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Planning Commission
Government of India
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CHAPTER 1

ROLE, COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS

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

FUNCTIONS:

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

- (a) Assessment of material, capital and human resources of the country, including technical personnel and formulation of proposals for augmenting such of these resources as are found to be deficient.
- (b) Formulation of Plans for the most effective and balanced utilization of the country's resources.
- (c) Determine priorities, define the stages in which the Plan should be carried out and propose allocation and release of resources for completion of each stage.
- (d) Identifying the factors which are tending to retard economic development and determine the conditions which in view of current social and political situation, should be established for the successful execution of the Plan.
- (e) Determine the nature of machinery which will be necessary for securing the successful implementation of each stage of the Plan in all its aspects.
- (f) Appraise from time to time the progress achieved in the execution of each stage of the Plan and recommend adjustment of policies and measures that such appraisal may show to be necessary.
- (g) To broaden and deepen the role of people in national development by promoting and encouraging public participation in the formulation and implementation of policies, plans and programmes.
- (h) To recommend appropriate changes in policies, programmes and sectoral approaches for facilitating the discharge of the duties assigned to it.
- (i) To suggest measures designed to accelerate the pace of development, productivity and competitive efficiency in the light of prevailing socio-economic conditions and changing national and international situations.

- (j) To bring about coordination and harmonization of sectoral objectives across various regions and tiers of Government consistent with long-term national perspectives.
- (k) Special Area Development Programmes notified from time to time.
- (l) Perspective Planning.
- (m) Institute of Applied Manpower Research.
- (n) Servicing the National Commission on Population.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION :

Shri A.B. Vajpayee, Prime Minister	- Chairman
Shri K.C. Pant	- Deputy Chairman
Shri Jaswant Singh, Minister of External Affairs	- Member
Shri Yashwant Sinha, Minister of Finance	- Member
Smt. Vasundhara Raje, Minister of State for Planning, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of Ministry of Small Scale Industries, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Department of Atomic Energy and Department of Space.	- Member (ex-officio)
Dr. S.P. Gupta	- Member
Dr. D.N. Tiwari	- Member
Shri Som Pal	- Member
Dr. K. Venkatasubramanian	- Member
Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed	- Member
Shri N.K. Singh	- Member

3. The Prime Minister in his capacity as Chairman of the Planning Commission, participates and gives direction to the Commission on all major issues of policy.
4. The Deputy Chairman and the full time Members of the Planning Commission function as a composite body in the matter of detailed Plan formulation. They direct, guide and advise various Subject Divisions of the Commission in the exercises for preparing Approach Papers / Documents leading to Five Year Plans and Annual Plans. Their expert guidance is also available to the subject Divisions for monitoring and evaluating the Plan Programmes, Projects and Schemes.
5. The Planning Commission functions through several subject matter Divisions and a few Specialist Divisions. Each Division is headed by a Senior Officer of the level of Joint Secretary or Additional Secretary designated as an Adviser and / or by a Secretary level officer designated as a Principal Adviser.
6. These Divisions fall under two broad categories:
 - (i) Specialist Divisions which are concerned with aspects of the entire economy e.g. Perspective Planning, Financial Resources, Development Policy Division, etc. and
 - (ii) Subject Divisions e.g. Agriculture, Education, Health, Housing Divisions, etc. which are concerned with specified fields of development in the related areas.

The Specialist Divisions functioning in the Planning Commission are :

- i. Development Policy Division,
- ii. Financial Resources Division,
- iii. Central Finances Division,
- iv. International Economics Division,
- v. Labour, Employment and Manpower Division,
- vi. Perspective Planning Division,
- vii. Plan Coordination Division,
- viii. Project Appraisal and Management Division,
- ix. Socio-Economic Research Division,
- x. State Plan Division,
- xi. Multi Level Planning Division including Border Area Development Programme, Hill Area Development, Decentralised Planning Division, and
- xii. Statistics and Surveys Division.

The Subject Division are:

- i. Agriculture Division,
- ii. Backward Classes and Tribal Development Division,
- iii. Communication & Information Division,
- iv. Education Division,
- v. Environment and Forests Division,
- vi. Health, Nutrition & Family Welfare Division,
- vii. Housing & Urban Development Division,
- viii. Industry & Minerals Division,
- ix. Power & Energy Division (including Rural Energy, Non-Conventional Energy Sources and Energy Policy Cell),
- x. Rural Development Division,
- xi. Science & Technology Division,
- xii. Social Welfare & Women's Programme Division,
- xiii. Transport Division,
- xiv. Village & Small Industries Division,
- xv. Water Resources (including Water Supply) Division, and
- xvi. Western Ghats Secretariat.

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

CHAPTER 2

ECONOMY AND THE PLAN: AN OVERVIEW

The Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan, as approved by the National Development Council (NDC) on 1st September, 2001, envisages an annual average target growth target of eight per cent for the economy as a whole. The key strategies to attain this target require realization of a very high investment rate of 32.6 per cent and saving rate of 29.8 as per cent of GDP resulting in a Current Account Deficit (CAD) of 2.8 per cent of GDP. The acceleration in the growth as envisaged in the Approach Paper would not only require substantial increase in the gross domestic capital formation but also significant improvement in the efficiency of resource use.

2. The fiscal correction needed to reach the target scenario would be substantial. The average fiscal deficit of the Centre needs to be reduced to 2.6 per cent of the GDP at current market prices from the present level of 4.7 % (BE 2001-02). The consolidated fiscal deficit of the Centre and States would be required to be reduced to 3.3% of GDP. The corresponding revenue deficit would also require significant improvement in both Central and States budget.

3. The feasibility of attaining the target growth rate of such a high magnitude would necessitate significant improvement in the growth rate of slow growing States. This is also necessary for ensuring balanced development for all states. Recognizing this requirement a commitment has been made in the Approach Paper for breaking down of the growth target as well as other broad developmental targets State-wise.

Performance of the Economy

4. The overall performance of the economy has deteriorated during 2000-01 compared to the previous year. As per the revised estimates of National Income, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2000-01 recorded a growth of 5.2 per cent as against the growth rate of 6.4 per cent during 1999-2000.

5. The sectors responsible for slowdown during the year 2000-01 are 'agriculture, forestry and fishing (0.2%), manufacturing (5.6%), electricity, gas and water supply (4.7%), construction (5.5%), trade, hotels, transport & communications (6.7%), and community, social and personal services (7.8%).

Savings and Investments

6. Gross Domestic Savings (GDS) constituted 22.3 per cent of GDP at market prices in 1999-00. This was marginally higher than the savings rate of 22.0 per cent realised in 1998-99. However, Gross Domestic Investment as a proportion of GDP has marginally increased from 23.0 per cent in 1998-99 to 23.3 percent in 1999-2000.

Fiscal Development

7. A high level of fiscal deficit continues to be an area of concern for the policy planners. Ever since economic reforms were initiated, achievement of a sustainable fiscal position has been a constant endeavor. But progress in this area is still limited. The fiscal deficit of the Central Government is estimated to increase from 5.1 percent of GDP in 1998-99 to 5.4 per cent in 1999-2000, reduced to 5.1 per cent in 2000-01(RE) and 4.7 per cent in 2001-02 (BE).

8. The fiscal position of the States is under severe stress and much adjustment would be required before a sustainable fiscal position can be achieved. The combined fiscal position of Centre and States in 1998-99 is indicated by a Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) of 8.86 per cent of GDP. In the year 1999-2000, the combined GFD deteriorated to 9.7 per cent (RE). The Budget estimates of 2000-01 envisages a combined GFD of 8.59 per cent.

9. The main area of concern is the slow growth of tax revenues. The Ninth Plan has envisaged an increase in the Tax-GDP ratio of about 1 percentage point during the five years period. However, the combined tax revenue of the Centre and States as per cent of GDP is yet to reach even the Base Year (1996-97) levels. Except for the year 1998-99 which realized a very low Tax-GDP ratio of 13.25, the tax revenue has remained at a level close to about 14 per cent of GDP till 1999-2000. The Budget Estimates 2000-01 envisages a higher combined tax revenue at 14.94 per cent of GDP.

10. On the expenditure side of the Central Government, the components, which have grown rapidly, are interest payments, defence services and pension and other retirement benefits. With downward revision of the rate of interest on Small Savings, it is expected that the expenditure incurred on interest payment would be contained at a lower level. Total revenue expenditure has grown at an annual compound rate of more than 14 per cent since 1993-94.

Inflation

11. The Ninth Plan envisages a reasonable degree of price stability. The average inflation rate measured by changes in Wholesale Price Index (WPI) (new series with Base Year 1993-94) was 4.4 per cent in 1997-98. The inflation rate increased to 5.95 percent in 1998-99 but declined to around 3.27 percent in 1999-2000 and increased to 7.16 per cent in 2000-01.

Balance of Payments

12. The export to GDP ratio increased marginally from 8.2 per cent in 1998-99 to 8.3 percent in 1999-2000 and further to 9.4 % in 2000-01. Import to GDP ratio increased from 11.4 per cent in 1998-99 to 12.3 in 1999-2000 and further to 12.4 % in 2000-01. In US \$ terms, exports declined by 5.1 per cent in 1998-99 as compared to a growth of 4.6 per cent in 1997-98. Exports increased by 10.8% in 1999-2000 and by 20.4 % during 2000-01. In US \$ terms, imports in 1998-99 increased by 2.2 per cent as compared to an increase of 6.0 per cent in 1997-98. During the year 1999-2000, the imports increased by 17.4 % and during 2000-01 declined by 0.2% over the previous year.

13. There has been an improvement in the Current Account Deficit, which as percentage of GDP declined from 1.0 per cent in 1998-99 and 1999-2000 to 0.5 per cent in 2000-01. In tandem, India's foreign exchange reserves at the end March 2000 increased to US\$ 38036 million from US\$ 32490 at end March, 1999. The reserves further increased to US\$ 42281 million by March, 2001.

CHAPTER 3

THE PLAN

Annual Plan 2001-02

1 The Annual Plan Outlay of 2001-02 amounts to Rs.1,30,181.34 crore. The Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) to the Annual Plan has been fixed at Rs.1,00,100 crore. Of which, Rs. 5000 crore has been linked with disinvestments proceeds projected for the fiscal year and would be allocated, in the course of the year, between the Central Sector Plan and Central Assistance to State and Union Territory Plans, keeping in view the balance in the flow of Plan resources to the two sectors. Accordingly, the Gross Budgetary Support of Rs.95,100 crore is allocated between the Central Sector Plan (Rs.54,456 crore) and Central Assistance to State/ Union Territories Plan (Rs.40,644 crore). With the Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR) for the Central Sector Plan of Rs.70,725.34 crore, the Central Sector Plan Outlay has been pegged at Rs.1,25,181.34 crore.

2. In the run-up to the process of Plan formulation, the need to arrest the continuous decline in the ratio of Central Plan Outlay to GDP, as also the ratio of public investment to GDP was highlighted. Efforts in this direction are all the more important, if, the objective to raise the growth rate of the economy has to be realistically pursued.

3. While inviting the proposals for the Annual Plan 2001-02, the Central Ministries/Departments were, inter-alia, issued guidelines to prioritise their Plan Programmes/Schemes with a view to have "Core Plans" for each sector. Implicit in this was the idea that critical programmes in each sector should not suffer from lack of allocations and be completed as planned so that the projected benefits from their implementation could be fully realised.

4. Apart from financial provisioning for plan programmes and schemes of the Central Sector, the discussions for the Annual Plan 2001-02 highlighted the need to effectively utilise the available resources. It was pointed out that even what has been provided for by way of plan allocation is not reflected well in terms of physical achievements. Emphasis was placed on systematic improvements in monitoring mechanisms, design and structuring of plan schemes, with a view to improve their efficacy in obtaining the stated objectives.

5. The Central Ministries/Departments were requested to subject the ongoing Plan schemes to Zero-Based Budgeting, with a view to ascertain their continuation, convergence with related schemes in each sector or their discontinuation, as the case may be. This would prevent a mismatch between the requirement of funds and the Plan allocations and ensure that Plan expenditure is matched by the desired physical achievements. It would also shift the focus of planning from inputs to outputs, that is, on physical targeting rather than on financial allocations. In this regard, Planning Commission has already initiated measures. It would be an important input for formulating the next Five Year Plan.

6. At the state level, there are constraints including that of resource availability for funding higher Plan Outlays. The absorptive capacity of specific sectors needs to be considered in view of the large pendency of utilisation certificates and surplus cash balances with implementing agencies. While considering the resource requirements for the Plan, the emphasis was on the extent to which the assumptions concerning Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources /States' Own Resources in respect of Central and State Plans have been realised. It was felt that the shortfall in these areas had to be analysed while arriving at the Plan Outlays for the current year. The recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission has also created additional pressure on Central resources due to the enhanced devolution to the States.

7. The sectoral allocations include a package for North Eastern Areas, too, in order to foster development and reduce the socio-economic differences in the economy. The Government's initiative for the North Eastern regions including Sikkim, wherein, all Central Ministries/Departments (other than those specifically exempted) have to earmark atleast 10 per cent of their budgeted Outlay for specific programmes in the States comprising this region. The Ministries/Departments which were exempted from earmarking allocation for the North East for the year 2001-02 are Departments of Expenditure, Revenue, Planning, Ocean Development, Space, Supply, Atomic Energy, Economic Affairs, External Affairs, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Sugar and Edible Oil, Steel, Legal Affairs, Personnel and Training, Biotechnology and Science and Technology.

8. The additional Rs.5000 crore to be provided, during the course of the year, for supplementary allocations for critical infrastructure sectors, including social infrastructure, if the disinvestment receipts during financial year 2001-02 are as per projections, is reflected in the Budget, under the development head 'Other General Economic Services' of Department of Expenditure.

9. In addition, the emphasis on initiatives in infrastructure sectors like Accelerated Power Development Programme (APDP) and Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) has been continued from the previous Plan by making substantial increase in their Budgetary Support. The Budgetary Support to APDP has gone up by 50 per cent and that of AIBP by nearly 17 per cent. A significant increase of 25 percent has also been made for Tribal Sub-plan, in comparison with the Budget Estimates of the previous year.

Review of Annual Plan 2000-01

10. In the Revised Estimates (RE), the Outlays of the Central Sector for the Annual Plan 2000-01 came down to Rs.1,08,586.51 crore, a decrease of 7.4 per cent over the Budget Estimates (BE) of Rs. 1,17,333.78 crore. This has been mainly on account of reduced IEBR of the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) of various Ministries/Developments, by 8.6 per cent. According to the Budget Estimates of the 2000-01 Annual Plan, nearly, 56.3 per cent of the Central Sector Outlay (BE) was to be funded from resources to be raised by the CPSUs of the Ministries/Departments through IEBR and the remaining Rs. 51,275.60 crore was to be met from GBS. In the Revised Estimates, the Central Sector GBS at Rs. 48,268.53 crore was lower by 5.8 per cent, in comparison with the Budget Estimates of the same year.

Annual Plan 2001-02

11. The total allocated Plan Outlay, for the Central Sector in the Annual Plan 2001-02, at Rs.1,25,181.34 crore (excluding Rs. 5000 crore), amounts to an increase of 7 per cent over the Budget Estimates of Rs. 1,17,333.78 crore for the Annual Plan 2000-01. There is an increase of 15 per cent over Revised Estimates of Rs. 1,08,586.51 crore for Annual Plan 2000-01. The Central sector Plan Outlay, for 2001-02, is proposed to be financed by Budget Support of Rs. 54,456 crore (43.5 per cent) and IEBR of the Central Public Sector Enterprises of Rs. 70,725.34 crore (56.5 per cent). The amount to be raised through IEBR for financing the Central sector Plan 2001-02 has gone up by 7.1 per cent over the corresponding figure of Rs.66,058.18 crore in the Annual Plan 2000-01.

12. The GBS for the Plan of Central Sector 2001-02, at Rs. 54,456 crore is higher by 6.2 per cent over the Budget Estimates of Rs. 51,275.60 crore provided in the Annual Plan 2000-01, and 13 per cent higher over Revised Estimates of Rs. 48,268.53 crore , of Annual Plan 2000-01.

