Annexure 12.2(contd.)

**Central Industrial and Mineral Projects 1992-93 Actual Expenditure,
1993-94 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates and Plan Outlay for 1994-95.**

(Rs. Crores)

1.	2.	3	4	5	6
10. Krishak Bharati Cooperative		21.45	164.00	102.91	100.00
10.1 Nitro-phosphate (Hazira)		0.00	89.87	5.00	1.00
10.2 Argon Recovery(Hazira)		0.00	10.20	7.80	10.00
10.3 Retrofit Schemes(Hazira)		0.00	20.00	2.00	1.00
10.4 Renewals & Replacements		3.24	34.30	64.72	27.48
10.5 Others		18.21	9.63	23.39	60.52
11. Indian Farmers Fert. Coop.		33.70	141.00	92.00	154.00
11.1 Rehabilitation Schemes		30.83	30.00	30.00	0.00
11.2 Aonla Expansion		0.00	92.00	52.00	140.00
11.3 Renewals & Replacements		1.56	8.00	8.00	8.00
11.4 Others		1.31	11.00	2.00	6.00
12. Others Schemes		16.08	20.00	20.00	11.50
12.1 Indo-EEC Educ. Proj.Phase II		1.45	2.00	2.00	2.00
12.2 Grant to HFC (Indo-UK)		1.17	1.40	1.40	1.70
12.3 Grant to HFC(IBFEP)		9.00	9.50	9.50	0.00
12.4 Grant to KRIBHCO for Dryland Farming(Indo-UK)		0.43	2.32	2.32	3.30
12.5 Grant to PDIL		4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
12.6 Grant to PPCL(German)		0.00	0.68	0.68	0.40
12.7 Others		0.03	0.10	0.10	0.10
IV. Min. of Petro. & Natural Gas		123.63	590.00	429.72	865.93
A. Petro-Chemical Industries		82.62	549.75	396.71	839.14
1. Bongaigaon Refineries		3.34	17.00	4.50	12.00
1.1 Catalyst Methanol Recov. System		2.02	8.40	3.50	9.70
1.2 PFY Pilot Plant Appln.Centre		0.31	0.40	0.40	0.00
1.3 Waste Recv. Unit		1.01	0.20	0.40	0.00
1.4 PSF Product Divers.		0.00	6.00	0.10	1.00
1.5 Others		0.00	2.00	0.10	1.30
2. Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd.		1.01	12.00	3.22	12.00
2.1 MTBE(24000 TPA)		1.01	3.00	3.22	12.00
2.2 Addnl. Benzene Cap.		0.00	9.00	0.00	0.00
3. Cochin Refineries Ltd.		9.28	15.00	12.30	18.40
3.1 Aromatics Ph II		0.47	2.90	6.20	10.00
3.2 Feedstock for PC		8.74	6.70	3.00	0.00
3.3 Polybutenes (JVC) cap		0.07	1.40	3.00	0.00
3.4 Others		0.00	4.00	0.10	8.40
4. Hindustan Petro. Corp.		7.86	0.75	0.40	2.47
4.1 Propylene Recovery Unit		7.86	0.00	0.40	2.47
4.2 Others		0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00

Annexure 12.2(contd.)

**Central Industrial and Mineral Projects 1992-93 Actual Expenditure,
1993-94 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates and Plan Outlay for 1994-95.**

		(Rs. Crores)			
1.	2.	3	4	5	6
5. Indian Oil Corpn.		8.13	20.00	11.27	31.27
5.1 Benzene Expansion (Debottle.)		8.07	0.00	2.81	0.00
5.2 Propylene Recovery (Mathura)		0.06	20.00	8.46	31.17
5.3 Others		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
6. Madras Refineries Ltd.		2.41	60.00	101.95	63.00
5.1 Aromatic Project		2.41	50.00	91.00	25.72
5.2 Others		0.00	10.00	10.95	37.28
7. Gas Authority of India Ltd.		50.59	425.00	263.07	700.00
7.1 Gas Cracker(Auraiya)		50.58	424.95	263.07	700.00
7.2 Petro Chem. Complex		0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00
B.Engineering Industries		41.01	40.25	33.01	26.79
1. Indo-Burma Petroleum Co.		4.88	20.00	7.26	5.54
2. Balmer Lawrie		35.53	18.00	23.50	21.25
3. Bieco Lawrie		0.60	2.25	2.25	0.00
V. Deptt. of Chemicals & Petro-chem		320.93	1205.96	683.04	935.83
A. Petrochemical Industries		256.65	1075.64	581.98	796.50
1. Indian Petrochemicals Coop. Ltd.		191.00	972.00	503.00	730.00
1.1 Renewals & Replacements, Debottlenecking Scheme,etc.		20.00	49.00	31.00	30.00
1.2 Butadiene Extrac. Plant Revamp		2.00	22.00	20.00	16.00
1.3 Polybutadiene Rubber Plant Expn. by 30000 TPA		2.00	50.00	67.00	52.00
1.4 Polypropylene Plant Revamp (60000 TPA)		5.00	70.00	36.00	52.00
1.5 Maharashtra Gas Crack.Compl.		60.00	34.00	10.00	10.00
1.6 MGCC-Renewals & Replacements		0.00	6.00	10.00	10.00
1.7 MGCC-Expn. of Ethylene Cap by 1 lac TPA(New Scheme)		0.00	62.00	0.00	40.00
1.8 HDPE Plant (MGCC Expn.)		0.00	55.00	0.00	15.00
1.9 Gas Cracker Comp.at Dahej (3 lakh TPA Ethylene)		84.00	550.00	300.00	400.00
1.10 Alloy Blend Composite Poly Carbonate Mfg.(Jt. Venture)		18.00	46.00	24.00	40.00
1.11 Gandhar Jt. Venture(C2/C3)		0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
1.12 12500 TPA Wire & Cable Compound (MGCC Ph.II)		0.00	13.00	0.00	5.00
1.13 Polymer Alloys & Blends S&T Prog.		0.00	15.00	5.00	10.00

Annexure 12.2(contd.)

**Central Industrial and Mineral Projects 1992-93 Actual Expenditure,
1993-94 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates and Plan Outlay for 1994-95.**

(Rs. Crores)					
1.	2.	3	4	5	6
2. Petrofils Cooperative Ltd.		65.65	80.34	60.38	43.50
2.1 Spandex Project - 300 TPA	19.68	18.39	22.03	2.50	
2.2 PFY Phase II (8000 TPA/60 TPD)Condn Unit	36.30	27.55	27.85	0.00	
2.3 Addl. 3 POY Spinning Lines	0.00	17.00	4.50	15.00	
2.4 Additions/Modifications/Replc.	7.54	1.00	6.00	6.00	
2.5 Addnl.6 Nos.(Naldhari)DT	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2.6 Spun Bonded Non-woven Filament Yarn	0.00	16.40	0.00	20.00	
3. C.I.P.E.T. Madras	0.00	23.10	18.60	23.00	
3.1 CAD/CAM Facilities(Also for Facilities at 4 Centres) - Strengthening of Training	0.00	0.10	0.10	1.00	
3.2 Establishment of Extn. Centre at Amritsar, Mysore, IMP.	0.00	1.50	1.50	3.50	
3.3 Establishment of Extn.Centre at West Bengal	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
3.4 GOI Share-World Bank Project	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	
3.5 World Bank Project for Modernising Trg. Facility	0.00	20.00	15.50	17.00	
4. Plasticulture Development Centre	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	
B.Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Ind.	64.28	130.32	101.06	139.33	
(a) Chemicals	45.84	102.05	63.15	93.05	
5. Hindustan Organic Chem. Ltd.	45.00	100.00	60.00	0.00	
5.1 Replacement & Renewals/ Additions/Modifications	14.00	12.00	10.50	5.00	
5.2 S&T Schemes	1.00	4.00	1.00	5.00	
5.3 Nitrobenzene-III	6.00	2.50	2.50	0.10	
5.4 Monochlorobenzene	0.00	10.00	5.00	9.40	
5.5 Anine III	10.00	2.50	2.50	0.20	
5.6 Hydrogen III	7.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	
5.7 Utilities	0.00	13.00	10.00	16.00	
5.8 Pollution Control(Addl.Fac.)	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	
5.9 Nitrochlorobenzene-9000 TPA Exp	6.00	6.00	6.00	3.30	
5.10 Caustic Soda/Chlorine - 33000 TPA/29000 TPA	1.00	25.00	15.00	15.00	
5.11 Expansion of Phenol Unit-Coch.	0.00	5.00	0.50	5.00	
5.12 T.D.I And Polyurethane Proj. to be Fin. Thru Jt. Venture HOC's Participation	0.00	5.00	0.50	25.00	
5.13 Hydrogen Peroxide	0.00	6.00	0.50	6.00	

Annexure 12.2(contd.)

Central Industrial and Mineral Projects 1992-93 Actual Expenditure,
1993-94 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates and Plan Outlay for 1994-95.

1.	2.	3	4	5	6
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6. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.		0.84	2.00	3.10	3.00
6.1 Renewals & Replacements		0.84	0.75	1.00	0.75
6.2 Pollution Control Measure (Effluent Treatment)		0.00	0.25	0.50	0.60
6.3 Dicofol (Tech)		0.00	0.00	0.72	0.45
6.4 Carboxin (Tech)		0.00	0.00	0.32	1.20
6.5 Phosphomidon 300 TPA		0.00	1.00	0.56	0.00
7. IPFT		0.00	0.37	0.64	0.37
8. RENAP		0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05
(b) Drugs & Pharmaceuticals		18.44	28.27	37.91	46.28
9. Indian Drugs & Pharmac. Ltd.		3.35	2.50	11.87	16.56
9.1 Expan. of Potassium Pencillion		1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.2 Renewals & Replacements		0.95	0.50	0.00	0.00
9.3 Expn. of Potassium Pen. to 1000 MMU		0.00	1.00	7.50	7.50
9.4 Others		1.39	1.00	4.37	9.06
10. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.		10.95	20.00	20.00	20.00
10.1 Renewals & Replacements		2.09	2.00	2.34	1.75
10.2 S&T Schemes - Upgrading of Technology-Pencillin		0.16	0.15	0.15	0.17
10.3 R&D Equipments		0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25
10.4 New Formln.Plan		1.71	2.50	2.50	1.79
10.5 7 ACA & Injectible Cephalospor		0.67	5.68	6.33	7.04
10.6 Others		5.82	8.47	4.00	3.50
10.7 S&T-Sterile Sodium(New Tech.)		0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
10.8 Sod. Cerfuroxine		0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00
10.9 Norfloxacin		0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00
10.10 Expan.of Penci.(840-955 MMU)		0.00	0.00	3.00	4.50
10.Vaccines- Hospt.Adv.Tech.		0.00	0.00	1.43	1.00
11. Smith Stanistreet Pharm. Ltd.		0.09	0.15	0.15	0.35
11.1 Modn. Facilit.(R&R)		0.09	0.15	0.15	0.35
12. Bengal Immunity Ltd.		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12.1 Renewals & Replacements		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
13. National Institute of Pharmact. Edu. & Res. (NIPER)		2.50	3.50	3.50	7.00

Annexure 12.2 (contd.)

**Central Industrial and Mineral Projects 1992-93 Actual Expenditure,
1993-94 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates and Plan Outlay for 1994-95.**

(Rs. Crores)					
1.	2.	3	4	5	6
14. Bengal Chem. & Pharm. Ltd.		0.55	0.75	0.75	1.00
14.1 Ointment		0.30	0.00	0.30	0.00
14.2 Sulphuric Acid Plant & Alam Plants (Lumpsum)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
14.3 Renewals & Replacements		0.25	0.75	0.45	0.95
VI Department of Ind. Dev.		880.58	755.10	1074.45	773.65
A. Cement & Non-Metallic		2.00	7.38	4.22	5.05
B. Engineering Ind.		3.12	5.00	5.00	6.00
C. Other Industries		835.05	710.22	1026.23	712.60
D. Other Outlays on I&M		40.41	32.50	39.00	50.00
VII: Department of Heavy Ind.		516.20	606.07	647.72	368.43
A. Engineering Industries		391.23	460.00	518.77	257.42
1. Andrew Yule		7.82	21.00	23.00	34.41
2. Bharat Heavy Electricals		99.00	109.00	80.00	105.39
3. Bharat Bhari Udyog		0.00	1.20	1.20	0.20
4. Braith Waite		1.50	3.00	2.00	3.50
5. Burn Standard		7.23	8.50	5.00	6.66
6. Bharat Brakes & Valves		0.50	0.25	0.25	0.35
7. Bharat Wagon & Engineering		0.25	4.50	1.50	1.25
8. Bharat Pro. & Mec. Eng.		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. Weigh Bird India		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. Jessop		1.00	2.50	1.00	1.00
11. Lagan Jute		0.50	0.25	0.25	0.50
12. Braith Burn & Jessop		0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00
13. RBL		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25
14. Bharat Yantra Nigam		0.68	1.65	0.63	0.30
15. Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels		1.73	10.00	8.48	5.75
16. Bharat Pumps & Comp.		1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00
17. Bridge & Roofs		5.56	5.00	5.00	6.00
18. Richardson & Crudas		0.80	0.95	0.75	0.01
19. Triveni Structural Ltd.		0.50	2.00	0.50	0.01
20. Tungbhadrä Steel		0.50	1.00	1.26	4.45
21. Cycle Corporation		0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01
22. Engineering Projects		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23. Heavy Engineering Corpn.		43.25	4.95	34.95	6.00
24. HMT		42.74	93.36	139.28	0.01
25. Hindustan Cables		169.77	169.77	192.78	67.22
26. Instrumentation Ltd.		2.98	5.68	10.32	5.35
27. Mining & Allied Machinery		1.46	0.50	0.50	0.00
28. National Instruments		0.00	0.20	0.20	0.01

Annexure 12.2(contd.)

Central Industrial and Mineral Projects 1992-93 Actual Expenditure,
1993-94 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates and Plan Outlay for 1994-95.

(Rs. Crores)					
1.	2.	3	4	5	6
29. National Bicycle CIL		0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01
30. Praga Tools		0.21	5.00	1.61	2.00
31. Scooters India Ltd.		0.00	0.02	0.50	0.01
32. High Voltage Direct Current		0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
33. Fluid Control Research		1.50	1.50	0.40	1.75
34. D.T.E. C.C.(ILK)		0.50	0.20	0.10	0.00
35. C.M.F.I.		0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00
36. F.M.S.		0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
37. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass		0.25	1.25	1.25	0.01
38. Rehabilitation Ind.		0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01
B. Consumer Industries		110.59	105.94	126.32	85.78
39. Bharat Leather		0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01
40. TAFCO		0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01
41. NEPA		3.93	10.72	1.00	0.00
42. Hindustan Paper		13.95	70.74	68.75	38.00
43. Hindustan Salts		0.50	4.25	2.00	1.57
44. Hindustan Photo Films		62.21	8.75	43.09	40.00
45. Tyre Corporation		30.00	11.44	11.44	6.19
C. Cement & Non-Metallic Ind		14.00	40.00	2.50	25.00
46. Cement Corpns.		14.00	40.00	2.50	25.00
D. Other Industries		0.38	0.13	0.13	0.23
47. National Ind. Dev. Corpn.		0.38	0.13	0.13	0.23
VIII. Ministry of Surface Transport (Ship Building & Repairs)		10.65	14.82	14.27	16.00
1. Hindustan Shipyard		3.40	4.76	4.76	7.00
2. Cochin Ship yard Ltd.		5.55	4.50	4.50	7.00
3. Hooghly Dock & Port Engs. Ltd.		0.00	2.31	2.31	0.02
4. Central Sector		1.70	3.25	2.70	1.98

Annexure 12.2(contd.)

**Central Industrial and Mineral Projects 1992-93 Actual Expenditure,
1993-94 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates and Plan Outlay for 1994-95.**

(Rs. Crores)					
1.	2.	3	4	5	6
IX. Department of Electronics		67.70	128.48	180.82	159.94
(Total Outlays for the Dept)					
1. Electron. Trade & Tech. Dev.		0.00	0.44	3.00	0.00
2. Semi-Conductor Complex		0.00	3.30	75.00	27.18
3. CMC Ltd.		0.00	7.56	15.00	10.00
4. Society for Applied Microwave Elec. Eng. Res.(SAMEER)		0.70	3.00	2.00	3.35
5. Centre for Elec. Packg. Tech. Ergonomic Design		0.20	1.60	0.00	0.00
6. Standn. Testing & Qual. Cont. Prog. (STQC)		11.20	17.13	13.35	11.90
7. CMET/EMDC		1.49	2.80	2.80	3.00
8. Nat. Centre for SW Tech.(NCST)		0.50	1.50	1.50	2.14
9. Software Exp. Prom. Prog.(SEPP)		7.90	11.00	8.00	4.60
10. Advance Tech. Prog. in Compt. Network		1.47	1.50	1.50	12.00
11. C-DAC		3.50	5.00	3.00	6.80
12. Photonix/FOSAPP		0.93	1.75	1.75	1.70
13. Rur. Electrs Tec.Centres(RETCS)		1.50	1.80	1.80	1.50
14. Manpower Dev. in Electronics		6.67	0.50	0.50	1.00
15. Centre for Elect.Design Tech.		2.00	1.80	1.80	2.00
16. Elect. Ind. Dev.Proj.		0.00	35.00	23.40	24.20
17. Japanese Language Training Prog		0.02	0.10	0.10	0.10
18. Tech. Dev. for Indian Languages		0.39	0.25	0.25	0.25
19. National HVDC Programme		0.00	2.00	2.00	5.00
20. Sect. Expnd. & Constr.of Build.		1.58	1.30	1.30	1.27
21. Dev. of Surface Mount Tech. & Devices		0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
22. Value Added High Speed Data Comm.Network for Software		17.70	1.25	1.25	0.20
23. Infor.Support to Elec.Ind.		0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10
24. Integrated Longterm Programme in S&T between India & USSR		0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00
25. Micro Electr. Dev. Prog. includ Power Semi-Conductor Devices		2.45	3.40	3.40	3.50
26. Tech. Dev. Council(TDC)		0.99	2.50	2.50	3.00
27. Nat. Radar Council Project		0.79	1.00	1.00	1.50
28. Vth Generation Computer System		0.73	1.00	0.50	8.00
29. Ind. Elect. Pr.Pro.(IEPP)		1.97	4.80	4.80	8.74
30. Energy Conservation through Ind. Electronics		0.25	0.00	0.00	1.50
31 Transportation System		0.11	0.00	0.00	1.20
32. Power Sector Electronics		0.00	0.00	0.00	1.30
33. System Eng. Consultancy(SECO/CA)		0.38	0.60	0.60	0.50

Annexure 12.2(contd.)

**Central Industrial and Mineral Projects 1992-93 Actual Expenditure,
1993-94 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates and Plan Outlay for 1994-95.**

(Rs. Crores)					
1.	2.	3	4	5	6
34 Appl. of Elec. for Rural Dev. incl. Agri.Elec. & Vivek Darpan		0.16	0.50	0.50	0.10
35. Tech. Dev. Mission(Health)		1.23	1.50	1.50	1.60
36. Dev. of Appl. of Ind. Robots		0.50	2.00	1.42	0.50
37. Dev. of Capital Goods Ind.		0.20	0.30	0.00	0.20
38. Technology Mission		0.00	10.00	5.00	11.11
X. Department of Atomic Energy		145.31	241.67	238.71	258.76
A. Telecommuni. & Electronic Ind.		7.00	10.00	8.00	10.00
1. Electronics Corpn. of India		7.00	10.00	8.00	10.00
B. Atomic Energy Industry		138.31	231.67	230.71	248.76
1.Bhabha Atomic Research Cen.(BARC)		19.84	27.00	27.80	17.03
2. Heavy Water Project		7.21	8.96	11.46	4.62
3. Nuclear Fuel Complex		51.32	99.43	45.00	108.00
4. Indira Gandhi Cent.for Atom.Res.		3.11	7.00	4.15	3.50
5. Atomic Minerals Div.		1.62	1.93	2.51	1.73
6. Indian Rare Earths		2.60	23.00	40.00	46.76
7. Uranium Corpn. of India		50.43	60.00	88.00	60.70
8. Board for Radiation & Isotope Technology		1.45	3.00	3.54	4.00
9. Centre for Advanced Technology		0.23	1.00	7.85	2.00
10. Thorium Plant		0.50	0.35	0.40	0.42
XI Ministry of Civil Supplies (Consumer Industries)		2.10	2.20	2.20	2.30
XII. Department of Eco.Affairs		461.61	636.00	1250.25	788.11
Industrial Financ. Inst.					
1.1 Ind. Dev. Bank of India		175.00	260.00	343.52	228.20
1.2 Industrial Finance Corpn.		19.01	24.00	22.25	26.10
1.3 Industrial Credit & Invest.Corp		220.00	303.00	321.48	311.82
1.4 Ind. Reconstruction Bank of Ind		0.00	11.00	11.00	20.00
1.5 Small Ind. Dev. Bank of India		4.60	2.00	531.00	105.99
1.6 Export-Import Bank of India		43.00	36.00	21.00	96.00
XIII. Ministry of Textiles		23.71	125.50	42.77	162.00
1. National Textile Corpn.		20.00	101.50	28.00	141.00
2. British India Corporation		0.00	13.50	5.50	11.00
3. National Jute Man. Corpn.		0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
4. National Centre for Jute Diversi		0.00	1.50	0.25	1.00
5. Textile Research Associations		3.71	5.00	5.02	5.00

Annexure 12.2(concl'd.)

**Central Industrial and Mineral Projects 1992-93 Actual Expenditure,
1993-94 Plan Outlay and Revised Estimates and Plan Outlay for 1994-95.**

(Rs. Crores)					
1.	2.	3	4	5	6
XIV Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (Central Electronics Ltd.)		5.16	8.00	8.00	4.50
XV. Ministry of Communication (Tel.Comm.& Elec. Industry)		50.04	156.00	156.00	136.15
1. Indian Telephone Ind.		48.00	151.00	151.00	130.00
2. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.		2.04	5.00	5.00	6.15
XVI. Min.of Food Processing(Consumer		2.04	2.45	1.40	2.30
XVII. Ministry of Welfare		0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50
Total (Industry & Minerals)		5652.83	9068.23	8605.25	9668.60

Plan Expenditure : States/Union Territories

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States / Union Territories	1992-93 (Actuals)			1993-94(R.E.)			1994-95 (Approved)		
		Large & Medium Ind.		Total	Large & Medium Ind.		Total	Large & Medium Ind.		Total
		including Wt.& Meas.	Mining	Total	including Wt.& Meas.	Mining	Total	including Wt.& Meas.	Mining	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
STATES										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2274	7543	9817	1567	925	2492	1902	25	1927
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	167	49	216	139	32	171	178	34	212
3.	Assam	869	106	975	2227	288	2515	3675	300	3975
4.	Bihar	1396	177	1573	314	187	501	4396	621	5017
5.	Goa	258	7	265	132	7	139	205	8	213
6.	Gujrat	3678	58	3736	2924	100	3024	3854	200	4054
7.	Haryana	997	10	1007	739	11	750	922	12	934
8.	Himachal Pradesh	518	41	559	710	41	751	708	50	758
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1245	208	1453	834	337	1171	2759	298	3057
10.	Karnataka	4723	8	4731	7284	70	7354	7669	71	7740
11.	Kerala	5243	52	5295	5327	97	5424	10710	300	11010
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4351	296	4647	5689	338	6027	3250	410	3660
13.	Maharashtra	6971	40	7011	9601	48	9649	11248	60	11308
14.	Manipur	364	12	376	139	20	159	613	27	640
15.	Meghalaya	494	245	739	825	249	1074	931	263	1194
16.	Mizoram	95	46	141	95	45	140	95	50	145
17.	Nagaland	415	149	564	372	129	501	430	158	588
18.	Orissa	1230	470	1700	1449	589	2038	2617	17210	19827
19.	Punjab	4669	0	4669	4824	0	4824	4280	0	4280
20.	Rajasthan	3790	1016	4806	4270	828	5098	5238	1150	6388
21.	Sikkim	496	15	511	191	18	209	250	20	270
22.	Tamil Nadu	6014	277	6291	5041	523	5564	26953	43	26996
23.	Tripura	684	2	686	457	2	459	565	1	566
24.	Uttar Pradesh	11605	645	12250	5525	552	6077	6506	156	6662
25.	West Bengal	5423	76	5499	5694	120	5814	7820	280	8100
TOTAL		67969	11548	79517	66369	5556	71925	107774	21747	129521
UNION TERRITORIES.										
1.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7.94	0	7.94	0	0	0	18.40	0	18.40
4.	Daman & Diu	48.50	0	48.50	100	0	100	0.70	0	0.70
5.	Delhi	118.10	0	118.10	8.50	0	8.50	111	0	111
6.	Lakshadweep	3.65	0	3.65	8.28	0	8.28	8.28	0	8.28
7.	Pondicherry	452.31	0	452.31	508	0	508	709	0	709
TOTAL		634.50	0	634.50	628.78	0	628.78	851.38	0	851.38
GRAND TOTAL		68603.50	11548	80151.50	66997.78	5556	72553.78	108625	21747	130372

Annual Plan 1994-95 : Physical Targets For Selected Industries

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	1992-93	Target	1992-93	Actual/Ant.
			Capacity	Product- ion	Capacity	Product- ion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Mining						
A. Coal		Million Ton		238.20		238.11
B. Lignite		-do-		13.30		13.31
C. Crude Oil		-do-		28.46		26.94
D. Iron ore		Million Ton		62.50		58.00
Basic Metals						
2 Hot Metal (Integrated Ste	-do-		19.16	15.94	19.16	15.20
3 Pig Iron for sale (Integr	-do-			1.69		1.68
4 Crude Steel(Intgr St.)	-do-		17.85	14.17	17.85	13.36
5 Saleable steel	-do-		21.85	16.62	21.85	14.73
6 Saleable steel (Integrate	-do-		14.33	11.82	14.33	11.33
7 Alloy and special steels	'000 tonnes	1720.00	1240.00	1720.00	1163.00	
8 Sponge iron	-do-	3240.00	1750.00	2300.00	1559.00	
9 Aluminium	-do-	610.00	525.00	610.00	484.23	
10 Copper (Blister)	-do-	47.50	44.00	47.50	45.30	
11 Copper refined	-do-	47.50	44.00	47.50	45.28	
12 Zinc ingots	-do-	169.00	153.00	169.00	126.60	
13 Lead ingots	-do-	65.00	58.50	65.00	38.38	
Non-Metallic Mineral Products						
14 Cement		Million tonnes	70.00	51.00	70.00	54.54
Basic Chemicals						
15 Caustic soda	'000 tonnes	1138.00	1023.00	1267.20	1085.60	
16 Soda ash6H ₂ O	-do-	1556.00	1520.00	1623.60	1351.40	
17 Calcium carbide	-do-	219.00	100.00	167.90	94.00	
Agricultural Chemicals						
18 Nitrogenous fertilisers	'000 tonnes	8247.00	7350.00	8247.00	7303.00	
19 Phosphatic fertilisers	-do-	2751.00	2650.00	2751.00	2562.00	
20 B.H.C. (In-terms of 13% i	-do-	37.70	20.00	28.60	24.00	
21 D.D.T.	-do-	9.10	8.00	9.10	7.00	
22 Other pesticides	-do-	60.00	50.00	34.90	24.90	
23 Malathion	-do-	5.50	3.00	8.10	2.20	

Annual Plan 1994-95 : Physical Targets For Selected Industries

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thermo Plastics and Synth						
24 L.D. polyethylene	'000 tonnes	192.00	170.00	192.00	155.00	
25 H.D. polyethylene	-do-	345.00	270.00	345.00	140.00	
26 Polyvinyl chloride	-do-	265.00	230.00	283.24	245.00	
27 Polypropylene	'000 tonnes	115.00	100.00	115.00	95.00	
28 Polystyrene	-do-	34.00	22.00	40.00	30.00	
29 Styrene butadiene rubber	-do-	37.00	40.00	45.40	35.00	
30 Polybutadiene rubber	-do-	20.00	16.00	20.00	16.00	
Petrochemical Intermediates						
31 Acrylonitrile	'000 tonnes	30.00	26.00	30.00	25.00	
32 DMT/PTA	-do-	335.00	290.00	375.00	350.00	
33 Caprolactam	-do-	70.00	40.00	70.00	55.00	
34 Detergent Alkylate	-do-	156.00	165.00	198.50	190.00	
35 Methanol	-do-	244.00	185.00	256.00	250.00	
36 Phenol	-do-	66.00	52.00	66.60	51.00	
Man-made fibres						
37 Viscose filament yarn	'000 tonnes	70.00	58.00	66.54	47.95	
38 Viscose staple fibre	-do-	190.00	170.00	186.58	162.45	
39 Viscose tyre cord	-do-	21.20	10.00	21.20	7.50	
40 Nylon filament yarn *	-do-		30.00		33.00	
41 Nylon tyre cord & ind.yar	-do-		35.00		42.00	
42 Polyester staple fibre	-do-	230.00	140.00	230.00	155.00	
43 Polyester filament yarn *	-do-		215.00		240.00	
44 Acrylic fibre	-do-	63.00	50.00	63.00	55.00	
* Under Broadbanding						
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals						
45 Bulk Drugs	Rs. Crores		860.00		1045.00	
46 Formulations	Rs. Crores		4620.00		5520.00	
Food Products						
47 Sugar	Million tonnes	12.50	12.81	12.50	10.60	
48 Vanaspati	'000 tonnes	2440.00	900.00	2440.00	900.00	

Annexure 12.4(contd.)

Annual Plan 1994-95 : Physical Targets For Selected Industries

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Textiles						
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49 Spun Yarn		Capacity: million spindles	28.00	1940.00	28.09	1895.00
		Production: million kg.				
50 Cloth (mill sector)		Capacity: Lakh looms	1.90	2810.00	1.58	2000.00
		Production: million metres				
51 Cloth (decentralised sect	Million metres		19350.00		23045.00	
52 Jute manufacture	'000 tonnes	1625.00	1480.00	1625.00	1310.00	
Leather and Rubber Goods						
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53 Leather footwear (Organis	Million pairs	35.00	27.00	47.00	16.53	
54 Rubber footwear	-do-	65.00	45.00	51.70	28.42	
55 Bicycle tyres (Organised	Million nos.	45.00	35.00	40.00	19.30	
56 Automobile tyres	-do-	32.00	28.00	22.30	19.56	
Paper and Paper Products						
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57 Paper and paper board	'000 tonnes	3300.00	2250.00	3563.00	2025.00	
58 Newsprint	-do-	313.00	313.00	353.00	311.00	
Soaps and Detergents						
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59 Soaps (Organised sector)	-do-	520.00	500.00	660.77	381.71	
60 Synthetic detergent (Orga	-do-	570.00	310.00	605.00	369.26	
Industrial Machinery						
<hr/>						
61 Machine Tools	Rs.Crs.	1000.00	950.00	1000.00	1050.00	
62 Mining Machinery	-do-	100.00	80.00	100.00	70.00	
63 Metallurgical Machinery	-do-		110.00		120.00	
64 Cement Machinery	-do-		35.00		100.00	
65 Chem. & Phar. Machinery	-do-		400.00		400.00	
66 Sugar Machinery	-do-	100.00	90.00	100.00	110.00	
67 Paper & Pulp Machinery	-do-	52.00	40.00	52.00	55.00	
68 Textile Machinery	-do-	620.00	600.00	620.00	1100.00	
69 Boilers	-do-	1000.00	900.00	1000.00	850.00	

Annual Plan 1994-95 : Physical Targets For Selected Industries

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Electrical Power Equipments						
70 Steam Turbines	Th MW	4.50	2.59	3.06	3.12	
71 Hydro Turbines	-do-	1.50	0.75	0.75	0.26	
72 Transformers	MKVA	40.00	38.00	40.00	10.50	
73 Electric Motors	MHP	8.50	7.00	8.50	5.30	
Construction Machinery						
74 Earthmoving Equipment	Nos.	6000.00	2750.00	6000.00	2500.00	
Agricultural Machinery						
75 Tractors	Th.Nos.	160.00	155.00		150.00	
Rail & Water Transport Equipment						
76 Elec.Locomotives	Nos.	140.00	140.00	140.00		
77 Diesel Locomotives	-do-	230.00	225.00	230.00	555.10	
78 Railway Coaches	-do-	2450.00	1800.00	2450.00		
79 Railway Wagons	Th.Nos.	32.00	25.00	32.00	27.00	
80 Ship Buildings & Repairs	Th. Dwt	260.00	175.00	225.25	58.30	
Road Transport Equipment						
81 Commercial Vehicles	Th.Nos.	264.00	170.00	264.00	140.00	
82 Passenger Cars.	-do-	190.00	185.00	190.00	155.00	
83 Jeeps	-do-	50.00	40.00	50.00	35.00	
84 Scooters, Motor Cycles and Mopeds	-do-	2200.00	2000.00	2200.00	1450.00	
85 Bicycle(Org.Sect)	Mill Nos.	8.00	7.00	8.00	7.00	
Mechanical Components & Consumer Goods						
86 Ball & Roller Bearings	Mill Nos.	125.00	110.00	125.00	95.00	
87 Typewriters	Th.Nos.	180.00	120.00	180.00	105.00	
88 Sewing Machines (Org.Sect-do-		568.00	100.00	568.00	125.00	
89 Wrist Watches	-do-	15.00	14.00	15.00	12.50	

Annual Plan 1994-95 : Physical Targets For Selected Industries

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Electrical Components						
Consumer Durables						
90 ACSR & A A Conductors	Th.Tons	150.00	80.00	150.00	30.00	
91 Dry Cell	Th.Nos.	2200.00	1300.00	2200.00	1250.00	
92 Storage Batteries	Mill.Nos.	4.50	4.25	4.50	3.00	
93 Domestic Refrigerators	Th.Nos.	1500.00	1400.00	1500.00	1100.00	
94 Welding Electrodes	MRM	1000.00	600.00	1000.00	550.00	
95 Electric Fans	Mill Nos.	8.00	6.00	8.00	5.30	
Electronics	Rs.Crores		12500.00		12350.00	
(A). Consumer Electronics	Rs.Crores		3800.00		3300.00	
(B). Industrial Electronic	-do-		1700.00		1700.00	
(C). Comm & Broadcast	-do-		2850.00		3150.00	
(D) Computer Systems	-do-		1000.00		1040.00	
(E). Components	-do-		2200.00		2200.00	
(F). Production in free Trade zones	-do-		400.00		350.00	
(G). Software	-do-		550.00		557.00	

Annual Plan 1994-95 : Physical Targets For Selected Industries

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	1993-94	Target	1993-94	Actual/Ant.	1994-95	Target
			Capacity -ductin	Pro- ductin	Capacity -ductin	Pro- ductin	Capacity -ductin	Pro- ductin
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 Mining								
A. Coal		Million Ton		249.00		246.03		253.60
B. Lignite		-do-		14.50		14.15		15.40
C. Crude Oil		-do-		28.65		26.95		32.52
D. Iron ore		Million Ton		62.50		56.40		62.50
Basic Metals								
2 Hot Metal (Integrated Ste	-do-		19.36	17.07	18.93	15.93	19.38	17.59
3 Pig Iron for sale (Integr	-do-			1.54		1.98		1.82
4 Crude Steel(Intgr St.)	-do-		18.00	15.33	17.88	13.67	17.83	15.31
5 Saleable steel	-do-		22.50	17.67	22.08	14.78	22.87	17.38
6 Saleable steel (Integrate	-do-		14.63	13.13	14.21	11.98	14.53	12.88
7 Alloy and special steels	'000 tonnes		1840.00	1300.00	1840.00	1100.00	1930.00	1350.00
8 Sponge iron	-do-		3700.00	2030.00	3360.00	2400.00	3800.00	3000.00
9 Aluminium	-do-		610.00	480.00	610.00	465.50	610.00	533.00
10 Copper (Blister)	-do-		47.50	40.00	47.50	39.00	47.50	45.00
11 Copper refined	-do-		47.50	40.00	47.50	39.00	47.50	45.00
12 Zinc ingots	-do-		169.00	129.89	169.00	145.10	169.00	131.00
13 Lead ingots	-do-		65.00	44.00	65.00	37.41	65.00	46.00
Non-Metallic Mineral Products								
14 Cement		Million tonnes	70.00	62.00	71.99	57.83	83.00	62.00
Basic Chemicals								
15 Caustic soda		'000 tonnes	1138.00	1023.00	1300.20	1090.00	1300.20	1130.00
16 Soda ash	-do-		1623.60	1550.00	1623.60	1400.00	1623.60	1420.00
17 Calcium carbide	-do-		149.90	115.00	149.90	98.00	149.90	100.00
Agricultural Chemicals								
18 Nitrogenous fertilisers		'000 tonnes	8305.00	7700.00	8305.00	7280.00	9200.00	8100.00
19 Phosphatic fertilisers	-do-		2822.00	2750.00	2800.00	1895.00	2800.00	2300.00
20 B.H.C. (In-terms of 13% i	-do-		28.60	24.50	28.60	22.00	28.60	20.00
21 D.D.T.	-do-		9.10	8.00	9.10	6.50	9.10	7.00
22 Other pesticides	-do-		34.90	25.35	34.90	26.00	34.90	26.00
23 Malathion	-do-		8.10	3.00	7.60	2.40	7.60	2.50

Annual Plan 1994-95 : Physical Targets For Selected Industries

1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12	13
Thermo Plastics and Synth								
24 L.D. polyethylene	'000 tonnes	192.00	170.00	193.00	177.00	193.00	200.00	
25 H.D. polyethylene	-do-	345.00	270.00	345.00	210.00	345.00	310.00	
26 Polyvinyl chloride	-do-	383.24	300.00	416.24	340.00	416.00	496.00	
27 Polypropylene	'000 tonnes	115.00	100.00	115.00	85.00	115.00	110.00	
28 Polystyrene	-do-	40.00	30.00	40.00	38.00	40.00	40.00	
29 Styrene butadiene rubber	-do-	45.40	40.00	51.65	25.00	51.65	28.00	
30 Polybutadiene rubber	-do-	20.00	16.00	20.00	16.00	20.00	18.00	
Petrochemical Intermediates								
31 Acrylonitrile	'000 tonnes	30.00	26.00	30.00	26.00	30.00	27.00	
32 DMT/PTA	-do-	375.00	370.00	375.00	390.00	375.00	450.00	
33 Caprolactam	-do-	120.00	85.00	120.00	82.00	120.00	110.00	
34 Detergent Alkylate	-do-	198.50	200.00	198.50	210.00	198.50	230.00	
35 Methanol	-do-	256.00	260.00	356.00	250.00	356.00	256.00	
36 Phenol	-do-	66.60	55.00	66.60	54.00	66.60	55.00	
Man-made fibres								
37 Viscose filament yarn	'000 tonnes	60.00	57.00	67.16	50.00	68.00	52.00	
38 Viscose staple fibre	-do-	198.00	190.00	230.58	175.10	230.58	190.00	
39 Viscose tyre cord	-do-	21.20	8.00	21.20	7.50	21.20	7.00	
40 Nylon filament yarn *	-do-		35.00		35.00		40.00	
41 Nylon tyre cord & ind.yarn	-do-		45.00		45.00		50.00	
42 Polyester staple fibre	-do-	230.00	165.00	230.06	195.00	230.06	210.00	
43 Polyester filament yarn *	-do-		260.00		280.00		320.00	
44 Acrylic fibre	-do-	103.00	75.00	93.00	65.00	97.00	85.00	
* Under Broadbanding								
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals								
45 Bulk Drugs	Rs. Crores		1130.00		1320.00		1450.00	
46 Formulations	Rs. Crores		5960.00		6900.00		7300.00	
Food Products								
47 Sugar	Million tonnes	13.00	11.00	12.50	10.00	13.00	12.00	
48 Vanaspati	'000 tonnes	2480.00	940.00	2480.00	1000.00	2500.00	1100.00	

Annual Plan 1994-95 : Physical Targets For Selected Industries

1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12	13
Textiles								
49 Spun Yarn								
	Capacity: million spindl		28.00	1860.00	28.40	2066.00	28.70	2150.00
	Production: million kg.							
50 Cloth (mill sector)								
	Capacity: Lakh looms		1.69	2255.00	1.50	1990.00	1.50	2000.00
	Production: million metres							
51 Cloth (decentralised sect								
	Million metres			21530.00		23952.00		25000.00
52 Jute manufacture								
	'000 tonnes		1625.00	1400.00	1680.00	1350.00	1680.00	1400.00
Leather and Rubber Goods								
53 Leather footwear (Organis								
	Million pairs		38.00	30.00	50.00	20.00	55.00	22.00
54 Rubber footwear								
	-do-		67.50	47.50	51.70	29.80	52.00	32.00
55 Bicycle tyres (Organised								
	Million nos.		48.00	38.00	40.00	20.44	40.00	22.00
56 Automobile tyres								
	-do-		33.00	29.00	22.30	20.60	23.00	21.00
Paper and Paper Products								
57 Paper and paper board								
	'000 tonnes		3583.00	2362.00	3786.00	2200.00	4193.00	2250.00
58 Newsprint								
	-do-		353.00	350.00	353.00	312.00	535.00	500.00
Soaps and Detergents								
59 Soaps (Organised sector)								
	-do-		535.00	520.00	660.77	419.88	661.00	450.00
60 Synthetic detergent (Orga								
	-do-		640.00	330.00	605.00	406.19	605.00	440.00
Industrial Machinery								
61 Machine Tools								
	Rs.Crs.		1000.00	1200.00	1000.00	100.00	1000.00	1050.00
62 Mining Machinery								
	-do-		100.00	90.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	88.00
63 Metallurgical Machinery								
	-do-			130.00		100.00		110.00
64 Cement Machinery								
	-do-			120.00		250.00		300.00
65 Chem. & Phar. Machinery								
	-do-			450.00		600.00		720.00
66 Sugar Machinery								
	-do-		120.00	120.00	120.00	70.00	120.00	73.50
67 Paper & Pulp Machinery								
	-do-		60.00	60.00	60.00	45.00	60.00	47.25
68 Textile Machinery								
	-do-		1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00
69 Boilers								
	-do-		1000.00	900.00	1000.00	800.00	100.00	840.00

Annexure 12.4(contd.)

Annual Plan 1994-95 : Physical Targets For Selected Industries

1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12	13
Electrical Power Equipments								
70 Steam Turbines		Th MW	3.06	3.78	3.74	3.74	3.74	4.11
71 Hydro Turbines		-do-	0.75	1.09	0.75	0.80	0.75	0.96
72 Transformers		MKVA	40.00	15.00	40.00	30.00	40.00	36.00
73 Electric Motors		MHP	8.50	6.00	8.50	6.30	8.50	6.93
Construction Machinery								
74 Earthmoving Equipment	Nos.		6000.00	2700.00	6000.00	2000.00	6000.00	2100.00
Agricultural Machinery								
75 Tractors		Th.Nos.		170.00		140.00		147.00
Rail & Water Transport Equipment								
76 Elec.Locomotives	Nos.		140.00	135.00	140.00	135.00	140.00	155.00
77 Diesel Locomotives	-do-		230.00	555.00	230.00	150.00	230.00	135.00
78 Railway Coaches	-do-		2450.00	2481.00	2450.00	2481.00	2450.00	1900.00
79 Railway Wagons	Th.Nos.		32.00	30.00	32.00	25.00	32.00	24.00
80 Ship Buildings & Repairs	Th. Dwt		225.25	62.00	225.00	400.00	250.00	440.00
Road Transport Equipment								
81 Commercial Vehicles	Th.Nos.		264.00	150.00		135.00		141.75
82 Passenger Cars.	-do-		190.00	170.00		200.00		240.00
83 Jeeps	-do-		50.00	45.00		60.00		72.00
84 Scooters, Motor Cycles and Mopeds	-do-		2200.00	1600.00		2200.00		2640.00
85 Bicycle(Org.Sect)	Mill Nos.		8.00	7.50		7.50		8.25
Mechanical Components & Consumer Goods								
86 Ball & Roller Bearings	Mill Nos.		125.00	105.00		100.00		110.00
87 Typewriters	Th.Nos.		180.00	110.00		80.00		84.00
88 Sewing Machines (Org.Sect)	-do-		568.00	150.00		115.00		120.75
89 Wrist Watches	-do-		15.00	15.00		12.50		13.13

Annual Plan 1994-95 : Physical Targets For Selected Industries

1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12	13
Electrical Components								
Consumer Durables								
90 ACSR & A A Conductors	Th.Tons		150.00	55.00		30.00		31.50
91 Dry Cell	Th.Nos.		2200.00	1300.00		1250.00		1312.50
92 Storage Batteries	Mill.Nos.		4.50	4.00		3.20		3.52
93 Domestic Refrigerators	Th.Nos.		1500.00	1200.00		1350.00		1485.00
94 Welding Electrodes	MRM		1000.00	600.00		525.00		551.25
95 Electric Fans	Mill Nos.		8.00	6.00		5.80		6.38
 Electronics								
Rs.Crores								
16200.00								
 (A). Consumer Electronics								
Rs.Crores								
4600.00								
 (B). Industrial Electronic								
do-								
2100.00								
 (C). Comm & Broadcast								
-do-								
3600.00								
 (D) Computer Systems								
-do-								
1500.00								
 (E). Components								
-do-								
3000.00								
 (F). Production in free								
Trade zones								
-do-								
800.00								
 (G). Software								
-do-								
600.00								
 1500.00								
3100.00								
 1300.00								

CHAPTER - 13

ENERGY

The following Table 13.1 shows the trends in primary commercial energy production and its total requirement in the economy for the Eighth Plan period.

13.3 It may be seen that the rate of growth of indigenous commercial energy production has not kept pace with the projected rate. Based on the current year's estimates, the primary

Table 13.1
Requirement Of Primary Commercial Energy

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1996-97	(MTOE)
Indigenous Production						
Coal & Lignite	101.79	106.43	110.20	113.67	137.96	
Crude oil	31.17	27.68	27.74	33.40	51.18	
Natural gas	17.15	16.61	16.64	17.78	27.75	
Hydro power	6.26	6.01	6.05	5.93	8.03	
Nuclear power	1.44	1.76	1.40	2.16	2.46	
Total	157.81	158.49	162.03	172.94	227.38	
Net Imports	35.88	42.84	43.79	41.73	34.59	
Stock Changes (-)	4.78	(-) 4.59	0.08	3.83	-	
Intl.Bunkers (-)	0.12	(-) 0.12	(-) 0.12	(-) 0.12	(-) 0.21	
Nat.Gas Flared(-)	3.86	(-) 1.79	(-) 1.46	(-) 1.33	(-) 1.42	
Total Primary Commercial Energy Requirement	184.93	194.83	204.32	217.05	260.34	

13.2 It may be seen that the indigenous production of primary commercial energy has increased from 157.81 million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe) in 1991-92 to 162.03 Mtoe in 1993-94. This has resulted in an increased dependence of the economy on imported energy, the net imports increasing from 35.88 Mtoe to 43.79 Mtoe during the same period. The major reason for this has been an appreciable decline in the domestic production of crude oil and natural gas. As a result of implementation of oil and gas fields development projects and the remedial measures taken during the initial years of the Plan period, the oil and gas production is projected to increase appreciably during the current year and the remaining period of the Eighth Plan. Consequently, the import requirements in respect of commercial energy, particularly hydrocarbons, are expected to decline to 41.73 Mtoe in 1994-95 and further to 34.59 Mtoe in the terminal year of the Eighth Plan.

commercial energy production in the country may grow at a rate of 3.1% during 1992-95 as compared to the required rate of growth of 7.58% during the Eighth Plan. Similarly, the consumption requirement of primary commercial energy may grow at a rate of 5.48% as compared to the projected rate of growth of 7.08% per annum compound during the same period.

13.4 The specific issues pertaining to the energy sub-sectors are given in the following paragraphs.

POWER

An Overview

13.5.1 The Eighth Plan envisages a power generation target of 450.21 billion units, of which 418.21 billion units are targeted from utilities. In the first and second year of the 8th Plan i.e. 1992-93 and 1993-94 generation of 301 billion units and 323.32 billion units

respectively was achieved. For the year 1994-95 the target for generation has been fixed at 352.0 billion units. Against the targeted growth rate of 8.21% during the 8th Plan, the electricity generation during the first three years is likely to grow at a rate of 7.1% only. If the same trend continues, the generation from the utilities in 1996-97 may be of the order of 404 billion units against the target of 418.2 billion units i.e. a shortfall of 14.2 billion units.

13.5.2 Against the target of 30,538 MW capacity addition envisaged during the 8th Plan, the achievement during the first two years has been 8076 MW. A capacity addition of 4818.75 MW has been targeted for 1994-95. The likely addition in the first three years of 8th Plan would be 42.2% of the Plan target. There is possibility of shortfall of capacity addition during the 8th Plan. The feasible addition could be about 20,000 MW. The targeted capacity addition during the 8th Plan included 2810 MW from private sector of which only 1470 MW was feasible.

13.5.3 At the beginning of the 8th Five Year Plan, the energy deficit was 9% i.e in the year 1991-92. With the capacity addition of 30,538 MW during the Plan period, the power supply position was assessed as 20.7% peaking deficit and 9% energy deficit. But as per the feasible addition, the anticipated peaking and energy shortages at all-India level may be higher. The main reasons for the shortfall are deficiency in project management, funds constraint and law and order problem etc.

13.5.4 There has been a significant improvement in the performance of thermal power stations. The Plant Load Factor of thermal power stations was 61% in 1993-94 against the target of 57.8%.

13.6 1994-95-Thrust Areas

- i) High priority has been accorded for renovation & modernisation of existing power plants for minimising technical losses and operational costs.
- ii) Increasing the Plant Load Factor of the thermal power plants is to be treated as an over-riding priority for raising revenue as well as overall success of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

- iii) To ensure speedy completion of the ongoing projects in time so that the time and cost over-run of the projects can be restricted.
- iv) Adequate provision has to be made for ensuring speedy completion of the externally aided projects.
- (v) The State Governments should endeavour to bring down the T&D losses during the year 1994-95 by providing adequate outlays for T&D schemes especially system improvement schemes aimed at reducing T&D losses.
- (vi) The State Governments should also raise Agricultural Tariff to a minimum of 50 paise per unit as per the consensus arrived at during the Conference of Power Ministers .

Review for 1993-94

Generation of Electricity (Utilities)

13.7.1 Against a target of 316.7 billion units , the actual generation during the year was 323.3 billion units, representing an overall increase of 2.1 percent . The thermal and hydel generation exceeded the target by 1.8 percent and 4.2 percent respectively whereas nuclear generation fell short of the target by 10.1 percent. The shortfall in nuclear generation was mainly due to unscheduled forced outages of the units and equipment problems. The total generation during 1993-94 was higher than that in 1992-93 by 7.4 percent, the thermal and hydel generation being higher by 10.3 percent and 0.7 percent respectively . Generation from nuclear power stations was less by 20.1 percent during 1993-94 over the previous year. Contribution of the Central Sector in the total generation was 36.4 per cent.

13.7.2 In addition to the above , about 1.47 billion units of electricity became available from Chukha hydel project in Bhutan during 1993-94.

13.8 The source-wise generation targets and achievements for 1993-94, with actuals for 1992-93 and projections for 1994-95 in respect of utilities are given in Table 13.2.

13.9 The region-wise break up of actual generation in 1993-94 is given in Annexure 13.1.

Table 13.2
Source-wise Electricity Generation

(Million Units)

	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Hydro	69833	67500	70311	69000		
Thermal	224485	243200	247618	274700		
Nuclear	6748	6000	5394	8300		
Total	301066	316700	323323	352000		

13.10 During 1993-94, the target for All India Plant Load Factor was 57.8 percent for thermal stations. The actual PLF achieved was 61.0 percent. The Table 13.3 gives the sector-wise break-up for 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95.

13.11 The targets and achievements in regard to PLF for all the State Electricity Boards, Central Power Organisations and Private sector are indicated in Annexure 13.2.

Addition in capacity

13.12 The target for addition to generating capacity during 1993-94 was 4439.25 MW (excluding mini/micro hydel capacity) against which the achievement was 4538.75 MW (102.2 percent), as given in Table 13.4.

13.13 The project-wise details of achievements are given in Annexure 13.3. There were large number of generating units (totalling 877.5 MW) which had slipped from 1993-94. This comprised 197.5 MW of hydro, 460 MW of thermal and 220 MW of nuclear power generating units (Complete list in Annexure 13.4). The slippages were mainly due to delays in equipment supplies and delays in construction work. Seven generating units totalling 957 MW including NCTPP-4 (210 MW), Kota TPP-5 (210 MW), Gandhar CCGT-1 & 2 (262 MW) and Vijaywada TPS-5 (210 MW) were also commissioned during the year 1993-94. These were not included in the original target.

Table 13.3
Sector-wise Plant Load Factor (%)

	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Actual	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual	Target
Central Sector	62.7	60.6	69.8	69.2		
State Sector	54.1	56.4	56.6	58.5		
Private Sector	58.8	57.1	57.0	58.9		
All India	57.1	57.8	61.0	62.0		

Table 13.4
Addition in Capacity (MW)

	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Actual	Target	Achievement	Target	Actual	Target
Hydel	372.95	954.65	797.15	473.25		
Thermal	2944.32	3264.60	3741.60	4125.50		
Nuclear	220.00	220.00	-	220.00		
Total	3537.27	4439.25	4538.75	4818.75		

Table 13.5
Transmission Lines additions (Ckt.kms)

	1992-93	1993-94		1994-95
	Actual	Target	Achievement	Target
400 KV	1957	1423	1377	1506
220 KV	3037	2970	3260	3100

13.14 As on 31.3.1994, the total installed capacity (utilities only) in the country was 76,867 MW comprising 20,371 MW of hydel, 54,491 MW thermal and 2,005 MW nuclear. The share of the Central Sector, including nuclear, was 22,925 MW.

Transmission & Distribution

13.15 One of the most disturbing aspects of the performance of the Power Sector is the high level of T&D losses which is about 22%. While rural electrification can partly account for the high technical losses, it is a fact that the State Power Utilities operate under a severe resource constraint and have little or no motivation to make matching T&D investments and adopt innovative approach to reduce losses. The progress of 400 KV & 220 KV transmission lines is given in Table 13.5.

Renovation & Modernisation (R & M)

13.16 Under the Centrally sponsored schemes for renovation and modernisation of thermal power stations, 34 stations (164 generating units) aggregating to a capacity of 13556 MW with a total investment of Rs 1223 crores under Phase-I was taken up during the Seventh Plan period and most of these schemes are in the advanced stage of completion. The R & M schemes are now no longer Centrally sponsored.

13.17 Keeping in view the benefits that accrued from the first phase of the R & M programme during 7th Plan period, schemes in the second phase have been taken up for completion during the 8th Plan period. These schemes cover 46 old thermal power stations comprising 209 generating units with aggregate capacity of 20,871 MW. Most of these schemes under phase II programme have been cleared/sanctioned by Central Electricity Authority and are under various stages of implementation. The total estimated cost of R & M (Phase-II) programme is Rs. 1854.19 crores(including Rs.272.37 crores under

World Bank Loan Assistance). The benefits in terms of additional energy generation of about 8750 million Units(MU) per annum is expected to be achieved on completion of R&M programme under second phase. The major part of the R & M work under Phase-II is being funded by the Power Finance Corporation Ltd. During the year 1993-94, the Power Finance Corporation has disbursed Rs. 73.95 crores against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 76.04 crores loan assistance to State Power Utilities for R & M shemes. In B.E. 1994-95, an outlay of Rs.40 crores in Ministry of Power's Annual Plan has been made for this scheme.

13.18 Apart from the R & M schemes for thermal stations, the CEA has identified 55 hydro power stations comprising 209 units with a capacity of 9600 MW at an estimated cost of Rs. 1270 crores for coverage under R & M and uprating to yield an additional capacity benefit of 849 MW and energy generation of 1377 MU annually.

Financial Performance of SEBs

13.19 The internal resources of the SEBs continued to be negative. As per the latest information available based on the resources discussion for the Annual Plan 1994- 95, the internal resources of the SEBs are Rs.(-) 1425 crores in 1993- 94 (RE) and Rs.(-) 1645 crores in 1994-95 (estimates). Similarly, the commercial losses of the SEBs are estimated at Rs. (-)5409 crores in 1993-94 (RE) and Rs. (-)6435 crores in 1994-95 (estimates). As a result, the Rate of Return (ROR) on the net fixed assets of the SEBs would remain more or less at the same level at (-)13% in 1993-94 and 1994-95. If the SEBs achieve break-even rate of return (i.e. 0% ROR) in 1994-95, they would be able to mobilise as much as Rs.6375 crores and at 3% ROR they would mobilise Rs.7575 crores. If the minimum rate of 50 paise/unit of agriculture tariff is implemented

Table 13.6
Annual Plan Outlays

(Rs. crores)

	1992-93 Actual	1993-94 Approved Outlay	1993-94 Revised Estimates	1994-95 Approved Outlay
States & U.Ts. @	7669.84	8958.45	7421.88	9991.91
Central Sector	4487.53	7461.46	6280.25	8463.54
Total	12157.37	16419.91	13702.13	18455.45

@ details are given in Annexure 13.5

by the SEBs, they could mobilise Rs.1950 crores.

Outlay and Expenditure

13.20.1 The 8th Plan approved outlay for the power sector is Rs.79589 crores representing 18.3% of the all-sector outlay. This is comprised of Rs.31181 crores for Central Sector PSUs and Rs.48408 crores for States and UTs.

13.20.2 Against an outlay of Rs.48408 crores for States and UTs, the likely expenditure in the first 3 years of the 8th Plan would be 52%. There has been a shortfall of about 8%. This was mainly on account of the inability of the States/UTs to mobilise resources to meet their plan expenditure for power. In the case of Central Sector, against Rs.31181 crores, the likely expenditure in the first 3 years of the 8th Plan may be of the order of 62% (an increase of 2%). However, there has been shortfall in mobilisation of internal resource, market borrowing and utilisation of direct foreign assistance.

13.20.3 The total expenditure in the power sector (including Rural Electrification) during 1993-94 is estimated around Rs.13702 crores against the approved outlay of Rs. 16419.91 crores, as shown in Table 13.6 .

13.21 The utilisation of other provisions excluding Rural Electrification (RE)component, available for development programmes in the power sector, is given in Table 13.7.

Annual Plan 1994-95

Generation

13.22 The total electricity generation in utilities in 1994-95 is estimated at 352.0 billion units (Table 13.2) Regionwise details are given in Annexure 13.1.

13.23 The total generation envisaged for 1994-95 is 11.1 percent higher than the target for the preceding year. The overall Plant Load Factor envisaged is 62.0 percent (Table 13.3). Additional energy of 1.39 billion units is also expected to become available from the Chukha project in Bhutan.

Table 13.7
Utilisation of other provisions

(Rs. crores)

	1992-93 Actual	1993-94 Approved Outlay	1993-94 Revised Estimate	1994-95 Approved Outlay
Power component of Special Area Progra- mme of North Eastern Council	86.46	116.15	116.15	116.00

Addition in Capacity

13.24 The target for addition to installed capacity during 1994-95 is 4818.75 MW (Details are given in Table 13.4). This includes a capacity of 767.5 MW which has spilled over from 1993-94.

13.25 Of the total additional generating capacity targeted for 1994-95, a capacity of 1453 MW is expected to be commissioned in the Central Sector. The scheme-wise details of additions to installed capacity during 1994-95 are indicated in Annexure 13.6.

Plan Outlay

13.26 The total outlay for the power sector (including Rural Electrification component) for 1994-95 is Rs. 18,455.45 crores (as shown in Table 13.6). This includes an outlay of Rs. 462.15 crores for R & M programme. Renovation & Modernisation programme has been accorded priority for funding by PFC.

13.27 The outlay for 1994-95 is 12.4 percent higher than the Budget Estimates for 1993-94. The break-up of outlay for the States and Union Territories and Central Sector is given in Annexure 13.7. Scheme-wise details of the outlay for major power generation schemes are given in Annexure 13.8 and 13.9.

13.28 In addition to above, a provision of Rs. 116 crores is expected to be available for special area programme for the power sector under North Eastern Council(NEC) Plan.

Captive Power

13.29 The addition to installed capacity in captive power plants (including Railways) during 1992-93 was about 497 MW. With this addition, the total installed capacity of such plants is estimated to have gone upto 9422 MW by the end of 1992-93. The generation from captive plants (including Railways) in 1992-93 was placed at 30.15 billion units.

Externally Aided Power Projects

13.30 The total cumulative assistance for power projects through bilateral assistance and multi-lateral arrangements was Rs. 46082 crores by March, 1994 against which the actual utilisation upto Feb., 1994 had been Rs.19114 crores i.e 41.5 percent only. However, in 1993-94, the target was Rs. 2757 crores against which Rs. 1901 crores (69%, upto Feb., 1994) had been utilised. The sche-

mewise details are given in Annexure 13.10. Some of the factors contributing to low-utilisation of external aid in the case of power projects are as follows :

- i) Deficiencies in project management
- ii) Delays in civil works
- iii) Delays in forest/environment clearances
- iv) Financial problems of SEBs

Private Participation in Power Sector

13.31 The policy for private sector participation in Power was announced in October, 1991 in order to bring in additionality of resources for the capacity addition programme. A number of incentives have been provided for private investment in Power Sector. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 have been amended to bring about a new legal and financial environment for private enterprises in the electricity sector. In response to GOI's policy, as on date, interest has been expressed in putting up 75 power projects for a total capacity of 32,262 MW involving an investment of Rs. 1,04,152 crores. Further, there are two proposals for distribution projects. Thirtyfive of these proposals are from foreign investors (including NRI and Joint ventures). However, the following issues need to be resolved :

- Coverage of power purchase payment (by SEBs) risk,
- Coverage of fuel supply risk
- Issues relating to tariff,
- Foreign exchange remittance risk ,
- Equal treatment of Indian and foreign shareholders in the matter of distribution of dividend in joint ventures,
- Rationalising the tariff policy towards infusing a more market - oriented approach,
- Public acceptance of the policies.
- Induction of competitive bidding,
- Introduction of more distribution companies.

COAL & LIGNITE

An Overview

13.32 The major issues arising out of the implementation of the Eighth Plan policies in the development of coal and lignite sector are:

- (i) The envisaged coal demand at 311 million tonnes(mt) by 1996-97 may not material-

ise mainly due to movement mismatches between production centres like Talcher, Ib Valley, North Karanpura, Ra-jmahal etc. and consuming centres in the Southern and Western region, variations in wagon loading, unaccounted market sale of coal by private mine owners of Meghalaya and recessionary trend in the economy. Hence, the thrust should be laid on development of infrastructural facilities mainly railway line to minimise mismatches between production and demand centres. Beneficiation of non-cooking coal will also reduce the strain on the transportation system.

- (ii) Consequent to the non-materialisation of coal demand, the coal production may not materialise as projected at 308 mt. by 1996-97. The level of coal production materialisation will depend on the consumption level and stock liquidation programme in the next two years. The emphasis should be laid on coal stock reduction and capacity build up of the coal projects.
- (iii) It is difficult to contain the imports of coking coal at 3 mt. by 1996-97 because of delays in implementation of new washeries projects and revamping and modernisation of existing washeries. Therefore, expeditious action is required in these areas.
- iv) Delays in implementation of the coal projects have led to cost escalations which in turn is absorbing the outlays provided, restricting the scope for taking up new projects in the absence of availability of resources. This emphasises the need for the coal companies to focus their attention on the areas like land acquisition, rehabilitation, tying up of external credit, equipment supplies, etc. which are responsible for delays in implementation of the projects and sort out the problems. National level rehabilitation policy is yet to be approved.
- (v) Environmental management especially in the areas of Raniganj and Jharia coal-fields where subsidence and fire problems are predominant, is given a major thrust in the Eighth Plan. A separate head under 'Environmental Measures and

Subsidence Control' has been created. Finalisation of the institutional mechanism and preparation of action plan need to be expedited by Ministry of Coal.

- (vi) Low productivity, especially in underground coal mines, is causing concern. This needs to be tackled by taking up measures like closing down the uneconomic mines selectively, rationalising surplus manpower, improving the efficiency of workers by training/re-training etc. This assumes added importance in view of the resource constraints faced by the coal industry.
- (vii) A decision has been taken to allow private sector participation in coal mining, limited to captive mine development for power generation, washing of coal and such other end-uses to be notified by the Government from time to time, w.e.f. 9/6/93. A number of proposals are under consideration of Ministry of Coal.
- (viii) Expenditure in the first two years of the Eighth Plan fell short of the outlay mainly due to non-realisation of market borrowings by Coal India Limited. In addition to this, the outstanding dues from SEBs is causing strain on investments. However, the internal resource generation of the coal companies has improved considerably. These issues are required to be resolved on priority.

Thrust Areas In Annual Plan 1994-95

13.33 The major thrust areas in the Annual Plan 1994-95 are (a) balanced demand-supply management with a view to reducing the pit-head stocks to a reasonable extent; (b) implementation of coal projects as per schedule to minimise time and cost over-runs; (c) expeditious implementation of environmental protection measures; (d) scientific evaluation of coal resources and development of lignite resources in locations situated far away from coal sources; (e) making coal industry financially viable and self-supporting, etc.

13.34 The Ministry of Coal has implemented various programmes during 1993-94. Highlights of the achievements and the plan for 1994-95 are briefly discussed in the following paragraphs:

Review Of Annual Plan 1993-94:

Demand

13.35 Raw coal demand in 1993-94 was assessed at 268.8 million tonnes(mt.)(excluding 6 mt. of washery middlings) against the actual consumption of 241.69 mt. (excluding 2.49 mt. of washery middlings) in 1992-93. This was 11.2% more than the consumption level in 1992-93. Demand of power sector (utilities) was assessed at 160 mt. against an actual consumption of 149.53 mt. in 1992-93. In addition, a demand of 15.4 mt. was assessed for captive power stations. The other major consuming industries'demand was assessed as: steel 35 mt., cement 13.1 mt.fertilizer 3.7 mt., railways 3.6 mt. The coal consumption in 1993-94 has materialised at 253.33 mt. (excluding 2.73 mt. of washery middlings). The demand materialisation of the power sector (utilities) at 165.23 mt. exceeded the target by 5.23 mt. (3.3%). Consumption in steel sector fell short of the target by 2.37 mt.(7%). An amount of 6.88 mt. of superior qualitycoking coal from both qualitative and quantitative angles has been imported in 1993-94 to meet the demand of the steel sector in addition to the indigenous supplies. The shortfall. in materialisation of demand is attributed mainly to the unaccounted market sale of coal from Meghalaya and the recessionary trend in the economy which has resulted in the shortfall in consumption in steel, cement, soft coke, etc. In cement sector, apart from shortfall in cement production resulting in shortfall in coal consumption by 2.74 mt., the demand was further dented by supply of coal from Meghalaya in private sector, which is unaccounted.

13.36 The details of sector-wise consumption/demand are given in Table 13.8.

Production

13.37 The Plan target of coal production for the year 1993- 94 was fixed at 249 mt. CIL 220 mt Singareni 24 mt.;TISCO/IISCO/DVC 5 mt.) against the actual coal production of 238.11 mt. in 1992-93. The coal production in 1993-94 has been 246.04 mt. [CIL 216.10 mt.; Singareni 25.21 mt.;TISCO/IISCO/DVC 4.73 mt.]. Shortfall in production in CIL was 3.9 mt. (1.8%). Excepting ECL, other subsidiaries have achieved the production targets in 1993-94. While Singareni was failing to achieve the targeted production level for the

past several years, the trend was reversed in 1993-94 and production was 5% more than the target. The overall coal production at 246.04 mt. is 3.3% more than the level of production in 1992-93.

13.38 Company-wise details of Coal production are given in Table 13.9.

Demand - Supply Management

13.39 The gap between the demand (268.80 mt.) and the production (249 mt.) i.e. 19.8 mt. was proposed to be met through supplies from the pithead stocks and imports of superior quality coking coal to meet a portion of the requirement of steel plants. The pithead stocks of coal as on 1.4.1993 stood at 51.30 mt. (Coal India 50.10 mt., Singareni 0.93 mt., TISCO/IISCO/DVC 0.27 mt.) and it was decided to reduce the pithead stocks by 13.8 mt. from CIL sources against which the actual reduction in pithead stocks reported has been 0.41 mt. only. This was significant when compared to rising pithead stocks annually in the past several years. The pithead stocks reported as on 1.4.94 is 50.89 mt. (CIL 49.69 mt., SCCL 0.92 mt. and others 0.28 mt.) which is about 1% less than the stocks of 1992-93.

13.40 The overall coal supply plan is given in the Table 13.10.

Movement

13.41 Against the actual rail movement of 158.15 mt. (18689 FWW per day) in 1992-93, it has been targeted to move 170 mt. of coal including railway's self consumption of about 4 mt. in 1993- 94. The level of rail movement as on 1.1.94 has been about 99 mt. in 1993-94.

13.42 The mode-wise movement of coal is given in Table 13.11.

Productivity

13.43 The productivity in terms of Output per Man Shift (OMS) for Coal India in 1993-94 was targeted at 1.48 tonnes (O.C. 3.93 T & U.G. 0.57 T) against the actual achievement of 1.46 tonnes (O.C. 3.8 T & U.G. 0.55 T) in 1992-93. The achievement of OMS in CIL was 1.52 tonnes (O.C. 4.02 T & U.G. 0.56 T) in 1993-94. For Singareni, the target for OMS in 1993-94 was 1.17 tonnes (O.C. 5.29 T & U.G. 0.79 T) against

Table 13.8
Coal Offtake/Demand

(million tonnes)

Sl. No.	Sector	1992-93 Actual	1993-94 Target	1994-95 Actual@	1994-95 Target
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Steel Coke Oven*	32.43	35.00	32.63	34.50
2.	Steel (DR)	-	1.60	-	1.30
3.	Power (Utilities)	147.04 (2.49)	157.10 (2.90)	162.50 (2.73)	167.00 (3.00)
4.	Railway	3.19	3.60	1.93	2.20
5.	Cement	10.89	13.10	10.36	13.10
6.	Fertilizer	4.55	3.70	4.96	4.00
7.	LTC/Soft Coke/ SSF	0.63 (0.20)	4.10	0.57	3.00
8.	Export	0.13	0.20	0.09	0.40
9.	Other industries				
	(a) Captive Power)	38.88	15.40 ! (2.65) !		14.00 (2.00)
	(b) Brick & Others)		31.00 ! (0.25) !	36.46	25.00
	Sub-Total (9) :	38.88	46.40 (2.90)	36.46	39.00 (2.00)
10.	Colliery Consm.	3.95	4.00	3.83	4.00
	Total:	241.69 (2.49)	268.80 (6.00)	253.33 (2.73)	268.50 (5.00)

Note:-1. Figures in bracket indicate washery middlings.

* Including 6.67 mt. of imported coal in 1992-93 &
6.88 mt. in 1993-94 & planned imports at 6.00 mt.
in 1994-95.

@ Figures provisional.

which the achievement was 1.10 tonnes (O.C.
4.57 T & U.G. 0.75 T).

13.44 The details of company-wise productivity are given in Table 13.12.

Coal Quality

13.45 Washed coal production target for CIL for the year 1993-94 was set at 10.10 mt. against the actual achievement of 9.25 mt. in 1992-93. The achievement in 1993-94 was 9.23 mt. The reason for shortfall is mainly delays in implementation of revamping and modifications of existing washeries.

13.46 Company-wise washed coal production is given in Table 13.13.

Exploration

13.47 Emphasis is laid on regional exploration of coal and lignite to permit constant updating of the national inventory of resources. This will provide the key input for detailed exploration/project formulation. The emphasis is on estimation of mineable and exploitable reserves in relation to technology and cost configuration and the delivered cost for the consumers. Identification of new coal deposits assumes added importance in the light of the recent decision of the Government to promote private sector participation in coal and lignite mining. The status of regional exploration activity was reviewed in the Planning Commission. The major recommendations are: (i) Regional exploration for

Table 13.9
Companywise Coal Production Plan

(million tonnes)

Sl. No.	Company	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
		Actual	Target	Actual@	Target		
0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
I.COAL INDIA Ltd.							
	1.ECL	24.06	28.80	22.60	26.50		
	2.BCCL	28.06	28.80	29.03	28.50		
	3.CCL	32.37	33.00	33.52	34.40		
	4.NCL	30.70	31.40	31.41	32.50		
	5.WCL	25.75	26.00	26.51	27.00		
	6.SECL	46.04	47.00	47.53	48.00		
	7.MCL	23.14	24.00	24.30	25.00		
	8.NECL	1.10	1.00	1.20	1.10		
	Total CIL:	211.22	220.00	216.10	223.00		
	II. SINGARENI	22.51	24.00	25.21	25.60		
III.TISCO/							
	IISCO/DVC	4.38	5.00	4.73	5.00		
	ALLINDIA TOTAL	238.11	249.00	246.04	253.60		

@Figures provisional.

establishing coking coal in promising areas of Madhya Pradesh and for lignite in Tamil Nadu(Mannargudi), Pondicherry, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Kerala etc. should be intensified; (ii) Coal and lignite atlases of the country should be continuously updated.

13.48 The target of drilling for detailed exploration for the year 1993-94 was set at 3.42 lakh metres (CIL 2.48 lakh metres; SCCL 0.94 lakh metres) in the coal sector. Against these targets the actual achievement has been 2.75 lakh metres in CIL & 1.08 lakh metres in Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL). The Central Mine Planning & Design Institute (CMPDI) is the nodal agency to carry out this job with other agencies like Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. (MECL), Government of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and other private parties. A detailed exploration target for drilling of 0.03 lakh metres was fixed for lignite in 1993-94 against which 0.028 lakh metres was achieved till the end of Dec. 1993.

Project Implementation

13.49 In 1993-94 one new project namely Medapalli Open Cast Project (OCP) of 1.25

million tonnes per year (mt) capacity in SCCL was sanctioned by Govt. for a total cost of Rs.219.82 crores. In addition, 8 projects costing less than Rs.50 crores were sanctioned at company level for a total cost of Rs.257.79 crores and for a total capacity of 3.30 mt. per annum. Also, the RCE's for three mining and two washery projects have been sanctioned by Govt. in the year 1993-94.

13.50 The status of implementation of coal projects in Coal India and Singareni since nationalisation upto 31.3.1994 is given in Table 13.14.

13.51 As on 31.3.1994, out of 349 mining projects of CIL, 233 projects stand completed. Out of the remaining 116 projects under various stages of implementation, 75 are on schedule and 41 are delayed. In SCCL, out of total 60 mining projects, 35 projects have been completed and out of remaining 25 projects, 10 are on schedule and 15 are delayed. The various reasons for the delays in project implementation are delays in land acquisition and rehabilitation of project oustees, unforeseen geological problems,

Table 13.10
Coal Supply Plan
(million tonnes)

Sl. No.	Company/ Source	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
		Actual	Target	Actual@	Target	Actual	Target
0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
1.	CIL						
	Production	211.22	220.00	216.10	223.00		
	Pithead Stock						
	Reduction	-2.83	13.80	0.41	8.90		
	Sub-Total CIL:	208.39	233.80	216.51	231.90		
2.	SCCL						
	Production	22.51	24.00	25.21	25.60		
	Pithead Stock*						
	Reduction	-0.23	-	0.01	-		
	Sub-Total SCCL:	22.28	24.00	25.22	25.60		
3.	TISCO/IISCO/DVC						
	Production	4.38	5.00	4.73	5.00		
	Pithead Stock						
	Reduction	-0.03	-	-0.01	-		
	Sub-Total TISCO/						
	IISCO/DVC:	4.35	5.00	4.72	5.00		
4.	Imports	6.67	6.00	6.88	6.00		
	TOTAL SUPPLY:	241.69	268.80	253.33	268.50		

@Figures provisional.

* (-) indicates addition to stock

Table 13.11
Modewise Movement of Coal
(million tonnes)

Sl. Mode No.	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Actual	Target	Actual as on 1.1.1994	Target		
1. Rail	142.70	170.00	98.78	181.00		
2. M.G.R.	61.72	NA	51.66	!		
3. Road	50.65	NA	33.18	!	NA	
4. Others	12.10	NA	9.02	!		
Total:	267.17	268.80	192.64	273.50		

Note:- Rail movement includes double movement for steel plants and washeries.

delays in tieing up of external aid and delays in equipment supplies etc. The implementation of Barsingsar project is under review of Ministry of Coal. The project was originally proposed to be implemented by NLC. Now it is under consideration for private sector participation.

Lignite

13.52 The production target for lignite for 1993-94 was fixed at 14.50 mt. for Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) against the actual lignite production of 13.31 mt. in 1992-93. Lignite production in 1993-94 has been

14.15 mt. In addition, Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC) has produced 3.86 mt. of lignite in the State sector in 1993-94.

13.53 Year-wise lignite production is given in Table 13.15.

Science & Technology

13.54 Presently, 36 R&D projects including 15 new projects approved during 1993-94 are under implementation. The major S&T projects under implementation are: i) Identification and delineation of abandoned, unknown

**Table 13.12
Companywise Productivity in terms of OMS (tonnes)**

Year	Coal India Ltd.			SCCL		
	Open-cast	Under-ground	Overall	Open-cast	Under-ground	Overall
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1992-93 (Actual)	3.80	0.55	1.46	4.42	0.70	1.04
1993-94 (Target)	3.93	0.57	1.48	5.29	0.79	1.17
1993-94 (Provi.)	4.02	0.56	1.52	4.57	0.75	1.10
1994-95 (Target)	4.12	0.56	1.53	5.25	0.83	1.34

**Table 13.13
Companywise Washed Coal Production**

(million tonnes)

Company	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95
	Actual (Clean Coal)	Target (Clean Coal)	Actual@ (Clean Coal)	Target (Clean Coal)	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
BCCL	3.97	4.70	4.06	4.57	
CCL	4.91	5.00	4.80	5.10	
WCL	0.37	0.40	0.37	0.46	
Total CIL:	9.25	10.10	9.23	10.07	

@ Figures provisional.

Table 13.14
Status of Coal Projects as on 31.3.1994

Mining		Non-Mining		Total		Grand Total
CIL	SCCL	CIL	SCCL	CIL	SCCL	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
I.No. of coal projects each costing Rs.2 Crores and above:						
349	60	204	9	553	69	622
II.Total investment in Rs.Crores:						
14799.05	2422.76	2606.77	106.85	17405.82	2422.76	19828.58
III.Ultimate capacity in m.t.:						
298.53	32.98	-	-	298.53	32.98	331.51
IV.No. of projects completed:						
233	35	73	-	306	35	341
V.No. of projects on schedule:						
75	10	44	2	119	12	131
VI.No.of projects delayed:						
41	15	87	7	128	22	150

and unsurveyed underground colliery workings in Raniganj coalfield by geo-physical studies in collaboration with CMPDI, Mining Geological and Metallurgical Institute of India (MGMI) and International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Canada; ii) In-seam seismic survey; iii) Mechanised de-pillaring of 6m thick seam-III of Chirimiri (SECL) with cable bolted supports; iv) Soil enrichment and reclamation of back filled areas at Neyveli open cast mines; v) An integrated ecological study on re-vegetation of mine spoil; vi) Briquetting of leco fines for the production

of metallurgical briquettes; vii) Introduction of slurry jig for washing fine coal; viii) Introduction of automation system in coal preparation plant.

Environmental Measures

13.55 Land subsidence and mine fires have posed a serious threat to the environment in Raniganj and Jharia coalfields for the last several years. For effective environmental measures and subsidence control, a separate Plan allocation has been made in the Eighth Plan. An amount of Rs.5 crores each was

Table 13.15
Lignite Production

(million tonnes)

Sl. No.	Company	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
		Actual	Target	Actual	@	Actual	Target
1.	Neyveli						
a) ISt Mine		6.50	6.50	6.15		6.50	
b) IIInd Mine		6.81	8.00	8.00		8.90	
Total Neyveli:		13.31	14.50	14.15		15.40	
2.	Gujarat	3.31	N.A.	3.86		N.A.	
Grand Total:		16.62	14.50	18.01		15.40	

@ Figures provisional.

provided in 1992-93 & 1993-94 to initiate the works in these coalfields. The Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA) was retained by Ministry of Coal to implement the works. It has been reported that a high powered monitoring committee under the chairmanship of Chief Minister, West Bengal, with the Minister of State for Coal as co-chairman would be formed to oversee, monitor and review the progress of implementation of various schemes.

Safety and Welfare Measures

13.56 The importance of ensuring the safety of the personnel working in the mines needs no reiteration. Greater stress is being laid on introducing safe mining technologies with a proper layout of mines, haul roads, lighting, degassification of mines, electronification, mechanisation of the loading systems and the training of workers, etc. The overall welfare of the workers is ensured through provision of facilities such as housing, water supply, medicare, cooperatives, banking and recreational facilities for the workers.

ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95

Demand

13.57 Against 253.33 mt. of coal consumption (excluding 2.73 mt. of middlings) in 1993-94, the demand for 1994-95 was assessed at 268.50 mt. (excluding 5 mt. of washery middlings) on the basis of detailed exercises carried out in consultation with the Ministry of Coal, the concerned Ministries and the coal companies. This demand estimate takes into account the recessionary trend in the economy, unaccounted flow of coal from Meghalaya etc. and the import of 6 mt. of coking coal required for the steel plants. The surplus lignite with NLC after meeting the requirements of the downstream units will be made available to the cement industry to make good the coal shortages anticipated in the South. The details of the assessed sectoral demand are given in Table 13.8.

Production

13.58 The coal production target for the year 1994-95 has been fixed at 253.6 mt. (CIL 223 mt.; Singareni 25.6 mt.; TISCO/IISCO/DVC; 5 mt.) against the production level of 246.04 mt. in 1993-94. This is 3.1% more than the production in 1993-

94. Companywise production targets are given in Table 13.9.

Supply Plan

13.59 It has been planned that the gap of 14.90 mt. between the demand of 268.50 mt. and the production of 253.6 mt. will be covered by the import of 6 mt. of coking coal for steel plants and draw down of pit-head stocks at CIL by 8.9 mt. However, as per the Ministry of Coal, the anticipated off-take materialisation on the part of CIL would be around 227 mt., implying a minimum of 4 mt. of pit head stock reduction. In the event of materialisation of demand assessed by the Planning Commission, a contingency plan for further reduction of stock by 4.9 mt. will be kept ready by CIL. The supply plan is given in Table 13.10.

Movement

13.60 The overall target for rail movement for 1994-95 is placed at 181 mt.

Productivity

13.61 The overall OMS in terms of tonnes per man shift is targeted at 1.53 in case of CIL (O.C. 4.12; U.G. 0.56) and 1.34 in case of Singareni (O.C. 5.25; U.G. 0.83). The OMS in case of CIL is 3.3% more than the target in 1993-94 and 14.5% more in case of Singareni. The details of companywise productivity are given in Table 13.12.

Coal Quality

13.62 The target for washed coal production for 1994-95 has been set at 10.07 mt. which is 9.1% more than the washed coal production of 9.23 mt. in 1993-94. The delays in the commissioning of Madhuband (2.5 mty.) and Kedla (2.6 mty.) washeries and implementation of Altekar Committee recommendations for modifications of existing washeries have led to an increase in the quantity of superior quality coking coal imported year after year. These washeries need to be implemented without any further delay. The companywise washed coal production target is given in Table 13.13.

13.63 In order to improve the quality of coal being supplied to power stations etc., coal handling plants (CHPs) for sizing the run of mine (ROM) coal and screening etc. are being installed on priority. The anticipated installed capacity of CHPs by the end of 1993-

94 in CIL is 203.24 mt. and in Singareni 26.8 mt. totalling 230.04 mt.

Exploration

13.64 The targetted drilling for regional exploration in 1994-95 for which provision is made under 'Regional Exploration' head is given in Table 13.16. The target for detailed drilling for 1994-95 is 3.85 lakh meters (CIL: 2.70 lakh meters & SCCL: 1.15 lakh meters).

Conservation

13.65 In underground coal mining Increased application of longwall mining, sub-level caving, shield mining, control of mine fires etc. are being implemented to ensure better recovery of coal. These are some of the important measures being taken to conserve the coal resources. Application of in-pit crushing and conveying technology in open cast mines are a new approaches in energy conservation.

13.66 Coal India Ltd. has been implementing energy conservation audits related to improvement of power factor, segregating the feeders to ensure regular power supply, replacing filament lamps by sodium vapour lamps, staggering the pumping loads to reduce peak loads, changing the induction motors to synchronous motors, improving load management, using washery rejects for power generation by Fluidised Bed Combustion (FBC) technology etc. It is reported that these measures have yielded sizeable saving in electricity and reliability of power supply to a significant extent. For conservation of diesel oil in the coal sector, the measures adopted by coal companies are: (i) replacing the DG sets captive power plants by using washery rejects by FBC technology; (ii) improving the haul roads; (iii) introducing

mobile canteens and mobile maintenance vans; (iv) introducing a scheme called rehabilitation and store depots at sites by the suppliers.

13.67 The funds for energy conservation activities have so far been provided within the resources of the coal companies. However, these resources were not adequate and additional funds are required to continue with these activities. It is reported by Coal India Ltd. that it is facing problems in setting up captive power plants of capacity of more than 10 MW by FBC technology using washery rejects due to obstacles posed by DVC in setting, transmission and drawing of power from their grid in case of power failure, etc. This needs to be sorted out urgently.

13.68 The details of energy conservation programme in Coal India Ltd. are given in Table 13.17.

Lignite

13.69 Against 14.15 mt. of lignite production in 1993-94, a target of 15.40 mt. has been fixed for NLC for 1994-95. About 1.50 mt. of surplus lignite is expected to be available for use in cement industry after meeting the requirement of downstream units at NLC in 1994-95. This is expected to supplement coal supply to the cement industry in Southern region. The details of lignite production is given in Table 13.15.

Plan Outlay

13.70 The outlay for the Ministry of Coal (Coal & Lignite sector excluding NLC Power) in 1993-94 was Rs.2722 crores against which the R.E. is Rs.2421.20 crores. The outlay of 1993-94 composed of BS - Rs.710.20 crores and IEBR - Rs.2011.80

**Table 13.16
Drilling Programme for 1994-95 (Regional Exploration)**

(In thousand metres)

Agency	Coal			Lignite		
	CIL	SCCL	Total	NLC	Gujarat	Total
GSI	12.5	-	12.5	-	4.5	4.5
MECL	8.0	20.0	28.0	29.0	3.0	32.0
Total:	20.5	20.0	40.5	29.0	7.5	36.5

Table 13.17
Energy Conservation Related Programmes for Coal India Ltd.

Programme	1992-93	1993-94		1994-95
	Actual	Target	Actual*	Proposed
	Achieve- ment		achievement	Target
1. Specific elec- trical energy consumption 11.72 KWh/tonne of coal produced Base year 1991-92, 8th Plan target 0.5% saving every year.	11.52	11.60	11.38	11.32
2. No. of staff proposed to be trained in energy conservation	300	474	474	480
3. No. of Seminars/ workshops planned on energy con- servation	20	26	26	28
4. No. of energy audits planned	71	111	111	120
5. Use of washery rejects in CPPs using FBC technolo- gy (Fluidised Bed Combustion)	Nil	Commissioning of 2x10 MW captive power plants using FBC at Kathara & Moonidih washery	Expected to be commi- ssioned by Nov.'94.	Starting construction of 1x10 MW captive power Plants on FBC technology at 2 locations, Gidi, Rajrappa/ Bhojudih

* Figures provisional.

crores (Bonds Rs.500.80 crores.; IR Rs.912 crores.; Supplier's Credit Rs.201 crores.; Others Rs.398 crores.). Internal Resources generation by Coal India Ltd. improved in 1993-94 and exceeded the target of Rs.718 crores by Rs.27.64 crores. This may be partly due to the revision of coal price as per the norms of the BICP in order to compensate the rising cost of production of coal companies. The coal prices have been last revised w.e.f. 17.6.1994. The average price of coal in case of Coal India Ltd. is Rs.401 per tonne and in case of Singareni it is Rs.502 per tonne

against the last revised (19.6.1993) average price of Rs.382 and Rs.452 per tonne respectively. The outlay for Coal India Ltd. was Rs.1901 crores against which the R.E. is Rs.1720 crores. The shortfall was largely due to the inability of the sector to raise resources from the market as originally planned. In the case of Coal India Ltd., the expected market borrowings through bonds is only Rs. 200 Crores. (R.E.) against the projected figure of Rs.400 Crores. In the case of SCCL, the outlay provided was Rs.642 crores and the R.E. is Rs.560 crores. The

outlay for NLC (mines) was Rs.162 crores and the corresponding R.E. is Rs.124.20 crores. The R.E. in the case of S&T, Regional Exploration and Environmental Measures & Subsidence Control is Rs 5.00 crores, Rs.7 crores and Rs.5 crores respectively. The outlay for NLC (Power) was Rs.233 crores and the corresponding R.E. is Rs.191.21 crores.

13.71 Against a B.E. provision of Rs.2722 crores in 1993-94, the outlay provided in the Central Plan for the Coal & Lignite sector under Ministry of Coal for the year 1994-95 is Rs.2781.20 crores (comprising of a GBS of Rs.556.78 crores and IEGR of Rs.2224.42 crores) showing a marginal increase by Rs. 59.20 crores (2.2%). This excludes an outlay of Rs.117.28 crores for NLC (Power) under the Ministry of Coal. The outlay for CIL in 1994-95 is Rs.2062.90 crores which would account mostly for the outlays of the ongoing mining projects. The outlay for SCCL in 1994- 95 is Rs.483.4 crores. The outlay for NLC (mines) in 1994-95 is Rs. 211.40 Crores which is Rs.49.40 crores (i.e. 30.5%) more than the B.E. in 1993-94. The outlays for 1994-95 for S&T, Regional Exploration and Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control are Rs.8.50 crores, Rs.10 crores and Rs.5 crores respectively. Adequate provision has been made for all the ongoing projects including the externally aided projects. In the case of NLC (Mines), budgetary support provided in the Plan has been fully linked to foreign credit.