State Plans (2001-02)

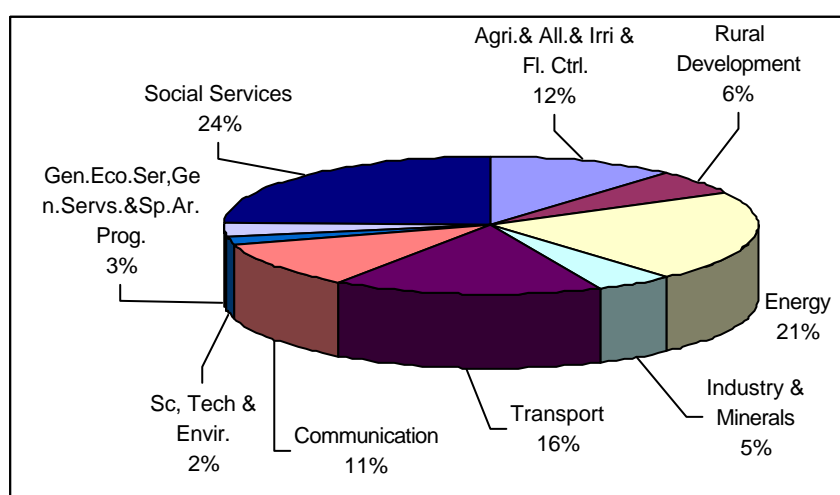
13. In the Budget Estimates, an Outlay of Rs. 98,311.30 crores has been approved for all the States/UTs for the Annual Plan 2001-02 as compared to an outlay of Rs.86,025.55 crores approved for the year 2000-01.

14. A total of Rs.40,644 crore was provided in the Budget Estimates for 2001-02 as Central Assistance for State and UT Plans of which Rs.18,434 crore was on account of Normal Central Assistance and the remaining for Special Programmes. This includes Rs.6,500 crore as Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects. The Plan Outlay for 2001-02 also includes Additional Central Assistance(ACA) of Rs.2,800 crore for Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) and Rs.386 crore for Slum Development. A seperate provision of Rs.450 crore has also been made for the plans of North Eastern Council during the year 2001-2002.

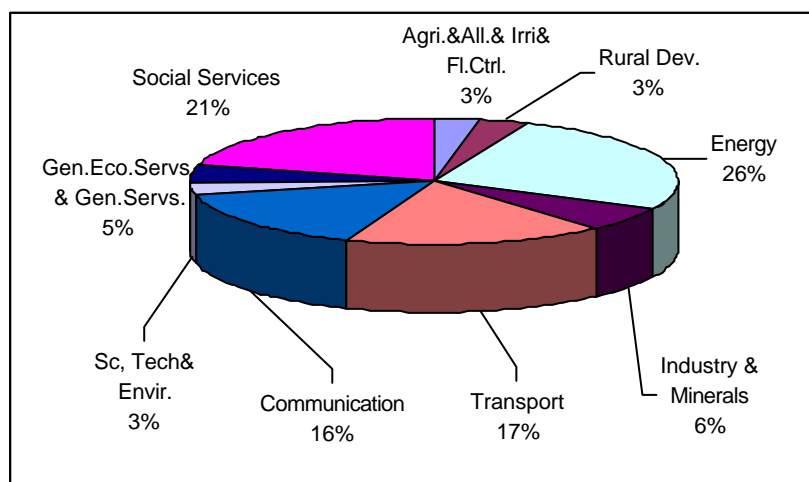
15. The details of Revised Estimates for 2000-01 and Budget Estimates of Annual Plan 2001-02, Heads of Development-wise, are given in Annexure 3.1 and 3.2

ANNEXURE 3.1							
Revised Estimates of Annual Plan 2000-01 for Centre, States and Union Territories							
(in Rs. crore)							
S.No	Head of Development	Centre		States & UTs		Total	
		Outlay	% to Total	Outlay	% to Total	Outlay	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities and Irrigation and Flood Control	3384.75	3	18260.94	23	21645.69	12
2	Rural Development	4180.45	4	6271.70	8	10452.15	6
5	Energy	26095.48	24	14219.17	18	40314.65	21
6	Industry & Minerals	7084.95	7	1909.95	2	8994.90	5
7	Transport	20847.73	19	10018.56	13	30866.29	16
8	Communications	20317.27	19	4.85	0	20322.12	11
9	Science, Technology & Environment	3189.76	3	352.99	0	3542.75	2
10	General Economic Services, General Services and Special Area Programmes	1523.61	1	4558.94	6	6082.55	3
11	Social Services	21963.51	20	23747.29	30	45710.80	24
	TOTAL	108586.51	100	79344.39	100	187930.90	100

Note: The figures may not add up to total because of rounding



ANNEXURE 3.2			
Budget Estimates of Annual Plan 2001-02 for Centre			
(in Rs. crore)			
S.No.	Head of Development	Plan Outlays	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities and Irrigation and Flood Control	3857.01	3
2	Rural Development	4449.45	3
3	Special Area Programmes	0.00	0
4	Energy	33787.63	26
5	Industry & Minerals	7960.33	6
6	Transport	22569.99	17
7	Communications	20288.66	16
8	Science, Technology & Environment	3603.30	3
9	General Economic Services & General Services	6777.60	5
10	Social Services	26887.37	21
	TOTAL	130181.34	100
Note: 1. The figures for States/Uts not available			
2. The figures may not add upto total because of rounding			



CHAPTER 4

THRUST AREAS

Meeting of the Full Planning Commission

The Full Planning Commission met under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister on 27th and 29th June, 2001 to primarily discuss and approve the Draft Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007). The other agenda items of the meeting included, the issue of placing Uttaranchal in the list of Special Category States, transfer of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the issue relating to convergence and weeding out of Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the revision of Gadgil formula for allocation of Normal Central Assistance and change in the Loan Grant in respect of Central Assistance to State Plans. It was agreed in the meeting that Planning Commission may now take steps to place the Approach Paper of the Tenth Plan along with other agreed agenda items before the Cabinet and subsequently before the National Development Council.

49th Meeting of the National Development Council (NDC)

2. The 49th meeting of the National Development Council (NDC) was held on 1st September, 2001 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Prime Minister and Chairman, NDC to discuss the following agenda items :

- (i) Draft Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07);
- (ii) Report of the NDC Sub-Committee on the Criterion for Allocation of Funds under Major Rural Poverty Alleviation Programmes;
- (iii) NDC - Sub-Committee on Transfer of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) : Status Report;
- (iv) Placing Uttaranchal on the list of Special Category States; and
- (v) Placing Mid-Term Appraisal of the Ninth Five Year Plan before the NDC.

3. After detailed deliberations, draft Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan was unanimously approved by the NDC and it was recommended that Uttaranchal be placed on the list of Special Category States.

Formulation of Tenth Five Year Plan

4. In the backdrop of the direction indicated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Chairman, Planning Commission to examine the feasibility of achieving a GDP growth rate of 9 per cent during the Tenth Five Year Plan; the Planning Commission initiated an exercise for the preparation of the Tenth Five Year Plan. The consultative process is to be deepened and broadened with a view to reflect and address effectively the changing context and the emerging challenges of our economy. All the Central Departments were asked, to begin a review of all their schemes, on a zero-based budget methodology, before deciding about their continuation in the Tenth Plan.

5. In this context, 27 Steering Committees, 98 Working Groups and one Task Force have been set up. Division wise list of Steering Committees and Working Groups is given at

Annexure 4.1. In the course of this exercise, major issues and thrust areas for the Plan are to be narrowed down and appropriately articulated for inclusion in the Plan. This is a part of a well defined consultative mechanism that uses inputs and suggestions from interest groups including those from the industrial, agricultural and service sectors, as well as professional bodies representing academicians, NGOs and other associations.. The views from these bodies / agencies, experts and officials from the Centre and State Government would be taken note of through the deliberations of these Groups.

6. The guidelines for classification of Expenditure between Plan and Non Plan for the 10th Five Year Plan have been finalised. In an effort to improve the productivity of existing capital assets, and efficiency of resource use during the 10th Plan, selective use of Plan funds is to be permitted for critical repair and maintenance activities. This is to be restricted to a few sectors namely, Surface Transport, including Roads and Railways, Power; Irrigation; Health; Education (including scientific research and Higher education) and Rural and Urban Infrastructure. The proportion of Plan funds that can be considered for diversion to repair and maintenance would vary from sector to sector and in any case it would not exceed 15% of the Plan budgetary support to the sector / major head of development of which the maintenance activity is a part. The amount that could be diverted, in this context, would in each case be determined and approved by a joint team of officials from the concerned Ministry and / or State Government and the Planning Commission.

Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan

7. The Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan aims at the stepping up the growth rate of GDP to eight per cent per annum over the Plan period 2002-2007. It also proposes to establish specific monitorable targets covering economic, social and environmental dimensions of human development. These include targets on reduction in poverty ratio, access to primary education, raising literacy rate, decline in infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate, raising employment growth rate, improving coverage of villages in terms of access to potable drinking water, reducing gender gaps in literacy and wage rates, cleaning of major polluted river stretches, increase in forest cover and reducing the decadal population growth rate.

8. The Tenth Plan envisages a State wise break up of growth and other monitorable targets to build up requisite policy focus for reducing regional disparities in social and economic attainments. It proposes to integrate growth with equity and social justice. This would involve making agriculture development a core element of the Plan. It involves bringing about rapid growth in sectors with high quality employment opportunities. It also envisages restructuring of targeted programmes, emphasising cross sectoral synergies, for special groups. The underlying strategy for the attainment of Plan targets is contingent on our ability to increase investment rate in the economy to 30-32 per cent, increase the productivity of existing capital assets, undertaking second generation policy reforms with a view to improving the efficiency of new investment; and devise instrumentalities to facilitate and encourage a deepening and broadening of the agenda for reforms across the States.

9. Raising the investment rate in the economy is critically tied with the ability of the Government both the Central and the States, to undertake an agenda for fiscal correction outlined in the Approach Paper. The most crucial aspect of this requires the Central Government to increase its savings by around 2.9% of GDP. The other important aspect pertains to expediting the disinvestment process.

10. Improving efficiency of public assets and quality of expenditure in the public sector requires rationalisation of Central sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes through convergence, weeding out and transfer of schemes to the States. It requires completion of existing projects rather than initiating new projects, and selectively permitting the use of plan funds for critical repair and maintenance activities. Privatisation of non-strategic PSUs and closure of non-viable units at both Centre and States in a time bound manner would have to be undertaken. Moreover, expansion of project based support to States and making additional central assistance contingent on agreed programme of reforms is to be emphasised with a view to improving the efficiency of public spending in the States and encourage them to adopt agreed agenda for reforms.

11. In the context of improving the efficiency of public spending, the Commission noted the success of the core plan for the States in bringing about a more realistic plan formulation both in terms of mobilisation of resources and in terms of actual implementation.

12. The Approach document recognises the serious gaps that are emerging in infrastructure particularly in power, railways and public investment in irrigation. The flow of private investment in infrastructure has been below expectations as in many instances the requisite enabling framework is not yet in place. In respect of power sector, the Approach Paper has proposed rationalisation of tariffs through SERCs, unbundling generation, transmission and distribution; privatising distribution and enabling bulk consumers to access power directly. On railways, the Approach Paper has suggested corporatisation of all non core, peripheral activities of the Indian Railways and establishing an independent Rail Tariff Regulatory Authority.

13. The Approach Paper has outlined measures to increase efficiency in private sector by continuing the reforms in industrial and trade policy, undertaking legal and procedural changes to facilitate quick transfer of assets, such as repeal of SICA, introduction and strengthening of bankruptcy and foreclosure laws etc. It also talks of adopting a blue print for removal of administrative, procedural and legal hurdles to investment and improving government,s interface with the public. Reform and strengthening of judicial system and procedure is an area also identified in this context.

14. The Approach Paper has identified the need to have a comprehensive land-use policy to encourage productive utilisation of available land resources. It has suggested disbanding export, trade and credit restrictions on agricultural and agro-forestry products.

15. The Panchayati Raj institutions have a critical role to play in the developmental framework outlined for the Tenth Plan, particularly with regard to improving delivery mechanism for the poverty alleviation schemes. They also have special role in improving accountability at the local level in the public provisioning of education and health services.

16. The Approach Paper places special emphasis on empowerment of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes and on mainstreaming of gender concerns.

17. Completion of ongoing projects has been accorded high priority in the Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year and a moratorium on launching new projects until at least a minimum number of partially completed projects are brought to completion has been suggested.

Zero-based Budgeting

18. The commitment of the Government to subject all Schemes to Zero-based Budgeting before the start of the Tenth Plan was reiterated in the Full Planning Commission Meeting held on 27th and 29th June, 2001 to discuss the Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan. In this connection, the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission has also requested all Union Ministers to undertake a review of the existing schemes and subject them to Zero-based Budgeting, retaining only those schemes in the Tenth Plan that are demonstrably efficient and essential. In this process many schemes may have to be re-oriented those that have outlived their utility, may have to be closed and those with similar objectives may have to be merged. It has also been emphasised that there is a need to make the schemes more focused and streamline the delivery system to ensure that benefits reach the target group. A Core Committee for Zero-Based Budgeting, Convergence and Weeding out of Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes has also been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission to expedite this exercise. The Committee has so far reviewed the schemes of nearly 50 Ministries / Departments. A statement giving the summary of the results of this exercise in respect of Central sector Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes is given at Annexure 4.2 and 4.3 respectively.

Empowerment of Women and Development

19. Commemorating the celebrations of 'Women's Empowerment Year' the Government has very aptly adopted a National Policy for the Empowerment of Women in April, 2001. The Policy aims to bring about the development, advancement and empowerment of women through translating the de-jure equality into de-facto one and thus enable women to exercise their rights and fundamental freedom on equal basis with men in all spheres of political, economic, social, cultural and civil. As a follow up, all the Central Ministries and State Departments will draw up time-bound Action Plans with a set of concrete Action Points through a participatory process of consultation with all the concerned.

20. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) has established its credential as a premier micro-credit agency of the country with its focus of women and their empowerment through credit support or micro-finance, as an instrument of socio-economic change and development and also to make the women self-reliant and economically independent. To expand its credit services, RMK also ventured to develop an institutional base at the grass-root levels through Self-Help Groups (SHG). In this process, it also started developing linkages with the existing Women's Groups of Integrated Women's Empowerment Project (IWEP) known as Swyamsiddha and Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). The RMK had sanctioned Rs.103.47 crore to 861 organisations since its inception to 31.3.2001. It had disbursed Rs.76.55 crore for the benefit of approximately 4.07 lakh women. Efforts are being made to strengthen the Corpus of RMK, the only National credit institution catering to the credit needs of women in the Informal Sector.

21. The nation-wide programme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) continues to be the major intervention for the overall development of children below 6 years and of the expectant and nursing mothers. To fulfill the commitments of Ninth Five Year Plan, the Government has further expanded the programme from 4,200 to 5,652 Projects, with an ultimate objective of reaching the ICDS package to 57.0 million beneficiaries by March, 2002 which include 47.5 million children, and 9.5 million expectant and nursing

mothers living in the most backward rural/tribal areas and urban slums. Realising the importance of supplementary feeding for the children and expectant and nursing mothers and also in order to achieve the objectives of sustainable human development at the village level, Planning Commission is providing funds for Nutrition under Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY).

Empowering the Disabled

22. To ensure social justice to the disabled on equitable terms, the Persons with Disabilities (Protection of Rights, Equal Opportunities and Full Participation) Act, 1995 is being implemented since 1996 through a multi-sectoral collaborative and holistic package of prevention, curative, rehabilitative and developmental services for the Disabled. The Act is being amended to (a) further strengthen the existing provisions; (b) give a further impetus to the multi-collaborative efforts by delineating specific responsibilities to concerned Ministries/Departments; and (c) to introduce special features such as affirmative action, social security and barrier free environment for fulfilling the commitments of Empowering the Disabled.

Agricultural Development a core element of the Tenth Plan.

23. The Approach Paper for the Tenth Five Year (2002-07) Plan prepared by the Planning Commission has clearly indicated that Agricultural Development will be a core element of the Tenth Plan. Inadequate capital formation, ineffective credit support and input and output market distortions are some of the major concerns in this sector. The Approach Paper has identified the need to have a comprehensive Land Use Policy as also fresh strategy for irrigation and water use. It has also been indicated that the regulatory controls and policy framework evolved in the era of food scarcity have limited relevance in today's context. For this purpose, the Approach paper has proposed the following:-

- Increased public investment in irrigation and rural roads.
- Comprehensive Land Use Policy.
- Strengthening of agriculture extension.
- Amendments of Essential Commodities Act.
- Rationalisation of Subsidies.
- Removal of licensing controls on agro based and rural industries.
- Disbanding restrictions on export, trade and credit for agriculture & agro-forestry products.

It is expected that various measures being proposed in the Tenth Plan can put agriculture on a higher growth trajectory as well as trigger growth in other sectors, besides reducing poverty.

Task Force on Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

24. A Task force on Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) was constituted to conceptualise the proper role for PRIs in implementation of Centrally Sponsored / Central Sector Schemes / Externally Aided Projects which are within the purview of the PRIs as per the XIth & XIIth Schedule of the Constitution. The Task Force was also expected to work out modalities for effective PRI – Non Government Organisation interface consistent with the spirit and provision of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992. The Task Force Report has made

recommendations detailing the role of PRIs in the implementation of development programmes within the purview of Central Ministries.

Watershed Development Programme:

25. Development of degraded, drought prone and desert prone areas inhabited by most vulnerable sections of our society is a priority area. Different Ministries implement programmes on watershed basis for regeneration of degraded lands and rainfed areas. Given the fact that incidence of poverty is considerably higher in such regions, there is an urgent need to augment the carrying capacity of land to provide avenues for sustainable livelihoods. For this, a coordinated Action Plan has to be formulated for development of lands under stress in a time bound and cost effective manner with active community participation. The issues of gender equity and social inclusion should also be put upfront in the watershed development programme.

Scheme of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

26. The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) announced by the Prime Minister on 15.8.2001 was launched in September 2001. The scheme focuses on generation of wage employment, creation of durable rural assets and infrastructure and provision of food security to the rural poor. It has been envisaged that Rs.10000 crore will be provided for this new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). Wages would be paid partly in cash and partly in the form of foodgrains. For this 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains worth Rs.5000 crore will be provided to the States each year. The remaining fund of Rs. 5000 crore will be utilized to meet the cash component of wages and material cost. It is expected that 100 crore mandays of employment will be generated each year.

Environment & Forests Development

27. In recent years, we seem to have lost touch with our ancient tradition and wisdom of protecting nature. Development based on utilisation of natural resources, industrial technology based on old models, the pressure of population and poverty makes the life of our people directly dependent on natural resources – land, water and forests. Our basic needs of food, fodder, fuel and shelter take a heavy toll of our environmental assets. While natural assets have drastically decreased, our man-made assets have grown to such an extent that they have to be based on non-renewable sources. In the new millennium, we face new challenges. We have to continue improving our economic growth rate, provide the basic minimum life support services to our large section of population and deal with the problems of poverty and unemployment. However, we also have to pay attention towards conserving our rich natural resource base and improve the status of our living environment. We need to tackle the present environmental degradation in a holistic manner in order to ensure sustainability, both economically and environmentally. This, in short, is the task before the country, and especially for our planners and policy-makers today.

Power Sector

28. The power sector reforms are being continued by setting up State Electricity Regulatory Commission with a view to fix rational tariffs and unbundling the SEBs and separating generation, transmission and distribution into separate corporations/financial entities to make it possible to monitor efficiency levels in each activity as a profit centre and

also to create appropriate incentives for efficiency in each area. Orissa, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have initiated power sector reforms along these lines. Further, Madhya Pradesh and NCT of Delhi have passed the reform Bill in the respective State Assembly. Gujarat has also drafted its Reform Bill. Electricity Bill, 2001 has been introduced in the Parliament.

29. It is expected that the ongoing Power Sector reforms would generate electricity at an economic cost, provide reliable and high quality service to the consumers and ensure that the sector is financially viable and also provide an attractive environment to bring in private investment.

Coal

30. The coal prices stand decontrolled. The 1979 Coal Mining Policy has been replaced. State Governments of coal bearing States are now allowed to mine both coking and non-coking coal without any restriction through their undertakings/companies on par with CIL. Continuation of reform process in the sector and expediting the bill to amend the provisions of Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act 1973 for permitting private sector in commercial coal mining is critical. Accelerating exploration activities for coal and lignite; development of clean coal technologies and improving environmental aspects; improving rail and port infrastructure for movement of coal; and development of lignite resources etc. are important areas for development of the sector.

Petroleum

31. The increasing dependence on crude oil is a cause for concern and raises the issue of energy security. Efforts are being made to increase self-reliance through increased indigenous production by pursuing intensive and extensive exploration of sedimentary basins and equity oil abroad. In addition, a suitable policy framework is required for cleaner and greener fuels to promote environmental friendly hydrocarbon sector. The Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) is proposed to be dismantled soon.

Tourism:

32. In recognition of tourism, as the fastest growing industry in the world today, with a large employment and income generating potential, it is proposed to position it as a national priority on the nation's developmental agenda, by encouraging investor friendly policies and rationalising taxes.

Medium-Term Fiscal Reforms Policy (MTFRP)

33. There has been massive deterioration in the finances of State Governments during the Ninth Plan. This is reflected in the financing pattern of States' Plan, which is characterised by large negative balance from current revenues and heavy dependence on borrowed funds. The estimated realisation of resources of about 80 percent during the Ninth Plan vis-a-vis the projection has been achieved largely on account of the uncontrolled borrowings of States to finance the Plan. State Governments have resorted to large-scale borrowings either directly or through their public enterprises and SPVs by extending guarantees. This led to sharp increase in outstanding debt and guarantees of States during the Ninth Plan period.

34. Based on their own financial compulsions and pressures from the Centre and funding agencies, fiscal reforms have been initiated by the State Governments in recent years. Currently, the State Governments are drawing up Medium-Term Fiscal Reforms Policy (MTFRP) to avail of the Incentive Fund created on the basis of the Supplementary Report of the Eleventh Finance Commission. Under the MTFRP, States are required to set time-bound programme for achieving improvement in their finances and reform their Public Enterprises.

35. In preparing resources forecast for the Tenth Plan, State Governments are requested to maintain consistency with their Medium-Term Fiscal Reforms Policy (MTFRP) drawn up with the Ministry of Finance. This is important from Fiscal Reforms Points of view, since assumptions on levels of revenue deficit, fiscal deficit and debt implicit in the resources projections for the Plan are explicitly projected in the MTFRP. The intention is to ensure that the Plan outlays of States are feasible from resources point of view and consistent with their fiscal reforms programme.

Health, Nutrition & Family Welfare

36. Population stabilisation is an essential prerequisite for sustainability of development process so that the benefits of economic development result in the enhancement of the well being of the people and improvement in quality of life. Recognising this, India formulated a National Family Planning Programme as early as in 1952 with the objective of reducing Birth Rate to the extent necessary to stabilize the population at a level consistent with requirement of national economy. Reduction in Population Growth Rate was one of the major objectives of the Ninth Plan. The pace of demographic transition in India has been relatively slow but steady. Census 2001 recorded that the population of the country was 1027 million; (15 million more than the population projected for 2001 by the Technical Group on Population Projections). The decline in both mortality and fertility during the nineties has been lower than the projections and the goals set for the Ninth Plan. However, the decadal growth during 1991-2002 was 21.34% declining from 23.86% for 1981-91, the sharpest decline since independence.

37. During the Ninth Plan period the Department of Family Welfare implemented the recommendations of the NDC Sub-Committee on Population; the centrally defined methods specific targets for family planning were abolished; emphasis shifted to decentralised planning at district level based on community needs assessment and implementation of programmes aimed at fulfillment of these needs. The focus of the programme during the Plan had been to assess the needs for Reproductive & Child Health (RCH) care at PHC level, undertake area-specific micro planning and to provide need-based, demand driven high quality, integrated RCH services. Efforts were also made to improve quality and content of services through skill up-gradation training for all personnel and building up referral network. A massive pulse polio campaign was taken up to eliminate polio from the country. Department of Family Welfare set up a Consultative Committee to suggest appropriate restructuring and revision of norms for infrastructure maintenance. The recommendations of the Committee are being implemented to improve the functioning and efficiency of the primary health care infrastructure and manpower. Monitoring and evaluation has become accepted as a part of the programme and the data is used for mid term correction. The Department of Family Welfare has prepared National Population Policy (NPP 2000) to achieve replacement level of fertility by 2010, which has been approved by the Cabinet. To facilitate the attainment of the goals set under NPP 2000 an Empowered Action Group attached to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has been constituted. This group will

focus on meeting to specific requirements of the States where the rate of growth of population is high.

38. The improvement in health status of the population has been one of the major thrust areas for the social development programme of the country. A vast governmental network of health care infrastructure and manpower has been developed at primary, secondary and tertiary care. The extent of access and utilisation of health care varies substantially between states, districts and different segments of the society. In order to achieve substantial improvement in coverage and quality of health services, the Ninth Plan proposed appropriate reorganisation and restructuring of existing infrastructure making them responsible for health care of the population in defined geographic area. Several states have attempted introduction of user charges from people above poverty line for diagnostic therapeutic procedures and use of the funds so generated to improve the quality of care in the institution where funds have been generated. Health insurance is one of the major mechanism for meeting the rising health care costs of individuals and families. Adequate funds are also being provided to Centrally Sponsored Disease Control Programmes. Funds are also being provided for strengthening of Indian System of Medicine and efforts are underway to improve the quality of primary, secondary and tertiary care and improve quality of education under ISM&H. A Medicinal Plant Board has been set up in the Department of ISM&H for conservation, cultivation, sustainable use and legal protection of medicinal plants.

Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO)

39. The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) undertakes evaluation of selected programmes/schemes under implementation on the advise of Planning Commission or the various implementation Ministries/Departments. The Programme Evaluation organisation has till date conducted 184 evaluation studies/activities. Some of the recently completed evaluation studies are as under:

- i) Non-Formal Education (NFE)
- ii) Short Stay Homes for Womne & Girls (SSHs)
- iii) Functioning of Community Health Centres (CHCs)
- iv) Border Area Development Programme (BADP)
- v) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)
- vi) Functioning of State Pollution Control Boards
- vii) Khadi and Village Industries Programme in General and its impact on Rural Employment Generation
- viii) Social Safety Net Programme for PHCs (SSNP)
- ix) Member Parliament Local Area Development Schemes (MPLADS)

40. The findings and suggestions emerging from the above referred studies are communicated to the various implementing Ministries/Departments for necessary follow up action.

Export performance during the Ninth Plan

41. Export growth has slowed down from a annual growth (in dollar terms) of 113.7% during the Eighth Five Year Plan to 7.7% per annual during the first four years of the Ninth Five Year Plan. While export performance was marked by low growth rates during 1997-98 and 1998-99, growth picked up in 1999-2000 and consolidated in 2000-01. The performance

in the current financial year so far, the last year of the Ninth Plan, has however, witnessed a down turn, as given below:

Export performance during the Ninth Plan

Year	Exports (million US \$)	Growth Rate %
1997-98	35006	4.6
1998-99	33218	-5.1
1999-00	36715	10.5
2000-01	44328	20.7
2001-02 (April-Oct.)	24383	-2.9

42. Structural constraints operating on the demand as well as supply side of exports contributed to the slowdown in exports during 1997-99. The recessionary tendencies across the world coupled with the East Asian crisis severely affected the demand for our exports. Such slowdown and contraction of world trade also resulted in emergence of protectionist sentiments in some sectors in the guise of technical standards, environmental and social concerns affecting market access and resulting the disruption of our exports. Movement of the exchange rate during this period also affected export performance. Major supply constraints that continue to hamper our exports include infrastructure constrains, high transaction costs, SSI reservation, labour inflexibility, constraints in attracting FDI in export sector and product quality problems. Despite tremendous potential the lack of long term policy continue to hinder export of agricultural products.

43. The event subsequent to the terrorists strike in USA on September 11, 2001 seem to have further dampened the scope for recovery on export front. The situation may possibly deteriorate as growth rate of export of items like software is likely to decline.

Transfer of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS):

44. A Committee of the National Development Council (NDC) on Transfer of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) has been set up under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission with Members from both the Centre and the States. A status report of the Committee was placed before the last meeting of the National Development Council (NDC). The term of the NDC Committee is up to 31.3.2002.

Preparation of National Human Development Report of India

45. In pursuance of the commitment given to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance of the Ministry of Planning (Planning Commission), regarding the preparation of National Human Development Report (NHDR) for India, Planning Commission undertook the said task on a priority. Given the magnitude of the task it has, however, taken more than the anticipated time. A Steering Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission with concerned Advisers as Members. The actual task of preparing the report was entrusted to a team of officers drawn from within the Planning

Commission. The Project Team has prepared an extensive database on social indicators at State level for this exercise. The draft Report is ready and is being submitted for approval before it is sent for printing. In finalising the draft Report, the Project Team made a few presentations to Experts from various fields, with a view, to get inputs and build consensus on the conceptual and methodological framework for the Report. The Report is expected to be released shortly.

Preparation of State Development Reports

46. The Planning Commission had initiated a programme for preparation of State Development Reports. State Development Reports in respect of Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh are being prepared. A Core Committee has been constituted for each State under the Chairmanship of concerned Member, Planning Commission to identify the agencies and finalise the detailed Terms of Reference for awarding the task of preparation of these reports. Various academic institutions and NGOs are being involved in this exercise and the work for preparing the State Development Reports.

Steering Committees/Working Groups for the Tenth Five Year Plan

I AGRICULTURE DIVISION

STEERING COMMITTEE

S.No.	Name of the Steering Committee/ Working Group	Chairperson
1	Steering Committee on Agriculture and Allied Sectors	Dr. M.S. Swaminathan Former Member, Planning Commission

WORKING GROUPS

1	Agricultural Credit, Cooperation and Crop Insurance	Shri S.S. Sisodia, President National Cooperative Union of India New Delhi.
2.	Horticulture Development including Spices, Aromatic and Medicinal Plants and Plantation Crops	Dr. K.L.Chadha, Former DDG (Horticulture)
3.	Agriculture Infrastructure/ Warehousing/ Rural Godowns/ Marketing /Post Harvest Management, Processing and Cold Storage, Trade and Export Promotion.	Dr. V. Parkash, Director, CFTRI, Mysore
4.	Crop Husbandry, Demand and Supply Projections and Agricultural Inputs	Shri K. Rajan Former Secretary (A&C), Govt. of India.
5.	Agriculture Research and Education	Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, Former Member, Planning Commission
6	Organic and Bi-Dynamic Farming (Constituted on 9.4.2001)	Dr. G.S. Sirohi, 231, Surya Niketan, Vikas Marg Ext., Opposite Anand Vihar, New Delhi-110092.
7.	Fisheries	Dr. K. Gopakumar, Dy. Director General (Fisheries)
8	Animal Husbandry & Dairying	Dr. P.N. Bhat, Former Deputy Director Gen. (Animal Science), ICAR
9	Agriculture Statistics	Dr. N.S. Sastry, DG & CEO, NSSO, New Delhi
10	Watershed Development, Rainfed Farming and Natural Resources Management	Shri J.C. Pant, Former Secretary (A&C), GOI.

11.	Agricultural Development in Eastern and North-Eastern India.	Sh. Bhaskar Barua, Secretary (A&C), Govt. of India.
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II. BACKWARD CLASSES DIVISION

STEERING COMMITTEE

2	Steering Committee on the Empowerment of SCs, OBCs and Minorities.	Member (DNT), PC
3	Steering Committee on Social Welfare	Member (DNT), PC
4	Steering Committee on the Empowerment of Scheduled Tribes.	Member (DNT), PC
5	Steering Committee on the Empowerment of Women and Development of Children	Member, In-charge of WCD Planning Commission.

WORKING GROUPS

12	Empowering the Scheduled Castes.	Sh. Darshan Kumar Retd. Pr. Adviser, IAS
13	Empowering the Other Backward Classes (OBCs)	Shri. P.S. Krishnan (Ex-Chairperson of the National Commission for Backward Classes)
14	Empowering the Minorities	Prof. Mufshirul Hassan, J.N.U. Retd. Pr. Adviser, IAS
15	Empowering the Scheduled Tribes	Dr. Ram Dayal Munda (Former V.C., Ranchi, University)
16	Empowering the Disabled	Shri Lal Advani, President Indian Association for Special Education & Rehabilitation
17	Reforming the Social Deviants and Caring the Other Disadvantaged	Smt. Asha Das, Secy. M/o SJ & E
18	Empowerment of Women	Secretary, Deptt. of WCD, Shastri Bhavan.
19	Development of Children	Secretary, Deptt. of WCD, Shastri Bhavan.
20	Working Group on Adolescents	Secretary, Planning Commission

III. COMMUNICATION & INFORMATION DIVISION

STEERING COMMITTEE

6.	Steering Committee on Communications and Information	Member (NKS), Planning Commission
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WORKING GROUPS

21	Information and Broadcasting Sector	Secretary, Ministry of I&B
22	Information Technology Sector	Secretary, Ministry of Information Technology
23	Postal Sector	Secretary, Department of Posts
24	Telecom Sector	Secretary, Department of Telecom.
25	Convergence and E-Governance	Shri R.P. Sinha, Principal Adviser (C&I), Planning Commission.