13.72 Details of financing pattern of outlays are given in Table 13.18.

13.73 The company-wise break up of the outlays and expenditure are given in Table 13.19.

Externally Aided Coal Mining Projects

13.74 A number of coal mining projects have been taken up in collaboration with U.K., CIS

Countries, Germany, France, Canada and Australia mainly for bringing in new technologies, importing equipment not being manufactured in the country and for seeking financial assistance to meet the investment requirements under bilateral agreements. With the liberalisation of economy, efforts are being made to get foreign investments/ credits on most competitive basis. Also, some projects are covered by assistance from World Bank. There are presently 35 projects under various stages of implementation with foreign credit/assistance. The details are listed in Annexure 13.11. Two projects, namely, Piparwar and Rajmahal in CIL, are covered under direct loan assistance from Australia and Canada respectively and are being implemented as turn-key projects.

Private Sector Participation

13.75 In view of the limited public resources, Government has taken a decision to invite private participation to develop the infrastructure sector. Accordingly, the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 1973 has been amended w.e.f. 9.6.1993, to allow private sector participation in coal mining limited to captive mine development for power generation, washing of coal and for such other end-uses to be notified by Government from time to time in addition to the existing provisions for iron & steel. It has been reported that in relation to power sector, applications from 15 power generating companies have been received for identification of captive blocks. Captive blocks for ten of these power generating companies have been identified. In the iron & steel sector, applications have been received from ten companies and captive blocks for three of them have been identified. These companies would undertake survey, preparation of mine plans and other formalities for sanction of mining lease as per the Ministry of Coal.

Table - 13.18
Financing Pattern of Outlays - Min. of Coal

(Rs.Crores)

Financing Pattern	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
	Expendi- ture.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
I. IEBR				
Internal Resources (IR)	943.38	912.00	968.10	977.00
	(-)	(15.00)	(22.00)	(20.00)
Bonds	13.55	500.80	270.00	636.04
	(43.91)	(160.00)	(118.00)	(67.08)
Supplier's Credit. (SC)	165.99	201.00	198.54	133.38
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Addl. Resource Mobln. (ARM)	473.00	273.00	273.36	478.00
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Others	75.00	125.00	30.00	-
(Govt. of AP Share)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Total IEBR :	1670.92	2011.80	1740.00	2224.42
	(43.91)	(175.00)	(140.00)	(87.08)
II. GBS				
External Credit - (ECB)	364.37	464.20	407.89	248.36
through Budget	(16.43)	(21.00)	(25.42)	(-)
Net Budgt. Support (NBS)	241.24	246.00	273.31	308.42
	(87.30)	(37.00)	(25.79)	(30.20)
Total GBS :	605.61	710.20	681.20	556.78
	(103.73)	(58.00)	(51.21)	(30.20)
Total Coal & Lignite:	2276.53	2722.00	2421.20	2781.20
NLC (Power)	147.64	233.00	191.21	117.28
Total Min. of Coal:	2424.17	2955.00	2612.41	2898.48

Note: Figures in the brackets are for NLC Power.

Table 13.19
Company-wise Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Company	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
		Actual Expenditure	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		
COAL INDIA							
1. ECL		421.20	452.00	350.00	470.00		
2. BCCL		227.89	160.00	160.00	160.00		
3. CCL		341.71	398.00	320.00	300.00		
4. NCL		279.11	300.00	300.00	390.00		
5. WCL		165.73	155.00	160.00	180.00		
6. SECL		201.57	203.00	220.00	250.00		
7. MCL		147.53	200.00	180.00	280.00		
8. NECL		7.00	10.40	10.00	12.00		
9. CMPDI		6.94	9.37	8.30	9.00		
10. DCC			2.49	!	!		
11. CIL (HQ)	!	9.79	10.74	11.70	11.90		
Total Coal India:							
12. SCCL		406.45	642.00	560.00	483.40		
13. NLC (Mines) (Lignite)		43.37	162.00	124.20	211.40		
14. Science and Technology		5.24	8.00	5.00	8.50		
15. Regional Exploration		8.00	4.00	7.00	10.00		
16. Environmental Measures & Subsidence Control		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00		
Grand Total:		2276.53	2722.00	2421.20	2781.20		
Coal & Lignite							
NLC (Power)		147.64	233.00	191.21	117.28		
Grand Total:	(MOC)	2424.17	2955.00	2612.41	2898.48		

Note:- * In 1992-93 expenditure includes Rs.75 crores as A.P. Govt.'s share of equity.

* In 1993-94 an amount of Rs.125.00 crores in the B.E. and Rs.30.00 crores in the R.E. is included as A.P. Govt.'s share.

PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS AN OVERVIEW

13.76 Considering the actual performance for the first two years of the Eighth Five Year Plan and the targets fixed for Annual Plan 1994-95, the following observations can be made as regards the performance of petroleum sector during Eighth Plan viz. i) the growth in the consumption of petroleum products has been much less than originally projected. Therefore, rephasing of the plan investments on refining capacity additions and creation of marketing infrastructure would be necessary for overall optimisation; ii) domestic crude oil production would significantly fall short of the plan targets; iii) the declining trend in accretion to hydrocarbon reserves has been continuing and if not reversed, could lead to stagnant/declining domestic oil production in the Ninth Plan and beyond; iv) the increase in POL import bill due to lesser domestic production of crude oil would be, more or less, offset by lesser import of products due to sluggish build up in demand. Continuation of soft prices of crude oil and petroleum products in the international market would assist in managing the POL imports bill within reasonable limits; v) overall management of gas sector will also improve with the augmentation of gas compression, transmission and distribution system. However, greater emphasis would be required for gas use in domestic and transport sectors; vi) greater attention and more systematic approach would be required for demand management measures as contemplated in the Eighth Plan; vii) both upstream and downstream sectors have been thrown open for privatisation and the initial response is very encouraging. However, the tangible benefits would materialise only in the Ninth Plan; viii) rationalisation of gas and petroleum products prices would be necessary to bring in uniformity and equality at market place; ix) the petroleum sector would need much higher plan outlays for completing the programmes and projects of the plan and; x) the higher requirement of the Plan funds is arising due to sharp increase in the cost of major projects following devaluation of the Rupee inclusion of projects in the Plan against joint venture route earlier, inclusion of projects in the Plan with small/token provisions and increase in project costs due to time-over runs mainly due to delays in decision making.

Thrust Areas - Annual Plan 1994-95

13.77 As regards Annual Plan 1994-95, almost the same scale of activity, as during 1993-94 would continue on the hydrocarbons exploration front but the thrust would be reoriented to improve the accretion to hydrocarbon reserves. There would be a significant drop in the development drilling in offshore areas due to i) completion of major ongoing projects; ii) inadequacy of new fields development projects and iii) rephasing of development of some of the fields under Joint Venture. Due to commissioning of major fields development projects in offshore, the declining trends in domestic crude oil production would be reversed as domestic oil production is expected to increase by more than 5 million tonnes in 1994-95. The gas flaring would reduce further to 7.5% of total production mainly due to greater utilisation of gas. As regards downstream sector, the major thrust would be on timely completion of major lifeline projects related to refining capacity additions and pipeline transportation of petroleum products. As far as privatisation is concerned the major thrust would be further continuation of the exploration bidding rounds, evaluation of bids and award of contracts in an expeditious manner and commencement of the actual physical work on some of the projects.

Review of 1993-94 Plan

Crude Oil Production

13.78 As against the target of 28.645 million tonnes for crude production in 1993-94, the actual (P) achievement was 27.026 million tonnes as shown in Table 13.20. The shortfall in production of crude oil during 1993-94 was primarily due to (i) lower base production rate and other problems in Assam and (ii) further implementation of the rectificatory measures being taken in Bombay High which led to some regulation in the production.

Surveys

13.79 The position in regard to seismic survey in onland and offshore areas of ONGC and OIL is given in Table 13.21. The ONGC has overachieved the 2-D and 3-D departmental seismic surveys by 119 % and 150 % respectively. However, 2-D contractual survey will fall short at 65 % mainly on account of deferring the work planned for Himalayan foothills. In case of OIL, the survey targets were achieved to the extent of 74 % in the case of

Table 13.20
Crude Oil Production

(Million tonnes)

1	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
	Actual	Target	Actual (P)	Target
	2	3	4	5
OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION (ONGC)				
Onland	8.671	9.015	8.840	9.579
Offshore	15.756	16.880	15.375	20.01
Sub-total	24.427	25.895	24.215	29.589
OIL INDIA LIMITED (OIL)				
Onland	2.519	2.750	2.811	2.93
TOTAL	26.946	28.645	27.026	32.519

Table 13.21
Surveys

UNITS	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95		
	Actual	Target	Actuals (P)	Target	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5
I. ONGC					
Onland					
2D Dept.	SLK	26745	20695	24721	21950
2D Cont.	SLK	3340	4005	2608	3450
3D Dept.	Sq.Km.	634	599	901	682
Offshore					
2D Dept.	LK	28330	18500	25117	25300
3D Dept.	LK	4976	10000	7392	9000
II. OIL					
Onland					
2D Dept	SLK	2900.20	3000	2230.40	3000
2D Cont.	SLK	2023.03	2400	2705.59	950
3D Dept.	Sq.km.	3.49	218.67	30	
3D Cont.	Sq.km.	200	-	-	

(2D - 2 Dimensional; 3 D- 3 Dimensional; SLK- Standard Line Km.; LK - Line Km.; Dept- Departmental; Cont- Contractual)

2-D departmental seismic surveys because of restructuring of two departmental parties for undertaking 3-D work. The 2-D contract work for Assam and Ganga basin has been achieved by 40%. In Assam, 218.67 sq.km. of 3-D work has been carried out.

Exploratory and Development Drilling

13.80 The exploratory and development drilling targets and achievements are shown in Table 13.22. The ONGC has overachieved the exploratory drilling targets both on onshore and offshore areas for the year 1993-94. However, in the case of development drilling, the targets for onland and offshore areas have been achieved to the extent of 80 % and 90 % respectively. The reduction in the anticipated achievement is due to the non availability of

required number of drilling rigs in eastern and western regions and deferment of Ravva development as it has been offered for development as joint venture. In the case of OIL, the exploratory and development drilling targets have been achieved to the extent of 110 % and 70 % respectively. The exploratory drilling programme in the offshore areas could not be taken up due to rephasing of the programme in Kutch offshore. During the year, hydrocarbons were discovered in 6 places- 2 onshore and offshore Cauvery basins, 3 onshore and offshore Krishna-Godavari basin and 1 in Assam.

LPG and NGL Production

13.81 The LPG is available from two sources viz., (i) fractionation of natural gas and (ii)

**Table 13.22
Drilling Metreage**

('000 Metres)

	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95				
	Actual	Target	Actual (P)	Target	Actual	Target			
		1			3	4			
OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION (ONGC)									
(i) Onland									
(a) Exploratory	387.99	300.79	335.76	357.28					
(b) Development	367.19	550.68	441.67	509.58					
Sub-total (i)	755.18	851.47	777.43	866.86					
(ii) Offshore									
(a) Exploratory	176.15	84.04	96.27	98.68					
(b) Development	74.81	291.90	263.44	52.28					
Sub-total (ii)	250.96	375.94	359.71	150.96					
TOTAL (ONGC)	1006.14	1227.41	1137.14	1017.82					
OIL INDIA LTD.									
(i) Onland									
(a) Exploratory	24.97	31.70	38.10	41.00					
(b) Development	74.20	96.00	67.55	98.00					
Sub-total (i)	99.17	127.70	105.65	139.00					
(ii) Offshore									
(a) Exploratory	-	3.00	-	8.00					
(b) Development	-	-	-	-					
Sub-total (ii)	-	3.00	-	8.00					
TOTAL (OIL)	99.17	130.70	105.65	147.0					
GRAND TOTAL	1105.31	1358.11	1242.79	1164.82					

Table 13.23
LPG and NGL Production

('000 tonnes)

UNITS	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Actual	Target	Actuals (P)	Target		
	1	2	3	4		
By Gas fractionation						
I. ONGC	923.26	876.00	930.79	895.00		
II. OIL	51.70	50.00	50.42	50.00		
III.GAIL	348.12	428.49	405.28	427.25		
Total (I+II+III)	1323.18	1354.49	1386.49	1372.25		
Refineries	1271.00	1162.40	1343.00	1207.70		
Total LPG Production	2594.18	2516.89	2729.49	2579.95		
NGL Production						
ONGC	1237.0	1130.0	1306.50	1228.00		
OIL	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00		
Total NGL Production	1259.00	1152.00	1328.50	1250.00		

crude oil processing by the refineries. The targets and the achievements of LPG production are given in Table 13.23. Similarly, Natural Gas Liquids(NGL) are also produced along with the natural gas as well as during the processing of natural gas in LPG plants. The position with regard to NGL is also given in Table 13.23.

Natural Gas Production and Utilisation

13.82 The targets and achievements of natural gas production and despatches are given in Table 13.24. The ONGC has achieved 94 % of total gas production targets during the year 1993-94. The shortfall in gas production is mainly on account of loss in associated gas production from Cambay basin,Eastern region and Southern region. The gas flaring was about 10% of the total production in the year 1992-93. This is likely to decline to about 8.8% in 1993-94. The gas sales targets for both ONGC and OIL have been achieved to the extent of 98%.

Development Projects

13.83 The major oil and gas production projects in progress are development of Gandhar field phase-II , Neelam field development , L-II development and L-III infill programme

in Bombay offshore basin. The projects are at various stages of implementation. The two projects, namely, development of S-1 gas sand in Bombay High Fields and South Heera field for oil have been approved by the Government during the year. In addition, expansion of HBJ pipeline and the setting up of LPG Plant at Usar have also been approved.

13.84 During 1993-94, various projects like modernisation of Digboi refinery and catalytic reformer at Digboi, Barauni and Mathura for producing lead free gasoline were approved. In addition, various other projects like Haldia-Barauni crude oil pipeline, expansion of Visakh refinery,Visakh- Vijayawada Product Pipeline and Bombay-Manmad Product Pipeline , Central India refinery , Mangalore refinery and West Coast refinery were at various stages of consideration.

Privatisation

13.85 Since the beginning of the Eighth Plan the Govt. of India has announced various programmes/projects for participation by Indian private and foreign oil companies. During 1992-93 and 1993-94, the following areas of petroleum industry,in upstream as well as

Table 13.24
Natural Gas Production and despatches

(Million cu.M)

Region	Actual	Target	Actuals (P)	Target
	1992-93	1993-94	1993-94	1994-95
i) Natural Gas Production				
I. ONGC				
A. ONLAND				
Subtotal	3123.91	4538.09	3459.00	4058.00
B. OFFSHORE				
Subtotal	13353.00	13426.96	13356.00	13721.00
Total (ONGC)	16485.91	17965.04	16815.00	17779.00
II. OIL	1562.00	1693.60	1520.96	1560.00
Total (ONGC+OIL)	18047.91	19658.64	18335.96	19339.00
ii) Natural Gas Despatches				
I. ONGC				
Sub-total (ONGC)	13035.08	13424.6	13370.83	13920.00
II. OIL	741.88	810.0	644.57	750.00
Total (ONGC+OIL)	13776.96	14234.6	14015.40	14670.00

downstream sectors, have been opened for private participation :

- 1) Hydrocarbon exploration through exploration bidding rounds;
- 2) Development of discovered oil and gas fields;
- 3) Speculative seismic surveys for the basins/areas where the data is not adequate and needs improvements;
- 4) Introduction of parallel marketing of petroleum products involving kerosene, liquified petroleum gas (LPG) and Low Sulphur Heavy Stock(LSHS).
- 5) Setting up of new refineries as joint venture projects;
- 6) Setting up of new refineries by private sector.

13.86 As regards hydrocarbon exploration, the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh round of exploration were announced in Jan.1993, Aug.1994 and Jan.,94 respectively. Similarly in Sept.'93, the bidding round for speculative seismic surveys was announced. After the awards of contracts under various rounds, the exploratory efforts would undergo intensification.

In the case of development of discovered oil and gas fields, the first offer was made in August,1992 and the Government has already approved the award of contracts for 4 medium and 13 small sized fields. The development of these fields would result in additional production of oil and gas. The second offer for development of discovered oil and gas fields was made in October 1993 and the offers are under evaluation .

13.87 In the case of downstream sector, parallel marketing of kerosene, LPG and LSHS by the private sector has been permitted. The private sector can set up their own import facilities and sell these commodities at market determined prices and establish their own marketing set up. The response from the private sector is encouraging.

13.88 New grassroot refineries have been permitted as joint venture and private sector projects. Three new refineries of 6 million tonnes each in Western India, Central India and Eastern India have been permitted as joint venture projects. Similarly, 5 LOIs have been issued for setting up refineries in the private sector with combined capacity of 31.5 million tonnes. In addition, 2 LOIs have been issued for setting up lube refineries.

Table 13.25
Refining Capacity and Crude Throughput
 ('000 Tonnes)

Organisation/ Refinery	Installed Capacity as on 1.4.94	Installed capacity as on 1.4.95	Crude throughput			
			1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. IOC, Guwahati	1000	1000	815	900	910	950
2. IOC, Barauni	3300	3300	2289	2750	2221	2700
3. IOC, Gujarat	9500	9500	9783	9375	9433	9300
4. IOC, Haldia	2750	2750	3040	2950	3106	2960
5. IOC, Mathura	7500	7500	7847	8000	8515	7700
6. IOC, Digboi	500	500	548	525	556	525
7. HPC, Bombay	5500	5500	5844	5536	6041	5136
8. HPC, Vizag	4500	4500	4529	4200	4445	4300
9. BPC, Bombay	6000	6000	7230	7050	7233	7150
10. MRL, Madras	6500	6500	5323	5900	5728	6150
11. CRL, Cochin	4500	7500	5122	4550	4864	4650
12. BRPL, Bonga.aon	1350	2350	1117	1280	1166	1280
13. MRL, Cauvery	500	500	0	300	126	400
Total	53400	57400	53487	53316	54344	53201

Organisational Changes

13.89 The Directorate-General of Hydrocarbon was set up in April, 1993. The objective is to promote sound reservoir management of the petroleum and natural gas. The Directorate has an Advisory Council and will consist of eight sub-divisions.

13.90 The five such divisions have already started functioning. The major upstream sector organisation, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, had been converted into a public limited company under the Companies Act and renamed as Oil & Natural Gas Corporation. The notification effecting the conversion of ONGC into the company was issued in Feb. 1994.

Refining Capacity and Crude Throughput

13.91 The installed capacity in the country, spread over 13 refineries at the end of 1993-94 would be 53.40 million tonnes. The refinery crude throughput during 1992-93 was 53.49

million tonnes against the target of 52.23 million tonnes. In 1993-94, the actual (P) crude throughput was 54.34 million tonnes against the target of 53.32 million tonnes. Most of the refineries viz. Guwahati, Gujarat, Haldia, Mathura, Digboi of IOC and HPC(Bombay & Vizag), BPC(Bombay) and CRL(Cochin) have achieved more than 100% of their target for 1993-94. The major shortfall in crude throughput was from (1) Barauni Refinery (IOC) on account of the inadequate crude oil availability. During the year MRL was expanded from 5.6 million tonnes per annum to 6.5 million tonnes per annum and a new 0.5 million tonnes capacity refinery was commissioned at Panangudi (Tamil Nadu) by Madras Refinery Ltd. Similarly the first hydrocracker unit was commissioned at Gujarat refinery. This would further improve the yield of middle distillates from this refinery. The details are given in Table 13.25.

Demand For Petroleum Products

13.92 The anticipated consumption of petroleum products during 1993-94 would be 60.76 million tonnes against a target of 63.10 million tonnes. Considering the actual consumption of 58.68 million tonnes of petroleum products during 1992-93, this gives a growth rate of 3.5% only. The growth rate would be much lower than projected mainly on account of two products viz naphtha and FO/LSHS. The consumption of naphtha and FO/LSHS would be less due to sectoral problems i.e fertilizer sector (naphtha) and power sector (FO/LSHS). However, HSD, inspite of slower growth of industrial sector in past years has continued to grow at the rate of about 7% per annum.

Programme For 1994-95 Seismic Surveys

13.93 The programme for seismic surveys for 1994-95 is given in Table 13.21. The surveys would be of about same magnitude as for 1993-94. However, there would be some step up in offshore surveys in Bombay, Kutch and Saurashtra areas. The mix of surveys, basin-wise, would also be broadly similar to 1993-94 pattern. In addition, surveys would be undertaken in two blocks in Krishna-Godavari offshore and Gondwana onland which were awarded to private sector for exploration early last year.

Exploratory and Development Drilling

13.94 The ONGC has proposed to increase the exploratory drilling target during 1994-95 compared to 1993-94. The step up would be around 18.5% and would be mainly in Cambay and Bombay offshore basins. In other basins, the quantum of exploration would be broadly identical to 1993-94 pattern. In the case of OIL, the exploratory drilling targets are being increased by about 41 % as compared to the targets of 1993-94. This is because of some step up in exploration in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh and the programme for commencement of drilling in North East Coast and Saurashtra offshore areas. As regards development drilling, the ONGC has reduced the targets for 1994-95 primarily because of advancement of drilling schedule to the year 1993-94 and keeping Raava Phase II and Mukta out of ONGC's purview. The drilling

programme for 1994-95 is given in Table 13.22.

Crude Oil Production

13.95 As indicated in Table 13.20, the crude oil production during 1994-95 is targeted at 32.519 million tonnes as compared to 27.026 million tonnes of actual(P) production during the year 1993-94. The projected increase in production is mainly from Bombay offshore (4.598 million tonnes) and Upper Assam (0.79 million tonnes). The increase in offshore production would result mainly from the commissioning of L-II development, L-III infill drilling and Neelam development projects.

Gas Production and Utilisation

13.96 The details of gas production and utilisation are given in Table 13.24. The gas production during 1994-95 is likely to increase by about 5 % as compared to the actuals (P) of 1993-94. The ONGC is already implementing gas flaring reduction project in Bombay offshore basin where the gas flaring is likely to reduce to its minimum. With respect to gas consumption, substantial quantity of gas is used for internal consumption on production installations and gas processing complex, besides LPG and C2/C3 extraction. The total gas requirements on account of internal consumption and LPG/ C2/C3 extraction is about 18-20%. The gas sales to the various downstream industries are also likely to be stepped up by more than 5% in 1994-95 as compared to 1993-94. The overall gas flaring will reduce from 8.8% in 1993-94 to 7.5% in 1994-95.

LPG Production

13.97 The target of LPG production for 1994-95 has been fixed at 2.58 million tonnes comprising of 1.37 million tonnes from fractionation of natural gas at LPG plants and 1.21 million tonnes from various refineries.

Reserve Accretion Through Exploration

13.98 The quantum of reserve accretion for the years 1992 and 1993 is quite disturbing. During these two years no significant discoveries have been made by the two national oil companies. If this trend continues, it may be very difficult to achieve a target of 1325 million tonnes of oil and gas reserves as the discoveries are becoming smaller and smaller in size. Blocks in sedimentary basins are being awarded to Indian/private/foreign oil compa-

nies for exploration but exploratory drilling programmes would only be possible from the beginning of the Ninth Plan. Therefore, no accretion to hydrocarbon resources is expected to materialise during the Eighth Plan from such ventures. It would be necessary for National Oil Companies to reorient/refocus the exploration thrust in order to accelerate the reserves accretion during the balance period of the Eighth Plan.

Refining Capacity And Crude Throughput

13.99 With the expansion of MRL from 5.6 to 6.5 million tonnes per annum in May, 1993 and with the commissioning of Cauvery Refinery, the refining capacity has increased to 53.40 million tonnes as on 1.4.1994. Cochin Refinery Ltd. expansion (3 million tonnes per annum) and Bongaigaon Refinery Petrochemicals Ltd. expansion (1 million tonnes per annum) are likely to be completed by March, 1995. Hence, the full benefit would be available from 1995-96. The crude oil throughput target for 1994-95 has been fixed at 53.20 million tonnes on the consideration that higher quantities of crude oil would be made available to North Eastern Refineries and some of the refineries would achieve utilisation higher than the installed capacities. The refinery-wise crude oil throughput targets are given in Table 13.25.

Petroleum Products Demand and Supply

13.100 The total demand for petroleum products during 1994-95 has been estimated at 64.73 million tonnes. This represents an overall growth rate at 6.5%. The middle distillates would constitute 62.7% of the total demand. It is expected that consumption of middle distillates would grow by about 6.3% over 1993-94. As during 1993-94, the highest growth rate among all the major products is expected to be for HSD (7.9%) during 1994-95 also. The total availability of petroleum products domestically during 1994-95 would be of the order of 49.31 million tonnes. The balance requirement of petroleum products would need to be imported for bridging the supply-demand gap.

Imports of POL

13.101 During the year 1993-94 it has been estimated that about 30.6 million tonnes of crude oil and about 13 million tonnes of petroleum products will be imported. As against the original estimate of 1,545 million tonnes,

the exports of petroleum products are expected to be about 3.1 million tonnes. Due to soft crude oil and product prices in the international market during 1993-94, it has been estimated that POL import bill would be around US \$ 6.4 billion, against the earlier estimate of US \$ 6.9 billion. The value of export of petroleum products would be around US \$ 400 million.

A. Major oil and gas development projects

Gandhar Development Phase II

13.102 The Gandhar field, located in Cambay basin was discovered during the Seventh Plan. After commissioning of all the facilities, peak production of 2.54 million tonnes per year of oil plus condensate and 6.85 million standard cubic metres per day of gas has been projected from this field. The total anticipated cost of the project is Rs. 1370.22 crores. The project is likely to be completed by May, 1996.

Development of L-II Reservoir

13.103 L-II reservoir is present in the North block of Bombay High field. The peak production of 1.528 million tonnes per annum of oil and 2.45 million standard cubic metres per day of gas have been projected from this field. The total anticipated cost of the project is Rs. 2228.38 crores. The project is likely to be completed by April, 1994.

L-III Infill

13.104 This project in the Bombay High South envisages the additional development of L-III reservoir by drilling infill wells to improve oil recovery. The peak production of 3.478 million tonnes per annum of oil and 4.844 million standard cubic metres per day of gas have been projected from this field. The total anticipated cost of the project is Rs. 4789.58 crores. The project is likely to be completed by April, 1994.

Neelam Development

13.105 Neelam field is located in the Bombay Offshore basin. The peak production of 4.5 million tonnes per annum of oil and 1.804 million standard cubic metres per day of gas have been projected from this field. The total anticipated cost of the project is Rs. 3470.75 crores. The project is likely to be completed by July, 1994.

Gas Flaring Reduction Project(GFRP)

13.106 The project envisages the reduction in flaring of natural gas from Bombay offshore

fields. Currently, gas is being flared due to non-availability of adequate compression and transportation facilities. The project is likely to be completed by July, 1996.

B. Major Refining, Marketing and Pipeline Projects

6 MMTPA Grassroot Refinery at Panipat (IOC)

13.107 The Refinery would help in meeting the deficits of petroleum products in the Northern Region to a great extent. The estimated cost of the refinery at March 1992 prices is Rs.2794 crores. The refinery is likely to come up by August, 1997.

Viramgam-Chaksu-Karnal(VCK) Crude Oil Pipeline(IOC)

13.108 The project will ensure uninterrupted and reliable transportation of imported and Bombay High Crude Oil to Panipat Refinery. It is now estimated to cost Rs. 569.05 crores at March 1992 prices. The project is likely to be completed by April, 1997. It is linked with the commissioning of Panipat Refinery.

Kandla-Bhatinda Pipeline Project(IOC)

13.109 The pipeline will provide economical and reliable mode of transportation of petroleum products to the consuming centres in the North West and Kandla Koyali Okha regions which are presently being fed by rail. The anticipated cost of the project is Rs. 2081.84 crores at March 1993 prices level. The pipeline is now anticipated for commissioning in May, 1995 as against the original schedule of May, 1993.

3 MMTPA Crude Distillation Unit of Gujarat Refinery and Augmentation of SV&VK Section of Crude Oil Pipeline- IOC

13.110 The onshore Gujarat crude availability which necessitated the 3 million tonnes per annum expansion of Gujarat refinery to begin with has now been estimated to be lower in future. Thus the crude requirement for the 3-million tonnes per annum Gujarat refinery expansion is now proposed to be met from imported and Bombay High Crudes. As a result the Salaya Viramgam Koyali pipeline also need to be expanded. Thus, Salaya - Viramgam section of the Salaya Mathura pipeline will have to carry crude oil to the extent of 20 million tonnes per annum and the

Viramgam-Koyali Section will have to transport 6.5 million tonnes per annum of crude oil. The project is estimated to cost as under :Part-I 3 million tonnes per annum crude distillation unit alongwith FPU/FCCU revamp Rs.574.00 Crores Part-II Augmentation of SV & VK Section Crude Oil Pipeline Rs.260.00 Crores. The total time required to complete augmentation of SV & VK pipeline is estimated to be 36 months after Govt. approval, so as to synchronise the commissioning of these facilities with the Gujarat Refinery expansion, which is expected to be commissioned by July, 1997.

3MMTPA Expansion of Refinery(CRL)

13.111 The project would add to the refining capacity at a cost lower than a grassroot refinery. The cost is estimated at Rs. 481.24 crores. The project is scheduled for completion by March,1995.

Outlay - Annual Plan 1994-95

13.112 An outlay of Rs. 8123.66 crores has been provided for the programmes of exploration, production and transportation of oil and gas , which would be met by internal resources of Rs.5345.26 crores, extra budgetary resources to the extent of Rs.2642.50 crores and Govt. budgetary support of Rs.135.90 crores. For refining and marketing, the outlay is Rs. 3263.31 crores, which would be met by internal resources of Rs. 1215.58 crores and extra budgetary resources to the extent of Rs. 2047.73 crores . The organisation- wise outlay is given in the Annexure13.12 and scheme-wise outlay in Annexure 13.13. The R&D outlay which is a part of the total outlay is Rs 67.50 crores for the Exploration sector and Rs. 19.01 crores for the Refining and Marketing sector .

Research and Development

13.113 The focus of the R&D institutes of ONGC in the exploration sector would be in the areas of Satellite Imagery Processing, Geochemical modelling, Basin analysis and upgrading the seismic data processing capabilities. The frontier areas in the drilling sector would focus on design and development of drilling fluid system development of optimised technology of cementation and specialised drilling techniques like High Drift Wells and Cluster Drilling. The major thrust areas under reservoir and production sector would focus on commercialisation of thermal recovery in the heavy oil belt of north Gujarat,

setting of chemical and thermal stimulators for EOR performance, automated control Telemetry/SCADA application and software for field design.

13.114 In OIL's R&D complex, the thrust areas would be Geochemical and EOR techniques, development of suitable fluid for drilling and workover jobs and bench level R&D activities related to Oil-Shale exploitation.

13.115 The work plan of the R&D centre of IOC includes product development of high performance diesel engine oils, setting up of a hydrocracker laboratory project for simulation, modelling & optimisation etc. The LPG Equipment Research Centre being set up by the IOC on behalf of the oil industry at Bangalore aims at achieving safety through zero defect equipment for domestic LPG customers as well as for industrial burners, combustion equipment related safety devices, import substitution and development of equipment of bottling plants.

13.116 The Cochin Refineries Ltd. proposes to establish pilot plant facilities for Fluidised Catalytic Cracking and conduct the studies in the secondary processing plant. The studies will include adoption and improvement of imported high technologies by simulation and optimisation of the process parametres, better selection of catalysts etc. .

3.117 The Lubrizol India Ltd. plans to upgrade the existing research facilities by setting up pilot plants for new developmental products such as pour point depressants, VI improvers, drag reducers, etc. There are also plans to expand the R&D Laboratory with the installation of certain equipment in order to cater to new business needs and customer requirements.

RURAL ENERGY AND ENERGY CONSERVATION:

13.118 The rural energy and energy conservation sector includes the following plan programmes:

- (i) Rural Electrification
- (ii) New and Renewable Sources of Energy
- (iii) Energy Conservation and
- (iv) Integrated Rural Energy Programme.

Rural Electrification Programme

13.119 The Rural Electrification Programme is mainly funded through concessional loans provided by the Rural Electrification Corporation which is an autonomous financial corporation under the Ministry of Power. The main programmes under the rural electrification programme are village electrification and pumpset energisation. Upto 31.3.93 , 4,90,773 villages have been electrified, out of total number of 5,79,132 villages in the country. Out of total estimated potential of 1,45,00,000 pumpsets 97,77,751 pumpsets have been energised throughout the country. Annexure 13.14 gives the Statewise actual expenditure and the physical achievements for the year 1992-93.

Review of 1993-94

13.120 For the year 1993-94 a target of electrification of 3210 villages and energisation 2,75,580 pumpsets was fixed by the Planning Commission. An outlay of Rs. 518.68 crores including Rs. 143.50 crores under RE-normal and Rs. 160 crores under Minimum Needs Programme both funded though REC was recommended. While finalising the above plan, the programme of pumpset energisation under Special Project Agriculture (SPA) had also been taken into account in which REC, NABARD and Commercial Banks were funding in the equal ratio of 1:1:1. An amount of Rs. 125 crores was provided as REC's share for the SPA programme. The physical achievement during 1993-94 was electrification of 2275 villages and energisation of 2,90,859 pumpsets upto the end of February, 1994. The Statewise physical achievement during 1993-94 is shown in Annexure 13.15.

13.121 The other major component of the rural electrification programme, besides the village electrification and pumpset energisation, is the system improvement (SI) programme. An amount of Rs. 101.50 crores was provided for system improvement works in electrified villages. The SI programme is being intensified with the objective of reducing distribution losses and to overcome the problems of low voltage, supply interruptions and consequent burning of motors operating pumpsets etc. Besides system improvement, load intensification programmes are being undertaken with the objective of developing load in the electrified villages. The funds for load intensification works are met out of the outlay pro-

vided for RE normal. The load intensification programme helps to promote the use of electricity for productive purpose in the village. Besides, the proliferation of diesel pumpsets is being checked through the programme of their conversion to electric pumpsets.

Programme for 1994-95

13.122 Based on the Annual Plan discussion for 1994-95, the Planning Commission finalised the plan targets for the electrification of 3708 villages and energisation of 2,80,119 pumpsets including 1,52,400 pumpsets under SPA programme. An outlay of Rs. 694.96 crores including Rs. 192.85 crores under RE-normal and Rs. 160 crores under MNP to be funded through REC was approved. Also, an amount of Rs. 145.00 crores has been provided for system improvement works. The budget of Ministry of Power also includes the provision of counterpart funds of Rs. 50 crores for Overseas Economic Co-operation Funds (OECD)- funded system improvement schemes. For the other programmes of REC like small hydro and other rural generation projects and Rural Electric Co-operatives an amount of Rs. 32 crores has been provided in the REC's plan. An amount of Rs. 5.00 crores is provided in the Ministry of Power budget to be transferred as grant to REC for Kutir Jyoti programme under which single point connection for lighting the households of the rural poor who are below the poverty line will be provided. The total plan for REC to fund the Rural Electrification Programme during 1994-95 was fixed at Rs. 660 crores. This would be met from budgetary support of Rs. 316 crores, MNP loans of Rs. 160 crores, Rs. 5 crores as grant for Kutir Jyoti programme and market borrowing/bonds and internal resources for the total amount of Rs. 179 crores. The Statewise financial outlays and targets for 1994-95 are given in Annexure 13.16 which include State Plan, RE normal and MNP component of Rural Electrification.

New and Renewable Sources of Energy

13.123 During 1993-94, the approved outlay and also the revised estimate was Rs. 204.0 crores. A brief review of the various programmes is given below:

1. Biogas Programme

13.124 Biogas Development programme is being promoted through three major schemes, the National Project on Biogas Development

(NPBD), the Community, Institutional and Night-soil Based Biogas Plants and Research and Development. Under the National programme for Biogas Development an outlay of Rs. 65.2 crores was provided for setting up of 1.75 lakh biogas plants. Greater involvement of NGOs and private entrepreneurs in the implementation of the National Project on Biogas Development has been ensured. Publicity, both at Central and State level has been launched. Under the Community, Institutional and Nightsoil based biogas plant (CBP/IBP/NBP) programmes, a target of setting up of 50 biogas plants with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 50.0 lakhs was envisaged. Major emphasis was given for greater involvement of voluntary organisation and recommissioning of non-functional plants. A new scheme of setting up of large size nightsoil based biogas plants linked with sanitary toilet complex was introduced and Research and Development on Biogas was continued. The main goals of R&D programme was to improve efficiency of biogas production, better designing etc.

2. National Programme on Improved Chulhas

13.125 An outlay of Rs. 19.80 crores was provided for this programme, with a physical target for setting up of 24.0 lakh chulhas. The improved chulha programme includes the R&D, demonstration of new models, organising training courses on construction and maintenance and provision of infrastructure facilities.

3. Solar Thermal Energy Programme

13.126 An outlay of Rs. 13.0 crores was provided for this programme. During the year 1993-94, a new strategy was evolved to promote the marketing of solar thermal devices. Under this strategy, the cash subsidy for solar hot water systems was withdrawn and financial assistance to users and manufacturers is being provided through Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) on soft terms loan. However, subsidy for solar cooker was continued. A programme of solar thermal energy for rural application was initiated in July, 1993. This programme was aimed at development and demonstration of technology of low cost devices such as solar dryers, solar green houses, solar huts and small power systems for extensive application in rural areas.

4. Solar Photovoltaic Programme

13.127 A provision of Rs. 16.0 crores was made for SPV programme which includes R&D, Photovoltaic facilities and PV demonstration programme, training/manpower development, monitoring of PV systems etc. Another major programme on solar photovoltaic pumping system for irrigation was initiated with a provision of Rs. 28.0 crores for setting up of 1000 SPV pumps in selected States with the objective of meeting irrigation needs, especially in un-electrified areas. In July 1993, new guidelines for implementation of the SPV programme for the remaining period of the Eighth Plan were formulated. Two separate schemes i.e. market oriented and socially oriented schemes were introduced. The market oriented scheme would be implemented through IREDA by providing soft loan assistance for certain type of SPV systems. The socially oriented schemes, mainly for difficult and economically backward areas would be implemented through State agencies. Upto December 1993, 1240 street lighting system, 4376 domestic lighting systems, 7624 solar lanterns and 122 KWP of SPV power generating system were achieved.

5. Wind Energy

13.128 A provision of Rs. 17.0 crores was made for wind energy programme during 1993-94. Programmes like wind pumps, wind battery chargers and wind power generation and R&D activities are being continued. R&D activities include indigenous design, development, field testing of 200 KW wind generation and of rotor blades. Under wind power generation, a capacity of 32.490 MW have so far been established. 72.75 million units have been fed upto December, 1993 to the grid from private sector projects.

6. Small Hydro Power Development Programme

13.129 An outlay of Rs. 18.0 crores was provided for 1993-94 to generate 35 MW power production. About 500 sites have been identified for support of survey and investigation. R&D efforts and development of new technologies suited for Indian condition have mainly concentrated on standardisation, reduction of costs and shorter gestation periods. Upto December 1993, 18 MW of power generation has been achieved against the target of 35 MW.

7. Biomass Programme

13.130 An outlay of Rs. 2.0 crores was provided for biomass production and utilisation, biomass gasification and power from biomass co-generation, R&D programme for bio-energy etc. A new National Programme on Biomass based co-generation has been launched. A Task Force constituted earlier has submitted its report and based on this an Action Plan has been prepared for promoting biomass based co-generation in the country. The energy plantation demonstration programme has been merged with the biomass R&D programme.

8. Other Renewable Energy Sources Programme

13.131 Programmes for other renewable energy sources including human and animal energy, chemical sources of energy, ocean energy, alternate fuels etc were implemented during 1993-94.

Programme for 1994-95

13.132 An outlay of Rs. 225.0 crores has been provided for the non-conventional energy programmes. The major schemes continue to be the National Programme on Biogas Development, National Programme on Improved Chulhas, Solar Photovoltaics, Small Hydel Power, Wind and Biomass Programmes etc. A brief write-up on the programmes are given below:

1. Biogas Programme

13.133 An outlay of Rs. 67.0 crores has been provided for National Programme on Biogas Development, Community/Institutional/Night soil based Biogas programme and R&D. It is proposed to achieve a target of 2 lakhs biogas plants. Emphasis would be on the training of masons, technicians and supervision for the construction, maintenance and repair of biogas plants. The thrust of R&D programmes will be on use of alternate building/fabrication materials for biogas plants. Also, co-ordinated projects would be taken up on the use of slurry to substitute chemical fertilizer.

2. National Programme on Improved Chulhas

13.134 An outlay of Rs. 21.0 crores has been provided for this programme, with a physical target of 26.0 lakhs chulhas and for creation of technical back-up units, organisation of training programme, awareness and publicity.

R&D for development of appropriate low cost models according to local needs and field trials of new models of chulhas developed would be taken up.

Solar Thermal Energy Programme

13.135 An outlay of Rs. 13.0 crores has been provided for this programme, for rural and urban applications. Solar thermal energy for rural applications like solar dryers, solar desalination, solar green houses etc. would be developed/standardised for extensive rural applications. In urban areas, 35,000 meter square collector areas would be installed and sale of 50,000 solar cookers would be taken up under cost sharing schemes. Activities on R&D will continue and thrust will be given on applied research so as to produce useful model of solar system.

Solar Photovoltaic

13.136 A provision of Rs. 16.0 crores has been made for the SPV programme. Major emphasis will continue on R&D for newer technologies, improvement in existing technologies, reduction in cost and widespread demonstration, utilisation and commercialisation of solar photovoltaics. The photovoltaic technology demonstration and utilisation programme will be expanded. Grid interactive solar photovoltaic power plants through private sector would be launched. An amount of Rs. 28.0 crores has been provided for solar photovoltaic water pumps programme. The target will be to deploy 1000 pumping systems in unelectrified areas.

Wind Energy

13.137 An amount of Rs. 15.75 crores has been provided for wind energy programme. The programme on wind energy conversion systems for rural and remote areas would be to promote the development of technologies for harnessing the vast wind potential in the country for water pumping, wind battery charging and stand alone wind power generation. The major emphasis of the programme is indigenisation and adoption of new technologies. It is proposed to install 10 MW wind power generation and take up 300 wind pumps and 20 KW capacity wind battery chargers.

Small Hydel Power Demonstration Programme

13.138 An amount of Rs. 20.0 crores has been provided for small hydro power. New micro,

mini and small hydro projects upto 3 MW capacity would be initiated in different States. It is proposed to install projects of an aggregate capacity of about 25 MW during 1994-95.

Biomass Programme

13.139 An amount of Rs. 14.00 crores has been provided for three major biomass programmes like biomass production, conversion and utilisation, biomass gassification and biomass co-generation programme. R&D programmes for biomass production and gassification would be strengthened. Under biomass co-generation programme, apart from demonstration projects, projects of an aggregate generation capacity of 30 MW are proposed to be taken up.

Solar Thermal Power Project

13.140 A demonstration solar thermal power generation project is being taken up at a selected site in Rajasthan. The project details are being worked out.

Other Renewable Energy Sources Programmes

13.141 Pilot activities for promoting energy conservation through the use of new and renewable sources of energy would continue.

13.142 The other renewable energy sources programme including alternative fuels, urban and industrial waste, chemical sources of energy, hydrogen energy, geo-thermal energy, ocean energy etc. would also continue. The Eighth Plan outlay and financial progress for the Annual Plan of Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy are given in Annexure 13.17.

Energy Conservation

Review 1993-94

13.143 A provision of Rs. 8.00 crores was made in the budget estimate 1993-94 for energy conservation activities, which included promotional activities like energy audits, demonstration projects, awareness campaign, studies, training, international by supported projects etc. The provision was reduced to Rs. 5.50 crores in the RE for 1993-94. This provision of Rs. 5.50 crores includes an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for Energy Management Centre (EMC). A brief review of the various programmes is given below:

Awareness Campaign

13.144 The awareness campaign programme for 1993-94 was carried out mainly by the Energy Management Centre and an amount of Rs. 2.10 crores was kept for this purpose. The various programme undertaken include publicity through TV, radio, newspaper, video films, slides, national awards schemes, seminars etc.

2. Energy Audits

13.145 Energy audits were undertaken in various energy intensive industries with the help of Tata Energy Research Institute(TERI). The preliminary energy audits for 19 small and medium industrial units were completed by TERI. An amount of Rs. 2.25 lakhs was paid to TERI to carry out the above work. The follow-up action for implementation of the audit recommendations was in progress. Another project to carryout energy audit studies to reduce secondary fuel oil consumption in 42 thermal power stations has also been taken up and for this an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs out of the total sanctioned amount of Rs. 40 lakhs was released to EMC. The project duration time is of 3 years and would be completed in 1996.

3. Training Programmes

13.146 Training programmes included seminars and workshops on energy conservation technologies and devices. A programme for training of boiler operators in Tamil Nadu has been entrusted to EMC at a cost of Rs. 92,000. An amount of Rs. 46,000 has been released for this purpose. Another programme for training of 500 officials from various concerned organisations on conservation of energy in agricultural pumping system has been approved at a total cost of Rs. 5.0 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs (RE) has been kept for this programme.

4. Energy Management Centre

13.147 The activities undertaken by EMC during the year towards fulfillment of the objectives of the Centre revolved around dissemination of information on energy conservation projects and studies, acting as the implementing agency for several international cooperation projects in the field of energy conservation and handling of energy conservation awareness campaign on behalf of the Ministry of Power. The allocated amount of Rs. 50 lakhs to EMC as grants-in-aid was expected to be utilised during the year.

5. Demonstration Project

13.148 The agriculture sector continued to be one of the major target sectors for demonstration projects. The other demonstration project include modernisation of Nayagaon Cement Plant of Cement Corporation of India(CCI), different projects of Central Power Research Institute(CPRI), Bangalore relating to design, installation and evaluation of various projects including performance of electronic ballistic. A testing and evaluation laboratory for energy efficient renewable energy devices was also taken up at CPRI, Bangalore and it was expected that the project would be completed in 1993-94. An amount of Rs. 42.44 lakhs was expected to be spent during the year.

6. Petroleum Conservation

13.149 During 1993-94, petroleum conservation activities included fuel oil conservation in industries, diesel conservation through rectification of pumpsets, setting up of model depots, improving driving skill, kerosene and LPG savings through improved stoves, mass awareness and education campaigns. An amount of Rs. 8.15 crores for these activities was provided by the Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB) through Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) for 1993-94.

Programme for 1994-95

13.150 For 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 16.00 crores has been earmarked for schemes relating to conservation of energy including Rs. 55 lakhs for Energy Management Centre, Rs. 5.00 crores for incentive schemes for better performance of thermal power stations, and for incentive schemes for reduction of T&D losses. There are a number of internationally supported projects for cooperation on energy conservation in Indian industries and other areas which are at various stages of processing for approval. The above programmes would be implemented by the Ministry of Power.

13.151 In the Annual Plan 1994-95 allocation for the Ministry of Urban Development, a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs has been provided for public works research schemes of energy conservation programme.

13.152 In addition to the above programmes, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas would take up petroleum conservation activities through the Petroleum Conservation Re-

search Association (PCRA). Various activities under petroleum conservation would include energy audits, drivers training programmes, diesel pumpsets rectification and mass awareness programmes for education of target groups like drivers, housewives, farmers etc. For 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 8.35 crores has been proposed by PCRA from OIDB.

Integrated Rural Energy Programme(IREP)

13.153 The Integrated Rural Energy Programme aims at developing capabilities in the States and Union Territories for preparing and implementing area-based integrated rural energy plans and projects through which the optimum mix of all types of energy sources, conventional and non-conventional, are provided to the rural areas for meeting the diverse energy needs for domestic purposes and for productive income generating activities. From 1986-87, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was started with the objective of providing Central assistance for development of capabilities in the States and UTs for preparation and implementation of IREP plans by providing staff for the State and District/Block level IREP cells and for their training. It is proposed to add a new component for meeting minimum domestic energy needs in IREP blocks in addition to the above component of development capabilities.

Review for 1993-94

13.154 The Budget estimates for Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 1993-94 were Rs. 15.0 crores. However, the releases during 1993-94 were Rs. 7.30 crores. These funds were utilised for setting up of IREP cells at State and district/block levels and for setting up and supporting States/District level IREP technical back-up units and IREP Training Centres.

State Sector Scheme

13.155 The Plan outlay for 1993-94 was Rs. 1787.30 lakhs. Funds under the State Sector IREP scheme were utilised for implementation of IREP in IREP blocks which includes demonstration, extension, financial incentives for promoting different energy sources and technologies as per targets worked out in the IREP project documents. The IREP was extended to 452 blocks representing different agro climatic zones of the country by the end of 1993-94.

Block level project documents for more than half of the IREP blocks have been prepared and updated. Area based block level Integrated Rural Energy Plans were prepared keeping in view the local requirements. Emphasis was given to activities which provide for better employment opportunities to enhance the income and ensure better living conditions for the rural people.

Training Centre

13.156 Training and R&D are two major components of the Centrally sponsored IREP. A national centre called Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Integrated Rural Energy Planning and Development has been set up jointly by the Planning Commission and Delhi Administration at Bakoli, Delhi for training and R&D for IREP. During the year 1993-94 various training courses covering different aspects of IREP, workshops and seminars were organised. Four more training-cum-R & D Centres are being set up in the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Meghalaya under the training component of IREP. The new centre at Chinchhat, Lucknow (U.P) which went into operation in 1991-92 has organised various need and skill based training courses for different target groups, working in the field of rural energy in the States/UTs. The objective of these training-cum R & D centres is to develop training and R&D capabilities for Integrated Rural Energy Programme in the States/UTs.

13.157 During 1993-94 Rs. 180.69 lakhs were released for the setting up of various Centres for IREP training and R&D across the country. Rs.26.65 lakhs, Rs.30.00 lakhs and Rs.40.00 lakhs were released to the State Governments of Meghalaya, Gujarat and Karnataka respectively. In addition, Rs. 50.00 lakhs and Rs.34.04 lakhs were released to State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Delhi respectively.

13.158 A sum of Rs. 45.82 lakhs was released during 1993-94 to the existing 10 back-up units in selected technical institutions in States and Districts where IREP is under implementation. These units are responsible for providing technical inputs to IREP at the local level.

Training Courses

13.159 During 1993-94, 4 national level training programmes were organised in Gujarat, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir

to train officials, non-officials and professionals of different States/UTs associated with the IREP.

Studies

13.160 An IREP computer modelling project was sponsored by the Rural Energy Division, Planning Commission with IIT, Delhi to improve the existing IREP model which is expected to be completed shortly and utilised for preparing a comprehensive Integrated Rural Energy Plan upto the year 2000. A research study project has been undertaken by the Non-Conventional Energy Development Agency (U.P), for generation, purification and filling of biogas in portable containers. Upto 1993-94 an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided as the Central assistance to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for this purpose.

National Pilot Project

13.161 An amount of Rs.95.00 lakhs has been released to set up 7 National Pilot Projects- 3 in Uttar Pradesh and one each in Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and West Bengal- to develop and provide operational linkages of rural energy with other rural development programmes along with the develop-

ment of models which could be replicated in other IREP blocks in the country.

Programme for 1994-95

13.162 In pursuance of the decision of the Cabinet, the work of the IREP has been transferred from the Planning Commission to the Ministry of Non-Conventional Sources of Energy w.e.f. 31st March, 1994. As such, this Ministry would evolve the action plan for IREP for 1994-95. A provision of Rs. 17.00 crores has been made for this Centrally sponsored scheme for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Minimum Needs Programme For Domestic Cooking Energy

13.163 In addition to the existing Centrally sponsored component of developing institutional capabilities for planning and implementing Integrated Rural Energy Programme at State, District and block levels, a new component involving an outlay of Rs. 500 crores for providing minimum domestic energy needs of cooking and lighting to the rural household people below the poverty line has been included in the Eighth Five Year Plan under the IREP. Further action in this regard would be taken up by the concerned administrative Ministry.

Energy Generation in 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 (Utilities)

(Million Units)

	1992-93						1993-94						1994-95					
	Actual			Target			Actual			Target			Actual			Target		
	Hydro	Ther- mal	Nuc- lear	Total	Hydro	Ther- mal	Nuc- lear	Total	Hydro	Ther- mal	Nuc- lear	Total	Hydro	Ther- mal	Nuc- lear	Total		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Northern	25765	65593	2775	94133	25500	68010	1890	95400	24499	70779	1515	96793	25985	76860	3110	105955		
Western	6935	89075	1997	98007	7700	94595	2310	104605	8497	96800	2479	107776	8215	105810	3190	117215		
Southern	30974	44262	1976	77212	27800	48920	1800	78520	30930	50881	1400	83211	28870	55920	2000	86790		
Eastern	4279	24364	-	28643	4750	29945	-	34695	4241	28146	-	32387	4125	34330	-	38455		
North Eastern	1880	1191	-	3071	1750	1730	-	3480	2144	1012	-	3156	1805	1780	-	3585		
Total	69833	224485	6748	301066	67500	243200	6000	316700	70311	247618	5394	323323	69000	274700	8300	352000		

Annexure-13.2

Annual Plan 1993-94 PLF of SEB/
Central Organisation.

(in percentage)

Sl. No.	SEB/Organisation	Target	Achieve- ment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
State Sector			
1.	D.E.S.U.	59.5	49.0
2.	H.S.E.B.	51.8	40.3
3.	R.S.E.B.	74.9	81.1
4.	P.S.E.B.	60.4	63.5
5.	U.P.S.E.B.	52.8	50.1
6.	G.E.B.	65.5	60.4
7.	M.S.E.B.	58.0	64.1
8.	M.P.E.B.	54.9	56.0
9.	A.P.S.E.B.	69.5	68.7
10.	T.N.E.B.	61.5	69.1
11.	K.S.E.B.	70.7	66.9
12.	B.S.E.B.	29.0	24.4
13.	O.S.E.B.	34.7	35.6
14.	W.B.S.E.B.	44.1	40.5
15.	W.B.P.DEV. C	55.1	68.2
16.	D.P.L.	30.7	26.3
17.	A.S.E.B.	32.5	19.9
Average:SEB's		56.4	56.6
Central Sector			
1.	N.T.P.C. Badarpur	68.0	71.9
	S.T.P.S.	64.2	77.3
	Total : NTPC	64.4	76.9
2.	Neyveli	60.3	55.5
3.	D.V.C.	38.3	42.3
Average: Central		60.6	69.8
Private Sector			
1.	A.E.Co/Sabarmati	71.4	67.0
2.	Trombay(TATA)	51.5	48.8
3.	CESC/Titagarh	61.0	71.3
Average:Private		57.1	57.0
Average:(All India)		57.8	61.0

**Generating Units Commissioned/
rolled during the year 1993-94**

SL. No.	Name of the Project and Unit No.	H T N	State/ Executing Agency	Capacity Achievement (MW)	Date of Commis- sioning/Rolling
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NORTHERN REGION

1. Chamera St. I U-1	H	HP/NHPC	180.00	31.03.94 (R)
2. Chamera St. I U-2	H	HP/NHPC	180.00	30.03.94 (R)
3. Chamera St. I U-3	H	HP/NHPC	180.00	28.03.94 (R)
4. Pampore G T U-1	T	J&K/JKPC	25.00	07.01.94
5. Pampore G T U-2	T	J&K/JKPC	25.00	06.02.94
6. Pampore G T U-3	T	J&K/JKPC	25.00 *	31.03.94
7. Salal St.II U-2	H	J&K/NHPC	115.00	19.03.94 (R)
8. Dadri S T -1	T	UP/NTPC	146.50	26.02.94
9. Dadri S T -2	T	UP/NTPC	146.50	27.03.94
10. NCTPP U-4	T	U.P./NTPC	210.00 *	24.03.94
11. Anpara "B" U-4	T	U.P./UPSEB	500.00	19.07.93
12. Kota U-5	T	Raj/RSEB	210.00 *	26.03.94

	Central	State	Private	Total
Hydro	655.00	-	-	655.00
Thermal	503.00	785.00	-	1288.00
Nuclear	-	-	-	-
Total	1158.00	785.00	-	1943.00

WESTERN REGION

13. Hasdeo Bango U-1	H	MP/MPEB	40.00 *	21.03.94
14. Utran ST U-1	T	Gujarat/GEB	45.00	17.07.93
15. Gandhar GT U-1	T	Gujarat/GEB	131.00 *	17.03.94
16. Gandhar GT U-2	T	Gujarat/GEB	131.00 *	31.03.94
17. Birsinghpur U-2	T	M.P/MPEB	210.00	27.03.94
18. Uran W.H. U-1	T	Mah./MSEB	120.00	16.03.94
19. Trombay CCGT U-1	T	Mah/Pvt.(TEC)	120.00	29.07.93

	Central	State	Private	Total
Hydro	-	40.00	-	40.00
Thermal	262.00	375.00	120.00	757.00
Nuclear	-	-	-	-
Total	262.00	415.00	120.00	797.00

SL. No.	Name of the Project and Unit No.	H T N	State/ Organisation	Capacity Achievement (MW)	Date of Commiss- ioning/Rolling
SOUTHERN REGION					
20.	Penna Ahobilam U-1	H	A.P./APSEB	10.00	10.01.94
21.	Penna Ahobilam U-2	H	A.P./APSEB	10.00	23.01.94
22.	Upper Sileru U-1	H	A.P./APSEB	60.00	31.03.94 (R)
23.	Rayalseema U-1	T	A.P./APSEB	210.00	31.03.94 (R)
24.	Vijayawada U-5	T	A.P./APSEB	210.00 *	31.03.94
25.	Mallapur U-1	H	Karnataka/KPCL	4.50	19.11.93
26.	Mallapur U-2	H	Karnataka/KPCL	4.50	31.03.94 (R)
27.	Yelahanka DG Set U-1	T	Karnataka/KEB	21.32	31.01.94
28.	Yelahanka DG Set U-2	T	Karnataka/KEB	21.32	26.11.93
29.	Yelahanka DG Set U-3	T	Karnataka/KEB	21.32	19.10.93
30.	Yelahanka DG Set U-4	T	Karnataka/KEB	21.32	27.07.93
31.	Yelahanka DG Set U-5	T	Karnataka/KEB	21.32	14.05.93
32.	Kallada U-2	H	Kerala/KSEB	7.50	29.11.93
33.	Nayveli St.II U-7	T	Tamil Nadu/NLC	210.00	19.06.93
			Central	State	Private Total
		Hydro	-	96.50	- 96.50
		Thermal	210.00	526.60	- 736.60
		Nuclear	-	-	-
		Total	210.00	623.10	- 833.10
EASTERN REGION					
34.	Sone Western Canal U-3	H	Bihar/BHPC	1.65	28.08.93
35.	Kahalgaon U-2	T	Bihar/NTPC	210.00	17.03.94
36.	Farakka STPP U-5	T	WB/NTPC	500.00	16.02.94
37.	Kolaghat U-4	T	WB/WBPDC	210.00	29.12.93
38.	Upper Rongnichu U-3	H	Sikkim/DOP	2.00	02.02.94 (R)
39.	Upper Rongnichu U-4	H	Sikkim/DOP	2.00	25.03.94 (R)
		Central	State	Private Total	
		Hydro	-	5.65	- 5.65
		Thermal	710.00	210.00	- 920.00
		Nuclear	-	-	-
		Total	710.00	215.65	- 925.65

SL. No.	Name of the Project and Unit No.	H T N State/ Organisation	Capacity Achievement (MW)	Date of Commissioning/Rolling
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NORTH-EASTERN REGION

40.	Lakwa GT U-5	T Assam/ASEB	20	30.01.94
41.	Lakwa GT U-6	T Assam/ASEB	20	31.03.94 (R)

	Central	State	Private	Total
Hydro	-	-	-	-
Thermal	-	40.00	-	40.00
Nuclear	-	-	-	-
Total	-	40.00	-	40.00

ALL INDIA

	Central	State	Private	Total
Hydro	655.00	142.15	-	797.15
Thermal	1685.00	1936.60	120.00	3741.60
Nuclear	-	-	-	-
Total	2340.00	2078.75	120.00	4538.75

* Outside the programme for 1993-94.

(R) Rolled/Rotated

Note :

Excludes capacity addition from
non-conventional sources of energy
and from mini/micro hydel units.

Annexure-13.4

Generating Units slipped from the programme of 1993-94

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	H / T / N /	Unit No.	State/ Executing agency	Capacity (MW)
1	Salal St.II	H	3	J&K/NHPC	115
2	Tanda	T	4	UP/UPSEB	110
3	Uran WH	T	2	MAH/MSEB	120
4	Upper Sileru	H	2	AP/APSEB	60
5	Kallada	H	1	KER/KSEB	7.5
6	Eastern Gandak Canal	H	1	BIH/BHPC	5
7	Eastern Gandak Canal	H	2	BIH/BHPC	5
8	Eastern Gandak Canal	H	3	BIH/BHPC	5
9	Tenughat	T	1	BIH/TVNL	210
10	Lakwa GT	T	7	ASSAM/ASEB	20
11	Kakarpara	N	2	GUJ/NPC	220
Total					877.5

Outlays/Expenditure - Power Sector

(Rs. Crores)

Sl No	STATES / UTs	1992-93 (Actual)	1993-94 (Appd.)	1993-94 (Revised - Estimates)	1994-95 (Appd.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. States					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	689.19	550.03	550.43	639.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.44	41.00	39.50	55.00
3.	Assam	84.13	225.50	122.40	191.69
4.	Bihar	194.41	388.76	69.38	398.26
5.	Goa	10.69	12.55	8.69	17.30
6.	Gujarat	458.56	466.40	440.40	493.23
7.	Haryana	185.27	225.75	221.75	236.88
8.	Himachal Pradesh	76.78	110.95	97.31	136.54
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	120.00	250.00	167.69	281.18
10.	Karnataka	570.59	697.02	763.42	600.62
11.	Kerala	177.02	204.30	271.00	300.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	654.78	718.34	541.42	817.16
13.	Maharashtra	830.24	888.11	880.83	1033.91
14.	Manipur	29.22	39.80	30.89	43.42
15.	Meghalaya	19.61	44.50	44.50	44.50
16.	Mizoram	27.81	27.81	29.84	39.09
17.	Nagaland	19.51	26.59	19.12	23.41
18.	Orissa	245.98	390.95	241.59	359.02
19.	Punjab	383.44	396.68	415.00	560.00
20.	Rajasthan	393.14	467.05	480.63	665.00
21.	Sikkim	21.96	25.00	22.50	22.50
22.	Tamil Nadu	460.00	515.66	515.66	625.00
23.	Tripura	24.07	41.50	32.00	35.50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1370.37	1500.80	789.36	1571.62
25.	West Bengal	281.11	331.16	267.00	340.00
Total (States)		7360.32	8586.21	7062.31	9529.98
B. Union Territories					
1.	A & N Islands	10.43	10.01	10.01	11.94
2.	Chandigarh	7.40	10.00	10.00	9.85
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.79	1.52	1.52	3.80
4.	Daman & Diu	1.67	1.79	1.79	2.04
5.	Delhi	272.44	321.75	306.08	398.85
6.	Lakshadweep	0.85	1.73	1.73	1.75
7.	Pondicherry	14.94	25.44	28.44	33.70
Total (U.T.s)		309.52	372.24	359.57	461.93
Total (States & UTs.)		7669.84	8958.45	7421.88	9991.91
Central Sector		4487.53	7461.46	6280.25	8463.54
All India		12157.37	16419.91	13702.13	18455.45
N. E. C.		86.46	116.15	116.15	116.00

**Generating capacity addition programme
for the year 1994-95**

Sl. No.	Name of the Project and Unit No.	H/ T/ N	State/ Impl. Agency	Unit Capacity (MW)	Commiss- ioning Schedule
NORTHERN REGION					
1	Salal II Unit-3 *	H	J&K/NHPC	115.00	1/95
2	Kargil U-1	H	J&K/JKPDC	1.25	1/95
3	Kargil U-2	H	J&K/JKPDC	1.25	2/95
4	Kargil U-3	H	J&K/JKPDC	1.25	3/95
5	Pampore GT U-4	T	J&K/JKPDC	25.00	10/94
6	I P WH U-1	T	DELHI/DESU	34.00	1/95
7	Ramgarh GT U-1	T	RAJ/RSEB	3.00	5/94
8	Ramgarh GT U-2	T	RAJ/RSEB	35.50	12/94
9	Anpara "B" U-5	T	UP/UPSEB	500.00	7/94
CENTRAL STATE PRIVATE TOTAL					
HYDRO		115.00	3.75	-	118.75
THERMAL		-	597.50	-	597.50
NUCLEAR		-	-	-	-
TOTAL(NR)		115.00	601.25	-	716.25
WESTERN REGION					
10	Hasdeo Bango U-2	H	MP/MPEB	40.00	8/94
11	Hasdeo Bango U-3	H	MP/MPEB	40.00	11/94
12	Gandhar CCGT U-3	T	GUJ/NTPC	131.00	7/94
13	Trombay CCST U-1	T	MAH/TEC	60.00	10/94
14	Dahanu U-1	T	MAH/BSES	250.00	10/94
15	Dahanu U-2	T	MAH/BSES	250.00	3/95
16	Bhira PSS U-1	H	MAH/MSEB	150.00	3/95
17	Surya U-1	H	MAH/MSEB	6.00	3/95
18	Manikdoh U-1	H	MAH/MSEB	6.00	3/95
19	Dimbhe U-1	H	MAH/MSEB	5.00	3/95
20	Uran WH U-2 *	T	MAH/MSEB	120.00	9/94
21	Kakrapar U-2 *	N	GUJ/NPCL	220.00	94/95
CENTRAL STATE PRIVATE TOTAL					
HYDRO		0.00	247.00	0.00	247.00
THERMAL		131.00	120.00	560.00	811.00
NUCLEAR		220.00	0.00	0.00	220.00
TOTAL(WR)		351.00	367.00	560.00	1278.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Project and Unit No.	H/T/N	State/Organisation	Unit Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Schedule
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SOUTHERN REGION

22	Upper Sileru U-2	*	H	A.P/APSEB	60.00	2/95
23	Rayalseema U-2		T	A.P/APSEB	210.00	9/94
24	Vijayawada U-6		T	A.P/APSEB	210.00	3/95
25	Raichur U-4		T	KAR/KPCL	210.00	10/94
26	North Madras U-1		T	TN/TNEB	210.00	10/94
27	North Madras U-2		T	TN/TNEB	210.00	3/95
28	Basin Bridge GT U-1		T	TN/TNEB	30.00	2/95
29	Kallada U-1	*	H	KER/KSEB	7.50	6/94

	CENTRAL	STATE	PRIVATE	TOTAL
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HYDRO	0.00	67.50	0.00	67.50
THERMAL	0.00	1080.00	0.00	1080.00
NUCLEAR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL(SR)	0.00	1147.50	0.00	1147.50

EASTERN REGION

30	Kahalgaon U-3		T	BIH/NTPC	210.00	3/95
31	Tenughat St.I U-1	*	T	BIH/NTPC	210.00	4/94
32	E.Gandak Canal U-1	*	H	BIH/BHPC	5.00	7/94
33	E.Gandak Canal U-2	*	H	BIH/BHPC	5.00	8/94
34	E.Gandak Canal U-3	*	H	BIH/BHPC	5.00	9/94
35	IB Valley U-1		T	ORI/OPGC	210.00	4/94
36	IB Valley U-2		T	ORI/OPGC	210.00	12/94
37	Talcher U-1		T	ORI/NTPC	500.00	8/94
38	Mejia U-1		T	WB/DVC	210.00	2/95
39	Rammam St.II U-1		H	WB/WBPDC	12.50	2/95
40	Rammam St.II U-2		H	WB/WBPDC	12.50	3/95

	CENTRAL	STATE	PRIVATE	TOTAL
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HYDRO	0.00	40.00	0.00	40.00
THERMAL	920.00	630.00	0.00	1550.00
NUCLEAR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL(ER)	920.00	670.00	0.00	1590.00

Annexure-13.6(Concl'd)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project and Unit No.	H/ T/ N	State/ Organiza- tion	Unit Capacity (MW)	Commiss- ioning Schedule
NORTH-EASTERN REGION					
41	Kathalguri GT U-1	T	ASSAM/NEEPC	33.50	1/95
42	Kathalguri GT U-2	T	ASSAM/NEEPC	33.50	2/95
43	Lakwa GT St.II U-7 *	T	ASSAM/ASEB	20.00	10/94
CENTRAL STATE PRIVATE TOTAL					
HYDRO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
THERMAL	67.00	20.00	0.00	87.00	
NUCLEAR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL(NER)	67.00	20.00	0.00	87.00	
ALL INDIA					
		CENTRAL	STATE	PRIVATE	TOTAL
HYDRO	115.00	358.25	0.00	473.25	
THERMAL	1118.00	2447.50	560.00	4125.50	
NUCLEAR	220.00	0.00	0.00	220.00	
TOTAL (ALL INDIA) :	1453.00	2805.75	560.00	4818.75	

* Slippage from 1993-94

Excludes capacity additions from
non-conventional sources of energy
and from mini/micro hydel units.

Power Sector Approved Outlays for Annual Plan 1994-95

(Rs. Lakhs)

SL No	STATES / UTs	GENERATION									
		COMPLTD.	ONGOING SCHEME	NEW GENERATION	TOTAL	R & M		T & D	MISC.	TOTAL POWER Excl'd.R.E *	RURAL ELECT.
						(7)	(8)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
A. STATES											
1. Andhra Pradesh	2957	40348	1500	44805	780	16000	130	61715	2200	63915	
2. Ar. Pradesh	0	2158	99	2257	0	1700	143	4100	1400	5500	
3. Assam	235	3560	15	3810	5594	8315	150	17869	1300	19169	
4. Bihar	0	16451	5184	21635	3920	13401	270	39226	600	39826	
5. Goa	0	21	0	21	0	1674	25	1720	10	1730	
6. Gujarat	4626	9778	4250	18654	368	25504	97	44623	4700	49323	
7. Haryana	1570	12265	15	13850	2250	5083	5	21188	2500	23688	
8. Himachal Pradesh	0	6600	384	6984	70	5540	160	12754	900	13654	
9. Jammu & Kashmir	50	5965	10039	16054	740	10204	320	27318	800	28118	
10. Karnataka	1359	23971	3710	29040	1549	21166	1661	53416	6646	60062	
11. Kerala	0	6496	1304	7800	500	20000	200	28500	1500	30000	
12. Madhya Pradesh	2128	42153	100	44381	5500	26200	235	76316	5400	81716	
13. Maharashtra	5423	41573	200	47196	6500	38385	1202	93283	10108	103391	
14. Manipur	0	72	603	675	34	2468	105	3282	1060	4342	
15. Meghalaya	0	400	200	600	1000	2100	100	3800	650	4450	
16. Mizoram	0	2096	180	2276	100	603	210	3189	720	3909	
17. Nagaland	0	1830	0	1830	0	400	11	2241	100	2341	
18. Orissa	0	15771	300	16071	750	12031	5350	34202	1700	35902	
19. Punjab	0	25500	19500	45000	800	7800	400	54000	2000	56000	
20. Rajasthan	1131	24423	11790	37344	375	20341	240	58300	8200	66500	
21. Sikkim	0	990	110	1100	0	1000	150	2250	0	2250	
22. Tamil Nadu	3850	33500	850	38200	1976	19860	314	60350	2150	62500	
23. Tripura	0	1615	0	1615	260	495	30	2400	1150	3550	
24. Uttar Pradesh	500	59570	1080	61150	5675	77087	150	144062	13100	157162	
25. West Bengal	0	22345	305	22650	1813	6634	403	31500	2500	34000	
Total (STATES)	23829	399451	61718	484998	40554	343991	12061	881604	71394	952998	
B. UNION TERRITORIES											
1. A & N Islands	0	1059	108	1167	0	13	14	1194	0	1194	
2. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	985	0	985	0	985	
3. D & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	380	0	380	0	380	
4. Delhi	500	7000	100	7600	600	31150	435	39785	100	39885	
5. Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	196	8	204	0	204	
6. Lakshadweep	0	29	112	141	0	29	5	175	0	175	
7. Pondicherry	0	1600	1	1601	0	1715	54	3370	0	3370	
Total (U.Ts)	500	9688	321	10509	600	34468	516	46093	100	46193	
Total(States & UTs.)	24329	409139	62039	495507	41154	378459	12577	927697	71494	999191	

Power Sector Approved Outlays for Annual Plan 1994-95

(Rs. Lakhs)

SL No	STATES / UTs	GENERATION										TOTAL POWER Excl.R.E *	RURAL ELECT.	TOTAL POWER Inc.R.E *
		COMPLTD.	ONGOING	NEW SCHEME	TOTAL GENERATION	R & M	T & D	MISC.	TOTAL POWER Excl.R.E *	RURAL ELECT.	TOTAL POWER Inc.R.E *			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)			
C. CENTRAL SECTOR														
1. Ministry of Power(MOP)														
a)	NTPC	72511	151527	30600	254638	0	0	9717	264355	0	264355			
b)	NHPC	646	126695	400	127741	0	0	50	127791	0	127791			
c)	NJPC	0	56633	0	56633	0	0	0	56633	0	56633			
d)	THDC	0	16000	0	16000	0	0	0	16000	0	16000			
e)	DVC	250	26000	10020	36270	3607	1257	9470	50604	0	50604			
f)	Power Grid Corp.	0	0	0	0	0	111075	0	111075	0	111075			
g)	MOP(Misc.)	0	52201	0	52201	0	0	37667	89868	0	89868			
	Sub-Total (MOP)	73407	429056	41020	543483	3607	112332	56904	716326	0	716326			
2.	NPC	1000	105200	6280	112480	0	0	5820	118300	0	118300			
3.	NLC	1987	0	8287	10274	1454	0	0	11728	0	11728			
TOTAL (CENTRAL)		76394	534256	55587	666237	5061	112332	62724	846354	0	846354			
ALL-INDIA														
	ALL-INDIA	100723	943395	117626	1161744	46215	490791	75301	1774051	7144	1845545			
	N.E.C.	0	8600	2000	10600	0	1000	0	11600	0	11600			

* - Rural Electrification

**Schemewise outlay and expenditure for
major generation schemes-States/UTs**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme (Capacity in MW)	(Rs. Lakhs)			
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
		Actuals	Approved R.E/Anticipated	Approved	
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1	Srisailam Left Bank HES (6x150 MW)	3006	4000	5113	27275
2	Upper Sileru HES St-II (2x60 MW)	1360	1200	1090	115
3	Muddanur TPS St-I (2x210 MW)	15803	17000	14000	7500
4	Vijayawada TPS St-III (2x210 MW)	10772	8500	5500	4000
5	Kothagudem TPS St.V (2x250 MW)	6505	100(LS)	1000	1000
6	Singur HES (2x7.5 MW)	428	400	400	611
7	Mini/Micro Hydel Schemes	396	200	200	800
ARUNACHAL PRADESH					
1	Nuranang HEP (3x2 MW)	36	315	665	850
2	Diesel Sets	189	165	146	258
3	Kitpi Phase II MHS (3x1 MW)	57))	150
4	Sipit MHS (2x1 MW)	76	940	940	150
5	Kambang MHS (3x1 MW)	2))	150
6	Other Micro Hydels	570))	600
				(LS)	
ASSAM					
1	Dhansiri HEP (15x1.33 MW)	157	1500	1500	1500
2	Lakwa TPS Phase II (3x20 MW)	991	1540	1540	1060
3	Lower Borpani(Karbi Langpi) HEP (2x50 MW)	357	3000	500	500
4	Amguri CCGT (8x30MWGT+4x30 MWST)	46	8000	500	500
BIHAR					
1	Tenughat TPS St-I (2x210 MW)	7500	11885	7500	14600
2	Eastern Gandak HEP (3x5 MW)	175	263	735	96
3	North Koel HEP (2x12 MW)	700	550	550	346
4	Chandil Left Bank Canal HEP (2x4 MW)	750	1000	558	857
GUJARAT					
1	Kadana -II HEP (2x60 MW)	1607	4000	3450	3000
2	Kutch Lignite TPP Ext.U-3(1x70 MW)	0	1500	500	1000
3	Utran CCGT (3x33+1x45 MW)	4064	1000	1000	450
4	Micro Hydel Schemes	72	100	100	128
5	Sardar Sarovar Project (Gujrat share 16 % i.e 232 MW)	NA	2500	2500	5200
HARYANA					
1	Panipat-IV TPS (1x210 MW)	5105	3700	3313	12250

**Schemewise outlay and expenditure for
major generation schemes-States/UTs**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme (Capacity in MW)	(Rs.Lakhs)			
		1992-93		1993-94	1994-95
		Actuals	Approved	R.E/Anticipated	Approved
HIMACHAL PRADESH					
1	Thirot HEP (3x1.5 MW)	320	400	400	270
2	Baner HEP (3x4 MW)	221	200	200	320
3	Gaj HEP (3x3.5 MW)	285	350	350	210
4	Larji HEP (3x42 MW)	722	500	520	600
5	NJPC Schemes (State's Share 25%)	3449	5000	5000	5000
JAMMU & KASHMIR					
1	Upper Sindh II (2x35 MW)	794	2800	2264	2800
2	Pampore-II GT (4x25 MW)	1597	2250	2050	2200
3	Upper Sindh -II (3rd unit 35 MW)	418	524	300	500
KARNATAKA					
1	Raichur TPP 4th Unit(1x210 MW)	21794	14227	20936	9753
2	Kalinadi HEP St-II (3x40+3x50 MW)	5190	8271	8058	8989
3	Gerusoppa (Sharavathy) TRP (4x60 MW)	1386	2700	2349	3625
4	Brindavan Small Hydel (2x6 MW)	86	830	185	920
5	Bhadra RBC Addl.Unit HEP (1x6 MW)	25	280	30	200
6	DG Sets at Yelahanka (6x21.32 MW)	940	400	400	400
7	Mallarpur HEP (2x4.5 MW)	626	280	448	72
KERALA					
1	Kakkad HEP (2x25 MW)	1022	1050	1598	400
2	Kallada HEP (2x7.5 MW)	247	96	130	68
3	Lower Periyar HEP (3x60 MW)	2204	2190	2200	4000
4	Poringalkuthu L.B.Ext.HEP (1x16 MW)	151	400	150	520
MADHYA PRADESH					
1	Sanjay Gandhi TPS (2x210 MW)	11568	8950	8068	8700
2	Sanjay Gandhi TPS Extn. (2x210 MW)	1512	4804	1257	6400
3	Bansagar Tons HEP (3x105+2x15+3x20 MW)	2403	4500	5283	4158
4	Hasdeo Bango HEP (3x40 MW)	552	1430	2200	900
5	Rajghat HEP (3x15 MW) [MP's Share 50%]	180	2000	2500	2500
6	Mini/Micro Hydels	725	340	775	275
7	Sardar Sarovar Project (6x200+5x50 MW) M.P share 826.5 MW	4000	4000	3930	
8	Narmada Sagar (8x125 MW)	10434	10434	15290	

Schemewise outlay and expenditure for
major generation schemes-States/UTs

(Rs.Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme (Capacity in MW)	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
		Actuals	Approved	R.E/Anticipated
MAHARASHTRA				
1	Ujjani HEP (1x12 MW)	625	390	390
2	Bhandara Phase-II HEP (1x34 MW)	802	700	700
3	Surya HEP (1x6 MW)	159	140	140
4	Manikdoh HEP (1x6 MW)	149	170	170
5	Dimbhe HEP (1x5 MW)	81	170	170
6	Warna HEP (2x8 MW)	241	300	300
7	Micro Hydels	140	716	716
8	Dudhganga HEP (2x12 MW)	317	450	450
9	Koyna HEP St-IV (4x250 MW)	4655	8100	8100
10	Ghatghar PSS (2x125 MW)	31	250	250
11	Sardar Sarovar Project (6x200+5x50 MW) (Maharashtra share 27% i.e 392 MW)	5231	11900	11900
12	Uran WH Plant Unit 1 & 2 (2x120 MW)	16146	18500	17500
13	Chandrapur TPP Unit-7 (1x500 MW)	10	6000	6000
MEGHALAYA				
1	Umiam-Umtru HEP St-IV(2x30 MW) with Upper Kheri Diversion	823	800	500
MIZORAM				
1	Maicham Mini Hydel (2 MW)	150	200	220
2	Serlui 'B' (2x4.5 MW)	500	500	800
NAGALAND				
1	Likimro HEP (3x8 MW)	1335	2000	1439
ORISSA				
1	Upper Indravati HEP (4x150 MW)	5950	7668	4808
2	Potteru Small Hydel (2x3 MW)	300	600	505
3	Ib TPP Unit 1 & 2 (2x210 MW)	12000	13000	11482
PUNJAB				
1	Thein Dam M.P.P (4x150 MW)	15200	22000	22000
2	S.Y.L. HEP (2x18+2x7 MW)	942	100	1500
3	Shahpurkhandi HEP (2x47 MW)	480	1500	1500
4	Gurunanak Dev TPS (2x210 MW)	356	4800	4800
RAJASATHAN				
1	Ramgarh G T (1x3 MW)	309	100	100
2	Kota TPS- III (1x210 MW)	10318	10000	9850
3	Suratgarh TPS (2x250MW)	2354	12000	12000
4	Ramgarh GT Ext. (1x35 .5 MW)	-	-	55

Schemewise outlay and expenditure for
major generation schemes-States/UTs

(Rs.Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme (Capacity in MW)	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
		Actuals	Approved R.E/Anticipated	Approved
SIKKIM				
1	Rathong Hydel Scheme (3x10 MW)		150	150
TAMILNADU				
1	Parson's Valley HEP (1x30 MW)	1	200	200
2	Pykara Ultimate Stage HEP (3x50 MW)	564	300	741
3	Sathanur Dam HEP (1x7.5 MW)	92	360	50
4	Lower Bhavani Dam RBC PH (2x4 MW)	85	365	50
5	North MAdras TPP St-I (3x210 MW)	20451	19375	21000
6	Basin Bridge GT (4x30 MW)	2516	7000	575
TRIPURA				
1	Rokhia GT Extn.Ph-III (2x8 MW)	944	1000	2000
UTTAR PRADESH				
1	Maneri Bhali-II HEP (4x76 MW)	420	4000	1150
2	Tanda TPP (4x110 MW)	1168	1000	1000
3	Anpara"B" TPS (2x500 MW)	89499	71600	60700
4	Lakhwar Vyasi MPP (3x100+2x60 MW)	121	1000	1000
5	Khara HEP (3x24 MW)	1342	1500	1130
6	Laghu Jal Vidyut Nigam	1150	1550	1493
7	Tehri Complex (4x250 MW)	-	6000	2500
WEST BENGAL				
1	Rammam HEP St-II (4x12.50 MW)	1038	800	1200
2	Teesta Canal Fall HEP (3x3x7.5 MW)	7351	7280	7280
3	Kolaghat TPS St-II (3x210 MW)	26210	9200	12809
4	Bakreshwar TPS (5x210 MW)	900	7100	2060
5	Purulia Pumped Storage Ph. I (4x225 MW)	-	30	50
DELHI				
1	WH Recovery Units (3x34 MW)	2941	7500	5000
PONDICHERRY				
1	Karaikal CCGT (3x5+1x7.5 MW)	198	1200	1700
				1600

**Schemewise outlay and expenditure
for major generation schemes - Central Sector**

(Rs. Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Project/Scheme (Capacity in MW)	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
		Actuals	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
A. N.T.P.C					
1	Farakka Stage -II (2x500 MW)	28130	12471	23133	15311
2	Kahalgaon St-I (4x210 MW)	20889	13598	15213	12349
3	Gas Turbine at Kawas (645 MW)	36257	19518	14552	9893
4	NCTPP Dadri (4x210 MW)	24574	17250	20513	13776
5	Talcher -I (2x500 MW)	53277	39677	37944	47400
6	Gandhar Gas Turbines (650 MW)	25647	75020	87133	68638
7	Dadri CCGT (817 MW)	22751	8751	9536	7364
B. N.H.P.C					
1	Chamera-I (3x180 MW)	22745	28280	37073	10010
2	Dulhasti (3x130 MW)	16854	45500	18725	48985
3	Uri (4x120 MW)	18221	45500	61500	54600
4	Salal-II (3x115 MW)	3613	7600	5666	6100
5	Rangit (3x20 MW)	1600	5000	5000	6000
6	Dhauliganga I (4x65 MW)	131	2500	200	500
7	Koel Karo (4x172.5+1x20 MW)	137		300	500
C. D.V.C					
1	Mejia TPS (3x210 MW)	14373	23900	25000	25000
D. N.P.C					
1	Narora APP -1 & 2 (2x220 MWe)	1509	900	100	1000
2	Kakrapar APP -1 & 2 (2x220 MWe)	13923	5000	7000	4000
3	Kaiga APP - 1 & 2 (2x220 MWe)	18600	27000	25000	41300
4	Rajasthan APP - 3 & 4 (2x220 MWe)	12381	22000	15000	35300
E. N.L.C					
1	Life Extension of T.S.-I	1787	4531	6338	7277
F. NEC / NEEPCO					
1	Doyang HEP (3x25 MW)	1799	3615	4600	3000
2	Ranganadi HEP (3x135 MW)	4875	3000	4265	5600
3	Kaithalguri G T Project (291 MW)	6300	25400	35660	47101
4	Kopili HEP Extn.St.I (2x50 MW)	-	2000	2525	3000
5	Agartala GT Project (4x21 MW)	-	6000	2350	1500
G. N.J.P.C.					
1	Nathpa Jhakri (6x250 MW)	3510	50000	42735	56633
H. T.H.D.C					
1	Tehri HEP Stage I (4x250 MW)	8371	28500	18600	16000

Outlay and expenditure of major on-going externally aided power generation projects.

(Rs. Crores)

S.No	Name of the Project (Capacity in MW)	Latest Estd. cost	State	Funding Agency	Total Exp. upto 3/93	1993-94 Apprd.	1994-95 Anticipated	Comm. * Earmarked	Outlay Schedule
1	Chamera HEP St-I (540 MW)	2400	HP	Canada	1723.64	282.80	370.73	100.10	3/94
2	Dulhasti HEP (390 MW)	2363	J & K	France	814.78	455.00	187.25	489.85	7/96
3	Talcher STPP St-I (1000 MW)	2634	ORS	France	1152.09	396.77	379.44	474.00	6/95
4	Uran WH TPP (360 MW)	1195	MAH	FRG	350.62	210.00	175.00	45.00	95/96
5	Dadri CCGT (817 MW)	959	UP	FRG	706.69	87.51	95.36	73.64	3/94
6	Farakka STPP-II (1000 MW)	2137	WB	FRG	1591.21	124.71	231.33	153.11	2/94
7	Kalinadi HEP St-II (270 MW)	393	KAR	Kuwait/WBank	181.00	82.71	80.58	89.89	1/97
8	Srisailam LB PH (900 MW)	1466	AP	OECF	115.22	40.00	51.13	272.75	3/99
9	Lower Borpani(K.Langpi)HEP(100MW)	291	ASS	OECF	118.74	30.00	5.00	5.00	6/96
10	Raichur TPP Unit 4 (210 MW)	651	KAR	OECF	320.45	142.27	209.36	97.53	12/94
11	Kaithalguri GT (291 MW)	896	ASS	OECF	70.40	254.00	356.00	471.01	3/96
12	Gandhar Gas Project (650 MW)	2291	GUJ	OECF	279.60	750.20	871.33	686.38	9/95
13	Anpara-B STPP (1000 MW)	4100	UP	OECF	3062.09	716.00	607.00	442.00	7/94
14	Teesta Fall HEP (67.5 MW)	366	WB	OECF	192.74	72.80	72.80	80.19	4/97
15	Basin Bridge GTPS (120 MW)	373	TN	OECF	25.60	70.00	5.75	128.00	7/95
16	Uri HEP (480 MW)	3424	J & K	Sweden	1004.20	455.00	615.00	546.00	11/96
17	Kahalgaon STPS (840 MW)	1928	BIH	Russia	1415.20	135.98	152.13	123.49	12/95
18	Rayalseema(Muddanur). TPS (420 MW)	795	AP	ADB	365.03	170.00	140.00	75.00	5/94
19	North Madras TPPSt-I(630 MW)	1192	TN	ADB	544.46	193.75	210.00	190.00	11/94
20	Upper Indravati HEP (600 MW)	991	ORS	WBank	327.09	76.68	48.08	50.00	1/98
21	Gerusoppa(Sharavathy)HEP(240MW)	232	KAR	WBank	49.83	27.00	23.49	36.25	1/99
22	Lower Periyar HEP (180 MW)	180	KER	WBank	129.63	21.90	22.00	40.00	95/96
23	Koyna HEP St-IV (1000 MW)	1050	MAH	WBank	101.42	81.00	81.00	120.00	96/98
24	Nathpa Jhakri HEP (1500 MW)	4338	HP	WBank	152.40	500.00	427.35	566.33	3/98
25	NCTPP (840 MW)	1655	UP	WBank	1114.66	172.50	205.13	137.76	6/94

* As indicated at the time of Annual Plan discussions held
in December 1993.