IV DEVELOPMENT POLICY DIVISION

WORKING GROUPS

26.	Working Group on Public Distribution System and Food Security	Dr. Kirat Parikh
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V EDUCATION DIVISION

STEERING COMMITTEE

7.	Steering Committee on Sports and Youth Affairs	Member(KV), Planning Commission
8.	Steering Committee on Secondary, Higher & Technical Education	Member(KV), Planning Commission
9.	Steering Committee on Elementary & Adult Education	Member(KV), Planning Commission
10.	Steering Committee on Art & Culture	Member(KV), Planning Commission

WORKING GROUPS

27	Sports and Youth Affairs	Shri. N.N. Khanna, Secretary, M/o Youth Affairs & Sports
28.	Elementary and Adult Education	Smt. Achala Moulik, Secretary, Elementary Edu, & Literacy M/o Human Resource Development.
29.	Vocational Education	Shri. K.S. Sarma, Addl. Secretary, Deptt. of Secondary & Higher Edu. M/o HRD.
30	Education for Disadvantaged Sections SC,ST, Minorities, Women, Handicapped and other disadvantaged Sections	Dr. Kireet Joshi, Chairman ICPR, New Delhi
31	Secondary Education	Shri. M.K. Kaw, Secretary Deptt. of Secondary & Higher Edu., HRD

32	Higher Education	Shri. M.K. Kaw, Secretary Deptt. of Secondary & Higher Edu., HRD
33	Technical Education	Shri. Ashok Chandra, Spl. Secretary, Deptt. of Secondary & Higher Edu.
34.	Art & Culture	Shri. RVV Ayyar, Secretary Deptt. of Culture ,M/o Tourism & Culture

VI ENVIRONMENT & FOREST AND TOURISM

STEERING COMMITTEE

11	Steering Committee on Environment & Forest & Wildlife	Member(DNT), PC
12	Steering Committee on Tourism	Member(KA), PC

WORKING GROUPS

35	Environment	Secretary, Ministry of E & F
36	Forestry	Secretary, Ministry of E & F
37	Wildlife	Secretary, Ministry of E & F
38	Research & Education for E & F Sector	Secretary, Ministry of E & F
39	Tourism	Secretary, Deptt. of Tourism

VII FINANCIAL RESOURCES DIVISION

STEERING COMMITTEE

13	Steering Committee on Assessment of Financial Resources	Member(NKS), PC
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WORKING GROUPS

40	Savings	Dr. Y.V. Reddy, Dy. Governor, RBI, Mumbai.
41	State's Resources	Sh. M. Godbole, Ex-Home Secretary, GOI.
42	Central Resources	Dr. Rakesh Mohan, Chief Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance.

VIII HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE DIVISION

STEERING COMMITTEE

14	Steering Committee on Family Welfare (including Health Care for Women & Children and Population Stabilisation)	Member(KV), Planning Commission
15	Steering Committee on Nutrition	Member(KV), Planning Commission
16	Steering Committee on Health (Health care under modern System of Medicine and ISM&H, Biomedical Research, Development of Human Resource for Health & Health Economics)	Member(KV), Planning Commission

WORKING GROUPS

43	Health Care for Women & Children	Secretary, Deptt. of Family Welfare
44	Implementation of Population Policy and Rapid Population Stabilisation	Secretary, Deptt. of Family Welfare
45	Improving Micronutrient Nutritional Status of the population.	Dr. C. Gopalan, President, Nutrition Foundation of India, New Delhi-110 016.
46	Development of Human Resources for Health	Secretary, Deptt. of Health
47	Communicable Diseases	Secretary, Deptt. of Health
48	Health Economics	Secretary, Deptt. of Health
49	Health Care Services (Public, Voluntary & Private) at Primary, Secondary & Tertiary and Super Speciality Care) with focus on Underserved Areas and Vulnerable Population.	Secretary, Deptt. of Health.
50	Health Education & IEC	Dr. N.H. Antia, Chairperson, Foundation for Research in Community Health, Mumbai.
51	Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy	Member (DNT) , Planning Commission.
52	Health Systems Research and Biomedical Research and Development	Dr. V. Ramalingaswamy, Chairman, X/29, Haus Khaz, New Delhi-110 016.
53	Non Communicable Diseases	Dr. S.P. Aggarwal Director General DGHS, ,Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
54	Environment & Occupational Health	Dr. N.K. Ganguly, Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi – 29

55	Working Group on improving Nutritional Status of population with special focus on Vulnerable Groups	Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi
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IX HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

STEERING COMMITTEE

17	Urban Development (including Urban Transport), Urban Housing and Urban Poverty (With focus on slums) .	Member (KA), Planning Commission.
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WORKING GROUPS

56	Urban Development (including Urban Transport), Urban Water Supply and Sanitation.	Secretary, Deptt. of Urban Development, Govt. of India.
57	Urban Housing and Urban Poverty with focus on Slums.	Secretary, Deptt. of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation

X INDUSTRY & MINERALS DIVISION

STEERING COMMITTEE

18	Steering Committee on Industry	Member (NKS), Planning Commission.
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TASK FORCE

1.	Task Force on Sugar Industry	Secretary, Ministry of Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution, Department of Sugar & Edible Oils.
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WORKING GROUPS

58	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	Secretary, Deptt. of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals.
59	Fertilisers	Secretary, Department of Fertilisers.
60	Leather and Leather Goods Industry	Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
61	Public Sector Reforms and Privatisation	Secretary, Department of Public Enterprises.
62	Textiles and Jute Industry	Secretary, Ministry of Textiles.
63	Mineral Exploration and Development (other than Coal and Lignite)	Secretary, Ministry of Mines, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi - 1
64	Ship building and Ship repair Industry	Secretary, Department of Shipping

65	Cement Industry	Secretary, Deptt. of IP&P
66	Engineering Industry	Secretary, Deptt. of Heavy Industry & PE
67	Automobile Industry	Secretary, Deptt. of Heavy Industry & PE

XI LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER DIVISION

STEERING COMMITTEE

19	Labour and Employment	Member (SPG), Planning Commission
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WORKING GROUPS

68	Employment Planning and Policy	Principal Adviser (LEM), Planning Commission
69	Skill Development and Training	Secretary Ministry of Labour
70	Labour Laws and other Labour Regulations	Secretary Ministry of Labour
71	Social Security	Secretary Ministry of Labour
72	Vulnerable Groups in Labour Force such as Child Labour, Bonded Labour, Migrant Labour etc.	Secretary Ministry of Labour
73	Occupational Health and Safety	Secretary Ministry of Labour of Labour.

XII. MLP DIVISION

WORKING GROUPS

74	Hill Areas Development Programme/ Western Ghats Dev. Programme	Secretary, Planning Commission
75	Border Area Development Prog.	Secretary, Planning Commission

XIII POWER & ENERGY, ENERGY POLICY AND RURAL ENERGY DIVISION

STEERING COMMITTEE

20	Steering Committee on Energy Sector	Member (NKS), Planning Commission
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WORKING GROUP

76	Petroleum and Natural Gas.	Secretary, M/O Petroleum & Natural Gas
77	Coal & Lignite.	Sh.N.K.Sinha, Secretary, Coal.
78	Power	Sh. AK Basu, Secretary, Power
79	Non-Conventional Energy Sources	Secretary, MNES

XIV PROGRAMME EVALUATION ORGANISATION

WORKING GROUPS

80	Strengthening, Monitoring and Evaluation System For the Social Sector Development Schemes in the country	Secretary, P.C.
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XV RURAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

STEERING COMMITTEE

21	Steering Group on Rural Poverty Alleviation, Watershed Development and Decentralised Planning & Panchayati Raj Institutions.	Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed, Member, Planning Commission.
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WORKING GROUPS

81	Rural Poverty Alleviation Programmes	Secretary, M/o Rural Development.
82	Decentralised Planning and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)	Adviser (RD), Planning Commission.

XVI SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

STEERING COMMITTEE

22.	Steering committee on Science and Technology.	Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, Pr. Scientific Adv. To GO I
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XVII TRANSPORT DIVISION

STEERING COMMITTEE

23	Steering Group on Transport.	Shri N.K. Singh, Member, Planning Commission.
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WORKING GROUPS

83	Civil Aviation	Secretary, M/o Civil Aviation
84.	Railways	Chairman, Railway Board
85.	Roads	Secretary, Road Transport and Highways
86.	Construction	Adviser (Transport), Planning Commission
87	Ports & Dredging Facilities	Secretary, Shipping
88	Shipping	Secretary, Shipping
89	Inland Water Transport	Secretary, Shipping
90	Road Transport	Secretary, Road Transport and Highways

XVIII VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES DIVISION

STEERING COMMITTEE

24	Steering Committee on Vill. & Small Industry Sector	Member (SPG), Planning Commission
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WORKING GROUPS

91	Small Scale Industries (SSI) Sector	Secretary, Deptt. of SSIA&RI, Govt. of India.
92.	Food Processing Industries (FPI) Sector	Secretary, Deptt. Of Food Processing Industries, Govt. of India.

XIX VOLUNTARY ACTION CELL

STEERING COMMITTEE

25	Steering Committee on Voluntary Sector	Dr. D.N. Tiwari, Member, Planning Commission, New Delhi
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XX WATER RESOURCES DIVISION

STEERING COMMITTEE

26	Steering Committee on Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation (Rural & Urban)	Shri. Som Pal, Member, Planning Commission.
27	Steering Committee on Irrigation Sector	Member (Water Resources) Planning Commission.

WORKING GROUPS

93	Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation	Secretary, Deptt. of Drinking Water Supply.
94	Private Sector and Beneficiaries Participation Programme	Sh. VB Patel, Former Chairman, CWC
95	Major & Medium Irrigation Programme	Secretary, M/O Water Resources
96	Minor Irrigation Programme	Prof. B.D. Dhawan, Prof.& Head, IEG, Delhi Univ.
97	Flood Control Programme	Sh. R. Rangachari, Former Member, CWC
98	Command Area Development (CAD) Programme	Dr. C.D. Thatte, Secretary General, International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage.

Annexure 4.2

**Summary of the Recommendations of the Zero Based Budgeting Exercise completed so far
in respect of Central Sector Schemes (CS)**

S.No.	Name of Ministry/ Department	No. of Schemes prior to ZBB	Ninth Plan Outlay (Rs. Crore)	No. of Schemes to be retained	No. of Schemes to be weeded out of Plan	No. of Schemes to be merged	No. of Schemes to be trans- ferred to States	No. of Schemes to be transf. to other Depts.	Total No. Of Carry Over Schemes to be operated/ run in 10th Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture & Cooperation	65	2956.97	20	14	10/30	0	1	30
2	Agricultural Res. & Edn.	235	2906.13	18	30	33/182	5	0	51
3	Animal Husbandry & Dairying	24	681.5	6	15	1/3	0	0	7
4	Atomic Energy (R&D Sector)	16	1500	16	0	0	0	0	16
5	Bio-Technology	15	675	12	3	0	0	0	12
6	Civil Aviation	10	388.26	3	7	0	0	0	3
7	Coal	9	1299.37	6	1	1/2	0	0	7
8	Commerce (Plantation)	98	1420.95	50	17	5/31	0	0	55
9	Culture	21	920.41	12	7	1/2	0	0	13
10	Economic Affairs	15	471.27	2	13	0	0	0	2
11	Elementary Edn. & Literacy	7	182.22	6	1	0	0	0	6
12	Environment & Forests	61	937.5	32	9	6/19	1	0	38
13	External Affairs	3	1755	3	0	0	0		3
14	Expenditure	2	11.11	0	2	0	0	0	0
15	Family Welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Food	14	141.58	7	3	2/4	0	0	9
17	Food Processing	24	235	4	10	2/10	0	0	6
18	Health	69	1787.69	39	5	8/24	1	0	47
19	Home Affairs	27	718.95	5	18	1/4	0	0	7
20	Indian System of Medicine	35	205.92	1	0	8/34	0	0	9
21	Industrial Policy & Promotion	25	1416.78	12	9	1/3	0	1	13
22	Information & Broadcasting	94	2843.05	35	34	7/25	0	0	42
23	Information Technology	55	1679.37	30	8	6/17	0	0	36
24	Justice	4	337.46	2	2	0	0	0	2
25	Labour	130	668.87	19	93	8/18	0	0	27
26	Land Resources	2	43.69	2	0	0	0	0	2
27	Mines	52	919.85	15	21	1/16	0	0	16
28	Non-Conv. Energy Sources	28	962.14	5	1	4/22	0	0	9
29	Ocean Development	22	510.62	7	2	3/13	0	0	10
30	Personnel, PG & Pensions	13	64.36	0	4	4/9	0	0	4
31	Planning	8	147.92	7	1	0	0	0	7
32	Posts	72	507.25	2	18	7/52	0	0	9
33	Power	23	1944.05	5	10	3/8	0	0	8
34	Railways	22	45414	11	2	4/9	0	0	15

**Summary of the Recommendations of the Zero Based Budgeting Exercise completed so far
in respect of Central Sector Schemes (CS)**

S.No.	Name of Ministry/ Department	No. of Schemes prior to ZBB	Ninth Plan Outlay (Rs. Crore)	No. of Schemes to be retained	No. of Schemes to be weeded out of Plan	No. of Schemes to be merged	No. of Schemes to be trans- ferred to States	No. of Schemes to be transf. to other Deptts.	Total No. Of Carry over Schemes to be operated/ run in 10th Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
35	Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Road Transport & Highways	32	8813.37	4	5	5/23	0	0	9
37	Rural Development	5	275.97	4	0	0/1	0	0	4
38	Science & Technology	53	1497.35	32	3	3/18	0	0	35
39	Scientific & Ind. Research	16	1327.48	6	5	2/5	0	0	8
40	Secondary & Higher Edn.	81	6868.43	7	11	7/58	0	5	14
41	Shipping	27	2692.87	7	14	3/6	0	0	10
41A	Shipping (Ship building)	15	161.8	10	5	0	0	0	10
42	Social Justice & Empower.	50	4523.07	16	11	6/22	1	0	21
43	Space	49	6511.72	35	11	1/3	0	0	36
44	Statistics & Prog. Impleme.	38	17302.12	4	6	9/28	0	0	13
45	Tourism	14	365.71	3	3	2/8	0	0	5
46	Tribal Affairs	16	3030.07	7	1	3/8	0	0	10
47	Urban Development	15	1712.64	13	2	0	0	0	13
48	Urban Employment & Poverty	8	536.64	6	2	0	0	0	6
49	Water Resources	63	1048.48	35	6	9/22	0	0	44
50	Women & Child Develop.	41	1008.69	15	14	3/9	0	3	18
51	Youth Affairs	26	617.82	9	0	5/17	0	0	14
	TOTAL	1849	134948.47	607	459	184/712	8	10	791

**Summary of the Recommendations of the Zero Based Budgeting Exercise completed so far
in respect of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)**

No.	Department	No. of Schemes prior to ZBB	Ninth Plan Outlay (Rs. Crore)	No. of Schemes to be retained	No. of Schemes to be weeded out of Plan	No. of Schemes to be merged	No. of Schemes to be transferred to States	No. of Schemes to be transf. to other Depts.	Total No. Of Carry over Schemes to be operated/ run in 10th Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture & Cooperation	16	2094.09	5	0	3/11	0	0	8
2	Animal Husbandry & Dairy.	17	1554.09	8	6	1/3	0	0	9
3	Commerce(Ind.Sector)	2	212	0	0	1/2	0	0	1
4	Drinking Water Supply	2	8650	2	0	0	0	0	2
5	Elementary Edn. & Literacy	26	16569.34	5	8	2/12	0	1	7
6	Environment & Forests	26	2076.34	10	1	5/13	1	1	15
7	Family Welfare	94	15120.00	43	8	11/40	3	0	54
8	Food & Civil Supplies	2	115	0	2	0	0	0	0
9	ISM&H	10	60.43	1	1	3/8	0	0	4
10	Health	22	3330.5	6	2	6/14	0	0	12
11	Industrial Policy & Promot.	4	507	0	0	0	2	2	0
12	Labour	16	123.25	1	15	0		0	1
13	Land Resources	5	1271.95	3	0	1/2	0	0	4
14	Non-Conv. Energy	6	860	4	0	0	2	0	4
15	Power	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	0
16	Revenue	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
17	Road Transport & High.	1	109	1	0	0	0	0	1
18	Rural Development	10	32591.90	3	0	2/5	2	0	5
19	Women & Child Dev.	5	6801.73	4	0	0	1	0	4
20	Tribal Affairs	9	144.06	1	0	3/8	0	0	4
21	Secondary Education & Higher Education	26	868.48	7	0	7/19	0	0	14
22	Shipping	1	1.5	1	0	0	0	0	1
23	Social Justice & Empower.	20	1670.93	6	2	4/11	1	0	10
24	Tourism	11	227.89	4	0	2/7	0	0	6
25	Urban Development	4	1135	4	0	0	0	0	4
26	Urban Emp. & PA	2	775	2	0	0	0	0	2
27	Water Resources	4	959.02	4	0	0	0	0	4
28	Youth Affairs & Sports	5	195.18	1	0	1/4	0	0	2
	TOTAL	348	98029.68	126	47	52/159	12	4	178

CHAPTER 5

MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN THE PLANNING COMMISSION

A brief overview of major activities undertaken by the different Divisions of the Planning Commission are summarized in the following paragraphs.