Details of Externally Aided Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Company	Capacity (m.t.y.)	Collaborating country & nature of assistance	Total Credit/ Currency millions	Total Loan in Donor Aid Utilisation upto 31.3.93	B.E. 1993-94	R.E. 1993-94	B.E. 1994-95	Date of Commissioning	
						(Rs.Cr.)	(Rs.Cr.)	(Rs.Cr.)	Schedule	Anticipated
0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
COAL INDIA LTD.										
INDIRECT										
1.	Kottadih UG/OC	1.38 UG 1.10 OC	France Credit	215.560 FF	160.670	20.40	16.89	9.68	3/98	3/98
2.	Training Centre Burrachhemo ECL		France Credit	9.500 FF	0.453	4.96	2.21	0.74	-	-
3.	Pattherdih Washery modernisation BCCL	2.0	Ex-Soviet Credit	3.071 Roubles	1.764	5.05	0.00	0.00	3/92	3/95
4.	Dudhichua OC NCL	5.0	WB Loan	109.00 US \$	97.381	0.00	15.53	0.00	3/94	3/93
5.	Block-II OC BCCL	2.5	WB Loan	55.70 US \$	51.947	0.00	0.10	0.00	3/93	3/93
6.	Pootke-Ballihari	3.0	WB Loan	2.00 US \$	6.025	0.00	0.00	0.00	3/94	3/95
7.	Sonepur Bazari ECL	3.0	WB Loan	97.86 US \$	19.790	111.34	135.28	100.98	3/91	3/97
8.	Gevra OC SECL	10.0	WB Loan	65.20 US \$	43.480	34.63	26.08	20.00	-	-
9.	Jharia Mine Fire		WB Loan	12.00 US \$	0.000	0.00	1.45	15.60	-	-
10.	Bina Deshaling Plant NCL	4.5 (Raw coal) 4.0 (Deshaled)	Germany Credit	3.875 DM	2.889	1.14	0.00	0.00	-	-
11.	Chinakuri UG ECL	0.69	Germany Cr./Grant	1.452 DM	0.985	1.04	0.76	0.00	-	-
12.	Spares (CIL)	ODA	UK Grant	16.730 Pound	13.475	7.44	5.70	0.00	-	-
13.	Amlori Spares		UK Grant	8.500 Pound	6.890	18.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Sub Total INDIRECT:					204.00	204.00	147.00			
14.	Rajmahal OC ECL	10.5	Canadian/loan direct to CIL	166.000 CDN \$	146.831	22.62	21.60	20.28	3/95	3/95
15.	Piparwar OCP CCL	6.5	Australian loan direct to CIL	206.600 Aus. \$	112.586	150.38	142.40	38.10	6/95	12/95
Sub Total DIRECT:					173.00	164.00	58.38			
Total CIL: (Coal Sector)					377.00	368.00	205.38			

Details of Externally Aided Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Company	Capacity (m.t.y.)	Collaborating country & nature of assistance	Total Credit/ Assistance (Rs.Cr.) upto 31.3.93	Total Loan in millions	B.E. utilisation (Rs.Cr.)	R.E. 1993-94 (Rs.Cr.)	B.E. 1994-95 (Rs.Cr.)	Date of Commissioning	Schedule	Anticipated
0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LTD.											
16.	a) GDK-11A 182 LW including Drive Heads	1.75	UK Grant	7.014 Pound	7.596	-	-	-	3/93	3/93	
	b) GDK-11A -3rd LW Set & 3 Nos of 300KW Drive Heads		UK Grant	3.500 Pound	2.898	-	-	-			
	c) GDK-11A Manriding		UK Grant	- Pound	-	3.00		2.34			
				Grant (Yet to be firmed up)							
17.	GDK-10A LW Equipmt.	0.57	UK Grant	6.300 Pound	6.120	-	0.90	-	3/92	3/95	
18.	Vakilpalli Block-A	0.45	UK	4.950	3.919	13.63	-	-	3/95	3/96	
19.	Central LW Workshop RG		UK Grant	-	-	1.41	1.10	1.10	3/95	3/96	
20.	Spares for LW equip. & DOSCO Road Headers		UK Grant (Yet to be firmed up)	-	0.047	5.45	-	-	-	-	
21.	JK-5/GDK-7/9 LW Drive Heads		UK Grant	1.013 Pound	0.949	-	-	-	-	-	
22.	Safety		UK Grant	0.105 Pound	0.110	-	-	-	-	-	
23.	Ramagundam OC-II	2.0	German Loan	172.387 DM	31.544	176.62	171.00	37.25	3/95	3/95	
24.	GDK-10 BGM ThickSeam	0.275	French Credit	28.165 FF	29.100	-	-	-	-	-	
25.	GDK-10 BGM for Developed Pillars	0.250	French Credit	34.042 FF	25.026	3.58	3.00	1.31	3/95	3/95	
26.	GDK-8 BBG for Dev. Pillars		French Credit	29.609 FF	1.569	10.31	9.00	3.00	3/96	3/96	
27.	No.5 Inlc.Wangawalli		Australia Grant (Yet to be firmed up)	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	
28.	Goleti LW	0.760	USSR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Details of Externally Aided Projects.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Company	Capacity (m.t.y.)	Collaborating country & nature of assistance	Total Credit/ Assistance (Rs.Cr.) upto 31.3.93	Total Loan in Donor Aid Utilisation (Rs.Cr.)	B.E. 1993-94	R.E. 1993-94	B.E. 1994-95	Date of Commissioning	
						DOM			Schedule	Anticipated
0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
29.	RK-New Tech.	1.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Padmavathi Khani	1.200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub. Total SCCL: (Coal Sector)				214.00	185.00	46.00				
NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD.										
31.	Neyveli Mine-II Stage-II NLC	5.8	German Loan	308.139 DM	296.932	6.66	11.90	8.52	Completed	
32.	Float Machine		German Loan	42.197 DM	-	20.54	5.70	38.94	-	-
33.	Preparation of Master Plan		German Loan	2.023 DM	-	-	1.29	1.62	-	-
34.	I Mine Expansion		German Loan	-	-	19.00	-	-	-	-
35.	Life Extn. of 2nd BWEs in Mine I		German Loan	5.586 DM	-	-	-	6.27	-	-
Total NLC: (Coal Sector)					46.24	18.89	55.36			
GRAND TOTAL: (Coal Sector)					637.20	571.89	306.74			

Organisation-wise Plan Outlays for Petroleum Sector

(Rs. crores)

Name of the Organisation	VIII Plan	1993-94		1994-95
	Outlay	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5
I. Exploration & Production				
1. ONGC	17511.00	8610.00	8100.00	6798.36
2. OIL	1063.00	280.00	317.00	424.00
3. GAIL	1426.00	425.00	272.21	901.30
Sub-total	20000.00	9315.00	8689.21	8123.66
II. Refinery and Marketing				
1. IOCL	2404.00	1380.00	1000.42	2091.94
2. HPCL	380.00	124.25	193.96	334.21
3. BPCL	130.00	120.00	93.99	220.25
4. MRL	266.00	190.00	228.93	16.32
5. CRL	436.00	184.00	167.60	141.42
6. BRPL	200.00	91.00	86.90	103.00
7. LIL	30.00	19.00	19.04	10.92
8. EIL	15.00	2.25	6.01	4.75
9. IBP	139.00	98.31	124.08	175.50
10. NRL	-	-	50.00	165.00
Sub-total	4000.00	2208.81	1970.93	3263.31
GRAND TOTAL	24000.00	11523.81	10660.14	11386.97

Name of Schemes	Scheme-wise Outlay for Petroleum Sector (Rs.crores)			
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
	Actual Estimate	Outlays Estimate	Revised Estimate	Budget
	1	2	3	4
				5

I. EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION SECTOR**A. OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION (ONGC)**

1. Surveys	127.42	120.00	155.70	189.70
2. Exploratory Drilling	1106.16	950.00	1139.60	1200.00
3. Development Drilling	646.63	1150.00	1478.54	950.00
4. South Basssein Dev.	10.25	--	0.01	--
Phase II				
5. Addl. Oil Rec.from BHS	19.00	--	6.70	--
6. Ethane/Propane rec.Plan	50.90	--	--	--
7. Addl.Oil Rec. from BHN	8.36	12.00	20.60	3.77
8. Gandhar Dev. Phase I	4.32	1.00	3.17	-
9. Gas Lift for BH field	9.52	16.00	20.10	11.02
10. R& D Schemes	28.93	40.00	45.60	64.32
11. Panna Dev. Phase II	30.56	70.00	80.60	85.45
12. L-II Development	512.75	900.00	1341.35	114.64
13. Neelam Development	589.67	1386.00	1385.37	222.64
14. Mukta Development	--	--	--	--
15. BHL III Infill	729.59	2085.00	1560.45	1321.37
16. Gandhar Dev. Phase II	9.43	100.00	106.11	159.16
17. BPB-Bassein to Hazira P/L & Terminal Exp.	2.75	1200.00	830.43	800.00
18. ICP-Heera P/L	--	74.00	130.56	339.48
17. Other Schemes	329.54	1715.70	2217.77	929.46
Sub-Total	4215.78	8545.70	9137.29	6391.01

New Schemes of ONGC:

1. Development of R-Series	--	0.10	--	--
2. Ravva Development	23.11	10.00	29.99	5.00
3. Other Schemes		54.20		
4. S-1 Sand	--	0.01	1.00	200.00
5. R-15A Phase-II	--	--	13.04	100.00
6. Others	10.53	54.20	20.27	107.35
Sub-total	33.64	64.40	64.30	407.35

TOTAL (ONGC) 4294.42 8610.00 9219.35* 6798.36

* Restricted to Rs.8100.00 crores.

1	2	3	4	5
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B. OIL INDIA LIMITED (OIL)**Continuing schemes:****1. Other Backup Equipments**

& Facilities	82.18	100.00	65.61	75.00
2. Drilling & Surveys	131.77	130.00	193.12	190.00
3. Rajasthan Drilling Proj.	17.37	11.89	24.80	38.00
4. R&D Projects	4.19	2.00	9.63	2.98
5. N.E.Coast Surveys and Drilling	12.15	10.00	15.10	70.00
6. Others	11.98	10.00		
Sub-total	259.04	263.89	308.26	375.98
Total (OIL)				

New Schemes:

1. Saurastra Surveys	1.61	1.00	--	--
2. Ganga Valley Surveys	4.70	10.00	7.02	8.02
3. Others	--	5.11	1.72	40.0
Sub-total	6.31	16.11	8.74	48.02
TOTAL (OIL)	265.35	280.00	317.00	424.00

C. GAS AUTHORITY OF INDIA (GAIL)**Continuing Schemes**

1. HBJ Pipeline	0.36	0.76	0.82	151.37
2. LPG Bijaipur	32.02	4.00	13.96	9.07
3. Babrala-Noida-DESU P/L	1.95	--	0.20	--
4. Addl.lines in Krishna- Godavari	11.25	7.00	4.40	10.00
5. LPG Vogadia	34.16	2.00	4.16	--

New Schemes

1. Bombay Gas Distribution	23.20	9.00	4.22	4.25
2. HBJ upgradation	2.29	190.00	27.97	400.00
3. LPG Gandhar	3.63	40.00	4.08	50.00
4. LPG Lakwa	3.10	35.00	32.30	70.00
5. LPG Usar I	0.93	15.00	13.98	50.00
6. Other Schemes	98.74	122.24	166.12	156.71
TOTAL (GAIL)	211.63	425.00	272.21	901.30

**GRAND TOTAL (Exploration
and Production) 4726.40 9315.00 8689.21 8123.66**

1	2	3	4	5
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II. REFINING AND MARKETING SECTOR**A. INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LTD.(IOC)****a. Continuing Schemes:**

1. Panipat Refinery	3.06	250.00	100.00	350.00
2. Kandla-Bhatinda Product P/L	78.30	580.00	500.00	1000.00
3. Tap off Points on KBPL	32.87	76.68	37.00	80.00
4. V.C.K. Crude pipeline	-	5.00	1.20	120.00
5. Marketing Terminal at Karnal	3.38	10.07	17.00	20.00
6. Digboi Refinery Modernisation	23.48	80.00	75.00	75.00
7. Other schemes	179.07	222.57	168.93	110.62

Sub-total (Continuing)	320.16	1224.32	899.13	1755.62
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b. New Schemes:

1. Catalytic Reformer at Mathura	0.19	15.00	3.00	20.00
2. Addl.3.0 MMTPA Unit at Gujarat Refinery	0.75	25.00	1.00	5.00
3. LPG Phase V(Mkt-VIII Plan)	37.51	47.56	43.79	150.84
4. Other Schemes	7.80	68.12	53.50	160.48
Sub-total (New Schemes)	46.25	155.68	101.29	336.32

TOTAL (IOC)	366.41	1380.00	1000.42	2091.94
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B. HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD.(HPC)**a. Continuing Schemes**

1. Lube Augmentation at Bombay	54.03	77.44	77.44	65.00
2. Mangalore Refinery	54.31	-	-	54.34
3. Other Schemes	24.40	29.62	52.83	26.83
Sub-total(Continuing)	132.74	107.06	130.27	146.17

b. New Schemes

1. Visakh Ref. Expansion	0.07	0.10	2.30	5.00
2. LPG import at Mangalore	0.00	1.64	10.00	35.00
3. LPG Phase V	13.73	3.00	9.83	19.43
4. Other Schemes	24.34	12.45	41.56	129.61
Sub-total (New Schemes)	38.14	17.19	63.69	188.04

TOTAL (HPC)	170.88	124.25	193.96	334.21
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C. BHARAT PETROLEUM LTD. (BPC)**a. Continuing Schemes:**

1. Central India Refinery	-	-	7.70	66.50
2. Bombay Marmad Prod P/L	0.12	1.00	15.00	80.00
3. New LPG bott plants				
3 NOs	0.30	3.00	3.00	20.00
4. Other Schemes	54.74	116.00	68.29	53.75
Sub-total	55.16	120.00	93.99	220.25

b. New Schemes:

TOTAL (BPC)	55.16	120.00	93.99	220.25
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Annexure 13.13 (contd)

1	2	3	4	5
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D. MADRAS REFINERIES LTD.(MRL)

a. Continuing Schemes:

1 LPG Seprn from Natural Gas	5.39	24.34	30.00	5.01
2 Revamp Of Steam and Power System	12.26	30.00	20.65	6.30
3. Other Schemes	182.11	135.66	178.28	5.01
Sub-total	199.76	190.00	228.93	16.32
b. New Schemes:	1.71	-	-	-
TOTAL (MRL)	201.47	190.00	228.93	16.32

E. COCHIN REFINERIES LTD(CRL)

Continuing Schemes	1.28	1.10	1.00	-
Sub-total	1.28	1.10	1.00	-
b. New Schemes				
1. Refinery Expansion	83.31	179.05	160.21	120.00
2. Other Schemes	1.06	3.85	6.39	21.42
Sub-total (New Schemes)	84.37	182.90	166.60	141.42
TOTAL (CRL)	85.65	184.00	167.60	141.42

F. BONGAIGAON REFINERY & PETROCHEMICALS LTD.(BRPL)

a. Continuing Schemes:	--	--	--	--
b. New Schemes				
1. Refinery Expansion	32.99	65.00	65.00	78.00
2. Other Schemes	8.98	26.00	21.90	25.00
Sub-total	41.97	91.00	86.90	103.00
TOTAL (BRPL)	41.97	91.00	86.90	103.00

G. LUBRIZOL INDIA LTD.(LIL)

a. Continuing Schemes:	5.02	18.92	19.04	10.12
b. New Schemes:	0.07	0.08	-	0.80
TOTAL (LIL)	5.09	19.00	19.04	10.92

H. ENGINEERS INDIA LTD.(EIL)

a. Continuing Schemes	3.74	2.25	6.01	4.75
b. New Schemes	--	--	--	--
Total (EIL)	3.74	2.25	6.01	4.75

Annexure 13.13 (concl)

	1	2	3	4	5
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H. IBP CO. LTD.(IBP)					
a. Continuing Schemes:		--	--	--	--
b. New Schemes:					
1. Assam Refinery	6.50	42.16	50.00	135.00	
2. New Depots	16.12	27.97	45.35	40.00	
3. Other Schemes	19.07	28.18	28.73	0.50	
Sub-total (New Schemes)	41.69	98.31	124.08	175.50	
TOTAL (IBP)	41.69	98.31	124.08	175.50	
I. NUMALIGARH REF.LTD.		--	--	50.00	165.00
<hr/>					
TOTAL REFINING AND MARKETING					
a. Continuing Schemes:		717.86	1663.65	1378.37	2153.23
b. New Schemes:		254.20	545.16	592.56	1110.08
GRAND TOTAL (Refining and Marketing)		972.06	2208.81	1970.93	3263.31
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**Financial and physical details of Rural Electrification
programme During 1992-93**

S.No	States	Financial	Physical (Nos.)	
		Actual Expd. Rs. in lakhs	Actual Achievement	Villages Pumpsets
1	2	3		
1	Andhra Pradesh	2100.00	@	124077
2	Arunachal Pradesh	709.00	134	-
3	Assam	173.58	17	Nil
4	Bihar	1000.00	258	2592
5	Goa	20.00	@	360
6	Gujarat	2818.32	@	26286
7	Haryana	4823.00	@	14478
8	Himachal Pradesh	554.59	@	105
9	J & K	512.34	5	256
10	Karnataka	2578.70	@	52537
11	Kerala	500.00	@	22000
12	Madhya Pradesh	8650.00	605	50198
13	Maharashtra	6823.00	@	57815
14	Manipur	602.16	60	Nil
15	Meghalaya	695.28	69	Nil
16	Mizoram	720.00	50	-
17	Nagaland	131.32	@	Nil
18	Orissa	2470.00	200	3259
19	Punjab	3091.00	@	17880
20	Rajasthan	6500.00	689	24235
21	Sikkim	372.22	@	-
22	Tamil Nadu	1600.00	@	43110
23	Tripura	645.19	200	100
24	Uttar Pradesh	7810.00	947	17875
25	West Bengal	1517.44	435	2316
		57417.14	3669	459479

@ 100% villages electrified

Physical performance for Rural Electrification during 1993-94

S.No	States	Approved Targets		Revised targets		Achievement during (1993-94)	
		Villages	Pumpsets	Villages	Pumpsets	Villages	Pumpsets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	56000	-	103000	-	102177
2	Arunachal Pradesh	150	-	150	-	80	-
3	Assam	110	-	96	-	Nil	-
4	Bihar	250	1500	225	2100	205	1909
5	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	406
6	Gujarat	-	17000	-	14000	-	18766
7	Haryana	-	12500	-	10500	-	4207
8	Himachal Pradesh	-	100	-	140	-	210
9	J & K	10	200	10	130	7	250
10	Karnataka	-	32000	-	25500	-	47865
11	Kerala	-	4800	-	9000	-	10759
12	Madhya Pradesh	250	19000	250	54000	751	38478
13	Maharashtra	-	48000	-	48000	-	65088
14	Manipur	115	-	110	-	85	-
15	Meghalaya	70	-	70	-	23	-
16	Mizoram	50	-	50	-	50	-
17	Nagaland	-	20	-	20	-	4
18	Orissa	235	3500	220	2000	226	2607
19	Punjab	-	3500	-	3500	-	29520
20	Rajasthan	650	22800	650	24500	752	25051
21	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Tamil Nadu	-	37400	-	37400	-	42278
23	Tripura	320	60	225	60	200	90
24	Uttar Pradesh	650	12500	500	13000	650	26848
25	West Bengal	350	4700	300	2050	351	2278
		3210	275580	2856	348900	3380	418791

**Financial outlay and physical targets for Rural
Electrification During 1994-95**

S.No	States	Financial outlay	Physical Targets	
			Villages	Pumpsets
(Rs in Lakhs)				
1	2	3		
1	Andhra Pradesh	3000	-	56000
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1400	140	-
3	Assam	1300	100	-
4	Bihar	600	200	1000
5	Goa	20	-	-
6	Gujarat	3200	-	20000
7	Haryana	2500	-	9000
8	Himachal Pradesh	650	-	150
9	J & K	550	5	100
10	Karnataka	6146	-	29000
11	Kerala	1200	-	1000
12	Madhya Pradesh	5400	250	12000
13	Maharashtra	11500	-	48000
14	Manipur	1060	100	-
15	Meghalaya	600	100	-
16	Mizoram	720	50	-
17	Nagaland	100	-	-
18	Orissa	1500	220	3500
19	Punjab	3000	-	15000
20	Rajasthan	9000	750	25000
21	Sikkim	250	-	-
22	Tamil Nadu	1150	-	40000
23	Tripura	1300	220	100
24	Uttar Pradesh	11300	1111	19269
25	West Bengal	2050	462	1000
		69496	3708	280119

**Eighth Plan and Annual Plan 1992-93, 93-94
Financial Progress and 1994-95 Outlays for
Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources**

S.No	PROGRAMME	(Rupees Crores)				
		8TH PLAN OUTLAY	1992-93 B.E.	1993-94 ACTUAL	1993-94 BE/RE	1994-95 BE
1	Biogas Development including R&D and CBP/IBP	320.00	60.00	58.77	66.00	67.00
2	Improved Chulha	80.00	16.00	17.75	19.80	21.00
3	Solar Thermal	80.00	12.00	5.63	13.00	13.00
4	SolarEnergy Centre	15.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
5	Solar Photovoltaic	90.00	9.00	11.41	16.00	16.00
6	Wind Energy	90.00	10.00	11.05	17.00	15.75
7	Urjagram	1.00	0.25	0.44	0.25	0.25
8	Biomass	15.00	3.00	3.27	2.00	14.00
9	Human & Animal energy Programme	1.00	0.10	0.00	0.25	0.50
10	Urban/agricultural waste(Bio-energy)	20.00	1.00	0.66	5.75	3.50
11	Alternative fuels	10.00	1.00	0.88	1.50	2.00
12	MHD	3	0.50	0.00	0.75	0.00
13	Geo-thermal energy	3	0.08	0.04	0.20	0.20
14	Chemical energy	3	10.00	0.22	0.33	0.50
15	Ocean energy	3	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
16	Hydrogen energy	3	0.25	0.15	0.45	0.45
17	Micro hydel	100.00	8.00	7.18	18.00	20.00
18	IRED A	10.00	4.00	4.00	6.00	14.15
19	Planning/Evaluation/ Monitoring	3	a)Regional Office	0.70	0.52	0.75
			b)Data Bank/TIFAC	0.03	0.70	0.02
20	Information & Public city	3	10.00	0.50	0.88	0.75
21	Seminar/Conferences	3	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.10
22	International Cooperation	3	0.07	0.09	0.30	1.00
23	Special Demonstration programme	5.00	1.25	0.96	2.50	0.50
24	Energy conservation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.30
25	SPV Pump Prog.	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.00	28.00
26	30 MW Solar Thermal Power Plant	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
TOTAL		857.00	128.00	124.75	204.00	225.00

CHAPTER -14

TRANSPORT

Introduction

In keeping with the Eighth Plan objectives, efforts at improving the productivity of transport sector through technological upgradation are being made. Priority is accorded to the optimal use of capacity created in the different sub-sectors; at the same time steps for augmentation of capacity, wherever required, have been initiated. Adequate and timely action for replacement of over-aged assets and improving maintenance of existing transport assets is to receive due attention. Efficient use of energy is a thrust area and accordingly measures to promote greater movement of bulk cargo by rail, instead of by road transport, development of Coastal Shipping and Inland Water Transport are to be encouraged. Inter-modal transport linkages will be developed to reduce transport cost.

14.2 The performance of the sector in the Annual Plan 1993-94 has to be seen in the light of the objectives and thrust areas of the Eighth Plan. Dependence of the transport organisations on budgetary support will be progressively reduced and these will be encouraged to become self-sustaining and viable.

14.3 Some success has been achieved in the matter of induction of private sector participation in the transport activities. The Transport Ministry have initiated a number of measures to facilitate private sector entry. The National Highways Act has been amended to enable levy of tolls on roads. Provisions of MRTA Act have been modified to facilitate the participation of big industrial houses in road construction activity. Private participation is welcome in projects such as bypasses, bridges and expressways. However, the response so far has been rather lukewarm. In the Ports sector, the major areas of private sector participation are cargo handling equipment, operation of berths and management of terminals. The prospects of private sector participation are looking up. In the civil aviation sector, a few private companies have started air taxis/airline operations. This has increased air capacity in different parts of the country. The induction of private sector in transport

activity is expected to induce a sense of competition among public sector undertakings. This would prompt them to improve their performance through reduction in cost such as pruning of staff etc.

14.4 The dependence of transport sector on budgetary resources is declining. The Railways have been able to liquidate the arrear liability in respect of loans and deferred dividend. There has been a significant increase in the internal resource generation of the railways; the internal resources increased from Rs.2575 crores in 1992-93 to Rs.4340 crores in 1993-94. The Ports sector has also improved its internal resource generation. Likewise in the Civil Aviation sector, Air India, Indian Airlines and International Airports Authority of India are able to fund their plan programmes from their internal resources/borrowings.

14.5 There are, however, certain areas of concern in the transport sector. The financial performance of the State Road Transport Undertakings is still far from satisfactory. The performance of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation (CIWTC) continues to be unsatisfactory. Though substantial infrastructure has been created on our waterways, traffic offerings are insignificant. Coastal Shipping has also not been able to pick up. Efforts are to be made to remove the impediments and infrastructural constraints to the growth of Coastal Shipping.

14.6 The status in respect of each of the sub-sectors in terms of performance during Annual Plan 1993-94 and the programmes - physical and financial-for the Annual Plan 1994-95 are given in the following paragraphs:

Railways

14.7 The objectives and strategies enunciated in the 8th Five Year Plan and implemented in 1992-93 and 1993-94 will be continued in the Annual Plan 1994-95. The overall objective remains the same, viz to increase Railway's share in total traffic and to improve the efficiency of Railway's operations in such a way as to meet the growing

demand for transport of goods and passengers. The strategies adopted to achieve this objective are: (i) to accelerate the process of replacement, rehabilitation and renewal of over-aged assets; (ii) to augment line, terminal and rolling stock capacities; (iii) to convert selected metre-gauge routes to broad-gauge; (iv) to increase profitability and reliability of services and assets through improved methods of maintenance; (v) aggressive marketing and introduction of containers for both international cargo movement to/from ports and domestic freight movement; (vi) to improve overall efficiency through technology upgradation, reduction of operating costs etc.

Freight Traffic

14.8 The Railways carried 362 million tonnes (revised estimate) of revenue earning and originating traffic during 1993-94 as compared to 350 million tonnes in 1992-93. In terms of total transport effort, this works out to 260.54 billion tonne kilometres of revenue earning traffic in 1993-94. The target of revenue earning freight traffic for 1994-95 has been fixed at 380 million tonnes.

14.9 The progress in traffic carried over the years is given in Annexure 14.1.

Passenger Traffic

14.10 After a decline of around 7 per cent in 1992-93 over the previous year's level, the number of passengers is estimated to have increased by 2.2 per cent in 1993-94. The passenger kilometres are also likely to increase in 1993-94, though marginally after a decline of 4.6 per cent in the previous year.

14.11 The estimates of passenger traffic for 1994-95 are 3924.2 million passengers and 307.2 billion passenger kilometres (Annexure 14.2). The targeted growth of passenger traffic is two per cent over the traffic likely to be carried in 1993-94.

Productivity

14.12 As to the composite index of operating efficiency, that of wagon utilisation, a level of 1451 Net Tonne Kilometres(NTKMs) per wagon day was achieved in 1992-93 as against 1439 NTKMs per wagon day in 1991- 92.

New Lines

14.13 During 1993-94, 204 kilometres of new line projects mentioned below were completed:

1. Deeg-Alwar of Mathura-Alwar line,
2. Challakere-Rayadurg of Chitradurg-Rayadurg line,
3. Rudrapur-Lalkuan-Kathgodam of Ram pur-Kathgodam line, and
4. Sambalpur-Maneswar.

14.14 A new BG line from Khurda Road to Bolangir has been approved and included in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Gauge Conversion

14.15 In 1992-93, the Railways had exceeded the target of gauge conversion of 1200 kilometres by 151 kilometres. In 1993-94, the target was 1600 kilometres. Conversion of the following sections into BG has already been completed.

1. Bolarum-Falaknuma
2. Varanasi-Jhusi
3. Falaknuma-Mahbub Nagar
4. Mahmudabad-Sitapur
5. Jaipur-Phulera
6. Guwahati-Lumding
7. Tumkur-Arsikere
8. Kathgodam-Lalkuan
9. Phulera-Jodhpur
10. Narasarapet-Donakonda
11. Merta Road-Merta City
12. Hissar-Bhatinda
13. Daund-Baramati
14. Jhusi-Allahabad
15. Chikjajur-Challakere
16. Jalna-Parbhani
17. Arsikere-Chikjajur

14.16 For 1994-95, the target for gauge conversion is 1600 Kms.

Electrification

14.17 At the end of 1992-93, 11132 Route Kilometres of Indian Railways were electrified. Against the target of 600 RKM for 1993-94, electrification of 500 RKM would be completed by the end of March 1994. The target for 1994-95 is to complete electrification of 500 RKM. An outlay of Rs. 260 crores has been earmarked for electrification schemes during 1994-95.

Track Renewals

14.18 The Railways were expected to renew about 2550 Kms. of track in 1993-94 but the likely achievement is 2420 Kms. The target

for 1994-95 is 2400 Km. An outlay of Rs. 970 crores has been earmarked for this work in 1994-95. The arrears of track renewal, which stood at 9600 Km. at the beginning of the 8th Plan, will be brought down to 3640 Km. by the end of March 1995.

Physical Targets and Achievements

14.19 Table 14.1 gives the physical progress in respect of acquisition of rolling stock, track renewal and electrification schemes.

in 1993-94. This level of internal resource generation will be maintained in 1994-95 also.

Externally Aided Projects

14.22 An outlay of Rs. 351.22 crores has been made in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for ongoing externally aided Projects, of which Rs.284 crores would be the external aid component. The total external aid and cumulative drawal of aid in respect of these projects are given in Annexure 14.4.

**Table 14.1
Targets and Achievements**

Item	1992-93 (Target)	1992-93 (Actual)	1993-94 (Target)	1993-94 (RE)	1994-95 (Target)
1. Rolling Stock (Number)					
i. Wagon (in four wheelers)	25500	26129	22500	20000	18000
ii. Diesel locos	175	181	150	150	135
iii. Electric locos	132	137	150	153	155
iv. Coaching Stock EMUs	239	180	311	308	200
v. Others (Coaches)	2332	2479	2079	2139	1400
2. Track Renewals (Kms.)	2165	2364	2550	2420	2400
3. Electrification (Kms)	500	479	600	500	500

Plan Outlay

14.20 An outlay of Rs. 7149 crores has been approved for the Railways in 1994-95 against Rs. 6900 crores in 1993-94. The outlay comprises (a) Budgetary Support-Rs. 1150 crores, (b) Market Borrowings-Rs.1500 crores of which Rs.1050 crores by Indian Railway Finance Corporation and Rs.450 crores by Konkan Railway Corporation, (c) Internal resources-Rs. 4315 crores and (d) EBR of Container Corporation of India-Rs. 184 crores. Plan headwise details are given in Annexure 14.3.

Mobilisation of Resources

14.21 The dependence of the Railways on budgetary support has declined over the years. Market borrowings has emerged as an important source of funding over the past few years. The Railways have improved their internal resources (IR) generation. Against the IR of Rs. 2575 crores in 1992-93, the resource generation is likely to increase to Rs. 4340 crores

Problems and Prospects

14.23 Capacity constraints on the major trunk routes which carry the bulk of both passenger and freight traffic, inadequate wagon utilisation in order to achieve the Eighth Plan target of 1750 NTKM per wagon per day, inadequate provision for replacement of overaged assets and time and cost overruns in the execution of the Railway projects are some of the major areas of concern. Apart from investments on 3rd line segments that may be necessary on sections with heavy traffic density, technological upgradation and upward revision of standards would be necessary for increasing line and throughput capacity. The improvement in wagon utilisation would require, apart from other measures, reduction in wagon detention enroute and at terminals. The Railways have an on-going programme of replacement of overaged assets like track and other equipment. It is of highest importance to ensure that there is no backlog in the replacement activities in regard to both fixed and mobile assets and equipment. Reduction in

time and cost overrun would be achieved by identifying and prioritising projects in such a way as to derive optimum utilisation of limited resources.

14.24 Rail transport as compared to road transport is more energy efficient and cost effective. Measures are therefore essential for increasing rail freight transport. The growth of multi-modal container transport would need to be accelerated; as this would benefit not only the Railways and truckers as transporters but the public as distributors/consumers. This can be achieved with active participation of the private sector, the Railways and Container Corporation of India (CONCOR) to meet the 'less than train-load' traffic demands.

14.25 Till now the role of the private sector funds in supplementing the Railway's efforts has been minimal. The Railways have made an attempt to make the private sector own wagons for their transport needs, but the impact is yet to be felt. Future efforts in this direction should aim at throwing open the freight traffic area to the private sector so as to enable them to bring their own fleet of wagons not merely as leasing companies, but also to market the transport services for which Railways, who will run the trains, would charge appropriate prices. The private sector could also be given the opportunity to lease, own and operate freight terminals for both container and conventional wagon-load traffic. This would require major changes in operational areas and in the relationships/commercial arrangements between the Railways and users.

Roads

14.26 In the Eighth Plan and the Annual Plan 1994-95, the major thrust in the Roads Sector is on removing the existing deficiencies in the National Highway (NH) system. Priority will be given to the completion of ongoing works. Weak and narrow bridges will be replaced. Two-laning and strengthening of two lane sections will also receive priority. Maintenance of roads, too, will receive greater attention. In view of the resource constraint, non-Government sources of funds and private participation in road construction will be actively encouraged.

Review of Performance in 1993-94

14.27 The physical progress of work on the National Highway system in 1992-93, 1993-94 and the target fixed for 1994-95 are given in Annexure 14.5.

14.28 As against the outlay of Rs. 593 crores in 1993-94 including Rs. 569.69 crores for the National Highways, the revised estimate of expenditure is Rs. 627 crores including Rs. 603.69 crores for National Highways.

Private Sector Participation

14.29 Steps have been initiated to facilitate entry of private sector in road construction activity. Private participation through Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) projects would be encouraged. To facilitate this, the provisions of the National Highways Act (1956) have been amended so as to enable levy of fee on selected sections of National Highways, bridges etc. With this, the first stage has been completed. Action would now be required to modify the provisions of the Act to allow private builders to levy user charges. The Road Sector has been declared as an 'Industry' to facilitate borrowings on easy terms. The provisions of the MRTP Act have been relaxed to enable large firms to enter the Highway Sector. Excise duties on import of construction equipment have been considerably revised and the procedures simplified.

14.30 In the State Sector, the revised outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 1870.11 crores including Rs. 421.39 crores for roads under the Minimum Needs Programme. In 1993-94, 1355 villages with population of 1000 and above are expected to be connected with all-weather roads under this programme.

Annual Plan 1994-95

14.31 An outlay of Rs. 665 crores has been approved for the Central sector roads in 1994-95 which includes a provision of Rs. 647.94 crores for National Highways. The scheme-wise details are given in Annexure 14.6.

14.32 An outlay of Rs. 2510.68 crores has been approved for road development in the States and the Union Territories for Annual Plan 1994-95. It is proposed to link 1722 villages with population above 1000 during the year 1994-95 with roads, the provision of an outlay of Rs. 610.99 crores.

Table - 14.2
Outlay and Expenditure - Roads Sector

(Rs. crores)

Name of the Scheme	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Outlay	Expdr.	Outlay	Revised Estt.	Outlay	
Central Sector Roads	463.37	458.93	593.00	627.00	665.00	
State Sector Roads	1807.34	1838.49	2155.59	1870.11	2510.68	
Total	2270.71	2297.42	2748.59	2497.11	3175.68	

14.33 The Table 14.2 gives the anticipated expenditure in 1993-94 and the approved outlay for 1994-95 for roads.

Externally Aided Projects

14.34 The details of works/projects funded by World Bank/ADB in the Central Roads Sector is given in Annexure 14.7. These works would be adding to and improving the capacity of high density corridors of traffic in the country.

Area of Concern

14.35 A major area of concern in the Roads Sector is under-provisioning of funds for maintaining both National Highways and State Highways. Inadequate maintenance results in premature wastage of durable assets. Adequate provision of maintenance funds would receive due consideration of the Government.

Road Transport

14.36 Road transport sector plays an important role in the movement of both passengers and goods. It is the sole mechanised means of surface transport in hilly, rural and backward areas not connected by Railways. Passenger (Bus) transport services are operated both by the private and the public sector, while freight services, by and large, are owned and operated by the private sector. There is 100% nationalisation of passenger bus services in a few States. The share of State Road Transport Undertakings (SRTUs) in the national bus fleet is presently around 30 percent.

14.37 In line with the objectives of the Eighth Plan, the thrust during the Annual Plan 1994-

95 is on encouraging and enabling the private sector to meet the growing traffic demand. For improvement in the overall performance of SRTUs, the measures envisaged are:

- i) Emphasis on timely replacement of over-aged fleet and equipment;
- ii) Intensive in-service training of staff for both operations and maintenance;
- iii) High priority to technology upgradation, introduction of buses with fuel efficient engines;
- iv) Technological changes to improve upon the design of the chassis and bodies for buses; and
- v) Emphasis on traffic safety measures.

14.38 With a view to improving road transport services and involving the private sector, the following guidelines have been issued to State Governments/SRTUs:

- i) The incremental demand for passenger traffic can well be met by the private sector. Therefore, there is no need for the public sector to add to their fleet of buses. However, exceptions in specific difficult areas where the private sector may not be in a position to come can be made.
- ii) Budgetary support for capital requirements to meet expansion of bus fleet/services would, therefore, be confined to "exceptional" areas only; and

- iii) Operational efficiency and financial performance of SRTUs must improve; if a public sector SRTU is functioning well and generates sufficient internal resources for expansion of its services and fleet without dependence on budgetary support, it may do so.

Review of Performance in 1993-94

14.39 The Annual Plan 1993-94 provided an outlay of Rs.25 crores for Central Sector Road Transport which included Rs.10 crores for Delhi Transport Corporation, Rs.4.39 crores for payment of arrears of Centre's capital contribution to the State Road Transport Corporations and Rs.9.10 crores for road safety programme. The anticipated expenditure is, however, lower at Rs.14.96 crores.

14.40 The DTC is incurring heavy losses. In 1992-93, it had a working loss of Rs.87 crores which is expected to decline marginally to Rs.84 crores in 1993-94. The net loss, however, is over Rs.280 crores primarily on account of heavy interest liability on loans. The losses are mainly attributed to over-staffing, low staff productivity, low vehicle productivity, uneconomic passenger fare, fare concessions to students and residents of resettlement colonies etc. Government have decided to limit the fleet of DTC at 3500 buses and allow private buses to supplement the transport needs of Delhi citizens. Already, about 4350

DTC employees have taken voluntary retirement. There are still about 7000 surplus staff with DTC. Restructuring of the capital of DTC is over-due. Measures are also required to improve the physical and financial performance of DTC.

14.41 In the State Sector, against the outlay of Rs.694.58 crores, the expenditure is likely to be of the order of Rs.724.35 crores.

14.42 In keeping with the guidelines, some States have taken steps to denationalise certain routes to allow entry to the private sector. While this is a welcome development, efforts need to be continued in this direction if the objective of reducing the pressure on budgetary resources is to be realised.

14.43 The details of selected physical performance indicators during the Annual Plans 1990-91 to 1993-94, alongwith estimates for the Annual Plan 1994-95 in respect of 43 SRTUs, whose resources are assessed in the Planning Commission are given in Table 14.3. The financial performance of the SRTUs is unsatisfactory. Continuing commercial losses incurred by most of SRTUs is a matter of concern. The net losses at Rs.340.94 crores in 1991-92 rose to Rs.359.32 crores in 1992-93 but declined to Rs.285.12 crores (RE) in 1993-94. For the Annual Plan 1994-95, the net loss is estimated at Rs. 279.22 crores. The major

Table 14.3
Performance of State Road Transport Undertakings

Performance Indicator	1990-91 actual	1991-92 actual	1992-93 actual	1993-94 anticip- ated	1994-95 target
Overaged fleet (As % of total fleet)					
	13.9	13.4	16.1	15.5	14.8
Vehicle produc- tivity (Kms. per bus held per day)	241	253	259	267	275
Bus Staff Ratio (on fleet operated)	8.34	8.16	8.05	8.07	7.94
Staff productivity (Kms. per worker/day)	33.0	34.8	36.2	37.5	38.5
Fuel efficiency (Kms. per litre)	4.36	4.46	4.48	4.50	4.52

reasons for these losses are excess staff, uneconomic fares and time lag between cost increases and the fare revisions. Some States do give non-Plan subsidies to meet a part of SRTUs' losses. The tendency to depend upon budgetary support to provide for even replacements of over-aged assets is not to be encouraged as it does not help improve the viability of the SRTUs. It is in their interest to continue the efforts at cost reduction including cutting down on excess unproductive man-power. States should allow a fair and timely increase in fares if SRTUs are to run efficiently.

Annual Plan 1994-95

14.44 The Annual Plan 1994-95 provides an outlay of Rs.28 crores including Rs.10 crores for DTC, Rs.3.25 crores for arrear payment of Centre's capital contribution to State Road Transport Corporations and Rs.12.90 crores for road safety programme. Scheme-wise details of the outlay and expenditure for road transport are given in Annexure 14.8.

14.45 In the State Sector, an outlay of Rs.805.86 crores has been approved.

Externally Aided Projects

14.46 The Eighth Plan provides Rs.10 crores for purchase of Road Safety Equipment comprising (i) Driving Training Simulators, (ii) Portable Weighing Bridges and (iii) Vehicle Testing Equipment. The expenditure on this account during 1992-93 was Rs.3.39 crores while for 1993-94 the anticipated expenditure is Rs.3.00 crores. For Annual Plan 1994-95, the outlay is Rs.6.00 crores. The status of procurement of these equipment alongwith the cost thereof is given in the Table 14.4.

Ports

14.47 The Annual Plan 1994-95 aims at achieving the Eighth Plan goals of modernisation of ports and cargo-handling facilities, intensive utilisation of the existing infrastructure through operational and managerial measures and attracting private sector capital in port activities.

**Table 14.4
Road Safety Equipment**

(Rs. crores)

Equipment	Est. Cost	Of which external aid	Source of supply	92-93 Exp.	93-94 Exp.	Out-lay	Stage of completion
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1. Driving Training Simulators (4 Nos.) dras, Delhi	6.00	4.14	USA	3.39	1.76)	Equipment installed at Calcutta, Ma- dras, & Pune.
2. Portable Weighing Bridges (20Nos.)	1.66	0.75	UK	-))	6.00 Sent to States
3. Vehicle Testing Equipment (4Nos.)	10.20	5.10	USA)))	Likely to be received by Nov., 1994
Total:	17.86	9.99		3.39	3.00	6.00	

Review of Performance in 1993-94

14.48 The major ports handled traffic of over 166 million tonnes in 1992-93 as against the target of 157 million tonnes. In 1993-94, the traffic handled increased to 179 million tonnes against the target of 170 million tonnes. Portwise traffic handled is given in Annexure 14.9. The cargo handling capacity of major ports as on March 31, 1993 was 171.03 million tonnes and increased to 173.04 million tonnes on March 31, 1994. The additional capacity was created in container and general cargo handling at Calcutta, Vishakapatnam and Kandla. The higher throughput in 1993-94 compared to the capacity at the major ports is on account of larger share of bulk cargo namely coal which was handled at general cargo berths and resulted in speedier movement. The berth occupancy has also been higher than normal.

14.49 Productivity in terms of ship turnaround time and ship berth-day output also improved. The average turnaround time reduced from 7.4 days in 1992-93 to 6.9 days in 1993-94. Ship berth-day output increased from 3942 tonnes to 3956 tonnes over the corresponding period. However, labour and equipment productivity is far less than that in many ports in our neighbouring countries. The most modern JNPT handles 8.5 boxes per ship-hour compared to 69 in Singapore and 30-40 in Colombo. Even in terms of per crane hour, productivity at 9.5 containers handled at JNPT does not compare favourably with 25 boxes at Singapore and 20 at Colombo. Clearly, much more needs to be done to improve the productivity levels of men and machines. Greater flexibility in manpower deployment, rationalisation of manning scales, change in equipment-mix in favour of more modern and versatile equipment and proper maintenance of equipment would, inter alia, go a long way in improving productivity at ports.

14.50 Expenditure in the Ports Sector during the Annual Plan 1993-94 is anticipated at Rs. 406.86 crore which is far short of the approved outlay of Rs. 621.54 crore. Port-wise details are given in Annexure 14.10. The shortfall in expenditure is mainly due to delays in the sanctioning of new schemes, slow progress of works by contractors, contractual disputes/liti-

gation and delay in commencement of works due to monsoons.

14.51 Against the outlay of Rs.54.94 crore for minor ports in the State Sector, the expenditure is anticipated at Rs.68.92 crore in 1993-94.

Annual Plan 1994-95

14.52 The traffic target for 1994-95 has been fixed at 181 million tonnes. This level of target will be achieved with greater efficiency at ports and optimal utilisation of capacity. Portwise targets may be seen in Annexure 14.10. Commodity-wise details are given in Table 14.5.

14.53 In 1992-93, the major schemes completed include container handling facilities at Calcutta, general cargo berth at Kandla and conversion of two jetties (WJ1 and WJ2) at Vishakapatnam into full-fledged general cargo berths. During the Annual Plan 1993-94, coal jetty (Phase I) at Tuticorin and a new dredger at Cochin were commissioned. The container terminal at Cochin is likely to be completed by May, 1994.

14.54 The capacity available at major ports is given in Table 14.6.

14.55 In the Annual Plan 1994-95, an outlay of Rs.475 crore has been approved in Central Sector for the Ports. This includes Rs.434.50 crores for the major ports and the rest for Dredging Corporation of India (DCI), Andaman and Lakshadweep Harbour Works (ALHW), R&D, and Minor Ports Survey Organisation (MPSO). The funding pattern for the Ports Sector will be as follows:-

	(Rs. crore)
(a) Internal Resources	243.00
(b) Inter-Corporate Loans	49.00
(c) User funds	63.00
(d) Gross Budgetary Support (of which External Aid)	120.00 (70.00)
	<u>475.00</u>

14.56 The resource position of some of the ports like Calcutta and Cochin remains a matter of concern. The arrangement of inter-port loans, which was expected to provide funds to the deficit ports, has had limited success. But on the other hand, funding by user-agencies for the captive projects has shown an increase.

Table 14.5
Commodity-wise Traffic at Major Ports
 (in million tonnes)

Commodity	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Actual		Target		Actual	
						Target
POL	73.70	74.25	77.30	77.30		
Iron Ore	29.79	31.25	34.12	33.15		
Coal	23.87	24.70	26.43	26.65		
Fertilizer	7.38	8.05	7.77	7.90		
Container	8.98	9.00	11.35			
General Cargo	22.89	22.75	22.50	36.00		
Total	166.61	170.00	179.48	181.00		

Table 14.6
Capacity Available at Major Ports
 (In million tonnes)

Commodity	VIII Plan	1992-93	1993-94	
	Target	Achi.	Achi.	Achi.
POL	106.15	78.00	78.00	
Iron Ore	42.50	41.50	41.50	
Coal	42.00	7.00	7.00	
Fertiliser	6.60	7.95	7.95	
Container	17.33	8.38	8.62	
General Cargo	38.91	28.20	29.07	
Total	253.49	171.03	173.04	

14.57 The funding pattern for the Port Sector is given in Annexure 14.11.

Externally Aided Projects

14.58 For externally aided projects, an outlay of Rs. 96 crores has been identified which includes Rs.70 crores of external aid component and Rs.26 crores of local component. Among the major externally aided projects are replacement of Pir Pau Oil Pier, installation of Vessel Traffic Management System (VTMS) at Bombay Port and construction of a new port at Ennore. The details of externally aided projects are given in Annexure 14.12.

Dredging Corporation of India (DCI)

14.59 In 1993-94, as against the approved outlay of Rs.20 crores, the anticipated expen-

diture is only Rs.7.3 crores. The main reasons for shortfall are delay in the formulation of detailed project report for survey launches and deferment of schemes for replacement of Dredger-7 etc. The outlay of Rs. 20 crores for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is to be entirely funded by the internal resources of DCI.

Andaman and Lakshadweep Harbour Works (ALHW)

14.60 The main schemes to be taken up during the Annual Plan 1994-95 include construction of breakwater and wharf at Mus in Car Nicobar and construction of Phoenix Bay Jetty at Port Blair. An outlay of Rs.17.72 crores is available in 1994-95 for these schemes.

14.61 In 1994-95, an outlay of Rs.78.58 crores has been allocated for minor ports in the State Sector.

Areas of Concern

14.62 Low productivity of men and machines at ports is a major area of concern. Productivity in container handling is much lower compared to that in neighbouring ports. This is a major obstacle to full realisation of the potential of containerisation. A change in equipment mix in favour of more versatile and modern equipment, provision of adequate maintenance facilities, change in labour deployment practices at ports and revision in manning scales will go a long way in raising the productivity at ports. The response of the private sector in port projects is not encouraging. Efforts would need to be made to encourage their participation on a large scale.

Lighthouses and Lightships

14.63 An outlay of Rs.15 crores has been approved for lighthouses and lightships in 1994-95. The Department of Lighthouses is a revenue earning department. However, it being a Government department, the entire outlay is routed through the budget. The main schemes include replacement of M.V. Sagarddeep and lighthouses at various places. Progress on M.V. Sagarddeep, sanctioned in 1986 at a cost of Rs.11.57 crore, has been slow due to problems with M/s. HDPE, Calcutta. Efforts are being made to get the vessel completed through some other agency.

Shipping

14.64 In the Shipping Sector, the thrust areas are scrapping of obsolete vessels and their replacement by modern fuel-efficient vessels, acquisition of container vessels and streamlining the procedure for acquisition and sale of ships.

Review of Performance in 1993-94

14.65 The net tonnage held by the Indian Shipping was 6.28 million GRT (or 10.31 million DWT) at the end of March, 1994. It required three 1450 TEU cellular container vessels during the year. The tonnage target for 1993-94 is however, not likely to be achieved due to slow pace of acquisition programme.

Shipping Corporation of India (SCI)

14.66 The SCI held a tonnage of 3 million GRT (or 4.8 million DWT) at the end of March, 1994. There is a proposal to scrap 7

vessels (0.36 million DWT) and acquire 39 vessels (1.32 million DWT) during 1994-95. Accordingly, the SCI is expected to have 155 ships aggregating 5.87 million DWT at the end of March, 1995.

14.67 Although the SCI's profits have increased over the years, its resource position remains precarious due to heavy loan repayment obligations. There is need for the SCI to enlarge its equity base and reduce dependence on budgetary support. The outlay and expenditure for the SCI in 1993-94 are given in Annexure 14.13.

Assistance to Sailing Vessels Industry

14.68 Under this scheme, loans are granted by State financial corporations/nationalised banks for construction of mechanised boats or mechanisation of existing sailing vessels. The progress of the scheme has been tardy. There is need for a review of the scheme which may need restructuring to make it more attractive.

Director General (Shipping)

14.69 The main Plan schemes under DG (Shipping) include acquisition of training simulators, setting up of a shore-based Academy and welfare of seamen and training. The approved outlay in 1993-94 under DG (Shipping) was Rs.49.90 crores and the anticipated expenditure Rs.50.25 crores.

14.70 The outlay of Rs.68.47 crores for shipping in the State Sector in 1993-94 is likely to be fully spent.

Annual Plan 1994-95

14.71 In the Central Sector Annual Plan 1994-95, an outlay of Rs.1281.37 crores (excluding Rs. 1.0 crores for SCICl) has been approved for the Shipping Sector. The pattern of funding, head-wise, is given in Table 14.7.

14.72 The SCI's programme in 1994-95 includes acquisition of crude and product tankers, bulk carriers, off-shore vessels and container vessels. Project-wise details are given in Annexure 14.13.

14.73 Under DG (Shipping), the major activities proposed for 1994-95 are procurement of an engine-room simulator and a liquid cargo-handling simulator under grant-in-aid from Government of Japan and completion of shore based Academy which has suffered heavy time and cost over-runs. The simulators

Table 14.7
Pattern of Funding of Shipping Sector Outlay: Annual Plan 1994-95
(Rs. crore)

Item	G.B.S. Aid	External Aid	Net B.S.	Internal Resources	EBR/ ECB	Bonds	Outlay
SCI	27.00	0.00	27.00	158.00	915.00	96.37	1196.37
DG	49.90	25.00	24.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.90
(Shipping) Assistance to Sailing Vessels	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
Industry Acquisition of Hydro- graphic Survey Vessels	35.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.00
Total	112.00	25.00	87.00	158.00	915.00	96.37	1281.37*

* Excludes Rs. 1 crore for Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India (SCICI).

are likely to be installed by end of March, 1995.

14.74 In the States Sector, an outlay of Rs.89.79 crore has been provided in 1994-95 for acquisition of vessels by Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Administration.

Areas of Concern

14.75 The SCI's vessel acquisition programme during the last few years has been on a low key. The present procedure of ship acquisition needs to be further simplified. The SCI's capital structure also needs a review to reduce its dependence on budgetary support. Another area of concern is low share (around 36%) of national shipping lines in India's overseas trade. In liner trade, the share is even lower (around 21%). This is due to near absence of cellular container vessels in the Indian fleet.

14.76 In the context of liberalisation, the policy of FOB imports and CIF exports has not been strictly adhered to in respect of Government-owned or controlled cargo and may need a review. The potential of coastal shipping remains largely untapped. Efforts will be made

to remove the impediments to its growth. Development of minor ports may provide much-needed boost to coastal shipping. The scheme for assistance to sailing vessels has been a non-starter and needs immediate review and, if necessary, restructuring.

Inland Water Transport

14.77 Inland Water Transport (IWT) forms a very small part of the total transport network of the country carrying only about 3% of total freight traffic. Most waterways have inadequate infrastructural facilities and face navigational hazards. The IWT schemes mainly relate to development of waterways and augmentation of traffic carrying capacity through expansion and modernisation of IWT vessels. The Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is responsible for the development, maintenance and management of the National Waterways in the country. The Central Inland Water Transport Corporation (CIWTC) was set up to offer reliable, economic, safe and efficient system of IWT services, generate adequate cargo-carrying capacity, construct vessels using appropriate technology and to develop captive infrastructure for repair and

maintenance of their vessels and those of other agencies.

14.78 Government have declared three waterways as National Waterways. These are - (1) Ganga National Waterway between Allahabad and Haldia; (2) Brahmaputra National Waterway between Sadiya and Dhubri and (3) West Coast Canal between Kollam and Kottapuram along with Udyogmandal and Cham-pakara canals.

14.79 The IWT traffic operations are predominantly controlled by private entrepreneurs. The CIWTC is the only public sector undertaking in this sector and it operates in the Eastern and North Eastern Region.

Review of Performance in 1993-94

14.80 In the Central Sector, against the outlay of Rs.30 crores, the anticipated expenditure is Rs.21.60 crores in 1993-94. In 1992-93, against the capacity of 4.50 lakh tonnes, actual traffic carried by CIWTC was 3.12 lakh tonnes. The carrying capacity at the end of 1993-94 was 4.82 lakh tonnes and traffic carried was 2.42 lakh tonnes.

14.81 The CIWTC has been incurring losses. Its cash losses were Rs.8.69 crores in 1992-93 which went up to Rs.9.62 crores in 1993-94.

14.82 The revised scheme of modernisation of Rajabagan Dockyard (RBD), excluding ship-building component, was approved in

1992 at an estimated cost of Rs.71.34 crores including Dutch assistance of Rs.26.45 crores. With the Dutch assistance becoming uncertain, the progress of the scheme lagged far behind schedule.

14.83 The main schemes under the IWAI include river conservancy works on the National Waterways (Ganga and Brahmaputra), setting up of infrastructural facilities between Haldia and Farakka, development of West Coast canal and construction of terminals on Ganga and Brahmaputra. Besides, the Annual Plan also provides for grant of subsidy to the IWT entrepreneurs to enable them to obtain loans from banks at subsidised rate of interest for acquisition of new inland craft for augmentation of IWT tonnage in the country.

14.84 In the State Sector, against an outlay of Rs.25.64 crores for IWT schemes, the expenditure is anticipated at Rs.19.77 crores in 1993-94.

Annual Plan 1994-95

14.85 An outlay of Rs.20 crores has been approved for Inland Water Transport in the Central Sector in the Annual Plan 1994-95 to be entirely funded through budgetary support. Scheme-wise break up is given in Table 14.8.

14.86 The major scheme under CIWTC remains the modernisation of RBD for which an outlay of Rs.9.50 crores has been approved. The carrying capacity of CIWTC is projected

**Table 14.8
Outlay and Expenditure - Inland Water Transport**

(Rs. crore)

Item	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95
	Actual	Outlay	RE	Outlay	
CIWTC/IWAI	8.00	19.30	15.30	13.50	
Central Schemes	4.73	9.60	5.60	6.30	
R&D	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.00	
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	0.66	1.00	0.60	0.20	
Total	13.42	30.00	21.60	20.00	

to go up to 5.00 lakh tonnes and traffic is projected at 3.15 lakh tonnes in 1994-95.

14.87 In the State Sector, an outlay of Rs.26.69 crores has been provided for IWT schemes in 1994-95.

Areas of Concern

14.88 The traffic carried by CIWTC has been stagnating at a level of about 3 lakh tonnes. Efforts will need to be made to attract more traffic to IWT specially in view of the congestion caused by surface modes of transport viz. rail and road networks. The cost effectiveness of IWT compared to other modes of transport will need to be established to pave the way for further investment, notably by the private sector. There have been slippages in the implementation of Plan schemes and the utilisation of outlay has been much lower. Projects are not taken up in time or are delayed due to various reasons. In view of the overall budgetary constraint, the continuing cash losses incurred by CIWTC is a matter of concern. The project of "Modernisation of Rajabagon Dockyard" has suffered serious time and cost overruns, requiring more and more budgetary support. It needs to be speedily implemented to avoid further escalation in costs.

Civil Aviation

14.89 The major thrust envisaged in the Eighth Plan and the Annual Plan 1994-95 is on i) improvement of the physical and the financial performance viz. generation of larger internal resources, ii) priority for modernisation of communication and navigation facilities and optimal utilisation of existing infrastructural facilities and iii) encouraging the private

sector to cater to growing demand for air-services on short-haul routes.

Review of Performance in 1993-94

14.90 Against the outlay of Rs. 1592.45 crores for Civil Aviation in the Central Plan for 1993-94, the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 1453.06 crores. The shortfall in expenditure is primarily due to poor resource generation by Indian Airlines and slippage in the International Airports Authority's programme of implementation of development of new domestic terminal complexes at Bombay, Delhi and Madras, partly because of delay in land acquisition and partly due to the need to redesign the terminals having regard to the operations of private airline operators.

Annual Plan 1994-95

14.91 In the Central Sector, an outlay of Rs.1686.05 crores has been provided for Civil Aviation in 1994-95. The organisation-wise break-up of the outlay is given in Annexure 14.14.

Air-India

14.92 The traffic of Air-India is estimated to have increased from 1094.80 million RTKms in 1992-93 to 1239.3 million RTKms in 1993-94. The target for 1994-95 is 1583.93 million RTKms as shown in Table 14.9.

14.93 An outlay of Rs.764.51 crores has been provided for the programme of Air-India during 1994-95. The major part of the outlay is for loan repayment in respect of aircrafts already acquired by the Airlines and payment to the manufacturers for the aircrafts to be acquired. The outlay is to be financed from internal and extra budgetary resources. The scheme-wise break-up of the outlay is given in

Table -14.9
Physical Targets and Achievements--Air India

	1992-93	1993-94		1994-95	
	Target	Achvt.	Target	Anti.Achvt.	Target
1. Available tonne Kms. (million)	2681.77	1904.70	2519.16	2121.30	2689.20
2. Revenue tonne Kms. (million)	1733.20	1094.80	1466.15	1239.30	1583.93
3. Load Factor (%)	64.62	57.48	58.20	58.42	58.90

Table - 14.10
Physical Targets and Achievements--Indian Airlines

(in Million)

	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Target	Ant.Achvt.	Target	Ant.Achvt.	Target	
1. Available tonne Kms.	1331.00	967.76	1214.00	1070.59	1193.00	
2. Revenue tonne Kms.	914.00	685.37	859.00	725.41	767.00	
3. Load Factor (%)	68.67	70.90	70.80	67.80	64.30	

Annexure 14.15. Air India has projected a net profit of Rs.164.09 crores during 1994-95.

Indian Airlines

14.94 The traffic of Indian Airlines has increased from 685.4 million RTKms in 1992-93 to 725.4 million RTKms in 1993-94. The target for 1994-95 is 767.0 million RTKms. The details are given in the Table 14.10.

14.95 An outlay of Rs. 434.68 crores has been provided for Indian Airlines in 1994-95. The entire outlay is to be financed from internal and extra budgetary resources. The major part of the outlay (Rs.378.73 crores) is for aircraft projects. The scheme-wise break-up of the outlay is given in Annexure 14.15. Indian Airlines have projected a net loss of Rs. 132.30 crores during 1994-95.

International Airports Authority of India (I.A.A.I)

14.96 An outlay of Rs.119.6 crores has been provided for I.A.A.I in 1994-95. The entire outlay is to be financed from its internal resources. The major part of the outlay is for construction of the International Terminal Complex Phase-III at Bombay. The I.A.A.I has projected a net profit of Rs. 49.91 crores during 1994-95.

National Airports Authority(N.A.A)

14.97 An outlay of Rs.342.36 crores has been provided in 1994-95 for the development programme of the N.A.A. One of the major projects taken up by N.A.A. is the modernisation of Air Traffic Control System(ATS) at Bombay and Delhi airports which is estimated to cost Rs. 351.87 crores with foreign exchange component of Rs. 237.25 crores. In the year 1994-95, Rs. 59.02 crores have been provided

for this project. Besides this, Rs. 114.61 crores have been provided for aeronautical communication services and Rs. 131.63 crores for aerodrome works to be taken up at various domestic airports during 1994-95. The outlay is to be financed from internal and extra budgetary resources of Rs.329.25 crores and budgetary support of Rs.13.11 crores.

Pawan Hans

14.98 An outlay of Rs.14.90 crores has been provided in 1994- 95 for Pawan Hans. The entire plan outlay for 1994-95 would be met out of its internal resources. Pawan Hans has projected a net profit of Rs.31.13 crores during 1994-95.

Vayudoot

14.99 An outlay of Rs. 4.00 crores has been provided in 1994- 95 for Vayudoot, which is to be contributed wholly by Indian Airlines.

Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Acadamy(I.G.R.U.A.)

14.100 An outlay of Rs.9.99 crores has been provided for I.G.R.U.A. of which Rs.4.99 crores is budgetary support and the rest is to be contributed equally by Air India and Indian Airlines.

Externally Aided Projects

14.101 The details of the externally aided project under Civil Aviation Sector are given in Table 14.11.

14.102 The project has two components. One is procurement of equipment and training which is to be funded through UNDP aid. Equipment have already been received and the aid is likely to be fully utilised during 1994-95. The second component is of buildings which is likely to be completed by July, 1995.

Table 14.11
Externally Aided Project

(Rs. Crores)

Project	Estimated Cost	Likely utilisation of aid upto 93-94	Ext. Aid 1994-95
Total	Ex. Aided Component		
Modernisation of Civil Aviation Training College , Allahabad	32.59 4.95	4.25	0.70

14.103 Upgradation of Aurangabad airport is another externally aided project. The OECF loan for this project is yet to be finalised.

Outlay in States/UT Sector

14.104 Against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.17.79 crores in 1993-94, a sum of Rs.33.07 crores has been provided for Civil Aviation schemes in the States/U.T. sector in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Areas of Concern

14.105 The financial position of Indian Airlines and N.A.A. is a matter of concern. Indian Airlines is incurring losses due to operation on uneconomical routes such as North East Region, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, poor industrial relations, fall in traffic offerings due to competition from the private Airlines and Air Taxi Operators etc. Indian Airlines would need to take cost reduction measures and improve the quality of services to improve its financial and physical performance. With the repeal of Air Corporation Act (1953), Indian Airlines is now a Public Ltd. company. Given a measure of necessary autonomy and flexibility for improving its productivity and profitability, Indian Airlines has to explore the possibility of raising funds from the capital market both internally and externally for its development programme.

14.106 At present, N.A.A. is maintaining 87 domestic airports. Many of these airports do not have sufficient traffic. Besides, 44 airports did not handle any flight during the last 2 years.

This adversely affects the resource position of N.A.A. Efforts would need to be made to generate additional resources through suitable upward revision of passenger service fees, withdrawing subsidies to defence organisations, closing down airports which have no traffic potential, etc.

Privatisation in Civil Aviation

14.107 The introduction of Air Taxi services by private operators since 1990-91 and the repeal of Air Corporation Act have opened up the Indian skies to private sector and ended the monopoly of Indian Airlines. The private operators already account for a substantial part of passenger traffic and their share is likely to increase in the future. Indian Airlines will need to improve the efficiency and quality of their service if they want to retain their share of traffic.

14.108 As at present, 17 private operators called "Air Taxi Operators" are in Civil Aviation business in the domestic sector. They cannot operate to destinations outside the country. In terms of the guidelines, these private operators submit their flight plans for two months for Government's approval. The flight plans should contain at least as many flights for destinations less than 700 km. as the ones for destinations more than 700 km. Thus, these operators are required to operate at least as many short haul routes as they operate long haul routes.

Freight Traffic Carried By Indian Railways

Year	Originating Traffic <u>(in million tonnes)</u>			Net Tonne Km. <u>(in billions)</u>		
	Rev. Earning	Non-Rev. Earning	Total	Rev. Earning	Non-Rev. Earning	Total
1984-85	236.4	28.4	264.8	172.6	9.5	182.1
1985-86	258.5	27.8	286.3	196.6	9.3	205.9
1986-87	277.8	29.5	307.3	214.1	9.0	223.1
1987-88	290.2	28.3	318.5	222.5	8.7	231.2
1988-89	302.1	27.4	329.5	222.4	7.7	230.1
1989-90	310.0	24.3	334.3	229.6	7.3	236.9
1990-91	318.4	23.0	341.4	235.8	6.9	242.7
1991-92	338.0	22.0	360.0	250.2	6.7	256.9
1992-93	350.0	20.8	370.8	252.38	5.74	258.12
1993-94 (RE)	362.0	21.5	383.5	260.54	5.17	265.71
1994-95 (BE)	380.0	20.0	400.0	273.73	5.00	278.73

Annexure 14.2

Passenger Traffic carried by Indian Railways

Year	No. of Passengers (in millions)			Passenger Km. (in billions)		
	Suburban	Non-Sub urban	Total	Suburban	Non-Sub urban	Total
1984-85	1884.0	1449.0	3333.0	44.3	182.3	226.6
1985-86	1884.0	1549.0	3433.0	45.5	195.2	240.6
1986-87	2016.0	1578.0	3594.0	48.5	208.0	256.5
1987-88	2156.0	1637.0	3792.0	51.8	217.6	269.4
1988-89	2005.0	1495.0	3500.0	52.0	211.8	263.7
1989-90	2109.0	1544.0	3653.0	54.8	226.0	280.8
1990-91	2258.0	1599.0	3858.0	59.7	236.1	295.6
1991-92	2411.0	1637.1	4048.1	63.4	251.2	314.6
1992-93	2297.5	1467.3	3764.8	60.5	239.7	300.2
1993-94 (RE)	2391.5	1455.7	3847.2	65.6	235.6	301.2
1994-95 (BE)	2439.3	1484.9	3924.2	66.9	240.3	307.2

Outlay and Expenditure - Railways

(Rs. crores)

	1992-93 (Actual)	1993-94 B.E.	1994-95 R.E.	1994-95 B.E.
<u>Ministry of Railways</u>				
I. Indian Railways				
1. Rolling Stock	2408	2750	2530	2700
2. Workshops & Sheds	155	260	194	170
3. Machinery & Plant	63	85	70	77
4. Track Renewals	1063	1010	952	970
5. Bridge Works	71	80	81	90
6. (a) gange conversion (b) Doublings & other traffic facilities	1014	1130	1212	1150
7. Signalling & Safety	153	165	161	225
8. Computerisation	16	60	34	80
9. Electrification	235	280	248	260
10. Other Elec. Work	65	65	44	60
11. New Lines	293	175	232	190
12. Staff Quarters	27	28	27	28
13. Staff Welfare	27	32	31	33
14. Users Amenities	36	60	63	60
15. Other Specified Works	25	30	22	40
16. Inventories	273	90	48	90
17. Metropolitan Transport Projects	178	195	195	230
18. Railway Research	8	5	5	11
19. Investment in Public Sector Undertakings	51	-	51	51
II. Konkan Rly. Corporation		400	400	450
III. Container Corporation of India	-	-	-	184
	*			
	6162	6900	6600	7149

* Does not include EBR investment of Konkan Rly. Corporation.

Annexure 14.4

Ongoing Externally Aided Railway Projects

Name of the Project	Latest Cost of the Project	Cumulative drawal of aid upto end 1993-94	Provision in 1994-95 (Rs.crore)	Total	E.A.
1. Railway modernisation Project- World Bank Loan No.2935-IN	EA: \$260 M Domestic Comp: Rs.500 cr. (appr.)	\$ 212 M	81.8	45.0	
2. First Railway Project ADB Loan No. 857-IND.	EA: \$190 M Domestic (Elec. Locos & other equipment)	\$ 23.75 M	36.12	26.0	
3. Second Railway Project ADB Loan 1140-IND	EA: \$117.7 M Domestic (Rly. Electrification Project)	\$ 7.13 M	199.4	195.0	
4. UK Grant '90 (Procurement of Rly. equipment)	EA: £40 M	£17.2 M	12.1	6.5	
5. OECF/Japan- Workshop Modernisation Project	EA: JY 1256M	—	12.9	6.9	
6. Swiss Credit (Procurement of Turbo Chargers)	EA: SF 7.4 M	—	8.9	4.8	

Annexure 14.5

National Highways - Physical Target & Achievements

Item	Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	Likely Achvts.	Target
		Achieve- ments	Tar- get	5.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	6.		
Improvement to low grade sections	Kms.	30	35	35	00	
Widening with or without strengthening of single lane section to double-lane width	Kms.	130	200	200	180	
Strengthening of existing double lane carriageway	Kms.	650	860	860	750	
Widening to four lanes	Kms.	15	80	80	80	
Bypass and diversion	Nos.	1	3	3	3	
Construction of missing bridges/ replacement of submersible major bridges	Nos.	7	10	10	10	
Construction of damaged weak minor bridges	Nos.	85	80	80	82	

Annexure 14.6

Central Roads Sector--Outlay & Expenditure

(Rs. crores)

Name of Scheme	1992-93 Outlay	1993-94 Exp.	1993-94 Outlay	Revised outlay	1994-95 Budget Estimate
1. National Highways (of which External Aid)	441.87 (57.42)	442.14 (80.30)	569.69 (220.00)	603.69 (220.00)	647.94 (270.00)*
2. E & I Roads	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	3.00
3. Strategic Roads	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	7.00
4. Sensitive Border Area Roads	2.00	1.50	3.50	3.50	2.50
5. Instt. of Training for Highay Engineers (NITHE)	-	0.26	2.00	2.00	*
6. Training (For Ext- Aided Projects	8.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	*
7. " " (others)	-	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.05
8. National Highway Authority	-	-	0.01	0.01	3.00
9. Highway R&D	-	0.90	2.00	2.00	1.50
10. Machinery	0.50	1.86	2.50	2.50	
11. Loans to States (for CSS Scheme)	-	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.01
Total	463.37	458.93	593.00	627.00	665.00 **

(Rs. crores)

* External Aid Projects 267.50
 NITHE 2.00
 Training for EAP 0.50
 Total 270.00

** Comprises
 Budgetary Support 655.00
 EBR 10.00

Annexure 14.7

Externally Aided Projects - Central Roads Sector

(Rs.crores)

Name of the Project/Agency	Latest Estimated Cost	Likely Expdr. upto	1994-95 B.E.	Likely date of comple-tion
1. <u>World Bank Projects(Package I)</u> Widening and Strengthening of National Highways in Punjab, Tamil Nadu , Haryana , West Bengal, Rajasthan, and U.P. and Expressway from Ahmedabad to Vadodara.	732.26	381.84	96.00	12/94-3/96
2. <u>World Bank Projects(Package II)</u> Widening and strengthening of NH in Haryana, Punjab, West Bengal, & U.P., Orissa, Maharashtra.	695.82	67.70	65.00	-
3. <u>Asian Development Bank Projects (Package I)</u> Widening & Sytrengthening of NH in AP, H aryana, U.P.	221.24	56.38	35.00	1/97
4. <u>ADB Projects (Package II)</u> Widening & Strengthening of NH in Karnataka, Kerala and Rajasthan.	202.35	43.86	43.00	4/96
5. ADB Projects(Package III)	700.00	-	-	Spillover to 9th Plan
6. OECF (NH-2 Project)	105.00	10.00	15.50	-do-
Total	2656.67	559.78	254.50	
7. OECF (Tourism) NH Works	-	-	8.00	
8. Ministry (Direct Payment)	-	-	5.00	
Grand Total	2656.67	559.78	267.50	

Annexure 14.8

Outlay and Expenditure - Road Transport

Scheme	(Rs. crores)			
	1992-93		1993-94	
	Expdr.	Outlay	Anti. Expdr.	Outlay
A. Central Sector				
1. Delhi Transport	19.30	10.00	0.12	10.00
2. Central Govt. matching capital contribution	11.50	4.39	4.39	3.25
3. Central Institute of Road Transport	0.27	-	-	0.50
4. Road Safety Programme (Road safety equipment)	3.80 (3.39)	9.10 (3.00)	9.02 (3.00)	12.90 (6.00)
5. Training Programme for staff and installation of computer system	0.10	0.21	0.20	0.20
6. Research & Development	-	1.00	0.95	0.30
7. Misc. inculding Studies on Transport Industry	0.12	0.30	0.28	0.85
Total A:	35.08	25.00	14.96	28.00
State Sector	515.65	694.58	724.35	805.86
Total (A+B)	550.73	719.58	739.31	833.86

Traffic Handled at Major Ports

(In million tonnes)

Ports	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	-----	(Target)	
				Target	Likely	Achi.	
Calcutta	4.34	3.83	4.19	5.16	5.36	5.12	5.36
Haldia	10.35	11.07	11.81	13.16	14.35	13.29	14.45
Paradip	6.18	6.88	7.30	7.60	7.61	8.33	8.60
Vizag.	21.12	19.42	21.52	22.77	21.28	25.59	24.00
Madras	23.94	24.51	25.00	25.33	27.05	26.54	27.29
Tuticorin	5.32	5.07	5.87	6.21	6.30	6.70	6.80
Cochin	7.11	7.32	7.46	7.96	7.57	7.62	8.20
New Mangalore	7.66	8.03	8.27	7.69	8.76	8.63	8.70
Mormugao	14.16	14.90	15.10	16.33	16.33	18.71	18.20
Bombay	27.46	29.28	27.50	29.08	29.19	31.04	31.70
Jawaharlal Nehru Port	0.70	2.02	2.80	3.01	3.63	3.39	3.95
Kandla	18.93	19.68	21.00	22.91	22.57	24.50	23.75
Total	147.27	152.55	157.86	166.61	170.00	179.48	181.00

Portwise Outlay and Expenditure

Head of Development	(Rupees in crore)					
	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Outlay Expdr.	Actual Expdr.	Outlay Expdr.	Actual Expdr.	Outlay Expdr.	R.E.
I Major Ports						
1 (a) Calcutta	42.00	32.81	45.00	10.80	66.00	28.77
(b) RR Schemes	40.50	27.17	40.58	14.48	27.00	-
(c) Haldia	29.39	27.32	45.00	26.04	50.00	34.29
Total:Calcutta	111.97	87.30	130.58	51.32	143.00	63.06
2 Bombay	41.47	12.45	70.43	26.09	86.00	71.72
3 JNPT	57.30	42.80	57.30	26.92	63.00	17.30
4 Madras	22.56	20.93	34.89	18.31	23.56	18.62
5 Cochin	35.58	25.93	42.17	26.13	47.00	39.01
6 Vishakapatnam	65.57	54.68	65.57	46.52	71.00	59.11
7 Kandla	38.80	22.51	40.00	11.24	37.78	23.67
8 Mormugao	11.76	7.75	11.76	9.13	13.00	27.98
9 Paradip	67.00	33.08	67.00	28.36	75.00	48.46
10 New Mangalore	4.91	2.80	4.91	2.79	6.00	3.30
11 Tuticorin	15.88	8.52	17.05	7.49	19.00	13.90
Total: Major Ports	472.80	318.75	541.66	254.30	584.34	386.13
II. Others						
1 DCI	55.43	9.10	55.79	9.51	20.00	7.38
2 ALHW	10.96	11.77	13.11	10.76	15.00	13.30
3. R&D	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.05
4 MPSO	2.94	0.70	2.00	0.31	2.00	-
Total:Others	69.53	26.17	71.10	20.58	37.20	20.73
Grand Total	542.33	344.92	612.76	274.88	621.54	406.86

Funding Pattern - Ports Sector - Annual Plan 1994-95

(Rs. crores)

S. No.	Description	Outlay Budgetary Support	Gross Budgetary Support	Exter- nal Aid	Net B.S.	Internal Resources	Inter- Corporate Loans	Others (users)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MAJOR PORTS								
1. (a) Calcutta	10.00*	10.00*	-	-	10.00	-	-	-
(b) Haldia	30.00	-	-	-	-	30.00	-	-
Total-Calcutta	40.00	10.00	-	10.00	30.00	-	-	-
2. Bombay	50.00*	30.00*	30.00	-	20.00	-	-	-
3. J.L. Nehru	35.00	5.00	-	5.00	-	30.00	-	-
4. Madras	50.00	30.00	30.00	-	20.00	-	-	-
5. Cochin	60.00	14.50	-	14.50	3.00	12.50	30.00	
6. Vizag	40.00	-	-	-	40.00	-	-	-
7. Kandla	30.00	-	-	-	30.00	-	-	-
8. Mormugao	30.00	-	-	-	30.00	-	-	-
9. Paradip	40.00	10.00	10.00	-	30.00	-	-	-
10. New Mangalore	40.00	-	-	-	7.00	-	33.00	
11. Tuticorin	19.50	-	-	-	13.00	6.50	-	-
Total Major Ports:	434.50	99.50	70.00	29.50	223.00	49.00	63.00	
OTHERS								
12. D.C.I.	20.00	-	-	-	20.00	-	-	-
13. ALHW	17.72	17.72	-	17.72	-	-	-	-
14. R & D	0.10	0.10	-	0.10	-	-	-	-
15. MPSO	2.68	2.68	-	2.68	-	-	-	-
Total Others:	40.50	20.50	-	20.50	20.00	-	-	-
Grand Total:	475.00	120.00	70.00	50.00	243.00	49.00	63.00	

* Excludes provision for Ship Building & Repairs which is reflected in the Ports' outlays/BS in the Central Budget.

SL NO	NAME OF THE PROJECT	FOREIGN	TOTAL	EIGHTH PLAN			ANNUAL PLAN 92-93			93-94 ANTICIPATED			1994-95		
		IGN	FORE	IGN	FORE	LOC	TOT	IGN	FORE	LOC	TOT	IGN	FORE	LOC	TOT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

CALCUTTA

1. Container Development Park	ADB	4.2 M US \$	0.68	0.90	1.58	0.68	0.90	1.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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HALDIA

2. Construction of 2nd oil jetty with tractor tugs	OECF	2866 M YEN	0.00	14.00	14.00	0.00	6.76	6.76	0.00	7.24	7.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			0.68	14.9	15.58	0.68	7.66	8.34	0.00	7.24	7.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

BOMBAY

3. Replacement of Pao Oil Pier	ADB	60.39	29.74	90.13	0.61	9.70	10.31	10.05	4.95	15.00	20.00	8.00	28.00		
4. Replacement of Lock Gate at Indira Dock	ADB	6.46	0.56	7.02	0.68	0.05	0.73	3.71	0.33	4.04	1.80	0.10	1.90		
5. Replacement of Fire Float Sheetal	ADB	90.91	4.06	0.00	4.06	0.84	0.06	0.90	3.06	0.00	3.06	0.10	0.00	0.10	
6. (a) Installation of computerised MIS	ADB	4.00	1.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	0.50	2.00		
(b) Installation of VTMS		25.00	10.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	6.60	1.40	8.00		
		99.91	41.30	141.21	2.13	9.81	11.94	16.82	8.28	25.10	30.00	10.00	40.00		

MADRAS

1. Construction of New Port at Ennore near Madras	ADB	450.45	239.33	76.22	315.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	25.00	5.00	30.00	
2. Further extension of container terminal	ADB	99.18	19.07	10.93	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	5.00	0.00	5.00	
3. Further deepening of Bharathi Dock to cater 170000 DWT	Not decided	87.95	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
4. Replacement of FC Vaigai	Japanese	18.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		259.40	87.25	346.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.01	5.01	30.00	5.00	35.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
COCHIN																		

7. Procurement of Dredger Dutch																		
to replace 'Lady Willingdon'		Aid	14.26	1.28	4.88	6.16	0.26	3.67	3.93	1.02	1.21	2.23	0.00	0.00	0.00			

8. Container handling facilities (Phase II)		ADB	36.94	6.81	3.19	10.00	4.51	5.28	9.79	0.00	1.44	1.44	0.00	0.00	0.00			

8.09		8.07	16.16	4.77	8.95	13.72	1.02	2.65	3.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					

PARADIP																		

1. Mechanised handling facilities for Thermal Coal & construction of two coal berths including handling facilities		ADB	370.00	208.00	122.00	330.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	4.00	6.00	10.00			

208.00		122.00	330.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	4.00	6.00	10.00						
MORMUGAO																		

1. Re-alignment of Old Berths		ADB	28.79	11.96	8.79	20.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	5.00	5.00			

2. Deepening of Oil Berth No 8 & Ore Berth No.9		ADB	65.40	65.40	10.00	75.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	6.00	0.00	6.00			

77.36		18.79	96.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	6.00	5.00	11.00					

GRAND TOTAL			653.44	292.31	945.75	7.58	26.42	34.00	27.84	18.38	46.22	70.00	26.00	96.00				

Outlay and Expenditure : Shipping Corporation of India

(Rs.crore)

Projects	SANCTND/ REVISED COST PLAN	OUTLAY IN EIGHTH MAR'93	EXPEN- DITURE UPTO MAR'93	OUTLAY FOR 1993-94	ANTICIPA- TED EXPEN- DITURE IN 1993-94	OUTLAY IN 1994-95
	1	2	3	4	5	6
						7
A. Past Commitments						
11 LR-I Tankers	464.67	97.74	450.26	14.41	14.41	0.00
4 Prod. Tankers	171.55	45.88	162.49	9.06	9.06	0.00
12 Bulk Carriers	405.34	165.47	293.10	58.56	58.56	53.68
2 LPG/Ammonia Carriers	220.39	93.43	27.26	18.68	18.68	24.91
Jumbo. 2 D-Class Combis	26.80	14.30	7.40	2.86	2.86	2.86
Total (A) :	1288.75	416.82	940.51	103.57	103.57	81.45
B. Existing Commitments						
HSL SHIPS HULL 1130/31/32	160.00	157.34	9.00	121.00	121.00	30.00
CSL SHIPS HULL 007/008/009	263.00	136.64	126.36	25.20	58.80	58.80
3 1450 TEU Container Vsls	380.79	189.60	34.27	43.23	43.23	37.00
2 45000 DWT Prod. Tankers	260.40	150.54	71.61	12.10	12.10	21.51
4 140000 DWT Crude Tankers (NB)	838.78	345.38	0.00	136.30	136.30	83.88
Total (B) :	1902.97	979.50	241.24	337.83	371.43	231.19
C. 1993-94 Projects Under Processing						
Replacement of "Zakir Hussain"	38.40	38.40	0.00	38.40	38.40	0.00
D. Seventh Plan Spillovers						
4 30/45000 DWT Prod. Carrs. (NB)	448.00	89.60	0.00		0.00	28.00
2 140000 DWT Crude Carrs (MOU)	320.00	133.64	0.00		0.00	70.56
Total (D) :	768.00	223.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.56
E. New Schemes						
1 130000 DWT Bulk Carriers (NB)	160.00	56.00	0.00		16.00	8.00
8 Combi Vessels (SH)	256.00	256.00	0.00		0.00	256.00
5 47000 DWT Bulk Carrs (SH)	288.00	288.00	0.00		0.00	288.00
2 60-70 DWT Bulk Carrs (NB)	224.00	56.00	0.00		0.00	22.40
1 MSV (SH)	112.00	112.00	0.00		0.00	112.00
8 OSV (SH)	102.40	102.40	0.00	517.51	0.00)	
1 LPG/Ammonia Carriers (NB)	144.00	35.00	0.00		0.00)	
4 Combi Vessels (SH)	128.00	128.00	0.00		0.00)	
3 1450 TEU Container Vsls (NB)	432.00	50.40	0.00		0.00)	98.77
4 300 TEU Feeder Vessels (SH)	76.80	76.80	0.00		0.00)	
1 80,000 CBM LNG Carrier (SH)	294.40	294.40	0.00		0.00)	
3 30000 DWT Product Tankers (NB)	336.00	39.20	0.00		0.00)	
3 30000 DWT Product Tankers (SH)	172.80	172.80	0.00		0.00)	
Total (E) :	2726.40	1667.00	0.00	517.51	16.00	785.17
Total (A+B+C+D+E)	6724.52	3324.96	1181.75	997.31	529.40	1196.37

Outlay and Expenditure - Civil Aviation

Sl.No.	Name of Orgn.	1992-93			1993-94			1993-94			1994-95		
		EXPENDITURE			OUTLAY			ANTI. EXPENDITURE			OUTLAY		
		B.S.	I.E.B.R.	TOTAL	B.S.	I.E.B.R.	TOTAL	B.S.	I.E.B.R.	TOTAL	B.S.	I.E.B.R.	TOTAL
1.	AIR INDIA	-	571.76	571.76	-	748.31	748.31	-	731.88	731.88	-	764.51	764.51
2.	IND.AIRLINES	-	155.24	155.24	-	421.80	421.80	-	350.00	350.00	-	434.68	434.68
3.	I.A.A.I.	-	58.23	58.23	-	135.80	135.80	-	94.69	94.69	-	119.60	119.60
4.	N.A.A.	1.50	73.88	75.38	3.71	246.29	250.00	4.82	239.45	244.27	13.11	329.25	342.36
5.	D.G.C.A.	5.88	-	5.88	7.25	-	7.25	7.22	-	7.22	4.00	-	4.00
6.	B.C.A.S.	0.40	-	0.40	1.00	-	1.00	0.60	-	0.60	1.00	-	1.00
7.	VAYUDOOT	-	p	p	-	q	q	-	2.50	2.50	-	r	r
8.	PAWAN HANS	-	4.90	4.90	-	28.28	28.28	-	21.89	21.89	-	14.90	14.90
9.	I.G.R.U.A.	-	s	s	-	t	t	-	u	u	4.99	v	4.99
10.	A.C.I.	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-	0.01
11.	H.C.I.	-	-	-	-	w	w	-	x	x	-	y	y
		7.78	864.01	871.79	11.97	1580.48	1592.45	12.65	1440.41	1453.06	23.11	1662.94	1686.05

p Actual expenditure of Vayudoot in 1992-93 has been Rs.0.50 crore shared equally by IA & AI.

q The outlay of Rs.5.66 Cr. which is to be equally shared by Air India and Indian Airlines, is included in their respective plan outlays.

r Outlay of Rs.4.00 crores for Vayudoot is to be provided by IA and is included in its outlay.

s The contribution to IGRUA by Air India and Indian Airlines has been Rs.1.25 crore each which is included in their respective plan outlays. However, the actual expenditure, as shown by IGRUA in 1992-93 is Rs.0.5 Cr. only.

t The outlay of Rs.4.98 Cr. for IGRUA in 1993-94 is included in Air India's plan outlay.

u IGRUA anticipates to spend Rs.4.82 Cr. in the year 1993-94 which would be provided by Air India. This amount is included in Air India's anticipated expenditure.

v The total outlay of IGRUA for 1994-95 has been agreed at Rs.9.99 crores of which Rs.4.99 crores would be B.S. from the Govt. and Rs.5.00 crores is to be contributed equally by AI & IA and is included in their respective outlays.

w The outlay of Rs.15.8 Cr. for HCI in 1993-94 is included in Air India's plan outlay.

x HCI has anticipated an expenditure of Rs.2.36 Cr. in 1993-94 which is included in Air India's anticipated expenditure.

Outlay for HCI for 1994-95 is Rs.15.0 crores to be provided by AI. It is, however, included in Air India's outlay.

Schemewise break up of Outlay -- Air India & Indian Airlines

Scheme	(Rs.crores)				
	1992--93		1993-94		1994-95
	Outlay	Expend.	Outlay	Anti.	Outlay Expend.
Air India					
1. Loan Repayment for aircrafts already acquired	395.50	544.32	524.70	524.70	672.01
2. Workshop facilities	-	6.54	48.51	48.51	29.00
3. Computer & Communication facilities	-	3.64	34.28	34.28	15.00
4. Others * including operational buildings ground supporting facilities etc.	-	16.01	117.21	117.21	31.00
Sub-Total :	395.50	570.51	724.70	724.70	747.01
5. Contribution to PSUs					
(i) HCI	4.00	-	15.80	2.36	15.00
(ii) IGRUA	7.50	1.25	4.98	4.82	2.50
(iii) VAYUDOOT	-	-	2.83	-	-
Sub-Total :	11.50	1.25	23.61	7.18	17.50
6. Total :	407.00	571.76	748.31	731.88	764.51
Indian Airlines					
1. Aircraft Projects	123.57	124.49	345.22	320.00	378.73
2. Workshop facilities	34.42	12.53	35.00	18.00	25.70
3. Real Time Computer & Communication facilities	6.06	8.46	5.00	2.00	2.15
4. Others * including other operational bldg., Ground supporting facilities etc.	29.52	8.38	33.75	10.00	21.60
Sub Total :	193.57	153.86	418.97	350.00	428.18
5. Contribution to PSUs					
(i) IGRUA	7.50	1.25	-	-	2.50
(ii) VAYUDOOT	-	-	2.83	-	4.00
Sub-Total :	7.50	1.25	2.83	-	6.50
Total :	201.07	155.11	421.80	350.00	434.68

CHAPTER - 15

COMMUNICATIONS

POSTS

The Indian postal system is one of the largest in the world both in terms of network as well as volume of traffic handled. Through its network of 1.53 lakh post offices spread throughout the country, it handles 14,200 million articles of domestic mail annually. It also plays a vital role in resource mobilization efforts of the nation by providing a variety of banking as well as non-banking financial services. However, in terms of speed of delivery of services, economic efficiency of operations and modernization of services provided, the postal sector is one of the less progressive and modernized sectors of the Indian economy.