5.1 AGRICULTURE DIVISION

Steering Groups, Working Groups for the formulation of Tenth Plan

2. The following eleven Working Groups for the formulation of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) were constituted.

Crop Husbandry, Demand & Supply projections and Agriculture inputs, Horticulture including spices, aromatic and medicinal plants and plantation crops, Watershed Development, rainfed farming and natural resource management, Organic and Biodynamic farming, Agricultural infrastructure/warehousing, marketing, processing and cold storage trade and export promotion, Agricultural Credit, Cooperation & Crop Insurance, Development in Eastern and North-Eastern region, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Fisheries, Agricultural Research and Education (ICAR), and Agricultural Statistics.

3. As per the Terms of Reference, these Working Groups were given responsibility to review the performance of the various ongoing schemes in the sector during Ninth Five Year Plan, assess the impact and suggest measures/programmes for effective implementation during the Tenth Plan period. Besides these Working Groups, a Steering Group on Agriculture and Allied sector under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan was constituted. The Steering Group has considered the Draft reports of the various Working Groups constituted under Agriculture & Allied sectors. After taking into account the views/observations of the Groups, the Steering Group had submitted its report to the Planning Commission.

Zero Based Budgeting

4. With a view to optimizing and containing the growth of Government expenditure and deploying scarce resources in a more cost-effective manner, the need for introduction of the Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB) was felt for quite some time. While presenting the Union Budget for 2001-02, the Finance Minister in his Speech conveyed about the Government's decision to subject all the existing schemes, both at the Central and State levels, to ZBB and to retain only those that are demonstrably efficient and essential. It was also stated that all the schemes that are similar in nature are to be converged to eliminate duplication. As a follow-up, the Agriculture Division undertook review exercises on the ongoing schemes of the Departments under the Ministry of Agriculture and the Deptt. of Commerce (Plantation Crops) on ZBB for bringing in convergence, weeding out and merger of the schemes.

Schemes Approved

5. During the year, the Agriculture Division approved the following schemes:

(a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'On Farm Water Management for increasing crop production in Eastern India' was approved for implementation during the Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plan period.

(b) A scheme on 'Agri-clinic & Business Centre' has also been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.50 crore for taking training activities for the participants.

(c) Besides the continuation of existing Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) approval for the establishment of 66 new KVKs and 2 Trainers' Training Centres (TTCs) with an estimated cost of Rs. 285.00 crore was given.

(d) The following four pilot projects in fisheries sector were approved:

- i) Development of Coldwater Fisheries and Aquaculture at a cost of Rs. 4 crore,
- ii) Development of Reservoir Fisheries at a cost of Rs. 1.00 crore,
- iii) Utilization of Inland Saline Soil at a cost of Rs. 1.00 crore,
- iv) Development of Waterlogged Areas as Aquaculture Estates at a cost of Rs. 1.00 crore.

(e) The Proposals for the National Cooperative Development Corporation Amendment Bill 1995 and for Amendment of Multi State Cooperative Bill, 2000 were examined. The Cabinet had also approved these Amendments. These Bills are presently with the Parliament for approval.

Other Activities

6. A Workshop on Natural Resources Management and Watershed Development Programme under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission was organized on 21.12.2001 to discuss regarding the programme's effective implementation.

7. A case study of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) entrusted to Bankers Institute of Rural Development, Lucknow, to assess the overall impact on flow of ground level credit and difficulties in its implementation. The Institute has submitted the report.

Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan

8. The Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan has emphasized that the agricultural development to be viewed as a core element of the plan since growth in this sector is likely to lead to the widest spread of benefits especially to the rural poor including agricultural labour. Also, since the majority of women workers are engaged in agriculture, investment in this sector have enormous implications for gender equality and must be designed to have maximum impact on this dimension. As, the first generation of reforms concentrated on reforms in the industrial economy and reforms in the agriculture

sector were neglected, the Approach Paper emphasized for changing this in the Tenth Plan.

9. While analyzing the sectoral policy issues relating to Agriculture and Land Management, the Approach Paper has conveyed that it is necessary to evolve a new approach to the agricultural policy based on a careful assessment of current constraints and possibilities. Emphasis has been placed on the following areas-:

- Increased public investment in irrigation and rural roads.
- Comprehensive Land Use Policy.
- Strengthening of agriculture extension.
- Encouraging diversification by focusing on post-harvest technologies and marketing infrastructure.
- Rationalization of Subsidies.
- Removal of various controls, which reduce the potential return to farming.
- The Eastern and the rainfed areas of the Central region, which have the highest potential for increase in productivity, to be the focus of attention.

5.2 Backward Classes & Tribal Development Division

10. The Backward Classes and Tribal Development (BC & TD) Division is concerned with the Welfare and Development of the Socially Disadvantaged Groups, viz., the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and the Minorities. In pursuance of the Ninth Plan objective of 'Empowerment of the Socially Disadvantaged Groups and enabling them to act as agents of socio-economic change and development, the BC & TD Division continued its task of reorienting / rationalizing the on-going policies and programmes towards empowering the Socially Disadvantaged Groups, viz., SCs, STs, OBCs & Minorities.

11. The Division had closely interacted with the nodal Ministries of Social Justice and Empowerment and Tribal Affairs in formulation and implementation of various need based policies and programmes for the welfare and development of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities. Besides, the Division also participated in various review meetings of the Centre and State / UT Governments not only to suggest remedial measures for effective implementation of various welfare and developmental programmes but also for the strict adherence to the special strategies of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for STs and Special Component Plan (SCP) for SCs towards ensuring earmarking of adequate funds and benefits and meaningful utilization of the same under various development Sectors to accomplish comprehensive social and economic development amongst the SCs and STs.

12. In the context of the preparation for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07), two Steering Committees, on i) 'Empowerment of the SCs, OBCs & Minorities' and ii) 'Empowering the Scheduled Tribes' were constituted to - review the existing approach, strategies and priorities of the on-going policies and programmes; to assess effectiveness of the special strategies of Special Component Plan (SCP) for SCs and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for STs; to assess the impact of the on-going economic reforms and to review the effectiveness of the existing legislations especially relating to SCs / STs; and to assess the role of NGOs and the devolution of powers and resources with a view to recommend on various issues so as to take a new initiative to attend to the changing needs of these

disadvantaged groups. In order to assess the situation of the tribals and to address to the special problems / needs of STs in the Tenth Plan, Six Sub-Groups of the Steering Committee on 'Empowerment of STs' were set up in the Planning Commission. These include - i) Policies and Legislations relating to Protection and Development of STs; ii) Implementation of the strategies of TSP and SCA to TSP and other developmental measures for STs; iii) Development of Forest Villages and the Tribals living therein and the problems related to Shifting Cultivation; iv) Economic Development of STs through the mechanisms available within ST specific and ST related Finance and Development Corporations (including Forest Corporations); v) Tribal Health with a special focus on the utilization of indigenous medicines / medicinal plants in the tribal areas; and vi) Role of NGOs in Tribal Development.

13. Besides, the Planning Commission also set up Three separate Working Groups on : i) Empowering the Scheduled Castes; ii) Empowering the Other Backward Classes; and iii) Empowering the Minorities under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and a Working Group on 'Empowering the Scheduled Tribes' under Ministry of Tribal Affairs to review and assess the efforts made for the welfare and development of these socially disadvantaged groups and to suggest measures to further strengthen the same during the Tenth Plan (2002-07). Meetings of the Working Groups were held and the reports of the same were submitted to the Planning Commission.

14. The BC & TD Division also conducted a series of Meetings of the Steering Committees and the Sub-Groups of the Steering Committee on 'Empowerment of the Scheduled Tribes'. All the Reports of the Steering Committees and that of the Sub-Groups of the Steering Committee were prepared and finalised. The Division, all round the year under report engaged in reviewing various welfare and developmental schemes being implemented for the empowerment of the Socially Disadvantaged Groups and necessary suggestions and comments were offered to the implementing agencies both at Centre and State levels so as to ensure the intended benefits reach the target groups an ensured manner. Keeping in view, the persisting problems / issues and the special needs of the Socially Disadvantaged Groups and also on the basis of the suggestions made by the Tenth Plan Steering Committees, Working Group and Sub-Groups of the Steering Committee, Approach in the Tenth Plan for Empowerment of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities was prepared as a guiding framework with the strategies to be adopted and objectives to be achieved during the Tenth Plan period.

15. During the year under report, the Division had actively participated in the All India level Meeting of Collectors first of its kind held in the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (NCSCST) to discuss various aspects relating to the formulation and implementation of SCP and TSP strategies at the grass root level and assisted the proceedings by giving suggestions for effective and meaningful operationalisation / implementation of these important special strategies. Further, as a collaborative effort the division also joined NCSCST in the review meetings of various Ministries / Departments implementing SCP and TSP strategies and offered suggestions and action plans towards achieving meaningful adherence / implementation of the special strategies. In order to discuss the modalities of disbursement of funds under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and to review the utilization pattern of the same, a meeting involving Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and NCSCST, was also conducted by the Division. With an objective to address squarely to the special problems and needs of the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) living in fragile conditions, the Division

participated in various meetings held in Ministry of Tribal Affairs (M/TA) not only in examining various PTGs specific developmental project proposals but also suggested effective steps / measures to be taken up through the special projects implemented through the NGOs to accomplish effective and speedy improvement in the living conditions of the PTGs.

16. The much needed exercise of Rationalisation and Minimisation of the ongoing Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the welfare and development of the Socially Disadvantaged Groups was carried out in consultation with the M/SJ&E and M/TA in the context of the exercise of the Zero-Based Budgeting (ZBB). As per the ZBB exercise, under BCW Sector of the 31 ongoing schemes (14 CS + 17 CSS) being implemented by M/SJ&E, only 13 Schemes (8 CS + 5 CSS) were decided to be retained and 8 schemes (5 CS + 3 CSS) will be weeded out. Similarly, of the 25 ongoing schemes (16 CS + 9 CSS) being implemented by M/TA, 14 schemes (10 CS + 4 CSS) will be retained in the Tenth Plan through merger. The exercise of ZBB for rationalisation / minimization of the ongoing schemes for the welfare and development of the disadvantaged groups was carried out also keeping in view the critical observations made in the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Ninth Plan.

17. The Division, through its regular activities, examined and offered comments on various Cabinet Proposals / EFC / SFC Memoranda relating to the schemes meant for welfare & development of the disadvantaged groups. Research proposals / projects relating to SCs, STs, OBCs & Minorities were also examined in the Division comments on the same were offered. Towards accomplishing educational development amongst the SCs at an accelerated rate, the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment had proposed, among others, recasting and revision of the schemes of Post Matric Scholarships, Pre-Matric Scholarships, Hostels, Coaching etc. were specially examined and comments / suggestions on the same were offered. With an aim to completely eradicate the obnoxious and persisting practice of manual scavenging, the proposal for revision of the scheme of 'Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents' was approved especially to working out alternative strategies viz., conversion of the existing dry latrines to wet ones in a mission mode to accomplish the committed task during the Tenth Plan (2002-07). Economic development, amongst tribals, being crucial the proposal of M/TA for setting up of an exclusive and separate National ST Finance and Development Corporation was approved with substantive suggestions to enable the same to function as a viable and sustainable mechanism especially focusing the BPL families of the tribals. Proposals for Annual Plans for the BCW Sector received from both the Central nodal Ministries and State Departments were examined and appropriate outlays were recommended along with suggestions for optimal utilization of the same through effective implementation of the programmes undertaken.

5.3 COMMUNICATION & INFORMATION (C&I) DIVISION

18. Communication , Information and Broadcasting Division is primarily concerned with the Plans, programmes and policies relating to Telecom, Postal, Information and Broadcasting and Information Technology sectors of the economy. The Annual Plan proposals submitted by the respective Ministries / Departments were critically examined and finalized. Considering Ninth Plan coming to an end in March 2002, an exercise was carried out in Planning Commission and an approach paper for the Tenth Plan was prepared.

19. Telecommunication sector is witnessing major changes in the wake of the process of liberalization, economic reforms and rapid change in technology leading to convergence of technologies. The Communication Convergence Bill 2001 was a step in this direction. The bill was examined in the Division in detail.

20. Towards formulation of the policy and plan priorities for the Tenth Five Year Plan a Steering Committee on Communication and Information was set up under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission. The Committee set up five Working Groups to deliberate on the various policy issues and related matters and make recommendations for formulation of the Tenth Five Year Plan. These Working Groups related to Telecom, Post, IT, Information & Broadcasting and Convergence & E-Governance. The Division actively participated in all the meetings of these Groups.

21. Corporatization of Department of Telecommunication's Operational network by creating Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in October 2000 has raised a few issues in respect of the financial health of the new corporate entity towards expansion of rural network and meeting the operational expenditure for maintaining the same. The Division examined various issues related to improving the financial health of BSNL including the measures of budgetary support by the Government.

22. The Telecom Policy 1999 envisaged creation of a Universal Service Obligation (USO) fund for purposes of raising resources from Telecommunication operations towards compensating the expansion and maintenance of telecom services in un-remunerative areas. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India circulated a Consultation Paper seeking comments from various organizations. The Division examined these papers.

23. Department of Telecommunication has set up several inter-ministerial groups to monitor implementation of various provisions of National Telecom Policy 1999. The Division is represented in many of such groups like Groups on Rural Area Telephony, Expansion of Telecom in North-East, Wireless Planning and Co-ordination Committee etc.

24. Postal sector is one such sector which has been least touched by the reforms process initiated in early 90s. Modernization of postal services through increased use of Technology and simultaneous expansion of service in rural, remote, hilly and far flung areas is a priority area. Two Automatic Mail Processing Systems were set up at Calcutta and Delhi during the Ninth Plan. The proposals of the Deptt. were examined and approved. Similarly, the proposals with regard to installation of Multi-purpose Counter Machines was also examined and agreed to.

25. Postal Deficit is increasing over years and the same is met out of budgetary provision. Keeping in view its long-term un-sustainability, it has been desired to explore new avenues of revenue generation. In this context, the proposal of the Deptt. in respect of commercial exploitation of open land and air space available with the Deptt. was examined towards generation of non-tariff revenue. Based upon the suggestions of Planning Commission, the Deptt. has circulated a note for consideration of the Cabinet.

26. Zero-based budgeting was adopted for review of the schemes with regard to transfer, merger or weeding out the same towards inclusion into the Tenth Five Year Plan.

An exercise in this regard was carried out for all the sectors dealt by the Division. In postal sector twelve schemes were recommended for weeding out, 46 schemes are proposed to be continued in the Tenth Plan.

27. During the year, the Division also critically examined other issues relating to Telecom Sector. The major policy issues examined include:

- Setting up of AMPCs at Calcutta and Delhi.
- Zero-based budgeting for Postal, Telecom, IT and I&B sectors.
- Spectrum Policy of Government of India.
- Installation of V-SATs.
- TCIL's Joint Venture for providing telecom connectivity in Nepal.
- Diversification of Power Grid Corporation of India into Telecommunication sector.
- Amendment to the agreement relating to enhancement of maximum amount of single money order limit between India Posts and other postal administrations of Malta and Nepal.
- Up-gradation of Education and Research Network.
- Ratification of amendments to Intel-sat agreement and Intel-Sat Operating Agreement.

28. Information Technology revolution has opened up new possibilities of economic and social transformations. Convergence of computer, communications and content creates tremendous opportunities as well as challenges. The Division examined R&D proposals on quantum computing, information security, on-line learning, custom power devices and technology development in Indian languages. Techno-economic examinations of major projects on Community Information Centres (CICs) and Media Lab Asia aimed at addressing the issue of digital divide were done. The Division examined IT plans, provided inputs for promotion of IT particularly E-governance in state sector.

29. The Community Information Centres (NE) Project aims at development of IT in NE States and bridge digital divide under the Community Information Centres Scheme, the Department of Information Technology is setting Community Information Centres (CICs) at 487 block headquarters in all the North Eastern States and Sikkim. Major objectives of the project are:

- To promote IT and its application at the grass root level of Government administration.
- To facilitate information exchange between block level administration and district level through Electronic Data Communication Link.
- To provide access to the data base/developmet information of national importance such as; Population, Drinking water facilities, Village level school education facilities, Health care facilities, Village amenities, North-East resource data base and data base on judgement of Supreme Court and High Court etc.
- Computer Awareness training to Government Functionaries.
- Connectivity to leading Research and Educational institutes ; and above all socio-economic development of the North East Region of the country.

30. The Media Lab Asia is being set up to facilitate the invention, refinement, and deployment of innovations that benefit the masses. The Media Lab Asia would work with

industry, NGOs, government and most importantly ordinary people, to bring these innovations to every village in India. The key to success for the Media Lab Asia would be combining the creativity of Indian entrepreneurship with the technical know-how of learning to grow sustainable, culturally appropriate solutions. Particular challenges include the need to operate in many different languages and the need to support product innovation using local culture and tradition.