15.2 The principal objective of the Eighth Plan is to transform the postal system into a modern and efficient one. The major thrust of the Eighth Plan and the Annual Plan 1994-95 is on mechanization of operations and modernization of services. This is sought to be achieved by introduction of necessary technological inputs, upgradation and modernization of existing technology and introduction of new services based upon modern technology. The recommendations made by the Expert Committee on Excellence in Postal Services provide the basic framework in this regard. The major areas involved are :

- (i) Counter computerization;
- (ii) Mechanization of mail handling;
- (iii) Electronic money transfer system;
- (iv) Computerization of other services; and
- (v) Introduction of mechanical aids.

15.3 Expansion of the postal network is the other thrust area of the Eighth Plan and the Annual Plan 1994-95. Under the programme, priority is being accorded to opening of new post offices in tribal, hilly, far flung rural areas and in the new and up-coming areas of fast growing cities.

Areas of Concern/Policy Issues

15.4 The programme of mechanization and modernization of operations has failed to take off as targeted. The pace of implementation of various schemes under the programme has been quite slow. As a result, the utilisation of outlay has been low. Problems relating to choice of technology and procedural delays have been the main areas of concern in this regard.

15.5 Due to continued deficit on revenue account, the entire Plan outlay of the Department of Posts is funded through budgetary support. Large amounts of subsidy provided on postal stationery and services is one of the main reasons of deficit. It is estimated to be Rs.185 crores for 1993-94 (RE) and Rs.146.14 crores for 1994-95 (BE). Keeping in view the Govt. policy of minimising subsidy and making revenue earning Departments commercially viable, a comprehensive rationalisation of tariff rates is required.

15.6 The Postal sector is one of the few sectors of the Indian economy which is yet to show any impact of the policy of liberalisation and economic reforms. Private sector participation in some of the areas would help to improve efficiency by fostering an environment of competition. Some of the areas of immediate concern in this regard are : (i) opening of new post offices through Licensed Postal Agents (LPAs); (ii) printing of postal stationery; (iii) sale of postal stationery through licensed agencies or on commission basis and (iv) opening of private corporate offices in larger cities to handle post related to capital markets and other commercial activities.

Review of Performance (1993-94)

15.7 An outlay of Rs.77 crores was approved for the Annual Plan (1993-94) of the Deptt. of Posts. However, the expenditure was anticipated to be Rs.67.17 crores (RE) indicating a shortfall of 13%. This was in line with the general trend of low utilization of Plan funds observed in the sector in the last

8-10 years, the utilization level ranging between 54 to 79 %. For the Annual Plan 1993-94, technology upgradation/modernization schemes accounted for 47% of the approved outlay. Slow progress of the various schemes in this priority area was the main reason for low utilization of approved outlay during the year.

15.8 Introduction of multi-purpose counter machines at various service counters in the post offices is the most visible effort at modernization of postal services. Besides resulting in doubling the labour productivity, it leads to major improvement in the quality of customer services. A target of installing 10,000 machines had been fixed for the 8th Plan but the scheme failed to take off during 1992-93 due to problems relating to supply of equipment and choice of technology. During 1993-94 also, the progress has been quite unsatisfactory. Against the target of 1000 machines, only 350 have been commissioned. Short supply of equipment has been reported to be the main reason for this major shortfall in achievement.

15.9 Two integrated mail sorting machines, with a capacity of sorting 12 lakh letters per day, were commissioned at Bombay in April, 1993. Each machine is designed to sort out mail for 200 destinations at a speed of 30,000 pieces per hour. Similar system was envisaged to be installed at Madras during 1993-94. Not much progress has been made during the year except placing an order. The project may be commissioned only during 1994-95. Procedural system including global tendering for implementing such projects need to be streamlined so that the remaining two projects do not get delayed due to similar reasons.

15.10 The scheme for commissioning of satellite based money transfer system in 75 selected locations in the country was originally scheduled to be completed by April, 1993 but it failed to take off due to problems relating to supply of equipment. The Annual Plan 1993-94 envisaged commissioning of the system in all the 75 places but due to continued problems of supply, only 6 locations could be covered during the year. These are Delhi, Madras, Bangalore, Lucknow, Patna & Shimla. The performance of the system needs to be evaluated quickly to identify the constraints and modifications needed.

Based upon its results, a comprehensive plan for installing the system at the remaining sites needs to be drawn so as to minimise further time and cost over-run.

15.11 The achievement in the computerization of postal operation during 1993-94 included computerization of saving banks at two additional headquarters, postal life insurance in 3 additional circles and setting up of computer aided track & trace system in the two metros of Delhi & Bombay. The pace of computerization of saving bank operations has been slow and needs to be speeded up.

15.12 With a view to improving the technology and impression of stamps, an order for manufacture of 25,000 hand stamps based upon spark erosion technique was placed with Indian Ordnance Factory, Calcutta during 1993-94. To expedite the stamping of postal articles, 270 stamp cancelling machines were procured for distribution among major post offices throughout the country.

15.13 The performance in the area of expansion of postal network has been quite satisfactory during 1993-94. Against the target of opening of 600 Extra Departmental Branch Office (EDBO's) i.e. rural post offices, the actual achievement is expected to be 664. The performance has been equally good in urban areas where 106 Departmental Sub Offices (DSO's) were opened against the target of 100.

15.14 The details of performance in respect of other schemes during 1993-94 may be seen in the Annexure 15.1.

Programmes for 1994-95

15.15 Keeping in line with the policies and priorities of the 8th Plan, the thrust areas of the Annual Plan 1994-95 would continue to be on technology upgradation/modernisation of the postal operations and expansion of the postal network especially in the rural, tribal, hilly & far flung areas of the country. For implementing the various schemes during the year, an outlay of Rs.77.00 crores has been approved for the Annual Plan (1994-95) of the Dep'tt. of Posts. The entire outlay is funded through budgetary support.

15.16 For the core area of mechanization, technology upgradation and modernization of postal operations, an outlay of

Rs.29.84 crores i.e. 39 % of the total outlay, has been provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95. Past experience indicates that the problems relating to supply of equipment and lack of holistic approach towards project planning and execution have been the major reasons for slow progress of various schemes in this field. During 1994-95, the Department of Posts need to draw concrete action plans based upon holistic project management approach to ensure complete and timely accomplishment of targets fixed for next year. The major targets in this regard are:

- (i) setting up of satellite based money transfer system at remaining 69 selected locations in the country.
- (ii) installation of 1000 multi-purpose counter machines.
- (iii) setting up of mail sorting system at Madras.
- (iv) setting up of computer aided track & trace system at additional 5 speed post centres.
- (v) computerization of post office saving banks at major head offices in the country, and
- (vi) computerization of additional 3 postal life insurance circles.

15.17 Introduction of small mechanical aids and machines has a major role to play in reducing drudgery of many of postal operations and in increasing the speed & efficiency of these operations besides improving their look. Stamps and seals based upon modern technology, bag dedusting machines, electronic franking machines, MICR encoders etc are some of such machines. Till now, introduction such machines has been basically on an ad-hoc basis. Since the investment on these machines is of a long term nature, comprehensive and integrated schemes need to be prepared as a package. During 1994-95, the Department of Posts (DOP) must draw such comprehensive schemes based upon complete sectoral view and in harmony with the overall plan of modernization.

15.18 Manpower development has a crucial role to play in the entire process of modern-

ization under way in the sector. In-service training/refresher courses need to be reoriented keeping in view the changing requirements and needs of the programme. A comprehensive training programme in computers needs to be drawn and implemented to ensure optimum returns on investment being made on computerization. For the year 1994-95, a target of training 34,800 employees has been fixed for various in-service/refresher courses.

15.19 In spite of rapid expansion of postal network since Independence, there are still 10,000 Gram Panchayats in the country without any post office. Keeping in view the urgent need to provide postal facilities in all pockets of the country - both rural and urban - the 8th Plan target of opening of new post offices has been revised upwards. For the Annual Plan 1994-95, a higher target of opening of 800 branch offices (EBDO's) has been fixed against last year's target of 600. Similarly, the target of Department Sub-Offices (DSO's) in urban areas has been increased to 150 against the target of 100 during 1993-94. Another essential component of expansion of postal network is provision of adequate number of letter boxes. A target of installation of 50,000 letter boxes has been fixed for 1994-95.

15.20 Taking outlay as the criterion, the construction of buildings has been the single most important item of the Postal Sector Plan. In the 8th Plan also, buildings - both office as well as staff quarters - account for about 37% of the approved outlay. During the first two years itself, about 64% of the total 8th Plan approved outlay is anticipated to have been spent on this scheme. The construction activities, especially staff quarters, need to be kept at the minimum in the remaining 3 years of 8th Plan so that inter-scheme Plan priorities are not distorted due to excessive spending on buildings. The above fact warranted a substantially reduced outlay for the current year. However, in view of the committed liabilities, an outlay of Rs.30 crores has been provided for this activity for the year 1994-95. This includes an earmarked provision of Rs.2 crores for maintenance and upkeep of heritage buildings. Within the approved outlay of Rs.28 crores for this scheme, priority

needs to be given to the completion of ongoing office buildings.

15.21 Schemewise details of physical achievements/targets and outlay/expenditure are given in Annexure 15.1 and 15.2 respectively.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

15.22 Starting with about one lakh lines in 1951, the telecom network has expanded to 80.25 lakh lines by the end of March 1994. Yet, 25 lakh people are still waiting for this basic facility. Of the 5.76 lakh villages in the country, only about 1.4 lakh villages have been covered so far. On the global basis, the present telephone density of 0.8 per hundred persons in India compares quite unfavourably with the world average of 10 per hundred. It is also lower than that of many developing countries of Asia like China (1.7), Pakistan (2), Malaysia (13) etc.

15.23 Rapid expansion of the telecom network and transforming it into a modern and efficient one are the two main thrust areas of the 8th Plan and the Annual Plan 1994-95. With the long term objective of raising the telephone density to 6/7 telephones per hundred persons and to reduce the waiting period to less than two years by 1997, a target of providing 75 lakh new telephone connections was fixed for the 8th Plan. Besides availability, accessibility, connectivity and reliability are the other primary goals of the 8th Plan. The objective of accessibility was envisaged to be achieved by providing telephone facilities to 3.6 lakh villages by April, 1997 including coverage of all Gram Panchayats by April 1995. The goal of connectivity envisaged providing subscriber trunk dialing (STD) facility to all exchanges by the Plan-end. As a part of this objective, all district headquarters are to be linked by digital network. Introduction of a range of value added services (telematics) is another major objective of the 8th Plan. The Annual Plan 1994-95 like the first two Annual Plans of 1992-93 and 1993-94 aims at achieving the objectives set out in the Eighth Plan and the new targets enunciated in the National Telecom Policy 1994.

15.24 Under the new Economic Policy announced in 1991, manufacturing of telecom equipment was thrown open to the private

sector. Provision of value-added services by the private sector on franchise basis was allowed in July 1992. The National Telecom Policy was announced in May 1994. The main objectives of the Policy are:

- i) Telecommunication for all and telecommunication within the reach of all;
- ii) To achieve universal service covering all villages as early as possible i.e. provision of access to all people for certain basic telecom services at affordable and reasonable prices;
- iii) To ensure world standard telecom services to the consumers;
- iv) To ensure that India emerges as a major manufacturing base and a major exporter of telecom equipment; and
- v) Protecting defence and security interests of the country.

15.25 As a result of the Policy, the private sector participation in basic telecom services has been allowed thus ending State monopoly of basic services. Companies registered in India can now participate in the expansion of telecom network in the area of basic telephone services. However, these companies are required to maintain a balance in their coverage between urban and rural areas. In the area of value-added services, the telecom Policy proposes to continue the policy of selection of companies to be given licences for operating radio paging and cellular mobile telephones as only limited number of companies can be allowed to operate in these services. In respect of other value-added services, the present policy of allowing companies registered in India to operate under licence on non-exclusive basis is to be continued.

15.26 The Telecom Policy seeks to revise some of the major Eighth Plan targets. The revised targets viz-a-viz the 8th Plan approved targets are given below:

- (i) Against the target of providing 75 lakh new telephone connectins, so as to reduce the waiting period of less than two years, it is now proposed that telephones should be available on demand by 1997.

- (ii) As against covering 3.6 lakhs villages by 1997, the Policy proposes to cover all villages by 1997.
- (iii) As against the original target of providing a PCO for 100 households, it is now proposed to provide a PCO for every 500 persons.
- (iv) As against the introduction of value-added services during the 8th Plan, the Policy proposes the provision of these services at international standards during 8th Plan, preferably by 1996.

15.27 For achieving the originally approved 8th Plan targets, an outlay of Rs. 23,946 crores has been allocated for DOT (including MTNL). However, to achieve the targets as revised now, additional resources of Rs. 23,000 crores would be needed i.e. almost doubling the outlay originally approved for the sector. The Policy envisages to use private initiative to supplement DOT's efforts to achieve these targets.

Areas of Concern/Major Policy Issues

15.28 Evolving an appropriate organizational set-up for the existing telecom network under the Government control is a priority item in the agenda of reforms in the telecom sector. The Departmental set-up controlled by DOT needs to be converted into a corporate structure whereby the existing network is operated on commercial lines by independent corporate entities. Full functional freedom has to be ensured to the corporate structure to achieve the desired results. Corporatization of DOT network would be the first logical step in this direction.

15.29 To ensure a level playing field and fair competition among multiple operators in the telecom services the regulatory function has to be separated from policy making and operational functions. An autonomous regulatory body would be required to ensure free play and fair competition among various operators from Government, joint ventures and private sectors, including foreign companies. Such a body has to be self financing to eliminate any possibility of undue government control and influence.

15.30 During the first two years of the 8th Plan, the performance in respect of internal resource generation has not been very

encouraging. Specifically so when viewed in the light of a 15 to 20% hike in tariffs during 1993-94 and also judged in relation to the 8th Plan target of resource mobilization. At constant prices, the internal resource generation during 1992-93 and 1993-94 put together constitutes only 38% of the 8th Plan target fixed by the Planning Commission and only 21% of target of I.R. proposed by the Department. This would call for a more forceful implementation of a two pronged strategy of cutting down on costs - both capital and operational - and improving productivity and efficiency of the system. A beginning could be made in 1994-95 towards achieving a major reduction in staff per line which is very high by all international standards.

15.31 Investment in R&D is closely linked to the development of indigenous technology capabilities and successful adoption of the latest available technology in the outside world. Investment in R&D has been very low and that too restricted to Government sector. Necessary policy changes are needed to ensure sufficient flow of funds into R&D by all companies operating in the Telecom sector.

15.32 The provision of value-added services on franchise basis by the private sector is one of the basic objective of the 8th Plan. The main services envisaged include cellular mobile phones, voice and electronic mail services, audio and video conferencing services, radio paging and videotex. The pace of implementation of this programme has not been encouraging so far. Only radio paging and voice mail services have been introduced on a limited scale. The main constraint in this regard has been the lack of a proper, streamlined and clear cut policy for allowing and regulating the entry of private sector in this regard. The entire process regulating private sector participation needs to be streamlined.

Review of performance 1993-94

15.33 For the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.6324 crores was approved for telecom sector-Department of Telecommunications (DOT) including Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL), Wireless Monitoring Organization (WMO) and its allied Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs).

Against this, the expenditure is estimated to be Rs.6473.10 crores.

15.34 The Department of Telecom including MTNL is the agency responsible for provision of basic telecom services in the country. Its outlay accounts for about 95% of the outlay of the Telecom sector. For the year 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.5879 crores was allocated to the Department of Telecommunications (DOT) including MTNL. The approved outlay is expected to be utilized

generation of Rs.29,867 crores by the Deptt. (for an outlay of Rs.40,555 crores for the Eighth Plan), the pace of resource mobilisation has been much slower. During the first two years, only 21% of the 8th Plan target is expected to be achieved (at constant prices). It raises a fundamental question about DOT's capacity (including MTNL's) to raise enough internal resources to successfully achieve the 8th Plan targets. There is another discernible but not so desirable trend in the resource mobilization efforts of

Table 15.1
Financial Summary: DOT (including MTNL)
(Rs. crore)

Items	1992-93 Actuals	1993-94 BE	1993-94 RE	1994-95 BE
(i) Internal Resources	3269.82	4304.00	3879.01	5196.69
(ii) Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR)				
a) Bonds	1243.00	1175.00	1600.00	1335.00
b) Others	150.00	400.00	400.00	219.31
(iii) Budgetary Support	26.80	-	-	-
Total	4689.62	5879.00	5879.01	6751.00

fully. The details of the financing pattern are summarised in the Table 15.1.

15.35 As seen from the table, internal resources during 1993-94 would fall short of the target by Rs.425.00 crores. The gap in internal resource generation has been made up by excessive market borrowing of the same amount. Shortfall in internal resources has occurred in spite of a 15-20% increase in telephone tariff during 1993-94.

15.36 Judged by the targets fixed by the Planning Commission, the resource mobilization effort of the Department during the first two years of the Eighth Plan has not been very encouraging. Against the target of mobilising internal resources (IR) of Rs. 6720 crores (at constant prices of 1991-92), the likely achievement is Rs. 6268 crores. Thus, the I.R. is likely to fall short of the target by Rs.452 crores. Viewed in relation to the originally proposed target of internal resource

the Deptt. The gap in internal resources is sought to be met by increasing long term borrowing i.e. public sector bonds by the same amount. This trend needs to be checked as bonds are a costly proposition and add to the future liability of the Government. Instead, other ways of raising resources like equity, joint ventures etc. need to be explored.

15.37 During the year 1993-94, the switching capacity of 18.28 lakh lines was added to the local telephone network. As a result, 12.41 lakh new telephone connections (DELs) were provided exceeding the target of providing 11 lakh DELs by 12%. The achievement has been specifically impressive in the case of MTNL. During the year, 2.62 lakh new telephone connections were provided against the target of 1.19 lakh. As a result, the waiting list which crossed the figure of 31 lakh, has come down to 24.95 lakh as on 31.3.94.

15.38 As against a good performance in the expansion of local network, the achievements during 1993-94 in the other related areas of setting up of new auto exchanges, expansion of trunk capacity and long distance transmission system have not been satisfactory. Against the target of setting up of 35 trunk auto exchanges, 31 were added to the network. There has been a major shortfall of 66% in the creation of additional trunk capacity. Except for the optical fibre system

15.41 Keeping in line with the general policy of accelerating the pace of economic development in the North Eastern Region (NER) of the country, high priority has been accorded in the Eighth Plan to development of telecom facilities in the region. During the year, special efforts were made by DOT to fulfil the recommendations made by high level Focus Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary North Eastern Hill Council. As a result, the targets fixed for

Table 15.2
Expansion of Telecom Network - North Eastern Region

Item	Annual Plan 1993-94	
	Targets	Achievements
(i) Switching capacity (lines)	26,700	30,801
(ii) DELs (Nos)	20,300	22,137
(iii) Gram Panchayat Phones (Nos)	1,220	1,223

and installation of earth stations where targets were achieved fully, there was generally a shortfall in the achievement of targets fixed for long distance transmission.

15.39 Rural connectivity is one of the priority areas of the 8th Plan. It is envisaged to provide a telephone connection to each Gram Panchayat by April 1, 1995. For rural telecommunications, an outlay of Rs.1100 crores was provided during the Annual Plan 1993-94. However, the performance in this regard has not been encouraging. Against the target of 46,800 Gram Panchayat telephones, only 33,001 connections could be provided - a shortfall of 29%.

15.40 Accelerated development of telecom facilities in the tribal and hilly regions is one of the special focus areas of the 8th Plan. Towards achieving this objective, a provision of Rs.174 crores was earmarked under the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) during 1993- 94. The achievements in this regard included (i) commissioning of 81 new telephone exchanges, (ii) provision of 47,000 new telephone connections, (iii) opening of 230 telegraph offices and (iv) addition of 56,600 lines to the switching capacity.

1993-94 were fully achieved or exceeded. The Table 15.2 gives the details in this regard:

Wireless Monitoring Organisation (WMO)

15.42 The Wireless Monitoring Organisation is responsible for monitoring wireless transmissions of all Government and non-Government users and to provide technical and allied data for effective and efficient Radio Frequency Spectrum Management and radio regulatory aspects. For this purpose, it has a network of 21 monitoring stations located at suitable places in the country. The achievements during 1993-94 included handling of 4256 monitoring assignments, inspection of 6687 wireless stations, monitoring of 9502 wireless transmissions, communicating 6,104 infringements to various wireless users and providing technical assistance to 3,845 users. Besides, the Satellite Monitoring Earth Station at Jalna (Maharashtra) was commissioned during the year. For the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.3.00 crores was approved. Against this, the revised expenditure is anticipated to be Rs3.12 crores.

Public Sector Undertakings

Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL)

15.43 During the Annual Plan 1993-94, the performance of VSNL - the agency responsi-

ble for the country's overseas communications has been satisfactory both in physical as well as financial terms. Against the approved outlay of Rs.286.00 crores, the actual expenditure during the year is estimated to be Rs434.97 crores. One of the major scheme implemented during the year was expansion of gateway digital switches at a cost of Rs.76 crores. As a result, the total switching capacity of the four Gateway Centres of VSNL at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta & Madras has increased to 15,000 international lines. Besides, the old Hasler make Gatex System at Bombay has been replaced with Siemens make new Gatex System at a capital cost of Rs.7.50 crores. The other achievements during the year included: introduction of voice mail system and store and forward fax; installation of VAX 4200 equipment for Electronic Mail; provision of Gateway Electronic Data Interchange Services (GEDIS); commissioning of Gateway Packet Switch System (GPSS) at Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Bangalore.

Indian Telephone Industries Limited (ITI)

15.44 The ITI manufactures a wide range of equipments in its seven manufacturing units located at Bangalore (2 units), Naini, Rae Bareli, Srinagar, Palghat and Mankapur. The equipments manufactured include different type of switches, transmission equipment and telephone instruments. The turnover of the company during the year 1993-94 is expected to be more than Rs.1600 crores.

15.45 During 1993-94, the financial performance of the company with regard to generation of adequate internal resources has not been encouraging. The main factors responsible for the situation were a major increase in working capital requirement, non-receipt of timely payments for equipment supplied and fall in prices of its products. The I.T.I. represents a case of a company in transition; trying to readjust its activities in line with the changes taking place in the sector. With the adoption of open tender system by DOT for purchase of equipment, the company is facing tough competition from the private sector especially foreign multi national companies (MNCs). In a bid to effectively compete with the MNC's to supply switching equipment @ Rs.4600 - 5000 per line as compared to Rs.10000-12000 two years ago, the company is modernizing its production process by

shifting to the new state-of-the-art technology. Towards achieving this, the ITI is implementing OCB-283/CSN project in technical collaboration with ALCATEL, France for the manufacture of large switches based on OCB technology. The project is likely to be completed in 1994-95 and is estimated to cost Rs.113.66 crores. During 1993-94, an expenditure of Rs.54.40 crores is anticipated to be incurred on this single most important activity of the company. The ongoing schemes are estimated to account for Rs.43 crores and science and technology programme another Rs.20 crores. To implement the various Plan schemes, an outlay of Rs.151 crores was approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94. Against this, the expenditure is estimated to be fully utilised.

Hindustan Teleprinters Limited (HTL)

15.46 The Company manufactures electronic teleprinters both Roman and Bilingual mode in collaboration with M/s SAGEM, France. The achievements during 1993-94 include manufacture of 2000 electronic teleprinters, 400,000 main distribution frames, 1,000 fax and massaging products and other spares and tool kits. For the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.5 crores was approved for the Company which is expected to be utilised fully.

Programme for 1994-95

15.47 The programmes of the Annual Plan 1994-95 are based upon a critical evaluation of the performance of DOT in the last two years and the Eighth Plan's broad objectives. Keeping in line with the higher priority accorded to telecommunications in the Eighth Plan, a substantially enhanced outlay of Rs.7250.49 crores has been provided for the sector for the year 1994-95. This will be funded almost entirely by the resources mobilized by the telecom sector - internal resources of Rs. 5251.08 crores, bonds of Rs. 1335 crore and Rs. 659.41 crores through other means. The Budgetary support constitutes a negligible part (Rs.5.00 crores) of the total outlay. Pattern of financing of the Plan has been detailed in Annexure 15.3.

Department of Telecom (including MTNL)

15.48 To implement the various programmes during 1994-95, an outlay of Rs.6751 crores has been provided for DOT

including MTNL. It is envisaged to be financed by internal resources of Rs.5196.69 crores, market borrowing (bonds) of Rs. 1335 crores and Rs.219.30 crores through other means like issue of public equity, term loans etc.

15.49 The major physical targets envisaged for the Annual Plan 1994-95 of DOT (including MTNL) are:

- (i) net addition of 19 lakh lines in switching capacity,
- (ii) provision of 14 lakh new telephone connections (DELs),
- (iii) setting up of 100 trunk automatic exchanges of 1,25,000 lines capacity and
- (iv) provision of 50,000 Gram Panchayat telephones.

Special Focus Areas

Rural Connectivity:

15.50 In order to bring the rural population into the national mainstream, as a matter of policy, it has been decided to extend reliable telecom facilities (based on new technology) even to the remotest rural areas by relegating the financial profitability to a lower position. The Annual Plan 1994-95 envisages provision of 3.5 lakh lines of gross switching capacity in rural areas. This would lead to provision of 1.25 lakh telephone connections to rural areas in addition to providing public telephones to 50,000 new panchayat villages. A provision of Rs.1300 crores has been made in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for development of telecom facilities in the rural areas. To accelerate the programme further, the Deptt. is also working out a plan to cover all villages of the country by the year 1995-96.

North Eastern Region

15.51 Development of North Eastern Region of the country has been receiving special attention in view of the strategic importance of the location and general backwardness of the area. To accelerate the pace of economic development of the region, it is envisaged to strengthen the telecom network by adding 30,000 lines of switching capacity and by opening about 1500 LDPTs during 1994-95.

Tribal and Hilly Areas

15.52 With a view to giving a filip to the economic development and growth in these areas and their integration into mainstream national life, the Eighth Plan has laid special emphasis on accelerated development of telecom facilities in tribal and hilly areas. The telecom network is envisaged to be further strengthened during 1994-95 by :

- (i) adding 66,700 lines to the switching capacity for providing 50,000 new telephone connections;
- (ii) providing 14,786 panchayat phones and
- (iii) setting up 92 telephone exchanges, 245 telegraph offices and 5 earth stations.

National Capital Region (NCR)

15.53 A National Capital Region consisting of 20 priority towns and 5 counter-magnet towns in the 5 States adjoining Delhi will receive special attention in the Eighth Plan. The additional switching capacity of 31,074 lines and 53,000 lines has been provided during the Annual Plans 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively in this region.

15.54 To reduce the pressure in the Capital, it has been decided to provide all modern telecom facilities to the selected priority towns and counter-magnet towns. In this regard, The DOT has drawn a sub-plan under which the entire expansion in the telecom network in the National Capital Region would be of electronic type. A target of providing 60,000 lines of digital electronic switching capacity, besides provision of other modern facilities like FAX, telex,etc is envisaged for the year 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.200 crores has tentatively been provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95. For this programme of NCR, the activities are closely co-ordinated with NCR Planning Board.

Wireless Monitoring Organisation (WMO)

15.55 An outlay of Rs.5 crores has been provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95 which would be supported entirely through the budget. The targets for the year, apart from completion of continuing schemes, include strengthening of VHF/UHF Systems, provision of Direction Finding System and upgradation of Training Centres.

Public Sector Undertakings

15.56 Equipment cost constitutes the bulk of expenditure on expansion of telecom resources. On an average about 75 to 80% of Plan funds of DOT are spent on equipment and other materials procured from various sources, both indigenous and foreign. In the public sector, the traditional indigenous sources of equipment and materials have been ITI, HCL and HTL. Under the new economic policy, manufacturing items of telecom sector have been de-licensed and thrown open to the private sector. As a result, DOT is procuring switching, transmission equipment and other items such as cables, Multi Access Rural Radio (MARR) etc, from private manufacturers to supplement their supplies for meeting the Plan objectives.

Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (VSNL)

15.57 The approved outlay of VSNL for the year 1994-95 has been fixed at Rs.358.34 crores. It is envisaged to be funded through internal resources of Rs.52.16 crores and Rs.306.18 crores of EBR. During the year, the thrust would be on completion of schemes taken up during 1992-93 and 1993-94 as new schemes of the Eighth Plan. Some of the important schemes envisaged for implementation during 1994-95 include:

- (i) Transmission Projects : The projects include : Std-A Intelsat E/S, Calcutta and Madras; IBS Earth stations and associated links; Inmarsat Std-B/M; SEA-ME-WE-2 optical fibre submarine cable link; replacement of New Delhi- Dehradun Microwave link; Bombay-Punc-Arvi Digital Links, purchase of DCME Phase-II etc.
- (ii) Switching Projects : The major schemes in this include: provision of additional international gateways; gateway digital switch expansion phase - I & II.
- (iii) Other Schemes: The major schemes include replacement/ augmentation of AC and power plants at VSNL units and procurement of test instruments.

Indian Telephone Industry (ITI)

15.58 The ITI continues to be the major supplier of all type of switching equipment

in the country viz. digital, electronic, cross-bar and strowger - both for local and trunk automatic applications. Besides, the ITI also supplies transmission and satellite equipments to DOT.

15.59 An outlay of Rs. 130 crores has been approved for ITI for the Annual Plan 1994-95. As the company is not expected to generate any internal resources during 1994-95, the entire outlay is envisaged to be funded through extra budgetary resources (EBR) including proposed issue of fresh equity capitalising Rs.100 crores.

15.60 Completion of the continuing scheme of setting up of CSN/OCB 283 switching project at Bangalore, Mankapur and Palghat would be the single most important activity of the company during 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.65 crores is envisaged for this scheme. The other important switching projects include XD project at Bangalore and upgradation of components plants at various ITI units. The major activities with regard to transmission projects are : manufacturing of optic fibre equipment, point-to-multipoint system, UHF equipment, digital microwave equipment, digital cellular radio, setting up of earth stations, rural transmission equipments, micro electronics etc. Broad scheme wise break up of approved outlay is as under given in Table 15.3.

Table 15.3

(Rs. crore)

Schemes	Approved Outlay
i) New Schemes	108.46
ii) Continuing Schemes	9.54
iii) Science & Technology (R & D)	12.00
Total	130.00

Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. (HTL)

15.61 The HTL, which till recently has been producing mainly electronic teleprinters, has undertaken a process of diversification in line with the emerging technology and customer preferences. During 1994-95, the HTL would produce electronic teleprinters, C-DOT switches up to 1400 lines, transmission equipments, fax & messaging products and their spares & tool kits

and other small products. An outlay of Rs.6.15 crores has been approved for the company for the year 1994-95. This would be met through Rs.2.23 crores of its internal resources and Rs. 3.92 crores of EBR.

15.62 Schemewise details of physical achievements/targets and outlay/expenditure for the Telecom Sector are summarised in Annexures 15.4 and 15.5 respectively.

Annexure-15.1

Schemewise Physical Targets/Achievements - Department of Posts.

(Nos.)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Sub Schemes	Targets 8th Plan (1992-97)	Targets 1992-93	Actual Achieve- ments 1992-93	Targets 1993-94	Ancptd. Achieve- ments 1993-94	Targets 1994-95
1. Expansion of Postal network	Sanctioning of post offices	3500	700	751	700	770	950	
		(a) EDBOs	3000	600	635	600	664	800
2. Construction of postal buildings & staff qtrs.	(i) Postal buildings	500	100	116	100	106	150	
		(a) Commenced	60	181	NA			
		(b) Completed	80	141	NA			
3. Manpower Development (Training project)	(ii) Staff qtrs.	1000	400	581	225	225	200	
		(a) Commenced	200	345	NA			
		(b) Completed	200	236	NA			
4. Mechanisation & Modernisation	i) In-service Trg./ SB refresher	32500	6500	8624	11000	9084	11000	
	ii) Refresher Trg. to EDBPMs	119000	23800	Nil	23800	23800	23800	
4. Mechanisation & Modernisation	(i) Multipurpose counter machines	No Target Fixed	1000	Nil	1000	350	1000	
	(ii) Track & Trace	20	-	-	2	2	5	
	(iii) Money transfer & Electronic mail	First Phase of Project	Formula-tion of scheme	75	Scheme working formula-locations	6	69	
					ted.		locations	
	(iv) Other equipment (canceling, franking machines, MICR Encdr) (new stamps & seals)	Trak & Trace	10000	100	30	30	285	
	(v) Stamps/Seals	NA	NA	NA	8000	NA	20,000	
5. Mail motor service (transport service)	(vi) Mechanised Sorting at 3 metro Cities	3 met- Equipment in Metro Cities	Bombay	Bombay	Madras	-	Madras	
	(i) MMS vehicles	560	112	123	112	124	124	
	(ii) RMS vans							
6. Speed Post Service	(a) Constrn. of Vans	10 MG Bogies	-	-	-	-	-	
	(b) Remodelling	50	20	Nil	20	15	25	
6. National Savings (POSB)	(i) Estt. of Business Centres	25	5	Nil	5	5	5	
	(ii) Manpower Rectt.	350	-	-	-	-	50	
7. Material management	(i) House print machine	30	4	4	4	4	4	
	(ii) Paper cutting mach.	45	4	1	4	4	4	
	(iii) PCS						11	

Schemewise Outlay/Expenditure - Department of Posts.

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Actual Expenditure 1991-92	Eighth Outlay (1992-97)		A P 1992-93		A P 1993-94		(Rs. crore) Approved Outlay 1994-95
			Approved Outlay 1992-97	Actual Outlay 1992-97)	Approved Outlay 1993-94	Actual Outlay 1993-94	Approved Outlay 1993-94	Revised Outlay 1993-94	
			Outlays 1992-97	Expenditure 1993-94	Outlays 1993-94	Expenditure 1993-94	Outlays 1993-94	Estimates 1994-95	
1.	Expansion of postal network	1.21	23.65	2.00	1.66	4.50	4.50	7.50	
2.	Construction of post buildings	31.57	121.35	32.33	38.98	30.00	38.00	30.00 *	
3.	Manpower Development (Training Programme)	1.37	5.00	1.50	1.28	1.05	1.05	0.50	
4.	Machanisation & Modernisation	1.85	138.30	34.28	15.34	36.00	16.00	29.84	
5.	Mail Motor Services (transport services)	1.45	14.80	1.50	2.98	1.50	3.50	1.75	
6.	R M S Vehicles	0.00	2.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.25	
7.	Speed Post Service	0.68	5.50	1.10	0.23	0.25	0.25	2.00	
8.	Material Management	0.00	4.90	0.79	0.00	1.23	1.40	1.25	
9.	National Savings (POSB)	0.43	2.50	1.00	0.13	0.50	0.50	0.50	
10.	Marketing	0.24	6.50	2.00	0.53	1.47	1.47	1.00	
11.	Postal Life Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.41	
	Total	38.80	325.00	77.00	61.13	77.00	67.17	77.00	

* Rs.2.00 crore should be allocated for heritage buildings.

Outlay, Expenditure and Financing Pattern of Telecom Sector.

(Rs. crore)

Sectors/ Heads of Developments	Eighth Annual Plan						
	Approved outlay	Approved Outlay	Exndtr. actual	1992-93		1993-94	1994-95
				RE	Outlay	Approved Outlay	
I. DOT including C-DOT of which (13225)	23946.00	3859.00	3985.82	4912.00	4912.01	5765.00	
i) Internal Resources	16556.00	2728.00	2716.02	3737.00	3312.01	4530.00	
ii) Bonds	7026.00	1071.00	1243.00	1175.00	1600.00	1235.00	
iii) Others (ECB)	-	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
iv) Budgetary Support	364.00	0.00	26.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	
II. MTNL of which (13225)	*	641.00	703.80	967.00	967.00	986.00	
i) Internal Resources	*	641.00	553.80	567.00	567.00	666.69	
ii) Bonds	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	
iii) Others		0.00	150.00	400.00	400.00	219.31	
Total DOT including MTNL of which (13225)	23946.00	4500.00	4689.62	5879.00	5879.01	6751.00	
i) Internal Resources	16556.00	3369.00	3269.82	4304.00	3879.01	5196.69	
ii) Bonds	7026.00	1071.00	1243.00	1175.00	1600.00	1335.00	
iii) Others	-	60.00	150.00	400.00	400.00	219.31	
iv) Budgetary Support	364.00	0.00	26.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	
III. Wireless Monitoring Orgn. of which (13275)	26.00	3.00	1.63	3.00	3.12	5.00	
i) Budgetary Support	26.00	3.00	1.63	3.00	3.12	5.00	
IV. VSNL (13275)	800.00	310.00	396.46	286.00	434.97	358.34	
i) Internal Resources	800.00	310.00	151.24	0.00	266.04	52.16	
ii) EBR - Others	-	-	245.22	286.00	168.93	306.18	
V. Indian Telephone Inds. of which (12859)	350.00	111.00	48.00	151.00	151.00	130.00	
i) Internal Resources	350.00	111.00	13.00	104.00	106.00	0.00	
ii) Bonds/Debentures	-	0.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
iii) EBR - Others	-	-	0.00	47.00	45.00	130.00	
VI. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd of which (12859)	15.00	7.00	2.04	5.00	5.00	6.15	
i) Internal Resources	15.00	7.00	0.00	2.44	3.12	2.23	
ii) EBR - Others	0.00	2.04	2.56	1.88	3.92		
iii) Budgetary Support	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Grand Total of which	25137.00	4931.00	5137.75	6324.00	6473.10	7250.49	
IR	17721.00	3797.00	3434.06	4410.44	4254.17	5251.08	
Bonds	7026.00	1071.00	1278.00	1175.00	1600.00	1335.00	
ECB	0.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Others	0.00	0.00	397.26	735.56	615.81	659.41	
Budgetary Support	390.00	3.00	28.43	3.00	3.12	5.00	
Grand Total	25137.00	4931.00	5137.75	6324.00	6473.10	7250.49	

* The MTNL's figures are included in the DOT's figures.

Schemewise Physical Target /Achievements - Telecommunication Services

Telecommunication Services: Unit		Total	8th Plan	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
		position as on 31.3.94	Targets	Targets	Achieve- ments	Targets	Achieve- ments	Targets	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1. Local Telephone System:									
i) Switching Capacity	Lakh Lines	97.96 (21.07)	93 (22.70)	11.44	11.86 (1.71)	14 (1.83)	18.28 (3.41)	19 (4)	
ii) Direct Exchange Lines	-do-	80.37 (18.49)	75 (19.20)	8.5	9.87 (1.91)	11 (1.19)	12.41 (2.62)	14 (3.5)	
2. Long Distance Switching System:									
i) Trunk Auto Exchange	Nos.	108	-	21	15	35	31	100	
ii) Trunk Capacity (TAX)	Lines	262150	272000	49500	42000	67500	40600	125000	
3. Long Distance Transmission System:									
i) Coaxial Cable System	Route Kms.	29287	3000	1000	1112	1100	848	600	
ii) Microwave System	-do-	43730	20000	3200	2578	4000	3383	4500	
iii) UHF System	-do-	33538	150000	3000	5710	6000	4822	20000	
iv) Optical Fibre System	-do-	16402	20000	3500	3586	4500	6442	6000	
v) Earth Stations	Nos.	124*	50	3	4	20 (incl. 17 mobile)	20	18	
4. Openwire & Telegraph:									
i) Panchayat Phones (LDPTs).	Nos.	131245	338000	36500	30072	46800	33001	50000	
iv) Telex Capacity	a) Local	Lines	58831	31200	3944	3274	3180	2132	2125
b) Transit	Lines	18921	-	2114	1708	1640	648	1850	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate MTNL component.

* including 20 fly away terminals.

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure: Telecom Services

Sl. No.	Schemes	8th Plan Approved Outlay	1992-93 Approved Outlay	(Rs. crores)		
				1992-93 Actual Expntr. Outlay	1993-94 Approved RE Outlay	1994-95 Approved Outlay
A. Telecommunication Services:						
1	Local Telephone System	14860.40	2945.00	3031.41	3287.00	3576.01
				(747)	(747)	(840)
2	Long Distance Switching	610.00	148.00	61.83	205.00	200.00
				(90)	(90)	(40)
3	(a) Long Distance Transmission system.	4399.80	590.00	681.28	1150.00	924.00
	(b) Panchayat Phones	2000.00	456.00	0.00	590.00	590.00
4	INSAT/INTELSAT	180.00	35.00	9.19	43.00	40.00
5	Telegraph/Telex System	760.00	80.00	64.74	142.00	136.00
				(2)	(2)	(14)
6	Land & Buildings	480.00	80.00	59.58	190.00	171.00
				(60)	(60)	(78)
7	Other Ancillary System (includes TEC)	455.80	130.00	47.83	198.00	174.00
				(68)	(68)	(14)
8	C DOT	200.00	30.00	29.00	70.00	64.00
9	Loan to MTNL			6.00	0.96	4.00
					4.00	0.00
10.	MTNL			703.80		
Total (A)		23946.00	4500.00	4689.62	5879.00	5879.01
		(641)	(703.80)	(967)	(967)	(986)

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure: Telecom Services

Sl. No.	Schemes	(Rs. crores)					
		8th Plan Approved Outlay	1992-93 Approved Outlay	Actual Expntr. Outlay	1993-94 Approved Outlay	RE Outlay	1994-95 Approved Outlay
B. Other Communication Services :							
1	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	800.00	310.00	396.46	286.00	434.97	358.34
2	Wireless Monitoring Organisation	26.00	3.00	1.63	3.00	3.12	5.00
		826.00	313.00	398.09	289.00	438.09	363.34
	Total (A+B)	24772.00	4813.00	5087.71	6168.00	6317.10	7114.34
C. Public Sector Units							
	Indian Telephone Industries	350.00	111.00	48.00	151.00	151.00	130.00
	Hindustal Teleprinters Ltd.	15.00	7.00	2.04	5.00	5.00	6.15
	Total 'C'	365.00	118.00	50.04	156.00	156.00	136.15
		25137.00	4931.00	5137.75	6324.00	6473.10	7250.49

Note : Figures in brackets indicate MTNL component.

CHAPTER -16

INFORMATION, PUBLICITY AND BROADCASTING

The modern age has rightly been described as the age of information. Efficient and well developed information and communication system has become synonymous with modernity and economic growth. In a democratic country like India, successful development requires participation of the people which is possible only if they are adequately informed. This calls for optimum investment on collection and dissemination of information and for ensuring access to the media of radio and television. Keeping this in view, a substantially increased outlay of Rs. 3634 crores has been provided for the Information and Broadcasting sector in the Eighth Plan.

16.2 The main objective of the sector is to inform, educate and entertain the people. Having achieved almost full coverage of population in the country, the thrust of AIR's Plan during the Eighth Plan and the Annual Plan 1994-95 is on consolidation and modernization of existing facilities so as to bring about a qualitative change in broadcast. Similarly, the thrust for Doordarshan's Plan is on modernization and upgradation of existing facilities and extension of coverage especially in the border, hilly and far-flung areas. Modernization of information storage, retrieval and transmission network and re-orientation of the functioning of the organisations based on modern methods are the two thrust areas of Information and Film media during the Eighth Plan and the Annual Plan 1994-95.

16.3 The Information and Broadcasting sector is divided into two sub-sectors - Information & Publicity and Broadcasting. The Information & Publicity sub-sector consists of 10 Information Media and 9 Films Media (details in Annexure 16.2). These media units have their offices all over the country at Central as well as State level. The Broadcasting sub-sector comprises of sound broadcasting (All India Radio-AIR) and Doordarshan (TV). AIR's network comprises 171 broadcasting centres - 162 full-fledged radio stations, 4 relay centres, 2 auxiliary centres and 3 exclusive Vividh Bharati commercial centres. As

regards the transmission, AIR has 270 transmitters of different capacities including 141 MW, 46 SW, 83 FM and mobile transmitters. About 97 per cent of the population and 89.20 per cent of area of the country has been covered by AIR services by the end of 1993-94. As regards Doordarshan, its services were available to 84.50 per cent of population and 66.70 per cent area of the country (inclusive of fringe areas where boosters and high antennae are required for clear reception). Its network comprised 28 different types of programme production centres and about 600 transmitters of varying power and capacity.

Areas of Concern/Major Policy Issues

16.4 Slow progress of implementation of various schemes may hamper the achievement of the targets fixed for the Eighth Plan. At the present rate of utilization of funds, the sector may not be able to utilise more than 60% of the total approved Eighth Plan outlays of Rs. 3634 crores. The areas of concern in this regard are lack of proper prioritization of programmes, incomplete project planning and poor project execution.

16.5 The policy frame-work at present is quite fluid and priorities continue to shift from year to year. It is imperative that a well defined and comprehensive policy be drawn up for the sector with long term objectives. To evolve such a Plan, the Ministry has to prepare a policy document highlighting its basic approach towards development of TV services in the country, the envisaged degree of Government control, the extent of private participation in dedicated TV channels, growth and regulation of cable TV, pricing policy etc.

16.6 To cater to the diversified needs of various sectors of the Indian society and to effectively counter the challenges posed by foreign satellite and cable TV, Doordarshan needs to accord higher priority to the development of software. This is essential to ensure optimum and profitable utilization of massive programme of hardware development.

16.7 The 8th Plan has laid emphasis on making the electronic media functionally autonomous and self financing. Keeping this objective in view, a target of generating of Rs. 3202 crores, through its internal resources (i.e. net accruals to Non Lapsable Fund-NLF) has been fixed for funding its Plan activities. However, the pace of resource mobilization during the first two years of the Eighth Plan is quite slow. Only about 18% of the approved IR are expected to have been generated during the first two years of the Eighth Plan by way of net accruals to NLF. New initiatives are needed to accelerate the pace of revenue generation.

16.8 Though Doordashan is permitted to utilise 10 per cent of the total telecasting time for commercial purpose, at present the utilization is only about 3 per cent. There is a substantial potential for expanding resource base of Doordarshan as well as AIR.

16.9 A major drain on the revenue of electronic media is the grant of free time for "socially relevant" messages/programmes of different Ministries and Departments. The cost of such messages/programmes needs to be paid to AIR and Doordarshan to help them achieve the goal of self-sufficiency of funds. Necessary provisions for meeting this expenditure need to be made in the budgets of the concerned Ministry/Department. Possibilities of State Governments sharing part of the burden on this account need to be explored. This would also promote cost-consciousness among user Ministry/Department besides proper accounting.

Review of Plan Performances in 1993-94.

16.10 An outlay of Rs.405 crores was approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 (Centre) for this sector. Utilization of funds in 1993-94 was not satisfactory, as in the past few years. The revised estimate is Rs.349.08 crores. Details of outlay and expenditure alongwith financing pattern are given in Annexure 16.1. The main reasons for low utilization of approved outlay were : (i) delay in preparation & processing of project proposals, (ii) inordinate delay in selection of sites and acquisition of land, (iii) delay in choice of technology, (iv) incomplete project planning resulting in frequent revision of cost estimates and (v) delay in procurement of equipment.

Information and Publicity

16.11 The approved outlay for Information & Publicity in the Central sector for the Annual Plan 1993-94 was Rs. 32 crores - Rs.10.36 crores for Information Media and Rs. 21.64 crores for Films Media. The revised expenditure estimates are Rs. 6.28 crores for Information Media and Rs. 14.33 crores for Films Media, aggregating to Rs.20.61 crores for the sub-sector. The outlay was funded almost entirely by budgetary support; internal resources of Rs.2.50 crores generated by NFDC (the only media unit doing so) constituting a small portion of the total outlay. Mediawise details of outlay and expenditure are given in Annexure 16.2.

Information Media

16.12 The main projects/schemes implemented during the year included: (i) speeding up the transmission system by installation of FAX machines and computers in the Regional offices of Press Information Bureau (PIB); (ii) upgradation of the computer system at the headquarters of DAVP; (iii) acquisition of sophisticated equipment by Photo Division; (iv) procurement of Desk Top Publishing equipment and off-set printing machines by IIMC and (v) modernisation and procurement of mobile video projection system for the Directorate of Field Publicity.

Films Media

16.13 The main achievements during the year 1993-94 included: (i) production of 16 featurettes by the Film Division; (ii) preliminary work pertaining to Phase III of Films Division's own building at Bombay; (iii) new building complex with air conditioned film vaults and auditoria and administrative block, construction of specialised vaults for nitrate films etc. of National Films Archive of India; (iv) acquisition of equipment by the FTII, Pune and (v) preliminary civil works for the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute (FTI), Calcutta.

State Sector

16.14 The Information and Publicity Departments of States/UTs continued to strengthen their organisations by creating infrastructure and acquiring modern publicity equipment, providing for greater mobility and expansion of field publicity to render timely and effective publicity campaigns possible and to cover maximum areas. The total

outlay for Information and Publicity in the State sector was Rs. 43.88 crores in 1993-94.

Broadcasting

Sound Broadcasting (All India Radio)

16.15 An outlay of Rs.203 crores was approved for sound broadcasting for the year 1993-94. However, utilization of funds has not been satisfactory. The revised estimate is Rs. 155.78 crores. Slow progress of schemes is responsible for low utilization of funds. In tune with the priority given to consolidation and modernization of existing facilities in the Eighth Plan, the continuing schemes accounted for the bulk of expenditure (83%) during 1993-94.

16.16 Keeping in view the thrust of the Eighth Plan on maximization of the coverage of the National Channel, the target of covering 80 % population of the country by this Channel is sought to be achieved by assigning the task of carrying the National Channel programmes on time-sharing basis to the FM transmitters. To achieve this objective, emphasis on setting up FM transmitters was continued in 1993-94. The other important areas included strengthening and consolidation of external services, setting up of new studios to improve the quality of programmes and upgradation/modernisation of existing facilities.

16.17 The physical progress, in 1993-94, of implementation of various Plan schemes of All India Radio fell short of targets. Against the target of setting up of 52 radio stations, only 22 were actually established. As regards transmitters, against a target of setting up of 77 new radio transmitters and upgradation of 30 transmitters, the achievement was only 25 and 6 respectively. Against the target of setting up of 8 studios, 2 studios have come up during the year.

Doordarshan

16.18 The approved outlay for Doordarshan for the Annual Plan 1993-94 was Rs.170 crores. Unlike the earlier years, Plan funds are estimated to be utilized fully during 1993-94. The expenditure during the year is anticipated to be Rs.172.69 crores (RE).

16.19 Inspite of competition from foreign TV networks, the revenue earnings of Doordarshan recorded the normal trend increase

but could not achieve the fixed target. The revenue income has increased from Rs.360 crores in 1992-93 to Rs.366.50 crores as against the target of Rs. 386.08 crores fixed by the Ministry for 1993-94.

16.20 In the area of strengthening of TV transmission, the major achievements during 1993-94 included :(i) commissioning of high power transmitters (HPTs) on full power at Jabalpur and interim set-up at Bundi and Bhuj, (ii) commissioning of 21 low power transmitters (LPTs) including 3 LPTs for relay of satellite programme at Delhi and 2 very low power transmitters (VLPTs) and (iii) commissioning of 2 LPTs at Lucknow and Hyderabad for relay to metro channel programmes. In addition, Five Satellite TV Channels were commissioned at Delhi on 15.8.93 and satellite based regional service was introduced in Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and North Eastern Region. TV uplink was also commissioned at Jaipur for Rajasthan regional service.

16.21 Strengthening and upgradation of programme production facilities was one of the thrust areas of the Annual Plan 1993-94. Towards achieving this objective, five Studio Centres were commissioned at Silchar, Dibrugarh, Imphal, Shillong and Tura along with a programme generation facility (PGF) centre at Jainmu.

Programme for 1994-95

16.22 The approved outlay (BE) for the entire Central sector for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is Rs. 425.30 crores. This will be funded by internal resources of Rs.364.30 crores to be generated by AIR, Doordarshan & NFDC and a budget support of Rs.61 crores.

Information & Publicity

16.23 The approved outlay for Information & Publicity sector for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is Rs.36.98 crores comprising Rs. 11.45 crores for Information Media units and Rs. 25.53 crores for the units under Films media. Out of the total, Rs. 3.80 crores will be financed by internal resources of NFDC.

Information Media

16.24 The main thrust of the Media units under Information will be on improvement of communication system through modern technology, consolidation and upgradation of the existing infrastructure to improve the

functioning of media units. The aim is to ensure efficient and timely dissemination of developmental news and opinion to people upto the grassroot level. The main activities envisaged for the year 1994-95 include: (i) modernisation of the communication system of PIB so as to provide an integrated transmission network for the Bureau by acquisition of sophisticated equipment, computer system and software package for various work stations; (ii) modernization of the Publication Division with the purchase of latest DTP and off set printing machinery and opening of new sales outlets; (iii) improvement in client services of DA VP through computerization of bill handling (iv) acquisition of latest equipment for electronic still photography by Photo Division; (v) construction of phase IV of Soochna Bhavan; (vi) contribution towards equity of a joint sector company for operating a Second National TV Channel and also towards making a film 'Making of Mahatma' in collaboration with a South African Trust set up for the purpose; (vii) completion of construction of Phase I of Officers Hostel of IIMC, commencement of construction of Teaching Block, upgradation of software for DTP system and acquisition of Hindi and graphic software.

Films Media

16.25 The major programmes/schemes envisaged to be taken up under various Films Media Units during the year 1994-95 include: (i) production of special featurette films in 16 mm specially intended for rural audience, augmentation and replacement of cinematographic equipment and construction of the building at Bombay by the Films Division; (ii) construction of airconditioned film vaults, laboratory, archive, office building etc. for the National Film Archive of India; (iii) modernization of TV Wing of FTII, Pune; (iv) production of feature, featurette and short films for children and purchase of foreign films besides modernization and augmentation of production facilities; (v) production of quality films either by NFDC itself or on co- production basis with foreign producers and Doordarshan.

State Sector

16.26 The Information & Publicity Departments of States/UTs will continue to strengthen their organisations and acquire modern equipment for effective function-

ing. One of the important components of the sector in most of the States is installation of Community Radio and Television sets especially in the tribal, remote and backward areas with concentration of Scheduled Caste/Tribe population.

16.27 An aggregate outlay of Rs.43.13 crore under the State Sector has been provided for the Information & Publicity sector for the year 1994-95.

Broadcasting

16.28 The targets for both the electronic media i.e. AIR and Doordarshan for the year have been determined keeping in view the goals and objectives of the Eighth Plan. The thrust during the year 1994-95 would continue be on consolidation and modernization of existing facilities so as to bring about a qualitative change in the broadcast/telecast (Details in Annexure 16.4 & 16.6).

Sound Broadcasting (AIR)

16.29 An outlay of Rs.132.32 crores has been approved for the year 1994-95. This is to be financed by internal and extra budgetary resources (IEBR) of Rs.122.32 crores and budgetary support of Rs. 10 crores respectively. The broad schemewise details of approved outlay are given in Annexure 16.3.

16.30 During the year 1994-95, priority will be given to the completion of continuing schemes for which about 29 per cent of the outlay has been earmarked during the year. The physical targets envisaged for 1994-95 include installation of 21 FM and 8 MW transmitters of various powers at the selected locations all over the country. The details of physical targets are given in Annexure 16.4.

Doordarshan (TV)

16.31 The approved outlay (BE) for Doordarshan for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is Rs.256 crores. This is to be financed by IEBR of Rs.238.18 crores and budget support of Rs.17.82 crores. The schemewise details are given in Annexure 16.5.

16.32 The physical targets for the programme production facilities for the year 1994-95 include : (i) erecting Doordarshan Bhavan Studio Complex, Delhi (ii) expansion of TV studio at Bombay, Rajkot and

Programme Generation Facility (PGF) at Gangtok; (iii) commencement of civil works at TV centre, at Hissar and small production facilities at Sambalpur; (iv) receipt of imported electronic news gathering (ENG) equipment (phase II) and balance equipment for interim studio set up in Lok Sabha; (iv) permanent studio set-up in Vigyan Bhavan and (v) augmentation of graphics at the Central Production Centre (CPC) at Delhi.

16.33 Keeping in view the Eighth Plan target of strengthening the TV network in the

country, the thrust on network expansion by the setting up of increased number of HPTs, LPTs, VLPTs would continue. In this regard, the targets include: commissioning of HPTs at (i) Rameshwaram and Kurnool, (each 10 KW); (ii) Mau and Nandyal (each 5 KW) and (iii) Leh, Mokokchug, Churachandpur and Lunglei (1 KW each). Besides, 200 LPTs including 8 LPTs for relay of metro channel programme and 106 VLPTs would be commissioned at selected sites in the country.

Financial Pattern of Information and Broadcasting Sector

Media	(Rs. crore)					
	Eighth Plan		A P 1992-93		A P 1993-94	
	Outlay (1992-97)	Outlay	Expendtr.	Outlay	RE	Approved Outlay
1. Information	75.40	13.00	4.38	10.36	6.28	11.45
IR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BS	75.40	13.00	4.38	10.36	6.28	11.45
2. Films	123.65	29.84	14.90	21.64	14.33	25.53
IR	15.00	2.84	2.84	2.50	2.50	3.80
BS	108.65	27.00	12.06	19.14	11.83	21.73
3. Akashvani	1134.95	225.00	114.60	203.00	155.78	132.32
IR	?	186.00	108.06	178.00	130.78	122.32
BS	76.97	39.00	6.54	25.00	25.00	10.00
4. Doordarshan	2300.00	265.16	176.25	170.00	172.69	256.00
IR	?	230.16	175.35	149.50	152.19	238.18
BS	155.98	35.00	0.90	20.50	20.50	17.82
Total	3634.00	533.00	310.13	405.00	349.08	425.30
IR*	3217.00	419.00	286.25	330.00	285.47	364.30
BS	417.00	114.00	23.88	75.00	63.61	61.00

* Total IR figure includes Rs.15 crore of NFDC during the Eighth Plan.

Mediawise Expenditure/Outlay of Information and Publicity Sector

(Rs. Lakh)

Media Units	8th Plan		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95
	(1992-97) Outlay		Actual	Outlay	Revised	Apprvd.	
	Outlay	Apprvd.	Expenr.	Apprvd.	Estimates	Outlay	
(A) Information Media							
1. Press Information Bureau	1400.00	200.00	35.51	144.00	122.50	150.00	
2. Publications Division	250.00	64.00	0.00	30.00	9.00	30.00	
3. D.A.V.P.	500.00	68.00	50.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	
4. Song & Drama Division	1000.00	185.00	77.09	110.00	139.00	140.00	
5. Dte. of Field Publicity	1100.00	235.00	100.01	97.00	85.00	100.00	
6. Photo Division	400.00	120.00	16.61	57.00	52.50	100.00	
7. Registrar of Newspaper for India	50.00	28.00	34.38	5.00	9.50	5.00	
8. Indian Instt. of Mass commn.	700.00	50.00	50.00	70.00	58.78	110.00	
9. Soochana Bhawan	1120.00	345.00	71.77	39.00	20.50	80.00	
10 Main Secretariat	1020.00	5.00	2.36	454.00	101.00	400.00	
TOTAL (A)	7540.00	1300.00	437.73	1036.00	627.78	1145.00	
(B) Films Media							
1. Films Division	3400.00	637.00	251.96	432.00	194.94	300.00	
2. National Film Archive of India	600.00	120.00	78.29	52.00	74.28	90.00	
3. Film & TV Instt. of India Calcutta	2950.00	1100.00	35.00	568.00	45.00	568.00	
4. Film & TV Instt. of India Pune	800.00	100.00	95.00	65.00	75.00	550.00	
5. National Centre of Films for Children & Young People	1000.00	120.00	116.61	140.00	110.00	150.00	
6. NFDC	2000.00	684.00	533.00	650.00	650.00	580.00 *	
7. Dte. of Film Festivals	1500.00	200.00	359.70	244.00	269.00	300.00	
8. Film Societies Movement	15.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
9. Central Board of Film Cert.	100.00	20.00	17.35	10.00	12.00	12.00	
TOTAL (B)	12365.00	2984.00	1489.91	2164.00	1433.22	2553.00	
TOTAL OF A&B (Inform.&Publicity)	19905.00	4284.00	1927.64	3200.00	2061.00	3698.00	

* Includes IR of Rs. 380 lakhs as Internal Resource

Schemewise Outlay/Expenditure - Sound Broadcasting (AIR)

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Outlay	A P 1992-93		A P 1993-94		1994-95
		Eighth Plan (1992-97)	Outlay	Actual Expndr.	Outlay	Revised Estimates	Approved Outlay
1	Continuing Schemes	539.02	167.49	98.62	165.24	125.28	100.33
2	New Schemes						
i)	Modernisation/ replacement & Upgradation	295.45	22.40	6.32	13.02	10.81	7.94
ii)	Expansion of Coverage	59.06	26.77	0.47	4.20	0.97	1.80
iii)	Setting up of Production facilities	74.90	4.90	0.08	2.93	2.95	1.68
iv)	HRD (Training Instt.)	61.44	1.91	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.13
v)	Installation Staff machinery & equipment	NA	-	8.4	10.83	9.98	11.49
vi)	Software	NA	-	0.33	4.41	3.09	3.81
vii)	Misc. Works Schemes						
a)	Security Works	10.00	0.40	0.00	0.42	1.06	1.70
b)	Additional Office Accommodation	6.00	0.60	0.13	1.14	0.61	2.66
c)	S&T Schemes	15.00	0.43	0.10	0.60	0.83	0.58
d)	Revenue for 8th Plan	74.08	-				
3	Charged	0.00	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.20	0.20
	Total	1134.95	225.00	114.60	203.00	155.78	132.32

Note : Schemewise break up for 1993-94 (RE) is tentative.

Schemewise Physical Targets/Achievements - Sound Broadcasting (AIR)

(Nos.)

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Position as on 31.3.93	Target	Target	Achieve-	Target	Achieve-	Target
				8th Plan	1992-97	1992-93	ments	1993-94	1993-94
1. No. of Broadcasting Centres									
a) Fulfilled	Nos.		141	69	55	20	46	21	10
b) Auxiliary Centres	Nos.		2	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Exclusive VB/Commercial centres	Nos.		3	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Relaying Centres	Nos.		3	16	4	1	6	1	4
	Total		149	85	59	21	52	22	14
2. No. of Radio Transmitters									
a) Medium wave (MW)	New		20	9	1	14	2	8	
	Upgradn.		40	14	2	20	3	27	
	Total		139	60	23	3	34	5	35
b) Shortwave (SW) transmitters	New		12	11	-	11	4	-	
	Upgradn.		22	9	2	10	3	6	
	Total		42	34	20	2	21	7	6
c) VHF (FM)	New		92	53	24	52	19	21	
	Upgradn.		-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total		64	92	53	24	52	19	21
	Total New		124	73	25	77	25	29	
	Upgradn.		62	23	4	30	6	33	
	Grand Total		245	186	96	107	31	62	
3. Studios									
Provision of permanent/ Upgradation of Auxiliary Studios				NA	14	6	2	8	2

Schemewise Outlay/Expenditure - Doordarshan

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Outlay	A P 1992-93		A P 1993-94		1994-95
		Eighth Plan (1992-97)	Outlay	Actual Expndtr.	Outlay	Revised Estimates	Approved
	1 Continuing Schemes	549.06	137.45	131.48	93.56	99.29	73.48
	2 New Schemes						
	i) Modernisation/ replacement & Upgradation	707.19	74.26	15.97	42.68	30.29	51.18
	ii) Expansion of Coverage	676.58	11.12	0.81	6.91	3.80	78.27
	iii) Setting up of Production facilities	104.83	11.44	3.26	2.12	7.70	4.87
	iv) HRD (Training Instt.)	65.00	1.25	0.73	0.50	0.00	0.02
	v) Misc. Works Schemes						
	a) Additional Office Accommodation	3.67	0.85	0.50	0.25	0.58	0.63
	b) Software Schemes	193.67	20.10	14.75	14.36	20.14	36.16
	vi) Installation Staff machinery & equipment	-	8.59	8.68	9.52	10.29	10.99
	3 Charged Expndtr.		0.10	0.07	0.10	0.60	0.40
	Total	2300.00	265.16	176.25	170.00	172.69	256.00

Note : Schemewise break up for 1993-94 (RE) is tentative.

Scheme-wise Physical Targets/Achievements - Doordarshan

(Nos.)

Sl. No.	Items	Position upto 31.3.93	Target 8th Plan (1992-97)	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
				Achvmt	Targets	Achvmt	Targets	Achvmt	Targets
1. TV Programme production Centres									
a) Studio centres	18	12	4	2	4	-	4		
b) PGF centres	7	18	5	3	2	1	1		
c) II Channel Studios	2	2	2	-	2	-	2		
2. Transmitters									
a) HPTs (10KW/1KW)	67	58	11+3@	4+3@	8	1	8		
b) LPTs (100W)	372	273	21	16	43	26	200		
c) VLPTs (2x10 watts)	80	104	5	4	20	2	106		
e) Transposers	23	22	2	-	2	-	2		
Total	571	457	36+3@	24+3@	73	29	316		
3. Coverage (%) \$									
i) Area	63.5	*	.66	63.5	66.7	66.7	67.6		
ii) Population	82.9	*	83.4	82.9	84.5	84.5	85.1		
a) Urban	94.1	*	94.5	94.1	94.5	94.6	94.8		
b) Rural	79.8	*	80.1	79.8	81.4	81.4	82.1		

\$ Coverage figures are cumulative and based on the fringe coverage.

* Locations of transmitters have yet not been finalised, the coverage
Could not be computed.

@ Interim Set-up.

CHAPTER-17

EDUCATION

The major thrust areas of the 8th Plan in the Education Sector are universalisation of elementary education, eradication of illiteracy in the age-group 15-35 years and strengthening of vocational education so as to relate it to the emerging needs in the urban and rural settings. Utilisation of the formal, non-formal and open channels of learning would be the strategy for this purpose. The strategy for achieving the targets during the 8th Plan would be:

- a) adoption of the decentralised approach to education planning and management at all levels through panchayati raj institutions;
- b) combining this approach with a convergence model of rural development involving integrated utilisation of possible resources available at Panchayat, block and district level for activities relating to elementary education/literacy, child care/development, women's socio-economic empowerment and rural health programme;
- c) largescale participation of voluntary agencies; and
- d) development of innovative and cost effective complementary programmes including Open Learning System (OLS) supported by distance education techniques.

17.1 The strategy and the thrust, as envisaged in the 8th Plan and operationalised in the first two Annual Plans, would be taken up with greater vigour and determination to achieve the desired objectives. The year (1994-95), being the mid-Plan year, is likely to witness modifications in various schemes/programmes to overcome the constraints in implementation. A greater sense of urgency than ever before will be imparted in reducing disparities and equalising the education opportunities for dis-advantaged groups by continuing emphasis on access, participation, retention and achievement. The resources invested will be utilised in building up

a dynamic education system encompassing a wide-ranging and diverse learning opportunities, integrated with the cultural development and participation of the youth in nation building activities.

Review Of Programmes In 1993-94

Financial Progress

17.2 The 1993-94 Annual Plan outlay approved for Central and State Sector was Rs.1490.00 crores and Rs.2504.68 crores respectively, subsequently revised to Rs.1513.30 crores and Rs. 2139.57 crores showing an increase of 1.6% in respect of Central Sector and (-)14.6% in respect of State Sector.

17.3 The actual expenditure incurred in 1992-93 was Rs.1100.22 crores and Rs. 1784.25 crores in Central and State Sector respectively showing a shortfall of 11.1% over the approved outlay in both the Central and State sectors.

17.4 Annexure 17.1 indicates the major head-wise expenditure for 1992-93. The approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1993-94 are shown in Annexure 17.2.

Physical Achievements

Elementary Education

17.5 Concerted efforts were made to fulfil the constitutional mandate regarding Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) with the emphasis on access, retention, reduction in drop-out rates and improvement in achievement of essential levels of learning. The main strategies adopted to meet the objective of UEE are micro-planning, augmentation of school buildings, teachers, instruction materials and improving access to girls and working children. Through these measures, the additional enrolment in classes I-V and classes VI-VIII is anticipated to reach 34.69 lakhs and 24.28 lakhs respectively during the year 1993-94.

17.6 The scheme of 'Operation Blackboard' (OB), started in 1987-88 to bring about substantial improvement in the facilities in primary schools with the aim of improving

retention, was continued with special emphasis in 1993-94 also with a provision of Rs.179 crores. All the remaining primary schools of the country were targetted to be covered under Operation Blackboard in 1993-94.

17.7 The strategy of the Minimum Level of Learning (MLL) was maintained with the aim of providing to the system a measure for performance and efficiency analysis. The endeavour has been to monitor the learning achievement to direct greater resources where levels of learning are lower and to consciously accelerate the pace of development in the needy areas, thereby reducing the disparities and equalising standards. The total amount spent on the MLL projects upto 1993-94 was Rs.1.21 crores.

17.8 Non-formal education (NFE) was continued as a main strategy to achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education. The programme catered to the needs of the children in the age-group 6-14 years particularly the school dropouts, working children, children in habitations without schools and girls who cannot/do not attend formal schools on account of domestic chores in the educationally backward States, urban slums, hilly, tribal and desert areas and areas with concentration of working children. Under this scheme financial assistance was also provided to voluntary agencies for experimental and innovative projects to promote experimentation and innovations for achievement of goals spelt out in National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986, for universalisation of elementary education.

17.9 In 1993-94 Central assistance of about Rs.2.00 crores was provided to about 64 voluntary agencies for experimental and innovative projects.

17.10 The achievements made under the scheme of Non-Formal Education in 1993-94 are highlighted as under :-

1. Grants released (Rupees in crores): 86.20
2. NFE Centres brought to function (in lakhs) : 1.30
3. No. of NFE Centres exclusively for girls (in lakhs) : 0.97
4. Estimated Enrolment (in lakhs) : 56.86

5. No. of States/UTs. covered : 14

6. No. of Research Institutes engaged to conduct external evaluation : 6

7. No. of States covered under external evaluation : 8

Through Voluntary Sector

17.11 1. Grants released (Rupees in crores): 20.49

2. NFE Centres brought to function (in lakhs): 0.27

3. Estimated Enrolment of Children (in lakhs): 6.85

4. No. of States/UTs. covered : 18

5. Number of District Resources Units Centres: 22

17.12 The NFE Programme was monitored through quarterly progress reports, Joint Evaluation Team and field visits of officials. Seven external agencies were engaged for evaluation of the scheme in eight States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

17.13 The proposal for revision of the NFE and its continuation in the 8th Plan was approved in June, 1993 with an outlay of Rs.704.00 crores. The budget for 1993-94 was Rs.110.16 crores. As a special incentive for education of girls, the ratio of number of NFE girls centres to co-educational centres was enhanced from 25:75 to 40:60.

17.14 The Central assistance for co-educational NFE centres and administrative resource support to States/UTs was also increased from 50% to 60% to offset the enhanced administrative cost. The revised percentage of Central assistance for the programme of Non-Formal Education was introduced as follows :-

1. Co-educational centres of NFE and administrative resource support to States/UTs. : 60%
2. NFE Centres exclusively for girls run by States/UTs. : 90%
3. Projects of Voluntary Agencies : 100%

4. Experimental and Innovative Projects : 100%

17.15 The Centrally sponsored scheme of Restructuring and Reorganisation of Teacher Education, being implemented since 1987-88, was revised during 1993-94. Following are the main achievements under this scheme in 1993-94 :-

1. Amount spent (Rs. in crores) : 70.05
2. No. of District Institutes of Education & Training (DIET) sanctioned : 33
3. No. of Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) sanctioned : 2
4. No. of Institutes of Advanced Study in Education (IASEs.) sanctioned : 1
5. No. of States/UTs. covered : 28
6. Projects taken up for strengthening of SCERT : 2

17.16 The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) Bill 1993 was passed by the Lok Sabha in May, 1993 and the Rajya Sabha in December, 1993 to provide the NCTE with necessary resources and capability to accredit institutions of teacher education and provide guidance regarding curricula and methods.

17.17 The autonomous Bal Bhavan Society India, funded fully by the Department of Education, continued its endeavour towards promotion of creative activities among children in the age group 5-16 years. Some of the main activities undertaken by the Society in 1993-94 were as follows:-

- i) An exhibition "Chitrawali", a scroll painting of more than 1500 metres long organised in collaboration with Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA) between 23rd March to 25th April, 1993;
- ii) Environment Week celebrated from 1st to 5th June, 1993;
- iii) The 4th Young-Environmentalists Conference held in Daman from 22nd to 25th September, 1993 with the participation of more than 2000 children;

- iv) National Children's Assembly and integration camp held in Bal Bhavan, Delhi, from 19th to 24th November, 1993; and
- v) Mass painting activity on the theme "Conservation of Soil and Water" held with participation of more than 2500 children on 19th November, 1993.

Adult Education

Physical Achievements

17.18 Eradication of illiteracy has been one of the major national concerns of the Government of India since independence. The National Literacy Mission (NLM) was launched in May, 1988 to impart functional literacy to 80 million illiterates in 15-35 age group by 1995. It is one of the most concerted efforts attempted so far in the promotion of literacy in the country.

17.19 Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) is now a dominant strategy of the National Literacy Mission. As on December, 1993, 238 TLC Projects have been sanctioned covering 258 districts fully/partially throughout the country. In addition, 57 Post Literacy Projects (PLCs.) have been sanctioned covering 80 districts. Currently, about 31 million potential learners in 9- 45 age group are learning with the help of 4 million volunteers. The learners are in different stages of learning. About 15 million of them have already acquired the threshold level of literacy and numeracy. The focus in these campaigns is on women particularly in the rural areas and persons belonging to SCs. and STs. It is expected that by the end of 1993-94 about 232.33 lakhs adults would be covered by TLC.

17.20 A favourable environment is most crucial for the success of any total literacy campaign. The Bharat Gyan Vigyan Jatha (BGVJ, 1990) continued environment building activities, organising between March, 8 and April, 10, 1993 a "samata kalajatha" addressing to women's equality and the need of educating the girl child.

17.21 There are in all 21 State Resource Centres (SRCs), out of which 14 are functioning in the voluntary sector. The SRCs continue to provide academic and technical resource support to the programme throughout the country. They are also engaged in designing basic teaching/learning materials for both

TLC and PLC and conducting training programmes for a large number of adult education functionaries.

17.22 Shramik Vidyapeeths (SVP) which represent an institutional framework for offering non-formal, adult and continuing education and polyvalent training programmes to industrial and other workers, continued to operate in 1993-94 in different industrial and urban centres of the country. At present, there are 38 Shramik Vidyapeeths working in various parts of the country.

17.23 In all, 71 TLC Projects (including 19 sanctioned during 1993-94), have so far been sanctioned to 69 voluntary agencies for making a total of 14.47 lakh persons literate. The entire scheme, which has so far been implemented centrally at the national level, has been decentralised. The responsibility for identification and selection of voluntary agencies, sanctioning projects and disbursing grants-in-aid, has been entrusted to the SRCs.

17.24 In order to prevent the relapse of the neo-literates into illiteracy and to ensure that skills acquired by them are retained, NLM envisaged institutionalisation of Post Literacy and Continuing Education (PL&CE) through setting up of Jana Shikshana Nilayam (JSNs). Over 22,000 JSNs have been sanctioned since NLM was launched. It was then meant to institutionalise (PL&CE) by setting up JSNs. Now with the shift from the Centre-based approach to the mass campaign approach, the emphasis is on programme providing for remedial measures, continuation and application of skills.

17.25 The Rural Functional Literacy Programme (RFLP) is one of the oldest schemes initiated along with the launching of the NAEP on 2nd October, 1978. It has been a Centre based programme. On the basis of the findings and recommendation of evaluation studies, the scheme was reoriented and several structural changes were made. Following the success of the TLC, the centre-based programme of RFLP has been closed down in almost of all States/UTs. It is now proposed to continue these projects only in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, North Eastern States and Border Districts of Rajasthan and other difficult terrain hilly areas and isolated pockets.

17.26 The National Institute of Adult Education (NIAE) would continue to provide technical and academic support in areas relating to evaluation, training, research and planning and the like.

NDC Committee on Literacy

17.27 At its 43rd meeting, the National Development Council (NDC) had set up a committee on literacy. The Committee submitted its report in January, 1993. At its 46th meeting on 18.9.93 the NDC endorsed the report asking the Ministry of HRD to take further action. As a follow up action, the Ministry of HRD convened a conference of all the Chief Ministers on 15.2.94 presided over by the Prime Minister. The NDC report on literacy was endorsed unanimously and it was decided that all the State/UTs would mobilise resources and effort for implementation of the recommendations of this report and make universal literacy practical along with the schemes of decentralised management and universalisation of the elementary education.

Education For All (EFA) Summit

17.28 The Government of India hosted the Education for All (EFA) Summit of nine high population and educationally backward countries in New Delhi on 16th December, 1993. The participant countries were Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria and Pakistan. Heads of three U.N. agencies UNESCO, UNICEF & UNFPA also participated in the Summit. These countries account for more than half the world's population and about 70% of world's illiterates. The EFA Summit deliberated over the key issues and challenges facing education for all in these countries and the world community at large. The deliberations focussed on specific themes relating to "Mobilisation, People's Participation and Decentralisation for EFA", "External and Internal Financial Resources for EFA", Girls and Women's education, Women's Empowerment and Population issue" and decided to have nine country collaborative effort on distance education to reach out to population not served by the formal school system. In addition , it was decided that the participating countries would raise adequate financial resources to make EFA dream a reality. Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao in his address to EFA Summit on 16th December, 1993 expressed the hope that India would

reach the 6% GDP level of total investment on education when it entered the 21st Century.

Education And Development of Women

17.29 The education of women for their development is a thrust area for the 8th Five Year Plan. Special emphasis has been given on extending the benefit of education to girls/women under different sub-sectors/scheme of education sector. The achievement in terms of enrolment of females at different levels of education at the end of 1992-93 compared with 1989-90 is given in Annexure 17.9. In the schemes of major concern, exclusive provision has been made for this. The notable among them are: i) Non-Formal Education for girls, ii) Scheme for strengthening of boarding/hostel facilities for girls students of secondary/higher secondary schools, iii) MAHILA SAMAKHYA (funded through the assistance from Swedish International Development Agency), iv) Polytechnics for women, and v) Promotion of sports and physical education among women. Central assistance to the tune of 90% is provided to States/UTs and voluntary agencies *inter alia* for implementation of NFE centres exclusively for girls. The ratio of NFE centres to co-educational centres has been enhanced from 25:75 to 40:60.

17.30 Under the Scheme for strengthening of boarding/hostel facilities for girl students of secondary/higher secondary schools, hostels/boarding houses are run exclusively for girls by the voluntary organisations. A one-time grant is also provided to meet the non-recurring expenditure for essential furniture, utensils, food for inmates and emoluments of the cook and warden. Preference under this scheme is given to the girls, hostels/boarding houses located in educationally backward districts, particularly those predominantly inhabited by SCs/STs and educationally backward minorities. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 crores has been earmarked for the scheme to cover 3580 girls during the 8th Plan period. Out of this, an outlay of Rs. 36.00 lakhs was provided for this scheme in 1993-94 and Rs. 55.50 lakhs has been provided for 1994-95.

17.31 Education for women's equality is the focal point of the MAHILA SAMAKHYA programme funded by SIDA, covering 12 selected districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Uttar

Pradesh. The details of the scheme are provided along with other externally aided programmes (Para 17.169).

17.32 The setting up of polytechnics for women is a vital component of the World Bank assisted project for strengthening of polytechnics. It aims at bringing women to the main streams of the work force through training and skill formation in different trades. The details of this World bank assisted project are given as a part of the Technical Education scheme (Para 17.72).

Promotion of Sports And Physical Education Among Women

17.33. The scheme of promotion of sports and Physical Education among women is meant to facilitate the entry of women by giving them some attractive incentives in general in the form of scholarship for furthering their achievements in studies and sports career in sports. Scholarship of Rs. 6000/- per annum is available to those who have emerged champions in National Women Championship (Senior) conducted by the National Sports Federation and organised according to the inter-national rules.

17.34 All the women holding Master's Degree in Physical Education from a recognised University, who are undergoing development course in sports in NIS are eligible to get the scholarship of Rs. 1000/- per annum. Scholarship of Rs. 1800/- per annum is also given to all the women holding Master's Degree in Physical Education and doing M.Phil/Ph.D in Physical Education in the colleges having a status at par with Rani Laxmibai National College for Physical Education (LNCPE), Gwalior. An outlay of Rs. 10,000 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the Eighth Plan and Rs. 3 lakhs each for 1993-94 and 1994-95.

17.35 Besides the above mentioned schemes/programmes, adequate emphasis has been laid on the active involvement and participation of women as main beneficiaries in the externally aided schemes such as Lok Jumbish and Shiksha Karmi Project in Rajasthan, Bihar Education Project, U.P. Basic Education Project, District Primary Education Programme covering selected districts of 7 States namely Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Assam

and the Primary Education Programme being implemented through assistance from ODA in selected districts of Andhra Pradesh and expected to cover few districts in West Bengal. The details of these schemes has been provided as a part of details of externally aided scheme (Paras 17.167 - 17.178).

Secondary Education

17.36 Secondary education is an important link between elementary and higher education preparing students and enhancing their capabilities in the spheres of work and higher education.

17.37 In pursuance of the Programme of Action (POA), 1992, greater emphasis has been given to the programmes of vocational education for developing the professional expertise of students leading to self-employability. In this context, NCERT has developed 82 competency based curricula in six major areas for adoption by States/UTs. At a meeting of the Joint Council of Vocational Education (JCVE) while assessing the progress, emphasis was laid on revamping the vocational stream to make it more meaningful and employment-oriented and achieve the desired target of attracting atleast 10% of 10+2 students towards vocational stream. It also emphasized quality improvement rather than mere expansion.

17.38 Special vocational courses, meeting the requirements of various employing agencies such as Ministry of Health, General Insurance Corporation, Ministry of Railways, LIC, Handicraft Board etc., have been initiated with their collaboration. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has started four health related courses viz., Medical Laboratory Technician, Ophthalmic Technician, X-Ray Technician and Auxiliary Midwifery Nurse in Delhi. The curricula of these courses have been prepared by NCERT. To give the desired thrust to these priority areas, an apex level research and development organisation "Sunder Lal Sharma Central Institute of Vocational Education (SLSCIVE)" has been set up at Bhopal in July, 1993.

17.39 The Central Institute of Education Technology (CIET) and the State Institutes of Education Technology (SIET) together produced 3291 TV and 1100 audio programmes for schools. In May, 1993, an innovative and

experimental project in distance education coupled with inter-active learning "Classroom in 2000 AD" was launched under the aegies of the Indo-US Sub-Commission on Culture. The evaluation of the project has been carried out which has recommended its extension to a large number of schools. CIET also produced programmes for telecasting and broadcasting through Doordarshan and Akashwani respectively during the year.

17.40 Improvement of science education ,in schools initiated in 1987-88, has helped in promoting scientific temper and the quality of science education by providing science kits to upper primary schools, strengthening of science laboratories and training of science and mathematics teachers. So far, 21 voluntary agencies have availed of this facility for conducting various programmes. The evaluation of the scheme is being done by the NCERT.

17.41 Various States/UTs. have been provided assistance under the scheme of "Environment Orientation to School Education" which aims at promoting integration of educational programmes with local environmental conditions and also assist in developing teaching/learning material and text books etc. on environment studies at primary and upper primary level.

17.42 A pilot project "Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS)", initiated in collaboration with the Department of Electronics and the Ministry of HRD, has so far covered 2598 schools. In a recent review undertaken by the Ministry of HRD, many of the shortcomings of this scheme have been brought out and remedial measures decided upon. The modified strategy aims at implementing the programme through integrated input delivery system through a single agency.

17.43 With a view to operationalising the population education, so far, 29 States/UTs. have been assisted in developing curriculum, teacher-training and other educational/instructional materials on population education. Over 400 titles have been brought out in the 17 languages to cover large segments of population of our country.

17.44 Considering the special needs of the handicapped, 100% financial assistance has been provided to States/UT Governments and

voluntary agencies for creating facilities in schools to benefit disabled children. The UNICEF-assisted project, "Integrated education for disabled" has also been implemented with specific strategies for education of disabled children in the States of Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Municipal Corporations of Delhi and Baroda.

17.45 The National Open School (NOS), established as an autonomous registered Society of Department of Education, has offered an alternative and complementary stream of education especially to rural/urban poor women, SC/ST working adults and school dropouts. So far, 2.5 lakh students are on the strength of this school and a target of 60,000 students has been kept for the year, 1993-94. The NOS has also launched a new project of learning skills and development of question bank in 1993-94.

17.46 The National Council on Educational Research and Training (NCERT), established to bring about qualitative improvement in school and teacher education, has undertaken various activities during the year such as conducting a training programme for ICDS programme officers and child development programme officers under the scheme of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) and rendered academic advice/assistance to the States selected for District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) project etc. The Sixth All India Survey, launched in September, 1992 has jointly been taken up by NCERT and National Informatics Centre (NIC) with extensive utilisation of computer network to build a data-base at the State and District level.

17.47 The Navodaya Vidyalayas, established as pace setting schools with scope for innovations and experimentation, have provided modern education to the talented children mainly drawn from the rural areas. Currently, 339 Navodaya Vidyalayas are operational in 30 States/UTs. with a strength of 1,20,000 students.

Languages Development

17.48 The promotion and development of Hindi and other modern Indian languages have received attention through the autonomous and Central language institutions like Kendriya Hindi Sansthan (KHS), Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages (CIEFL),

Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Bureau for Promotion of Urdu (BPU), Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSS). Assistance was provided to State Governments to meet the salary of Hindi Teachers and strengthening of Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges which provided training to 1360 trainees. About 14674 persons took the correspondence course in regional languages to teach Hindi from Central Hindi Directorate. Training of teachers in modern Indian languages for implementation of the Three Language Formula (TLF), was given by Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore. It has also prepared 100 audio cassettes in four South Indian languages in the schools to supplement the text books. The CIEFL, through its District Centres, monitored the schemes of saturation training of English language teachers. The Committee for Establishment of Urdu University, submitted its report in June, 1993. Similarly, the Committee for setting up of an International Hindi University submitted its report in May, 1993.

17.49 The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (CSTT) published a revised glossary of technical terms of "Humanities and Social Sciences" from the computerised data base and the national terminology bank. Besides bringing out 10999 University level books in Hindi and regional languages, in collaboration with the Granth Academies, State Text Book Boards and University Cells, it has produced 375 books in Engineering, Medicine and Agriculture.

17.50 The Bureau for Promotion of Urdu published books in Urdu, Urdu Encyclopaedia, English-Urdu Dictionary and the half yearly research journal. It provided financial assistance to forty-three Calligraphy Training Centres in the country, of which six were exclusively run for women. Work for establishment of the Sindhi Vikas Board at Vadodara has been initiated with the recruitment of staff and office accommodation. The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, through its nine Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas (two at Delhi and Tirupati have since been accorded the status of deemed universities) imparted Sanskrit studies upto doctoral levels. The construction work of buildings at Jammu, Lucknow, Jaipur and Guruvayoor Vidyapeethas, made commendable progress. The

Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishtan (RVVP) held an All-India Vedic Sammelan at Kanchipuram, regional vedic conferences at Jaipur, Calcutta and Ujjain. It provided financial assistance to 4 Veda Pathashalas, 470 Veda students, 25 handicapped and aged pandits in North India and to aged Veda Pandits through the Veda Patha Nidhi Trust, Madras. For promoting vedic research with modern scientific and analytical interface, the RVVP decided to set up four Committees in the areas of - i) music; ii) ayurveda; iii) metallurgy, mathematics and other modern sciences; and iv) philosophy and Vedas. Financial assistance to States/UTs. was also provided for assistance to eminent Sanskrit Scholars in indigent circumstances, modernisation of Sanskrit Pathashalas and providing facilities for teaching Sanskrit. About 200 voluntary Arabic and Persian institutions have been provided financial assistance, for promotion of these languages meeting the expenditure on salary of teachers, scholarships, furniture, library, books etc.

Book Promotion

17.51 The National Book Trust (NBT), India encourages production of good reading material at moderate price, fostering book mindedness among people. Besides publishing 500 newtitles/translations during the year, it provided assistance to authors, illustrators and publishers on a variety of subjects, organised book fairs, seminars, symposia and workshops and promoted setting up of Reader's Clubs in schools. The 11th New Delhi World Book Fair was organised in February, 1994, attracting a large number of visitors from far and wide. Both, UGC and NBT are concerned about making available carefully documented and well-written text and reference books prepared by distinguished authors and experts for Indian students. They have now evolved a framework for coordinated functioning of their respective schemes formalised by Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). India played an important role in the deliberations of the Governing Bodies of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), Geneva, the International Secretariat for the Berne Convention for the protection of Literary and Artistic Works. The National Book Development Council (NBDC) is being reconstituted, while amendments to the Copy Right Act, 1993 are being considered. Its enforcement is also being deliberated upon.