31. The Division works as the nodal division for maintaining and updating the Planning Commission website, which is a continuous process. Efforts were constantly made to keep the site up-to-date by putting on the web the latest publications of Planning Commission, including Reports of Task Forces and Working Groups, the Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan and Study Reports. There is also a constant stream of queries on the website about publications of the Planning Commission which are responded to immediately.

32. The Division looks after the printing and distribution of Planning Commission Publications. Among the major publications brought out by the Division during the year are 'Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan', 'The Task Force Report on India as Knowledge Super power', 'Annual Report on Working of State Electricity Boards' and Reports of various Working Groups.

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

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

5.4 DEVELOPMENT POLICY DIVISION

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

36. The Division vetted the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan proposals relating to the Public Distribution system sent by the Department of Food and Civil Supplies for discussions. The Working Group Report on Public Distribution System and Food Security for the Tenth Five Year Plan was prepared in the Division. A Policy paper on Excess Food Stocks and Procurement Policy was also prepared in the Division.

37. The Development Policy Division monitored the major economic indicators of the Indian economy on a continuous basis. The section on Recent Economic Developments for Annual Plan Document was also prepared in the Division. The Division also contributed in a significant manner in coordinating the preparation of the background material for the Economic Editor's Conference (October 17-19, 2001).

38. Tenth Plan Chapters on Public Distribution System and on the Services sectors are under preparation in the Division. The work on the High Level Committee on Foreign Direct Investment is also being organized in the Division.

39. Adviser (DP) participated in the deliberations of the following Committees set up by the Government.

- i) Steering Committee on Tax Reforms and Implementation.
- ii) Steering Committee on Foreign Direct Investment.
- iii) Inter-ministerial Group on Customs Tariffs.
- iv) High Level Expert Group on Reviewing Existing Pension Scheme/Future Pension Scheme
- v) 10th Plan Steering Group on Education and Health.
- vi) 10th Plan Steering Group on Information and Communication.
- vii) Steering Group on Uttar Pradesh Development Report.

A Working Paper titled, "India's 1990-91 Crisis: Reforms, Myths and Paradoxes," was completed.

5.5 EDUCATION DIVISION

40. The Education Division is a vital Division of the Planning Commission that actively interacts with the nodal Departments of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) during the year under review on all aspects of development policy and planning in the field of education, art & culture, sports and youth services to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement. The major development programmes relate to universalization of elementary education, adult education, vocationalisation of education, teacher education, science education, Secondary, Higher & Technical education and aspects of Educational Planning, language development, book promotion, libraries, cultural institutions & activities, youth affairs and sports. The involvement of the Education Division during the year has been in all the stages of education such as Early Childhood Care & Education (ECCE), primary, middle, formal & non-formal education, Secondary, University & technical education as well as in special areas such as education of girls, children of scheduled castes/ scheduled tribes and other backward classes and children with physical disabilities.

41. One of the major activities during the year was the finalization of the reports of the Working Groups and the Steering Committees constituted by the Education Division in the context of formulation of the Tenth Five Year Plan. In the month of December 2000, the Division had constituted four Steering Committees and eight Working Groups on the subjects of Elementary & Adult Education; Secondary, Vocational, Higher & Technical Education; Education for Disadvantaged Sections; Art & Culture and Sports & Youth Affairs to review the existing plans and programmes in their respective sectors and to suggest the mechanism for their effective implementation and also the changes in new schemes / programmes needed to be introduced in the Tenth Five Year Plan. The reports of eight Working Groups were finalized and the recommendations of the Working Groups were considered by the Steering Committees. The Steering Committees in their reports

have laid down broad policies, guidelines and thrust areas for the preparation of the Tenth Five Year Plan in these sectors.

42. Education Division convened a Conference of the Vice-Chancellors of the leading Universities in June 2001 under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to deliberate on the major issues and identify the thrust areas in Universities and Higher Education which need specific attention during the Tenth Five Year Plan. The Conference discussed *inter-alia* access and quality of Higher Education, emerging areas of bio-technology and genetic engineering, improvement in teaching aids and also reviewed the university fee structure. The recommendations of the Conference were used as an input by the Working Group on Higher Education set up by the Planning Commission.

43. A comprehensive Study on Girl Literacy was undertaken by the Division during the current year to make an assessment of (a) the magnitude of the problem of uncovered / unenrolled / out-of-schools / dropout girls in the country, (b) the role of incentive schemes namely free uniforms, free textbooks, scholarships, mid-day meals, hostels etc. adopted by various State Governments for raising the education levels of the girl child, and (c) achievement in terms of girl literacy and to suggest policy initiatives for improving the participation of the girl child at all levels of education, The Report of the Study is being finalized by the Division.

44. On the basis of the guidelines laid down by the Core Committee for Zero-Base Budgeting set up in Planning Commission, the Division undertook a review of Central Sector (CS) and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of all the nodal Departments of Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports for the purpose of their convergence and weeding out to ensure better implementation and optimal utilization of resources, and completed the task and obtained the final recommendations of the Core Committee on the proposed convergence / weeding out of schemes

45. Taking cognizance of the mission given to the country by the Prime Minister to build knowledge based activities as a major economic and social resource, a Task Force was constituted by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman and Member (Education) as the convener, to make India a major knowledge super power. The Task Force finalized its report and submitted it to the Government during the current year. Education Division has initiated the action on the Report of the Task Force, and sought the views / comments of the concerned Central Ministries / Departments as well as all the State Governments and UT Administrations on its recommendations. The views / comments received from the Central Ministries / Departments, State Governments and Union Territories Administrations are being processed in the Education Division to enable the Government to take a final view on the recommendations of the Task Force.

46. Recognizing the significant impact that education can make on the minds of people in the context of population stabilization and sustainable achievement in human development, the Education Division has been prominently associated by the National Commission on Population (NCP) in its various sessions. The Division was involved in the deliberations and preparation of the Report of the Working Group on Primary & Secondary Education in relation to Population Stabilization constituted by the NCP, under the Chairmanship of Member (Education).

47. The officers of the Divisions actively participated in the meetings of the Project Approval Board constituted in the Ministry of HRD to approve the District Elementary Education Plans (DEEP) under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan – an umbrella programme launched by the Government to achieve the goals of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) towards the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan. During the year, around nine meetings of the Board were held and approved the District Plans of more than 150 districts across the States / Union Territories.

48. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), one of the goals laid down by the Government was to bring all children in schools, Education Guarantee Centres (EGCs), Alternative School etc by 2003. Given the magnitude of the number of children with physical disabilities being out of school and recognizing the fact that the goal laid down under SSA cannot be achieved unless specific targeted efforts are made to bring children with disabilities within the coverage of formal schools, the Education Division organized a National Workshop in November 2001 in collaboration with the National Institute of Public Cooperation for Child Development (NIPCCD). The Workshop met with the objective to explore the ways and means to bring such children to mainstream schools. The focus of the Workshop was (a) to review the existing policies and plans of education for children with disabilities and (b) to provide a forum for sharing of experiences in the implementation of inclusive education, (c) to clarify the issues and operationalize the links for implementation of inclusive education, and (d) to evolve strategies for convergence among Central Ministries / Departments towards attaining the goal of inclusive education for children with disabilities.

49. The Education Division assisted in the deliberations of a Group of Ministers constituted by the Government of India to consider making education a Fundamental Right and to suggest the requisite Amendments to be made in the Constitution. A Bill was introduced by the Government and passed in the Lok Sabha in December 2001: (a) to provide free and compulsory education to all children of 6-14 years, (b) to make it the fundamental duty of every citizen who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunity for education to all children from 6-14 years of age and (c) to redraft Article 45 to provide that the State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education to all children until they complete the age of 6 year.

50. The officers of the Division were also involved in the implementation, monitoring and review of District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), launched to revitalize the primary education system and to achieve the goal of universalisation of primary education. The Division represented the Planning Commission in the 14th Joint Review Mission of the DPEP conducted in November / December 2001. The officers of the Division were actively involved in the Conferences / Workshops organized by the National Council of Education Research & Training (NCERT) and National Institute of Educational Planning & Administration (NIEPA), particularly on financing of higher education and devising the formats for collecting the educational statistics for the Seventh All-India Education Survey.

51. The Division during the year represented the viewpoints of the Planning Commission in the Grants-in-aid Committee set up by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports for the involvement of NGOs in promoting national integration, youth activities and training in the country. The officers of the Division also actively participated in the deliberations of the Expert Group constituted by the Department of Culture for setting up

of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies and also in setting up Science Cities throughout the country.

52. The role and responsibilities of the Division have increased significantly on account of manifold increase in Plan expenditure on education in successive Five Year Plans particularly after the introduction of National Policy on Education (1986). It is worth mentioning here that against the expenditure of Rs. 8521.89 crore in the Eighth Five Year Plan the outlay envisaged in the Ninth Plan outlay was of the order of Rs. 24908.38 crores for the Education Sector, of which about two-third was allocated for Elementary & Adult Education.

5.6 ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS DIVISION (E&F)

53. The Environment & Forests Unit dealt with the finalisation of the Tenth Plan and the Annual Plan (2002-03) of the Ministry of Environment & Forests.

54. Steering Committee, Four Working Groups and several Sub-groups were constituted for formulation of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07). The reports of the Working Groups have been received while that of Steering Committee would be finalized shortly.

55. As a result of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission writing to Chief Ministers, several States have begun the exercise of preparation of State of Environment Report. At the National level, the Ministry of Environment & Forests have brought out in collaboration with United Nations Environment programme the National level State of the Environment Report (2001).

56. As a part of the major initiative launched last year to evolve a nationwide environmental data base with State specific details, an interface is being developed for networking information available with CPCB/SPCBs regarding status of the health of various ecosystems. The report of the Task Force on Greening India for livelihood security and sustainable development has been finalized and forwarded to all the State Governments for their consideration. It is expected that as a result, the endeavour at achieving the national goal of forests/tree cover would receive an impetus.

57. An exercise aimed at weeding out, converging and rationalizing the ongoing Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes has been completed as part of Zero Based Budgeting. As a result the ongoing 85 schemes have been reduced to 53.

58. The sectoral/sub-sectoral allocations in the Annual Plan(2001-02) of the States and Union Territories were examined and final approval was accorded.

59. Presentations were made by World Bank Economist, Carter Brandon, Dr. Bharat of USEPA, National Botanical Research Institute, Department of Ocean Development, Dr. Veer Bhadra Mishra, Sankat Mochan Foundation, Varanasi.

60. As part of the preparations for World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)/Rio+10, Joint Adviser (E&F) participated in an international meeting held at Accra, Ghana.

Some of the other activities of the Unit include:-

- A meeting of the high-powered Committee on maintenance of minimum flow in river Yamuna chaired by Member (E&F), Planning Commission.
- A meeting of the Monitoring Committee on National River Conservation Plan chaired by Member (E&F).
- Scrutiny of EFC/COS/CCEA notes relating to Yamuna Action Plan, National River Conservation Plan, Taj Protection Mission, National Lake Conservation Plan (Ooty, Kodaikanal, Powai).

61. Principal Adviser (E&F) participated in meetings on Energy and Environment organized by Ministry of External Affairs.

5.7 FINANCIAL RESOURCES DIVISION

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

Annual Plan 2001-02:

63. During the period under review, the Division completed assessment of financial resources for the Annual Plan 2001-02 of Centre and States. The Chapter on Financial Resources together with annexures providing detailed statistical information was prepared for the Annual Plan (2001-02) document.

64. Gross Budget Support (GBS) of Rs.100100 crore was allocated by the Centre for financing of the Annual Plan 2001-02. Of this, Rs.59456 crore was for the Central Plan and the balance Rs.40644 crore was Central assistance for the Annual Plans of the States and UTs. The Centre's Annual Plan Outlay was placed at Rs. 130181 crore; to be financed in terms of Rs. 59456 crore of Gross Budget Support mentioned above and Rs. 70725 crore of Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). This is 20 percent higher than the Revised Plan outlay of Rs. 108587 crore for 2000-01. The Gross Budget Support of Rs. 59456 crore and IEBR of Rs. 70725 crore for the central plan represent increase of 23 per cent and 17 per cent respectively in nominal terms over the GBS of Rs. 48269 crore and IEBR of Rs. 60318 crore in the Revised Estimates for the Annual Plan 2000-01.

NINTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN - A REVIEW:

65. The year 2001-02 is the terminal year of the Ninth Plan. The financing pattern of the Centre's Plan and the State Plans during the Ninth Plan period is briefly presented below.

Ninth Plan

66. The Ninth Five Year Plan envisaged Gross Budget Support of Rs. 374000 crore from the Centre, consisting of Rs. 203982 crore of GBS to the Centre's Plan and Rs. 170018 crore of Central Assistance to the Plans of the States and all U.Ts. As against this, Gross Budget Support of Rs. 175449 crore at 1996-97 prices has been provided to the Centre's Plan during the five years of the Ninth Plan. This includes GBS of Rs. 59456 crore of BE for the Annual Plan 2001-02 at current prices which is equivalent to Rs. 44110 crore at comparable (constant – 1996-97) prices. Thus, the Gross Budget Support extended to Centre's Plan is 86 per cent of the Plan projections. Central Assistance to States and U.Ts during the Ninth Plan amounts to Rs. 140376 crore at constant prices against Rs. 170018 crore envisaged in the Plan. This is inclusive of Rs. 40644 crore of Budget Estimates for 2001-02 at current prices; equivalent to Rs. 30154 crore at constant prices. Thus, the realization in respect of Central Assistance to States and U.Ts is 83 per cent of the Plan projections.

Ninth Plan- Centre

67. In addition to the Gross Budget Support of Rs. 203982 crore, the Centre's Ninth Plan Outlay included Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources of Rs. 285379 crore to be raised by the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). According to the Revised Estimates of the first four years of the Ninth Plan and the Budget Estimates for 2001-02, the IEBR of the CPSEs amounted to Rs. 233911 crore at current prices and Rs. 231129 crore at constant prices. This accounts for 81 per cent of the Plan projections. The details are given in the table 5.7.1:

Table 5.7.1
Pattern of Financing the Centre's Plan (Projected and Realised)
during the Ninth Plan (1997-98- 2001-02)
(Figures at constant 1996-97 prices)
(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Resources	Projected	Realized*	Col. 4-Col.3
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gross Budget Support to the Ninth Plan	374000	315825	-58175
2	Central Assistance to States' and UTs plans	170018	140376	-29642
3	Gross Budget Support to Centre's Plan	203982	175449	-28533
4	IEBR of CPSEs	285379	231129	-54250
5	Plan Outlay of the Centre	489361	406575@	-82786@

* Note: The realized financing pattern is based on Actual for the first three years, Provisional Actuals for 2000-01 and BE for 2001-02 in respect of GBS and Revised Estimates for the first four years and BE for 2001-02 in respect of IEBR of CPSEs.

@ Errors of Rs. 3 crore each – due to rounding of .

Ninth Plan: States

68. Review of the Ninth Plan reveals that States realized 81.22 percent of the projected resources. There has been a massive deterioration in the contribution of 'Own funds' of the States and large-scale borrowings by States to bridge the resource gap. This led to sharp increase in debt and outstanding guarantees of States during the Ninth Plan period. The Ninth Plan projection and realization in terms of States' Own Funds, States' Own Borrowings and Central Assistance are summarized in Table 5.7.2 :

Table 5.7.2
NINTH PLAN PROJECTION AND REALISATION
(Rs. crore at 1996-97 prices)

Items	Ninth Plan (Projection)	Realisation (1997-2002)	Percentage Realisation
1. States' Own Funds	3,814.19	(-) 1,33,341.23	(-) 3,495.93
2. States' Own Borrowings	1,82,075.10	2,89,244.52	158.86
3. Central Assistance	1,68,775.00	1,32,148.58	78.30
4. Aggregate Resources for the Plan	3,54,664.29	2,88,051.87	81.22

69. The shortfall in the contribution of 'Own funds' of the States has been mainly due to deterioration in States' BCR and unsatisfactory performance of State Level Public Enterprises. This development calls for immediate corrective action on the part of State Governments in terms of enhanced revenue mobilisation, containment of non-plan revenue expenditure and improvement in the functioning of State Level Public Enterprises. In case of Central Assistance, shortfall is mainly on account of low level of absorption of funds under EAP.

70. Overall, the financing pattern of the Central as well as the State Plans during the Ninth Plan period showed a marked deterioration in financing of the Plans through non-debt resources.

TENTH PLAN (2002-07) AND ANNUAL PLAN 2002-03

TENTH PLAN (2002-07)

71. The process for preparation of the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03 have been concurrently underway during the period under review. For the formulation of the Tenth Plan, the Planning Commission set up a Steering Committee on Financial Resources for the Tenth Plan under the Chairmanship of Shri M.S. Ahluwalia, Member, Planning Commission. Three Working Groups under this Steering Committee have been constituted for assessing the resources of the Centre, resources of the States and resources from Savings. The Report of the Steering Committee and of the Working Groups will be considered for the formulation of the Tenth Plan.