Higher Education

17.52 Towards the beginning of 1993-94, the students' enrolment in Universities and Colleges touched a figure of 48.05 lakhs (40.09lakhs in colleges and 7.95 lakhs in universities). The faculty-wise enrolment was 40.4%, 19.6% and 21.9% in Arts, Science and Commerce respectively. The number of teachers increased to 2.78 lakhs during this year (0.63 lakhs in University and rest in affiliated colleges). The number of Universities as on November, 1993 was 155 and the total number of institutions deemed to be Universities was 34.

17.53 The University Grants Commission (UGC) an apex institution in the field of higher education ,continued to pursue vigourously its activities. Some of the major programmes/thrust areas taken up during the year are as under :-

17.54 The Commission continued its assistance towards promoting and encouraging the concept of autonomy and the total number of colleges so far granted autonomous status is 107.

17.55 Keeping in view the developmental needs of the country and to link education with field/practical work, redesigning/restructuring of courses was undertaken in the subjects of Science, Humanities, Languages and Social Science with the ultimate aim of making the curricula relevant to the needs of the society. To develop vocational courses at degree level core committee was constituted to work out details of such courses. The Committee has submitted its report recently and revised guidelines are being framed.

17.56 As on November, 1993, 116 Universities and 1522 colleges were assisted with computer facilities. This was followed by training programmes conducted for college teachers. Under the academic staff orientation scheme, so far 867 orientation programmes covering 24684 teachers have been conducted. Another 1225 refresher courses involving 33748 teachers were organised for in-service teachers.

17.57 Under the Special Assistance Programme, 41 Centres of advance study, 112 Departments in science, engineering and technology, 16 Centres in advance study and 101

departments in humanities and social science were provided with assistance.

17.58 Under the Coordinated Strengthening of Infrastructure in Science & Technology (COSIST) Programme, 115 Departments were assisted for strengthening infrastructure in science and technology education and research. The Departments, receiving assistance under this programme, were also given functional autonomy to improve the quality of teaching/practical components of the course.

17.59 Televising the programmes, popularly called "Country-wide Classroom", has been further strengthened through 7 Educational Media Research Centres (EMRcs) at the Universities of Pune, Gujarat, CIEFL, Jamia Millia Islamia, Jodhpur University, Madurai Kamraj University and St. Xavier College, Calcutta. This was supported by 8 audio visual research centres at the Rourkee University, Osmania University, Anna University, Madras University, Kashmir University, Srinagar University, Manipur University, Punjabi University. In all 3355 programmes were produced by different media centres. To make distance learning programmes more effective, visual lectures for under-graduate students specially meeting the requirements of semi-urban and rural students were prepared.

17.60 During this period, the UGC was also actively involved in promoting programmes of adult education, population education and other extension activities. As many as 18978 adult education centres and 1836 Jan Shikshan Nilayams and 1830 continuing education programmes were undertaken upto November, 1993. The UGC continued to provide necessary assistance to the Centres identified for organising coaching classes for competitive examinations for weaker sections of the society. By now, the programmes have been implemented in 20 universities and 33 colleges. The scheme has been subjected to review and will be continued by adopting necessary modifications.

17.61 To augment the enrolment of SC/ST's, 50 fellowships were awarded and 40 research associateships reserved exclusively for SC/STs. during this period. This was further strengthened by making provision for 50 teacher fellowships every year.

17.62 Research Projects of women studies were encouraged by instituting 40 positions of part-time associateship for women candidates in science and humanities including social science and engineering. As many as 21 research projects pertaining to women studies were approved for assistance. In addition, 22 universities and 11 colleges/university departments were supported to set up women's study centres and cells respectively.

17.63 Distance education system has been developed to provide opportunities to a large segment of population, particularly the disadvantaged groups, by the setting up of open universities. In this direction, the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), established in 1985, has been acting as an Apex institution. The IGNOU has provided an integrated multi-media instructional strategies comprising of audio-video aids, printed materials duly supported by counselling sessions spread throughout the country. The University has so far published 1566 volumes of course material, produced 564 audio programmes and 415 video programmes. During 1993-94, the total number of students registered under various programmes was over 80000 making aggregate enrolment of 2.30 lakh students. Keeping in view the recommendations of the Distance Education Council the three State Universities at Hyderabad, Kota and Nasik received guidelines and other necessary assistance in strengthening their programmes of distance education.

17.64 The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), in pursuance of its programmes on promoting social science research in the country, continued to assist research institutions in this field and provided research grants to 25 new research projects especially on topics like Tribal Studies, Health for All and Women Studies. The National Social Science Documentation Centre (NSSDC), set up under the Council, acquired 2500 publications and took up a major documentation project on "Retrospective Indexing of Indian Social Science Journals".

17.65 The Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR), during 1993-94, organised three regional seminars and extended financial support to various universities for organising seminar/conferences under grants-in-aid programmes.

17.66 The Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) continued to pursue its objectives by funding research programmes in different areas of history and sanctioned during this period 14 research projects, awarded 78 fellowships and 39 study-cum-travel grants to scholars. The Council's major project on "Dictionary of Social and Economic and Administrative Terms in Indian/South Asian Inscriptions" has also been taken up during this period.

17.67 The Indian Institute of Advance Studies (IIAS), Shimla, brought out during this period 7 publications and has also taken up a multi-disciplinary project on "Socio-Religious Movement and Cultural Network in Indian Civilization".

17.68 Association of Indian Universities (AIU) completed the research project entitled "Unit Cost of Higher Education - An efficient study of University". It has also taken up the publication of question banks on subjects of agronomy, social science, geography, banking and accountancy and chemistry.

Technical Education

17.69 The Development of technical education has received greater recognition and importance in successive five year plans because of its potential in improving production and productivity. Efforts made in the past have led to creation of a vast infrastructure which has been utilised in meeting the emerging challenges in Science and Technology.

17.70 The year under report has seen some significant achievements in the field of technical education as may be seen in the following paragraphs.

17.71 The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), set up as an Advisory Body in 1945 and given statutory status in 1987, was vested with the task of proper planning and coordination of development of technical norms and standards. With the reorganisation of the AICTE, task forces have been appointed to cover a large number of pending cases in all the regions. At the same time, the organisation has been professionally strengthened to streamline the approval of new courses and programmes.

17.72 To upgrade the capacity, quality and efficiency utilisation of polytechnics, a World

Bank Project to support technician education was launched in the year 1990. The project covers 17 States and two UTs, involving 539 polytechnics. The implementation of the projects of State Governments is being carried out under the overall guidance and monitoring by Department of Education with the help of National Project Implementation Unit. So far in the first phase of the project, 278 approved polytechnics in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have been covered and the State of Goa has also been added in the phase I with effect from July, 1993. The second Phase covers States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and the National Capital Territory of Delhi and has become operational from January, 1992.

17.73 Under the scheme of thrust areas in technical education such as - i) strengthening of facilities in crucial areas of technology; ii) creation of infrastructure in areas of emerging technology; iii) programme of new and/or improved technology and offering new courses in specialised field, various areas of technology such as Computer Science, Technology, Electronics, Instrumentation, Management Science and Entrepreneurship etc. were supported at the under graduate level. The scheme of creation of infrastructure has identified 14 areas of emerging technology in selected technological institutions. Under the programme of new/or improved technologies 46 new/improved areas of technology were identified and support was given for various programmes/courses. During 1993-94, the aforesaid three schemes have been amalgamated into one scheme under the head "Thrust Area" of technical education, for which an outlay of Rs.1500 lakhs was provided.

17.74 Modernisation and removal of obsolescence in machinery and equipment in laboratory and workshops in engineering and technological institutions has been one of the important area emphasised in the National Policy of Education, 1986 and the Programme of Action, 1992. During the year, 225 projects have been supported for training and re-training of faculty and supporting staff..

17.75 With a view to ensuring a share of benefits of technical education to rural areas

the scheme of community polytechnics was initiated in 1978-79 in 36 polytechnics. With their institutionalised structure and network, the community polytechnics have been able to establish a grassroot level involvement of the village community. About 100 vocational/technical trades relevant to the requirement of rural sector have been identified for imparting skill development training, geared towards employment generation, which is mainly in the form of non-formal short term training in various trades. By March, 1993 about 2 lakh youth have been trained under the scheme of which 60% have been able to get self-wage employment.

17.76 The Educational Consultants India Limited (ECIL), during the year, executed the project planning for the campus of Tertiary Education in Mauritius. The company has also completed the project appraisal report for Arbaminch Water Technology Institute in Ethiopia and was also awarded the project to investigate Eight Target Colleges in technical institutions in India by UNICO, International Corporation, Tokyo, Japan. The project has since been completed.

17.77 A new IIT in Assam, the sixth in the chain, is being established. The foundation stone was laid on 4th July, 1992 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. As a follow-up action of the meeting of IITs/IISc. held in the Planning Commission, eight technology development missions were taken up by these institutions for which an outlay of Rs.60.00 crores was earmarked during the 8th Plan. The missions will also get financial support to the extent of about 25 percent from the user industries.

17.78 The Programme of apprenticeship training for the products of 10+2 vocational stream as well as for providing industrial training to engineering graduates and diploma holders was intensified during the year. As many as 20367 trainees were provided training under this programme during the year including technician apprentices from SC/ST which were 13136 and 231 respectively.

17.79 The National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology (NIFT) is an apex training and educational institution in the country providing trained manpower in foundry and forge technology. During the year, the Institute provided training through advance diploma and

refresher courses as required by the industries in this field. So far, 195 refresher courses have been conducted for about 2000 engineers and supervisors sponsored by various organisations.

17.80 The four Technical Teachers' Training Institutes (TTTIs.) at Bhopal, Calcutta, Chandigarh and Madras intensified their efforts in teacher training programmes for those engaged in technician education. An empowered committee has been set up to consider the follow up action on the functioning of TTTIs.

17.81 Seventeen Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs), established to meet the trained technical manpower needs of the country with an admission capacity of 4970 under-graduate and 1440 post-graduate students will undertake the modernization of the laboratories with a view to upgrading the academic programme and infrastructural facilities. Each REC has been given a grant of Rs.1.00 crore for this purpose.

17.82 The School of Planning and Architecture with an enrolment capacity of 740 students has drawn up a programme of action for the 8th Plan period. The School has undertaken a project on "Industrial Design under Indo-Italian Collaboration" and has started a new programme of Master Degree in Industrial Design from 1993-94.

17.83 The Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, an autonomous international Graduate Institute has been set up and the Government of India have agreed to provide assistance to it in the form of technical experts in the specialised areas and purchase of equipment and books and technical journals published in India.

17.84 The Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology has been set up with five certificate and three diploma courses. The National Expert Committee has recommended 12 certificate and 10 diploma courses to be started in the Institute. Its report for expansion of the scheme is under consideration.

17.85 The North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST), Itanagar, established in 1986, provided modular programmes each of two year duration leading

to certificate, diploma and degree in technology in applied science. An expert Committee has been constituted to look into the academic and other developmental programmes of the Institute.

17.86 The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, continued its academic and research activities in the advance fields of Aerospace, Bio-Mass, Chemical, Meteorological and other subjects. The super-computer project is being set up with international and national hook up.

17.87 A new engineering college at Jammu with a budget provision of Rs.2.00 crores as lumpsum amount for 1993-94 is being set up with an intake capacity of 160 students per year.

Culture

17.88 The main thrust of the Department of Culture is conservation, dissemination and promotion of Indian culture by arousing cultural consciousness among people and their creative energies to be utilised for expressions in various art forms. During 1993-94, the Department of Culture continued to address itself to the preservation, promotion and further enrichment of the rich and historic cultural heritage and traditions of the country through a network of institutions working in the field of archaeology, archives, museums, libraries, anthropology, Buddhist Studies etc. A National Policy on Culture is under consideration of the Parliament.

Archaeology

17.89 The conservation and preservation of as many as 500 monuments has been taken up by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), of which 250 are specially identified for comprehensive conservation work. Important works taken up were, monuments in Golkonda Fort, Hyderabad; Nalanda, Sasaram, Antichek and Kumharar in Bihar; Qutub Minar, Tuglakabad Fort; Monuments at Belhagoa and Fort Auguada; Temples at Udaygiri, Dwarka, Laxminarayan Temple at Chamba; Monasteries at Leh, Alchi, Lamayuru Stupas; Shey and Leh Palace in Ladakh; Caves at Ajanta and Ellora, Dimapur Ruins in Nagaland; Forts at Jaisalmer, Palace at Deeg, Caves at Colvi in Jhalawar in Rajasthan; Monuments at Murshidabad, Vishnupur Kalna and Guptipara in West Bengal. Under a bilateral agreement

between Government of Cambodia and India, the ASI team has made a major contribution in preserving and conserving the temple complex at Angkorvat in Cambodia which was commended by archaeologists and conservationists of international acclaim. The ASI also discovered a large number of sites and remains - ranging from pre-historic to the medieval times. These included the Ghaggar river basin in Haryana, the first fortified Capital of Delhi constructed in the middle of the 11th Century AD by Tomar Ruler Anang Pal-II. The palace of 16th Century was revealed in the clearance operation of Gingee Fort in South Arcot District, Tamil Nadu. The ASI also carried out under-water archaeological operations at Dwarka in Gujarat, Goa on the West Coast and Poompoohar on the East Coast.

Museums

17.90 The National Museum (NM) organised a special exhibition of Raja Ravi Verma Paintings, drawings and oleograph; renovated and redesigned a new gallery "Tribal Life Style of North East". Under the Cultural Exchange Programme an exhibition entitled "Indian Bronzes" was sent to Hungary. The Museum sent 16 Stone Sculptures to Asia Society Gallery, New York. The 24th All India Museums Conference under the theme "Modern Display Techniques in Museums" was organised. The Indian Museum, Calcutta, organised an exhibition on the "Way of Buddha", with about 60 outstanding and representative art objects showing various aspects of Buddha's life. It has received an exhibition on Roman Antiquities in India from the collection of the Government Museum, Madras. The NM also added to its collection, a 10th Century Chola bronze image of Nataraja and stone sculpture of Vishnu belonging to the Pala Sena School. The Salarjung Museum (SJM) at Hyderabad published a catalogue of Arabic Manuscripts Volume VII during the year. The National Council of Science Museum (NCSM), Calcutta, which is popularising science and technology among students, got the coveted "Dibner Award" for 1993 from the Society for the History of Technology, USA, for its exhibit "The Information Revolution" installed in the National Science Centre (NSC) at Delhi. It is to construct a "Science City" in Calcutta to attract the citizens of the Metropolis and International visitors. The NCSM prepared a Project Proposal of a full-fledged science centre

namely; Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre in Mauritius on turnkey basis. It has supplied 30 participatory exhibits on physical science for the new Science Centre in Queensland Museum, Australia, The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library (NMML) organised discussions on the following two themes:-

- i) "Peace and Disarmament" with the Chinese Delegation; and
- ii) "Challenges to Indian Nationalism and Indian Unity Today". On the Birth Centenary of the renowned Italian political thinker, Gramsci, a seminar on "State Ideology and Civil Society" was organised. More than 2400 books were added to its library.

17.91 The Anthropological Survey of India (An.S.I.) has been carrying out researches on bio-cultural aspects of Indian population since its inception in 1945. The An.S.I. has initiated action for the preparation of Reports and Abstracts of Plan Projects on "People of India". The information generated under this project has resulted in the production of 43 volumes, of which 11 are National and 32 State Series. Four volumes have been finalised for the publication on basketry, domesticated animals, occupation and food habits, the information for which was collected under the project "All India Material Trait Survey". The two field projects taken up by Ranchi Field Station, namely Jharkhand Movement and its Documentation and Anthropological Study of Ranchi Town have made progress. Two collaborative programmes were launched with the place, Name Society of India, Mysore and Centre for Ecological Science IIS, Bangalore. The An.S.I. organised exhibitions and conferences. The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS), Bhopal, being developed on holistic approach of general anthropology, is preparing an open air complex along with indoor galleries and developing the Open Air Exhibition namely; Tribal Habitat, Coastal Village and Rock Art Heritage by adding new exhibits. The International Exhibition on Tribal Art "Eternal Voyage" received exhibits from eight countries. The IGRMS also provided informal education through guided tours for general public, institutions, sponsored groups of students and trainees from organisations connected with tribal development and public administration.

Archives and Records

17.92 The National Archives of India (NAI) enriched its holdings by acquisition of private and public records, micro-film copies including 85 War Diaries pertaining to Indian States Forces of World War II received from Ministry of Defence. Forty micro-film rolls (1884-1952) in French relating to History of the French in India were received from the National Archives of France. Asiatic Society, Calcutta, made progress under the Project "Indology". The first phase has been completed which included "Indian Perception of Nature and Beauty" and the project on "History on Medicine". It has undertaken an important project to prepare Encyclopaedia - Asiatika, a multi-volume project aiming at presenting a systematic account of the evolution of the history and culture of the lands and people of Asia.

Libraries

17.93 The National Library (NL), Calcutta, one of the recipient libraries under the Delivery of Books Act, 1954, is the foremost repository of the Indian printed cultural heritage. Under the library modernisation scheme, NL has initiated cataloguing of English language monographs on international format - UNIMARK and automated serials control has been taken up. The Delhi Public Library (DPL) has taken over 58 composite libraries being run under the Punjabi Academy. The DPL is setting up a sub-branch/library-cum-reading-room-cum-supply station in the premises of the Central Jail, Tihar. The Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) promotes library services all over the country in cooperation with States/UT Governments. Over 3500 libraries at different levels were assisted. Four issues of the quarterly News-letter have been published as well as the bi-annual journal "Granthana": Indian Journal of Library Studies. The RRRLF is collecting statistics and creating a computerised data base of public libraries in the country. The Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library (KBOPL), Patna, has a very rich collection of over 18000 manuscripts along with 2000 original paintings of Mughal, Rajput, Iranian and Turkish Schools and 1,60,000 printed books. To accelerate the speed of research, one National Fellowship, 2 Visiting Fellowships, 3 Senior and 7 Junior Fellowships have been created on the pattern of UGC to work on the treasures of

knowledge. Several universities like Kashmir, Gulbarga, Jamia Millia Islamia, Magadh, Bihar, Shantiniketan and Jamia Hamdard have recognised KBOPL as their research centre. The KBOPL also carried out translation of books on national integration from Urdu to Hindi and vice-versa. The Rampur Raza Library (RRL) has a unique and rare collection of manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Pushto, Urdu, Hindi and Malayalam languages etc. along with the rich collection of rare miniature paintings belonging to Mughal, Iranian, Rajput and Kangra Schools. Researchers and scholars from various parts of the country as well as abroad visited the library. An Information Services Section has been opened to facilitate the scholars in their pursuit of learning through correspondence as well.

Academies and National School of Drama

17.94 (i) The Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA) organised Nrityotsava in Trivandrum, -a series of festivals, launched to promote dancers and musicians of the younger generation by providing them a national platform. Selected dancers from various parts of the country gave performances in Bharatnatyam, Kathak, Manipuri, Kathakali, Kuchipudi, Odissi, Mohiniattam and Chhau dance of Mayurbhanj and Seraikella. A Kathakali Mohotsavam was presented by the SNA along with lecture demonstration involving all the venerable gurus and leading performers. The four Zonal Festivals i.e. - i) Uttari Sambhag; ii) Pashchimi Sambhag; iii) Purvi Sambhag; and iv) Dakshini Sambhag Yuva Mahotsava 1993 were held in Amritsar, Goa, Jamshedpur and Madurai. The SNA provided project grants for research and documentation in the performing arts, besides support to Koodeiyattam launched in 1991 to promote the classical theatre tradition of Kerala. Preparatory work to support the Chhau dance in terms of detailed survey for identification and selection of artists was carried out in Mayurbhanj district and neighbouring areas involving visits to 26 villages. The Kathak Kendra (KK), a constituent unit of Sangeet Natak Akademi organised the Saratchandrika festival by presenting promising dancers alongwith experienced dancers. It presented the dance programmes, Kumar Sambhav and Roopmati in aid of the earthquake victims of Maharashtra. A Kathak Seminar was also organised.

(ii) The Sahitya Akademi (SA), the apex national body for promotion of literature, undertook various programmes like conferring annual award in 22 languages, holding seminars, literacy gatherings and workshops, upgradation and maintenance of the library at New Delhi and development of regional libraries. The highlights include 21 Akademi awards, 16 translation awards, publication of 140 books, 29 book exhibitions, 27 literary forum meetings, 6 seminars, 5 "Meet the Author" programmes and 3 Workshops held during the year.

(iii) The Lalit Kala Akademi (LKA) held an exhibition of paintings, sculpture and prints in collaboration with Embassy of France, involving more than 40 Indian Artists. The LKA participated in the 6th Asian Art Biennials held at Dhaka. The other programmes included 37th National Exhibition of Art 1993-94 at Madras, a circulating exhibition of works of research awardees at Lucknow, works of Late Shri Vimal Kumar at Bhubaneshwar and an artists camp. The 8th Triennial India was held in February-March, 1994 with participation of many countries. It also received/undertook a number of research projects and brought out publications including monographs, portfolio, books, catalogues and miscellaneous material.

(iv) The National School of Drama (NSD) admitted 20 students for the academic year. A number of productions have been presented as regular curriculum activities of the school. The Repertory Company organised plays. The Theatre-in-Education Company performed Razia Sultan in a number of schools. A summer workshop with participation of 200 children was held. Educational tours to Varanasi, Imphal and Karnataka to study Ramlila, Manipuri/Karnatak traditional arts were arranged for the students of 2nd and 3rd year.

17.95 For dissemination of culture, the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) conducted 92 training programmes including orientation courses, refresher courses, puppetry courses for primary, middle

and high school teachers, teacher educators, administrators and students. It has been nominated as the nodal agency for celebration of the World Day for Cultural Development. Under community and extension services, about 30 educational tours to historical places with participation of 1300 students were conducted. In addition, a number of educational programmes for children from non-formal education centres and voluntary organisations were organised. An audio-visual educational module on Kanchipuram was produced. As many as 600 cultural kits were prepared and distributed to 217 institutions from where teacher trainees came to receive training. More than 300 new scholarships were awarded under Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme.

17.96 The Seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) at Patiala, Shantiniketan, Thanjavur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Dimapur and Nagpur continued to encourage diverse cultural activities in cities, rural and low profile regions of the country. The activities included tribal, folk, classical music and dance programmes, theatre workshops, lecture-cum-demonstration of miniature paintings in Jaipur and Goa; Kala Mela, Bharatotsav, Sadbhav Utsav, drama festival, Pune Festival, Taj Mahotsav, folk dance festivals, craft mela etc. The seven ZCCs participated in the Republic Day Folk Dance Festival and Crafts Fair in Delhi during January, 1994. In February 1994 a meeting of Zonal Cultural Centres, National Akademies and State Departments of Culture was held in the Planning Commission to discuss coordination mechanism between these three Departments.

17.97 Under the scheme of Setting up of Multi-purpose Cultural Complexes in States including those for children, token grants were given to autonomous bodies created by the States of West Bengal and Sikkim. Other States like Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh have sent their requests for grants. For the Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra, Guwahati, the Government approved a financial assistance of Rs.10 crores to be released in four instalments. The Government of India declared the Kalakshetra, Madras, as an institution of national importance and established Kalakshetra Foundation. Other important schemes include financial assistance for promotion and dissemination of tribal, folk art and culture; for

preservation and development of cultural heritage of Himalayas; for research support to voluntary organisations engaged in cultural activities; to dance drama and theatre ensembles; Emeritus Fellowships to most eminent artists in the fields of performing, literary and plastic arts; to persons distinguished in letters, arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances and their dependents; award of scholarship to young workers in different cultural fields; Fellowships to outstanding artists in the field of performing, literary and plastic arts; and grants to cultural organisations.

17.98 The Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies (CIHTS), Sarnath was established in 1967 for preservation of Tibetan Culture and tradition, restoration of ancient Indian sciences and literature preserved in the Tibetan language, offer educational facilities to students of Indian border areas for teaching and research in traditional subjects through a modern university educational system. The CIHTS made progress in equipping its library with computer, taking in Ph.D. scholars, publications of original works, translations, rare texts, bi-annual journal of rare Buddhist Text Research Projects. The Central Institute of Buddhist studies (CIBS), Leh, affiliated to Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya (SSVV), Varanasi, continued to progress as an important centre for advanced studies in Buddhism and Buddhist culture in the Himalayan region. The Library of Tibetan works and Archives (LTWA), Dharamshala, a research institution, set up to preserve and promote the rich heritage of Tibetan civilization and Indo-Tibetan learning, has acquired a world stature. The Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology (SRIT), Gangtok, did significant work in promoting research and studies in Tibetology and associated subjects like iconography, medicine, astrology and history. A large number of Indian and foreign scholars visited both the above institutions. In all, 170 organisations were considered for financial assistance, under the scheme of "Financial Assistance to Buddhist/Tibetan Studies".

Memorials

17.99 The Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti (GSDS) organised programmes and activities involving children, youth, women, Gandhian workers, scholars and academicians; organised charkha spinning, youth meets/camps at

Kurukshetra and Rajouri. Progress has been made in terms of framing of bye-laws for taking over the Nav Nalanda Mahavihara (NNMV) from Government of Bihar to be merged with Huen-T-Sang Memorial (HSM), Nalanda. The Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies (MAKAIAS), Calcutta, the centre for research and training on works of the Maulana and social, cultural, political and economic movement in Asia from the middle of 19th Century, maintained the library and the personal Museum highlighting the life and works of Maulana Azad.

Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA)

17.100 It was established in memory of the late Smt. Indira Gandhi with five divisions viz.; i) Kala Nidhi; ii) Kala Kosa; iii) Janapada Sampada; iv) Kala Darshana; and v) Sutradhara. The reference library of Kala Nidhi Division, during the year added 2750 selected works of eminent authors, acquired 117 rolls of micro films of rare Indian manuscripts from abroad, 13000 microfiches from INION, Moscow, STAATS BIBLIOTHEK P.K., Berlin. It also added 4327 slides from British Library, London and acquired 36 audio cassettes. The Kalakosa Division published 11 critically edited texts. Under reprint/translation of works of secondary material, 5 works have been printed/published. Under the programme of Numismatic Arts of India, documentation of 90,000 coins have been done, of which 1800 coins have been selected as art specimens. The Janapada Division has completed 5 reports of the pilot projects like sacred groves and sacred trees of uttara-Kannada, religion-folk-theatre of Garhwal, the Gujjar mode of subsistence and change etc. Under Brihadiswara Project, the monograph on architectural drawings of the Chola temples has been completed. Under the Ethnographic Section, 1200 mtr. cloth scroll paintings of episode in Mahabharat painted by Smt. Santokha Dudhat, was acquired along with a 25 mtr. scroll on Gandhiji's life. As part of IGNCA's focus on Man, Environment and Arts, a series of multi-disciplinary seminars were held on "Man-Nature-Integral Vision". The Kala Darshna Division organised exhibitions on "Prakriti-Man. In harmony with elements", and the Legacy of Raja Deen Dayal - an exhibition of photographs." Two memorial lectures in the names of Acharya Hazari Prasad Dwivedi and Dr.

N.K. Bose, were organised as well as the International Seminar on Interface of Cultural Identity and Development, under the aegis of UNESCO. A symposium on "Future of the Mind : Mind of the Future" was organised under the project "Information 2000" jointly by IGNCA, ICCR and Indo-US Sub-Commission on Education and Culture. The corpus fund of IGNCA was augmented by Rs.25 crores to meet expenditure on research and academic programmes through its interest earnings. The building programme is making progress for which an outlay of Rs.10 crores is provided for the year.

Youth Affairs & Sports

Youth Affairs

17.101 Innovative initiatives were taken during year to give a new thrust to the youth programmes for channelising the exuberant energy of the youth in a constructive way. The scheme for promotion of adventure has been reorganised and three National Adventure Awards at par with the Arjuna Awards have been introduced from this year. The foundation stone was laid at Sriperumbudur for the "Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development" which would be an apex institution and resource agency for providing training, research, documentation and extension services on various subjects related to youth. The Silver Jubilee year of the National Service Scheme (NSS) was launched with the establishment of National NSS Awards and the programme was extended to the students of plus-two level in selected institutions which hitherto covered only college students. Rashtriya Chetna Varsh was celebrated as a sequel to completion of 50 years of the Quit India Movement by honouring the freedom fighters.

17.102 The major health related programme "Universities Talk Aids" has been expanded to cover 158 universities where the NSS Units exist. A total number of 226 colleges spread over 2 States and 61 Universities were declared as "Aids Aware College". More than 1,00,000 students joined the campaign. A national level workshop was conducted in CYC Asia Centre, Chandigarh and discussed the existing state of affairs on AIDS in the country and various strategies and approaches to be adopted to fight against the AIDS. A documentary film on AIDS "Darna Nahin Sam-

jhna Hoga" was released on December, 1, 1993 on "World AIDS Day".

17.103 Under the scheme of promotion of adventure, 122 voluntary agencies, educational institutions and individuals were given finance for adventure activities like mountaineering, trekking, rowing, boating, hiking, exploration for collection of data, study of flora and fauna in mountain, desert and the seas, coast sailing etc. Encouragement was also given to high risk adventure programmes like pre-Everest expeditions, All-Women's Everest Expedition and an All-India Sadbhavana Scooter Safari. National Adventure Awards have been introduced with a view to giving due recognition to adventure activities. About 29 exhibitions were organised in different parts of the country on folk dance, folk songs, folk paintings, arts and crafts, books and on other development and youth related schemes under the scheme of exhibition for youth.

17.104 National Integration Camps, 98 in number, for rural and urban youth and 11 inter-State youth exchange programmes were organised under the Scheme "Promotion of National Integration". Sadbhavana Divas was celebrated throughout the country on the birth anniversary of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi to promote inter-community, inter-faith and mutual goodwill in different parts of the country. About 12000 youth from different youth organisations i.e. Bharat Scouts and Guides, Youth Hostels Association of India, Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYK), NSS, NCC and students of Delhi schools/colleges participated. An essay competition under the Sadbhavana Essay Scheme. "Swami Vivekananda and his Vision of India" was conducted and 25 national level awards along with a national recognition certificate were given. Sadbhavana Yatra special train carrying young men and women from all parts of India commenced its journey on 8.10.1993 for 100 places to return to Delhi around the end of May, 1994.

17.105 The implementation strategy of NYK's has been decentralised. During this year district level annual action plan was prepared by youth coordinators keeping in view the local needs of community. The NYK's organised 886 cultural programmes such as Nukkad Nataks, skits, one-act plays, folk songs, puppet etc. to motivate and educate youth for taking self-employment projects, to check so-

cial evils like corruption in society and to spread awareness against AIDS, drug-abuse, alcoholism. As many as 464 workshops were organised to promote the spirit of self-help and to inculcate a feeling of dignity of labour. About 66970 rural youth have been given vocational training to upgrade their skill and promote self reliance at village level. 643 youth leadership training programmes (YLTP) were organised. In addition to their regular programmes the other special activities undertaken by the NYKs included celebration of Quami Ekta Week, Sadbhavana Divas, Communal Harmony fortnight and National Integration Camps. The NYKs donated about Rs. 4 lakhs to Prime Minister's Relief Fund and medicines etc. amounting to Rs.5 lakhs at the time of the devastating earthquake in Latur and Osmanabad Districts of Maharashtra. About 2250 volunteers of National Service Volunteers scheme (NSVS) were deployed by NYKs, around 415 volunteers by NSS and 400 by Bharat Scouts and Guides.

17.106 Under the Scheme "Training of Youths", an amount of Rs.88.75 lakhs has been sanctioned to voluntary agencies for training 3020 youth in the subjects relating to agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy, poultry etc., establishment of co-operative society and setting up of agro-service centres, health education/food, nutrition, management at local level, preparation of scientific methods of using smokeless chulhas, biogas plants and other non-conventional energy sources and training programmes aimed at uplifting the functional capabilities of the rural youth and preparing them for self employment. Voluntary organisations, reputed institutions and State Governments covered around 6247 youth under the scheme "Promotion of Youth Activities among Backward Tribes". Under the scheme of "Assistance to Youth Clubs" an amount of Rs.26.60 lakhs was sanctioned to support 532 youth clubs. Through NYKs, 17 State level best youth clubs were awarded to promote the growth of youth clubs under the scheme "Awards Schemes for Outstanding Youth Clubs". The units of Bharat Scouts and Guides continued their sustained activities throughout the country in the areas of adult literacy, tree plantations, community services and projects, leprosy awareness campaigns, crafts centres and promotion of hygiene and sanitation. 13 youth and one voluntary (3020 Youth) organ-

isation received the National Youth Awards for the year 1992-93.

Sports

17.107 In pursuance of the new programme of Action (POA) of the National Sports Policy, the emphasis was given on creating a sports environment, broadbasing and improving competitive standards and sports management. Initiatives included encouraging private investment in sports promotion, facilitating import of quality sports equipment, formulating a new scheme entitled "Pension to Meritorious Sports Persons" and revising the rural sports clubs. During the year 1993-94 the activities have been geared up for preparation of teams and sports persons for the Asian Games, 1994. Revised guidelines have been issued which provide for training of "probables" in coaching camps, purchase of sports equipments, international exposure by way of competitions and training abroad and introduction of more incentives for encouraging higher performance in sports. A committee has been set up to monitor the preparation. A sub-committee of Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) on broad basing of sports has submitted its report suggesting measures for making sports and physical education an integral part of the learning process at all stages of education. A number of measures were introduced during the year to encourage investment in sports and make the imports of sports goods easier and cheaper for the sports persons. Section 35/A (c) of the Income-Tax Act 1961 has been amended and this would enable the expenditure incurred by industrial houses on sports promotion or development programmes to be counted for the benefit of 100% deduction.

17.108 An allocation of Rs.6.24 crores was provided during 1993-94 to promote sports infrastructure for training and coaching of the athletes in the State sector under the scheme "Creation of Sports Infrastructure". 126 schools were sanctioned assistance to the extent of Rs.99.82 lakhs under the scheme "Development of Play Fields and Purchase of Sports Equipments in Rural Schools". The scheme "Laying of Synthetic tracks/artificial Surfaces" has been entrusted to Sports Authority of India (SAI) for implementation. A budget allocation of Rs.2.30 crores was made for promotion of excellence in games and sports in universities through three broad seg-

ments of infrastructure (UGC), inter-university tournaments (AIU) and incentive/scholarships(AIU) under the scheme "Games and Sports in Universities and Colleges". The scheme was revised with reference to the pattern of assistance to the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) for the conduct of inter-university tournaments and the amount of scholarships being given to talented sports persons was also enhanced from Rs.3600/- to Rs.6000/- per annum per head. Assistance of about Rs.900 lakhs (till 31.12.1993)was given to national sports federations for conducting coaching camps, organising national/international tournaments in India and abroad. The cash prize for the Dronacharya Award has been increased from Rs.40,000 to Rs.75,000.

17.109 About 1380 young boys and girls through 58 SAI-adopted schools received training the disciplines under the National Sports Talent Centre (NSTC). 15 boys sports companies in the Army with an enrolment of 621 boys are functional. 33 Sports Project Development Areas (SPDA) Centres with a total strength of 781 sports persons and eighteen hostels with 729 boys and 153 girls have so far been established. At present, the total strength of coaches under National Coaching Scheme is 1710. Under the "Special Area Games" (SAG) 333 trainees located at 11 centres are being imparted scientific coaching; and during the year SAG trainees have shown commendable performance. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Rural Sports Tournament and National Sports Festival was also organised by SAI. Five Sports Academies in the field of hockey, handball, tennis and chess w.h the support of public sector undertakings/business houses have been set up while the swimming, volleyball, athletics and hockey and badminton Academies are expected to be set up shortly. The Netaji Subash Chandra Institute of Sports (NSIS) and Lakshmi Bai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE) continued with their activities to provide excellent facilities for training and research in sports and physical education.

17.110 The major achievements in the sports activities during the year included 138 medals (61 Gold, 46 Silver and 31 bronze) at 6th SAF Games held in Dhaka; 11 Gold, 4 Silver and 1 Bronze medals in Singapore National Athletic Meet; 2 Gold, 2 Silver and 4 Bronzes in Asian

Track and Field Meet at Manila; 7 Gold, 10 Silver and 17 Bronze medals in the 7th Age Group Asia Pacific Swimming Championship at Hongkong; 1 Silver and 2 Bronze medals in 19th King Cup Boxing Championship at Bangkok; 1 Gold, 3 Silver and 5 Bronzes at Mayors Cup Boxing Championship, Manila; 2 Bronze medals in World Women Weightlifting Championship at Melbourne; 3 Silver and 1 Bronze medals in Asian Weightlifting Championships for Women at Shillong; 2 Gold, 4 Silver and 1 Bronze medals in Silver Dragon Tournament for Men Weightlifters at Cardiff; 3 Bronze medals in International Judo Tournament and Team Championship for Men and Women in Bangkok International Archery Meet and International Kabaddi Tournament. The national teams participated in various international competitions and the major achievements include - Team Championship for hockey team in Eight Nation (3020 Youth) Tournament, Vienna, Austria; SAARC Gold Cup in Football at Lahore; Silver Medal to Women's Hockey Team in 5th Indira Gandhi Gold Cup and commendable performance of Cricket Team against England and Sri Lanka. Kapil Dev broke the world record of Sir, Richard Hadlee and is the current highest wicket taker in "Test Matches". Kirpal Singh in cycling, Vikas Pandey in gymnastics, Major J.S. Ahluwalia in equestrian and Lt. P.K. Garg in yachting also gave excellent performance in international events. After five postponements, the Third National Games were held in Maharashtra and about 7000 sports persons participated in 28 disciplines from 27 States/UTs. The demonstration games - Atya Patya and Mallakhamb were also held in Pune. During the games, Maharashtra won the maximum number of medals-114 (Gold 37, Silver 34, Bronze 43) followed by Delhi who received 86 medals. The 4th National Games will be held in Karnataka in October, 1995. Arjuna Award for the year 1992 included the sports persons - Shri Sanjeev Singh (Archery); Bahadur Prasad (Athletics); Rajendra Prasad (Boxing); Mervin Fernandes (Hockey); Sandeep Byala (Judo); and E.S.Bhessooran (Powerlifting); and Pappu Yadav (Wrestling).

Programme For 1994-95

17.111 The nation's commitment to complete the unfinished task of achieving "Education for All" will continue to receive the greatest priority as reiterated in the EFA Sum-

mit held recently. Concerted efforts will be made to improve the content and process of education integrating it with cultural diversions, to further the involvement of youth in social development and activities of national integration.

17.112 The outlay in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for all sectors of Education including Art and Culture and Sports & Youth Affairs is Rs.1750.46 crores at the Centre and Rs.3058.44 crores in the States/UTs. which represents a step up of 17.5% in Centre and 18.4% in State/UT Sector over the approved outlay of the last year. A statement showing the outlay for 1994-95 for Centre and State/UTs. by major heads of development is given in Annexure 17.3.

Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) Elementary Education

17.113 The outlay especially earmarked for MNP (Elementary and Adult Education) in the Annual Plan 1994-95 is Rs.2028.46 crores (Centre and States) constituting 42% of total approved outlay.

17.114 An outlay of Rs.215 crores has been provided for 1994-95 to cover all the primary schools under "Operation Blackboard". In the light of the NPE it is proposed to provide a third teacher to primary schools where the enrolment exceeds 100.

17.115 Non-formal education will be continued as an alternative strategy to formal education and play complementary role in achieving the goals of Universalisation of Elementary Education. A new scheme of cash incentive to instructors is proposed to be introduced in 1994-95 with a view to providing better infrastructural facilities and enhancing motivation of instructors. An outlay of Rs.106.32 crores has been provided for NFE in the Annual Plan 1994-95 under States Sector and Rs.25 crores through voluntary sector. It is proposed to set up 14,000 additional NFE Centres in State Sector and 3,500 additional Centres in voluntary sector in 1994-95. 10 new experimental and innovative projects and 50 proposals for voluntary schools are also proposed to be taken up in 1994-95.

17.116 As the NCTE Bill has become an Act of Parliament efforts will be made for setting

up the National Council for Teacher Education and its regional committees.

17.117 It is proposed to cover 4.5 lakh teachers under special orientation programme for teachers (SOPT) in 1994-95 in which the focus will be on training in use of Operation Blackboard (OB) materials and Minimum Levels of Learning (MLL) strategy. It is also proposed to sanction 40 DIETs. and 32 CTEs./IASEs. in 1994-95.

Adult Education

17.118 The outlay earmarked for Adult Education in the Annual Plan 1994-95 is Rs.214 crores under Central Sector constituting 14.35% of the total approved outlay for education.

17.119 The Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) will continue to be followed as a dominant strategy of the National Literacy Mission. A major proportion of funds to the tune of Rs.154.75 crores would be allocated under this scheme during 1994-95. The achievement under TLC was 203.42 lakhs upto March 1994.

17.120 The Rural Functional Literacy Programme (RFLP) will be continued only in the State of Jammu & Kashmir in 1994-95 for which an outlay of Rs.6 crores has been provided.

17.121 Under the scheme of Post Literacy and Continuing Education 100% assistance will be provided to States/UTs. for setting up Jana Shiksha Nilayems. which would provide an institutional framework for post literacy and continuing education for the neo-literates. An outlay of Rs.18 crores has been provided for this scheme in 1994-95. The emphasis under this scheme would be on retention of skills acquired by the neo-literates to prevent their relapse into illiteracy.

17.122 The scheme to provide financial assistance to the registered voluntary societies for taking up field projects is being revised and it is intended to implement the programme in more flexible and area -specific way to follow the concept of improved pace and concept of learning. The principal strategy in the implementation of the programme would now be volunteer-based TLC in a specific area. Voluntary agencies would now participate in the non-TLC districts. An outlay of Rs.10 crores has been provided for this scheme during

1994-95. The State Resource Centres which are functioning as voluntary agencies and providing academic and technical resource support to the programme will also be funded under this scheme.

17.123 The National Institute of Adult Education would continue to function as the National Level Resource Centre for Adult Education and would provide academic, technical and resource support for adult education programme in the country. An outlay of Rs.1.20 crores has been provided for the institute in 1994-95.

Secondary Education Programme For 1994-95

17.124 The infrastructure facilities at the secondary level will be expanded, keeping in view the growth at the primary level. Vocational education, being one of the key component as well as the thrust areas, will be extended to cover 1000 new vocational sections with provision for equipment, workshop and other infrastructure facilities. Efforts will be directed to make vocational stream a field/work oriented professional education with orientation towards self-employability. Assistance will be rendered to voluntary agencies / organisations for innovative projects. A Centrally sponsored scheme of pre-vocational education launched in 1993-94 at the lower secondary level will cover 1000 schools in developing facilities in marketable skills of children.

17.125 The Central Institute of Vocational Education (CIVE), an apex R&D set up at Bhopal, will render academic, technical and research support in this field.

17.126 In a recent review undertaken by the Ministry of HRD on the pilot project on CLASS (computer literacy and studies in schools) necessary modifications incorporating adequate training of teachers and instructional material, an integrated input delivery through a single agency etc. will be incorporated.

17.127 Under the scheme of improvement of science education in schools about 5000 upper primary schools will be provided with science kits and 650 secondary/senior/secondary schools with new labs. In addition about 6500 senior secondary teachers will be trained

through summer institutes and another 20000 upper primary teachers through DIETs. and District Science Resource Centres. Under the scheme of Education Technology, the evaluation of which is presently under review with NIEPA, will be utilised to make use of media (Radio and TV) for imparting teaching/instructions. Another school computer linkage with active participation of students of selected schools will also be taken up under the scheme during the year.

17.128 In addition to its ongoing activities the NCERT will conduct the 6th All India Survey with computerised tie up with NICNET & DISNET. This would help in annual updating of data at State/District level which has become necessary with increased school enrolment as well as the number of school teachers and other infrastructure facilities.

17.129 The National Open School has proposed to take up publication and distribution of magazines entitled "Open Learning" to create necessary awareness about open learning system including subjects of environmental education, population education and quality of life etc. The school also intends to equip its library with modern multi-media gadgets.

17.130 The Navodaya Vidyalayas will take up during the year only need-based construction of new buildings. Emphasis will be on consolidating the existing vidyalayas and to improve academic excellence which will be followed by monitoring and evaluation of the functioning of these institutions.

17.131 Under the scheme of integrated education for the disabled children, it is proposed to cover about 5000 disabled children during 1994-95 bringing the total coverage to 40,000. Assistance will be provided in the form of books, stationary, transportation and uniform allowance and for setting up of resource rooms etc.

Languages Development

17.132 While continuing the ongoing schemes for development of Hindi, Sanskrit, Modern Indian Languages and Classical Languages, North Eastern States have shown keen interest in the scheme of appointment of Hindi teachers and opening of teacher training colleges in their States. The outlays for the scheme of propagation of Hindi abroad have

been increased due to persistent demand for increasing the number of scholarships to foreign nationals for the study of Hindi.

17.133 Under the Three-Language Formula (TLF), the third language should be preferably one of the South Indian languages. A provision of Rs.60 lakhs has been made for the scheme of Appointment and Training of Modern Indian Language Teachers (other than Hindi) in Hindi speaking States. A new Centrally sponsored scheme on appointment of Urdu teachers is under active consideration of Planning Commission. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, with the three functions of training, material production and research, would continue its academic programmes like preparation of third language materials, model first language materials, teaching aids, develop proficiency tests, carry lexicographic studies, survey, prepare dictionaries for language learners and translators. The Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, the nodal advisory body of Government of India would continue to conduct training programmes for school teachers, develop teaching material and bring specific improvement in the standards of teaching/learning of English by giving saturation level training through 28 district Centres of English.

17.134 The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Lal Bahadur Shastri Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi; Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati, Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishtan, through its various schemes would continue promote Sanskrit learning and research, propagate vedic learning, its linkage with modern scientific development and preservation of oral tradition of vedic recitation. The RVVP (Vedic Endowment) has been provided a corpus fund of Rs.7.12 crores prior to the Eighth Plan. For 1994-95, an amount of Rs.65 lakhs has been allocated.

Book Promotion

17.135 Besides carrying out its book promotion programmes, the National Book Trust would continue to provide financial assistance to private publishers and voluntary agencies for producing low priced quality books for children, neo-literates, school drop-outs. It would take up programmes under the newly set up National Centre for Children's Literature. It would also organise book fairs, festi-

vals, exhibitions, seminars and workshops with a view to promoting interaction between readers, writers, students, intellectuals, publishers, book sellers etc. in various cities of the country and participate in international book exhibitions. Lifting of the ban on expenditure on conferences, seminars, workshops etc. imposed by Finance Ministry, under the scheme of "Book Promotional Activities and Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations" for which Government of India meets 75% of the approved expenditure, is being taken up by the I.F. Division of Department of Education as recommended by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on HRD. The setting up of National Society of Authors may be taken up in near future after the passage of the Copyright (Second Amendment) Bill in Parliament.

Higher Education

17.136 The approved outlay for university and higher education for 1994-95 is Rs.195 crores including the outlay of UGC which is Rs.161.50 crores. Consolidation of existing infrastructure with effective coordination and networking between Universities and institutions of technical education and industry, involvement of private sector with checks and balances, making higher education a cost effective preposition relevant to the needs of the society are some of the thrust areas. To prevent further degradation of the system, special emphasis may be given to improve the management and quality of education so as to transform it into an active instrument of achieving excellence.

17.137 Efforts will also be made to operationalise the National Council of Higher Education (NCHE) as envisaged in Programme of Action, 1992 which will bring about greater co-ordination and integration in higher education system. The National Evaluation Organisation established as a follow up of guidelines given in POA, 1992 would function as a resource centre by developing methodology, competence and necessary aptitude for judging suitability of candidates to perform specific jobs.

17.138 The system of Open Universities under Distance Education will be strengthened by making accessible the avenues of higher education to the people living in remote, hilly and inaccessible areas and to the women and disadvantaged groups. In this direction IG-

NOU, an apex institution, proposes to expand its activities by establishing new study centres and by launching several new courses during the year 1994-95 which will improve educational media production facility of IGNOU. An MOU has been signed with Government of Japan to set up a centre which will augment the media production facilities at this University.

17.139 As a follow-up action of the recommendations of the report of the Core Group on Value Orientation of Education, various sub-groups constituted for school education, informal education, higher education respectively have recommended a Plan of Action to be undertaken at different levels of participation by active involvement of voluntary organisations, various institutions and Ministries concerned. The recommendations of the Justice Punnayya Committee set up to examine the financial situation in regard to Central Universities and institutions deemed to be Universities is being examined to work-out a plan of action towards a greater financial viability of the higher education system.

17.140 The Annual Plan outlay for 1994-95 of UGC has been adequately enhanced to support development of laboratories and libraries in Universities/Colleges. Likewise, funding has also been ensured to boost R&D efforts. The new schemes of UGC viz; Vocational Courses and developing existing colleges in educationally backward districts were undertaken at the initiative of the Planning Commission.

17.141 Various schemes of higher education such as strengthening of State Council of Higher Education (SCHE), granting autonomy to colleges, establishing of rural university/institute, promotion of training facilities for college administration will also continue to receive priority during this year.

Technical Education

17.142 Efforts will be intensified to take up the work on various schemes falling especially under the thrust areas to keep pace with technological development and advances to meet the challenging scenario of global competitiveness. A holistic approach will be undertaken towards making technical education more relevant to the needs of the society.

17.143 The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) established in the year 1945 and strengthened only recently would be geared up to take the task of regulating the growth of technical manpower in the country. In addition to the four existing regional committees, three new centres are proposed to be set up each at Chandigarh, Bhopal and Bangalore which will further activate the AICTE to cater to various specialised areas.

17.144 The schemes under the thrust areas for technical education viz., strengthening of facilities in the crucial areas of technology where weaknesses exist, creation of infrastructure in the areas of emerging technology and programmes for new or improved technologies would be vigorously pursued to meet the manpower requirements relevant to national needs.

17.145 Under the scheme of modernisation and removal of obsolescence covering six national level institutions, Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs), the technical departments of Universities would continue to be supported to enable these institutions to keep pace with the latest development in the field of engineering and technology.

17.146 The World Bank Project launched to upgrade quality, efficiency and capacity of polytechnics would continue to receive active support during the year under the overall guidance and monitoring by the Department of Education. The Project at present covers 539 polytechnics. Community polytechnics especially to involve people at grassroot level through linkage with village Panchayats will be actively supported for providing community support services through their expertise.

17.147 To encourage R&D programmes in the identified areas of national requirement, 8 technology development missions were supported with an outlay of Rs.60 crores during the 8th Plan along with the necessary financial support from user industries. At a recent meeting a view was taken to constitute a Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. Swaminadhan, Member, Planning Commission, which will monitor the progress of these missions. It was also suggested that at least work on two missions should be completed during the 8th Plan period.

17.148 As an outcome of the meeting of IIMs, a document was prepared on "IIM and the 8th Plan", the recommendations of which have been taken up to operationalise a plan of action for development of management expertise, manpower requirements, and management education in universities and other centres.

17.149 Adequate support will be provided for various other schemes of development through post-graduate and research work, industry-institution-interaction, RECs, TTIIs, and UGC assistance to technical institutions in the University Sector.

Art and Culture

17.150 In keeping with the thrust areas of the Eighth Plan, the Department of Culture would continue the implementation of schemes for promoting tribal and folk culture, development of museums and, institutions, encouraging classical art, craft, music, theatre etc. through traditional institutions, voluntary efforts wherever available, documentation of cultural heritage, its preservation and creating cultural awareness in people about it.

17.151 Out of the approved outlay of Rs.115 crores under Central Sector for the Annual Plan 1994-95, important schemes under promotion of Art and Culture, Museums, Archaeology, Public Libraries etc. have been allocated higher outlays.

17.152 Under Archaeology, a fresh excavation is proposed at the Hinayana Caves in district Satara (Maharashtra). About 250 monument complexes are proposed to be taken up for comprehensive development including the 14 monuments listed in World Heritage List. Some scientific organisations like CBRI, CSERC, NGRI have taken up studies including structural investigation on some monuments. A small unit for underwater Archaeology is proposed to be set up. The ASI proposes restructuring of infrastructural facilities for publications and also a wing for the study of epigraphy in the Indo-Tibetan Region. A Radio-Carbon Dating Laboratory at Delhi with a view to measuring the age of objects having carbon containing materials is to be established. The study and documentation of colonial architecture which begins in the 18th Century, is to be taken up. It is proposed to strengthen the conservation staff at the field level and the Directorate in order to ensure that

the 14 monuments on the World Heritage List are maintained and conserved in a befitting manner. In order to have better control and check the illegal movement of antiquities across the Indian borders, the ports of exit are proposed to be further strengthened.

17.153 Under Archives, 1.60 lakh sheets would be repaired, 4840 volumes/books will be stiched, 4840 volumes/books will be bound and 10,000 volumes would be treated with L.P. Mixture. Under the programme of Record Management, National Archives of India (NAI) proposes to appraise about 1,60,000 files, vet 40 Record Retention Schedules, inspect eight Departmental Record Rooms and give advice to 12 Ministries/Departments/Offices on Record Management problems. The Asiatic Society, Calcutta, would continue its various research projects, under the supervision of renowned scholars and scientists, like Indology, spiritual values, Tagore studies, Ancient Indian History, General History, History of Science etc. It proposes to start a project on Translation of classical texts in English. It would undertake training programmes on - i) Classical languages and ii) course structure of Indian culture and civilization. These will be started in Sanskrit, Pali, Arabic, Persian, Tibetan, Chinese and Mongolian. The new projects also include an art gallery, acquisition of land and construction of building including air-conditioning of old building. The Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati Mahal (TMSSM) Library, Thanjavur, one of the few medieval libraries, which has rich and rare collections of manuscripts on all features of art, culture and literature, proposes to publish 50 books in first edition and reprint rare books, maintain and improve the museum, micro-film unit and book section. It has undertaken the micro-filming project of IGNCA.

17.154 The Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna, has formulated a multi-dimensional programme to help scholars in their research pursuits, by indexing the old and new periodical collections of the library. It has also entered into a crash programme of special seminars in specialised subjects like Tibb, Quarancis, sufism, Perso-Arabic scientific literature, Indian history and literature in which SAARC countries have agreed to unearth the precious heritage.

17.155 The National Library, Calcutta, besides building up and organising the collections would continue conservation of library materials through physical conservation and micro-filming, implement library modernisation scheme and carry out the capital works of the second annexe building. The Central Reference Library, Calcutta would compile and, publish the Indian National Bibliography and the Index Indiana in major languages. The Delhi Public Library, besides carrying out its regular and diversified activities to promote library movement by providing free library service to urban, semi-urban and rural masses (including visually handicapped) through its 187 service points, would extend the Braille Library Service to various organisations contiguous to the National Capital Region like NOIDA, Ghaziabad, Gurgaon, Faridabad and Sonipat. A Braille Library Building is also to be constructed on priority basis. DPL has been selected by the Asian Development Bank as a Depository Library for its publications. The Delhi Library Board has agreed to evaluation of the functioning of DPL on the request of International Federation of Library Association and Institutions (IFLA). The Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, would continue its promotional activities, while initiating assistance to State/Central libraries for acquisition of reprographical equipments and personal computer; recurring grants to reputed libraries for preservation, processing and binding of rare books and manuscripts, besides a major programme of assistance towards promoting rural libraries.

17.156 The Sahitya Akademi proposes to publish National Bibliography of Indian Literature from 1954 to 1980 in a number of languages. The supplementary volume of the Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature would be completed besides publishing 210 titles. The Sangeet Natak Akademi proposes to document folk, tribal music and dances of Kumaon, Garhwal and Himachal Pradesh, as well as produce six cassettes of carnatic music, beside making video films on folk dances of Arunachal Pradesh and Geet Govind from its archival material. It also proposes to organise performances in the southern region to provide sustenance to the traditional pupeteers. It has a plan to set up a Theatre Museum in Bombay with State Government's collaboration which would function as the activity centre of the

Akademi. Other schemes are: SNA Fellowships and Awards, promotion and preservation of rare forms, grants to cultural institutions, organising regional, national festivals of dance, music and theatre and India International Music Festival. The Lalit Kala Akademi proposes to set up regional Centres in Maharashtra and Manipur, take up a project on copying of Frescoes in South India, undertake 8 projects of survey of folk, tribal and traditional art, documentation of contemporary art and other art forms. The National School of Drama is planning a number of theatre workshops and collaborative programmes of traditional troupes in villages.

17.157 The National Museum proposes to take up photo documentation of stone sculptures, arms and coins; print a Rajasthani Painting Book and Catalogues of Kharoshthi inscriptions; organise inter-State exhibitions; complete treatment of more central Asian panels, 50 pre-columbian art objects and oil paintings under training course. The new schemes are: installation of optical disc system for documentation of art objects and library computerisation. Indian Museum, Calcutta, proposes to undertake classified documentation of coins, epigraphic records and manuscripts, re-organise Inscription Gallery, Decorative Art Gallery; set up a training centre for conservation of paper documents. The new scheme is to hold exhibition of Chola Bronzes in Australia. The Victoria Memorial Hall would design a new gallery to display the pictures restored under Calcutta Tricentenary exhibitions. The National Gallery of Modern Art proposes to hold children's on-the-spot painting and modelling competitions, monthly quiz programmes, art teachers' refresher courses, seminars and advanced course on Art Appreciation. The National Council of Science Museum (NCSM) would complete the establishment of Science Centres at 5 sub-regional centres in various States, develop new gallery exhibits, Mobile Science Exhibitions (MSE) units of all the centres, set up new school science centres in districts. The new schemes are: two Regional Science Centres at Udaipur and, Siliguri, sub-regional centres at Hissar and Goa, District Science Centres at Digha and Daman. Under the major scheme of Science City Project it is proposed to develop the park, exhibits, convention centre and construct exhibition halls. An outlay of

Rs.1400 lakhs has been approved for NCSM. The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property proposes to conduct a regular training programme of 6 months duration for conservators along with an orientation workshop on care and maintenance of museum objects. It would continue to conduct research under its stone, metal, paper and bio-deterioration Divisions. It also proposes to conserve thankhas from Tawang monastery, Arunachal Pradesh and carry out studies on bronzes. A scheme for promotion and strengthening of Regional Museums has been taken up by DOC (Dept. of Culture).

17.158 The Anthropological Survey of India would take up two projects on Urban Anthropology and health and health care Issues, besides organising seminars, exhibitions, publications of special volumes to celebrate 50 years of its establishment. The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS), Bhopal, proposes to organise the Open Air Exhibition, "Desert Village", depicting the life styles of people in semi-arid zones.

17.159 The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) would continue its academic programmes under its five divisions, publish Encyclopaedias, primary texts, rare books, build a core collection of material and documentation on folk and tribal art, crafts, carry out multi-disciplinary life style studies and provide a forum for inter-disciplinary seminars, exhibitions and performances on unified themes and concepts. The construction programme of IGNCA has already begun. An outlay of Rs.20 crores has been approved for 1994-95, out of which Rs.3.25 crores would be for the corpus fund and the remaining amount for the building programme.

Youth Affairs and Sports

Youth

17.160 The norms, programmes and schemes would be subjected to mid-Plan review and modified and strengthened according to the strategy outlined in the 8th Plan. The National Youth Policy, *inter alia*, emphasised the following -

- (a) special efforts to foster and develop contact between youth from different parts of the country;

- (b) meaningful programmes of mass education, formal and non-formal;
- (c) training programmes for skill development of youth for self employment; and
- (d) opportunities for youth leadership training within the above framework.

17.161 The thrust will be on further expansion of the Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYK) with emphasis on vocational training and employment promotion, effective utilization of the National Service Scheme (NSS) to channelize the energy of the students into constructive activities and the new scheme of Youth Development Centres for non-student youth in rural areas, for the mental and physical development and promotion of entrepreneurship capabilities. Various programmes and activities are being planned to celebrate the Silver Jubilee year of the NSS in a befitting manner. Special incentives, recognition of the outstanding contribution by teacher to NSS as the third dimension of the university system equivalent to research work and special financial incentives for teachers and students with outstanding performance will be included in the scheme. The outlay for NSS programme is Rs.1087 lakhs and it is envisaged that the volunteer coverage will step up to 12 lakhs and the focus would be on promoting areas of human development like literacy and family welfare activities. About 6000 special camps will be organised under this scheme during the year. The activities of NYKs for non-student youth would be intensified, which have been provided with an outlay of Rs.1017 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.150 lakhs has been allocated for programmes under the scheme "Promotion of Adventure Activities". The scheme has been revised and extended to the age group of 10 to 15 years. An outlay of Rs.92 lakhs has been provided under "Scouting and Guiding". Regional Centres would be effectively involved in the implementation and supervision of this programme.

17.162 The outlay for National Integration Scheme (NIS) has been substantially stepped up to Rs.525 lakhs against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.395 lakhs in 1993-94 to include the new component of inter-State exchange of youth in work situations i.e. "Sadbhavana Shivirs". An outlay of Rs.40 lakhs has been allocated for the scheme "Exchange of

Delegates of the Youth at the International Level" to widen the horizons of youth through international exposure, especially SAARC countries. It is proposed to send 8 delegates abroad and to receive 6 delegates. About 3000 national services volunteers would be deployed in NYKs, voluntary agencies, NSS and Scout and Guides and the total outlay for the scheme is Rs.250 lakhs. Emphasis would be laid on vocational training among the youth of backward tribes to cover about 5000 trainees with an outlay of Rs.100 lakhs. It is envisaged to cover about 2160 youth clubs and to increase the quantum of assistance with a budget estimate of Rs.58 lakhs. During 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.50 lakhs has been provided for creation of intermediate tier known as Youth Development Centres (YDC) for a group of 10 villages between Youth Clubs and NYKs which would conduct youth leadership training programmes and vocational training programmes. The proposed Youth Development Centres (around 150 in 1993-94) would also function as centres for entrepreneurship development. The land for the Centres will be donated by the Panchayat. Construction of building / sports infrastructure would be undertaken through contributory labour and supply of material. The outlay proposed at the rate of Rs.30,000 for each Centre is to cater to the requirements of basic furniture, equipment, radio and TV/VCP. Each Centre will be managed by the Youth Committee drawn from the youth of the constituent villages. About 5000 youth would be covered under the scheme of "Training of Youth".

17.163 It is planned to organise 100 exhibitions for youth during 1994-95 for which an outlay of Rs.30 lakhs has been provided. An outlay of Rs.73 lakhs has been allocated for the establishment of Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development. It would serve as an apex body for coordination and monitoring of all youth activities. The Institute will be registered under the Societies Registration Act and will function as resource centre and a think-tank for youth programmes, policies and implementation strategy. Due emphasis will be laid on coordination and evaluation of different programmes for which an outlay of Rs.10 lakhs has been kept.

Sports

17.164 Following a mid-Plan review, the schemes and programmes would be further

strengthened as outlined in new POA (1992) of Sports Policy which, interalia emphasises -

- (i) creation of desired sports climate in the country and consciousness in every citizen to be physically fit and to participate in games and sports;
- (ii) erection of playground structure, beginning with primary and secondary schools and ending at the college level with feasibility of networking between different levels;
- (iii) adoption of a scientific approach towards development of sports potential requires promotion of sports medicine and application of its techniques in selection and fostering of talents..
- iv) participation of State Governments in developing a comprehensive plan for development of sports;
- v) making the national federations financially autonomous and encouraging the public and private sectors to invest in sports by giving them incentives. The strategy during the plan is to concentrate on selected disciplines where there is a possibility of quickly getting recognition at national and international levels, broad basing of sports activities in rural areas, development of sports in special areas where potential talent and local talent is available. Special attention would be given to training the participants for the 1994 Asian Games and a Committee will monitor and supervise the preparation for the Asian Games. Conceted efforts will be made to encourage private and public sectors for setting up Sports Academies which would be supported by tax incentives and revision of import duty structure to ensure availability of quality sports equipment at reasonable price.

17.165 It is planned to support about 350 projects with an outlay of Rs.750 lakhs under the scheme "Grants to State Councils etc." for developing sport infrastructure. This includes grants to about 130 rural schools for creation of playground/basic sport facilities. The support to national federations has been substantially stepped up to Rs.900 lakhs for organising coaching camps for preparing

teams and for participation in international tournaments. An outlay of Rs.250 lakhs has been provided under the "Games and Sports in Universities and Colleges" and the targets envisaged are 20 projects and 500 scholarships at the enhanced rate. The Rural Sports Programme (earlier named as rural sports tournaments), exclusively meant for the benefit of rural population has been revised and will be operationalised with new components , such as promotion of voluntary sports clubs at the block level, with change in the funding pattern and the North Eastern Sports Festival. Central assistance under the scheme would be provided to nodal sports clubs for purchase of sports equipment. While the nodal Sports Clubs in non-tribal rural area will get an annual assistance of Rs.3500 for the period of 5 years (4500 Clubs during 1994-95) the Sports Clubs in tribal areas will be entitled to Rs.4500 per annum (500 Clubs during 1994-95) for purchase of equipments. Grants will also be given in the form of prizes to winners in the inter-Gram Panchayat tournaments, inter-District competitions and in the State and all-India Tournaments. The total approved outlay for the scheme is Rs.100 lakhs. Voluntary sports clubs would be assisted to encourage formation of single discipline-dedicated centres. About 5 Sports Scholarships/research workers would be provided travel grants during 1994-95. The outlay for the "Exchange of Sports and Physical Education team/experts" has been increased to Rs.173 lakhs in 1994-95 to facilitate the much needed opportunities for foreign exposure to national teams and for obtaining the services of competent coaches/knowledgeable experts for coaching/training of national teams.

17.166 The Sports Authority of India (SAI) will continue to implement a number of Plan schemes and the approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.2750 lakhs. It is planned to adopt more schools under NSTC and increase the number of inmates. It is envisaged to get additional Sports Project Development Areas (SPDA) Centres of Boys Sport Company in the Army and Sports Hostels. It is intended to have additional Special Area Games (SAG) Centres and hostels to expand the SAG activities. Coaches would be recruited under National Coaching Scheme. The Regional Centres would be modernised and expanded. In order to sustain and promote "Bharatiyam", the

training to teachers and school-going children would continue. The activities under the scheme "Establishment of Computerized Sports Data Bank" will be systematized to develop useful decision support system. Sports science and sports medicine facilities would be upgraded to provide scientific support for training. The recommendations of the Core Group on Sports Medicine to establish one nutrition and metabolism laboratory and undertake research work on the Indian foods is a positive step in the direction.

Externally Aided Projects

Bihar Education Project

17.167 The Bihar Education Project, aiming at bringing about qualitative improvement in the educational system and through it in overall socio-cultural situation in the State of Bihar with funding from UNICEF, was continued in 1993-94. It was decided to consolidate the programme in the existing seven districts rather than going in for more districts during the year 1993-94. The main activities under BEP in 1993-94 *inter-alia* included setting up and operationalisation of Village Education Committees (VECs) and training of the VECs functionaries, distribution of free text books to SC/ST students, introducing School Health Programme course for primary school teachers, expansion of Mahila Samakhya Programmes to more areas; convergence of ICDS, PHED, health and welfare schemes with the educational inputs, participation of the community in the enrolment drive particularly of girl children, organising District Resource Units meetings every quarter, arranging orientation workshop for selected voluntary agencies and tree plantation by students and teachers. The outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.100 crores to be in the ratio of 3:2:1 respectively by UNICEF, Government of India and the Bihar Government.

Uttar Pradesh Basic Education Project

17.168 The "Education for All" Project prepared by the Government of Uttar Pradesh was approved by the World Bank in July, 1993. The main objectives identified for the project are : universal access, participation and achievement in primary education through school system as far as possible and also through non- formal programme, adult literacy mainly for 15-35 age group and post literacy and functional literacy etc. for improvement of living and working conditions

of the learners. An important component of the project is capacity building and community mobilization to achieve the goals and objectives of UEE. The project was launched in October, 1993. It would be a State Sector project with an outlay of Rs.728.79 crores spread over seven years. IDA will provide a credit of US \$163.10 million and the State Government's share would be approximately 13% of the total project outlay. An outlay of Rs.85.25 crores was provided for the project in the Annual Plan 1993-94. The outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.140.16 crores.

Mahila Samakhya

17.169 The Dutch assisted project Mahila Samakhya, which literally means women's equality through education, seeks to bring about a change in women's perception about themselves and of the society in regard to women's traditional roles. It endeavours to create an environment for women to seek knowledge and information in order to make informed choices and create circumstances in which women can learn at their own pace. In 1993-94, the programme was implemented in 14 districts spread over four States of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. Mahila Samakhya also played important roles in the total literacy campaigns in the districts of Gujarat and Karnataka and engaged in providing alternative avenues of education like non-formal education in Uttar Pradesh. The programme also developed innovative and relevant learning and teaching materials at local levels. Above all, it also spurred women to demand better educational, health and child care facilities by enhancing their confidence of self-image and abilities for collective action. An outlay of Rs.8.90 crores was provided for this programme in 1993- 94. The outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.8.90 crores.

Shiksha Karmi Project (SKP)

17.170 The Shiksha Karmi Project being implemented since 1987 in Rajasthan with assistance from Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) identified teacher absenteeism as a major obstacle in achieving the objective of UEE. It accordingly envisages substitution of the primary school teacher in single teacher schools by a team of local resident educated workers, called Shiksha Karmis.

17.171 Phase-I of the Project covered the period 1987-94. The Project is being imple-

mented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme and 90% of the Project outlay is being funded through Central Government which is reimbursable by SIDA and 10% is borne by the Government of Rajasthan. An outlay of Rs.5.55 crores was provided for this project in 1993-94 out of which the Government of Rajasthan's share was Rs.55 lakhs.

17.172 In 1993-94, the SKP established about 940 schools in 66 block units all over Rajasthan. There were about 2205 Shiksha Karmis in service out of which 124 were women. The total enrolment of children between 6-11 years was over 1,00,000 out of which approximately 21,000 were attending non-formal classes (Prehar Pathashalas). The outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.5.00 crores.

Lok Jumbish

17.173 The project called "Lok Jumbish", People's movement for Education for All : Rajasthan was implemented with assistance from Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA). The basic objective of the project is to achieve Education for All by the year 2000 AD through mobilization of people and their participation. The main goals of the programme are universalisation of elementary education of a satisfactory level through formal as well as non-formal system, functional literacy, emphasis on women's education and development and post-literacy and continuing education.

17.174 The Government of India's approval was given for the first phase of the project for a period of two years 1992-93 and 1993-94 to cover 25 blocks spread over several districts. An outlay of Rs.28 crorers was provided for this project in 1993-94 out of which the share of Government of India and the Government of Rajasthan was Rs.9.33 crores and Rs.4.67 crores respectively. The outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.9.33 crores.

District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)

17.175 The DPEP was introduced as a new initiative to achieve Universalisation of Elementary Education. The Programme takes a

holistic view of primary education development and seeks to operationalise the strategy for UEE through district-specific planning and disaggregated target setting. The programme lays great emphasis on participatory process for planning and management; has a marked gender focus and seeks to enhance school effectiveness through inputs in teachers' training and decentralised management. The programme lays emphasis on capacity building at all levels, from national to local and seeks to evolve strategies which are replicable and sustainable.

17.176 Districts where female literacy rates are less than the national average as per 1991 census and where Total Literacy Campaigns (TLCs.) have been successful leading to an enhanced demand for elementary education are selected for the DPEP. The sharing pattern between Government of India and the State Government would be to the tune of 85% central assistance and 15% State Share. The Government of India's share would be met by mobilizing external resources from IDA and European Community. The programme is intended to cover 230 districts which are below the national female literacy rate and where TLCs. have been successful, in a phased manner.

17.177 An outlay of Rs.40 crores was provided for DPEP in the Annual Plan 1993-94. An Appraisal Mission of the Government of India pre-appraised the district plans. The joint appraisal by the representative of the Government of India and the World Bank was initiated in March, 1994. The outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.40 crores.

National Population Education Project

17.178 This is a UNFPA funded project operational since 1980, conceived to institutionalise the concept of population education. At present, the project is being implemented in 29 State/UTs., with the efforts directed towards integration of contents of population education in the curriculum and training programmes. The approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.1.02 crores.

Annexure-17.1

Actual Expenditure 1992-93

		(Rs in crores)		
S1. No.	HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	CENTRE	STATES/ UT's	TOTAL
1.	GENERAL EDUCATION OF WHICH M.N.P	802.58	1412.79	2215.37
	(a) Elementray Education	309.30	770.81	1080.11
	(b) Adult Education	98.69	59.04	157.73
2.	TECHNICAL EDUCATION	162.86	214.13	403.99
3.	SPORTS & YOUTH AFFAITS	68.70	84.41	153.11
4.	ART & CULTURE	65.53	45.92	111.45
5.	SECRETARIAT SOCIAL SERVICES	0.55	-	0.55
TOTAL EDUCATION		1100.22	1784.25	2884.47

SOURCE:- (i) Demands of Grants for the year 1994-95
of the respective Dept/ministry.

(ii) Annual plan 1994-95 proposals of the
respective Ministry/Dept.

Annexure 17.2

Approved And Revised Outlay For 1993-94 By Major Heads

(Rs. in crores)

SL. No.	HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT	APPROVED OUTLAY			REVISED OUTLAY		
		CENTRE	STATES/UT'S	TOTAL	CENTRE	STATES/UT'S	TOTAL
1	GENERAL EDUCATION OF WHICH M. N. P.	1111.18	1925.36	3036.54	1106.89	1634.65	2741.54
	(a) ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	442.20	1133.25	1575.45	464.11 *	1029.18 *	1493.29
	(b) ADULT EDUCATION	177.97	76.71	254.68	177.97 *	76.35 *	254.32
2	TECHNICAL EDUCATION	198.00	414.92	612.92	193.79	323.78	517.57
3	SPORTS & YOUTH AFFAIRS	85.35	97.85	183.20	98.45	118.19	216.64
4	ART & CULTURE	94.22	66.55	160.77	112.92	62.95	175.87
5	SECRETARIAT SOCIAL SERVICES	1.25	-	1.25	1.25	-	1.25
6	TOTAL EDUCATION	1490.00	2504.68	3994.68	1513.30	2139.57	3652.87

* Indicates Anticipated expenditure

Note: The 1993-94 approved outlays under States/Uts are as reconciled after the printing of 1993-94 Annual Plan document.

Annexure-17.3

Outlay For 1994-95 By Major Heads Of Development

(Rs in crores)

SL. No.	HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	CENTRE	STATES/ UT's	TOTAL
1.	GENERAL EDUCATION OF WHICH M.N.P	1317.64	2319.02	3636.66
	(a) Elementray Education	523.00	1196.01	1790.86
	(b) Adult Education	214.00	102.45	316.45
2.	TECHNICAL EDUCATION	223.00	540.39	763.39
3.	SPORTS & YOUTH AFFAITS	94.35	121.47	215.82
4.	ART & CULTURE	114.28	77.56	191.84
5.	SECRETARIAT SOCIAL SERVICES	1.19	-	1.19
	TOTAL EDUCATION	1750.46	3058.44	4808.90

**Scheme Wise Outlay And Expenditure Of Externally Aided
Projects - Central Share** (Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	NAME OF THE SCHEME AGENCY/ YEAR OF STARTING PROGRAMME	EXTERNAL ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1992-93	ANTICIPATED ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95			
			1993-04	PROPOSED OUTLAY	APPROVED OUTLAY	
			4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION						
(a)	Shiksha Karmi Project in Rajasthan	SIDA (SWEDEN) 1987	2.41	5.00	6.00	5.00
(b)	Mahila Samakhya	DUTCH 1989	1.28	8.90	10.00	8.90
(c)	Bihar Education Project	UNICEF 1990	8.00	20.00	33.33	20.00
(d)	U.P. Education Project	WORLD BANK 1991	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
(e)	South Orissa Education Project	N.A	0.00	0.01	1.00	0.10
(f)	Lok Jumbish	SIDA	4.00	9.33	11.00 \$	9.33
(g)	Distt. Primary Education Project	WORLD BANK	0.00	40.00	65.00 **	40.00
2. SECONDARY EDUCATION						
(a)	National Population Education Project	UNFPA 1980	0.68	0.98	1.02	1.02
3. TECHNICAL EDUCATION						
(a)	Technician Education at Polytechnics	WORLD BANK	0.45	1.05	1.05	2.00
(b)	Technical Teacher Training Institute	UNDP 1990	4.15	5.00	7.00	5.00
TOTAL			20.97	90.37	135.40	91.45

NOTES :- ** Does not provide Rs. 135.00 Crores, The share of external donor and shall be provided additionally.

\$ Does not include SIDA share of Rs. 16.50 Crores and is to be Provided additionally.

Annexure 17.5

Additional Achievements In The Year - 1992-93
Elementary Education

(Figures in 000'S)

Sl. No.	STATES/UTs	1992 - 93		TOTAL CLASSES I-VIII
		I - V	VI - VII	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	350.00	287.00	637.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.00	2.00	7.00
3.	Assam	203.00 *	92.00 *	295.00
4.	Bihar	613.00	240.00	853.00
5.	Goa	0.01	0.01	0.02
6.	Gujarat	23.00 *	77.00 *	100.00 *
7.	Haryana	31.00	26.00	57.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	25.00	12.00	37.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	33.00	24.00	57.00
10.	Karnataka	275.00	153.00	428.00
11.	Kerala	50.00 *	16.00 *	66.00 *
12.	Madhya Pradesh	179.00	67.00	246.00
13.	Maharashtra	488.00	294.00	782.00
14.	Manipur	3.00 *	13.00 *	16.00 *
15.	Meghalaya	6.00	6.00	12.00
16.	Mizoram	2.00 *	2.00 *	4.00 *
17.	Nagaland	6.00	7.00	13.00
18.	Orissa	117.00 *	47.00	164.00
19.	Punjab	40.00	47.00	87.00
20.	Rajasthan	157.00	66.00	223.00
21.	Sikkim	1.00	2.00	3.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	86.00	125.00	211.00
23.	Tripura @	5.00	9.00	14.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	204.00	312.00	516.00
25.	West Bengal @	328.00	558.00	886.00
TOTAL - (STATES)		3230.01	2484.01	5714.02

UNION TERRITORIES

26.	A & N Islands @	2.15 *	1.87	4.02
27.	Chandigarh @	2.00 *	2.00	4.00
28.	D & N Haveli	-0.06	-0.69	-0.75
29.	Daman & Diu	0.50	0.30	0.80
30.	Delhi	16.00 *	10.00	26.00
31.	Lakshadweep	0.10	NIL	0.10
32.	Pondicherry	1.00	0.80	1.80
TOTAL - (UTs)		21.69	14.28	35.97
TOTAL - (STATES & UTs)		3251.70	2498.29	5749.99

* Indicates Target

@ Anticipated Achievements

Annexure 17.6

Additional Likely Achievements For The Year
1993-94 - Elementary Education

(Figures in 000's)

Sl. No.	STATES	CLASSES		TOTAL CLASSES I-VIII
		I-V	VI-VIII	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	350.00	300.00	650.00 *
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.00	3.00	9.00
3.	Assam	40.00	29.00	69.00
4.	Bihar	800.00	260.00	1060.00
5.	Goa	7.00	10.00	17.00
6.	Gujarat	14.00	140.00	154.00 *
7.	Haryana	36.00	94.00	130.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	25.00	18.00	43.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	33.00	24.00	57.00 *
10.	Karnataka	561.00	230.00	791.00
11.	Kerala **	NA	NA	NA
12.	Madhya Pradesh	600.00	300.00	900.00
13.	Maharashtra	63.00	20.00	83.00
14.	Manipur	6.00 *	14.00 *	20.00 *
15.	Meghalaya	6.00	6.00	12.00
16.	Mizoram	6.00	4.00	10.00
17.	Nagaland	7.00	5.00	12.00
18.	Orissa	124.00	80.00	204.00 *
19.	Punjab	25.00	23.00	48.00
20.	Rajasthan	175.00	75.00	250.00
21.	Sikkim	2.00	5.00	7.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	85.00	125.00	210.00
23.	Tripura	5.00	10.00	15.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	546.00	502.00	1048.00
25.	West Bengal	545.00	216.00 *	761.00 *
TOTAL - (STATES)		4067.00	2493.00	6560.00

UNION TERRITORIORS

26.	A & N Island	2.37	0.90	3.27 *
27.	Chandigarh	1.50	1.20	2.70
28.	D & N Haveli	0.57	0.43	1.00
29.	Daman & Diu	-0.61	-0.62	-1.23
30.	Delhi	70.00	55.00	125.00
31.	Lakshadweep	0.05	-	0.05
32.	Pondicherry	2.04	0.68	2.72
TOTAL - (UTs)		75.92	57.59	133.51
TOTAL - (STATES & UTs)		4142.92	2550.59	6693.51

* Indicates Target

** Break-up for Kerala not available

Annexure 17.7

Additional Targets For The Annual Plan
1994-95 - Elementary Education

(Figures in 000's)

Sl. No.	STATES	CLASSES		TOTAL CLASSES I-VIII
		I-V	VI-VIII	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	350.00	*	300.00 * 650.00 *
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.00	3.00	9.00
3.	Assam	40.00	30.00	70.00
4.	Bihar	1200.00	465.00	1665.00
5.	Goa	-	-1.50	-1.50
6.	Gujarat	15.00	100.00	115.00
7.	Haryana	37.00	60.00	97.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	25.00	18.00	43.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	33.00	24.00	57.00
10.	Karnataka	87.00	40.00	127.00
11.	Kerala	NA	NA	NA
12.	Madhya Pradesh	600.00	300.00	900.00
13.	Maharashtra	112.00	44.00	156.00
14.	Manipur	6.00	14.00	20.00
15.	Meghalaya	5.00	3.00	8.00
16.	Mizoram	5.00	3.00	8.00
17.	Nagaland	6.00	7.00	13.00
18.	Orissa	125.00	*	33.00 * 158.00 *
19.	Punjab	35.00	28.00	63.00
20.	Rajasthan	566.00	83.00	649.00
21.	Sikkim	1.00	2.00	3.00 *
22.	Tamil Nadu	85.00	125.00	210.00
23.	Tripura	5.00	11.00	16.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	463.00	220.00	683.00
25.	West Bengal	495.00	87.00	582.00
TOTAL - (STATES)		4302.00	1998.50	6300.50

UNION TERRITORIRS

26.	A & N Island	2.00	3.00	5.00
27.	Chandigarh	1.00	1.06	2.06
28.	D & N Haveli	1.80	0.11	1.91
29.	Daman & Diu	1.21	0.50	1.71
30.	Delhi	9.00	17.00	26.00
31.	Lakshadweep	0.35	0.60	0.95
32.	Pondicherry	1.67	0.93	2.60
TOTAL - (UTs)		17.03	23.20	40.23
TOTAL- (STATES & UTs)		4319.03	2021.70	6340.73

* Target 1993-94 repeated.

**Additional Target And Achievements Of Adult Education
In Annual Plans.**

(Figures in 000's)

Sl. No.	STATES	1992-93 ACHIEVEMENTS	1993-94 ANTICIPATED ACHIEVEMENTS	1994-95 TARGET
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.17	58.03	50.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.40	0.48	0.30
3.	Assam	1.64	2.89	1.77
4.	Bihar	8.17	22.33	15.00
5.	Goa	0.44	0.20	0.20
6.	Gujarat	8.50	13.20	19.81
7.	Haryana	6.00	7.00 *	NA
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.60 **	8.33 *	NA
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	9.58	10.23 *	10.70
10.	Karnataka	5.45	18.00	31.00
11.	Kerala	1.96 **	Nil	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5.78	10.00	20.00
13.	Maharashtra	1.27	1.04	0.50
14.	Manipur	0.18 @	0.18 *	0.40
15.	Meghalaya	0.35 @	0.28	0.28
16.	Mizoram	0.15 @	0.18	0.12
17.	Nagaland	0.22 @	0.20	0.20
18.	Orissa	26.00	36.65	35.81
19.	Punjab	10.00 **	NA	NA
20.	Rajasthan	17.27	19.86	27.60
21.	Sikkim	0.08	0.02	0.01
22.	Tamil Nadu	16.24	21.20	52.00
23.	Tripura	0.92 @	1.37	6.75
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7.58	20.60	20.60
25.	West Bengal	3.50 **	40.00 *	26.00
	TOTAL - (STATES)	156.45	292.27	319.85
	UNION TERRITORIERS			
26.	A & N Island	0.06	0.02	0.02
27.	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA
28.	D & N Haveli	0.05	0.04	0.02
29.	Daman & Diu	0.01	0.01	0.01
30.	Delhi	2.80 **	18.78 *	0.70
31.	Lakshadweep	0.02	0.02	0.01
32.	Pondicherry	0.06	NA	NA
	TOTAL - (UTs)	3.00	18.87	0.76
	TOTAL - (STATES & UTs)	159.45	311.14	320.61

SOURCE:- Comments copies of the Annual plan 1994-95 proposals
of the respective State/UTs.

NOTES:- NA - Not Available.

* Indicates Targets for the Annual Plan 1993-94 has been repeated as these states were not reported their Anticipated Achievement.

@ Anticipated Achievement.

** Data relates to target.

Total Number Of Girls Enrolment At The End Of 7th Plan 1989-90 And
Enrolment At The End Of 1992-93

SL No.	STAGE	At the end of the 7th Plan 1989-90		Enrolment at the end of 1992-93	
		GIRLS	TOTAL	GIRLS	TOTAL
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	PRIMARY I-V	39586580 (40.67%)	97318114	44915896 (42.60%)	105370216
2.	UPPER PRIMARY VI-VIII	11819845 (36.72%)	32187676	15015314 (38.79%)	38708581
3.	SECONDARY IX-X AND HIGHER SECONDARY XI-XII	5659175 (32.88%)	17211264	7057331 (34.35%)	20546677
4.	BA/BSc/Bcom	1468801 (38.50%)	3814285	1237032 (34.42%)	3593840
5.	MA/MSc/Mcom/Phd/ Dsc/Dphil	126125 (32.53%)	387649	128886 (33.78%)	381534
6.	ENGINEERING BE/Bsc (Eng)/B Arch	25191 (10.61%)	237276	27941 (10.62%)	263082
7.	MEDICAL (MBBS)	29051 (34.47%)	84264	27339 (34.37%)	79551
8.	POLYTECHNIC	33152 (11.66%)	284246	40339 (13.11%)	307628

- SOURCE: (i) Selected Educational Statistics 1989-90 studies in Educational Statistics No-1-1991 DEPTT. OF EDUCATION, MINISTRY OF HRD.
- (ii) Selected Educational Statistics 1992-93 Studies in Educational Statistics No.II-1993 DEPTT. OF EDUCATION, MINISTRY OF HRD.

CHAPTER - 18

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

HEALTH

Health and human resource development form an integral component of overall socio-economic development of a nation. The National Health Policy, which was adopted by the Parliament in 1983, reiterated India's commitment to attain the goal of 'Health for All (HFA)' by 2000 A.D. to ensure improved quality of life. Provision of adequate health care, an essential pre-requisite for human resource development, is a basic task before the nation. Primary health care has been identified as the main instrument for achievement of 'HFA' by 2000 A.D. A vast network of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres supported by referral institutions viz. sub-divisional, district and teaching and specialised hospitals has been created throughout the country. The changing epidemiological situation of communicable and non-communicable diseases has determined to a very large extent the policies and priorities of the national health planning.

18.2 The Eighth Plan, which started in 1992-93, emphasises that health facilities must reach the entire population by the end of the Eighth Plan and that the 'HFA' paradigm

must not only take into account the high risk vulnerable group, i.e., mothers and children but also focus sharply on the under-privileged segments both within and outside the vulnerable groups. It is the achievement of these objectives that the Annual Plans 1992-93 and 1993-94 were aimed at. This should also be the focus for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Rural Health

18.3 The total approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1993-94 for improvement of health care facilities under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) of States and Union Territories was Rs. 403.67 crores. The three tier system of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) for delivery of health and family welfare services to the rural community was further strengthened to ensure availability of primary health care to the vast segment of population living in villages. The targets set for 1993-94 along with cumulative achievements by the end of the year are given in Table 18.1.

18.4 During the Working Group discussions with States/UTs on their draft Annual Plan 1993-94, no targets for additional Sub-

Table 18.1
MNP Targets and Achievements

Programme	No. as on 1.4.92	1992-93 Tar. get	Actual Ach.	1993-94 Target Ach.	Likely No. as on 1.4.94
1. Sub-Centres	131605	4066	147	18	18
2. Primary Health Centres	20716	759	335	640	174*
3. Community Health Centres	2189	259	84	164	71*

Source : Medical, Public Health and Population Control Working Group discussion 1994-95, Planning Commission.

* Progress Report for 1993-94, Deptt. of Programme Implementation.

Centres were given to the States except Mizoram, Sikkim and Union Territory of A&N Islands, but all the States were advised to consolidate their peripheral most infrastructure i.e. Sub-Centre on priority basis so that primary health care is available at the doorstep of the people. As for the establishment of PHCs and CHCs, the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Manipur and Rajasthan have been able to achieve their targets both for PHCs and CHCs.

18.5 A Rural Health Annual Plan 1994-95 has also been formulated keeping in view the approach and strategy envisaged in the Eighth Plan i.e., consolidation and operationalisation rather than major expansion of the network of Sub-Centres, PHCs and CHCs so that their performance is optimised. This would be achieved through the strengthening of physical facilities including completion of buildings of the Centres and staff quarters; provision of essential equipments as per the standard list; filling up of all vacant posts within a defined time frame, in-service training of staff and ensuring supply of essential drugs, dressings and other materials. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 the following targets have been assigned to States and UTs:-

PHCs	780
CHCs	157

18.6 The Eighth Plan target is to establish 17030 Sub-Centres, 4450 Primary Health Centres and 1269 Community Health Centres. Out of this 4084 Sub-Centres, 1399 PHCs and 423 CHCs were envisaged to be established during 1992-93 and 1993-94. As per the information provided during the Working Group discussions and by the 20 Point Programme Cell of the Deptt. of Programme Implementation only 165 Sub-Centres, 509 Primary Health Centres and 155 Community Health Centres are likely to be established during the first two years of the Eighth Plan against corresponding targets. Though MNP funds are earmarked funds for the establishment of Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres, the achievement during the first two years of the Plan is likely to be around 12% of the Eighth Plan target in case of PHCs and CHCs.

18.7 Several States have underutilised the MNP funds during 1993-94. It may be stated that during the remaining years of the Eighth

Plan more emphasis would be required for proper utilisation of the MNP funds to achieve the targets for establishment of PHCs and CHCs as also strengthening of Sub-Centres.

Control of Communicable Diseases

National Malaria Eradication Programme

18.8 The National Malaria Eradication Programme covers vector borne diseases like Malaria, Filaria, Kala-azar and Japanese encephalitis. The National Malaria Eradication Programme was launched by the Government of India in 1958. Initially, the Programme was highly successful, but due to various reasons there was resurgence of malaria which resulted in the launching of modified Plan of Operation(MPO) in 1977. The MPO is being implemented to effectively control malaria and has shown high success till 1986. However, during the last 5-7 years there has been no further perceptible reduction in the number of malaria cases which marginally increased after 1988, stood at around 2 million cases annually and now declined to 1.68 million cases in 1993. The disconcerting fact is that there has been relative increase in the number of cases of *P. falciparum* malaria. As per epidemiological assessment, the tribal areas in the country are hard-core areas for malaria. Nearly 60% of *P.falciparum* cases in the country are being reported from the tribal population. The problem of drug resistance to *P.falciparum* in several States is yet another cause for concern. The operational problem and non-availability of matching funds from the States for this Scheme has resulted in shortfall in spray operation, decline in blood slide collection and incomplete treatment of cases. Keeping this in view, during the Eighth Plan it is proposed to intensify malaria control activities in the tribal areas of seven States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa with World Bank assistance. Seven North Eastern States, predominantly inhabited by tribal population, are showing high incidence of malaria each year and the control measures in these States need substantial support. During 1994-95 it has been proposed that the Central Govt. may provide the total requirement of insecticides and drug and the rest of the expenditure may be borne by the State Govt., since the States experienced difficulty in procuring insecticides. It is also proposed to provide 100% Central assistance to the North

Eastern States for control of malaria to strengthen infrastructure; laboratory and material. The Malariogenic stratification, initiated with the purpose of differentiating high, moderate and low endemic areas, with the objectives of rational use of area specific, cost effective, anti-malarial measures will be continued.

18.9 Kala-azar is a serious public health problem in the States of Bihar and West Bengal. It is highly endemic in 30 districts of Bihar and 9 districts of West Bengal. During 1992- 93, a total expenditure of Rs.20 crores was incurred for Kala- azar control of which Rs.19.26 crores was provided to Bihar as assistance in kind. During 1993-94 also an outlay of Rs.20 crores was provided . For Kala-azar control, the Central Govt. provides insecticides and drugs and the rest of the expenditure is borne by the State Governments. With intensification of spraying operations undertaken during the previous year, the incidence of infection is expected to show a downward trend.

18.10 The strategy for Kala-azar control broadly includes three major activities. These are;

- i) Interruption of transmission by reducing vector (sand fly) population through indoor residual insecticidal spraying twice annually during the transmission season;
- ii) Early diagnosis and complete treatment of Kala-azar cases;and
- iii) Health education for community awareness and involvement.

18.11 The Filaria Control Programme, which is at present in operation in urban areas, is proposed to extended to rural areas, first by providing drugs to the cases through primary health care system. It is also proposed to intensify the information, education and communication activities with the objective of making the community aware about Malaria, Filaria, Kala-azar and Japanese encephalitis control and thereby seeking their active cooperation.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

18.12 This is a 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The main objective of the pro-

gramme is early case detection and domiciliary treatment of cases, thus rendering infectious cases into non-infectious in the shortest possible time. This is supported by health education activities. The strategy during the Eighth Plan is to provide multi drug treatment (MDT) to cases covering all the districts with endemicity of two or more per thousand population in a phased manner. The MDT services are to be extended through primary health care delivery system in other districts also. Presently,135 districts are providing the benefit of regular MDT to leprosy patients. Another 66 districts which are highly endemic, 77 moderately endemic districts and 177 low endemic districts are yet to be covered under MDT. Due to financial constraints, the concerned States are reluctant to create additional leprosy infrastructure for extension of such services. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has, therefore, strengthened the Programme by extending MDT services to uncovered areas predominantly in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and further to the remaining leprosy pockets throughout the country with World Bank assistance during the Eighth Plan. This additional support would help the Programme in achieving the ultimate goal of elimination of leprosy by year 2000 AD. The Table 18.2 shows the targets and the achievements for case detection, cases under treatment and cases discharged. It is obvious that the Programme has shown steady progress to a large extent in achieving its objectives.

18.13 Following activities will continue to be pursued under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme during 1994-95;

- i) Creation of additional physical facilities in endemic districts;
- ii) Extension of MDT to additional endemic, moderately endemic and low endemic districts;
- iii) Training of the PHC staff in leprosy eradication activities, both in endemic and low endemic districts, with the aim of preparing them to take over the responsibility of leprosy eradication activities following reduction in the prevalence and incidence of the disease;

Table 18.2
Targets and Achievements of various activities
under National Leprosy Eradication Programme

(In lakh)

Case Detection	Case Detection		Cases under Treatment		Cases Discharged	
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1985-86	3.82	4.77	3.81	4.56	4.00	4.46
1986-87	4.20	5.08	4.20	4.90	4.30	5.07
1987-88	4.20	5.19	4.20	4.99	5.03	5.75
1988-89	3.90	4.75	3.90	4.64	5.94	6.01
1989-90	3.50	4.67	3.50	4.62	6.55	6.69
1990-91	3.69	4.82	3.69	4.74	8.81	9.85
1991-92	3.35	5.13	3.35	5.10	6.12	8.26
1992-93	2.89	5.48	2.89	5.41	5.74	10.53
1993-94	2.65	4.94	2.65	4.86	5.25	7.19

- iv) Creation of vocational and rehabilitation facilities for the patients declared cured;
- v) Strengthening of monitoring and evaluation of NLEP; and
- vi) Provision of performance related special awards to workers engaged on contract basis under the World Bank assisted project.

18.14 A provision of Rs.94 crores has been proposed in the Annual Plan for 1994-95 including World Bank assistance worth Rs.69 crores for this Programme.

National Tuberculosis Control Programme

18.15 The National Tuberculosis Control Programme is a continuing Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50:50 cost sharing between the Centre and the States. The Central share is in the form of material and equipments including X-ray machines and anti-T.B. drugs. Detection of cases at an early stage by sputum examination and their treatment at the Primary Health Centres is the main strategy of the Programme. Under the Programme, District Tuberculosis Centres have been established which organise and co-ordinate tuberculosis control activities within the district. Out of about 460 districts in the country, 390 districts have been provided with District T.B. Centres. These are equipped with essential equipments and manned by trained staff for undertaking district-wise T.B. Control Programme in association with general health and medical insti-

tutions. The special feature of this Programme from 1983-84 is the introduction of short course chemotherapy for treatment of tuberculosis cases. This therapy which reduces the period of treatment from 18-24 months to just about 6-8 months has been initiated in 253 districts. The targets and the achievements under the Programme are given in Table 18.3.

18.16 The Programme has suffered due to poor case holding leading to treatment default. Problem of drug resistance is yet another cause for concern. Another weak link in implementation of this programme pertains to inadequate number of sputum examination of suspected cases at the Primary Health Centres. This is basically due to lack of trained laboratory technicians at the PHCs.

18.17 In view of the continuing high level of T.B. incidence and its likely escalation with the spread of HIV infections, the National T.B. Control Programme is being upgraded and given new directions. To control the existing tuberculosis problem and to reduce the number of highly infectious cases to a sufficiently low level in a period of 5 to 6 years, it will be necessary to ensure that at least 10 lakh persons every year are covered by short course chemotherapy. It is therefore aimed to :

- a) detect and treat 1500 sputum smear positive patients per million population covered as against the existing rate of 400;

Table 18.3
Targets and Achievements under National T.B. Control Programme

(In lakh)

Year	New case detection		Sputum Examination at PHC level	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1985-86	14.00	13.58	34.00	20.23
1986-87	14.50	14.39	34.00	22.67
1987-88	15.00	25.62	34.00	24.11
1988-89	15.00	15.58	34.00	25.08
1989-90	16.00	16.70	34.00	24.59
1990-91	16.50	16.16	34.00	24.21
1991-92	17.00	12.79	34.00	21.56
1992-93	17.50	15.39	34.00	26.56
1993-94	18.00	11.81	34.00	24.44
(Provisional)			(Provisional)	

- b) offer regimens of short course chemotherapy to all smear positive and cavitary cases and ensure complete treatment for cure;
- c) provide for a fully trained manpower at all levels, etc.

18.18 The Ministry of Health has recently prepared a project on National Tuberculosis Control Programme for assistance from the World Bank. The World Bank assistance is proposed to be utilized to support the programme in ten metropolitan cities namely Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Delhi, Pune, Lucknow, Bhopal, Jaipur and five States viz. West Bengal, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Gujarat. The metropolitan cities have been specifically chosen because of increased prevalence of HIV in these cities.

18.19 The target under the Programme for 1994-95 are:-

Sputum Examination at PHCs 34 lakhs
 New TB Case Detection 19 lakhs

National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)

18.20 This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It aims at reducing blindness prevalence from 1.4% in 1980-81 to 0.3% by 2000 A.D. The programme consists of intensive health education for eye care through mass media and extension education methods, in-

creasing the outreach of ophthalmic services in the rural areas through mobile units and camps and establishment of permanent infrastructure for ophthalmic care as an integral part of general health services. Cataract is the cause of more than 80% of blindness. Demographic shift leading to larger old age population has increased the prevalence of cataract in recent decades. Since 1981-82 cataract operations have been accorded high priority in the Programme and targets for different States/UTs have been set. There is a backlog of 22 million cataract operations. At present about 1.4 to 1.8 million cataract operations are being performed per year. The backlog would go on increasing as the rate of new additions to cataract cases per year is about 2 million. The targets and achievements in respect of performance of cataract operations under the Programme are given in Table 18.4 .

18.21 The approved strategies of the Eighth Plan are:

- i) Upgradation of District Hospitals to perform greater number of cataract operations. This is done by appointing an Ophthalmic Surgeon and one Para Medical Ophthalmic Assistants.
- ii) Strengthening of Mobile Ophthalmic Units and creating more permanent infrastructure for ophthalmic services.

Table 18.4
Targets and Achievements of Cataract Operations under
National Programme for Control of Blindness

(In lakh)

Year	Targets	Achievements
1989-90	13.08	10.47
1990-91	12.84	11.83
1991-92	19.90	15.05
1992-93	20.00	16.00
1993-94	24.00	19.00
		(Provisional)

- iii) More and more involvement of voluntary organisation in the National Programme for Control of Blindness.
- iv) Establishment of District Blindness Control Societies.
- v) Increasing the targets for cataract operations in successive years with the intention of speedy clearance of the cataract backlog.

18.22 The strategy for development of various services at peripheral, intermediate and central levels for augmentation of preventive, promotive and curative services initiated under the Programme since 1975-76 would continue during 1994-95. Provision of ophthalmic equipments to additional 380 Primary Health Centres, 50 District Mobile Units, 12 District Hospitals and 5 Medical Colleges are targetted for 1994-95.

18.23 A provision of Rs.19.00 crores has been made for various activities under the National Programme for Control of Blindness for 1994-95. The project proposal for acceleration of activities in major States with the World Bank assistance has already been approved by Govt. of India. The project would be implemented in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, and Orissa. The Deptt. of Health will also implement a project in the State of J&K from its own resources during 1994-95 on the lines of the World Bank aided project. An additional budget of Rs.21.00 crores has been kept under the World Bank project for 1994-95 raising the total outlay for the Programme to Rs.40 crores.

Guinea Worm Eradication

18.24 The Annual Plan 1994-95 will continue to strive towards achievement of the Eighth Plan target of total eradication of Guinea Worm infection through better surveillance system and improvement of drinking water supply in the endemic areas.

AIDS Control Programme

18.25 Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is emerging as one of the major public health problems in recent years. According to the figures available till March, 1994, the cumulative total number of HIV Positive cases recorded between October, 1985 and March, 1994 is 15017 out of a total number of 20.53 lakh persons screened over the same period. This figure represents a sero-positivity rate of 7.32 per thousand. While in the first years of AIDS epidemic, the HIV infection was found more in men, the projection of HIV/AIDS experts is that in the coming years women will outnumber men in the new HIV infection detected. Even though the samples screened are predominantly those of high-risk category, the trend is dangerous enough when one considers its multiplier effect on the general population. Realising the urgent need to chalk out a coherent, multi-sectoral programme to tackle the multi-faceted problems associated with HIV infection and AIDS, a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% assistance to States for prevention and control of AIDS was launched during 1992-93 with funding from the World Bank. Though the Programme has been launched as a new 100% CSS, looking at the expenditure incurred in the Programme during the first two years of the Eighth Plan, the progress is not satisfactory.

18.26 Under the AIDS Control Programme(including blood safety measures and Sexually Transmitted Diseases control) - the following strategies would be intensified during 1994-95:-

- i) Surveillance of the population with special emphasis on high risk behaviour groups for detection of infection;
- ii) Strengthening of the blood banks and blood safety measures with priorities on special areas and metropolitan and large cities to start with;
- iii) Area specific strategy for mounting control of infection and target specific IEC activities based on epidemiological data;
- iv) Integration of the control programme with the activities of the departments like Social Welfare, Youth & Sports etc. and other Government and non-Government organisations;
- v) Strengthening of STD Control Programme;and
- vi) Training of staff.

18.27 During 1994-95 apart from the recurring assistance to all the 328 blood banks sanctioned upto 1993-94, another 100 blood banks will be strengthened.

Control of Non-Communicable Diseases National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme

18.28 Realising the magnitude of the problem of iodine deficiency disorders(IDD), the Government of India launched a 100% Centrally Sponsored National Goitre Control Programme in 1962 with focus on provision of iodized salt to identified endemic areas. For effective control of IDD, the Govt. of India, in 1985, took the decision of universal iodisation of edible salt by 1992. To meet the requirement of iodised salt, the annual production of iodised salt was targetted from the 5 lakh tonnes in 1985 to 50 lakhs tonnes per year by 1992.

18.29 During 1993-94, the total budget outlay for the National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme was Rs.100 lakhs and the activities envisaged were establishment of IDD Cells in the States/Union Ter-

ritories; strengthening and upgradation of IDD Cell at the DGHS; expenses for Salt Commissioners's Office; establishment of district level IDD monitoring laboratories; survey of remaining 220 districts and preparation of IEC material etc. So far, 23 States/UTs have established the IDD Cell at their State Health Directorate, 17 States and 6 Union Territories have completely banned the sale of non-iodated salt in their territories while there is a partial ban in 6 States. There is no ban in two States viz. Goa and Kerala and in the Union Territory of Pondicherry. 216 Districts have been surveyed out of which 186 are endemic to IDD. Ten district level IDD monitoring laboratories were to be set up during 1993-94 in endemic States. A National Reference Laboratory for IDD monitoring has been set up at National Institute of Communicable Diseases Delhi for imparting training of medical and paramedical personnel and monitoring iodine in salt and urine.

National Cancer Control Programme

18.30 It is estimated that about 3.7 lakh persons get cancer every year in India and about 2 lakhs die of cancer every year. It is one of the top 10 leading causes of death in the country. The common sites involved for cancer in India are Oropharynx, upper digestive tract and uterine cervix during the Eighth Plan. It is also estimated that at any given point of time there are about one and a half to two million cancer patients with about half a million new cases coming every year. The Govt. of India started the Cancer Control Programme in a limited form during 1975-76. Ten major institutions were recognised as Regional Cancer Centres which receive financial assistance from the Govt. During the Eighth plan, emphasis is on prevention, early detection and augmentation of treatment facilities for cancer. New initiatives under National Cancer Control Programme have also been taken viz. scheme for district project, development of oncology wing in Medical Colleges/Hospitals and scheme for financial assistance to voluntary organisations. It has been reported that there is a long time gap between release of funds by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and utilisation of the same by the State Govt. which leads to problems in effective implementation of the Programme. During 1994-95 a provision of

Rs.18 crores is available for various activities under the Programme.

Medical Research

18.31 The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) is the premier institution which is responsible for carrying out bio-medical and operational research in India. Research and development activities by Indian Council of Medical Research and other academic institutions will be pursued during the Plan through the following strategies:-

- i) Optimal utilisation of resources through coordination and development of proper linkages with sister agencies, commercial utilisation of research findings, constant review of the status of application of research findings by user agencies, continuing interaction with State authorities to determine area specific research needs, providing proper guidance and assistance as well as strengthening of research activities under the State Councils of Medical Research.
- ii) Augmentation of research activities in specific priority areas viz., integrated Vector Control Programme for Malaria, Filaria and Japanese Encephalitis, integrated control of non-communicable diseases and development of vaccines for communicable diseases as well as fertility regulation.
- iii) Collaboration with international agencies for transfer of appropriate technology to the Indian scientists.

18.32 The following areas proposed to be covered during 1994-95 for further indepth studies are listed below:-

- a) Diarrhoeal Diseases; b) Leprosy;
- c) Leishmaniasis; d) Tuberculosis;
- e) HIV; f) Nutrition; g) Health Services h) Traditional Medicine i) Non-communicable Diseases etc.

Medical Education

18.33 Funds have been provided in the State Plans for improvement and augmentation of facilities in terms of staff, equipment and buildings in Medical Colleges and attached teaching hospitals to meet the requirements of the standards laid down by the Medical Council of India. The schemes for strenghtening

post-graduate facilities in specialities and certain super-specialities, taken up by various State Govts., will continue. Monitoring of the benefits accruing to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates seeking admission to various courses through the programmes of pre-examination training schemes, undertaken by the Government would also be continued. Health related vocational courses, as part of vocationalisation of secondary education, will receive support during this year also.

Education Commission for Health Sciences

18.34 There is, at present, no proper Central mechanism to coordinate the growth and the development of health manpower as a whole or to ensure that the quality of such manpower produced is relevant or commensurates with the country's needs. The Health Manpower, Planning, Production and Management Committee in its report in 1987 and the Eighth Plan Working Group on Medical Education, Training and Manpower Planning had recommended that an Education Commission for Health Sciences should be established as a Central organisation on the lines of the University Grants Commission for professional education in health related fields, inter-alia to provide realistic projections for national health manpower requirements and suitable mechanism to continuously review the projections based on felt needs. The Draft National Education Policy in Health Sciences(1988) prepared by a Consultative Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. J.S. Bajaj, now Member(Health), Planning Commission, also emphasised the need to set up Education Commission for Health Sciences. At the recent meeting of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare an official resolution was passed to establish the Education Commission for Health Sciences and the Council requested urgent action by Dep'tt. of Health, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. This resolution will be implemented during 1994-95 to the extent possible. Since a comprehensive proposal indicating the various aspects and operative implications of this scheme is required to be prepared by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, a token provision of Rs.2.00 crores has been recommended by the Planning Commission for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

18.35 There is an acute shortage of nurses in the country on the basis of the desired Doctor Nurse Ratio of 1 : 3. There are about 4.5 lakhs registered doctors in the country as against about 2 lakhs nurses. This gap is likely to widen exponentially if remedial measures are not initiated for the expansion of training of nurses. Nursing education and nursing services have also not kept pace with other development in medical and technological services. There is hardly any special training courses for nurses like Oncology Nursing, Psychiatric Nursing and Paediatric Nursing. Similarly, units like intensive care, neuro-surgery, cardiac surgery do not have trained nursing personnel to provide proper skilled nursing care. Public Health Nurse and General Nursing Care no longer deliver the goods in a modern hospital with super-specialities. Nursing education including continuing education for nurses will continue to be promoted during 1994-95. The proposed Education Commission for Health Sciences will promote and coordinate educational activities for all categories of health manpower including nursing at all levels.

18.36 The National Academy of Medical Sciences (NAMS) has been recognised by the Government as the nodal agency for developing programmes for continuing education of different categories of personnel at all the levels viz. National, State and Regional. A National Coordination Committee with core groups has been constituted at the National Academy of Medical Sciences for the purpose of developing long and short term programmes. The NAMS has recently established Regional Centres for CME programmes and provided seed money to enable the establishment of minimal but relevant infrastructure for the conduct of such programmes. The Centres are located at Patna, Bombay, Hyderabad and Chandigarh. Efforts would be made to establish more Regional Centres during 1994-95. In addition, a Centre of Multiprofessional Education will be established at the NAMS with facilities for preparing learning resource materials for wider dissemination and exploring strategies for distance learning in health sciences.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

18.37 Provision has been made for continuing and further strengthening the schemes for improvement of medical care facilities in the

institutions under the charge of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in Delhi, Chandigarh, Pondicherry and other cities. Adequate provision has also been made for augmentation and consolidation of the facilities already available and opening of additional dispensaries and hospitals, depending upon the local needs of the people. Preventive and promotive health care facilities for the slum population of the urban areas, which have not been hitherto satisfactorily developed, will be augmented. In accordance with the new policy of the Govt. to encourage private initiatives, private hospitals/clinics will be supported, subject to maintenance of minimum standards. The network of hospitals would be strengthened gradually towards achieving the objective of one hospital bed for every 1000 population. For secondary level health care, the district hospitals will be strengthened.

District Health Care Model

18.38 A new concept of District Health Care model has been initiated by the Planning Commission during the Working Group discussions with State Governments on their Annual Plan proposals. The primary objective behind these models is to link the primary health care system with the secondary and the tertiary level centres including provision for promotion of super-specialities and non-communicable diseases such as Cancer, Diabetes etc., thus providing rational linkage with the respective National Care and Control Programmes. The Districts which are backward or have special problems are initially chosen for this purpose so that by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan, development of these models may act as a design to be replicated during the Ninth Plan in the other parts of the country, having similar district characteristics. Therefore, a beginning has been made with focus on (a) urbanisation for which Nagpur district in Maharashtra has been selected; (b) strengthening of health care infrastructure in border areas for which the district of Jodhpur/Bikaner/Jaisalmer in Rajasthan is to be selected; and (c) strengthening of health care infrastructure with emphasis on optimal linkage with medical and health professional education system in the coastal areas. For this purpose the district of Visakhapatnam, in Andhra Pradesh has been selected because of the possibility of developing linkages with University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada and Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.

Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy

18.39 Measures for popularisation and development of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy will be vigorously pursued. Efforts will continue to integrate Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy with the mainstream of Primary Health Care delivery network. For this, practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy will be given area responsibility with respect to National Health and Family Welfare Programmes. Financial assistance for promotion of research activities, development of under-graduate and post-graduate education, standardisation of drugs and production of medicines and medicinal plants under the Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy will also continue.

18.40 The Eighth Plan has emphasised the importance of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy (ISM & H) in the national health care system. The strategies suggested in the Plan document for development of ISM & H system include strengthening of ISM & H educational institutions, encouraging research and development, promoting cultivation of medicinal plants, facilitating and monitoring good manufacturing practices and quality control and setting up of separate ISM & H departments at the Central and State level etc. The issue of the development and strengthening of ISM & H has been discussed at the highest level and in this regard a meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister on 8th November, 1993 wherein the basic suggestions of Member (Health) regarding the usefulness of these drugs in common illnesses encountered in primary health care setting and for life style diseases, were generally endorsed. Accordingly the Department of Health prepared a scheme on Development of ISM & H including creation of a separate Department of Indian Systems of Medicine, Homoeopathy, Yoga and Naturopathy. The proposal was supported in the Planning Commission for adequate financial inputs. In addition to provision of financial resources, the Commission will also provide the technical inputs, requisite leadership and appropriate monitoring to ensure optimal utilization of the resources provided for development of ISM&H in the country.

18.41 An amount of Rs.88 crores was earmarked for the development of ISM & H during the Eighth Plan. The Deptt. of Health has worked out an additional requirement of Rs.19.92 crores for creation of a separate department for ISM & H and for other schemes on development of ISM & H during the 8th Plan. Further action in this regard is being taken by Deptt. of Health, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

Voluntary Organisations

18.42 While the Govt. is providing health and family welfare services to the community and is also educating and motivating them for adoption of health and family welfare activities, these efforts are not adequate. There is lack of full involvement of people in the health and family welfare programme. Unless non-Governmental agencies, who are closer to the community and can communicate with them better, are involved and play a major role in motivating the people, it may not be possible to achieve the desired results. Therefore, voluntary organisations are being encouraged by giving financial assistance to provide medical care to rural and high density urban slum population. The voluntary organisations which are running hospitals in rural areas or in urban areas but are catering to high density slums are eligible to get financial assistance for expansion and improvement of existing hospital facilities. Financial assistance is provided for the purpose of purchase of costly essential equipments, such as X-ray machine, ambulance, operation theatre equipments, sterilizers, hospital cots, surgical equipment, laboratory equipments etc. and for additional construction of Operation Theatre, X-ray Laboratory and wards. The financial assistance is also given for setting up new hospitals, and dispensaries in rural areas with a maximum bed strength of thirty. To provide further encouragement to voluntary organisations to participate in the development of medical care facilities, an outlay of Rs.90.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95 under Central Health Sector Programmes.

18.43 The outlays for the various Health Sector programmes are given in Annexure 18.1 and 18.2.

Plan Outlay for 1994-95

18.44 For the Annual Plan 1994-95, an outlay of Rs.1819.48 crores has been provided for the health sector as compared to the provision of Rs.1622.46 crores and revised estimates of Rs. 1436.35 crores in 1993-94 as shown in Table 18.5.

Foreign Aid

18.45 The institutions/programmes shown in the Table 18.6 will receive foreign aid during the Annual Plan 1994-95 :

FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

18.46 The Family Welfare Programme launched in 1951 has developed as a package of health services wherein family planning and maternal and child health services are offered through a countrywide network of primary health care system supported by the referral and specialised institutions. Even after 40 years of implementation the Family Welfare Programme in the country has not made any significant dent on the birth rate reduction.

The 1991 census figures put India's population at 846.3 million(including projected population of J&K). There has been a marginal decline in the rate of growth of population(from 2.22% during 1971-81 decade to 2.14% during 1981-91 decade). The birth rate now stands at 29.2 (1992 SRS Estimates) per thousand population. It is,therefore, imperative that the highest priority be accorded to population stabilisation.

18.47 Containing the population growth has been accepted as one of the six most important objectives of the Eighth Plan which was started in the year 1992. The aim of the Plan is to bring down the birth rate to 26 per thousand by 1997. The Infant Mortality rate would be brought down to 70 per thousand live birth by the end of the Eighth Plan . The base and basis of the Family Welfare Programme during the Eighth Plan, as outlined in the Plan document, is decentralised area- specific micro planning within the general directional frame work of a national policy aimed at generating the peo-

**Table 18.5
Annual Plan Outlay for Health Sector for 1993-94 & 1994-95**

(Rs. in crores)

	Centre	States & UTs	Total
1993-94			
Approved Outlay	483.30	1139.16	1622.46
Revised Estimates	506.50*	929.85	1436.35
1994-95 Approved Outlay	578.00**	1241.48	1819.48

* Includes Rs. 89 crores for Secretariat Social Service.

** Includes Rs. 40 crores for Secretariat Social Service.

Table 18.6

(Rs. in crore)

	Name of the Programme	Source of Assistance	Amount of Assistance
1.	National AIDS Control Programme	World Bank	66.87
2.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	World Bank	69.00
3.	Blindness Control Programme	World Bank	21.00

ple's movement with the committed involvement of community leaders, linking population programme with the programme of female literacy, female employment, social security, access to health services and mother and child care.

18.48 A Committee of National Development Council on Population was constituted in February, 1992 in order to formulate future policies and plans of action. The Report of the Committee was considered at the meeting of the National Development Council held on 18th September, 1993 and endorsed.

18.49 The salient features of main recommendations of the NDC sub-committee on population are as follows:

- (i) Strengthening of infrastructure for the delivery of primary health care and family welfare services both in rural and urban areas should be undertaken by providing physical facilities, filling up of vacant posts and ensuring supply of essential drugs, dressings and other consumables.
- (ii) Facilities for medical termination of pregnancy/sterilisation should be created at every Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre.
- (iii) An integrated programme for all developmental activities including family welfare should be worked out to achieve inter-sectoral coordination.
- (iv) Panchayats should be involved in planning and implementation of different developmental activities aiming towards achieving combined goals with special reference to programmes aimed at women development and family planning.
- (v) Mechanism should be developed for purpose of formulation of national population policy directives, plan of action, over-viewing and monitoring the programme and obtaining support from all sections from within and outside the Government. Similar mechanism should be developed at State and District levels.
- (vi) Differential approach in programme formulation and implementation should be adopted to meet area specific requirements with particular reference to poorly performing districts.
- (vii) Mechanism for securing commitment and support of leadership including people's elected representatives and religious leaders should be developed. The organised sector and associations of professionals, trade & industry, journalists, NGOs, etc. should be involved in population control efforts.
- (viii) Steps should be taken to raise the age at marriage, literacy status of women and for removal of gender gap.
- (ix) The quality and outreach of maternal & child health services should be further strengthened.
- (x) Poverty alleviation schemes administered by Central and State Governments should be used as effective instruments for propagating family welfare programmes.
- (xi) A set of incentives and disincentives has also been recommended by the Committee with the provision that legal and administrative implications of these be got examined once these are accepted in principle.
- (xii) The Committee has also recommended formulation of a National Population Policy and development of necessary mechanisms for its expeditious and effective implementation, etc.

18.50 The Resolution adopted at the NDC meeting is as follows;

"The NDC endorsed the recommendations made by the NDC sub- committee on population and directed the nodal ministry to now initiate further action. It was resolved that a meeting of the Chief Ministers and opinion makers for wider consultations on the future course of action needed for the implementation of the report on population would be convened."

18.51 Bill No.LXXX of 1992 is already pending in the Rajya Sabha, having being introduced in the Rajya Sabha regarding disqualification for being chosen as, and for

Table 18.7
Family Planning - 1993-94 Targets/ELA and Achievements
(No.in million)

<u>Target/ELA</u>	<u>Achievement</u>		<u>%Achievement</u>	
	1993-94	1992-93		
Sterilisation	5.18	4.47	86.2	80.4
IUD Insertion	7.33	5.97	81.5	73.4
CC & OP Users	24.35	20.84	85.6	85.0

* Provisional

being, a Member of House on ground of violation of small family norm, by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on 18th December, 1992. It is hoped that the Bill will receive the requisite endorsement and approval during 1994-95.

18.52 Keeping in view the endorsement made in the NDC, the Deptt. of Family Welfare has already initiated action to implement some of its recommendations. The priority is to prepare the draft of the National Population Policy for which the Department of Family Welfare constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan. The National Health Policy (1983) had earlier set the goals to achieve Net Reproduction Rate of Unity (NRR 1), corresponding to a birth rate of 21 per 1000 population, death rate of 9 per thousand population and IMR below 60 per thousand live births by the year 2000 A.D. The policies initiated during the first two years of the Eighth Plan were directed towards achieving these goals. During the year 1994-95, efforts would be continued towards the achievement of the Eighth Plan's targets and above mentioned goals.

Review of the Programme during the Annual Plan 1993-94

18.53 Performance of the family welfare programme in terms of achievement of targets/Expected Level of Achievement from April, 1993 to March, 1994, has been satisfactory as compared to 1992-93 performance, although the targets/ELA have not been achieved fully for any of the methods of contraception. In the case of sterilisation, there has been an increase of 5.8% over the last year's percentage achievement level. 19 States/UTs showed improvement in perform-

ance. Among the major States, Andhra Pradesh 100%, Gujarat 106.5%, Kerala 101.7%, Maharashtra 102.8%, Punjab 153.2% and Tamil Nadh 100.1% exceeded their expected levels of achievements for the year 1993-94. There has also been an increase in the achievements of targets/ELA regarding IUD insertions and OP & CC Users. The Table 18.7 explains the position in this regard.

18.54 The performance under IUD was better during 1993-94, registering an increase of 8.1% in terms of percentage achievement of targets as compared to the previous year. The major States viz, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnakata, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh showed marked increase in performance over the previous year. The overall performance in Conventional Contraceptives at national level during 1993-94 was 15.3% higher over 1992-93 achievements. At all India level, free distribution of Oral Pills has shown an increase of 45.6% while commercial distribution has shown an increase of 66.1%. The overall performance at national level went up by 54% during 1993-94.

18.55 The Maternal and Child Health Care Programme(MCH), an integral and important part of Family Welfare Programme, was accorded high priority in the Annual plan 1993-94.

The Child Survival and Safe-motherhood Project

18.56 As a part of the overall strategy for reduction of maternal, infant and child mortality rate, the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme was launched in August, 1992. Besides sustaining ongoing programmes of immunization, management of di-

arrhoeal diseases, prophylaxis and treatment of anaemia in pregnant women and children under five years of age, administration of vitamin A to children under three years of age, other interventions have been added. The treatment of pneumonia by the peripheral health staff, improvement of essential maternal and newborn care and establishment of the first referral units for providing emergency obstetric care are the new thrust areas.

18.57 This Programme was taken up in a phased manner with 51 districts covered in 1992-93 and 103 districts in 1993- 94. As many as 101 districts will be taken up during 1994-95. An allocation of Rs.7.5 crores has been made in 1994-95 for the training of over 1,00,000 dais for providing clean delivery services. In the 51 "Safe Motherhood" districts 4-6 Sub-district level first referral units will be established for emergency obstetric care. Around 5000 medical officers & 40,000 para medical personnel will be trained in 1994-95.

18.58 The achievement of targets set for various types of immunisations have been reasonably satisfactory. However, the performance regarding Prophylaxis Programme against Anaemia has yet to reach the desired level.

18.59 The details of the targets and achievements under the Programme are given in Annexure-18.3.

18.60 For the purpose of research in contraception technology and demography and conducting evaluation, a grant-in-aid is being provided to Indian Council of Medical Research, National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha and Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine under the Programme. In order to ensure that quality services/equipment are utilised in the Programme, a National Centre for Technological Evaluation of IUDs and Tubal Rings has been set up at IIT, New Delhi and is functional.

18.61 In order to conduct research on various socio-economic, demographic and communication aspects of population and Family Welfare Programme, 18 Population Research Centres are at present functioning in various

parts of the country. These Centres are provided with cent per cent grants-in-aid by the Centre. These Centres are located in universities and institutions of national repute. During 1992-93, the PRCs completed 78 research studies while 108 research studies were at various stages of progress as on 1.4.1993.

Physical Targets for 1994-95

18.62 Directing the Programme towards achieving the Eighth Plan target of reduction of Crude Birth Rate to 26 and Infant Mortality Rate to 70 by 1997 at the current level of performance, it is envisaged that protection would be provided to 40.80 million eligible couples during 1994-95 under different methods of contraception including sterilisation. The achievable targets set for various methods of couple protection during 1994-95 are as follows:-

Sterilisation	5.41 million
IUD Insertion	7.97 million
CC Users	21.92 million
OP Users	5.50 million

All Methods 40.80 million

Family Welfare Programme Outlay for 1994-95

18.63 The entire outlay under the Family Welfare Programme continues to be Plan outlay since the beginning of the Programme. For the Annual Plan 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.1000 crores was approved for this Programme. The actual expenditure incurred against this was Rs.1072.60 crores (provisional).

18.64 For 1993-94 an outlay of Rs.1270 crores was provided for this programme (Annexure 18.4) representing an increase of 27% over 1992-93 approved outlay.

18.65 For 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.1430 crores has been approved representing an increase of 12.6% over 1993-94 approved outlay. The scheme-wise break-up of the outlay is given in the Table 18.8.

Foreign Aid

18.66 Foreign assistance is being received for Family Welfare Programme from United Nations Agencies , bilateral and multilateral donors . A statement of on-going projects, their cost and budgetary requirement is given in Annexure 18.5.

Table 18.8
Scheme-wise Family Welfare Outlay (1994-95)
(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Scheme	Outlay
1.	Services & Supplies	516.30
2.	Training	9.20
3.	Information, Education & Communication	30.00
4.	Research & Evaluation	16.55
5.	Maternal & Child Health	354.10
6.	Organisation	11.30
7.	Village Health Guide Scheme	10.00
8.	Area Projects	250.00
9.	Other Schemes/New Initiatives	82.55
10.	Arrears	150.00
TOTAL		1430.00

Area Development Project

18.67 Area development projects have been taken up in different States with assistance from external funding agencies like World Bank, UNFPA, ODA and DANIDA. These mainly seek to build up infrastructure, provide training and improve management for better service delivery. Currently, area development projects are being implemented in 15 States and Union Territory of Delhi with the assistance of the donor agencies. During 1994-95 the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is considering launching the India Population Project -IX in the States of Assam, Rajasthan and Karnataka at an estimated cost of Rs.442.75 crores.

Involvement of Non-Government Organisations and Voluntary Organisation for Promotion of Family Welfare

18.68 The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has prepared a "Model Scheme for assistance to NGOs for promotion of Small Family Norm and Population Control" for implementation. Following are the salient features of the scheme which will be continued during 1994-95:-

- i) Mini Family Welfare Centres run by NGOs will be revamped in the areas having a population of not more than 1 lakh and a Couple Protection Rate below 35%, (preferably 25%) to generate demand for Family Planning & MCH services, facil-

tate obtaining of services from Govt. infrastructure and ensure 100% F.P. coverage of eligible couples.

ii) Innovative methods like involving ISM & H practitioners in family welfare services have been adopted. Area specific IEC activities will be promoted through NGOs to create general awareness towards adoption of small family norm along with other issues like uplifting the status of women and female children, etc. As regards the scheme for promotion of small family norm through innovative methods, the specific objectives are provision of family planning services including those through Indian Systems of Medicine like Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Homoeopathy, nature cure, etc., undertaking IEC activities with a view to raising CPR, women and girl child status through innovative IEC activities or by adopting inter-personnel approach, raising awareness about AIDS and its prevention by popularising use of condoms, etc.

18.69 The State Governments have been asked to set up States Standing Committee On Voluntary Agencies Committees to deal with the NGO sector at State level. These Committees have also been delegated powers for sanctioning schemes upto Rs. 5 lakhs in each case. Such Committees have already been set up in major States and have started functioning.

Funds for sanctioning NGO projects are being allocated from year to year to different States under the World Bank Project-IPP VII.

18.70 For purposes of training the NGO personnel in project formulation, monitoring, programme management and sustainability, the States have been asked to identify one institution in the Government sector and if necessary another in the NGO sector.

18.71 States have also been asked to organise study tours of NGOs from States with poor community participation to better performing States to educate and train them to improve their performance.

Village Health Guide Scheme

18.72 The Village Health Guide Scheme (VHGS), which was started in 1977 for the purpose of providing primary health care and educating the rural people in matters of health has run into difficulties. The Village Health Guide can play very effective role in community organisation, supporting the local leadership, groups, community education and acting as depot holders for community based distribution of contraceptives and oral rehydration packets. Currently, more than three lakh Village Health Guides are available in the country. The overall impact of VHG in Family Welfare Programme will be tremendous provided the lessons learnt from the past experience are used for launching a new look, dynamic programme by providing proper training programme, supervision and monitoring and refresher courses on retraining and instructions.

Social Safety Net Project

18.73 A programme of strengthening the facilities at PHCs for emergency services for mothers was initiated during 1992-93. The districts where these facilities will be created/strengthened at the Primary Health Centres have been identified by the Department of Family Welfare on the basis of Crude Birth Rate over 39 per thousand population (1981 Census data). Incidentally, these districts also have very high Infant Mortality Rate and low literacy among females. The main aim of Social Safety Net is to bring about;

- i) reduction in maternal mortality in remote rural areas to a level of 1-2 per thousand.

- ii) increase the number of institutional deliveries in aseptic conditions and
- iii) bring down the Infant Mortality Rate.

18.74 This is to be achieved in phases by providing Primary Health Centres in 90 demographically poor performing districts with a well equipped Operation Theater, a Labour Room, an Observation Ward with six beds, running water, power and staff quarters at a cost of Rs.10 lakhs per PHC and in 5 PHCs per district every year. The scheme is being implemented in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Rajasthan, Orissa, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Gujarat. During 1994- 95, five Primary Health Centres in each of the identified districts will be upgraded by providing these facilities and a sum of Rs.45 crores has been earmarked for this purpose. This project received external assistance of Rs.40.00 crores in each of the two years 1992-93 and 1993-94 from the World Bank.

USAID Assisted Family Welfare Project in Uttar Pradesh

18.75 With a view to significantly reorienting and revitalising the family planning services in Uttar Pradesh , a project has been approved for implementation with USAID providing \$ 325 million assistance over a period of ten years. The objectives of the Project are:-

- a) to bring down the Total Fertility Rate from 5.4 to 4 at the end of the project-period; and
- b) to increase the Couple Protection Rate from 35% to 50% by the end of the project period.

These objectives are sought to be achieved through:-

- a) increasing access to family planning services by extending service delivery in the public as well as non-governmental sector;
- b) improving the quality of family planning services by expanding the choice of contraceptive methods and upgrading the technical competence/skills of the personnel; and

- c) promoting family planning by broadening the support among leadership groups and increasing public understanding of the benefits of adoption of the small family norm.

Annexure 18.1

Outlay for Health in the Central Sector

(Rs. in crores)

Programme/Scheme	8th	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95
	Plan Outlay	Outlay	Actual Exp.	Outlay	Revised Estimates	Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. Central Schemes						
I. Rural Health	1.00	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.10
II. Control of Communicable Diseases	14.75	3.82	4.71	7.56	7.31	7.60
III. Control/Containment of Non-Communicable Disease	85.00	11.90	24.90	26.18	23.68	19.10
IV. Hospitals and Dispensaries	94.00	15.95	34.19	31.70	31.10	26.00
V. Indian Council of Medical Research @	125.00	20.00	25.55	28.00	28.00	28.00
VI. Medical Education & Research(excluding ICMR)	266.50	38.65	76.31	68.60	74.33	73.25
VII. ISM & Homoeopathy	83.00	10.50	13.58	21.00	17.25	21.00
VIII. Other Programmes	74.75	13.28	7.57	19.11	15.53	27.70
Sub-Total A(Central Schemes)	744.00	114.50	187.21	202.55	197.60	202.75
B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes						
I. Control of Communicable Diseases.						
1. Malaria Control(Including Kala Azar Filaria & JE Control)	425.00	65.00	98.03	110.00	110.00	110.00
2. T.B. Control	85.00	13.50	27.01	35.00	37.50	46.00
3. Leprosy Control	140.00	24.00	33.99	35.00	60.70	94.00
4. Control of Blindness	100.00	13.50	17.59	25.00	25.00	40.00
5. National AIDS Control Programme(including STD and Blood Safety Measures)	280.00	70.00	29.71	73.00	73.00	82.55
6. Guinea Worm Eradication	1.00	-	0.72	0.50	0.50	0.50
Sub-Total B.I	1031.00	186.00	207.05	278.50	306.70	373.05
II . ISM & Homoeopathy	5.00	0.50	-	0.25	0.20	0.20
III. Other Programmes	20.00	1.00	1.84	2.00	2.00	2.00
Sub-Total B(Centrally Sponsored Schemes)	1056.00	187.50	208.89	280.75	308.90	375.25
Grand Total (A+B)	1800.00	302.00	396.10	483.30	506.50	578.00

@ -Exclusive of funds provided under Family Welfare.

Outlay for Health in the States and Union Territories

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	8th Plan		1992-93			1993-94		1993-94		1994-95 Outlay	
		Outlay		Outlay	Actual Expenditure		Outlay		Revised Outlay			
		Health	M.N.P.	Health	M.N.P.	Health	M.N.P.	Health	M.N.P.	Health	M.N.P.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
STATES												
1. Andhra Pradesh	18332	5360	1400.00	700.00	2210.00	753.28	2759.40	800.00	2759.40	800.00	3259.40	800.00
2. Arunachal Pradesh	2802	1250	595.00	273.00	565.00	259.35	695.00	309.00	626.00	279.00	773.00	346.05
3. Assam	15949	8100	3700.00	1620.00	3866.00	1620.00	3920.00	1620.00	4332.99	1695.00	4520.00	1890.00
4. Bihar	67687	33722	11431.00	5715.00	4619.00	2919.00	12014.00	6711.00	1735.69	1110.00	12014.00	2700.00
5. Goa	5900	1222	1150.00	232.00	1012.00	160.24	1232.00	232.00	1200.75	232.00	1253.00	232.00
6. Gujarat	24200	11787	4093.00	1650.00	4267.00	1492.12	4132.00	1650.00	4341.00	1018.00	4841.00	1718.00
7. Haryana	17611	6768	2431.00	981.00	2061.00	833.47	2591.70	925.00	2263.19	873.50	2547.00	900.00
8. Himachal Pradesh	12100	4800	2200.00	932.00	2359.00	997.70	2460.00	975.00	2433.00	975.00	2875.00	1257.00
9. Jammu & Kashmir	17990	7500	3201.00	1499.00	3242.00	1373.18	3602.00	1560.00	3747.00	1500.00	3876.00	1662.00
10. Karnataka	34200	13050	5646.00	2280.00	5030.00	2671.55	11242.00	3517.00	7791.00	3517.00	10771.00	3438.00
11. Kerala	12000	2297	2200.00	660.00	1491.00	219.74	2450.00	506.00	2113.84	511.50	3100.00	506.00
12. Madhya Pradesh	30087	15000	7578.00	3000.00	5348.00	1762.90	7644.00	2808.00	6955.83	2262.18	8450.00	3350.00
13. Maharashtra	55326	28100	8367.00	6000.00	7185.00	3627.32	10604.00	4741.00	9523.00	3879.00	10140.00	3566.00
14. Manipur	2100	1015	415.00	210.00	423.00	135.44	545.00	60.00	415.51	151.79	485.00	225.00
15. Meghalaya	4000	1800	790.00	400.00	857.00	554.34	1079.00	483.00	1120.54	500.00	1079.00	500.00
16. Mizoram	2550	1500	580.00	300.00	580.00	300.00	720.00	200.00	774.68	400.00	720.00	328.00
17. Nagaland	5000	640	1140.00	120.00	506.00	70.00	1197.00	100.00	860.00	72.00	1053.00	175.00
18. Orissa	22323	7800	3020.00	1200.00	2297.00	681.38	3040.00	1207.00	2570.00	1039.92	3940.00	1489.47
19. Punjab	25475	8000	6000.00	1335.00	2511.00	608.47	4600.00	601.00	3311.00	742.00	4302.00	1000.00
20. Rajasthan	39095	15000	4457.00	2040.00	4346.00	2040.49	5621.00	2400.00	5113.00	2173.00	7191.00	2950.00
21. Sikkim	5220	1345	1340.00	345.00	629.00	106.10	1375.00	245.00	1337.50	111.55	1337.50	250.00
22. Tamil Nadu	26600	6500	6509.00	402.00	8035.00	1380.00	7158.00	2448.00	7158.00	2448.00	8210.00	2679.00
23. Tripura	5000	2000	850.00	424.00	703.00	348.00	880.00	450.00	800.00	450.00	900.00	450.00
24. Uttar Pradesh	51757	26000	9058.00	4035.00	8547.00	4242.71	9833.00	3924.00	8519.00	3142.00	11095.00	4295.00

Outlay for Health in the States and Union Territories

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	8th Plan		1992-93				1993-94		1993-94		1994-95 Outlay			
		Outlay		Outlay		Actual Expenditure		Outlay		Revised Outlay					
		Health	MNP	Health	MNP	Health	MNP	Health	MNP	Health	M.N.P.	Health	M.N.P.	Health	M.N.P.
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.		
25.	West Bengal	28100	12178	4112.50	2245.00	779.00	400.00	2906.00	1292.00	1982.00	800.00	3163.90	1107.00		
	Total States	531404	222734	92263.50	38598.00	73468.00	29556.78	104300.10	39764.00	83783.92	30682.44	111895.80	37813.52		
	UNION TERRITORIES														
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2251	945	314.00	216.00	436.23	252.18	574.35	240.00	574.35*	240.00*	800.00	372.00		
2.	Chandigarh	6682	75	825.00	27.00	600.81	46.75	1072.00	55.00	1072.00*	55.00*	1387.50	90.00		
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	280	104	57.25	24.15	57.67	12.70	66.00	24.75	66.00*	24.75*	88.40	38.00		
4.	Daman & Diu	240	100	50.00	25.00	69.13	40.60	63.00	41.00	63.00*	41.00*	70.75	45.00		
5.	Delhi	35000	-	6500.00	-	6600.82	-	7209.00	-	6793.63	-	9120.00	-		
6.	Lakshadweep	362	180	70.90	35.00	76.29	24.96	81.94	35.55	81.94*	35.55*	100.00	48.32		
7.	Pondicherry	2000	900	450.00	178.00	475.18	147.70	550.00	207.00	550.00	199.00	686.00	211.00		
	Total UTs	46815	2304	8267.15	505.15	8316.13	524.89	9616.29	603.30	9200.92	595.30	12252.65	804.32		
	Grand Total (States+UTs)	578219	225038	100530.65	39103.15	81784.13	30081.67	113916.39	40367.30	92984.84	31277.74	124148.45	38617.84		

* Outlay repeated.

a Outlay as recommended by the Working Group and is not earmarked.

Performance of Family Welfare Programme

(In million)

	1992-93 Target/ELA.	1992-93 Ach.	1993-94 Target/ELA.	1993-94 Ach.	1994-95 Target/ELA*
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
FAMILY PLANNING					
1. Sterilisation	5.28	4.24	5.18	4.47	5.41
2. IUD	6.38	4.68	7.33	5.97	7.97
3. CC & OP Users	21.05	17.93	24.35	20.84	27.42
IMMUNIZATION					
1. TT(PW)	27.01	21.45	27.56	26.52	27.53
2. DPT(Children)	24.29	21.93	24.79	22.01	24.77
3. Polio	24.29	22.08	24.79	22.12	24.77
4. Measles	24.29	20.83	24.79	21.01	24.77
5. B.C.G.	24.29	23.43	24.79	22.96	24.77
6. DT(Children)	18.16	13.67	18.54	8.21	21.45
7. TT(10 years)	16.31	11.17	16.65	7.57	20.31
8. TT(16 years)	16.36	8.67	16.69	5.71	18.15
PROPHYLAXIS					
1. Against Anaemia					
a) Women	27.01	16.49	27.56	16.93	27.53
b) Children	24.29	14.05	24.79	13.00	24.77
c) Vit.'A'Deficiency	24.29	30.04\$	24.79	28.06\$	24.77

\$ in doses

* ELA : Expected levels of achievement.

Ach. : Achievement

State-wise Outlay and Expenditure under Family Welfare

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Outlay	Expendi.	Outlay	Outlay		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
1. Andhra Pradesh	5445.33	7316.54	5550.30	6412.87		
2. Assam	2251.73	1754.64	2127.81	2036.79		
3. Bihar	4800.15	6914.11	5188.59	6999.29		
4. Gujarat	3386.66	4942.94	3740.57	4090.20		
5. Haryana	1520.05	2322.01	1531.18	1729.21		
6. Himachal Pradesh	993.11	1364.48	1409.82	881.67		
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1137.92	1222.58	1003.36	2788.68		
8. Karnataka	3094.07	4158.06	3333.15	3624.74		
9. Kerala	2493.69	3100.44	2347.72	2231.23		
10. Madhya Pradesh	5201.07	6325.25	6575.01	5745.48		
11. Maharashtra	6491.20	8367.25	6824.49	5979.41		
12. Manipur	373.48	478.49	368.69	351.80		
13. Meghalaya	254.10	234.41	257.31	248.97		
14. Nagaland	217.48	229.21	213.89	217.94		
15. Orissa	3196.64	3486.35	2824.57	4521.42		
16. Punjab	1841.37	3102.27	1915.42	2619.43		
17. Rajasthan	3762.22	5002.37	5037.44	3716.58		
18. Sikkim	131.41	190.37	173.59	203.08		
19. Tamil Nadu	4441.96	4929.05	4530.30	5125.47		
20. Tripura	299.30	556.94	316.83	302.66		
21. Uttar Pradesh	12838.90	14526.10	16506.92	16228.41		
22. West Bengal	4895.05	5841.06	5349.45	4761.27		
23. Arunachal Pradesh	147.48	58.09	157.16	153.17		
24. Goa	125.19	94.77	122.84	125.66		
25. Mizoram	152.01	159.91	166.88	170.90		
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	70.15	72.94	65.10	70.90		
27. Chandigarh	103.25	102.15	115.75	138.25		
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20.10	14.01	21.80	24.00		
29. Daman & Diu	13.30	13.71	18.52	21.25		
30. Delhi	619.10	299.68	675.10	1173.00		
31. Lakshadweep	7.35	3.00	8.22	9.30		
32. Pondicherry	63.10	61.33	68.00	80.00		
Total	70387.92	87244.51	78543.78	82773.00		
Others(Central Sector/ Cost of Supplies)	29612.08	13563.38	48546.22	60227.00		
Grand Total	100000.00 (104100.00)	100807.89 (142357.00)	127000.00	143000.00		

Note: Figure in brackets is revised estimate.

Foreign Assistance Routed Through Budget: Family Welfare Programme

(Rs. Crores)

Project	Foreign Aid Sources	Total Foreign Aid	1992-93(Actual)			1993-94(Anticipated)			1994-95 (Anticipated)		
			Forei- gn Aid	Local Cost	Total	Forei- gn	Local Cost	Total	Forei- gn	Local Cost	Total
			a)	b)	c)	Corpo- ral	Corpo- ral	Corpo- ral	Corpo- ral	Corpo- ral	Corpo- ral
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1. Post Par-tum Programme at Sub-Distt. level	NORAD	60.00 million (NOK)	8.60	24.40	33.00	0.40	29.60	30.00	-	30.00	30.00
2. Provision of reca-na-lisation	UNFPA	1822148	1.00	-	1.00	0.42	-	0.42	0.50	-	0.50
3. F.W.Programme through Min. of Labour	UNFPA	-	1.21	-	1.21	1.10	-	1.10	1.20	-	1.20
4. Child Survival & Safe Mother-hood Project	UNICEF	832.49	80.33	14.67	95.00	120.00	30.00	150.00	120.00	30.00	150.00
5. Area Project	WORLD UNFPA /DANIDA ODA	1140.76	47.00	13.00	60.00	158.86	39.71	198.57	200.00	50.00	250.00
6. Low acceptance areas in Maharashtra	UNFPA	\$785735	0.25	-	0.25	0.47	-	0.47	0.10	-	0.10
7. Monitoring & Surveillance	UNFPA	\$256962	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05	0.10	-	0.10
8. Innovations in Family Planning Services Project for UP	USAID	\$225	1.00	-	1.00	5.00	-	5.00	30.00	-	30.00
9. Special Inputs for 90 backward districts under SSN Programme	WORLD BANK	-	40.00	5.00	45.00	40.00	5.00	45.00	-	45.00	45.00
10. New ICOMP Project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	0.20
11. Testing facilities for IUD at IIT, Delhi	UNFPA	-	0.28	-	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			179.67	57.07	236.74	326.30	104.31	430.61	352.10	155.00	507.10

CHAPTER - 19

SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITION

SOCIAL WELFARE

In the Eighth Plan the main focus is on human development. Keeping this in view, the policies and programmes of Social Welfare sector relating to the development of vulnerable sections, like women, children, the handicapped and the elderly are given high priority. These programmes are essentially designed to enable the weaker, deprived, and disadvantaged sections of the society to overcome their social, economic and physical shortcomings with a view to improving their quality of life. Efforts are made to ensure that the benefits of development from different sectors do not bypass women. While the programmes in child welfare aim at child survival and development, the programmes for the handicapped and the elderly are designed with a view to making them active, self dependent and productive members of the society.

Review of Performance during 1993-94

19.2 The major programme under implementation for the development of children below 6 years of age, pregnant women, nursing mothers and adolescent girls is the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme. A package of services comprising supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, pre-school education and health and nutrition education to women is being provided with the objective of reducing infant mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school drop out. During 1993-94, 300 Central ICDS projects were sanctioned bringing the number of projects to a total of 3366, including 195 in the State sector. The World Bank assisted ICDS Project-I covering 301 blocks in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, implemented in 1993-94, provided enrichment components in the areas of training, education, mobility, non-formal education for women, pre-school education, etc. Another World Bank assisted ICDS Project-II was sanctioned for Madhya Pradesh and Bihar in 1993 for a period of 7 years. During the period, the project will cover 244 blocks in Madhya Pradesh and 210 blocks in Bihar and would provide the same enrichment inputs as under Project-I.

19.3 Under the ICDS Programme, supplementary feeding was provided to 161.17 lakh children and 32.04 lakh women through 2.57 lakh anganwadi centres. In addition, 92.66 lakh children received pre-school education.

19.4 The number of creche units providing child care services had remained stagnant at around 12470 for quite some time. In order to augment these services, a National Creche Fund was set up with a corpus fund of Rs. 20.00 crores using World Bank assistance under Social Safety Net which would enable addition of 2400 creche units during the Eighth Plan period. Preliminary action has been completed to operationalise the Fund.

19.5 The scheme for Adolescent Girls continued to be implemented in 507 ICDS blocks, targetted to benefit 4.50 lakh girls. Multi-centric baseline studies are being conducted in various States to assess the present status of adolescent girls in respect of nutritional, educational and other indicators.

19.6 In order to keep a watch on the implementation of the National Plan of Action for the SAARC Decade of the Girl Child - 1991-2000 A.D. and to review its progress at regular interval, an inter-departmental coordination committee has been set up. The Committee decided to prepare gender disaggregated data in respect of all the schemes/programmes being run in the relevant Ministries/Departments of the Government to properly assess the extent to which the benefits meant for girl child/women actually accrued to them.

19.7 The National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development conducted 68 training programmes and trained 2412 representatives of voluntary organisations, Government departments, educational and technical bodies etc.

19.8 The scheme of construction of hostels for working women with Day Care Centres was expanded by sanctioning 20 more hostel, raising the number sanctioned to 660 which will provide accommodation to 43,446 working women. The facility of Day Care Centres

has also been provided in 229 hostels which can accommodate 5907 children. In view of financial difficulties experienced by NGOs and local bodies in construction of hostels, a Committee was set up to review the existing financial norms and recommend revision. Thirty new homes have been sanctioned under the scheme of Short Stay Homes to provide temporary shelter and rehabilitation to women and girls who are in social and moral danger due to family problems, social ostracism, exploitation and other causes.

19.9 The scheme of "Training-cum-Employment-cum- Production Centres" with assistance from NORAD has benefitted 35,000 women with training and employment opportunities since its inception in 1983. Under the scheme of "Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP)" 92,000 women have been benefitted under 22 projects since the inception of the scheme in 1987.

19.10 The National Credit Fund for Women called Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), set up during 1992-93 to meet the credit needs of poor women, has supported 14 projects by 31st January, 1994. It provided a credit of Rs. 3.36 crores to NGOs who, in turn, would advance loans to 29,995 poor women in informal sector. The target for the whole year was to provide a credit of Rs. 8.00 crores.

19.11 A new Central sector Plan scheme called Mahila Samridhi Yojna (MSY) was launched on 2nd October, 1993 which will be implemented through the network of 1.32 lakh rural post offices. Under this scheme, rural adult women are encouraged to open an MSY account in her name. A deposit of Rs. 300 in a year, with a one year lock-in period, will get an incentive of 25 per cent from the Government. The scheme, besides encouraging thrift, provides a measure of security to rural women.

19.12 The National Commission for Women (NCW), set up on 31st January, 1992, initiated multifarious activities in accordance with the charter laid down in the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. The Commission carried out a study on child rape and organised a seminar on the subject. The NCW has also constituted a Committee on Custodial Justice for Women.

19.13 Various programmes for the welfare of handicapped, such as early detection, education, training and rehabilitation of the handicapped were continued during the year. Most of these programmes were implemented through non-governmental organisations. About 350 non-governmental organisations were to be given financial assistance for providing these services to the handicapped. A scheme for setting up Special Schools/upgradation of the existing schools with a view to covering all the districts in the country was formulated for providing education to the severely handicapped children. Under this scheme, voluntary organisations would be given 90 per cent assistance.

19.14 The scheme of providing durable, modern and standard aids and appliances to the needy physically handicapped persons to promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation was continued and assistance was provided to 62 implementing agencies located in different parts of the country, benefitting about 70,000 handicapped persons. For developing suitable cost effective aids and appliances through the application of technology, suitable R&D projects were identified and funded. Among others, projects on development of footwear for leprosy-cured persons and on training of visually handicapped persons on personal computers was funded. Steps were taken to productionise the aids developed under the schemes so that these are available to the needy persons.

19.15 Eleven District Rehabilitation Centres (DRCs) provided a package of rehabilitation services to the rural disabled persons of different categories. Based on the experience gained and keeping the needs of disabled persons in view, the scheme of DRCs was revised and a new programme called National Programme for Rehabilitation of the Disabled (NPRD) was formulated. This programme is awaiting implementation.

19.16 Twenty three Special Employment Exchanges and 55 Special Cells for the handicapped persons in normal employment exchanges were functioning all over the country to provide jobs to physically handicapped persons. Normal employment exchanges and Vocational Rehabilitation Centres (VRCs) also assisted the disabled persons in their placement in employment.

19.17 Four national level institutions, specialising in different areas of disabilities, expanded their activities in the areas of education, training, vocational guidance, counselling, research and development of rehabilitation aids for improving the quality services for the handicapped. Two other organisations viz. the Institute for the Physically Handicapped, Delhi and the National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, Cuttack offered their services for the rehabilitation of the handicapped and organised manpower training. Besides, a large number of voluntary organisations offered a wide range of services in the field of education, vocational guidance, counselling and rehabilitation to persons afflicted with various disabilities and handicaps.

19.18 With the changes in socio-economic scenario in the country, the child population is increasingly exposed to various socio-economic handicaps and disadvantages both in urban and rural areas. Efforts were continued for all-round growth and development of the neglected and delinquent juvenile and to make satisfactory readjustment with their families, neighbourhood and the community.

19.19 A large number of street children suffered destitution, neglect, abuse and exploitation due to the circumstances beyond their control. A new scheme "Welfare and Development of Street Children" was started to provide integrated community-based non-institutional basic services for the care, protection and development of these children. The scheme would be implemented with the help of non-governmental organisations in 30 most populous cities of the country. Each organisation would implement one project for 600 children. In the second phase of implementation, 12 cities with million plus population and all other State capitals would be covered with the help of 26 more non-governmental organisations. A new scheme "Beggary Prevention" was introduced with the aim of developing facilities for education and vocational training, engaging them on productive work and thus enabling them to re-integrate into the society. This scheme would be implemented with the help of voluntary welfare organisations and State governments.

19.20 The National Institute of Social Defence continued to provide technical advice to the Central and State Governments in the for-

mulation of laws, rules and regulation, training of personnel, promotion of research and dissemination of scientific information on matters relating to social defence.

19.21 Rapid demographic changes are taking place in the country leading to increased number of aged persons. They are facing many difficulties on account of the socio-economic changes that have taken place in the society in recent years and there was no specific scheme to tackle the problem. A new scheme of assistance to voluntary organisation for programmes relating to the aged was introduced and financial assistance provided for setting up and continuance of Day Care Centres, Old Age Homes, and Mobile Medicare Services. At present, 51 Old Age Homes and 147 Day Care Centres are running in the country with the help of Government grant.

19.22 Based on the studies conducted in various parts of the country and experiences gained from the implementation of the schemes for prohibition of drug abuse during the Seventh Five Year Plan, a comprehensive scheme for "Prohibition and Prevention of Drug Abuse" was formulated for providing a variety of services to tackle the increasing problem of drug abuse by adoption of a community-based approach. The reformulated scheme would adequately take care of awareness, counselling, motivation, de-addiction, treatment, follow-up and rehabilitation services. Presently, about 180 voluntary organisations are involved in the area of drug abuse.

19.23 The Information and Mass Education Cell in the Ministry of Welfare continued educating the masses about the various welfare schemes meant for the weaker and the marginalised sections of society including the handicapped, the destitutes, the aged, the drug-addicts, the alcoholics, the beggars, etc. All media of communication including radio, video spots, films, folk performances and printed material were used. For identifying the new areas for programming and to know the lacuna in the implementation of existing schemes for the handicapped and children, about 17 research/evaluation studies were commissioned during the year.

19.24 The Ministry of Home Affairs were implementing a non-Plan Centrally Sponsored Scheme since 1985-86 for modernisation of

prison administration. Under the scheme, financial assistance was provided to States/UTs on a matching basis for strengthening the security arrangements, renovation of old prison buildings, improving medical, training, and vocational facilities for prisoners and providing better amenities for women prisoners. It was felt by the Ministry that the response of the State Governments was not very encouraging on account of their share of expenditure. The Ministry of Home Affairs was not able to enhance the percentage of Central share as also the total budgetary provision out of non-Plan expenditure.

19.25 The scheme was modified both in terms of various inputs/items as also expenditure-sharing pattern between the Central and State Governments. At the instance of the Ministry of Home Affairs, it was accepted as a Plan scheme in 1993-94 and included in the Eighth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 100 crores for the remaining four years of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

19.26 The Hut Insurance Scheme initiated in 1988 for poor families with annual income from all sources not exceeding Rs. 4800, provides relief when their huts are destroyed in fire accidents. It covers the entire eligible population in the country. A lumpsum premium is paid by the Government for insurance cover. The General Insurance Corporation pays Rs. 1000 for the hut and Rs. 500 for the household articles destroyed by fire. The claims for 1992-93 pertained to 341 districts. The remaining 130 districts are no claim districts.

19.27 The Social Welfare Sector in the Annual Plan 1993- 94 had a total outlay of Rs. 953.23 crores with Rs. 648.00 crores in the Central sector and Rs. 305.23 crores in the State sector. But the revised estimates for the year were Rs. 658.00 crores in the Central sector and Rs. 272.10 crores in the State sector.

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19.28 Efforts would be made to improve the quality of services of ICDS by removing the existing problems mainly relating to supplementary nutrition, health and pre-school education. An improved system for monitoring qualitative feed-back would be developed. Special attention would be paid to fill up the

vacancies of CDPOs and supervisors in the programme. The Programme would be backed by convergence of environmental sanitation, hygiene and safe drinking water supply.

19.29 The World Bank assisted ICDS Project-I would continue during 1994-95. Efforts would be made to speed up the implementation of World Bank assisted ICDS Project-II, particularly selection of project sites, supplying equipment to project implementors and improving training. The necessary inputs for enrichment components would be delivered in time so that the projects got implemented as per the planned schedule of activities in the areas of training, mobility, etc.

19.30 To meet the increasing demand of Child Care Services, 600 new creche units and Anganwadi-cum-creches would be opened under the National Creche Fund. The scheme of Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY) aiming at creating awareness among women and convergence of various social services for women, adolescent girls and children would be considered for implementation during the 1994-95.

19.31 The scheme of Construction/Expansion of Hostels for Working Women with Day Care Centres for Children would be expanded to accommodate 2,500 additional working women.

19.32 More projects would be sanctioned under the schemes, viz. "Support to Training-cum-Employment Programme (STEP)" and "Employment and Income Generating Training-cum- Production Units for Women (NORAD)". Under the "National Plan of Action for the SAARC Decade of the Girl Child" need based action programmes would be formulated during the year 1994-95.

19.33 The credit and training facilities would continue to be provided to needy poor assetless women through NGOs under the scheme of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) set up in 1992-93.

19.34 Efforts would be made to encourage rural women to open MSY accounts under the Mahila Samridhi Yojana, launched on 2nd October, 1993. A mass media campaign would be launched to disseminate information regarding the benefit of the scheme in the rural areas.

19.35 The convergence of various social and economic programmes being implemented by various ministries /departments for development of women and children is the felt need of the hour. Most of these programmes launched by the various departments viz. Rural Development, Health and Family Welfare, Education, Social Welfare, etc., are so closely related that implementing them as isolated programmes has proved a major hindrance to the effectiveness of these programmes. The convergence of these programmes will ensure better coordination, effectiveness and avoid duplication. The large investment blocked in administration and salaries could be released for an increased resource distribution. Since the economic and social programmes require different inputs and approaches, these will have to be converged separately under the two sets of programmes with the effective communication and cooperation between the two.

19.36 The National Programme for Rehabilitation of the Disabled (NPRD) would be introduced for implementation to cover 297 Primary Health Centres and 99 Community Health Centres in 33 districts of the country by the end of the Eighth Plan. This would include 11 existing districts where District Rehabilitation Centres (DRCs) are functioning. The programme would provide comprehensive and coordinated package of services for prevention, early detection, restorative therapy, parents' counselling, fitment of aids/appliances and rehabilitation of the handicapped in the rural areas. Efforts to find placement for the handicapped and to provide financial assistance for self-employment would be stepped up. New products developed under the Science and Technology Project would be productionised and the handicapped persons helped to have access to these new aids and appliances.

19.37 A new scheme designed to upgrade the quality of teaching in Special Schools already functioning or to be set up for severely handicapped persons, would be implemented during the year. Assistance under this scheme would be available to both voluntary organisations and State Governments.

19.38 The four national institutes alongwith two service institutes would continue the programmes of education, training, research, evaluation, documentation, fitment/develop-

ment of aids and appliances and trying service models in their respective areas of disability. A greater use of the expertise available in the national institutes would be made for improving service delivery, monitoring and evaluation of various programmes and schemes.

19.39 Implementation of the programmes of Social Defence would be consolidated to ensure greater impact on the targetted groups. The State Governments would be assisted to streamline the juvenile justice administration and to upgrade the institutional and probation services to juvenile offenders. Attempts would be made to modernise the prison administration by improving security and discipline in prisons, expanding medical and health facilities particularly to women prisoners and strengthening vocational training and work programmes. A new scheme designed for prevention of beggary would be implemented with a view to rehabilitating the beggars through provision of vocational training and work-cum-production centres.

19.40 The scheme for the care and development of the ever increasing population of street children, providing education, counselling, vocational training, maintenance, and rehabilitative services, would be implemented in the metro and other big cities.

19.41 The increasing menace of drug abuse calls for an effective strategy to deal with the problem which has assumed serious proportions in certain parts of the country. The existing efforts have been reviewed and a more comprehensive scheme, providing awareness and education, early detection, counselling, and de-addiction and rehabilitative services, has been prepared. This scheme would be implemented both for upgradation and further expansion of services particularly in the rural areas. Concerted efforts both for prevention and treatment of drug addiction amongst the industrial workers would be made with substantial contribution from industrial houses. The awareness campaign using all the media of communication would be stepped up to educate the public about the evil effects of drug abuse and alcoholism.

19.42 The National Institute of Defence would continue training of the staff engaged in social defence activities, undertaking research and evaluation activities, providing consult-

ancy services and assisting in monitoring the implementation of various schemes of the Ministry of Welfare.

19.43 Special attention would be paid to the problem of the aged. Day-care services would be made available for the ever increasing elderly population of the country. Institutional services in the form of old age homes for the destitute old people as also other elderly needy persons would be expanded. The Report of the Inter-ministerial Committee on the Problems of the Aged would be examined and appropriate actions initiated.

19.44 The implementation of the Scheme of Modernisation of Prison Administration would be continued during 1994-95.

19.45 An outlay of Rs. 1083.41 crores has been approved for Social Welfare for the Annual Plan 1994-95. The distribution of this outlay between the Centre and the States is presented in Table 19.1:

NUTRITION

Review of Performance in 1993-94

19.47 The Nutrition Programme of the Department of Women and Child Development consisted of : (1) nutrition education and extension; (2) development and promotion of nutritious foods and (3) fortification and enrichment of foods.

19.48 During the year, greater emphasis was laid on nutrition education and extension activities, highlighting various aspects of nutrition which have a bearing on the nutritional status of the people. Under the Integrated Nutrition Education Programme, 35 camps and 26 orientation training courses were organised during the period April- November 1993. Grassroot level workers numbering 2625 and 780 supervisors were given training. The existing Mobile Food and Nutrition Extension Units (MEUs) and Food and Nutrition Extension Centres (FNECs) were amalgamated into

Table 19.1
Plan Outlay and Expenditure - Social Welfare

(Rs. in crore)

Ministry/ Department	1992-93 Expenditure	1993-94 Outlay	1994-95 Revised Outlay Estimate	
1. Centre				
(i) Department of Women & Child Development	466.25	566.00	576.00	659.53
(ii) Ministry of Welfare*	40.78	72.00	72.00	73.50
(iii) Department of Economic Affairs	10.00	10.00	10.00	-
2. States/UTs.	223.06	305.23	272.10	350.38
Total:*	740.09	953.23	930.10	1083.41

* Includes provisions/expenditure for Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation and staff component of S&T Project in Mission Mode

19.46 The plan outlays and revised estimates for 1993-94 and the outlays/budget estimate 1994-95 for the Central and State sector are given in Annexure 19.1 to 19.3 and 19.5 to 19.6.

43 Community Food and Nutrition Extension Units (CFNEUs). The CFNEUs, equipped with vehicles, audio-visual aids, and technically trained personnel, imparted nutrition education and organised 8642 nutrition dem-

onstrations during the period, April to November, 1993, of which 6529 were in rural areas and 2680 for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Communities. These activities covered 3,10,740 persons mainly women, of whom 1,32,000 (43.5 per cent) belonged to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Community. Besides, 1730 nutrition demonstrations were organised by 20 NGOs, supported by the Food and Nutrition Board (FNB). The CFNEUs also inspected 4103 Anganwadi Centres during the period and provided guidance to Anganwadi workers and others on nutrition matters.

19.49 The CFNEUs also provided training in home scale preservation of fruits and vegetables to 15,775 housewives and adolescent girls, including 3112 SC/ST women through 570 training courses. In addition, fifteen training courses were organised exclusively for SC/ST groups, benefitting 437 women. A total of 204 tonnes of fruit and vegetable products such as pickles, ketchups, sauce, preservatives, jam jelly and squashes were prepared in these Centres. Three FNECs have been set up at Kohima (Nagaland), Aizwal (Mizoram) and Naharal Gaon (Arunachal Pradesh) in collaboration with the State Governments.

19.50 For public education, three new video films on nutrition were produced. The country wide celebration of the 12th National Nutrition Week from 1st to 7th September, 1993 included 180 exhibitions, 185 film/slides shows, 95 recipe competitions, 69 baby shows, 160 group discussions/seminars and 56 essay/slogan competitions.

19.51 All the existing five ready-to-eat (RTE) plants produced 14,900 tonnes of ready-to-eat extruded foods during the period April to October, 1993. The plants at Hyderabad and Jaipur also produced weaning foods. Four energy food plants set up at Belgaum, Chitradurg, Raichur and Dodaballapur in Karnataka produced 3400 tonnes of energy food (a blend of cereals and pulses or oilseed flour fortified with vitamins and minerals and sweetened with sugar) during the period April to October, 1993. One energy food unit is being set up at Bhubaneshwar in Orissa. Besides, four community based units supported by the Department of Women and Child Development for production of nutritious foods

are being set up by NGOs in Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Delhi and Andhra Pradesh.

19.52 To combat the problem of nutritional anaemia, a project for fortifying salt with iron was taken up. Two plants, each with production capacity of 15,000 tonnes per year - one in Tamil Nadu in collaboration with Salt Corporation and the other in Rajasthan in collaboration with Hindustan Salts Ltd., have been set up. These plants produced 1,675 tonnes of fortified salt during April-October, 1993 and supplied the salt for use in the noon meal programme in Tamil Nadu and supplementary feeding under ICDS in other States.

19.53 To prevent nutritional blindness due to vitamin 'A' deficiency, a scheme to fortify milk with vitamin 'A' was introduced in 1980. The scheme has since been extended to 51 dairies in the country and 25 lakh litres of milk were fortified daily. Four quality control laboratories set up under FNB analysed 9130 samples of fruit and vegetable products, foodstuffs like vitamin 'A' fortified milk, bakery products, enriched and fortified foodstuffs used in the supplementary feeding programmes. The research and development project sponsored by the Department on "Horticultural Intervention for Improvement of Nutrition" with particular reference to vitamin 'A' deficiency was completed.

19.54 In the State Sector, against the approved outlay of Rs. 355.66 crores, the expenditure on the two existing supplementary feeding programmes viz. Special Nutrition Programme (SNP) and Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM) was estimated to be Rs. 293.68 crores. Under SNP, pre-school children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls are to be provided with supplementary food for 300 days in a year. In the case of children, the supplementary food should contain 300 calories and 8-12 grams of protein and for women 500 calories and 20-25 grams of protein. During the year, 16.12 million children and 3.20 million women received the benefit of supplementary feeding, mainly through the ICDS programme. The MDM programme meant for school children in the age group of 6-11 years provides supplementay nutrition of 300 calories with 8-12 grams of protein for 200 days a year and has benefitted 3.64 million children under Plan and 16.84 million under non-Plan.

19.55 In 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 358.43 crores was provided for Nutrition Programmes. This included Rs. 2.77 crores in the Central Sector for the Schemes of Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) in the Department of Women and Child Development and Rs. 355.66 crores in the State Sector.

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19.56 In the Central Sector, the emphasis would continue to be on nutrition education and extension activities. Activities of the Integrated Nutrition Education programme (INE) would be strengthened by providing more education/training material at the training centres and for the community. Financial support would be given to more number of voluntary organisations, home science colleges, etc., for expanding the activities of nutrition education, focussing on rural/tribal areas and urban slums. Orientation training educational camps would be organised with the help of Anganwadi training centres, home science colleges and other institutions for training the village level functionaries like Anganwadi workers, ANMs, school teachers and their trainers and supervisors. The training programmes would cover the important aspects of nutrition, viz; prevention and management of major nutrition problems in the community at home/centre level, special care of infants, toddlers, adolescent girls, pregnant women and nursing mothers. Improved cooking practices, adoption of good dietary habits, preservation and proper storage of food (raw as well as cooked) at home level, awareness generation on utilisation of available health and nutrition services, health hazards from consumption of contaminated food and water, immunisation, environmental sanitation, population control, etc. would be promoted. Publicity material including film quickies and TV spots would be produced.

19.57 Provision has been made to set up three smaller 1-2 tonnes per day capacity energy food units in West Bengal, Karnataka, and Tripura. A new 6 tonnes per day capacity energy food plant in Orissa would be completed. The programme of fortification of milk with vitamin 'A' which seeks to restore the micro nutrients lost during processing would be geared further to expand the production capacity of the existing units and cover additional dairies. The two existing plants for fortification of salt with iron would continue

to produce fortified salt with iron. Efforts would be made to increase production.

19.58 Areas of research in the field of nutrition would be identified by the FNB and institutions would be supported for conducting such research studies. The existing four Food Analysis Laboratories, each at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras would be strengthened by adding modern testing devices.

19.59 An amount of Rs. 436.15 crores has been provided in the State sector for the two existing supplementary nutrition programmes viz. Special Nutrition Programme (SNP) and Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM). The SNP would continue to operate mainly in ICDS. Efforts would be made to ensure regular supply of quality food in adequate quality in the nutritional feeding centres. Emphasis would be on consolidation of nutrition supplementation programme rather than on expansion.

19.60 The World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project (TINP) was taken up in 1980 in the State Sector. The project provides supplementary nutrition to the children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers; pre-school education to children in the age group of 36 to 72 months and enhanced inputs in the areas of health, communications, training, project management, operations research, monitoring and evaluation. The project would cover in phases 316 blocks in Tamil Nadu. This scheme would be continued. An amount of Rs. 54.47 crores has been provided for TINP for 1994-95.

19.61 The National Nutrition Policy, adopted by the Government of India in 1993, would articulate nutritional considerations in all important policy instruments of Government and identify short-term and long-term measures necessary to improve the nutritional status of women, children and the country as a whole. To oversee the implementation of the multi-sectors of the plan of action and give policy directives, a National Nutrition Council would be set up in the Planning Commission.

19.62 An outlay of Rs. 438.62 crores has been envisaged for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for nutrition programmes. The sector-wise break-up of this is given in Table 19.2 .

Table 19.2
Nutrition Programmes - Outlays

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
		Expenditure	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate
1.	Centre	1.10	2.77	2.77
2.	States	204.61	355.66	293.68
	Total	205.71	358.43	438.62

19.63 The plan outlays and revised estimates for 1993-94 and the outlays for 1994-95 for the Central and State Sectors are given in Annexures 19.4 and 19.7.

**Plan Outlay and Expenditure - Social Welfare - Department
of Women and Child Development.**

S.No.	Scheme	(Rs. in crore)			
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
		Exptr.	Outlay	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate
1.	2.	3	4	5	6
A.	CENTRAL				
I.	WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN				
1.	Creches/Day Care Centre for Children of Working/Ailing Mothers	1.35	7.50	7.50	7.50
2.	Balsevika Training Programmes.	0.35	0.45	0.47	0.50
3.	Training of ICDS Functionaries.	9.14	12.12	10.38	12.60
4.	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)	2.20	2.75	2.75	2.86
5.	Early Childhood Education.	-	0.50	0.50	0.50
6.	Balwadi Nutrition Programme.	5.00	6.45	4.94	6.05
7.	National Creches Fund for Child Care Services	0.10	19.90	19.90	0.01
II.	WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN				
1.	Hostels for Working Women	6.30	7.00	7.00	7.75
2.	Setting up of Employment & Income Generation Training-cum-Production Centres for Women.	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
3.	Condensed Courses for Education and Vocational Training for Adult Women.	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
4.	Socio-economic Programmes	5.75	4.50	4.50	5.50
5.	Awareness Generation Projects for Rural and Poor women in Public Cooperation	1.00	1.25	1.25	2.00
6.	Women Development Corporations	1.00	5.14@	5.14@	-
7.	Programming, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit.	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

**Plan Outlay and Expenditure - Social Welfare - Department
of Women and Child Development.**

		(Rs. in crore)			
1.	2.	3	4	5	6
8.	Support to Training-cum-Employment Programme for Women (STEP)	11.00	15.05	15.05	15.00
9.	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations through Central Social Welfare Board.	6.57	3.00	3.50	6.00
10.	National Resource Centre for Women	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
11.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for replication of successful programmes in other States (Women's Development Project - Rajasthan)	-	-	-	0.01
12.	National Commission for Women	1.25	1.25	1.75	2.00
13.	Integrated Projects for Development of Women.	-	-	-	0.01
14.	National Credit Fund for Women	31.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
15.	Strengthening of WWD Bureau	-	0.15	0.15	0.01
16.	Creation of office of the Commissioner of Rights of Women.	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
17.	SAARC Decade of Girl child	-	-	-	0.01
III. SOCIAL DEFENCE					
1.	Short Stay Homes	1.63	3.00	3.00	2.74
2.	Education Work for prevention of Atrocities against women	0.25	0.35	0.35	0.35
IV. OTHERS.					
1.	PREM and Innovative Action-cum Research Projects	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
2.	Grant-in-aid to All India Voluntary Organisations.	0.31	0.25	0.45	0.40
3.	Information and Mass Education	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.25
Total: A		97.55	104.24	102.46	85.43

**Plan Outlay and Expenditure - Social Welfare - Department
of Women and Child Development.**

		(Rs. in crore)			
1.	2.	3	4	5	6
B. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES					
WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN					

1.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	329.60	408.55	408.55	426.00
2.	World Bank Assisted ICDS Programmes.	39.10	53.21	53.36	90.00
	Total: B	368.70	461.76	461.91	516.00

C. NEW SCHEMES (Central)					

1.	Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY)	-	-	1.08	8.00
2.	Mahila Samridhhi Yojana (MSY)	-	-	10.50	50.00
3.	World Conference on Women	-	-	0.05	0.10
	Total: C	-	-	11.63	58.10
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	466.25	566.00	576.00	659.53

¤ The scheme transferred to the States as per decision of NDC.

\$ The outlay provided in 1993-94 to liquidate past liabilities.

Plan outlay and Expenditure - Social Welfare - Ministry of Welfare.
(Rs.in crore)

S. No.	Schemes	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
		Exptr	Outlay	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
A.. CENTRAL							
I. WELFARE OF THE HANDICAPPED							
1.	Scheme of assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances.	7.09	10.00	10.00	10.00		
2.	\$\$ Miscellaneous schemes -Petrol/diesel subsidy, Nat. Award.	0.22	0.30	0.30	0.50		
3.	Assistance to voluntary organisations for the handicapped.	7.90	6.00	6.45	7.00		
4.	S&T Project on Mission Mode on Application of Technology for the Welfare and Rehabilitaion of Handicapped.	0.41	0.50	0.50	0.50		
5.	National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad	1.49	1.60	1.60	1.60		
6.	National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay.	1.40	1.20	1.20	1.20		
7.	National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun.	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.60		
8.	National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta.	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.20		
9.	Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi.	0.30	0.60	0.60	0.60		
10.	National Institute of Rehabilitation, Training and Research Cuttack.	0.25	0.60	0.60	0.60		
11.	** Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO), Kanpur.	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50		

Plan outlay and Expenditure - Social Welfare - Ministry of Welfare.
(Rs.in crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Nat. Trust for the Mentally Retarded, Spastics.	0.00	1.25	1.25	1.25
13.	Special School Scheme of Special Education for the Handicapped Children.	0.00	1.50	1.50	1.50
14.	Schemes of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations Working for Rehabilitation of Leprosy Cured Persons.	0.17	0.40	0.40	0.40
15.	National Rehabilitation Programme for the handicapped.	-	12.75	12.75	12.75
16.	Scheme of Assistance to organisations for persons with Cerebral Palsy and Mental Retardation for Manpower Development.	0.27	0.50	0.50	0.30
Total I		22.60	40.50	40.95	41.50

II. SOCIAL DEFENCE/WELFARE OF THE AGED

1.	Prohibition and Prevention of Drug Abuse.	8.07	7.60	7.60	14.00
2.	Development of National Institute of Social Defence.	0.94	2.00	2.00	1.30
3.	***Organisational Assistance to voluntary organisation.	0.09	0.50	0.30	0.50
4.	Information & Mass Education.	1.48	1.00	1.00	1.50
5.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Providing Social Defence Services.	0.57	0.50	0.50	0.45
6.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Programmes relating to Aged.	1.06	3.00	3.00	3.50
7	* Grant-in-aid for Research and Publications.	0.16	0.50	0.50	0.50
8.	Central Adoption Resource Agency.	0.04	0.20	0.20	0.20

Annexure 19.2(concl)

Plan outlay and Expenditure - Social Welfare - Ministry of Welfare.
(Rs.in crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Rehabilitation Centres for Drug Abuse.	0.00	6.20	6.20	&&
10.	Assistance to Homes for Infants and Young Children for Promoting in-Country Adoption.	0.08	0.50	0.50	0.55
11.	Welfare and Development of Street Children.	0.00	3.00	3.00	5.00
12.	Beggary Prevention and Other programmes.	0.16	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Total II:	12.65	26.00	25.80	28.50
	Total I + II:	35.25	66.50	66.75	70.00

B. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

I. WELFARE OF THE HANDICAPPED

1.	Employment of the Handicapped.	0.14	0.50	0.25	0.50
	Total I:	0.14	0.50	0.25	0.50

II. SOCIAL DEFENCE/WELFARE OF THE AGED

1.	Prevention and control of Juvenile Social Maladjustments.	5.39	5.00	5.00	3.00
	Total II:	5.39	5.00	5.00	3.00
	Total(I+II):	5.53	5.50	5.25	3.50
	Grand Total A + B:	40.78	72.00	72.00	73.50

* Earlier named as PREM, and Innovative Action-cum-Research Projects.

** Budgetted under Investment in Public Enterprise.

*** Includes Rs.0.02 crore meant for School of Social Work.

\$\$ Petrol/Diesel Subsidy part of the scheme transferred to the States as per NDC decision.

&& Merged with scheme 'Prohibition and Prevention of Drug Abuse'.

Annexure-19.3

**Plan outlay and Expenditure-Social Welfare
Department of Economic Affairs.**

(Rs. in crore).

Sl. No.	Scheme	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
		Expenditure	Outlay	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate
1.	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Hut Insurance Scheme	10.00	10.00	10.00	-
	Total	10.00	10.00	10.00	-

Annexure-19.4

**Plan outlay and Expenditure- Nutrition -
Department of Women and Child Development.**

(Rs. in crore).

Sl. No.	Scheme	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
		Expenditure	Outlay	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate
1.	2	3	4	5	6
A. CENTRAL					

1.	Fortification of Milk with Vitamin 'A'	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
2.	Research and Development	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.10
3.	Quality Control Laboratories	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05
4.	Integrated Nutrition Education Scheme	0.58	0.60	0.60	0.60
5.	Mass Media Communication	0.03	0.25	0.25	0.20
6.	Fortification of Salt	0.38	1.10	1.10	0.45
7.	Production and promotion of Nutritious Foods (With UNICEF Aid)	NIL	0.55	0.55	0.25 *
8.	Community Food and Nutrition Extension Unit	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.05

	Total : A:	1.10	2.77	2.77	1.72

B. CENTRALLY SPONSORED					

1.	Fortification of Salt with Iron	**	**	**	0.30
2.	Production and Promotion of Nutritious Food	**	**	**	0.40
3.	Community Food and Nutrition Extension Units	**	**	**	0.05

	Total : B :	-	-	-	0.75

	Grand Total : A+B :	1.10	2.77	2.77	2.47

* Rs.25 lakhs to be received from UNICEF

** Outlays included under Central Schemes.

Annexure-19.5

**Plan outlay and Expenditure - Social Welfare
Ministry of Home**

(Rs. in crore).