Annual Plan 2002-03

72. The finalization of the financing pattern of the Annual Plan 2002-03 is also underway along with the work relating to the formulation of the Tenth Plan. For this purpose, the officers of the Division participated in the exercise undertaken by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance for the assessment of the Internal & Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for Annual Plan 2002-03.

73. Detailed guidelines were issued to all States for formulating the scheme of financing of their Plan. The proposed scheme of financing as formulated by the States on the basis of guidelines were deliberated in detail by the Working Group on Financial Resources under the Chairmanship of the Adviser, Financial Resources Division. The Working Group comprises of officers from the FR Division, Department of Expenditure, Department of Economic Affairs, Reserve Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, and respective State Governments. State Governments were instructed to project resources for the Tenth Plan taking into consideration the level of sustainable debt and maintain consistency with their Medium Term Fiscal Reform Plan (MTFRP) approved by the Ministry of Finance. The consensus arrived at in the Working Group Discussions would form the basis of discussions between Deputy Chairman and State Chief Ministers for finalization of outlay for the Annual Plan.

Reports, review papers/notes

74. During the year under report, the Division prepared the following reports, review papers and notes.

- Finalized the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) in consultation with Ministry of Finance for the Annual Plan 2001-02 of Centre, States and UTs for inclusion in the Union Budget 2001-02.
- The Division prepared the final Report of the Advisory Group on Tax Policy and Tax Administration for the Tenth Plan constituted by Planning Commission.
- A note for the Cabinet on “Granting of Special Category State status to Uttaranchal” was sent to the Cabinet Secretariat to be placed before the Cabinet for its consideration.
- Worked out the revised Formula for the allocation of Normal Central Assistance (NCA) to States.
- Agenda paper relating to the following were prepared for the full Planning Commission meeting:

Revision of Gadgil Formula
Preponement of the Loan – Grant Ratio as 10:90 for
Assam and Jammu & Kashmir.
Placing Uttaranchal as a Special Category State.

- Prepared a note on “Creation of a Dedicated Fund to Promote Fiscal Discipline and good Governance in State Governments through MOUs”. The Note was forwarded to Ministry of Finance for comments and to be incorporated in the “Approach Paper to the Tenth Plan”.
- Prepared comment on the note for Cabinet on the establishment of National Centre for Calamity Management (NCCR).
- Preparation of comment on a Cabinet note relating to establishment of a mechanism to settle inter-state disputes under Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.
- Comments of the Planning Commission to the Finance Ministry on the proposed Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Bill, 2000.
- Quarterly reviews of the Centre's expenditure during 2001-02 with focus on utilization of Plan outlays by Central Ministries / Departments and the fiscal situation at the Centre.

Meetings / Work Shops:

75. The officers of the division participated in : (i) the meetings of the Committee on Fiscal Statistics set up by the National Statistical Commission; (ii) the discussions held in the Ministry of Finance and in the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion for zero base budgeting exercise; (iii) discussions held in the Ministry of Finance for finalizing the revised estimates of the Centre for 2001-02; and (iv) the Secretary level meetings held in the Planning Commission for Annual Plan 2002-03 and Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-07 of the Centre.

76. A Workshop of Budget Officers of State Governments was held in Planning Commission on July 7, 2001 where State representatives were briefed on the methodology to be adopted for making financial resources projections for the Tenth Plan.

5.8 HEALTH, NUTRITION & FAMILY WELFARE DIVISION

<p>The Division looks after</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • State and Centre • Modern system of medicine and ISM&H • Family Welfare • Nutrition
--

Health, Nutrition & Family Welfare

77. Human development and improvement in quality of life are ultimate objectives of all planning. Rapid completion of demographic

transition and achievement of population stabilization are key elements for sustainability of developmental process and human development. Improvement of health and nutritional status of the population is a major thrust area for social development programmes. These are to be achieved through improving access to utilization of health, family welfare and nutritional services with special focus on under served and under privileged segments of the population.

78. The Health is a state subject and State Governments are responsible for infrastructure creation, manpower deployment, human resource development for health and specific health programmes. The Central Dept of Health supplements efforts of the

The Division has the responsibility of:

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

The Division represents the Planning Commission in:

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

states in tackling major

public health problems through Centrally Sponsored disease control programmes; the CSS provide essential equipments, consumables, diagnostics, drugs and assistance for IEC and training. The major on-going Centrally Sponsored disease control programmes are Malaria and Vector Borne Diseases, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, HIV and Blindness. These programmes are implemented through the existing state health infrastructure. Family Welfare is a Centrally Sponsored Programme partly implemented through the state health infrastructure and partly through the infrastructure created by the Department of Family Welfare. Nutrition is a multi faceted problem; coordinated intervention from all concerned sectors is required for improvement in nutritional status and reduction in disease burden due to nutritional problems. Under the Integrated Child Development Scheme, the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) is implementing food supplementation programme for improving nutritional status of mothers and children. The DWCD funds infrastructure for implementing

the programme, while the State Governments fund food supplements. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are implementing programmes for tackling major micro nutrient deficiencies such as anaemia, Vitamin A deficiency and iodine deficiency disorders.

Working Group discussions with the states

79. The Division had completed the Working Group discussions with the states and Central Ministries for the Annual Plan 2001-2002; performance of problems encountered and midcourse corrections in on-going programmes in Health, Family Welfare, ISM&H and Nutrition in each State were discussed in detail. Some of the major aspects discussed during the working groups include:

- Improving the functional status of the existing urban and rural Primary health care institutions by appropriate reorganization and restructuring of the infrastructure, redeployment of manpower and correcting the mismatch between the two.
- Improvement of logistics of drug supply
- Disease surveillance and response at district level
- Improved implementation of the disease control programmes and family welfare programme
- Intersectoral coordination between the ICDS and the family welfare functionaries at the village level
- Hospital Infection Control and Waste Management.
- Horizontal Integration of vertical programmes at or below district level.

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)

80. As per the guidelines issued during the year 2000-01 for utilization of funds, 15% of the total PMGY outlay was earmarked for health sector. 40% of the funds provided to the states were to be utilized for strengthening the existing infrastructure in the 20% districts identified on the basis of high IMR and Crude Birth Rate and 50% of the were to be utilized for strengthening, repair and maintenance of infrastructure in the Sub-Centres/PHCs/CHCs; provision of facilities like water supply, toilet etc. and waste management at PHC/CHC and below district level hospital. In view of the poor utilization of funds by the states in that year, the proportion of funds for health in the current financial year (2001-02) has been reduced to 10% of total PMGY funds. However, the states wanting to utilize more than this allocated percentage for health can make use of the unearmarked 35% of the allocations under PMGY. In the current year the guidelines for utilization of funds under the health sector have been modified. It has been decided to earmark 2% of the funds under PMGY for health sector for ISM&H drugs.

81. Under the nutrition component of PMGY, the states utilized the earmarked outlay of 15% of the total PMGY funds and hence the earmarking continues to be 15% of the total PMGY outlay during 2001-02 also. The funds under PMGY are to be used for providing take home food supplements to children in the age group 6months to 6 years. However, in many states the PMGY funds are not treated as additionality to the earmarked nutrition outlay for nutrition component of ICDS; they tend to use it as a substitute. From the PMGY funds, an additional honorarium to the Anganwadi workers and Helpers was agreed upon on the condition that they will undertake weighing of all children so that children with under-nutrition could be identified and provided with supplementary

nutrition. Even one year after initiation of the programme, only about 20% of all children in the community are being weighed. Thus universal screening, identification of under-nourished children and focused intervention in those with severe under-nutrition has not been operationalised. Planning Commission and the Department of Women & Child Development have repeatedly taken up the matter with the State Governments for ensuring hundred percent weighing of children by the Anganwadi workers, identify severely under-nourished children and target them for supplementary nutrition under PMGY.

Pulse Polio Immunization

82. Under this programme all children under five years are to be administered two doses of OPV in the months of Dec and Jan every year until polio is eliminated. Pulse Polio Immunization in India has been a massive programme covering over 12 crores of children every year. Coverage under the pulse polio immunization has been reported to be over 90% in all States, however, it has been a matter of concern that over the last 5 years coverage under routine immunization has not improved; in fact in some States there has been a substantial decline. There are segments of population who escape both routine immunization and the pulse polio immunization. As a result of all these, the decline in number of polio cases, though substantial, was not sufficient to enable the country to achieve zero polio incidence by 2000.

	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of cases of confirmed polio	1931	1126	265	9*
				* upto 23.04.2001

83. During 2001, 9 cases of wild polio have been detected in the country (6 in Uttar Pradesh one each in Delhi, Haryana and Bihar); mop-up rounds to control the poliovirus transmission in 62 high risk districts in the country and responsive mop-up in 35 districts in some of the States have been conducted.

84. To chalk out the strategy to be adopted during 2001-2002, the Expert Group meeting was held on 30th January 2001 and recommended that in addition to two nation wide National Immunization Days (NID) in December, 2001 and January, 2002, one Sub National Immunization Days (SNID) in Bihar, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and 50% of the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka in the month of October, 2001 will be conducted. Mop-up immunization will be undertaken following detection of any wild poliovirus including areas with clusters of polio compatible cases and in areas of continued poliovirus transmission. The SNID and NIDs will be conducted using combined fixed posts and house to house approach in all the States. Special efforts to achieve high routine and campaign coverage in under-served communities, remind families about need for routine immunization during the PPI campaigns.

Identification and referral of high risk pregnant women

85. Neonatal, perinatal and maternal morbidity and mortality had not shown a substantial decline in the last four decades. Lack of universal screening of pregnant women for risk factors and appropriate referral are the major factors responsible for this. Identification of high risk pregnant women and referring them to appropriate level of care is a critical component of RCH programme. The programme envisages provision of necessary equipment for screening pregnant women and a massive skill upgradation training for the personnel in the primary health care system for carrying out screening

during pregnancy. In order to ensure effective timely and appropriate referral an antenatal card for risk identification and referral has been developed by the Planning Commission in collaboration with the Dept of Family Welfare. This is currently being tested in some of the training institutions. During the Working Group meeting these prototype antenatal cards have been provided to all the states with a request that they may be tested out in RCH district project and feedback regarding their usefulness, modifications needed to meet the local requirements may be shared with Planning Commission and Department of Family Welfare.

Monitoring and Evaluation

86. At present information about the progress on programme interventions as well as its impact is not available from the independent surveys at district level. Department of Family Welfare had initiated a rapid household survey to obtain this information. All the districts were covered in a two-year period. Planning Commission has stressed the need to utilize the information from these reports to identify district specific problems and rectify the programme implementation.

87. To assess the availability and the utilisation of facilities in various health institutions in all over the country, a number of facility surveys have been done during 1998-99. So far data collection was completed in 101 districts. The survey results are being scrutinised and deficiencies found therein are being brought to the notice of the States and districts concerned for taking appropriate action. Planning Commission and DOFW have developed proforma for monitoring the infrastructure, manpower and equipment mismatch in the primary health care institutions. The format for monitoring the process and quality indicators have been developed and sent to all the states.

88. The Department of Family Welfare, in collaboration with RGI, has set a target of 100% registration of births and deaths by the end of the Ninth Plan. Available information with RGI's office indicates that as of mid-nineties over 90% of all births and deaths are registered in states like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Punjab and Gujarat. In these States these data should be used at district-level both for PHC-based planning of RCH care as well as evaluation of the RCH care annually. In districts where vital registration is over 70%, efforts should be made to ensure that over 90% of births and deaths are reported so that independent data base is available for planning as well as impact evaluation of PHC- based RCH care.

89. The Dept of Family Welfare had conducted the National Family Health Survey in 1992-93 and again in 1998-99; the report of the second round is under finalisation. Preliminary data from the NFHS -2 indicate that between 1992-93 and 1998-99, there has been improvement in the couple protection rate, reduction in the unmet needs for contraception, improvement in the immunization coverage and reduction under-nutrition. These findings of the independent survey on the performance of the FW programme are reassuring. There is apparent difference in the data reported through the service reporting and the NFHS regarding performance of the FW programme in the Nineties; perhaps part of the decline in performance seen in the service data could be because of the introduction of the

new reporting formats which are not fully operationalised. Planning Commission has

emphasized the need for computing good indices based on service data and utilizing it for monitoring and mid-course correction of the programme at district level.

Health System Reforms

90. Health is a state subject; faced with problems of suboptimal functional status and difficulties in providing adequate investments for improving health care facilities in the public sector, almost all the state Govts. have introduced health system reforms. There are substantial differences in the content and extent of the reform. Several States have obtained external assistance to augment their own resources for initiation of health sector reforms in their State. Almost all the States have attempted introduction of user charges for diagnostics and therapeutic procedure from people above the poverty line and use the funds so generated to improve the quality of care in the institution where funds have been generated.

91. Some of the ongoing health system reforms to improve health care services include:

- Strengthening/appropriately relocating sub-centres/PHCs e.g. Tamil Nadu, Gujarat
- Merger, restructuring, relocating of hospitals/dispensaries in rural areas and integrating them with existing infrastructure –e.g. Himachal Pradesh
- Restructuring existing block level PHC, Taluk, Sub-divisional hospitals e.g. Himachal Pradesh.
- Utilizing funds from BMS, ACA for PMGY and EAP to fill critical gaps in manpower and facilities – all States.
- District level walk-in-interviews for appointment of doctors of required qualifications for filling the manpower gaps in PHC – e.g. Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat with limited success.
- Use of mobile health clinics – Orissa (for Tribal areas), Delhi (for urban slums).
- Handing over of PHCs to NGOs – Karnataka, Orissa. While Karnataka reported success, in Orissa as the NGOs did not have the resources and ability to run the institutions and handed them back to the Government after some time
- Training MBBS doctors in the speciality for 3-6 months (Obstetrics, Anaesthesia, Radiology) in a teaching institution and posting them to fill the gap in specialists in FRUs eg Tamil Nadu and West Bengal
- Improving logistics of supply of drugs and consumables.

92. One of the major initiatives in the Ninth Plan is the Secondary health systems strengthening project funded by the World Bank in seven states (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh). The focus in this project is on strengthening FRUs/CHCs and district hospitals to improve availability of emergency care services to patients near their residence and reduce overcrowding at district and tertiary care hospitals. The States have reported progress in construction works, procurement of equipments, increased availability of ambulances, drugs; improvement in quality of services following skill upgradation training in clinical management, changes in attitudes and behaviour of health care providers; reduction in mismatches in health personnel/infrastructure; improvement in hospital waste management, disease surveillance and response system. All the States have attempted

introduction of user charges for diagnostic and therapeutic services from people above poverty line with varying degree of success.

93. Tamil Nadu had obtained assistance from DANIDA for strengthening of primary health care services and for streamlining the logistics of drug supply and distribution. Andhra Pradesh has obtained World Bank assistance for strengthening of primary health care services. The European Commission is providing assistance for health system reforms in various States as per the State implementation plans submitted by the States. DFID has provided assistance to Orissa for health system reforms in two districts including streamlining drug distribution.

Horizontal Integration of Vertical Programmes

94. Attempts are being made to integrate the vertical programmes at district level and ensure that primary health care institutions will provide comprehensive health and family welfare services to the population. At the Central level, efforts are being made to integrate the activities related to training, IEC, STD/RTI prevention and management under RCH and AIDS control Programme and to provide leprosy services through the primary health care infrastructure. At the State level, States like Orissa and Himachal Pradesh have formed a single Health and Family Welfare Society at state and district level for implementation of all health and family welfare programmes.

Bioinformatics, Telematics and Distance Education

95. Information Technology (IT) is now one of the major components of the technological infrastructure for health management. The nationwide network of NICNET provides rapid reporting mechanism for health information. Telemedicine programmes bring experts together to assist local doctors in management of complicated cases. As a pilot project, Maharashtra has launched a telemedicine service in 3 PHCs at Wagholi, Paud, and Chakan. The service is provided by Doctoranywhere.com in collaboration with Tata Council for Community Initiatives. The service uses internet based technology to connect the PHC with medical specialists. Some of the major hospitals have taken up online consultation service with other specialists within the country as well as abroad.

ISM&H

96. Enormous opportunity exists for growth of medicinal plant sector to provide essential plant based products not only for remedies under the ISM&H but also for meeting the needs of other sectors. Planning Commission had set up a Task Force on Preservation and Cultivation of Medicinal Plants which made recommendations regarding conservation, preservation, cultivation and processing of medicinal plants. A Medicinal Plant Board has been established in the Dept. of ISM&H to co-ordinate the efforts in this direction. About 12 State Governments have also established Medicinal Plant Board in their States.