Sl. No.	Scheme	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
		Expenditure	Outlay	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate
1.	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Modernization of Prison Administration	1.79	12.00	12.00	12.00
	Total	1.79	12.00	12.00	12.00

Annexure - 19.6

Plan Outlay and Expenditure in the States/UTs - Social Welfare

Sl. No.	STATES/UTs	(Rs. in lakh)			
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
		Expenditure	Outlay	Revised Estimate	Outlay
1.	Andhra Pradesh	446.00	508.00	508.00	508.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.00	55.00	52.00	58.00
3.	Assam	120.00	160.00	145.00	160.00
4.	Bihar	137.00	428.00	35.00	428.00
5.	Goa	150.00	160.00	160.00	160.00
6.	Gujarat	389.00	363.00	363.00	363.00
7.	Haryana	8507.00	11233.00	7253.00	11201.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	307.00	321.00	353.00	657.00
9.	J & K	242.00	275.00	223.00	241.00
10.	Karnataka	1899.00	3298.00	3145.00	3411.00
11.	Kerala	104.00	205.00	175.00	210.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	887.00	1279.00	1393.00	1300.00
13.	Maharashtra	171.00	497.00	397.00	501.00
14.	Manipur	51.00	75.00	52.00	67.00
15.	Meghalaya	36.00	85.00	71.00	85.00
16.	Mizoram	61.00	80.00	82.00	80.00
17.	Nagaland	47.00	72.00	52.00	63.00
18.	Orissa	262.00	450.00	418.00	587.00
19.	Punjab	504.00	626.00	2430.00	2816.00
20.	Rajasthan	157.00	160.00	145.00	250.00
21.	Sikkim	28.00	25.00	22.00	22.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	2221.00	2243.00	2243.00	2764.00
23.	Tripura	114.00	161.00	105.00	105.00

Annexure - 19.6(concl)

Plan Outlay and Expenditure in the States/UTs - Social welfare

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	STATES/UTS	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95			
		Expenditure	Outlay	Revised Estimate	Outlay		
<hr/>							
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4829.00	6898.00	6623.00	7092.00		
25.	West Bengal	279.00	445.00	360.00	380.00		
<hr/>		TOTAL (STATES):			21988.00 30102.00 26805.00 33509.00		
<hr/>							
UNION TERRITORIES							
26.	A&N Island	43.16	29.00	29.00	30.00		
27.	Chandigarh	18.26	39.10	39.10	20.01		
28.	D&N Haveli	3.66	25.30	25.30	5.40		
29.	Daman and Diu	1.95	4.00	4.00	6.00		
30.	Delhi	125.24	150.00	143.86	1250.00		
31.	Lakshdweep	25.50	25.30	25.30	27.00		
32.	Pondicherry	99.86	148.00	138.00	190.00		
<hr/>		Total (UTs):			317.63 420.70 404.56 1528.41		
<hr/>		Total (STATES & UTs.):			22305.63 30522.70 27209.56 35037.41		
<hr/>							

Plan Outlay and Expenditure in the States/UTs - Nutrition

(Rs. in lakh)

SL. No.	STATES/UTs	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
		Expenditure	Outlay	Revised Estimates	Outlay
1.	Andhra Pradesh	837.00	800.00	800.00	1600.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	95.00	115.00	109.00	120.00
3.	Assam	440.00	770.00	285.00	770.00
4.	Bihar	1620.00	3028.00	1162.00	3028.00
5.	Goa	67.00	56.00	56.00	56.00
6.	Gujarat	790.00	10700.00	9100.00	10700.00
7.	Haryana	449.00	582.00	582.00	637.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	205.00	200.00	185.00	400.00
9.	J & K	160.00	437.00	200.00	347.00
10.	Karnataka	959.00	1157.00	1147.00	1399.00
11.	Kerala	180.00	350.00	353.00	400.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1441.00	2000.00	2120.00	3000.00
13.	Maharashtra	150.00	670.00	536.00	1000.00
14.	Manipur	110.00	185.00	32.00	165.00
15.	Meghalaya	127.00	215.00	203.00	238.00
16.	Mizoram	115.00	115.00	109.00	115.00
17.	Nagaland	78.00	175.00	126.00	154.00
18.	Orissa	500.00	500.00	662.00	2783.00
19.	Punjab	358.00	514.00	100.00	200.00
20.	Rajasthan	291.00	400.00	373.00	800.00
21.	Sikkim	90.00	120.00	120.00	170.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	7804.00	7257.00	7257.00	10043.00

Plan Outlay and Expenditure in the States/UTs - Nutrition

Sl. No.	STATES/UTS	(Rs. in lakh)			
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
		Expenditure Estimates	Outlay	Revised Estimates	Outlay
23.	Tripura	468.00	640.00	640.00	730.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	860.00	2322.00	1320.00	2650.00
25.	West Bengal	1300.00	1000.00	617.00	744.00
TOTAL (STATES):		19494.00	34308.00	28194.00	42249.00
UNION TERRITORIES					
26.	A&N Islands	28.99	34.74	35.00	34.74
27.	Chandigarh	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
28.	D&N Hayeli	24.96	43.00	43.00	37.94
29.	Daman and Diu	17.72	15.00	15.00	25.00
30.	Delhi	691.92	934.00	850.00	1000.00
31.	Lakshdweep	13.48	8.00	8.00	15.00
32.	Pondicherry	186.87	220.00	220.00	250.00
Total (UTs.):		966.94	1257.74	1174.00	1365.68
Total (STATES & UTs.):		20460.94	35565.74	29168.00	43614.68

CHAPTER - 20

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROGRAMMES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The development of Scheduled Castes(SCs) and Scheduled Tribes(STs) has been given priority attention based on the identification of critical areas of their development. Concerted efforts have been made to improve the living condition of these vulnerable groups. Attention has been paid to their educational development, employment opportunities, health, sanitation and drinking water facilities, housing and so on. The objectives, thrust and approach laid down in the Eighth Five Year Plan in regard to the socio-economic development of SCs and STs would be emphasised in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

20.2 The Scheduled Castes inhabit 22 States and 5 Union Territories numbering 138.23 million, representing 16.48 per cent of the total population of the country (Annexure 20.1). They constitute more than 20 per cent of the total population in a few States, namely Punjab (28.31%), Himachal Pradesh(25.34%), West Bengal(23.62%) and Uttar Pradesh (21.0%). Of the total Scheduled Caste population, 112.34 million (81.28%) live in rural areas. Their literacy rate, according to 1991 Census (Annexure 20.3), is 37.41 per cent (Male 49.91 and Female 23.76), which in 1981 was 21.38 per cent (Male 31.12 and Female 10.93). It is reported that the percentage of Scheduled Caste families living below the poverty line has come down to 44.7 per cent in 1987-88 from 64.6 per cent in 1977-78.

20.3 The Scheduled Tribes, according to 1991 Census(Annexure 20.2), number 67.8 million, constituting 8.08 per cent of the total population of the country. They are distributed in 22 States and 4 Union Territories. The tribal population is predominant in the States/UTs of Mizoram (94.75 %), Lakshadweep (93.15%), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (78.99%) and Arunachal Pradesh (63.62%). Their population in other States is also sizeable - Madhya Pradesh (23.27%), Orissa (22.21%), Gujarat (14.92%), Bihar (7.66%), and Maharashtra (9.27%). The literacy rate amongst the Scheduled Tribes has increased from 16.35

per cent (Male 24.52 and Fem ale 8.04) in 1981 to 29.60 per cent (Male 40.65 and Female 18.19) in 1991 (Annexure 20.4). There has been an emphasis on socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes under the Tribal Sub-Plan from the Fifth Plan (1974-79). A survey has reported that the number of families living below the poverty line has been brought down to 52.60 per cent in 1987-88 from 72.43 per cent in 1977-78.

20.4 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes continue to be disadvantaged groups. Their welfare and development are taken up through the Special Component Plan (SCP) for Scheduled Castes and the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for the Scheduled Tribes in addition to various central sector/centrally sponsored schemes. Besides, institutions like, National SC/ST Finance and Development Corporation (NS-FDC), Scheduled Caste Development Corporations (SCDC) and Tribal Co-operative Marketing Federation (TRIFED) are also working for the benefit of these target groups.

Review of the Annual Plan 1993-94

20.5 An amount of Rs. 921.50 crores was provided as revised outlay in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for socio-economic development programmes directly benefiting SC/ST/OBC under the Backward Classes Sector (Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs). In addition, Special Central Assistance (SCA) of Rs. 273 crores for SCP and Rs.295 crores for TSP were allocated during 1993-94. A brief statement regarding outlay and expenditure under Backward Classes Sector(States/UTs), Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CS/CSS) and SCA to SCP and TSP is given in Table 20.1 .

States and Union Territories Plan

20.6 In the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), emphasis has been placed on improving the educational level among SCs/STs and OBCs through various educational incentive programmes. For educational development of these sections of the society, the important programmes taken up include pre-matric

Table 20.1
Plan Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in Crore)

Item	1992-93 Expendi- ture	1993-94 Approved Outlay	1994-95 Revised Outlay	1994-95 Approved Outlay
A. Backward Classes Sector				
1) States and UTs				
	499.74	640.54	610.50	746.79
2) Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes	233.58	311.00(1)	311.00(1)	357.65*
Total A	733.32	951.54	921.50	1104.44
B. Special Central Assistance				
1) Tribal Sub-Plan	250.00	275.00	295.00	275.00
2) Special Component Plan for SCs	248.80	247.00	273.00	273.85
Total B	498.80	522.00	568.00	548.85
Grand Total A+B	1232.12	1473.54	1489.50	1653.29

Note:

*Excludes provision of Rs. 0.32 crores made for the scheme of 'Coaching and Guidance for SC/ST' of the Ministry of Labour; and Rs. 73.50 crores for Social Welfare. Includes proposed outlay for 'Upgradation of Merit of SC/ST students', 'Grant-in-aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation', and 'National Minorities Finance and Development Corporation'.

1. Excludes Rs. 0.27 crores provided by the Ministry of Labour for Coaching and Guidance for SC/ST students and Rs. 5 crores for National Minorities Finance and Development Corporation.

Scheme-wise details of the CSS and CS schemes, State-wise Special Central Assistance to TSP and SCP and allocation under Backward Classes Sector are presented at Annexures from 20.5 to 20.8.

scholarships/stipends, educational incentives in the form of free books, stationaries, uniforms, reimbursement of tuition fees, noon-meal etc. Besides, construction/maintenance of boys and girls hostels, ashram schools, book banks, coaching and guidance to the SC/ST students were taken up. As these vulnerable groups are economically backward, various programmes have been implemented for their economic development, particularly for setting up cottage industries, financial assistance for purchase of house sites, construction of houses and digging of drinking water wells. In addition, the SC/ST Corporations functioning

in States/UTs and at the Central level also provide financial assistance for improvement of their economic conditions.

Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes

20.7 In the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 311 crores was provided to the Ministry of Welfare for implementation of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs, and Minorities. The scheme of liberation of scavengers and their rehabilitation has been implemented to eliminate scavenging by the end of the

Eighth Five Year Plan. The scheme has three components: (i) identification of those currently engaged in scavenging; (ii) training of scavengers identified for various trades and occupations and (iii) rehabilitation assistance. Identification of practising scavengers has been taken up by the States and Union Territories. It is reported that 9 States and 2 UTs have completed the survey and the number of scavengers identified are 600,713. Identification of scavengers in rest of the States and UTs is likely to be completed during 1994-95. Training programmes were taken up by the State Governments of Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal. It is reported that 36,980 scavengers have been given training programmes in various trades during 1993-94.

20.8 Post-matric scholarship is an important scheme which has been in operation since 1944-45. The rate of scholarships vary from Rs. 65 to Rs. 280 per month for various courses. At present, the scholarship is given for up to two children of a family with an income ceiling of Rs. 2000 per month. Central assistance is given to States and UTs to meet the expenditure over and above their committed liability. Under the scheme, 16.75 lakhs SC/ST students availed scholarships against the target of 18.30 lakhs for 1993- 94. The scheme of pre-matric scholarships for children of those engaged in unclean occupations aims at providing good quality school education to the children of scavengers, flayers, tanners, sweepers and others who have traditional links with scavenging. The scholarship rates vary from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 per month for day-scholars of Classes I to X and from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per month for hostellers of Classes III to X. In addition, a sum of Rs. 500 per annum is given to these students as contingency grants. The scheme was examined and reviewed in 1993 which resulted in (i) removal of income ceiling of Rs. 1500 per month; (ii) removal of the restriction of the scheme to one child per family in the case of Classes I to VIII, subject to the condition that, if a third or subsequent child is born after 1.4.1993, only two children would be eligible and (iii) relaxation of the above restriction upto two children in classes IX and X. In various States/UTs, 1.67 lakhs students were benefitted by the scheme against the target of 2.80 lakhs during 1993-94.

20.9 The scheme of Book Banks was meant for those receiving post-matric scholarships and pursuing medical, engineering, agriculture, veterinary and polytechnic courses. The scheme was extended in 1993-94 also to those studying law courses. The number of SC/ST students benefited during 1993-94 under the scheme increased to 32,120 in 1993-94 from 11,582 in 1992-93. There is also a provision for SC/ST students to undergo coaching for admission in the professional courses like medical, engineering etc., through the scheme called Coaching and Allied Scheme. It is reported that 10,000 SC/ST students benefited from the scheme in 1993-94.

20.10 Pre-examination coaching for the weaker sections based on economic criteria is a new scheme introduced in 1992-93 with an allocation of Rs. 10 crores for the Eighth Plan. The scheme intends to give coaching and training to the students belonging to the weaker sections including minorities to enable them to compete in different competitive examinations. The coaching facilities are being provided through the National and State level professional coaching institutions. The criteria adopted for admission to these institutions for such coaching is the family income limit of Rs. 24,000 per annum. A scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas was launched in 1992- 93 with an outlay of Rs. 1 crore to facilitate the employment of tribal youth with a view to weaning them away from disruptive activities. In 1993-94 the outlay was stepped up to Rs. 1.9 crores. The Vocational Training Institutes set up in interior tribal areas under the scheme cater to various courses in the traditional skills for short durations. Another scheme called Grant-in-aid to Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest Produce was started in 1992-93 with the provision of Rs. 2 crores. The scheme is meant to provide assistance to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations to improve their financial position. The aims of the scheme are (i) to set up scientific warehousing facilities; (ii) to establish processing industries; (iii) to supplement R & D efforts; (iv) to give consumption loan to tribals and (v) to strengthen their share capital base.

20.11 The Scheduled Caste Development Corporations (SCDC) are functioning in 18 States and 4 Union Territories. These Corpo-

rations play an important role in the economic development of Scheduled Castes living below the poverty line by acting as guarantors, promoters and catalytic agencies for mobilising credit from financial institutions and providing margin money loan and subsidy to the beneficiaries. The Corporations provide margin money loan to the beneficiaries upto 25 per cent of the unit cost, from out of their share capital, at the rate of 4 per cent interest. The subsidy amount to the beneficiaries is limited to a maximum of Rs. 5000. An outlay of Rs. 22 crores was allocated during 1993-94 for SCDCs to cover 5.52 lakhs beneficiaries. At the national level, another organisation called National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) was set up in 1989 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 75 crores which was subsequently raised to Rs. 125 crores in 1993. This Corporation has extended finance to SCs and STs having income up to "twice the poverty line" for income and employment generating schemes/projects. The channelising organisations are the State Scheduled Caste Development Corporations which extend financial assistance to SC/ST beneficiaries. Generally, financial assistance is provided for economic activities for purchase and distribution of agricultural land and development of horticulture, minor irrigation, fisheries, poultry, dairy, small scale industries, transport etc. From 1.4.93 to 13.9.93, NSFDC sanctioned 480 schemes and disbursed Rs.101.73 crores which was likely to benefit 174,505 SC/ST persons. The total cost of the scheme was about Rs. 425 crores and NSFDC's share was about Rs. 215 crores. Of the committed financial assistance of Rs. 215 crores by NSFDC for various schemes, Rs. 120 crores (56%) was allocated for smaller schemes not exceeding Rs. 50,000 per unit, Rs. 23 crores (11%) for medium schemes costing more than Rs.50,000 each but less than Rupee one lakh, Rs.57 crores(25%) for larger schemes costing more than Rupee one lakh and the rest of Rs.14 crores (7%) has been allocated for "Group Schemes" such as tea processing industry, coir industry, powerlooms, large size piggery, poultry etc. The National Backward Classes Financial and Development Corporation launched in the Eighth Plan takes care of the economic development of the Backward Classes. It is reported that during 1992-93, the Corporation sanctioned Rs.34.40 crores for

164 schemes to benefit 8468 beneficiaries which created employment for 550,490 persons. As on 13.9.93, the Corporation assisted 38 schemes costing Rs.19.33 crores. At present, 16 States have been nominated to set up Backward Classes Corporations for channelising and implementing the schemes.

20.12 The Maulana Azad Education Foundation set up in 1989, provides financial assistance for remedial coaching for students belonging to minority communities as well as educationally backward sections of the society. It also provides assistance for hostel accommodation to girl students belonging to these communities. The expenditure on the above programmes is met from the interest of the corpus fund of Rs.5 crores which was given as one time grant to the Foundation during 1992-93.

20.13 Special programmes have been taken up to celebrate the Birth Centenary of Dr. B.R.Ambedkar and a sum of Rs. 10 crores was provided as one time grant in 1991-92 to undertake various activities. Amounts to the tune of Rs. 3.30 crores during 1992-93 and Rs. 4 crores during 1993-94 were provided to meet the spill over expenditure on production of a feature film on Dr. Ambedkar and translation and publication of Baba Saheb's writings and speeches. Translation of Dr. Ambedkar's writings and speeches in Hindi, Tamil and Gujarati have been brought out. For undertaking research and propagating the philosophy of Dr. Ambedkar, eight Chairs have been instituted in different Universities.

20.14 The Government of India implemented poverty alleviation programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) with particular coverage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families to bring them above the poverty line. Under IRDP, 50 per cent of the allocation has been earmarked for the SCs and STs. During 1993-94 (up to January 1994) out of 17,04,502 families assisted in the country, 844,634 SC/ST families were covered which accounts for 49.56 per cent of the total beneficiaries.

Annual Plan 1994-95

20.15 Recognising the backwardness of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities in different

Table 20.2
Plan outlay for 1994-95

(Rs. in Crore)

A. Backward Classes Sector	
1) States/UTs	746.79
2) Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes	357.65
Sub-Total - A	1104.44
Special Central Assistance to	
1) Special Component Plan	273.85
2) Tribal Sub-Plan	275.00
Sub-Total - B	548.85
Grand Total (A+B)	1653.29

areas, the Plan outlay during 1994-95 has been stepped up considerably. The outlay provided under Backward Classes Sector, both in the States/UTs and at the Centre and Special Central Assistance to SCP and TSP during 1994-95 are given in Table 20.2.

Plans of States and Union Territories

20.16 Considering the areas of problems and remedial measures needed to improve the socio-economic condition of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities, an outlay of Rs. 746.79 crores has been provided for 1994-95 in the State Plan under Backward Classes Sector. The State and UT Governments normally implement the schemes like pre-matric scholarships, supply of free text books, stationaries, and uniforms to the school children, opportunity cost to the parents etc. The other important schemes implemented by the States and UTs under this sector include construction and maintenance of hostels, ashram schools, attendance scholarships for girls in primary classes, meritorious scholarships, grant-in-aid for setting up of cottage industries, financial assistance for house construction and purchase of house sites etc.

Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes

20.17 There are 16 Centrally Sponsored Schemes and 8 Central Sector Schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Welfare for the welfare of SCs and STs, OBCs and Minorities. An outlay of Rs.357.65 crores has been allocated for Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for 1994-95.

20.18 Considering the magnitude of the problems and to meet the urgent needs of the vul-

nerable groups, the bulk of financial allocation during 1994-95 has been provided to the schemes such as (i) Post-matric scholarships for SC/ST students; (ii) Liberation of scavengers and their rehabilitation; (iii) Scheduled Caste Development Corporation; (iv) National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation; (v) National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation; (vi) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations for SC/ST; (vii) Pre-matric scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations and (viii) Hostels for boys and girls.

20.19 A sum of Rs.96.35 crores has been allocated under Post-matric scholarships for SC/ST students during 1994-95 to provide benefits to about 20 lakh students studying in various courses. The scheme of Liberation of Scavengers and their Rehabilitation has been a prime concern in the Eighth Plan. It is reported that during 1994-95, about one lakh scavengers would be given training in various trades for which Rs.73 crores has been allocated. Under the scheme of pre-matric scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations, 3.85 lakh children will be benefited during 1994-95. For construction of hostels for SC/ST boys and girls, an allocation of Rs.9.25 crores each has been provided during 1994-95. The scheme of educational complexes in low literacy pockets for development of women literacy in tribal areas is being implemented from 1993-94. The scheme envisages residential educational complex for tribal girls up to Vth standard to provide primary education, training in crafts, and vocational trades. The complex also provides adult education to the parents of the girls

in the evenings. The Ministry of Welfare provide cent per cent cost for the setting up of the complexes and the State Governments provide land free of cost. The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation will continue to provide financial assistance for upgradation of technical and entrepreneurial skills for economic development of social and educationally backward classes. An outlay of Rs.35.90 crores has been provided for this Corporation in 1994-95.

20.20 The Scheduled Tribes are traditionally involved in collection of minor forest produce. Marketing of this produce gathered by tribals is a major problem. At the national level, the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) plays a crucial role in proper management and marketing of minor forest produce. Funds have been provided in 1994-95 to augment the share capital of the Federation. Success of these schemes depend largely on ensuring improved implementation and effective monitoring. Evaluation of ongoing schemes by independent organisations and constructive involvement of the target communities in the programmes are sure to add to the success.

Special Component Plan (SCP) for Scheduled Castes

20.21 The Special Component Plan has been designed to channelise the flow of funds both in the State Plans and the Central Plan from various sectors of the development to directly benefit the Scheduled Castes in all respects. 21 States and 3 Union Territories have formulated Special Component Plans and majority of them have quantified flow of funds towards SCP in proportion to the Scheduled Castes population of the respective States. An outlay of Rs.4111.66 crores has been allocated by the

States and UTs as flow of funds during 1994-95 against the revised outlay of Rs.3568.26 crores in 1993-94.

Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

20.22 To raise the level of economic conditions and protecting their interests through legal and administrative support, Tribal Sub-Plan strategy was formulated in the Fifth Five Year Plan. It is being implemented in 18 States and 2 UTs through 193 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP), 249 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets, 77 Clusters of tribal concentration and 74 micro projects for Primitive Tribal Groups. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir is in the process of identifying ITDPs and MADA pockets. During the Annual Plan 1994-95, an amount of Rs.3061.23 crores has been allocated as flow of funds to TSP in the State/UT Plans against the revised outlay of Rs.2887.82 crores in 1993-94.

Special Central Assistance to SCP and TSP

20.23 Special Central Assistance is an additive financial source being provided to the States and UTs to give an added thrust to the developmental programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of their occupational pattern. The tentative allocations of SCA to SCP and TSP for 1994-95 are Rs.273.85 crores and Rs.275 crores respectively.

Transferred Centrally Sponsored Schemes

20.24 The scheme of "Development of oil-seed and the oils of trees and forest origin in tribal areas" was transferred to the States in accordance with the decision of National Development Council along with the outlays in 1992-93. This scheme is, therefore, no more a part of the Central Plan.

Annexure 20.1

Total population of Scheduled Castes (SC) & Percentage of SC Population to Total Population (1991)

STATE/UNION TERRITORY	PERSONS	MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS	MALE	FEMALE
		1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	10592066	5379654	5212412	15.93	15.95	15.90
2. Arunachal Pradesh	4052	2491	1561	0.47	0.54	0.39
3. Assam	1659412	864617	794795	7.40	7.42	7.39
4. Bihar	12571700	6569360	6002340	14.55	14.53	14.58
5. Goa	24364	12389	11975	2.08	2.08	2.08
6. Gujarat	3060358	1589686	1470672	7.41	7.44	7.37
7. Haryana	3250933	1747821	1503112	19.75	19.80	19.68
8. Himachal Pradesh	1310296	666055	644241	25.34	25.45	25.22
9. Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. Karnataka	7369279	3756069	3613210	16.38	16.36	16.41
11. Kerala	2886522	1422614	1463908	9.92	9.96	9.89
12. Madhya Pradesh	9626679	5027806	4598873	14.55	14.67	14.41
13. Maharashtra	8757842	4505375	4252467	11.09	11.04	11.16
14. Manipur	37105	18806	18299	2.02	2.00	2.04
15. Meghalaya	9072	4981	4091	0.51	0.55	0.47
16. Mizoram	691	597	94	0.10	0.17	0.03
17. Nagaland	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
18. Orissa	5129314	2596464	2532850	16.20	16.16	16.24
19. Punjab	5742528	3065671	2676857	28.31	28.44	28.17
20. Rajasthan	7607820	4007220	3600600	17.29	17.39	17.18
21. Sikkim	24084	12424	11660	5.93	5.75	6.14
22. Tamil Nadu	10712266	5414599	5297667	19.18	19.13	19.22
23. Tripura	451116	231516	219600	16.36	16.33	16.40
24. Uttar Pradesh	29276455	15599178	13677277	21.05	21.07	21.02
25. West Bengal	16080611	8326832	7753779	23.62	23.45	23.81
26. A & N Islands	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
27. Chandigarh	105977	58554	47423	16.51	16.31	16.76
28. D & N Haveli	2730	1418	1312	1.98	2.03	1.93
29. Daman & Diu	3891	1882	2009	3.81	3.62	4.02
30. Delhi	1794836	978690	816146	19.05	18.98	19.14
31. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
32. Pondicherry	131278	66191	65087	16.25	16.22	16.27
INDIA	138223277	71928960	66294317	16.48	16.98	16.29

SOURCE :- Census of India 1991 : Final Population Total(Paper 2 of 1992)

Total Population of Scheduled Tribes (ST) & Percentage of ST Population to Total Population (1991)

STATE/UNION TERRITORY	PERSONS	MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS	MALE	FEMALE
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	4199481	2142817	2056664	6.31	6.35	6.27
2. Arunachal Pradesh	550351	275397	274954	63.62	59.23	68.74
3. Assam	2874441	1461560	1412881	12.82	12.54	13.14
4. Bihar	6616914	3357563	3259351	7.66	7.43	7.92
5. Goa	376	199	177	0.03	0.03	0.03
6. Gujarat	6161775	3131947	3029828	14.92	14.67	15.18
7. Haryana	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
8. Himachal Pradesh	218349	110240	108109	4.22	4.21	4.23
9. Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. Karnataka	1915691	976744	938947	4.26	4.26	2.26
11. Kerala	320967	160812	160155	1.10	1.13	1.08
12. Madhya Pradesh	15399034	7758174	7640860	23.27	22.64	23.94
13. Maharashtra	7318281	3717783	3600498	9.27	9.11	9.45
14. Manipur	632173	322720	309453	34.41	34.41	34.42
15. Meghalaya	1517927	760234	757693	85.52	83.73	87.39
16. Mizoram	653565	329819	323746	94.75	91.87	97.81
17. Nagaland	1060822	545156	515666	87.70	85.05	90.79
18. Orissa	7032214	3512891	3519323	22.21	21.87	22.57
19. Punjab	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20. Rajasthan	5474881	2837014	2637867	12.44	12.31	12.58
21. Sikkim	90901	47504	43397	22.36	21.99	22.84
22. Tamil Nadu	574194	293012	281182	1.03	1.04	1.02
23. Tripura	853345	434225	419120	30.95	30.62	31.30
24. Uttar Pradesh	287901	150420	137481	0.21	0.20	0.21
25. West Bengal	3808760	1938955	1869805	5.59	5.46	5.74
26. A & N Islands	26770	13750	13020	9.53	8.87	10.33
27. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
28. D & N Haveli	109380	54102	55278	78.99	77.29	81.29
29. Daman & Diu	11724	6073	5651	11.54	11.68	11.30
30. Delhi	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
31. Lakshadweep	48163	24160	24003	93.15	89.48	96.01
32. Pondicherry	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
INDIA	67758380	34363271	33395109	8.08	7.82	8.2

SOURCE :- Census of India 1991 : Final Population total (Paper 2 of 1992)

Annexure 20.3

Literacy Rates of Scheduled Castes: 1991 Census

SCHEDULED CASTES			
STATE/UNION TERRITORY	PERSONS	MALE	FEMALE
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	31.59	41.88	20.92
2. Arunachal Pradesh	57.27	66.25	41.42
3. Assam	53.94	63.88	42.99
4. Bihar	19.49	30.64	7.07
5. Goa	58.73	69.55	47.51
6. Gujarat	61.07	75.47	45.54
7. Haryana	39.22	52.06	24.15
8. Himachal Pradesh	53.20	64.98	41.02
9. Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. Karnataka	38.06	49.69	25.95
11. Kerala	79.66	85.22	74.31
12. Madhya Pradesh	35.08	50.51	18.11
13. Maharashtra	56.46	70.45	41.59
14. Manipur	56.44	65.28	47.41
15. Meghalaya	44.27	54.56	31.19
16. Mizoram	77.92	77.54	81.25
17. Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
18. Orissa	36.78	52.42	20.74
19. Punjab	41.09	49.82	31.03
20. Rajasthan	26.29	42.38	8.31
21. Sikkim	51.03	58.69	42.77
22. Tamil Nadu	46.74	58.36	34.89
23. Tripura	56.66	67.25	45.45
24. Uttar Pradesh	26.85	40.80	10.69
25. West Bengal	26.85	40.80	10.69
26. A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
27. Chandigarh	55.44	64.74	43.54
28. D & N Haveli	77.64	88.03	66.61
29. Daman & Diu	79.18	91.85	67.62
30. Delhi	57.60	68.77	43.82
31. Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
32. Pondicherry	56.26	66.10	46.28
INDIA	37.41	49.91	23.76

SOURCE : Census of India 1991, Final Population Total
 (Paper 2 of 1992)

Annexure 20.4

Literacy Rates of Scheduled Tribes: 1991 Census

SCHEDULED TRIBES			
STATE/UNION TERRITORY	PERSONS	MALE	FEMALE
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	17.16	25.25	8.68
2. Arunachal Pradesh	34.45	44.00	24.94
3. Assam	49.16	58.93	38.98
4. Bihar	26.78	38.40	14.75
5. Goa	42.91	54.43	29.01
6. Gujarat	36.45	48.25	24.20
7. Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00
8. Himachal Pradesh	47.09	62.74	31.18
9. Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. Karnataka	36.01	47.95	23.57
11. Kerala	57.22	63.38	51.07
12. Madhya Pradesh	21.54	32.16	10.73
13. Maharashtra	36.79	49.09	24.03
14. Manipur	53.63	62.39	44.48
15. Meghalaya	46.71	49.78	43.63
16. Mizoram	82.71	86.66	78.70
17. Nagaland	60.59	66.27	54.51
18. Orissa	22.31	34.44	10.21
19. Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00
20. Rajasthan	19.44	33.29	4.42
21. Sikkim	59.01	66.80	50.37
22. Tamil Nadu	27.89	35.25	20.23
23. Tripura	40.37	52.88	27.34
24. Uttar Pradesh	35.70	49.95	19.86
25. West Bengal	35.70	49.95	19.86
26. A & N Islands	56.62	64.16	48.74
27. Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
28. D & N Haveli	28.21	40.75	15.94
29. Daman & Diu	52.91	63.58	41.49
30. Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
31. Lakshadweep	80.58	89.50	71.72
32. Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
INDIA	29.60	40.65	18.19

SOURCE : Census of India 1991, Final Population Total
 (Paper 2 of 1992)

Annexure-20.5

Schemewise Expenditure in Annual Plan 1992-93, Revised Outlay for 1993-94, Approved Outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 -Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Sl. No.	Schemes	(Rs. in Crore)			
		Eighth Plan 1992-97	1992-93 Expen- diture	1993-94 Revised Outlay	1994-95 Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
A Centrally Sponsored Schemes					
1.	Post-Matric Scholarship for SC/ST Students.	300.00	54.20	72.40	96.35
2.	Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary organisation for SCs/STs	35.00	8.05	11.50	12.75
3.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for the Children of those engaged in unclean occupation	75.00	6.39	14.00	10.00
4.	Book Banks for SC/ST Students	35.00	0.67	4.60	3.50
5.	Girls Hostels for SC/ST Students	40.00	7.83	9.00	9.25
6.	Boys Hostels for SC/ST Students	50.00	7.67	9.00	9.25
7.	Coaching & Allied Schemes for SC/ST	10.00	1.71	2.00	2.00
8.	Implementation of PCR Act, 1955 and SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	27.50	5.50	6.50	6.00
9.	Liberation of scavengers and their Rehabilitation	464.00	60.01	73.20	73.00
10.	Research and Training	9.00	1.20	2.15	1.88
11.	SC Development Corporation(SCDC)	100.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
12.	National SC/ST Finance and Development Corporation(NSFDC)	50.00	10.00	21.00	40.00
13.	Share Capital to TRIFED	35.00	7.00	8.00	9.00
14.	Development of oil seeds and oils of trees and forest origin in tribal areas	8.00	1.50	\$	-
15.	Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area	10.00	2.00	2.50	2.50
16.	Grant-in-aid TRIFED	5.00	1.00	1.00	-
17.	Price Support for TRIFED	2.00	0.50	0.50	0.50
Total - A		1258.30	197.23	259.35	297.98

Sl. No.	Schemes	Eighth Plan 1992-97	1992-93 Expen- diture	1993-94 Revised Outlay	1994-95 Apprd. Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
B Central Sector Schemes					
1.	Special Ambedkar Centenary Year Programmes	3.30	3.30	4.00	6.00
2.	National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation(NBCFDC)	100.00	25.00	32.00	35.90
3.	Special Educational Development programmes for girls belonging to SCs of very low literacy levels	20.00	-	6.00	6.00
4.	Educational Complex in low literacy pockets for development of women literacy in tribal areas	10.00	-	1.25	1.85
5.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	9.00	1.00	1.90	2.40
6.	Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation for Minor Forest Produce	10.00	2.00	3.50	3.50
7.	Grant-in-aid to Maulana Azad Education Founda	5.00	5.00	-	0.01
8.	Pre-Examination Coaching for Weaker Sections based on Economic Criteria	10.00	0.05	3.00	3.00
	Total - B	167.30	36.35	51.65	58.66
	Grand Total (A+B)	1425.60	233.58	311.00*	356.64@

\$ Scheme is transferred to State Governments.

- * Excludes Rs. 0.27 crore provided by the Ministry of Labour for Coaching and Guidance to SC/ST students and Rs. 5 crore for Grant-in-aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation.
- @ Excludes allocation of Rs. 1 crore for Upgradation of merit of SC/ST students (proposed to be transferred from the Ministry of Human Resources Developmnet, Department of Education to Ministry of Welfare), Rs. 0.01 crore for National Minorities Finance and Development Corporation and allocation of Rs. 0.32 crore for Coaching and Guidance for SC/ST students under the Ministry of Labour.

Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan
(SCP) for Scheduled Castes during 1992-93, 1993-94 and
tentative allocation for 1994-95

(Rs. in Crore)				
sl. No.	State/UT	1992-93 Released	1993-94 Released	1994-95 Tentative allocation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.38	24.16	29.56
2.	Assam	1.89	2.20	2.44
3.	Bihar	20.97	23.27	26.63
4.	Gujarat	9.09	7.97	8.83
5.	Goa	0.03	0.03	0.03
6.	Haryana	3.98	4.24	4.71
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5.03	6.99	4.76
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.67	0.76	0.85
9.	Karnataka	13.10	12.83	14.50
10.	Kerala	5.03	4.03	4.47
11.	Madhya Pradesh	18.39	28.04	20.98
12.	Maharashtra	16.99	15.63	12.29
13.	Manipur	0.07	0.06	0.06
14.	Orissa	13.23	10.76	12.15
15.	Punjab	6.25	8.76	10.27
16.	Rajasthan	11.63	18.30	16.70
17.	Sikkim	0.03	0.03	0.03
18.	Tamil Nadu	19.11	18.79	20.83
19.	Tripura	0.57	0.59	0.65
20.	Uttar Pradesh	54.95	59.33	55.03
21.	West Bengal	26.70	23.23	25.75
22.	Chandigarh	0.09	0.12	0.13
23.	Delhi	1.49	1.85	2.04
24.	Pondicherry	0.13	0.15	0.16
TOTAL		248.80	272.12	273.85

Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)
during 1992-93, 1993-94 and tentative allocation for
1994-95

(Rs. in Crore)				
Sl. No.	Name of States UTs	1992-93 Released	1993-94 Released	1994-95 Tentative allocation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.29	15.93	15.29
2.	Assam	10.78	10.88	10.88
3.	Bihar	31.75	34.97	34.97
4.	Gujarat	18.56	22.35	22.35
5.	Himachal Pradesh	4.03	7.55	3.55
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.96	5.19	5.19
7.	Karnataka	2.27	4.40	4.40
8.	Kerala	2.07	1.67	1.52
9.	Madhya Pradesh	67.85	81.72	71.72
10.	Maharashtra	18.15	22.34	22.34
11.	Manipur	3.38	4.17	41.71
12.	Orissa	33.78	36.03	36.03
13.	Rajasthan	16.79	26.65	20.95
14.	Sikkim	0.61	0.74	0.74
15.	Tamil Nadu	2.71	2.14	2.14
16.	Tripura	4.15	3.72	3.12
17.	Uttar Pradesh	0.58	0.69	0.69
18.	West Bengal	11.72	13.19	13.19
19.	Andaman & Nicobar Is.	0.86	0.77	0.77
20.	Daman & Diu	0.24	0.28	0.28
Total		250.00	294.84	275.00

Actual Expenditure during Annual Plan 1992-93,
Revised Outlay for 1993-94 and Outlay for 1994-95 under
Backward Classes Sector.

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
		Expenditure	Outlay	Rev.Appr. Outlay
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74.76	72.67	72.67
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	4.33	8.29	8.29
4.	Bihar	17.50	40.52	23.94
5.	Goa	0.59	0.60	0.60
6.	Gujarat	68.63	85.01	86.26
7.	Haryana	7.11	9.50	9.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.38(1)	2.60(2)	4.81(2)
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.09	4.14	2.52
10.	Karnataka	42.94	69.04	85.29
11.	Kerala	10.26	12.30	12.47
12.	Madhya Pradesh	67.36	70.00	70.00
13.	Maharashtra	37.55	37.06	29.65
14.	Manipur	1.66	2.05	1.27
15.	Meghalaya	0.04	0.07	0.07
16.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Orissa	26.17	28.00	28.00
19.	Punjab	23.31	37.21	34.39
20.	Rajasthan	5.31	7.40	7.67
21.	Sikkim	0.59	0.60	0.54
22.	Tamil Nadu	58.65	61.00	61.00
23.	Tripura	8.26	30.95	10.20
24.	Uttar Pradesh	14.81	36.49	32.07
25.	West Bengal	16.32	15.14	21.00
 Total-(States)		492.62	632.64	602.21
 -----				726.52
26.	A & N Islands	0.16	0.38	0.38
27.	Chandigarh	0.30	0.42	0.42
28.	D & N Haveli	0.03	0.00	0.00
29.	Daman & Diu	0.15	0.15	0.15
30.	Delhi	4.70	4.85	5.36
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	1.78	2.10	1.98
 Total - (UTs)		7.12	7.90	8.29
 -----				20.27
 Total-(States & UTs)		499.74	640.54	610.50
 -----				746.79

Note: (1) Includes Rs. 117 lakhs for Nucleus Budget for Tribal Areas and Tribal Development Machinery (Rs. 117 lakhs).

(2) Excludes Rs. 110 lakhs for Nucleus Budget for Tribal Areas and Rs. 97 lakhs for Tribal Development (Rs. 207 lakhs).

(3) Includes Rs. 145 lakhs for Nucleus Budget for Tribal Areas and Rs. 11 lakhs for Tribal Development Machinery (Rs. 156 lakhs).

CHAPTER - 21

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

While there are specific schemes for alleviation of poverty in the country, the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) focusses attention on items of social consumption. The MNP was initiated way back in the Fifth Five Year Plan, in order to establish a network of basic services and facilities, throughout the country. Over time, this programme has received greater attention, with specific earmarking of outlays in the Plans of the State Governments. In some sectors where more funds were required, there are Centrally Sponsored Schemes, which have been launched to increase the coverage. The objective is to attain a minimum acceptable norm with respect to different social indicators, within a given time frame. There are widespread inter-State differences in achievements under different heads and these regional imbalances have to be narrowed. In the last 2-3 years with the initiation of a process of economic reforms and structural adjustment, a lot more is required in terms of social safety nets to counter the adverse effects of the structural adjustment programme.

21.2 Under Rural Health, Rural Electrification, Rural Roads, Rural Housing, Improvement of Urban Slums and Nutrition, funds are provided only in the State sector. Under Elementary Education, Adult Education, Rural Water Supply, Rural Sanitation, Public Distribution System and Rural Domestic Energy, substantial funds are provided under the State sector. However, in these sectors additional funds are provided by the Centre through specific Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

21.3 The financial and physical progress for 1992-93 and 1993- 94 and the outlays and physical targets for 1994-95, componentwise, are indicated in Annexure 21.1 and 21.2 respectively. The Statewise breakup of the approved outlays for each component for 1994-95 is given in Annexure 21.3.

Elementary Education

21.4 The revised National Policy on Education 1992, stipulates that the target of universalisation of elementary education should be achieved before the turn of the century. Under

Elementary Education, the major programmes are Operation Blackboard, Non-Formal Education and Teachers Education. During the year 1994-95, emphasis will be on programmes/schemes aimed at providing basic educational facilities in States like Bihar, U.P., Rajasthan etc. where the literacy rate is below the national average.

21.5 The approved outlay under Elementary Education during 1994-95 is Rs. 1790.86 crores out of which Rs. 1267.86 crores is in the State sector and Rs. 523.00 crores in the Central sector. The target for additional enrolment is 63.41 lakh children. During the year 1993-94, against the target of 70.03 lakh children, the achievement was 66.94 lakh children.

Adult Education

21.6 In the field of adult literacy, Total Literacy Campaigns (TLCs) have demonstrated the usefulness of community mobilisation to further the cause of universal literacy. During the Eighth Plan, it is envisaged that more than 800 lakh persons in the age group of 15-35 years would be covered through TLCs.

21.7 The approved outlay for the programme during 1994-95 is Rs. 316.45 crores - Rs. 102.45 crores in State sector and Rs. 214.00 crores in Central sector. The target is to cover 320.61 lakh adults.

Rural Health

21.8 The Eighth Five Year Plan aims at providing Primary Health care services in all villages, covering the entire rural population of the country on a priority basis. The criteria for the establishment of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres are as follows:-

- One Sub-Centre for a population of 5000 in the plains and 3000 in tribal and hilly areas.
- One Primary Health Centre for 30000 population in the plains and 20000 in tribal and hilly areas by 1993.
- One Community Health Centre for every 80000 to 1.20 lakhs population.

21.9 The Eighth Plan aims at consolidation and operationalisation. This is to be achieved through strengthening of physical facilities including completion of buildings and staff quarters, provision of essential equipments as per the standard list, filling up of all vacant posts within a defined time frame, in-service training of staff and ensuring supply of essential drugs, dressing and other materials. During 1994-95, 780 PHCS and 157 CHCs are targetted to be set up. The approved outlay for 1994-95 in the State sector is Rs. 386.18 crores.

Rural Water Supply

21.10 The highest priority during 1994-95 will be accorded to the remaining 'No Source' hardcore problem villages of 1985 list. The next priority will be given to the newly emerged/identified 'No Source' villages/habitations and thereafter to the other problem villages/habitation with chemical and bacteriological contamination and the partially covered villages/habitations.

21.11 At the beginning of 1993-94 there was a balance of 750 No-source problem villages (including 25 uninhabited villages) of the 1985 list. During the year, 38079 villages/habitation including 447 problem villages in the 1985 list are reported to have been provided with safe drinking water supply facilities against a target of 40187 villages/habitations including 750 problem villages of 1985 list. In terms of population 198.14 lakh population including 57.50 lakh SC/ST population were targetted to be provided with drinking water facilities against which 163.18 lakh population including 46.43 lakh SC/ST (Provisional) could be provided with such facilities in 1993-94.

21.12 For 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 1944.95 crores has been approved, of which Rs. 890.00 crores is in Central Sector and Rs. 1054.95 crores in State sector.

Rural Electrification

21.13 The criterion is to cover the states where the village electrification is below 65% and those districts having a level of electrification of 65% and below, all North Eastern Hill States and areas included in the Tribal Sub-Plan.

21.14 During 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 160.00 crores had been provided and utilised in full. For 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 160.00 crores has been provided for MNP to electrify 2602 villages and to energise 12321 pumpsets.

Rural Roads

21.15 Rapid development of rural roads plays a vital role in the overall development of rural areas. Under the Fifth Plan, the stipulated norm was to link up all villages with a population of 1500 or more with all-weather roads. The Sixth and the Seventh Plan proposed to connect all the remaining villages with a population of 1500 and above and 50% of the total number of villages in the population group 1000 to 1500. The priority in rural roads development in the Eighth Five Year Plan is linking of all villages with a population of 1000 and above (on the basis of 1981 census), with all-weather roads.

21.16 For 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 610.99 crores has been approved for rural roads.

Rural Housing

21.17 In October 1971, the 'Allotment of House Sites Scheme' was introduced in the Central sector to provide house sites to landless rural agricultural workers, free of cost. The scheme was transferred to the State sector in the year 1974 and included in the Minimum Needs Programme. Originally, the scheme was meant for landless agricultural workers but subsequently, all landless artisans in rural area were also brought under it. Under the scheme, the landless families are provided assistance to meet the costs of site development and construction. The norms of assistance have been fixed at Rs. 500 for meeting the cost of site development and Rs. 2000 as construction assistance.

21.18 During 1993-94, house sites were provided to 727670 families and construction assistance was given to 315321 families (upto Feb., 1994) against the target of 552830 and 295161 families respectively. For 1994-95, a provision of Rs. 251.53 crores has been made.

Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums

21.19 This scheme aims at improving the living conditions of urban slum dwellers through provision of basic facilities like drinking water, drainage, community baths and la-

trines, street lighting, widening and paving of existing lanes and other community facilities.

21.20 During 1993-94, 975183 slum dwellers were covered (upto Jan.1994) as against the target of 1322877. During 1994-95 the target is to cover 1352510 slum dwellers. The scheme had shown good results (achievement of more than 80% of target) in States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamilnadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and the Union Territories of Pondicherry and A & N Islands. During 1994-95 a provision of Rs. 78.48 crores has been made for Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums.

Nutrition

21.21.1 There are two supplementary feeding programmes viz.

- (i) Special Nutrition Programme (SNP) and
- (ii) Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) Programme.

Special Nutrition Programme (SNP)

21.21.2 Under this programme, supplementary food is given to children below 6 years of age, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Supplementary food consisting of 300 calories and 10 gms. of protein per child and 500 calories and 15-20 gms of protein per woman is given for 300 days in a year. Adolescent girls are also covered under the programme in 507 selected ICDS projects. The SNP mainly operates through Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS).

By the end of 1993-94, the programme covered 19.32 million beneficiaries - 16.12 million children and 3.20 million pregnant & lactating women (the figures relate to number of Anganwadi Centres reporting for March 1994).

Mid-Day-Meal (MDM)

21.21.3 Under this programme, nutritional supplement to the extent of 300 calories and 8-12 gms. of protein per child is given to school going children in the age group 6-11 years for 200 days in a year. Stress is laid on consolidation of the programme by linking it with other inputs of health, potable water, improvement in sanitation, etc. rather than on its quantitative expansion. Most States are finding it difficult to provide adequate funds under both the Plan and non-Plan with the result that

the targetted beneficiaries were not provided with supplementary food either at the recommended nutritional levels or for the prescribed number of days. The programme covered 16.84 million beneficiaries under non-Plan and 3.64 million beneficiaries under Plan in 1993-94.

21.22 A total of Rs. 412.37 crores has been provided for Special Nutrition Programme and Mid -Day Meal under Minimum Needs Programme in 1994-95.

Rural Domestic Cooking Energy

21.23.1 The main sources of cooking energy in rural areas are non commercial, like firewood, animal waste etc. which are rapidly dwindling sources with increasing shortages. The programme aims at meeting the requirement of fuelwood, fodder and small timber for rural people and to provide them with thermally efficient chullahs.

i) Improved Chullah

21.23.2 During 1993-94, it was targetted to install 22.50 lakhs chullahs with an outlay of Rs. 19.80 crores, (provided entirely by the Central Government). Against this target, 20.60 lakhs Chullahs had been installed till 2nd March 1994. The Improved Chullah programme includes R & D, demonstration of new models, organising training courses on construction and maintenance and provision of infrastructural facilities. For 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 21.00 crores has been provided for this Programme with a physical target of setting up of 26 lakhs chullahs.

ii) Rural Fuelwood Plantation Scheme:

21.23.3 The main objective of the scheme is to promote integrated development of identified watersheds by combining activities like tree planting, agro-forestry, silvi-pasture development, horticulture, soil & moisture conservation with a view to augmenting the production of fodder, fuelwood and forest products, especially from community and degraded forest lands and to involve the village community/local people in the programme. The scheme is shared on a 50:50 basis between Centre and States. The Central allocation for this scheme for 1994-95 is Rs. 34.00 crores & Rs. 32.55 crores is in State Sector.

Rural Sanitation

21.24 With the objective of improving the quality of life for the rural people and provid-

ing privacy and dignity to women in rural areas a Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was launched in 1986-87 to supplement the efforts made under different Central and State sector programmes by providing sanitation facilities in the rural areas through construction of low cost sanitary latrines for individual households. In the Eighth Plan emphasis is on the complete abolition of the practice of manual scavenging through conversion of all existing dry latrines into sanitary latrines and rehabilitation of the liberated scavengers.

21.25 The rural sanitation programme is yet to gain momentum. Realising the urgent need for the rural sanitation programme with the overall objective of improving the quality of life in rural areas, a restructured Rural Sanitation Programme has been launched from 1993-94. The type of facilities to be provided would be decided on the basis of felt-need and with full participation and involvement of Gram Panchayats, the people, particularly the women and NGOs. The programme for construction of low-cost house-hold sanitary latrines will, however, continue to get a higher emphasis with priority to the conversion of dry latrines. It is estimated that 2.94 lakhs individual low cost sanitary latrines were constructed during 1993-94 against a target of about 5 lakhs. For 1994-95 it is proposed to construct 585567 low cost sanitary latrines.

21.26 In 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 116.73 crores has been provided, of which Rs. 56.73 crores is in State sector and Rs. 60.00 crores in the Central sector.

Public Distribution System

21.27 In 1987-88, the PDS was introduced as a component of MNP with the objective of supplying foodgrains & other essential commodities like sugar, kerosene oil, edible oil

etc. to the consumers, particularly to the poor and vulnerable sections of the society at subsidised prices, through a network of Fair Price Shops (FPS). As on March 31st 1993, there were more than 4 lakhs FPSs in the country. In view of the inadequate reach of the system to certain area/segments of the population, a scheme to revamp the PDS was launched on January 1st 1992 in 1752 backward and remote blocks falling in drought prone areas, desert areas, hill and tribal areas. At present the Scheme is in operation in 1778 blocks in 261 districts of the country. In these areas, additional commodities like tea, soap, pulses and iodised salt are reportedly distributed by State Governments. In order to ensure increased availability of foodgrains in the Revamped PDS (RPDS) areas, an additional quantity of two million tonnes of foodgrains (rice and wheat) has been earmarked for allocation to States/U.Ts. which is a net addition to the allocations already being made to these areas by the States.

21.28 For 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 38.00 crores (Rs. 25.65 crores in States/U.Ts. Civil Supply sector and Rs. 12.35 crores in Central PDS sector) has been provided against an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 36.26 crores during 1993-94, including Rs. 25.26 crores in States/U.Ts. sector and Rs. 11.00 crores in Central PDS sector. The Central Government provides financial assistance to the States/U.Ts. in the form of loan/subsidy for purchase of Mobile Vans and for the Construction of Godowns. During 1994-95, out of the Central PDS outlay of Rs. 12.35 crores, a sum of Rs. 5.55 crores is for Construction of Godowns, Rs. 6.60 crores for Purchase of Mobile Vans, and Rs. 0.20 crores is for Intelligence, Enforcement and Manpower Training.

Plan outlay & expenditure under Minimum Needs Programme (MNP)

Sl. No.	MNP Component	(Rs. Crores)			
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
		Actual Exptd.	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Exptd.	Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Elementary Education	1081.11	1575.45	1493.29	1790.86
2.	Adult Education	157.73	254.68	254.32	316.45
3.	Rural Health	300.82	403.67	312.78	386.18
4.	Rural Water Supply	1304.00	1688.15	1517.16	1944.95
5.	Rural Roads	446.41	511.72	421.40	610.99
6.	Rural Housing	-	267.73	251.25	251.53
7.	Rural Electrification	91.78	160.00	160.00	160.00
8.	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums	-	72.58	62.84	78.48
9.	Nutrition	-	355.65	293.68	412.37
10.	Rural Domestic Cooking Energy				
i)	Improved Chulhas	17.75	19.80	19.80	21.00
ii)	Rural Fuelwood Plantation	59.63	78.37	78.84	66.55
11.	Rural Sanitation	67.75	80.21	65.28	116.73
12.	Public Distribution System	35.73	37.50	36.26	38.00
	TOTAL	3562.71	5505.51	4966.90	6194.09

* Includes Rs. 100.00 crores for the Annual Plan 1993-94 and Rs. 102.00 crores for Annual Plan 1994-95 provided outside MNP for a project of laying pipeline for Saurashtra and Kuchchh region in Gujarat State.

Physical Progress under Minimum Needs Programme (MNP)

Sl. No.	MNP Component	Unit	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Elementary Education	in Lakh	53.80	57.50	70.03	66.94	63.41	
2.	Adult Education	in Lakh	274.57	159.45	232.33	311.14	320.61	
3.	Rural Health							
	i) Sub-Centres	Nos.	4066	147	18	18	1	
	ii) PHCs	Nos.	759	335	640	174	780	
	iii) CHCs	Nos.	259	84	164	71	157	
4.	Rural Water Supply	Villages/ habitation	33453	33419	40187	38079	77770	
5.	Rural Roads No. of villages with population of 1000 and above connected		1716	1186	2230	1355	1722	
6.	Rural Electrification					*		*
	i) Villages electrified	Nos.	2500	1917	2195	2195	2602	
	ii) Pumpsets energised	Nos.	13700	8777	9900	9900	12321	
7.	Rural Housing							
	i) House sites	No. of Families	601431	887920	552830	727670	N.A.	
	ii) Construction Assistance	-do-	360352	533941	295161	315321	N.A.	
8.	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums	No. of Slum dwellers	1177770	1161964	1322877	975183	1352510	
						(Upto Feb.94)		(Upto Jan.94)
9.	Nutrition							
	i) SNP (Total Coverage)##	Million Nos.	-	18.59	-	19.32	-	
	ii) MDM (Total Coverage)##	-do-	-	-	-	20.48	-	
10.	Rural Domestic Cooking Energy							
	i) Improved Chulhas	Lakh Nos.	17.50	19.75	22.50	20.60	26	
	ii) Rural Fuelwood Plantation Scheme	Ha.	42000	87227	60000	50000	68000	(upto 2-3-94)
11.	Rural Sanitation	No. of latrines	326035	157499	500000	294000	585567	
12.	Public Distribution System	No. of F.P.S. in lakhs	-	4.11	-	-	-	

* Anticipated Achievement

Approved outlay for Minimum Needs Programme for 1994-95

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Education		Rural Health	Rural Water Supply	Rural Sanitation	Rural Electri- fication	Rural Roads
		Elementary	Adult					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2649.00	1100.00	800.00	4268.00	300.00	0.00	760.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3007.00	100.00	346.05	1023.00	75.00	400.00	1463.00
3.	Assam	11626.00	349.00 ^a	1890.00	3846.00	70.00	500.00	250.00
4.	Bihar	9299.00	1000.00	2700.00	5500.00	300.00	300.00	7250.00
5.	Goa	409.00	38.00	232.00	375.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	1451.00	395.00	1718.00	16781.00 *	400.00 #	0.00	700.00
7.	Haryana	3424.00	200.00	900.00	2260.00	30.00	0.00	5.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2924.00	60.00	1257.00	1150.00	1040.00	0.00	1355.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3449.00	103.00	1662.00	3715.00	(500.00)	0.00	898.00
10.	Karnataka	12904.00	912.00	3438.00	8741.00	116.00	0.00	4091.00
11.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	506.00 ^a	4798.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10165.00	680.00	3350.00	4968.00	232.00	1900.00	2500.00
13.	Maharashtra	5265.00	735.00	3566.00	13000.00	118.00 #	0.00	11398.00
14.	Manipur	449.00	53.00	225.00	770.00	100.00	675.00	837.00
15.	Meghalaya	1950.00	100.00	500.00	1135.00	35.00	250.00	660.00
16.	Mizoram	575.00	18.00	328.00	340.00	10.00	720.00	638.00
17.	Nagaland	487.00	7.00	175.00	310.00	15.00 #	0.00	550.00
18.	Orissa	4352.00	784.00	1489.47	3235.00	170.00	800.00	4750.00
19.	Punjab	1233.00	150.00	1000.00	3300.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	11000.00	410.00	2950.00	7265.00	(90.00)	2200.00	3920.00
21.	Sikkim	660.00	12.00	250.00	380.00	20.00	0.00	660.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	4251.00	1924.00	2679.00	5999.00	1.00	0.00	1850.00
23.	Tripura	1700.00	80.00	450.00	874.00	25.00	705.00	890.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	21152.00	440.00	4295.00	7875.00	1600.00	6500.00	14500.00
25.	West Bengal	2949.00	526.00	1107.00	2484.00	4.00	1050.00	950.00
26.	A & N Islands	655.45	6.15	372.00	400.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Chandigarh	314.00	0.00	90.00	0.00	(35.00)	0.00	45.00
28.	D & N Haveli	149.90	5.00	38.00	78.00	0.00	0.00	145.00
29.	Daman & Diu	90.00	3.00	45.00	63.00	5.00	0.00	34.00
30.	Delhi	7666.00	52.00	0.00	400.00	(25.00)	0.00	0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	53.50	3.00	48.32	87.00	7.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	526.86	0.14	211.00	75.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
Total-States & UTs		126785.71	10245.29	38617.84	105495.00	5023.00	16000.00	61099.00
						+ (650.00)		
						= 5673.00		
Total Central Allocation		52300.00	21400.00	0.00	89000.00	6000.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		179085.71	31645.29	38617.84	194495.00	11673.00	16000.00	61099.00

NB: The Rural Sanitation is a part of the water supply and sanitation sector.

The bracketed figures represent outlay for the purpose, included under Rural Development Sector.

* Includes Rs. 10200.00 lakhs kept for Rural Water Supply but outside MNP for the project of laying pipeline in Saurashtra and Kuchchh region in Gujarat State.

^a Outlay as recommended by Working Group and is not earmarked.

Provisional

Annexure 21.3(Concl)

Approved outlay for Minimum Needs Programme for 1994-95

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/Uts	Rural	Improve-	Nutrition	Rural	Domestic	P.D.S.	Total
		Housing	ment of urban slums		Cooking	Energy		
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7787.00	292.00	1600.00		125.00	0.00	19681.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	125.00	0.00	120.00		0.00	77.00	6736.05
3.	Assam	322.00	40.00	770.00		0.00	80.00	19743.00
4.	Bihar	260.00	300.00	2200.00		400.00	324.00	29833.00
5.	Goa	20.00	0.00	56.00		0.00	5.00	1235.00
6.	Gujarat	1715.00	325.00	10700.00		331.00	45.00	34561.00
7.	Haryana	984.00	253.00	637.00		350.00	0.00	9043.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	50.00	73.00	200.00		0.00	645.00	8754.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	18.00	88.00	347.00		78.00	141.00	10499.00
10.	Karnataka	8053.00	859.00	1399.00		300.00	0.00	40813.00
11.	Kerala	200.00	110.00	390.00		0.00	10.00	6114.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	800.00	582.00	3000.00		250.00	310.00	28737.00
13.	Maharashtra	1800.00	1500.00	1000.00		0.00	0.00	38382.00
14.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	165.00		0.00	34.00	3308.00
15.	Meghalaya	60.00	40.00	238.00		100.00	31.00	5099.00
16.	Mizoram	10.00	10.00	115.00		100.00	42.00	2906.00
17.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	154.00		0.00	79.00	1777.00
18.	Orissa	100.00	56.00	1443.00		240.00	50.00	17469.47
19.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	200.00		0.00	4.00	5987.00
20.	Rajasthan	468.00	400.00	800.00		296.00	243.00	29952.00
21.	Sikkim	22.00	6.00	170.00		0.00	45.00	2225.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	200.00	330.00	10043.00		118.00	157.00	27552.00
23.	Tripura	80.00	55.00	730.00		40.00	10.00	5639.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1915.00	785.00	2650.00		362.00	10.00	62084.00
25.	West Bengal	31.01	500.00	744.00		165.00	12.54	10522.55
26.	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	34.74		0.00	81.77	1590.11
27.	Chandigarh	1.00	300.00	3.00		0.00	31.70	784.70
28.	D & N Haveli	30.00	0.00	37.94		0.00	10.00	493.84
29.	Daman & Diu	3.81	3.50	25.00		0.00	0.60	272.91
30.	Delhi	0.00	900.00	1000.00		0.00	70.00	10088.00
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	15.00		0.00	0.00	213.82
32.	Pondicherry	98.00	40.00	250.00		0.00	16.00	1227.00
Total-States & UTs		25152.82	7847.50	41236.68	0.00	3255.00	2565.00	443322.85
						+ (650.00)		
						= 443972.85		
Total Central Allocation		0.00	0.00	0.00	2100.00	3400.00	1235.00	175435.00
Grand Total		25152.82	7847.50	41236.68	2100.00	6655.00	3800.00	619407.85

CHAPTER - 22

HOUSING, WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

HOUSING

Housing has been primarily a self-help activity for the majority of the households. Increasing population pressure on land and infrastructure and the associated high cost have made proper housing inaccessible to the poorer segments of the population, necessitating State intervention to meet the housing requirement of the vulnerable section as well as to create an enabling environment for accomplishing the goal of 'shelter for all'. It is one of the major employment generators and that motivation for ownership of housing is an important element in the mobilisation of domestic savings. In tune with the policy of the Government, a national policy on Housing has been evolved. The long term goal of the National Housing Policy is to eradicate houselessness, to improve the housing conditions of the inadequately housed and to provide a minimum level of basic services and amenities to all. With a view to augmenting the flow of institutional finance to the housing sector and promoting and regulating housing finance institutions, National Housing Bank (NHB) was set up as a subsidiary to Reserve Bank of India in July, 1988. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) is functioning with equity support provided by Government of India, as the apex national techno-financing agency in the sector with focus on housing for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG).

22.2 In line with the National Housing Policy, which is a statement of the long term objective, the core strategy of the Eighth Plan consists of creating an enabling environment for housing activity, viewed as an important component of the national economy, by eliminating various constraints and providing direct assistance to the specially disadvantaged groups including rural and urban poor households, SC/ST, physically handicapped, widows and single women. In the field of Housing Finance, the Planning Commission took a new initiative and set up a Working Group on Housing Finance for the Eighth Five Year Plan. The Group has recommended doubling of the formal sector contribution to housing

finance, removal of bottlenecks in resource mobilisation and flow of credit to meet housing needs. A major recent policy statement by the Reserve Bank of India has been to recognise bank lending to housing sector (upto Rs. 2 lakhs in case of new housing and Rs. 25000 for repairs) as a part of priority sector lending.

22.3 The envisaged target of creating 15.95 million units of new housing stock and upgradation of 5.82 million units will require total investment of Rs. 97,500 crores at 1991-92 prices. Of this, only about Rs. 5035 (5.2%) crores will come through Central and State Plan budgets. The contribution of institutional finance and other formal sector financing institutions is expected to be in the range of Rs. 25,000 crores (25.6%), thus leaving a balance of Rs. 67,500 crores or about 69% of total investment through informal enterprises, own saving or sale of assets.

22.4 During 1993-94, the Central Government operated schemes mainly for providing institutional and research support. On the other hand, the various State Governments implemented the schemes in accordance with the Plan priorities and local requirements to meet the housing requirements of the people of different income groups, specially those belonging to economically weaker sections. Thus, the scheme of allotment of house-sites-cum-construction assistance which is a part of the Minimum Needs Programme as also the 20-Point Programme with a view to providing house-sites and construction assistance in rural areas comes under the State sector. Indira Awas Yojana, was introduced in 1985-86 in the Central sector, for the poorest of the poor belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers in the rural areas. Houses under the Indira Awas Yojana, as far as possible, are built in clusters as per micro-habitat approach so that common facilities can be provided for the clusters.

22.5 The physical performance under the scheme of rural house-sites-cum-construction assistance, houses for economically weaker section and low income group is indicated in Table 22.1.

Table - 22.1

(lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
		Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement upto Feb. 94	Target (Tenta- tive)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1. Rural House-sites-cum House Construction.					
a)	House-Sites (families)	8.88	5.53	7.28	*
b)	Construction Assistance (families)	5.31	2.95	3.15	*
2.	Economically Weaker Section Housing (Dwelling units)	1.14	0.96	0.80 @	1.03
3.	Low Income Group Housing (Dwelling units)	0.54	0.48	0.27 @	0.51

* Not yet available.

@ up to Jan. 1994.

22.6 A perusal of the above table indicates that during 1993-94, 7.28 lakh families were allotted house-sites upto February 1994 as against the target of 5.53 lakh families. It may be mentioned here that the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Pondicherry had already exceeded the target fixed for 1993-94. Likewise, 3.15 lakh families were provided construction assistance upto Feb., 1994 as against the target of 2.95 lakh families fixed for 1993-94. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu had already achieved the target envisaged for 1993-94. In the case of economically weaker sections, 0.80 lakh and in the case of low income group housing 0.27 lakh dwelling units have been constructed upto Jan. 1994, as against the annual target of 0.96 lakh and 0.48 lakh dwelling units respectively.

22.7 On the financial side, as against the Annual Plan 1993-94 outlay of Rs. 1413.52 crores for housing programmes, comprising of Rs. 877.17 crores in the State Sector and Rs.

536.35 crores (Budgetary support of Rs. 136.35 crores and IEBR of Rs. 400 crores) in the Central Sector, the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 1373.12 crores comprising of Rs. 819.51 crores in the State Sector and Rs. 553.61 crores (Budgetary support of Rs. 153.61 crores and Rs. 400 crores IEBR) in the Central Sector. The expenditure in the Central Sector includes special scheme for areas affected by natural calamities. The various housing schemes in the Central Sector are under the Ministries of Urban Development, Rural Development and Home Affairs as given in the Annexure 22.1. In addition, the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), a fully subsidised scheme for housing included under JRY made an important contribution to the housing of the disadvantaged sections of the society. During the year 1993-94 an amount of Rs. 318.12 crores was provided under IAY. An outlay of Rs. 466.35 crores has been allocated for Housing in the Central Sector for the Ministry of Urban Development in the 8th Plan (1992-97). An amount of Rs. 118.63 crores had been incurred during the year 1992-93 (25.43%). During the year 1993-

94, an amount of Rs. 99.95 crores (exclusive of Rs. 18.66 crores of Special Plan Scheme for areas affected by natural calamities) has been anticipated to have been incurred which is 21.43% of the Eighth Plan gross budgetary support (GBS). A GBS of Rs. 72.60 crores has been approved for Housing Sector-Centre for 1994-95 which is 15.57% of the Plan total. About 62.43% of the total Eighth Plan GBS has been allocated upto 1994-95. During the Eighth Plan, an allocation of Rs. 350 crores has been made for Ministry of Rural Development for rural housing scheme for weaker section and people below poverty line.

22.8 An outlay of Rs. 3581.67 crores had been agreed to for the 8th Plan (1992-97) for Housing in the State Sector. The actual expenditure for 1992-93 was Rs. 526.97 crores which is 14.71% of the total 8th Plan outlay. The anticipated expenditure during the year 1993-94 has been Rs. 819.51 crores which is 22.88% of the 8th Plan outlay. The approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 820.31 crores in Central Sector which is 22.90%. Hence, about 60.49% of the total Eighth Plan outlay has been allocated during the first three years of the 8th Plan. However, if adjustment is made for inflation, allocation during three years will be much less than 60%.

22.9 Scheme-wise details of Central Sector expenditure during 1992-93, outlay and anticipated expenditure during 1993-94 and outlays for 1994-95 are given for Housing and Water Supply Programmes in Annexure 22.1. During 1992-93, the HUDCO had been authorised to raise Rs. 400 crores by floating tax free bonds (Rs. 300 crores) and taxable bonds (Rs. 100 crores). It has, however, not been possible for HUDCO to raise the market borrowings as approved during 1992-93. It was, therefore, decided to extend the period of validity for raising the market borrowing up to 31.4.94. During 1993-94, IEBR of Rs. 400 crores was provided to HUDCO which was realised. Details for the State Sector outlay are given in Annexure 22.2. During 1993-94 the States of Assam, Bihar, J & K, Nagaland, Tripura and Delhi had reduced their approved outlays ranging between 20% and 100% in their revised plan. The most striking phenomenon of NIL outlay for housing sector is in Bihar. As a part of Plan Outlay (Negotiated loans), the contribution of LIC and GIC in 1993-94 is

(excluding allocation for H.D.F.C under Plan head) envisaged at Rs. 259.7 crores compared to an allocation of Rs. 216.04 crores in 1992-93. Actual utilisation of LIC loan was, however, much less than the allocation in 1993-94. Utilisation of LIC loan for housing was Rs. 146.58 crores as against allocation of Rs. 210.40 crores.

22.10 The Annual Plan 1994-95 provided for an outlay of Rs. 1347.91 crores comprising of Rs. 820.31 crores in the State Sector and Rs. 527.60 crores in the Central Sector (including Rs. 127.60 crores as budgetary support and IEBR of Rs. 400.00 crores). In the State Sector, an outlay of Rs. 251.53 crores has been provided for the scheme of Rural House sites-cum-construction Assistance. States which have provided for a significantly larger outlay in 1994-95 compared to that agreed upon in 1993-94 are Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal and also Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Drastic reduction is seen in case of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra (excluding Reconstruction Project for Earthquake damaged houses).

22.11 The largest provision is in the central sector of Rs. 50 crores has been made for General Pool Accommodation. The equity for housing schemes to HUDCO has been kept at Rs. 14 crores during 1994-95. However, the major part of financing of HUDCO operation come from market borrowing and loan assistance from LIC and GIC refinancing by NHB. Total releases by HUDCO, covering housing, land development and infrastructure development programmes, come to Rs. 1002 crores in 1993-94. The Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council which was set up in 1990 in order to bridge the gap between research and development and to promote large scale application of innovative building materials and technologies has been provided with an outlay of Rs. 2.5 crores during 1994-95. A provision of Rs. 3.0 crores has been made as Contribution to Central Government Employees' Housing Welfare Organisation. Scheme wise outlays on Housing Sector may be seen in Annexure 22.1.

22.12 Statewise details with regard to physical achievement for 1993-94 and targets fixed for 1994-95 in respect of MNP as well as 20 Point Programme are given in Annexures 22.4 to 22.7.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

22.13 The basic objective envisaged for the water supply and sanitation sector in the 8th Plan is to provide safe drinking water to the entire population in the rural and urban areas by the end of the century through appropriate mix of Central and State investments, institutional financing in case of large urban water supply system, strengthening of the operation and maintenance system and more importantly involvement of local people and communities at various stages of implementation and maintenance. The Plan also envisages a small beginning in the field of rural sanitation in terms of investment, awareness campaign, participatory mechanism etc.

22.14 While provision of safe drinking water and sanitation is a State subject and primary responsibility of the State Governments, in the case of rural water supply, Central Government has taken up a large scale Centrally Sponsored Programme, the Plan allocation for which has been substantially stepped up in the last few years, to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in tackling the problem of 'no-source' villages which were as high as 1.62 lakhs at the beginning of the 7th Plan. While the achievements both through State and Central efforts have been substantial during the 7th Plan and two Annual Plans (1990-1992), the assessment at the beginning of the 8th Plan revealed a substantial backlog and deficiencies remaining in terms of uncovered 'no-source' villages and more so in terms of partially covered villages (with inadequate or uncertain or unsatisfactory quality of supply of water). A more recent assessment has tended to indicate that the tasks remaining are larger than what were envisaged by way of re-emergence of 'no-source' village/ habitations, extent of quality problem of water supply to be tackled and more importantly the sustainability of the programme. The challenge appears to be bigger not merely in financial terms but also in terms of organisational and motivation efforts.

22.15 In the case of rural sanitation, with only about 10% of the population covered through public or private sanitation facilities, it has a long way to go. However, a restructured programme with involvement of local people and NGOs has been started from 1993-94.

22.16 In the case of urban sanitation, the limited focus under the Central Sector programme is on the welfare objective of eliminating the obnoxious practice of scavenging through conversion of all existing dry latrines into sanitary latrines and rehabilitation of the liberated scavengers and their dependents. As in the case of rural sanitation, this programme also involves substantial financial allocations, strengthening of organisations and involvement of communities.

22.17 In the case of urban water supply and sewerage scheme, there was no Central support till 1992-93. From 1993-94 only a modest scheme of water supply for small towns below 20,000 population has been initiated. However, the State Governments have put in substantial Plan allocations for urban water supply scheme and significant institutional funding is also forthcoming in the recent past. However, in the case of urban water supply, the per capita or unit cost of incremental water supply and modern underground sewerage schemes is beyond the means of most of the urban local bodies in their current financial status and also beyond the affordability of the majority of the people. More innovative 'User Charge' and Pricing principles need to be adopted. A relook at these issues and complexities involved in the provision of water supply and sanitation for the future urban population is called for, as it is likely to be the most crucial factor in influencing the life in the urban areas and also the economic development process.

Review of Performance during 1993-94

22.18 The 8th Plan outlay for Water Supply and Sanitation Sector is Rs. 16,486 crores (3.8% of the total Public Sector outlay), of which Rs. 10,743 crores is in the State Sector and Rs. 5,743 crores in the Central Sector. The Annual Plan 1993-94 included an outlay of Rs.2944.95 crores - Rs.2112.55 crores in the State and U.T. Plans and Rs.832.40 crores in the Central Plan - under water supply and sanitation sector. The major States, where the State Plan outlays for the Sector have been significantly higher as compared to the All India average, are Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Similarly, the States, where the outlays are significantly lower, are Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. It is expected that during the year, an expenditure of Rs.2734.97 crores - Rs.1903.07 crores

(17.71% of 8th Plan outlay) under State and UT Plans and Rs.831.90 crores (14.49% of 8th Plan outlay) under Central Plan would have been incurred. Of this, Rural Water supply and sanitation programme accounted for Rs. 1576.87 crores and Urban Water Supply and Sanitation programme for Rs.1158.10 crores, as indicated in the Table 22.2. This formed 14.7% and 20.12% of respective 8th Plan outlays for rural and urban water supply and sanitation sub-sectors. The States, where the revised outlays for the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector have significantly declined from their approved levels, are Bihar, Gujarat and Karnataka. Scheme-wise and State-wise details of outlays are given in the Annexures 22.1 and 22.3 respectively for Central Plan and State and UT plans.

22.19 The balance of 'no-source' problem villages at the beginning of 1993-94 was 750 (including 25 un-inhabited villages) as per 1985 list. As regards physical progress, on the basis of the reports furnished by the State Governments to the Ministry of Rural Development, 38079* villages/habitations including 447 'Problem villages' of 1985 - list are reported to have been provided with the safe drinking water supply facilities in 1993-94 against a target of 40187 villages/habitations including 750 'Problem villages' of 1985 list. In terms of population, 198.14 lakhs including 57.50 lakhs SC/ST population, were targeted to be provided with drinking water facilities, against which, 163.18* lakhs including 46.43* lakhs SC/ST population could, however, be provided with such facilities during the year.

22.20 Under the Mini Mission programme of the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, the integrated area based programme in selected 55 backward districts having drinking water problem are under implementation since 1987. The total approved cost of the projects is Rs.226.08 crores(Revised) and the fund released from 1987 till March , 1994 is Rs. 220.45 crores. Against the target of providing water supply facilities in 20,357 villages in these districts, the achievement is 17,611. Under the Sub- Mission programme, 483 Defluoridation plants (106 Fill & Draw type and 373 H.P attached) in 150 districts of 14

* : Provisional

affected States and U.T of Delhi; 160 Desalination plants in 50 districts of 12 affected States and 3 UTs and 11,908 Iron Removal plants in 50 districts of 14 affected States and U.T of Pondicherry had been sanctioned. Of these, 382 Defluoridation plants, 143 Desalination plants and 8688 Iron Removal plants(including 3491 plants set up under other schemes)have been commissioned upto March, 1994. It has, however, been felt that the functioning of the Mini Missions in many States lacks integrated approach. Performance of SubMissions showed appreciable progress, but much remains to be done, especially in the control of Fluorosis, control of brackishness and scientific source-finding.

22.21 Guinea worm was prevalent in 40 districts of six States. The control measures are mainly conversion of step-wells and provision of alternative safe sources. The number of affected villages was 12,840 in 1984 in these States. Under the 'Guinea-worm Eradication Programme' of the National Drinking Water Mission, 7,284 step-wells were approved for conversion into sanitary wells in the affected villages. Of these, 6,745 have already been converted into sanitary wells upto March 1994. There are, however, still 9 Guinea-worm affected villages without safe drinking water sources and 123 with inadequate sources. The number of affected villages has now reduced to 803 only. A time- bound programme for achieving zero level incidence of Guinea-worm cases has been proposed with a view to declaring complete eradication of Guinea-worm by 1995 with 2 years as surveillance period.

22.22 The progress in respect of rural sanitation was rather slow. As per the reports made available by the State Governments to the Ministry of Rural Development, it is expected that about 2.94* lakh individual low-cost sanitary latrines were constructed during 1993-94 against a target of about 5 lakhs.

22.23 The State-wise progress under urban water supply and sanitation programme could not be ascertained due to the absence of an appropriate and effective monitoring system. However, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of low cost sanitation for liberation of scavengers, the HUDCO sanctioned a total of 481 schemes covering 686 towns after 1989-90 till 31st March 1994, costing

Rs.581.91crores for conversion of 10.40 lakhs dry individual latrines into sanitary latrines and construction of 9.43 lakhs new individual sanitary latrines and 4,005 community latrines in various States. Out of the total cost of Rs. 581.91 crores, Rs.173.47 crores represent Central subsidy component, Rs. 305.20 crores HUDCO loan component and the balance Rs. 103.24 crores beneficiary's contribution. Against this, the cumulative amounts of Rs. 87.26 crores as subsidy and Rs. 85.14 crores as loan have been released up to 31st March 1994. These include Rs. 45.42 crores as subsidy and Rs. 41.79 crores as loan released during 1993-94 alone.

Annual Plan 1994-95

22.24 In keeping with the Eighth Plan objectives, the emphasis on provision of safe drinking water facilities, particularly in rural areas, would continue during 1994-95. Despite severe resource constraint, a larger plan outlay, particularly for rural water supply has been provided during the Annual Plan 1994-95 under Water Supply and Sanitation sector. The Annual Plan includes an outlay of Rs.3588.31 crores for Water Supply and Sanitation sector - Rs.2581.91 crores under State and UT's plans (24% of 8th Plan outlay) and Rs.1006.40 crores under Central Plan (16.8% of 8th Plan outlay). Of the approved outlay, Rs.2055.18 crores are meant for rural water supply and rural sanitation and Rs.1533.13 crores for urban water supply and sanitation, as can be seen in the Table 22.2. The outlay (State and Central Plans) for 1994-95 of Rs.3588.31 crores is 22% higher than the previous year's outlay of Rs.2944.95 crores. The major States, where the State sector outlays have significantly been stepped up over the previous year's outlays, are Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Scheme-wise details of the approved outlay under Central Plan and State-wise details for State and UT's Plans are indicated in Annexures 22.1 and 22.3 respectively.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

22.25 The highest priority during 1994-95 will be accorded to the remaining 'no-source' hard-core problem villages of 1985 list. The next priority will be given to the newly emerged/identified 'no-source' villages/habitations and thereafter to the other problem villages/habitations with chemical and bacte-

riological contamination and the partially covered villages/habitations.

22.26 Keeping in view the fact that the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) is operative since 1977-78 and the National Drinking Water Mission since 1986- 87 and a huge investment of around Rs.5,000 crores has been made thereunder, it was felt necessary to have an in-depth evaluation of the programme in order to identify changes, if any, required in the concept, the content or the manner of implementation of the programme including Mini Mission and Sub Mission projects. Accordingly, an 'Expert Group' was constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development in April 1994 at the instance of the Planning Commission so that findings and conclusions of the study by the Group could be incorporated in restructuring the content of these programmes, particularly the Mini Mission and Sub Missions. The preliminary survey reports of State Governments have indicated emergence of large numbers of 'no source' category villages/habitations. The Ministry of Rural Development has therefore decided to conduct a validation study of these 'no source' habitations through various engineering institutions and NGO's. The purpose of the study would be two fold. One, it would help to present a clear picture of the problem villages both in terms of type and size; second, it will help in understanding the reasons for the re-emergence of 'no source' villages/habitations. The results of the validation study have important policy implications in the water supply sector. Once the findings are available, it would be possible to re-orient the strategy and intensity of the programmes for the problem villages/habitations.

22.27 It has been felt that every effort should be made to go in for alternative sources in the identified villages with excess salinity. In view of techno-economic consideration of viability, installation of de-salination plants should be the last option. With a view to tackling the problem in the areas, predominantly affected by the excess fluorides, salinity etc., the Ministry of Rural Development have approved 36 projects in various States to provide alternative safe source of water failing which ,to provide appropriate treatment plants under the Sub-Mission programme of Technology

Table 22.2
Summary Of Outlays/expenditure-water Supply And sanitation
(Rs. Crores)

Scheme	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
	Actual Expdr.	Outlay Expdr.	Anti- Expdr.	Approved Outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
STATE & UT's Plan				
a) Minimum Needs programme				
1 Rural Water Supply	846.32	948.15	779.01	1054.95
2 Rural Sanitation	38.28 ^e	49.61 ^e	27.86 ^e	50.23 ^e
b) Other Programmes				
1 Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	894.43	1114.79	1096.20	1476.73
Sub-Total	1779.03	2112.55	1903.07	2581.91
Central Plan				
a) Continuing Scheme				
1 Centrally sponsored Rural Water Supply Programme including National Drinking Water Mission	459.05	740.00	738.15	890.00
2 Centrally sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme	21.91	30.00	31.85	60.00
3 Centrally sponsored Urban Low-cost sanitation	21.62	25.80 [#]	25.80 [#]	25.80 [#]
4 Scheme for liberation of scavengers	4.45	24.60	24.10	10.60
b) New Schemes				
1 Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for small towns with popu. less than 20,000	-	12.00	12.00	16.00
2 Support to Water Supply Scheme of major cities facing acute water shortage	-	-	-	4.00
- Construction of Ganga Barrage for Water Supply to Kanpur city				
Sub-Total	507.03	832.40	831.90	1006.40
GRAND TOTAL	2286.06	2944.95	2734.97	3588.31

Excluding Rs.0.20 crore provided under Revenue Section.

@ Excluding outlays/expenditure on rural sanitation, which have been reflected under Rural Development Sector in the case of a few states. The details are indicated in the Annexure 22.3.

Mission. During the Annual Plan 1993-94 an amount of Rs.75 crores had been released and another Rs.103 crores is likely to be released during 1994-95 for the purpose.

22.28 Rain-water harvesting has been recognised as an important source of drinking water supply, particularly in hilly regions of North-Eastern States and the islands. Recharging of aquifers is felt necessary in view of the depleting ground water tables due to over exploitation for irrigation activities. Effective monitoring of ground water tables is also very essential. Conceted efforts need to be made to construct rain water harvesting structures to solve the drinking water supply problems and all out efforts need to be made by the State/UT Governments to conserve the rain water under/over ground and harvest the same to the maximum possible extent to meet the drinking water demand.

22.29 Operation and maintenance of rural water supply is an area of concern, which needs special attention with involvement of community, particularly the women. The community participation should not mean merely collection of water charges, but their full involvement in day-to-day up-keep and running of the scheme. It is also adviseable to involve NGOs to the extent possible.

22.30 The rural sanitation programme is yet to gain momentum. Realising the urgent need for the rural sanitation programme with the overall objective of improving the quality of life in rural areas, a re-structured Rural Sanitation Programme, as approved by the CCEA, has been launched from 1993-94. The type of facilities to be provided would be decided based on the felt need and with full participation and involvement of Gram Panchayats, the people, particularly the women and NGOs. The programme of construction of low-cost household sanitary latrines will, however, continue to get a higher emphasis with priority to conversion of dry latrines. The concept of 'Total Environmental Sanitation' need to be adopted.

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

22.31 Due to rapid urbanisation and ever increasing population of the cities and towns, meeting the demand for adequate drinking water supply and hygienic sanitation facilities is assuming greater importance year after year.

The service levels in several cities and towns are far below the desired norms, in some cases, particularly the smaller towns, worse than rural water supply norms and, therefore, augmentation of water supply system is necessary. While the coverage of urban population by protected water supply is estimated to be around 85% at the beginning of the Eighth Plan, this, however, does not truely reflect the inadequacy of water supplied and the deprivation of the poor.

22.32 In view of the constraint on budgetary resources, it would be necessary, as envisaged in the Eighth Plan, that the Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes should increasingly depend on the institutional finance and the State budgetary support should be provided adequately to meet the counterpart matching requirements of the institutional finance from LIC/HUDCO. It was observed that during the Annual Plan 1993-94 the State Governments could lift a loan of only Rs.131.80 crores against an allocation of Rs.210.14 crores of LIC loan assistance under the Plan. The main hurdle in the way was the inability of the State Governments to provide the counter part funds in their State budgets. Under the financing pattern adopted by LIC, on an average, 1/3rd of the project cost is financed by LIC if the cost of the project is above Rs.5.00 crores. However, it is stipulated that in the revised financing pattern, LIC would provide loan assistance upto 50% of the cost of the projects up to Rs. 5 crores, so as to enable the State Governments to lift their share of loan assistance under the Plan. The smaller towns in the country are, more often than not, neglected in the planning of new/augmentation water supply system and are worst hit during the periods of droughts, as was observed in 1987. In keeping with the objective of the Eighth Plan to provide special thrust to drinking water supply schemes in small towns with population less than 20,000 (as per 1991 census), a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 sharing basis by the States and the Centre has been launched during 1993-94 and Central Assistance of Rs.12 crores has been released to the States.

22.33 The discussions with the State Government officials have revealed that the operation maintenance and management of Urban Water Supply Schemes has not been given due

attention and in most cases the actual recovery of operation and maintenance cost is hardly 35-40%. This calls for an urgent need for revision of water tariff and improvement of billing and collection mechanism. Though many States are transferring the burden of operation and maintenance cost to non-Plan side, quite a few States, for example; Himachal Pradesh, Goa, etc., are charging it to Plan, resulting in low availability of funds for other developmental schemes.

22.34 The coverage of urban population with sanitation facilities is rather slow. While sophisticated sewerage system and sewage treatment facilities are necessary in the case of metropolitan cities and a few important cities/towns, the low-cost sanitation approach has to be adopted in all other cases due to constraints on financial resources and other competing demands. Waste-water recycling for non-domestic uses in the water scarcity areas needs to be given due priority, if found techno-economically viable.

22.35 With a view to eradicating the most degrading practice of manual handling of nightsoil completely in the country by the end of the Eighth Plan, the scheme of conversion of dry latrines into sanitary ones for liberation of scavengers and their rehabilitation has been

accorded a high priority during the Eighth Plan. The revised financing pattern as decided in the Planning Commission, which restricts the Central subsidy to only the EWS category of beneficiaries and only for conversion of existing dry latrines into sanitary latrines, needs to be made operative during the year. The Central legislation titled "The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Bill 1993" has already been passed by the Parliament and assented to by the President on 6th June, 1993. All the State Governments have been requested to enact legislation in line with the Central legislation. A few States have already taken action on this.

Externally Aided Water Supply and Sanitation Projects

22.36 The World Bank is assisting various States in Water Supply and Sanitation Programme in urban and rural areas. Currently, 7 schemes are under implementation with the World Bank assistance in various States at the total estimated cost of about Rs.2478 crores with IDA credit of U.S \$ 628 million. The Annual Plan 1994-95 includes Rs.266.87 crores under the State Plans for these projects. Brief details of such schemes are given in the Table 22.3.

Table 22.3
Water Supply And Sanitation Sector-externally Aided Projects
(In US \$ M)*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Project Cost (Rs. in Crores)	Amount of External Assistance/ Revised/restructured	Date of Agreement/ Latest sanction	Comments	Original Closing date	Revised (R.E.)	Target date (R.E.)	1 9 9 3 - 9 4		Cumulative disbursement till 31-3-94	Provisional In Rs. Crs. (1994-95)
									1.	2.	3.	4.
									5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Tamil nadu wssp	149.42	321.00	96.40	11/84	30-6-90	31-12-94	8.811	16.859	82.724	35.00	
					12/85							
2.	Kerala wssp	93.60	127.88	21.797	9/85	31-3-91	31-3-94	5.118	3.202	25.726	4.72	
					12/85							
3.	III Ird Bombay wssp	395.00	800.00	145.00	5/87	30-6-92	30-6-94	22.393	18.668	81.557	98.00	
					+ 8/87							
					30.00							
4.	Madras wssp	150.80	205.00	53.00	12/87	31-12-95	-	8.957	8.704	28.737	32.50	
					12/87							
5.	Hyderabad wssp	257.06	-	79.90	5/90	31-3-98	-	10.557	5.622	37.915	23.40	
					10/90							
6.	Maharashtra rws & environmental sanitation project	319.58	-	109.90	6/91	31-12-97	-	11.196	6.711	19.006	49.25	
					3/91							
7.	Karnataka integrated rural water supply & sanitation project	447.20	-	92.00	6/93	31-12-99	-	1.472	5.259	5.259	24.00	

* based on prevailing exchange rate at the time of sanction/disbursement.

Scheme-wise Outlays on Housing, Water Supply and Sanitation-Central Sector

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	1992-93	1993-94		1994-95
		Actual Expenditure ^a	Outlay @ Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay @	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Housing					
A. Ministry of Urban Development					
1.	General Pool Accommodation	2474.00	3000.00	3860.00	5000.00
2.	HUDCO (Equity for Housing)	4500.00	2000.00	2000.00	1400.00
3.	(I) H.P.L (Equity & Loan) (II) H.P.L (VRS)	1.00	-	-	-
4.	Housing Census Periodic Survey and MIS through NBO	65.00	100.00	100.00	58.00
5.	Science & Technology and Grant to Institute and other programme & Building Centre	84.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
6.	Night Shelter Scheme	100.00	10.00	10.00	7.00
7.	I.Y.S.H.(International Co-operation Activities)	3.00	10.00	10.00	30.00
8.	Building Material and Technology Promotion Council	261.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
9.	Grants in aid to NCHF	10.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
10.	Contribution to Central Govt. Employees Housing Welfare Organisation	350.00	350.00	350.00	300.00
11.	Counter Part Fund for External aid to HUDCO from KFW Loan	2345.00	3000.00	2500.00	50.00
12.	Counter Part Fund for External assistance to HDFC [from K.F.W]	1670.00	800.00	800.00	50.00
13.	Special Plan scheme for areas affected by natural calamities	-	-	1866.00	-
	Total I (A)	11863.00	9635.00	11861.00	7260.00
B. Ministry of Rural Development					
	(Rural Housing)	500.00	1500.00	1000.00	3000.00
C. Ministry of Home Affairs					
	(Housing for Para-Military Forces)	0.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00
	Total I (A+B+C)	12363.00	13635.00	15361.00	12760.00

^a Excludes IEBR

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
		Actual Exptr.	Approved Outlay	Anti- Exptr.	Approved Outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
II Water Supply & Sanitation					
Ministry of Rural Development :					
1.	Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme including Rajeev Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission Programme	45905.00	74000.00	73815.00	89000.00
2.	Centrally sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme	2191.00	3000.00	3185.00	6000.00
Sub Total (MoRD)		48096.00	77000.00	77000.00	95000.00
Ministry of Urban Development					
1.	Public Health Engineering Training Programme	30.00	85.00	65.00	85.00
2.	Urban Waste Disposal	-	5.00	-	-
3.	Monitoring and Management Information System	1.33	20.00	20.00	25.00
4.	Research and Development	13.34	50.00	50.00	50.00
5.	Equity to Urban Development and Urban Water Supply Finance Corporation/HUDCO (WS Share)	400.00	900.00	900.00	700.00
6.	Centrally sponsored Urban Low-Cost Sanitation Scheme for Liberation of Scavengers	2162.00	2580.00	2580.00	2580.00
7.	Central Assistance for Urban Water Supply & Sanitation including Solid waste management scheme *	-	200.00	175.00	100.00
8.	Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for small towns with population below 20,000 (as per 1991 census)	-	1200.00	1200.00	1600.00
9.	Counterpart fund for external assistance to HUDCO from OECF(Japan)	-	1200.00	1200.00	100.00
NEW SCHEMES					
10.	Support to Water Supply Schemes of major cities facing acute water shortage - Construction of Ganga Barrage for Water Supply to Kanpur city.	-	# (500.00)	-	400.00
Sub Total (MOUD)		2606.67	6240.00	6190.00	5640.00
TOTAL (II)		50702.67	83240.00	83190.00	100640.00

* The Scope of the Scheme has now been enlarged to accommodate the Scheme of Pilot projects on Solid Waste disposal near Airfields in selected Cities.

\$ Excluding Rs.20 lakhs provided under Revenue Section.

Rs.500 lakhs was approved additionally subsequent to the Budget approval.

Outlays on Housing-States and Union Territories

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	1992-93		1993-94			1994-95	
		Actual Expend.	Total outlays	of which M.N.P.	Revised Outlay	of which MNP	Total Outlays	of which MNP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8433.00	8174.00	6587.00	8174.00	6587.00	8899.00	7787.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	912.00	1120.00	120.00	1014.00	114.00	1375.00	125.00
3.	Assam	379.00	900.00	332.00	450.00	232.00	915.00	322.00
4.	Bihar	722.00	2685.00	556.00	0.00	-	2735.00	260.00
5.	Goa	219.00	230.00	23.00	410.00	3.00	582.00	20.00
6.	Gujarat	4942.00	5584.00	1800.00	5051.00	1080.00	5926.00	1715.00
7.	Haryana	2036.00	2385.00	386.00	3367.00	386.00	4873.00	984.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	448.00	575.00	50.00	573.00	50.00	800.00	50.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	603.00	878.00	16.00	532.00	-	880.00	18.00
10.	Karnataka	5127.00	22040.00	12555.00	21394.00	12555.00	14535.00	8053.00
11.	Kerala	989.00	2200.00	225.00	2039.00	225.00	2600.00	200.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1712.00	2150.00	800.00	1892.00	800.00	3300.00	800.00
13.	Maharashtra	6428.00	8698.00	216.00	7109.00	173.00	3545.00	1800.00
14.	Manipur	330.00	425.00	-	358.00	-	380.00	-
15.	Meghalaya	236.00	310.00	65.00	287.00	65.00	400.00	60.00
16.	Mizoram	496.00	540.00	15.00	486.00	15.00	540.00	10.00
17.	Nagaland	254.00	1358.00	-	976.00	-	1453.00	-
18.	Orissa	830.00	1030.00	300.00	930.00	300.00	1750.00	100.00
19.	Punjab	3092.00	4300.00	800.00	5724.00	-	6712.00	-
20.	Rajasthan	1699.00	1713.00	350.00	1874.00	286.00	2198.00	468.00
21.	Sikkim	157.00	100.00	25.00	90.00	22.10	90.00	22.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	2929.00	10510.00	480.00	10110.00	480.00	2721.00	200.00
23.	Tripura	394.00	554.00	135.00	196.00	80.00	800.00	80.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4157.00	4529.00	1550.00	4513.00	1543.00	6060.00	1915.00
25.	West Bengal	729.00	922.00	37.00	1589.00	25.00	2542.00	31.01
Union Territories								
26.	A&N Islands	299.07	262.00	-	262.00	-	435.00	-
27.	Chandigarh	531.83	385.00	-	385.00	-	585.00	1.00
28.	D & N Haveli	64.51	70.00	16.00	70.00	16.00	104.00	30.00
29.	Daman & Diu	80.00	50.00	3.81	50.00	3.81	50.00	3.81
30.	Delhi	3013.58	2500.00	-	1604.00	-	3700.00	-
31.	Lakshadweep	93.67	80.00	-	80.00	-	85.00	-
32.	Pondicherry	300.92	460.00	130.00	362.00	84.00	461.00	98.00
Total (States & UTs)		52696.58	87717.00	27572.81	81951.00	25124.91	82031.00	25152.82

Outlay/Expenditure on Water Supply and Sanitation-States and UTs.

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	STATE/UT	1992-93				1 9 9 3 - 9 4				1994-95			
		Actual Expenditure		Approved Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		Approved Outlay					
		Total	Of which MNP	Total	Of which MNP	Total	Of which MNP	Total	Of which MNP	RWS	RS	RWS	RS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12621	4698	50	12077	4668	50	10607	4698	50	11072	4268	300
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1106	812	39	1546	960	80	1248	866	70	1964	1023	75
3.	Assam	3584	3256	40	4700	3846	70	4010	3346	70	4900	3846	70
4.	Bihar	6079	5029	221	10997	7548	300	1682	1472	60	10997	5500	300
5.	Goa	1921	622	100	1998	375	100	2292	375	100	2200	375	100
6.	Gujarat	7710	4693	270	18071	15621 *	300	11356	3521	300	19556	16781 *	400 #
7.	Haryana	3833	2117	637	4118	2240	315	3518	2265	-	3853	2260	30
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7302	5350	795	6052	853	500	6701	853	500	7168	1150	1040
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5185	3237	(546)	5964	2382	866	5445	3154	(497)	6454	3715	(500)
10.	Karnataka	10482	3684	0	14540	6370	130	12702	6375	125	18813	8741	116
11.	Kerala	8050	3807	60	7700	4820	225	7600	4854	237	7600	4798	100
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6994	3577	10	7700	3950	250	8175	5150	250	8600	4968	232
13.	Maharashtra	22882	13646	18	24610	9568	18	26855	10222	18	31849	13000	118 #
14.	Manipur	1140	794	15	1660	820	90	1328	743	55	1590	770	100
15.	Meghalaya	1527	1252	35	1870	1250	37	1870	1250	37	1831	1135	35
16.	Mizoram	1369	480	0	1320	300	10	1234	300	10	1270	340	10
17.	Nagaland	508	420	0	731	400	0	525	287	-	1143	310	15 #
18.	Orissa	3728	2342	191	5005	3185	220	4470	2935	170	5745	3235	170
19.	Punjab	2261\$	2095	166	3200	2450	175	3469\$	3294	175	10300	3300	100
20.	Rajasthan	11529	5161	(41)	15075	7122	40	15360	5648	120	20744	7265	(90)
21.	Sikkim	621	382	5	625	325	10	596	330	5	596	380	20
22.	Tamil Nadu	29485	6518	(200)	27500	6000	50	26991	6000	50	38715	5999	1
23.	Tripura	908	710	19	1151	800	20	1739	733	20	1005	874	25
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10866	7413a	1096a	11901	6152	801	10580	6244	274	16130	7875	1600
25.	West Bengal	1536	1456	4	2695	1824	218	2915	2000	4	3500	2484	4
26.	A & N Islands	438	358	40	441	350	50	441	350	50	491	400	40
27.	Chandigarh	680	-	(10)	1400	-	(35)	1400	-	(35)	1360	-	(35)
28.	D & N Haveli	63	61	2	77	61	5	77	61	5	87	78	-
29.	Damann & Diu	87	79	-	75	46	5	75	46	5	100	63	5
30.	Delhi	13060	450	-	16000	400	(25)	14590	400	(25)	18000	400	(25)
31.	Lakshadweep	85	80	5	106	70	16	106	70	16	108	87	7
32.	Pondicherry	262	53	10	350	59	10	350	59	10	450	75	10
GRAND TOTAL		177903	84632	3828	211255	94815	4961	190307	77901	2786	258191	105495	5023
				+ (797)			+ (60)			+ (557)		+ (650)	

RWS= Rural Water Supply, RS= Rural Sanitation. @ Includes S.C.A. for Hill Areas. # Provisional

* Includes Rs.100 crores for Annual Plan 1993-94 and Rs.102 crores for A.P. 1994-95 provided outside MNP for a Project of laying pipe line for Saurashtra and Kuchchh region.

\$ The expenditure for Urban Water Supply and Sanitation have been included under Urban Development Sector by the State Government.

NB: The bracketed figures represent Outlays/Expenditure on Rural Sanitation, included under the R.D. Sector.

These amounts are not added to the 'total' outlays/expenditure under Water Supply & Sanitation Sector.

Physical Achievement of M.N.P. Schemes(Allotment of House-Site)

(Unit : No of Families)

Sl. No.	States	1992-93		1993-94
		Achievement	Target	Achievement *
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108928	100000	132685
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	-	-
3.	Assam	7778	6880	1200
4.	Bihar	21628	17299	75417
5.	Goa	54	200	0
6.	Gujarat	37184	30000	31345
7.	Haryana	0	300	9471
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	166	5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	280	12
10.	Karnataka	155663	50000	56787
11.	Kerala	2323	3000	2100
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18013	19655	14617
13.	Maharashtra	0	1700	0
14.	Manipur	0	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	0	-	-
16.	Mizoram	2200	4000	800
17.	Nagaland	0	-	-
18.	Orissa	12719	5000	6563
19.	Punjab	0	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	36302	30000	37354
21.	Sikkim	0	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	354833	230000	241631
23.	Tripura	896	1000	169
24.	Uttar Pradesh	123115	50000	114638
25.	West Bengal	3663	960	1435
Union Territories				
26.	A&N Islands	0	-	-
27.	Chandigarh	1745	1000	21
28.	D & N Haveli	15	15	0
29.	Daman & Diu	0	-	-
30.	Delhi	0	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	0	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	854	1375	1420
Total (States & UTs)		887915	552830	727670

* upto February 1994

Annexure 22.5

Physical Achievement of M.N.P. Schemes(Construction Assistance)

(unit no. of families)

Sl. No.	States	1992-93		1993-94
		Achievement	Target	Achievement *
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	152667	52900	138089
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1253	2600	577
3.	Assam	7778	3000	1200
4.	Bihar	0	-	-
5.	Goa	33	200	1
6.	Gujarat	29248	20000	19159
7.	Haryana	1840	1600	1598
8.	Himachal Pradesh	189	500	288
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	280	10
10.	Karnataka	17384	50000	38693
11.	Kerala	131435	-	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18460	19677	14545
13.	Maharashtra	0	1700	0
14.	Manipur	0	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	2784	3143	427
16.	Mizoram	1120	1280	700
17.	Nagaland	0	684	0
18.	Orissa	9744	7833	9735
19.	Punjab	-	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	18594	11000	8541
21.	Sikkim	352	452	40
22.	Tamil Nadu	30000	10000	18656
23.	Tripura	2650	4000	587
24.	Uttar Pradesh	103190	100000	60947
25.	West Bengal	0	1808	0
Union Territories				
26.	A&N Islands	0	-	-
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	1075	800	115
29.	Daman & Diu	0	20	25
30.	Delhi	0	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	1486	1696	1393
Total (States & UTs)		531282	295173	315326

* upto February 1994.

Physical Achievement of EWS Housing Scheme

(dwelling units)

Sl. No.	States	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement upto Jan, 94	Target
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43035	25000	39971	40000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1	-	-
3.	Assam	228	1665	0	1640
4.	Bihar	496	636	58	500
5.	Goa	50	100	0	100
6.	Gujarat	2571	2400	1658	4800
7.	Haryana	1182	531	178	570
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30	30	0	200
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	900	1	10
10.	Karnataka	5654	2500	5352	6000
11.	Kerala	3152	11150	12736	13000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5895	6000	4759	6000
13.	Maharashtra	10375	2000	3605	4000
14.	Manipur	0	226	0	200
15.	Meghalaya	165	126	0	100
16.	Mizoram	300	120	0	100
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	2271	1500	1493	1650
19.	Punjab	2364	2700	0	2700
20.	Rajasthan	2494	2000	869	2000
21.	Sikkim	50	50	35	50
22.	Tamil Nadu	12800	9848	4754	8000
23.	Tripura	40	160	6	100
24.	Uttar Pradesh	17348	18500	1727	5600
25.	West Bengal	150	25	0	2500
Union Territories					
26.	A&N Islands	40	8	0	10
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	0	1	20	20
30.	Delhi	3726	8300	3000	3000
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-
Total (States & UTs)		114418	96477	80222	102870

Physical Achievement of L.I.G. Housing Scheme

(Dwelling Unit)

Sl. No.	States	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
		Achievement	Target	Achievement upto Jan, 94	Target		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1240	1240	1070	1240		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1	-	-		
3.	Assam	0	24	0	20		
4.	Bihar	268	1022	206	500		
5.	Goa	42	50	0	50		
6.	Gujarat	1216	1000	2066	2000		
7.	Haryana	1538	1347	499	1300		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	80	80	58	60		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	50	0	16		
10.	Karnataka	2159	2000	731	4120		
11.	Kerala	1128	4200	811	1200		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3044	3600	3466	3600		
13.	Maharashtra	16072	14300	4948	16000		
14.	Manipur	0	220	0	200		
15.	Meghalaya	55	114	0	60		
16.	Mizoram	300	260	0	260		
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-		
18.	Orissa	3180	3000	3160	3300		
19.	Punjab	120	500	448	500		
20.	Rajasthan	4436	1500	828	1500		
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-		
22.	Tamil Nadu	10298	8119	4061	8000		
23.	Tripura	10	85	8	80		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7738	5000	815	2350		
25.	West Bengal	162	32	0	580		
Union Territories							
26.	A&N Islands	7	100	4	10		
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-		
28.	D & N Haveli	0	5	5	5		
29.	Daman & Diu	-	1	0	5		
30.	Delhi	738	100	4175	4000		
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-		
32.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-		
Total (States & UTs)		53831	47950	27359	50956		

CHAPTER - 23

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The overall strategy for urbanisation adopted during the Eighth Plan was based on the premise that the process of urbanisation is essentially supportive of economic development *per se* and accordingly, enhanced and qualitatively better provision of urban infrastructure, ensuring access to it for all segments of urban population, is an important contributory factor in improving productive efficiency (across sectors). This premise has been further strengthened by the economic reforms initiated in trade, industry and fiscal sectors with the long term objective of promoting economic efficiency and growth. The success of these macro-economic reforms will critically depend on the success of urban policies and programmes initiated during the Eighth Plan and further strengthening of the same.

23.2 The 8th Plan strategy and thrust areas were devised taking into account the strategies and implementation experience of the 7th Plan, the emerging urban scenario in the context of macro economic reforms and the development process at large. The distinctive feature of the 8th Plan strategy and subsequent refinements in the terms of approach and thrust areas can be summarised as follows :-

- (a) In the context of the contribution of the urban economy to national income and its integral linkages with the rural economy and settlements, an integrated approach to urban development with explicit recognition of rural-urban linkages should be the essence of overall urban development strategy;
- (b) Provision of urban infrastructure being the key to improvement in the quality of life and enhancement of productive efficiency in other sectors of the economy, qualitative and quantitative improvement in the provision of urban infrastructure, ensuring access to all segments of population, should be the thrust area of any investment strategy for the future.
- (c) More innovative and broad-based approach to financing and management of urban infrastructure is called for, implying a shift from exclusive dependence on budgetary support to resource mobilisation through institutional financing, market borrowings and private participation in an environment of more efficient financial management;
- (d) Synchronising legal, procedural and institutional measures with financial measures to enhance efficiency and ensure equitable supply of land and provision of urban infrastructure;
- (e) Simplification and rationalisation of development rules, building permission byelaws etc. to facilitate development/location of enterprises, housing and infrastructure in urban areas;
- (f) Balanced growth of smaller towns and large cities, recognising inter-dependence in terms of economic and social functions, through combined programmes in the Government sectors and institutional and private sector;
- (g) Reorientation of the approach to the problem of urban poverty by designing an integrated scheme, emphasising both employment generation and access to basic services involving community level organisations; and
- (h) Recognition of the emerging problems of environmental degradation in various forms and integrating their remedial measures with the urban development strategy as a whole and city plans in particular.

23.3 The 8th Plan allocation for the Urban Development Sector was originally put at Rs.3984.88 crores in the State sector and Rs. 1307.10 crores in the Central Sector, of which Rs.600 crores was in the form of IEBR. The revised 8th Plan's gross budgetary support is Rs. 1407.10 crores (as against original of Rs. 707.10 crores) with the inclusion of the new Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Infrastructure Development of Mega cities with an allocation of Rs. 700 crores.

23.4 An amount of Rs. 109.81 crores (gross budgetary support) had been spent during the year 1992-93 in the Central sector which is 7.80% of the revised 8th Plan outlay. The anticipated expenditure for 1993-94 is Rs. 219.02 crores which is 15.56% of the 8th Plan outlay. This includes Rs. 74.97 crores and Rs. 70.00 crores in respect of Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Mega City Scheme. An outlay of Rs. 240.50 crores (including Rs. 70 crores for NRY) has been approved for 1994-95 which is 17.10% of the 8th Plan outlay. Hence, about 40.46% of the total 8th Plan revised outlay, approved for Urban Development in the Central Sector, has been allocated during the first three years of the 8th Plan. This is significantly less than proportionate share particularly if adjustment is made for inflation.

23.5 An outlay of Rs. 3984.88 crores had been agreed to for Urban Development in the State Sector for the 8th Plan (1992-97). The actual expenditure for 1992-93 was Rs. 750.92 crores which is 18.84% of the 8th Plan outlay. An expenditure of Rs. 688.98 crores is anticipated to have been incurred during the year 1993-94 which is 17.29% of the total 8th Plan outlay for Urban Development Sector. An outlay of Rs. 1170.65 crores has been approved for 1994-95 which is 29.38% of the 8th Plan outlay. Hence, about 65.51% of the 8th Plan outlay approved for Urban Development sector has been allocated during the first three years of the 8th Plan.

23.6 An outlay of Rs. 955.19 crores (Rs. 806.14 crores in the State Sector and Rs. 149.05 crores in the Central Sector) had been provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94. As against this, the anticipated expenditure was Rs. 908 crores (Rs. 688.98 crores in the State Sector and Rs. 219.02 (including NRY) crores in the Central Sector). Among the major States, the per capita outlay in 1993-94 is relatively high in Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal and Gujarat. The States of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and J & K had shown a decline of over 20% in their revised outlays as compared to the approved outlay for 1993-94. Bihar presents an exceptional situation with an outlay of only Rs. 75 lakhs compared to the approved outlay for 1994-95 of Rs. 1505 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1994-95 compared to revised outlay for 1993-94 shows significant increase for Assam, Haryana, J &

K, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and more phenomenal increase for Karnataka and West Bengal registering more than 100% increase. Orissa and Punjab showed significant decline.

23.7 The scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) forms a part of the Minimum Needs Programme as well as the 20-Point programme. It aims at ameliorating the living conditions of urban slum dwellers and envisages provision of drinking water, drainage, community halls, community latrines, widening and paving of existing lanes, street lighting and other community facilities. 9.75 lakh slum dwellers (upto Jan., 1994) as against the target of 13.23 lakh slum dwellers were covered under this scheme during 1993-94. The scheme had shown good performance, (with the achievement more than 80% of target), in States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and A&N Islands.

23.8 In the Central Sector, the scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns launched in 1979-80 was continued during 1993-94 with a provision of Rs. 20 crores. The Scheme of Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) seeks to bring about functional integration between the provision of social services under UBSP and the provision of physical amenities under the State Sector scheme of EIUS. The cardinal objective of the scheme is to improve the overall quality of life of slum dwellers. The scheme involves convergence of services aimed at the urban poor and includes provision for social amenities like women and child care, immunisation and primary health care. During 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 18.00 crores had been provided for this scheme.

23.9 The Annual Plan 1994-95 envisages an outlay of Rs. 1411.15 crores consisting of Rs. 1170.65 crores in the State Sector and Rs. 240.50 crores (includes Rs. 70.00 crores of Nehru Rozgar Yojana and Rs. 75.00 crores for Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Mega Cities) in the Central Sector for urban development programmes. Out of the State sector outlay, Rs. 78.47 crores have been provided for the scheme of Environmental Improvement of Ur-

ban Slums in the MNP, in order to cover 13.52 lakh additional slum dwellers during the year.

Major Centrally Sponsored scheme

23.10 With a view to reduce migration of population from rural areas to large cities, generate employment in the small and medium towns and to provide facilities in these towns, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) was launched in the Sixth Five Year Plan with an allocation of Rs. 96 crores. The scheme was continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Based on the experience gained in the 6th and the 7th Plan period, in the Eighth Five Year Plan a fresh approach to development of small and medium towns has been mooted. Besides revising the share of the Central Government in budgetary finance from 50% to 60%, the reformulated approach envisages support from institutional finance also. Institutional financing has been dovetailed with budgetary support. Selection of towns under the Scheme is now linked to the formulation of urban development strategy paper by the State Governments identifying towns having growth potentials in order of priority. The maximum population limit for coverage of the towns under IDSMT has been raised from one lakhs to three lakh as per 1991 Census. The ratio of financing between the Central and State Government is 60:40. A sum of Rs.25 crores has been provided for this scheme during 1994-95. During the Eighth Plan the proposed coverage of additional towns under the modified IDSMT scheme is about 200. In the financial year 1993-94, 84 additional towns were covered and in 1994-95 the proposal is to cover about 50 towns. Some States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh have not submitted the project reports for the allocated number of towns. It was, therefore, decided to allocate more towns, over and above the allocation, to those States which have sent project reports. The Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) is another Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Scheme is based on the convergence of social services, income generation activities and physical inputs in low income urban neighbourhoods through the programmes of various specialist Departments with the active participation of community groups. The expenditure on the scheme of UBSP is to be on 60 : 40 sharing basis between the Central Government and the State Govern-

ments. A sum of Rs.18.00 crores has been provided for this scheme during 1994-95. The scheme is to be implemented in collaboration with the State sector scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums and the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Nehru Rozgar Yojana. The Ministry of Urban Development had organised a National Consultation on convergence related issues so that the services and facilities available to the urban poor under various programmes of different Ministries may be dovetailed and provided to the target group in a convergent manner.

23.11 Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) is targeted towards persons living below the poverty line in urban areas i.e. households with an annual income of Rs.11850/- at 1991-92 prices. The NRY consists of three schemes:

- i) The Scheme for Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) assists the urban poor in upgrading their skills and in setting up micro enterprises. A subsidy of 25% of the project cost, subject to a ceiling of Rs.4,000 for general beneficiaries and Rs.5,000 for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and women beneficiaries, is provided under the Scheme. The remaining amount of the project cost is available from Banks as a loan upto a maximum of Rs. 15,000 for SC/ST and women beneficiaries and Rs. 12,000 for general beneficiaries. The expenditure on the scheme is to be shared on 60:40 basis between the Centre and State Govts./Union territory Administration. This scheme is applicable to all urban settlements.
- ii) The Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE) seeks to provide wage employment to the urban poor by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets in the jurisdiction of urban local bodies. This Scheme is applicable to all urban areas with population less than 1 lakh.
- iii) The Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU) seeks to provide assistance for housing and shelter upgradation to economically weaker sections of the urban population as well as to provide opportunities for wage employment of construction skills. The Scheme is applicable to urban settlements having

a population between 1 lakh and 20 lakhs. During the Eighth Plan period, the entire expenditure on the Yojana is to be shared between the Central Government and State Governments on 60:40 basis. A provision of Rs. 70.00 crores has been made for Nehru Rozgar Yojana during 1994-95. Even in absolute terms, the allocation for this scheme has declined since 1990-91. The Operations Research Group, Baroda, is conducting a study on the management and organisational aspects of NRY.

23.12 A provision of Rs. 22.00 crores has been made for Urban Transport Consortium Fund for the Annual Plan 1994-95 as against Rs. 8 crores made in 1993-94. The outlay on contribution to NCR Planning Board during 1994-95 has been increased to Rs.25 crores.

A New Centrally Sponsored Scheme

23.13 A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Mega Cities has been introduced from 1993-94. The basic objective is to promote investment in economic and physical infrastructure in the mega cities through an appropriate institution and funding mechanism. The Scheme would be applicable to Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad and Bangalore. The Scheme would

vided to Bombay and Calcutta and Rs. 15.00 crores each to Madras and Hyderabad. It was also indicated to the States that with the finalisation of the new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Mega Cities the above amount would be transferred as Central Government's share to the Ministry of Urban Development. A provision of Rs. 75.00 crores has been made for this Scheme during 1994-95. With a proper mix of remunerative and non-remunerative schemes, it will be possible to make a total investment of Rs. 300 crores in these Mega Cities with contributions from State Budget and institutional funding.

Externally aided Urban Development Projects.

23.14 The World Bank (IDA) is assisting various State Governments in the implementation of urban development projects. The projects are currently under implementation in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. These projects cover several sectors such as shelter/slum upgradation, Low Cost Sanitation, Area Development, Water Supply, Transport etc. The Ministry of Urban Development monitors the implementation of World Bank aided projects. The details of the projects may be seen in Table 23.1.

**Table - 23.1
World Bank Assisted Urban Development Project**

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Project cost Original (Rs. Crores)	Revised (Rs. Crores)	Date of Commencement	Closing date	Cumulative Expenditure incurred up to 30.9.93 (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Bombay UDP	282.33	554.41	8/87	9/94	354.58
2.	Gujarat UDP	165.25	197.21	11/85	12/94	132.01
3.	Uttar Pradesh UDP	246.12	329.94	4/86	3/96	207.16
4.	Tamil Nadu UDP	632.55	632.55	4/88	3/95	363.04

be administered through the Ministry of Urban Development. The pattern of funding of this Scheme would be Central Government 25%, State Government 25% and Institutions/ Market borrowings 50%. During 1993-94, special assistance of Rs. 20.00 crores each was pro-

23.15 The Overseas Development Administration (ODA-UK) is funding three habitat improvement projects in Andhra Pradesh and one each in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. The ODA Slum Improvement Projects entail not only development of physical infrastruc-

Table - 23.2
ODA Assisted Habitat Projects

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Project	Date of agreement	Closing Date	Total approved cost of the project	Expenditure incurred up to December 1993.
1.	Hyderabad Slum Improvement Project-III	3/89	3/95	34.36 8.39 *	32.87
2.	Vishakhapat- nam slum Improvement Project	2/88	3/95	20.70 7.89 *	30.46
3.	Vijayawada Slum Improvement Project	5/91	3/95	49.15	19.14
4.	Indore Habitat Improvement Project	3/89	3/95	34.54	28.32
5.	Calcutta Slum Improvement Project	5/91	4/96	39.17	11.07

* Additional funds sanctioned by ODA for extended period.

ture and provision of civic amenities but also community development and provision of social, economic and other inputs which help in raising the living standards of the slum dwellers. The details are given in Table 23.2.

Scheme-wise Outlay Urban Development-Central-Sector

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	1992-93	1993-94		1994-95
		Actual Expenditure	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	I.D.S.M.T.	1160.00	2000.00	2000.00	2500.00
2.	Contribution to N.C.R. Planning Board	1000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2500.00
3.	Research in Urban and Regional Planning & Urban Mapping	141.00	305.00	305.00	250.00
4.	Urban Basic Services for the Poor	1253.00	1800.00	1800.00	1800.00
5.	Urban Transport Consortium Fund	47.00	800.00	800.00	2200.00
6.	Nehru Rozgar Yojana	7080.00	7497.00	7497.00	7000.00
7.	Scheme for Educated Employment Generation in Urban Localities	-	3.00	-	-
8.	Central Urban Infrastructure Support Scheme	-	200.00	200.00	-
9.	Equity to Urban Development & UWS Finance Corporation/ HUDCO	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
10.	Mega City Scheme	-	-	7000.00	7500.00
Total II		10981.00	14905.00	21902.00 *	24050.00 **

* Includes Rs. 7000 lakhs for Mega City Scheme and Rs. 7497 lakhs of NRY.

** Includes Rs. 7500 lakhs for Mega City Scheme and Rs. 7000 lakhs of NRY.

Outlays on Urban Development-States/Union Territories

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	1992-93		1993-94			1994-95	
		Actual Expend.	Total outlays	of which M.N.P.	Revised outlay	of which MNP	Total Outlays	of which M.N.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5902.00	5025.00	401.50	5025.00	191.50	5846.00	291.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29.00	32.00	-	32.00	-	59.00	-
3.	Assam	198.00	710.00	35.00	600.00	35.00	1260.00	40.00
4.	Bihar	736.00	1505.00	390.00	75.00	19.00	1505.00	300.00
5.	Goa	369.00	252.00	1.50	235.00	-	252.00	-
6.	Gujarat	6164.00	5934.00	300.00	5284.00	300.00	5057.00	325.00
7.	Haryana	418.00	876.00	190.00	377.00	238.00	899.00	253.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	712.00	1404.00	73.00	642.00	73.00	460.00	73.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5787.00	5452.00	90.00	3541.00	72.00	6253.00	88.00
10.	Karnataka	1290.00	1786.00	912.00	1621.00	912.00	5097.00	859.00
11.	Kerala	758.00	1000.00	130.00	938.00	133.54	1125.00	110.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3035.00	4162.00	510.00	3922.00	530.00	4683.00	582.00
13.	Maharashtra	7351.00	8887.00	974.00	7403.00	974.00	11672.00	1500.00
14.	Manipur	220.00	280.00	30.00	217.00	19.50	249.00	-
15.	Meghalaya	636.00	877.00	40.00	877.00	40.00	877.00	40.00
16.	Mizoram	433.00	474.00	10.00	463.00	10.00	1474.00	10.00
17.	Nagaland	421.00	497.00	-	757.00	-	442.00	-
18.	Orissa	1758.00	1917.00	81.00	1761.00	56.00	657.00	56.00
19.	Punjab	4554.00	6500.00	175.00	5130.00	-	1818.00	-
20.	Rajasthan	1249.00	1296.00	370.00	1469.00	370.00	1681.00	400.00
21.	Sikkim	81.00	100.00	5.00	90.00	6.00	92.00	6.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	6202.00	*	230.00	*	230.00	11572.00	330.00
23.	Tripura	338.00	505.00	55.00	536.00	8.00	1482.00	55.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5868.00	8287.00	785.00	6295.00	737.00	8201.00	785.00
25.	West Bengal	7366.00	7600.00	700.00	8234.00	500.00	16892.00	500.00
Union Territories								
26.	A&N Islands	203.21	206.00	-	206.00	-	211.00	-
27.	Chandigarh	1980.62	1898.00	-	1898.00	-	1907.29	300.00
28.	D & N Haveli	7.42	7.00	-	7.00	-	7.00	-
29.	Daman & Diu	0.75	20.00	4.50	20.00	4.50	10.00	3.50
30.	Delhi	10797.23	12885.00	900.00	11001.34	785.00	24980.00	900.00
31.	Lakshadweep	0.22	10.00	-	10.00	-	10.00	-
32.	Pondicherry	228.00	230.00	40.00	232.00	40.00	335.00	40.00
Total (States & UTs)		75092.45	80614.00	7432.50	68898.34	6284.04	117065.29	7847.00

* Included under Housing.

Physical Achievement of Minimum Needs Programme : EIUS

Unit: Slum Dwellers

Sl. No.	States	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
		1992-93	1993-94	upto Jan, 94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	201194	225000	235541	225000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	6340	7000	4700	7000
4.	Bihar	7464	25000	2484	11000
5.	Goa	250	150	0	150
6.	Gujarat	40971	80000	68201	100000
7.	Haryana	37045	45334	26409	45000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10847	10847	11402	14000
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	11599	18000	4521	5000
10.	Karnataka	65185	60000	47630	60000
11.	Kerala	0	25000	23648	25000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	85393	79237	106607	100000
13.	Maharashtra	237259	250000	162400	265000
14.	Manipur	0	3560	0	100
15.	Meghalaya	7600	7600	3433	3500
16.	Mizoram	2000	10000	2000	2000
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	9697	9556	8531	10510
19.	Punjab	74226	40000	0	40000
20.	Rajasthan	66917	57143	38099	60000
21.	Sikkim	1200	1200	900	1000
22.	Tamil Nadu	34111	28000	27195	38000
23.	Tripura	9800	10000	7500	10000
24.	Uttar Pradesh	161532	150000	124129	150000
25.	West Bengal	57635	37000	4804	37000
Union Territories					
26.	A&N Islands	250	250	174	250
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
30.	Delhi	23424	133000	56166	133000
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	10025	10000	8709	10000
Total (States & UTs)		1161964	1322877	975183	1352510

CHAPTER-24

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The broad issues in the Science and Technology(S&T) sector, *inter alia*, include ; integration of S&T in all the development activities; priority to society-related programmes; undertaking S&T mission mode projects; improvement of S&T education and training; promotion of advanced research selectively; commercialisation of research results; innovative research in traditional occupations etc.

24.2 Consistent with the above issues, the thrust and priorities broadly followed during the Eighth Five Year Plan and the Annual Plans have been : basic research in front line areas; innovative research in exploitable areas of S&T with emphasis on R&D activities in emerging technologies; diffusion of appropriate technology and technology support for ancillaries of large industrial units; and integration of S&T in the socio-economic and rural sectors to fulfill the needs of water, food, nutrition, health & sanitation, shelter, energy, clothing etc. The objective is to derive maximum output from the meagre resources by deploying S&T as an effective instrument of growth and change and bringing the S&T and the associated methodology into the main stream of economic planning in agricultural, industrial and service sectors. Accordingly, concerted efforts have been made both by S&T departments and socio-economic sectors to deploy S&T inputs for the benefit of the society at large ensuring at the same time that they are oriented towards the improvement of quality of life.

24.3 In the Deptt. of Space (DOS), for example, the successful launching of the INSAT-2B has resulted in several facilities like video conferencing, expansion of TV services to more States etc. Through the application of remote sensing technology, a breakthrough has been achieved in the management of natural resources for the economic development of the country. To bring about economic development at micro level, a programme entitled "Integrated Mission for Sustainable Development (IMSD)" has been launched in several

districts. It aims at formulation of locale specific action plans for the development at watershed/ block level.

24.4 In the area of atomic energy research, particular mention may be made of R&D on isotopes for therapeutic purposes and that on lasers for application in industry and medicine whose valuable contribution would lead to higher standards of living in the country as a whole.

24.5 The experimental projects of the Deptt. of Science and Technology (DST), supported through voluntary groups on the development and transfer of appropriate technologies, water management, low cost housing etc. are expected to bring about improvement in the living conditions of the rural population including women and weaker sections of the society. The satellite based meteorological services have definitely improved the weather forecasting and prediction techniques. Further improvements in these services have far reaching implications for agriculture, flood forecasting, cyclone warning etc.

24.6 The biotechnology programmes such as oil palm cultivation, biological pest control, biofertilizers etc. would go a long way in benefiting the farmers and the rural population in a number of ways. The embryo transfer technology would contribute immensely towards cattle herd improvement and the immunodiagnostic kits towards better health services. The CSIR laboratories have been undertaking, *inter alia*, societal programmes in the areas of safe drinking water, low cost housing techniques, food and nutrition, health care etc., which seek to provide S&T inputs for benefiting the economically weaker sections including women, tribal population and the handicapped. The industry-oriented and other R&D activities taken up by CSIR and the services rendered by them have attained such a level that some of the CSIR technologies have potential for export to several countries in Europe, USA, Brazil, Philippines etc.

24.7 In the major socio-economic sectors, as in the Seventh Plan, efforts are being made to make S&T an essential and integral component of the operational programmes and to develop capabilities essential for the fulfilment of S&T tasks in important areas of development. A few examples to illustrate this point are : the vast network of ICAR laboratories/centres working on improvement of crop varieties and yields, post harvest technologies, dry land agriculture etc.; efforts of KVIC and CAPART for the improvement of rural technologies; development of satellite based rural and remote area communication network; R&D in the areas of bio-energy, solar photovoltaics, amorphous silicon etc. under non-conventional energy sector; development of clean coal technologies proposed to be taken up in collaboration with the Ministry of Energy; environmental research on selected ecosystems, waste utilisation, pollution control, tissue culture techniques for endangered medicinal plant species etc. There have also been certain coordinated efforts of S&T agencies and relevant socio-economic sectors which culminated in the launching of the technology mission mode projects on sugar production technologies, advanced composites, biological pest control, biofertilizers and aquaculture. Several of these activities will progressively gain momentum from 1994-95.

24.8 The programmes being undertaken by the S&T agencies/ departments are in the areas of : space science and technology; atomic energy research; biotechnology; oceanographic research; activities of science and technology and scientific and industrial research. Details on the major achievements of these departments made during 1993-94 in specific areas and the programmes proposed for 1994-95 are outlined below.

Atomic Energy Research and Development

24.9 A significant achievement at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), during 1993-94 was the transfer of 9 technologies related to electronic and nuclear instruments, metallurgical, chemical and biochemical processes, to private industries. A major contribution of the Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre (VECC) was the large scale fabrication of Prototype Photon Multiplicity Detector. This development has received international recognition. At the Centre for Ad-

vanced Technology (CAT), Indore, the 450 MeV Synchrotron Radiation Source (SRS)-Indus-I has been successfully accomplished. The CAT has completed the fabrication of a Test excimer laser and the development of 25 watt. and 45 watt copper vapour laser and the 5 KW transverse flow CO₂ laser.

24.10 The 40 MWt (13 MWe) Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) achieved a power level of 8 MWt. at the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) and steps have been taken to expand the size of the core to its designed value for full power generation. The design work on 500 MWe Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) is progressing as per schedule. At the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), work on the building of the back-end system for the Ooty radio telescope and indigenisation and fabrication of the accelerator beam line components for the TIFR-BARC pelletron accelerator were completed. In the Giant Metre Radio Wave Length Telescope (GMRT), the performance of the advanced version of a 16 element parallel processing system with 64 nodes obtained from C-DOT was under evaluation.

24.11 During 1994-95 some of the important projects to be taken up at the BARC include: studies relevant to waste management and reprocessing, upgradation of electrical and mechanical utilities, setting up of modern inert gas hot extrusion melting facilities, powder metallurgy programme, failure assessment and repair technology development programme (Power Plants) etc. The beam lines of INDUS-I are expected to be commissioned at CAT, Indore. The TIFR, besides developing X-ray and gamma ray telescopes for the study of cosmic sources, would continue its work in the frontier areas of gamma ray, X-ray, optical and infrared astronomy. The TIFR-BARC pelletron facility would also be enhanced further. Under the national programme, the National Centre for Analytical Characterisation of High Purity Materials would be made fully functional. The TIFR, besides making all the 30 antennas of GMRT functional, would upgrade the data enhancement capability for the GMRT.

Space

24.12 One of the significant achievements made by the Department of Space during 1993-94 was the launch and operationalisa-

tion of the second indigenously developed test space craft - INSAT-2B, carrying 18 transponders (12 in C-band and 6 in the extended C-band) and weighing 1932 kg. It was successfully launched by the Ariane Launch Vehicle from French Guyana on July 23, 1993 and has been declared fully operational on August 15, 1993. As a result of this, Doordarshan's 5 TV channels were loaded and a phased loading of the other transponders have also commenced. This leads to the opening up of video conferencing and extension of regional TV services to 7 states viz., Orissa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat. With the INSAT-1D, 2A, 2B in the orbit, more than 4000 two-way speech circuits are now available for the telecommunication network. The launch of INSAT-2C is tentatively scheduled for 1995 and it is configured to carry 3 Ku band transponders, a mobile satellite service payload, expanded coverage of two normal C-band transponders and 4 normal C-band transponders with higher power in place of the meteorological and the search and rescue payloads and one S-band transponder.

24.13 Under the launch vehicle technology, the fourth flight viz., ASLV-D4 carrying SROSS-C satellite with two scientific payloads viz. Gamma ray burst detector and retarding potential analyser, which was scheduled for flight in April, 1994 has been successfully test flown in May, 1994. The first Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) test flight undertaken from SHAR on 20th Sept., 1993 carrying IRS-1E (1000 Kg class remote sensing test satellite) enabled the validation of several complicated hardware technologies including the successful flight testing of the solid booster and liquid stage which are used for the first two stages of GSLV (geo synchronous launch vehicle). The second test flight of PSLV (viz. PSLV-D2) carrying IRS-P2 (experimental satellite) is scheduled for the year 1994-95.

24.14 During 1994-95, a major thrust would be laid on the design and development of the critical components and subsystems of GSLV. In the field of remote sensing, the second generation IRS satellites viz. IRS-1C and 1D are currently under development. The flight model of IRS-1C satellite, which is expected to be ready by second half of 1994, is sched-

uled to be launched on board MOLNIYA (Russian) launch vehicle during 1994-95.

24.15 Out of more than 7 lakhs data products generated by utilising IRS-1A and 1B, about 65,000 data products have already been supplied to the operational sectors. As a result, remote sensing has now made inroads into a number of areas like forest vegetation cover mapping and change detection, wasteland mapping, land use/land cover mapping, large area crop inventory, groundwater targeting etc. Under the Integrated Mission for Sustainable Development Project (IMSD) being coordinated by DOS, during 1993-94, detailed action plans were prepared for one watershed/block from each of six districts (Anantapur, Ahmednagar, Bhiwani, Dharmapuri, Jhavua, Kalahandi) in close coordination with the State/Central agencies and action plans for 15 more districts are under finalisation.

24.16 At the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), during 1993-94, facilities for processing ERS-1 (European Remote Sensing Satellite) microwave remote sensing data were fully established. Inhouse development of an aircraft version of Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) - key to microwave remote sensing - was undertaken and the bread board model of C-band SAR was flight tested successfully. During 1994-95, utilising the ERS-1 data, 19 application projects would be taken up. Another major effort launched in collaboration with the Department of Ocean Development (DOD) for utilising remote sensing techniques has been the identification of potential fish zones in the ocean. In 1994-95, experimental payload in the IRS-P2 is to be test flighted on PSLV-D2. This would be utilised to undertake detailed mapping of the fisheries zones further.

24.17 In the industry interface, to explore the market potential for space products, M/s ANTRIX Corporation would be strengthened during 1994-95 and countries like China, Brazil, Nigeria etc, would be approached for commercial exploitation. These initiatives to enter into export would be pursued vigorously.

Biotechnology

24.18 Some of the major R&D efforts include processes for the preparation of a non-toxinogenic oral vaccine strain for cholera, three dimensional structure of an iron binding

protein for its application in medicines and dairy industry, polymerase-chain-reaction-based-system for the detection of leishmania parasite in clinical samples, techniques for pre-natal diagnosis for thalassemia based on DNA analysis etc. These have been included under medical biotechnology. Protocols have been standardised for a complete plantlet regeneration through the tissue culture of all important forest tree species. Research programmes have been initiated in horticulture crops such as mango, citrus and cashew. Culture techniques for fresh water pearls have also been taken up.

24.19 Under the programme of demonstration and technology transfer, approximately 4 lakhs plantlets of forest tree species raised through tissue culture have been provided for field demonstration in the Forest Departments of 7 different States. From these, 2 lakhs plantlets have been planted covering an area of 150 hectares. Under the biological pest control programme, 11000 hectares have been covered by cotton, chickpea, sugarcane, tobacco, oilseeds and vegetable crops. Two pilot plant units set up at Madurai and Coimbatore have served as model units for private entrepreneurs. In the area of biofertilisers, about 6.5 tonnes of high quality soil based innoculum of blue green algae have been produced. 1500 demonstrations have been conducted and 47 training programmes have been organised. In addition, salt tolerant Rhizobium strains have been isolated and 224 demonstration and field trials have been conducted. Under the aquaculture programme, a yield of 10 tonne/ha/year in two crops have been demonstrated through semi-intensive prawn culture and the techno-economic viability of the system has been fully established. Under the biotechnology based programmes for the SC/ST population and other weaker sections, the setting up of a meat meal plant near Lucknow for the utilisation of fallen carcasses has been completed. Screening of 4 tribes from the tribal districts of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Kerala for their genetic disorders is being undertaken.

24.20 A new course on downstream processing has been started at the Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay. Three national gene banks have been established at Central Institute of Medicinal and

Aromatic Plants, Lucknow; National Bureau of Plant Genetics Resources, New Delhi and Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute, Trivandrum for the conservation of valuable germ plasm of medicinal and aromatic plants. The National Institute of Immunology has released the technologies on sero-diagnostic kit for hepatitis B and on the detection kit for streptococcal infection from throat swabs to the industry for commercial production. The International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB) has undertaken the development of AIDS diagnostic kits using synthetic peptides, recombinant vaccine for hepatitis B, genetic engineering work on rice for herbicide resistance etc.

24.21 During 1994-95, a multi-institutional coordinated programme on the development of transgenic cotton varieties resistant to bollworm and on mulberry and non-mulberry sericulture would be initiated. As a joint effort of the CSIR- DBT, four projects in the areas of protein engineering would be initiated. These projects will include the genetic upgradation of quality and yield of medicinal and aromatic plants, large scale production of approximately 5 lakhs plantlets of important forest tree species through tissue culture and diagnostic testing protocols for the detection of human diseases like HIV, malaria, filaria and leishmania using cost effective methods etc.

24.22 Technology mission mode projects on biological pest control, biofertilisers and semi-intensive aquaculture would be supported in the near future. R&D-cum-demonstration on semi-intensive aquaculture would be initiated at seven sites with emphasis on non-traditional prawn species, feed development and diseases diagnosis. Four new facilities such as 600 MHz NMR facility at the TIFR, Bombay; Area Detector Facility at the IISc., Bangalore; X-ray Crystallography Facility at the BARC, Bombay and NMR Facility at AIIMS, New Delhi would also be supported. A Centre for DNA Finger Printing Facility would be set up at Hyderabad as an autonomous institution. The ICGEB building is expected to be operational soon. Programmes on post-harvest technology, nutrition supplements, health intervention, training and employment generating activities would be supported for the benefit of SC/ST and other weaker sections.

Ocean Development

24.23 Under the Antarctic Research Programme, the DOD completed the twelfth Indian scientific expedition to Antarctica during 1993-94 and launched the thirteenth expedition in December, 1993. A National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) was set up as an autonomous registered society under the DOD for the development of ocean related technologies. Under the Marine Satellite Information Service (MARSIS) programme, dissemination of Sea Surface Temperature (SST) and Potential Fishing Zone (PFZ) maps, generated through five MARSIS centres, were made operational and potential fishing zone (PFZ) maps were disseminated to fishermen societies on a regular basis using FAX, Radio bulletins, TV bulletins and local newspapers.

24.24 The experimental Wave Power Plant at Vizhinjam has been declared as a National Facility for Wave Energy and other wave application studies. Two shore stations one at Machilipatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and the other at Malpe (Karnataka) were commissioned for the development of two-way communication equipment between the fishing vessels and shore stations.

24.25 During 1994-95, the 14th expedition to Antarctica would be launched with the broad objectives of studying ozone layer and other important constituents; optical aurora; geomagnetic pulsation around Maitri region; geological and geophysical investigations in the Schirmacher ranges and adjoining Wohlthat mountain etc. Under the deep seabed exploration, a fluidised bed roaster with a capacity of 200 kg per day will be set up. The CMERI, Durgapur will demonstrate the functioning of some of the subsystems like remotely operated vehicle, hydraulic airlift system, seabed crawler/miner etc. To improve the reliability of potential fishing zone, additional parameters namely chlorophyll data will be incorporated.

24.26 The National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) would undertake projects related to the country's needs in the field of ocean development, ocean energy, marine instrumentation, materials development, appropriate ocean engineering systems such as data buoys, observation platforms, underwater ve-

hicles, technologies for harnessing resources of the coastal belt and islands.

Science and Technology

24.27 During 1993-94, the Science and Engineering Research Council has approved 233 research projects in various disciplines of science and engineering which include neurobiology, molecular biophysics, surface chemistry, robotics, material sciences, liquid crystals, reaction dynamics etc. Several national facilities such as Neuroscience Information Centre, Bangalore; Centre for Liquid Crystal Research, Bangalore; Single Crystal X-ray Diffractometre Facility at the IIT, Kanpur; upgradation of FT-NMR Facility at TIFR, Bombay have been set up. Achievements in the area of technology development relate to the development of cross flow turbine technology to generate electricity in the remote hilly areas; utilisation of compressed natural gas as fuel for the internal combustion engines; membrane technology for application in gas separation; ultrafiltration and reverse osmosis etc. A major project has been launched with Composite Product Centre, Hyderabad for the standardisation and production of various polymeric composite rehabilitation aids under the new fibres and composite programmes. Technology Forecasting (TF) and Technology Assessment (TA) studies on the state-of-the-art to be used in India on information technology and microelectronics have been finalised. Technology mission mode projects on sugar production technologies and advanced composites have been initiated.

24.28 New instruments of cooperation were concluded with Belarus, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Moldova, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania and Ukraine. Major societal projects which have been supported include the introduction of synthetic fish aggregation device, vanilla development through tissue culture, integrated carp breeding and rearing, projects on artisanal leather etc. Under the National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), 22 agricultural universities have been identified in the experimental agro-advisory network for the dissemination of relevant information to local farmers and for providing a feedback. Under the Natural Resources Data Management System (NRDMS) programme, four new centres for Geographical Information System have been supported.

Projects on land and water analysis and natural disaster mitigation have also been initiated.

24.29 During 1994-95, the facilities to be supported include wind tunnel facility at Kanpur, geotechnical centrifuge at Bombay and single crystal X-ray diffraction facility at Bombay and Mysore. Emphasis would be laid on intensification of research under the scheme Intensive Research in High Priority Areas (IRHPA) in few selected areas like robotics, combustion engineering, computational fluid dynamics, parallel processing etc. The seismicity programme would be intensified by setting up telemetry seismic network in Himachal Pradesh, deployment of instruments at selected locations and integration of data for mathematical modelling. In the areas of advanced material development, projects on quick freezing of marine products, application of cryogenics in medicine and surgery, use of polymeric composite technology in the rehabilitation programme and the development of high performance materials and products for their use in hi-tech and strategic structural and engineering applications would be initiated.

24.30 The project on flyash disposal and its utilisation is at the final stage of approval. Under seismic observation, efforts would be made to strengthen and modernise the national seismological network with better communication links for quicker analysis and dissemination by setting up two telemetry networks, installing seismographs, strong motion instruments etc. A coordinated approach for the S&T intervention would be adopted to cover all the major occupational groups of the Scheduled Caste population below the poverty line for improving their living conditions. The S&T entrepreneurship development activity would lay stress on skill development, training for employment generation with a target of creating 5000 new jobs during 1994-95. Major activities of the NCMRWF would be on operationalising the medium range weather forecasting by linking 17 State Agricultural Universities through satellite communication network and construction of a permanent building for the Centre. The major efforts of the Survey of India would be on digitisation at Zonal/Circle level, setting up of cadastral survey and land information system, strengthening of the produc-

tion facility for generating plastic relief maps etc.

Scientific and Industrial Research

24.31 Several new initiatives were taken by the CSIR during 1992-93 and 1993-94 to re-orient its programmes in tune with the changed environment of liberalised policies. These initiatives have resulted in an increased cash flow (about Rs. 80 crores) from different agencies to CSIR during 1992-93 and a higher value of industrial production (about Rs. 1900 crores). The corresponding figures for 1991-92 were Rs. 71 crores and Rs. 1600 crores respectively.

24.32 Some of the significant achievements of the CSIR laboratories during 1993-94 include technology package for the production of cyanuric chloride, an organic intermediate; first commercial charge of Fe-Mo loaded catalyst for the conversion of methanol to formaldehyde at Cibatual, Gujarat; Centchromana (Non-Steroidal Oral Contraceptive) being marketed in Bangladesh; complete technology package for the production of ethanol from molasses; technology for the production of sintered alumina grains; the synthesis of Fredericamycin, an antitumour and antibiotic drug etc. Services relating to testing of transmission line towers; air quality trend analysis; primary standards and calibration; wind tunnel testing; toxicological evaluation; environmental impact assessment and product evaluation; conducting national surveys such as coal resource survey, air quality survey, oceanographic survey etc. were undertaken.

24.33 During 1994-95, the major activities of CSIR laboratories pertain to development of new drugs/formulations such as alpha/beta Artether anti-malarial centpropazine (anti-depressant), curcummin (anti-inflammatory); new/improved catalysts of industrial importance for the manufacture of chemicals; technologies for pesticides such as Estenvalerate, Primiphos etc.; and environmentally safe pest control agents such as brassinolide, alkyl carbamate etc.; design and development of a light transport aircraft etc. The wood substitutes programme for the development of technologies for commercial production of glass reinforced gypsum based shutters, ferrocement doors, red mud polymer hollow core doors etc. would also be taken up.

24.34 During 1993-94, under the National Information System for Science & Technology (NISSAT), 4 metropolitan library networks in Calcutta, Bombay, Pune and Delhi were made operational and better sharing of the library facilities by these centres was ensured. The NISSAT - UNESCO support software was established in more than 960 institutions in India. Under the scheme, Research and Development by the Industry, some of the important programmes aimed at technological self-reliance were : partial financial support to 37 technology absorption and evaluation studies of MECON, HCL, Swaraj Mazda etc.; evaluation studies in the areas of railway wagons, home appliances, secondary steel sector, refractories etc; indigenous development of capital goods in the areas of food processing, naphtha and gas cracker, dyes and moulds, CNC tool and cutter grinder etc.

24.35 Some of the major industrial technologies licensed by the NRDC during 1993-94 include : electrolytic chromium metal; fly ash bricks, monocrotophos and acephate pesticides, C- band signal generator etc. For proving the technology and its upscaling, the areas included were : heart valve, sponge iron by VRDR Process, precipitated silica and lime bricks, new range of rice husk board etc. The areas of technology export promotion relate to : AZT drug; dehydrated green pepper; chlorine tablets; mini cement plant; hydrated lime kiln; fly ash bricks etc. A new scheme on "Small and Medium Industries Innovation Programme" was launched to encourage the small and medium sized industrialists to generate new products/processes for the conversion of their ideas into commercially viable technologies.

24.36 In the Central Electronics Ltd. (CEL), the focus on R&D projects pertains to solar photovoltaic cells; modules and systems for a variety of applications; selected electronics systems (equipment for railway signalling and safety, cathodic protection equipment for oil pipelines, switching systems, projection television systems) and selected electronic components (professional soft ferrites, electronic ceramics, piezo-electric elements and microwave components).

24.37 During 1994-95, under the technology utilisation schemes, as a measure of promotion of R&D in the industry, the eighth national

conference on in-house R&D would be organised and efforts would be made to promote the technology upgradation in small scale industries as well as to strengthen the linkages between the industrial R&D system and national laboratories. The technology transfer mechanisms include support to, and cooperation with, the international programmes of the institutions like APCTT, WIPO, GATT, UNC-TAD etc. The NRDC would finance the technology development projects in the areas of direct reduced iron (sponge iron) by VRDR process, carbon fibre for braiding applications, mini-rice mill, negative photo resist, nickle chrome heating element, bauxite-based zeolites etc. The CEL would carry out experimentation with the use of thin (250-300 micron) silicon wafers and with the back surface field on solar cell. The trial run on the new technology for the production of ultra high efficiency solar cells has already been carried out using laser grooving. During 1994-95, evaluation of the relative cost effectiveness/economics of 2 alternative processes viz., laser grooving and mechanical grooving would be taken up. In the area of new SPV systems, development of indigenous submersible pumps; brushless DC motors, battery chargers etc. would be undertaken.

Forensic Science and Police Wireless

24.38 During 1994-95, the main areas of thrust under these sectors include : qualitative and quantitative analysis of organic compounds; characterisation of residue from fire arms; individualisation of human hair and the determination of proper age of persons, dead or alive; analysis of glass, soil and cement using differential thermal analyser; the study of metabolites of drugs and poisons; application of antigen - antibody technique and biochemical and serological studies of lectins. Under research in police wireless, the facility of computerised message switch at 1200/2400 bps would be extended to four more State capitals viz. Lucknow, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Dispur besides the six State capitals namely New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Shillong and Chandigarh; a micro earth station at each of the above 10 State capitals would be installed for testing, evaluation and validation and for communicating data and voice on an experimental basis and a dedicated high speed message switch at New Delhi for undertaking R&D and training on the latest

state-of-the art technology would be undertaken.

S&T Component of the Socio-Economic Sectors

24.39 The S&T programmes in the various socio-economic sectors were identified in co-ordination with the subject divisions in the Planning Commission with a view to integrating them with the concerned development sectors such as agriculture, electronics, health, chemicals, industry, coal, petroleum etc. In this process, the efforts made by the DST/TIFAC have also been taken into considera-

tion. During 1994-95, several technology missions initiated by the DST, DBT and CSIR would be implemented in collaboration with the concerned socio-economic ministries/ departments. The details of the S&T programmes in each of the socio- economic sectors have been included in the respective chapters of this document.

24.40 The details of the Plan outlay/ expenditure for S&T sector are given in Annexures 24.1 and 24.2.

Science & Technology Plan Outlays Under Scientific Departments

(Rupees in crore)

DEPARTMENTS	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95 (Plan Outlays)		
	Actuals	B.E.	R.E.	Total	Centre	States	UTs
Deptt. of Atomic Energy (R&D)	84.09	118.00	117.50	125.00	125.00	0.00	0.00
Deptt. of Ocean Development (Including I&M)	31.18	43.00	43.00	46.00	46.00	0.00	0.00
Deptt. of Sc. & Technology (Excluding Meteorology & Secretariat Economic Service)	124.54	190.76	180.13	225.08	185.70	38.38	1.00
*	**	***					
Deptt. of Bio-Technology (Incl. I&M)	73.17	85.00	84.95	87.00	87.00	0.00	0.00
Scientific and Indus. Research (Excluding I&M)	113.73	140.00	139.97	156.50	156.50	0.00	0.00
(i) Council of Sc. & Indus. Res.	99.66	126.50	126.50	140.00	140.00	0.00	0.00
(ii) Deptt. of Sc. & Indus. Res. (Excluding I&M)	14.07	13.50	13.47	16.50	16.50	0.00	0.00
Deptt. of Space	360.03	570.35	570.35	600.00	600.00	0.00	0.00
Forensic Sc. & Police Wireless	0.00	3.00	3.00	4.50	4.50	0.00	0.00
National Test House (Dept. of Supply)	2.10	4.00	3.90	4.40	4.40	0.00	0.00
Electronics (Other Sc. Res.)	0.49	0.91	0.91	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00
TOTAL (S&T) (Excluding Meteorology) & Secretariat Economic Service)	789.33	1155.02	1143.71	1248.92	1209.54	38.38	1.00

* Excluding capital component but Includes Rs.20.60 crores for 1992-93 Actuals under States and UTs.

** Includes Rs.35.96 crores for 1993-94 Outlay under states and UTs

*** Includes Rs.27.66 crores for 1993-94 R.E. under States and UTs.

Annexure-24.2

S&T Plan Outlays under Socio-economic Ministries/Departments

(Rupees in crore)

S No. Socio-economic Sectors	1992-93 Actuals	1993-94 B.E	1993-94 R.E	1994-95 OUTLAYS
1 Agricultural Research (ICAR)	176.02	250.00	250.00	275.00
2 Bio-medical Research (ICMR)	32.05	34.50	34.50	37.00
3 Chemicals	1.00	4.37	1.69	5.42
4 Civil Aviation	0.32	1.12	1.12	0.54
5 Civil Supplies	1.66	3.10	3.10	3.20
6 Coal	4.48	8.00	5.00	8.50
7 Commerce	N.A	4.51	N.A	N.A
8 Communications	50.18	109.47	107.07	99.52
9 Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	3.16	6.49	3.90	7.42
10 Ecology & Environment	23.90	29.44	29.44	29.19
11 Education	N.A	243.33	N.A	N.A
12 Electronics	8.67	24.40	19.40	23.35
13 Fertilizers	16.34	5.99	24.49	13.09
14 Food	0.56	0.73	3.73	6.47
15 Food Processing	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
16 Forests & Wild Life	5.89	14.78	14.78	10.84
17 Heavy Industries	4.81	6.50	6.58	6.12
18 Industrial Development	11.16	24.30	18.00	26.50
19 Information & Broadcasting	0.12	2.41	1.18	0.58
20 Irrigation (Water Resources)	8.90	13.82	14.44	12.55
21 Labour	0.30	0.50	0.58	0.64
22 Mines	9.65	7.60	6.70	7.98
23 National Test House (Supply)	2.10	4.00	3.90	4.40
24 Non-conventional Energy Sources	N.A	16.35	N.A	N.A
25 Petro-Chemicals	0.00	15.20	5.00	10.00
26 Petroleum & Natural Gas	40.27	51.38	65.19	86.51
27 Power	43.51	43.72	41.52	43.96
28 Railways	7.78	5.00	5.02	11.00
29 Rural Development	4.94	8.25	8.25	13.20
30 Shipping & Transport	2.43	6.15	5.60	3.49
31 Social Welfare & Nutrition	0.65	1.35	1.25	1.25
32 Steel	9.28	21.36	20.48	21.93
33 Textile	7.82	11.67	14.19	14.94
34 Urban Development (Including Housing & Water Supply)	4.99	7.00	7.00	6.50
35 SSI & VSI	3.19	4.28	4.11	4.47

N.A Figures not Available

CHAPTER-25

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

The outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for the programme/ schemes under the Plan head "General Economic Services" at Rs.1950.42 crores, is 29.92% higher than the budgeted outlay of Rs.1501.22 crores for the Annual Plan 1993-94. The shares of the Central Sector and States & Union Territories are Rs.471.56 crores & Rs.1478.86 crores for 1994-95. However, the revised estimate of outlay for 1993-94 amounting to Rs.955.79 crores is 36.33% lower than the budgeted outlay of Rs.1501.22 crores. Details of outlays, schemes/ programmes covered under the head 'General Economic Services' separately for Central Sector and States/UTs are given in Annexure 25.1. Further details in respect of Central Sector are contained in Annexure 25.2 A brief account of various schemes/ programmes covered under General Economic Services is given in the following paragraphs:

I. Secretariat Economic Services

25.2 The provision of Rs. 59.21 crores in the Central Sector under this sub-head is to cover the Secretariat expenditure of economic services, mainly of the Ministry/ Department of Agriculture, Water Resources, Electronics, Planning, Food and Food Processing Industries. The provision in the Central Sector under this sub-head is 30 percent higher than the previous year's revised outlay of Rs.45.30 crores. The allocation by States / UTs for Secretariat Economic Services for the year 1994-95 is Rs.162.56 crores as against the revised outlay of Rs. 26.68 crores in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

25.3 A provision of Rs. 51 crores has been made for 1994-95 for National Informatics Centre (NIC) under the minor head Secretariat Economic Services. The provision mainly relates to the expenditure on salaries, travel, computer- consumables, contingent expenditure and acquisition of bibliographic data etc. for various programmes. The major programmes are implementation of NICNET - based Land Records Information System, setting up of centres for computer Aided Paperless Examination System (CAPES), Grass-root Input to District (GRID) Programme and extension of NICNET services to remaining 8

High Courts under the Project COURT-IS. NIC Projects Limited as a Public Sector Unit has proposed to undertake commercial and turnkey projects and participate in joint ventures. The other programmes to be continued during 1994-95 are commissioning of NIC-NET Info highway nodes in major State Capitals and cities, Tele-informatics Development and Promotion Programme, Bibliographic Informatics Services Programme, Modelling, Graphics and Design Programme, Project NICSAT, GISTNIC Informatics Programme and National Informatics Programme regarding computer based support to the Central and State Government Departments and District Administration.

II. Tourism

25.4 Tourism, over the years, has emerged as an important segment of Indian economy. The tourism receipts during the year 1993-94 are estimated at Rs. 4543 crores compared to Rs. 3989 crores during 1992-93. The tourism industry is estimated to employ 6.39 million persons directly and 8.68 million indirectly.

25.5 However, the tourism potential is still underutilized,despite the fact that the country is blessed with inherent advantages of a rich culture, historical heritage, tourist attractions such as land-scapes, mountains, wild-life, beaches, glaciers and man made attractions like monuments, forts, palaces etc. While the foreign tourist arrivals in India have increased from about 17,000 in 1951 to 18,20,239 in 1992-93, they account for only 0.39% of world tourist arrivals. There is need to strengthen tourism industry/infrastructure in the country to cope up with the anticipated increased tourist traffic.

Review of Annual Plans

25.6 The actual expenditure in the Central Sector during 1992-93 is Rs. 79.73 crores including Rs. 5.84 crores for the ITDC schemes. Bulk of the expenditure is for the schemes of Department of Tourism. The "Marketing and Publicity" scheme of the Department of Tourism is the single major scheme which accounts for 58% of the expenditure. In 1993-94, against the budgetted outlay of Rs. 87.20

crores for the Tourism in the Central Sector the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 88.49 crores of which Rs. 83.49 crores is for the schemes of Department of Tourism.

25.7 In the State sector, against the outlay of Rs.98.11 crores for 1993-94, the expenditure is anticipated at Rs.82.48 crores.

Annual Plan 1994-95

25.8 The Central Sector outlay for tourism in 1994-95 is Rs. 103.51 crores. Marketing and publicity efforts overseas and inside the country continue to be the major thrust area for tourism promotion for which an outlay of Rs. 60.50 crores has been provided in 1994-95. Another major scheme is development of tourism infrastructure for which an outlay of Rs. 15.81 crores has been made.

25.9 The outlay for ITDC in the Annual Plan 1994-95 is Rs. 10.70 crores, scheme-wise break-up of which is as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

1. Expansion schemes/Convention Centre	0.10
2. Joint venture schemes	0.50
3. Renovation/improvement of existing hotels/units	6.00
4. Transport	1.20
5. Misc. Schemes such as duty free shops, computers etc.	2.90
Total	10.70

The ITDC has turned the corner and is now in a position to meet a part of its Plan outlay from its internal resources. In 1993-94, the Corporation generated internal resources to the tune of Rs. 2.00 crores which are likely to increase to Rs. 8.70 crores in 1994-95. Besides, the Corporation will raise loans to the tune of Rs. 2.00 crores from financial institutions. The ITDC will thus fully fund its Plan programme for 1994-95 from internal and extra-budgetary resources and no budgetary support is envisaged. The scheme-wise details of outlay and expenditure of the Department of Tourism and ITDC are given in Annexure 25.3.

Action Plan for Tourism

25.10 An action plan for receiving five million foreign tourists in the country by 1996-97

has been prepared by the Department of Tourism. The Plan is under consideration and will be implemented in a phased manner, keeping in view the resource position as well as inter-ministerial/inter-sectoral linkages.

Plan Strategy and the Annual Plans

25.11 The Eighth Plan lays stress on a dynamic tourism marketing and publicity strategy in terms of spread, innovation, imagination, new techniques and coordination. The Department of Tourism has a number of overseas offices. Efforts will be made to rationalise the working of these offices and initiate market research.

25.12 The Tourism Plan visualises identification and development of special tourism areas with high tourism potential. The Department of Tourism is closely monitoring the ongoing projects of Buddhist places of tourism interest in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the Agra Heritage Project as well as development of Ajanta & Ellora caves.

25.13 Trained manpower is essential for development of tourism in the country. At present, there are 16 Government Hotel Management and Catering Technology Institutes and 15 Food Craft Institutes with an annual intake of about 1200 trainees each. These institutes are managed by National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology. There are a few Institutes of Hotel Management in the private sector; these have an annual capacity of 150 trainees. Besides, some Universities have courses for tourism with an annual capacity of 1000 students. The Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management and its chapters have an approximate annual capacity of 1300 trainees in tourism management. In terms of the policy prescription, the private sector will be encouraged to set up new institutes in order to reduce the pressure on budgetary resources.

25.14 Provision of affordable accommodation to tourists is an essential pre requisite for development of tourism. The ITDC has 31 hotel/traveller lodges with 3762 rooms. The ongoing project of expansion of Kovalam Ashok including the Convention Centre would be completed during 1994-95. The Department of Tourism has also proposed to increase the accommodation capacities at Yatri Niwases, Forest lodges, Yatrikas, Tourist

Guest Houses/Bungalows etc. to meet the increasing tourist demand for accommodation.

25.15 Under the State Sector, an outlay of Rs. 125.65 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for tourism development.

III. Foreign Trade & Export Promotion

25.16 In the Central Sector, an amount of Rs. 99.05 crores has been provided for foreign trade and export promotion which is 59.76% higher than the budget provision of Rs.62 crores for 1993-94. The main items covered under this sub-head are: development of Free Trade/ Export Processing Zones (FT/EPZs) (Rs.35 crores); Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) (Rs.10.05 crores); Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) (Rs.10 crores), Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP) (Rs. 4 crores) and a new scheme namely, Export Promotion Industrial Parks (EPIP) (Rs. 40 crores).

25.17 The plan outlay under the development of Free Trade/ Export Processing Zones includes provisions for Free Trade Zone at Gandhidham (Kandla) and Export Processing Zones set up at Bombay, Madras, Fatla, Cochin, NOIDA and Vishakapatnam. These Zones continue to function as effective instruments to promote export of manufactured goods. The EPIP Scheme aims at providing infrastructure of international standard to support the production of high quality goods for export market. The EPIP will be owned, managed and maintained by the State Government. The Units established in the park will have to export at least 25% of their production in value terms. The Central Government will give a grant of 75% of the capital expenditure incurred by the State Government limited to Rs. 10 crores for a Park. Besides, it will also provide a grant equivalent to 2% of the export turnover of each unit established in the Park for a period of 5 years from the date of the commencement of its production. It is proposed to establish 25 EIPPs, one each in 25 States.

25.18 The Plan outlay for APEDA includes payments against collection of cess to APEDA for development and promotion of exports of certain agricultural and processed food products.

25.19 The MPEDA which was set up with the objective of developing and regulating the marine products industry with special reference to exports, will continue to provide financial support by participating in equity capital of the companies engaged in deep sea fishing, value added items and aquaculture. Funds are released to MPEDA against the collection of cess on marine products.

IV. Census, Survey And Statistics

25.20 In the Central Sector, an outlay of Rs.25.74 crores has been allocated for Census, Surveys and Statistics during 1994-95. This includes Rs.17.26 crores to the Department of Statistics (including Indian Statistical Institute) and Rs.8.48 crores for the Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs as against an outlay of Rs.17 crores and Rs.10.80 crores respectively for the Annual Plan 1993- 94.

25.21 The allocation for this sub-head by States/ UTs amounts to Rs. 20.45 crores for 1994-95 as against Rs. 17.74 crores provided in 1993-94.

V. Meteorology

25.22 The INSAT-II ground segment equipment and the earth stations have been made operational during 1993-94. Four radio theodolites and 38 radio sonde equipments are being installed to improve the data quality. Seven advanced visual range assessors (AVRA) system for visibility measurement at airports have been taken up for modernisation of aeronautical meteorological instruments. The long range forecast of monsoon rainfall over India has given consistently accurate results for the sixth year in succession.

25.23 During 1994-95, the activities envisaged include commissioning of a scientific computer at New Delhi, procurement of 120 receivers for the extension of disaster warning system, commissioning of aeronautical metinstruments, finalisation for the procurement of three X-band radars and four selenia radars as replacement of the old and obsolete radars. The outlay for these activities in the Central Sector for 1994-95 is Rs. 39 crores as against Rs.34 crores budgetted in 1993-94.

VI. Civil Supplies

25.24 An outlay of Rs. 40.60 crores has been provided for 1994-95 under Civil Supplies/ PDS as against an outlay of Rs. 39.34 crores in

1993-94; this includes Rs. 14.95 crores for schemes in the Central Sector and Rs. 25.65 crores for schemes in the State/ UT sector. The Central Sector outlay is for construction of godowns and for providing assistance to National Cooperative Consumer Federation (NCCF) and Super Bazar. Other schemes include provision for schemes of Consumer Protection, Intelligence, Enforcement and Manpower Training for PDS, regulation of Weights and Measures, regulation of Forward Market Commission and assistance to States/ UTs and State Civil Supplies Corporation.

VII General Financial And Trading Institutions

25.25 A provision of Rs.6 crores for 1994-95 has been made under this sub-head in the Central Sector.

VIII Other General Economic Services

25.26 A provision of Rs.1268.65 crores for 1994-95 has been made for providing "Other General Economic Services" by Centre/ States/ UTs. Out of the total Plan allocation of Rs.124.10 crores in the Central Plan, an amount of Rs.70 crores has been provided for Nehru Rozgar Yojana which aims at providing employment opportunities for the urban poor. The provision includes the expenditure on the on-going wage-employment schemes, micro-enterprises schemes and shelter upgradation schemes of the Ministry of Urban Development. An allocation of Rs.51.40 crores has also been made for the Department of Planning under this head for (a) National Informatics Centre (NIC) for procurement of computer and communication hardware; (b) Grants-in-aid to the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR); (c) Grants in aid to Universities, Training and Research Institution; (d) 'Payments for Professional and Special Services' including the Agro-climatic Regional Plan-

ning project (ARPU); (e) Grants in-aid to States under the scheme Strengthening of Planning Board/ District Planning Machinery in the States and for Micro-level planning and support to voluntary agencies; (f) Modernisation of office systems, Island Development Authority and Management Consultancy Development etc.

25.27 Untied funds are placed at the disposal of District/ District Councils for works not covered by normal Plan funds to strengthen the decentralisation of planning process, since the decision regarding use of these funds is taken at the sub-State level. The funds are allocated amongst the districts according to a formula generally based on population and economic development considerations and is decided by the concerned State. The total allocation of untied funds for District Planning/ District Councils for 1994-95 to various States/ UTs adds up to Rs. 671.55 crores which is about 1.64 percent of the total approved Plan outlays of all States and Union Territories.

25.28 In order to strengthen decentralised planning in the country, the NDC Committee on Micro-level Planning was constituted. The recommendations of this Committee were endorsed by the NDC in its 46th Meeting held on 18th September, 1993. As per the decision of this meeting, the Planning Commission is coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the recommendations of this Committee. As a preliminary step to develop viable framework for a consensus approach, State Governments were requested to offer their comments on the recommendations of the committee. As per recommendations of this Committee, the scheme for strengthening of Planning Machinery is in the process of being extended to sub-district level.

Plan Outlays by Heads of Development : Centre, States and Union Territories :
General Economic Services

(Rs. crores)

Head of Development	Budget Estimates 1993-94			Revised Estimates 1993-94			Budget Estimates 1994-95		
	Centre	States & U.T.s	Total	Centre	States & U.T.s	Total	Centre	States & U.T.s	Total
	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES								
1 Secretariat Economic Services	45.28	131.12	176.40	45.30	26.68	71.98	59.21	162.56	221.7
2 Tourism	87.20	98.11	185.31	88.49	82.48	170.97	103.51	125.65	229.1
3 Foreign Trade & Export Promotion	62.00	0.00	62.00	59.78	0.00	59.78	99.05	0.00	99.0
4 Census, Surveys & Statistics	27.80	17.74	45.54	19.56	13.27	32.83	25.74	20.45	46.1
5 Meteorology	34.00	0.00	34.00	37.14	0.00	37.14	39.00	0.00	39.0
6 Civil Supplies	13.60	25.74	39.34	16.10	18.42	34.52	14.95	25.65	40.6
7 General Financial & Trading Institutions	68.00	0.00	68.00	41.90	0.00	41.90	6.00	0.00	6.0
8 Technical & Economic Cooperation with other Countries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
9 Other General Economic Services	113.27	777.36	890.63	113.09	393.58	506.67	124.10	1144.55	1268.6
TOTAL	451.15	1050.07	1501.22	421.36	534.43	955.79	471.56	1478.86	1950.6

Plan Outlays by Heads of Development:
Centre - General Economic Services

(Rs. Crores)

Head of Development	1993-94	1993-94	1994-95
	Budget	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates
<hr/>			
1 Secretariat Economic Services	45.26	45.30	59.21
(a) Agriculture	2.38	2.15	2.89
(b) Planning	39.25	39.25	51.60
(c) Water Resources	0.29	0.34	0.29
(d) Electronics	1.10	1.10	1.10
(e) Agricultural Research & Education	0.05	0.05	0.05
(f) Food Processing Industries	1.60	1.60	1.86
(g) Industrial Development	0.11	0.11	0.15
(h) Animal husbandry	0.50	0.70	0.70
(i) Food	0.00	0.00	0.27
(j) Science & Technology	0.00	0.00	0.30
2 Tourism	87.20	88.49	103.51
(a) Tourism	87.20	88.49	103.51
3 Foreign Trade & Export Promotion	62.00	59.78	99.05
(a) Commerce	62.00	59.78	99.05
4 Census, Surveys & Statistics	27.80	19.56	25.74
(a) Home Affairs	10.80	6.44	8.48
(b) Statistics	17.00	13.12	17.26
5 Meteorology	34.00	37.14	39.00
(a) Science & Technology	34.00	37.14	39.00
6 Civil Supplies	13.60	16.10	14.95
(a) Civil Supplies	13.60	16.10	14.95
7 General Financial & Trading Institutions	68.00	41.90	6.00
(b) Economic Affairs	68.00	41.90	6.00
9 Other General Economic Services	113.27	113.09	124.10
(d) Industrial Development	2.72	2.37	2.70
(e) Planning	35.75	35.75	51.40
(f) Urban Development	74.80	74.97	70.00
TOTAL	451.15	421.36	471.56

Outlay and Expenditure - Tourism

(Rs.crores)

Scheme	1992-93 Expendi- ture	1993-94 Revised Estimates	1994-95 Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4
A. DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM			
1. Manpower and Institutional Development	5.22	7.08	7.50
(a) Hotel Management & Catering Technology	3.46	4.00	4.60
(b) Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM)	1.19	2.00	2.00
(c) Institute of Mountaineering and Skiing	0.39	0.05	0.05
(d) Institute of Water Sports	0.18	1.00	0.80
(e) Training of Officers and Guides	-	0.03	0.05
2. Marketing and Publicity	45.89	48.00	60.50
(a) Overseas promotion	40.00	42.50	54.00
(b) Print production	3.13	2.75	3.75
(c) Media relations	0.70	0.85	0.75
(d) Assistance for Development of International Tourism	0.72	0.65	0.75
(e) Conference & Convention	0.21	0.25	0.20
(f) Campaign for domestic tourism	0.49	0.50	0.05
(g) Assistance for State Govts.	0.64	0.50	1.00
3. Development of Attractions for Tourism in Rural & Backward Areas	2.34	2.10	2.50
(a) Fairs/Exhibitions	1.16	1.00	1.25
(b) Rural Craft Melas	0.53	0.45	0.50

Annexure 25.3 (contd.)

1	2	3	4
(c) Flood Lighting/SEL shows	-	0.65	0.75
(d) India Tourist Year	0.65	-	-
4. Research Studies	0.70	0.60	0.60
5. Development of Tourism Infrastructure	15.27	15.25	15.81
(a) Financial assistance for integrated development of tourist centres (special tourism areas)	1.30	0.50	1.25
(b) Equity Scheme			
(i) Assistance for Development of tourism infrastructure	0.30	0.50	1.00
(ii) Budget accommodation including subsidy to B.Y.A.V.S.	4.00	2.00	-
(iii) Tourist Complex/Bungalows/ cottages	3.56	2.50	2.00
(iv) Wayside amenities	2.18	2.00	1.00
(v) Tourist Reception Centres	0.40	1.30	0.50
(vi) Yatri Niwases and Yatrikas	-	-	1.50
(vii) Forest Lodge	0.30	0.30	0.06
(viii) Tented Accommodation	1.50	1.00	1.50
(ix) Development of Pilgrim Centres	-	1.70	2.50
(x) Refurbishment of Heritage Monuments	-	-	2.00
(xi) Reimbursement of levies to ITDC	-	-	0.05
(xii) Assistance for specified tourism areas	-	0.45	0.20
(xiii) Transfer of properties from M/o Urban Development	-	1.00	-

Annexure 25.3 (concl)

1	2	3	4
(c) Externally aided projects			
(i) National Park Service	1.73	-	-
(ii) Development of Buddhist Centres	-	2.00	2.25
6. Development of Sports Tourism	1.20	1.50	1.90
7. Development of Tourist Transport	0.80	1.00	1.00
8. Subsidies/Incentives	1.80	2.00	2.00
9. Organisation	0.67	0.96	1.00
10. ITDC Budget Support	5.00	5.00	-
TOTAL: A	78.89	83.49	92.81
B. INDIAN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (ITDC)			
(i) Internal Resource	0.84	5.00	10.70
(ii) Extra Budgetary Support	-	3.00	2.00
TOTAL: A + B	79.73	88.49	103.51

CHAPTER - 26

GENERAL SERVICES

A provision of Rs.663.64 crores has been made during the Annual Plan 1994-95 for various programmes/ schemes under the Plan head "General Services". With an outlay of Rs. 206.86 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 456.78 crores in the States/ UTs Sectors, the outlay marks an increase of 23.30 percent over the outlay of Rs.538.19 crores for the Annual Plan 1993-94. However, the revised estimates for the year 1993-94 at Rs. 487.02 crores were less than the budgeted outlay for the year by 9.51 per cent. The details of Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for Annual Plan 1993- 94 and approved outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 are given in Annexure 26.1. A brief account of the programmes /schemes covered under various sub-heads of Development of General Services follows: -

(I) Secretariat General Services

26.2 An amount of Rs. 1 crore for the year 1994-95 under the Central Sector has been allocated for the Secretariat Expenditure of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions.

(II) Stationery And Printing

26.3 A provision of Rs.3 crores has been made under the Central Plan for the year 1994-95 under the Ministry of Urban Development for Stationery and Printing. Under the State Sector, an outlay of Rs. 18.67 crores has been set apart during 1994-95 for Stationery and Printing.

(III) Public Works

26.4 In the Central Plan for 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 12.30 crores has been made for Public Works which includes expenditure on General Pool (non-residential) accommodation of the Central Government, establishment expenditure of the Training Wing, Research & Developemnt Unit of CPWD and that of the North-Eastern Zone. An amount of Rs. 321.64 crores has been provided by the States/ UTs under Public Works for 1994-95.

(IV) Administration Of Justice

26.5 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme (on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and States) has been launched to supplement infra-

structural facilities for Judiciary. The scheme provides for construction of official and residential buildings for High Courts and District Courts. For Annual Plan 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 50 crores has been provided for the Central Sector.

(V). Police

26.6 A provision of Rs. 5.50 crores has been made for Annual Plan 1994-95 in the Centr.l Sector for the schemes relating to forensic science, police wireless, education, training and research facilities for police personnel.

(VI) Jails

26.7 The provision for the prison administration was a non-Plan item till 1992-93. The Eighth Plan provides for Centrally Sponsored Scheme on modernisation of prison administration and an outlay of Rs. 12 crores was provided in the Central Plan 1993-94. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 also, an outlay of Rs.12 crores has been provided for this scheme in the Central Plan. In the State Sector, a provision of Rs. 19.43 crores has been made for Jails during 1994-95.

(VII) Currency, Coinage and Mints

26.8 The currency, coinage and mints were treated as a non-Plan item till 1991-92. It was decided to provide for modernisation of Mints at Bombay, Calcutta & Hyderabad as a Plan scheme during the Eighth Plan. In persuance of this decision, during 1992-93, it was found necessary to transfer Rs. 40.00 crores available for the scheme in non-Plan account of the Deptt. of Economic Affairs to the Plan ac-
count. However, the actual expenditure was Rs.33.37 crores. The Annual Plan 1994-95 provides for Rs.108.71 crores for the modern-
isation of the mints against the revised esti-
mates of Rs. 70.00 crores and Budget Estimate of Rs.59.99 crores for 1993-94.

(VIII) Other Administrative Services

26.9 A sum of Rs.111.39 crores has been provided for 1994- 95 in the Central and State Plans, as against Rs.74.56 crores in 1993-94 for various programmes/ schemes under the sub-head "Other Administrative Services". The Central Sector outlay of Rs.14.35 crores

includes Rs.7.10 crores for the various training schemes of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (The details of the schemes are given in Annexure 26.2); Rs.3 crores for the Official Language under Ministry of Home Affairs; Rs. 2.56 crores for the administration and implementation of the Insecticides Act under the Ministry of Agriculture, and Rs. 1.69 crores for the National

Institute of Financial Management & other training programmes of the Department of Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance (The details of the schemes of Department of Expenditure are given in Annexure 26.3). Under the State Sector, a provision of Rs. 97.04 crores for the year 1994-95 has been made for "Other Administrative Services".

Plan Outlay by Heads of Development : General Services :
Centre, States & Union Territories

(Rs. Crores)

Head of Development	Approved Outlay 1993-94			Revised Estimates 1993-94			Approved Outlay 1994-95		
	Centre	States & U.T.s	Total	Centre	States & U.T.s	Total	Centre	States & U.T.s	Total
GENERAL SERVICES									
1. Secretariat-General Services	1.60	0.00	1.60	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
2. Stationery & Printing	3.00	21.60	24.60	0.73	13.66	14.39	3.00	18.67	21.67
3. Public Works	12.00	293.96	305.96	19.47	275.54	295.01	12.30	321.64	333.94
4. Administration of Justice	30.00	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
5. Currency, Coinage and Mints	59.99	0.00	59.99	70.00	0.00	70.00	108.71	0.00	108.71
6. Other Fiscal Services	10.01	0.00	10.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7. Police	3.30	0.00	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	5.50	0.00	5.50
8. Jails	12.00	16.17	28.17	12.00	12.03	24.03	12.00	19.43	31.43
9. Other Administrative Services	20.04	54.52	74.56	18.75	30.54	49.29	14.35	97.04	111.39
TOTAL	151.94	386.25	538.19	155.25	331.77	487.02	206.86	456.78	663.64

Annexure 26.2

Plan Schemes of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

Sl. No.	Name of the Plan Schemes	(Rs. Crores)			
		1992-93 Actual	1993-94 B.E.	1993-94 R.E.	1994-95 Budget
		Expend.			Estimate
I Other Administrative Services:					
(1) Training for Development Administration	1.49	1.70	1.60	1.70	
(2) Training for Decentralised Planning	0.43	1.00	0.85	1.00	
(3) Modernisation of the Institute of Secretariat Training & Management (ISTM)	0.10	0.12	0.02	0.15	
(4) ISTM Staff Training Centre	-	0.10	0.00	0.01	
(5) Reconstruction of Facilities damaged LBSNAA at Mussoori by fire in May, 1984	1.97	0.15	0.15	-	
(6) Developing the faculty for training in Decentralised Planning at LBSNAA, Mussoori	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	
(7) Improvement of Infrastructure & upgradation of essential facilities	1.94	3.85	3.29	3.39	
(8) Modernisation of Indian Institute of Public Administration	0.30	0.45	0.45	0.40	
(9) Modernisation of CBI Training Centre	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.30	
II Secretariat General Services:					
(10) Modernisation of Government Offices	0.38	1.00	1.00	1.00	
TOTAL	6.95	8.72	7.81	8.10	

Annexure 26.3

Plan Schemes of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure)

Sl. No.	Name of the Plan Schemes	(Rs. Crores)			
		1992-93 Actual	1993-94 Expend.	1994-95 Budget	1994-95 R.E.
		B.E.	Estimate		
(a)	National Institute of Financial Management	4.83	7.22	7.39	1.20
(b)	Setting up of Training Facilities for Civil Accounts	0.21	0.28	0.28	0.49
	TOTAL	5.04	7.50	7.67	1.69