97. In order to ensure good quality of ISM&H drugs, Planning Commission supported the initiation of a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme to strengthen existing State Drug Testing Laboratories and States ISM pharmacies by the Dept. of ISM&H. The Planning Commission has also supported the initiation of a scheme on Traditional Knowledge Digital Library for Ayurveda for 35,000 formulations described in 14 ancient texts during the current year.

Review of funding of food supplementation under the ICDS programme

98. The Department of Women and Child Development funds the infrastructure for implementing the ICDS Programme; the States Govts. fund for supplements provided. Inadequacy of funds is one of the major factors responsible for erratic food supply and poor coverage. Planning Commission reviewed the State's Govts. funding of nutrition component of the ICDS programme. The current norms envisage that the state Govt provides funds for feeding 72 beneficiaries in every aganwadi (against the average of about 200 eligible children and women in the community). The programme guidelines are uniform for all blocks and do not take into account the prevalence of undernutrition in the block or percentage of the families living below the poverty line (BPL). At the national level only 30 million out of the country's 162 million children are covered. The 'covered' children may not be the most needy - groups or individuals.

99. Planning Commission had earlier computed the statewise requirement of funds as per the existing ICDS guidelines and if supplements were to be given only to women and (0-4) children from BPL families taking into account states specific birth rates (1997) and BPL rates (1994). This was updated with data from Census 2001 and latest BPL rates. This year another exercise was undertaken where actual population in the 6 months to 6 years age group as per Census 2001 and data from NFHS-II (1998-99) on statewise moderate and severe under-nutrition was utilized to compute the funds required for supplementary feeding for these children. Under either of these two scenarios there are huge gaps between required funds and amount actually provided by the states (as can be seen from the table). Planning Commission and Department of Woman and Child Development had repeatedly written to the states requesting them to make adequate provisions as per existing norms and indicating that the funds provided under PMGY is an additionality to the earmarked outlay for nutrition in the state plans. However, in majority of the states the outlays even at BE stage are inadequate to cover all children as per the norms; RE and actual expenditure are lower than BE. Inadequate funds continued to be a major problem in operationalizing the nutrition component of ICDS.

STATE-WISE REQUIREMENT OF FUNDS (Rs. in crores)									
State	Revised approved outlays for the Annual Plan 2000-01	Estimated requirement of funds for supplementary nutrition to beneficiaries below poverty line (PC)			Gap in requirement of funds as per PC (Col.5 – Col.2)	Requirement of funds as per DWCD	Gap in requirement as per DWCD (Col.7 – Col.2)	Estimated requirement of funds for supplementary nutrition to children with severe under nutrition	Gap in requirement of funds as per PC (Col.9 – Col.2)
		pregnant women	Children (0-6) years	Total					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pr.	31.50	8.55	45.76	54.31	22.81	75.09	43.59	54.80	23.30
Assam	30.00	8.57	47.10	55.66	25.66	27.63	-2.37	31.82	1.82
Bihar	32.92	48.62	268.78	317.39	284.47	92.82	59.90	294.96	262.04
Gujarat	129.50	5.97	28.99	34.96	-94.54	84.03	-45.47	61.19	-68.31
Haryana	3.50	1.63	8.55	10.17	6.67	30.18	26.68	18.10	14.60
Karnataka	47.34	7.78	41.04	48.81	1.47	84.45	37.11	61.95	14.61
Kerala	0.30	2.41	13.94	16.35	16.05	43.47	43.17	9.45	9.15
Madhya Pr.	51.25	31.19	158.19	189.38	138.13	90.45	39.20	188.29	137.04
Maharashtra	57.47	16.86	98.98	115.84	58.37	107.07	49.60	127.65	70.18
Orissa	54.79	13.76	73.29	87.05	32.26	67.74	12.95	58.99	4.20
Punjab	9.00	1.06	5.65	6.71	-2.29	25.86	16.86	14.79	5.79
Rajasthan	25.69	8.86	47.91	56.76	31.07	62.64	36.95	119.56	93.87
Tamil Nadu	93.87	8.35	43.20	51.55	-42.32	119.37	25.50	39.75	-54.12
Uttar Pr.	63.77	58.85	297.09	355.93	292.16	164.67	100.90	382.92	319.15
West Bengal	97.47	14.81	90.24	105.05	7.58	103.38	5.91	99.81	2.34

Intersectoral coordination between the ICDS and the FW functionaries

100. The continued high incidence of low birth weight and consequent high neonatal mortality is a matter of concern. In many states, majority of deliveries still occur at home. In order to reduce neonatal mortality, it is important to identify the low birth weight infant soon after birth and refer those

with weight below 2.2 kg to FRUs for care. During the Working Group discussions the feasibility of utilizing anganwadi workers to weigh all infants soon after birth and referring those with birth weight between 1.5-2.2 kg to FRUs has been discussed. It has also been suggested that information on nearest FRU with a paediatrician and obstetrician should be made available in every village for ensuring prompt referral to appropriate facilities for care.

Focused attention for Grade III and Grade IV under nutrition

- ❖ Feasibility and effectiveness tested out in Orissa.
- ❖ Possible to ensure appropriate inter-sectoral coordination between ICDS and health functionaries at all levels
- ❖ Programme achieved substantial decline in severe grades of under nutrition within the existing constraints.

101. Ninth Plan had identified rapid reduction in severe grades of under nutrition and associated health hazards as a priority. During the Working Group discussion with the

State Government, Planning Commission has been suggesting that anganwadi workers should weigh all infants and children at least once in three months, identify those with Grade III, Grade IV under nutrition; these children should be provided with appropriate quantities of food supplements on priority basis; in addition the AWW should seek the assistance of the ANM to ensure that these children receive treatment of infection and other health problems. Orissa had initiated a programme on this basis and has achieved substantial reduction in Grade III and IV under nutrition. Currently only 16 to 25% of the children in the age group 6 months to 6 years attend the Anganwadi. They may not be the most needy children in the community. Only about 20% of the children are weighed. Universal screening of children for moderate and severe nutrition and targeted intervention has not been operationalized as envisaged in the Ninth Plan.

Massive dose Vitamin A Supplementation programme

102. Severe Vitamin-A deficiency in children leading to blindness was a major public health problem in the fifties. In order to address this the National Prophylaxis Programme against Nutrition Blindness was initiated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 1970. Under the Scheme, all children between the ages of 1 and 3 years were to be administered two lakh international units of Vitamin-A once in six months. The coverage under the programme has been low (15 to 20%) because of problems in accessing the children in this age group and periodic shortage of Vitamin-A.

103. In an effort to improve coverage for the first dose, the Department of Family Welfare linked the administration of the first dose with measles immunization at 9 months of age. The dose is only 100,000 international units and is to be administered by the ANM. Under the revised strategy, the coverage improved to about 70% for the first dose. The coverage under subsequent doses, however, continued to be low.

104. In an attempt to improve coverage for second and subsequent doses of massive dose of Vitamin-A, Orissa undertook Vitamin-A Administration at the time of Pulse Polio Immunization Campaign. The State reported that they had taken precautions to prevent overdosing by stopping Vitamin-A Administration in the preceding six months. With the campaign mode administration the State reported substantial improvement in coverage. Subsequently, similar attempts were made by other States like Bihar, UP and Assam with limited success.

105. Planning Commission had in the Mid-Term Appraisal suggested that linking massive dose Vitamin-A to pulse polio immunization is inappropriate because special efforts are needed to ensure that only children between 1-3 years received massive dose Vitamin-A while pulse polio is administered to all children in the age group 0-5 years of age. As pulse polio immunization is a massive campaign covering over 12 crores of children and booths are managed by persons who are not health professionals, it may not be easy to ensure that only children in the age group 1-3 years received Vitamin-A. Even if one dose of Vitamin-A is administered along with pulse polio, the second dose for the year has to be administered adopting an alternative strategy. In view of this, Planning Commission suggested that the sustainable method for improving coverage under massive dose Vitamin-A would be administration of massive dose of Vitamin-A by anganwadi workers twice a year (in April & October) to children in the age group of 18 months to 36 months.

106. A National Consultation on Benefits and Safety of Administration of Vitamin-A to Pre School Children and Pregnant and Lactating Women was held in November 2000. Indian Academy of Pediatrics also had a Consultation on **Vitamin-A Administration in Children**. The major conclusions in these Consultations were:

- There is unambiguous evidence that there is a secular decline in clinical Vitamin-A deficiency in children under 5 in the country.
- Available data indicate that Vitamin-A supplementation in infants and children may not have any beneficial effect on growth, morbidity and mortality.
- Linking Vitamin-A administration to Pulse Polio Programme is inappropriate as routine programme may get destabilized.
- There would be difficulties in getting adequate record of Vitamin-A dosing; there is a possibility of toxicity or side effects due to multiple dosing within 6 months; there will be a negative impact on Vitamin-A administration through routine services.
- If campaign mode administration is to be done Health Workers would have to be instructed to discontinue routine Vitamin-A Administration six month prior to pulse polio campaign and routine supplies system for distribution to Vitamin-A supplies would become immobilized, When Pulse Polio Programme is completed, re-initiation of routine Vitamin-A administration would have obvious implications in terms of retraining, logistics and supplies.

107. In view of all these the National Consultation also recommended that Vit A administration should not be linked with pulse polio administration.

108 During the campaign mode administration of Vit A in Assam in November, 2001 deaths among children who are administered massive dose Vitamin-A were reported. While some of these could be coincidence because Vitamin-A was administered to children who are ill, the possibility that there could have been some toxicity due to overdosing (either because higher dose was administered or some had received dose earlier) can not be ruled out. The Steering Committee on Nutrition has endorsed the suggestion in the MTA that the sustainable method for improving coverage under massive dose Vitamin-A would be administration of massive dose of Vitamin-A by anganwadi workers twice a year (in April & October) to children in the age group of 18 months to 36 months.

Reorganization of the Family Welfare Programme

109. The delivery of family welfare services is a part of health care services being provided at all the rural health care institutions. ANM is the crucial peripheral worker who plays a significant role in extending the Family Welfare services in the rural areas and therefore should be in position at all these sub-centres. There are approximately 1,40,000 functioning sub-centres in the country. The Department of Family Welfare provides funds for the maintenance of 97,757 sub-centres, the rest being maintained by the state governments. On the other hand, the Department of Family Welfare finances the Rural Family Welfare Centres, which have been integrated into the primary health care infrastructure being maintained by the State Governments as a part of their primary health care infrastructure.

110. The Department of FW had constituted a Consultative Committee for revision of norms for maintenance expenditure of health care. The Committee was to evolve realistic norms for salary, contingency and other expenses for different types of infrastructure and manpower funded by the Department of FW. The Committee was also to revise norms for rural and urban family welfare services in such a way that there is rationalization of infrastructure and manpower created under different programmes at different times so that Centre and states both fund the relevant portions of the programme. The Consultative Committee recommended streamlining the system; salary cost of ANMs of all Sub-Centres is to be met by the Department of Family Welfare, the staff salary under the budget head 'Rural Family Welfare Centres' is to be met by the state governments.

111. Department of Family Welfare and Planning Commission has worked out the financial implications of the above swap of responsibilities between the Department of Family Welfare and the state governments. This exercise is budget neutral at the national level but some states may have to incur excess expenditure as a result of the above swap. The extent of this excess expenditure is not significant in most of the states. This issue was discussed in the Steering Committee on Family Welfare constituted by Planning Commission for the formulation of the Tenth Five Year Plan in its meeting held on June 1st 2001. The Committee recommended that this exercise should be taken up and completed rapidly. Adviser (FR), Planning Commission stressed the importance of implementation of the proposal on swap and assured that Planning Commission will provide sufficient funds to the Department of Family Welfare so that the states do not suffer as a result of swap. This issue was also discussed in the conference of Secretaries and Directors in charge of family welfare in states/UTs organized by the Department of Family Welfare on 3rd and 4th September 2001. The representatives from most of the states/UTs expressed their willingness to the proposed reorganization of the infrastructure involved in the delivery of family welfare services. Based on these discussions Department of Family Welfare has proposed that the swap will be operationalized in 2002-03.

Formulation of the Tenth Plan

112. Three Steering Committees – (i) Steering Committee on Family Welfare (including Health Care for Women and Children and Population Stabilization), (ii) Steering Committee on Health (Health Care under Modern System of Medicine and ISM&H, Biomedical Research, Development of Human Resource for Health and Health Economics), (iii) Steering Committee on Nutrition (Improving Food Security, improving nutritional Status of all Age Groups, Prevention, Detection and Management of Micro Nutrient Deficiency) - were constituted to provide guidance for the formulation of the Tenth Plan. Besides, thirteen working groups were also constituted which looked into specific aspects of health, family welfare, ISM&H and nutrition programmes. The inputs provided by the working groups and the steering committees will be utilized for the formulation of the Tenth Five Year Plan.

Zero Based Budgeting

113. Planning Commission had directed all central ministries/departments to review their schemes for a zero based budget methodology with a view to ascertain whether the schemes require continuation in the X Plan. This exercise was completed in respect of the Departments of Health, Family Welfare and ISM&H under the Ministry of Health &

Family Welfare in consultation with the Ministry. The suggestions were made with regard to the centrally sponsored schemes/central sector schemes for their continuation, modification and dropping/weeding out of the schemes. A summary of the details of the decisions taken for the schemes being implemented by the three departments are as under:

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Department of Health

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

114. There are currently nine Centrally Sponsored Schemes under Health. Of these Planning Commission had suggested weeding out UNDP Initiative for Community Health. The Department of Health has assured that this is an ongoing internationally funded programme and the scheme will be weeded out as soon as the project is completed.

115. Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Disease Control are of public health importance and have been evaluated annually; all these are externally funded projects and provide critical drugs, consumables equipment etc. for the programmes. Programmes are implemented through the state government infrastructure supplemented by the contractual staff under the scheme as and when required. All these schemes will continue during the Tenth Plan period.

116. The schemes on Hospital Waste Management is a small but important initiative taken by the Department of Health as a response to a major Ninth Plan recommendations; Planning Commission had suggested that this should be transferred to the state.

117. Strengthening of Food and Drug Administration Control is an important activity with interstate dimensions; because of the interstate nature of the problem the scheme has to continue. Currently the programme is small but it is likely to be expanded during the Tenth Plan period.

Central Sector Schemes

118. The Central Sector Schemes in Health Department fall under the following major heads:-

- Control of Communicable Diseases
- Hospitals and Dispensaries
- Medical Education, Training and Research
- Other programmes

119. Majority of the schemes are in support of central sector institutions or major activities indicated above. None of these major schemes fall under any of the criteria indicated for weeding out. Department of Health has several pilot projects on different non-communicable diseases; the Department has agreed to merge them with appropriate central sector institutions.

120. Planning Commission had suggested that in view of near elimination of Leprosy the Central sector training and research institutes in leprosy, namely, Central Leprosy Training Institute, Chengalputtu, Regional Institute of Training and Research and

Treatment in Leprosy at Aska, Orissa, Raipur (MP), Gauripur (WB) may be reorganized and restructured to deal with other diseases such as TB.

Department of ISM&H

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

121. Centrally Sponsored Schemes under the Department of ISM&H are :-

- Development of Teaching Institutions
- Hospitals and Dispensaries
- Information, Education & Communication
- Drug Quality Control and
- Drug Distribution

122. The Department has started functioning only during the Ninth Plan and all these Centrally Sponsored Schemes are meant for strengthening the state institutions in

Summary of ZBB exercise on Centrally Sponsored Schemes of D/O Health			
Category	No. of Schemes	Outlay for IX Plan (Rs. Crores)	Anticipated Expenditure During IX Plan (Rs. Crores)
Schemes to be retained as such	6	1984.00	2055.94
Schemes to be merged and retained	6/14	1342.50	1202.59
Schemes to be transferred to the states	nil	nil	nil
Schemes to be weeded out/dropped	2	4.00	2.98
Total - CSS	12/22	3330.50	3261.51
Total No. of ongoing CSS that will continue in the X Plan	12	-	-
Summary of ZBB exercise on Central Sector Schemes of D/O Health			
Schemes to be retained as such	39	995.24	968.39
Schemes to be merged and retained	8/24	766.45	850.73
Schemes to be transferred to the states	1	4.00	1.88
Schemes to be weeded out/dropped	5	22.00	5.69
Total - CS	47/69	1787.69	1826.69
No. of ongoing CS that will continue in the X Plan	47		
Total No. ongoing CSS & CS that will continue in the X Plan	59		

each of these identified priority areas. All these schemes have been ongoing only for short period and, therefore, the progress and impact can be assessed only during the Tenth Plan period. Therefore, all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes are to continue during the Tenth Plan period.

Central Sector Schemes

123. A large number of small schemes in each of the major thrust areas have been merged into broad areas of intervention. The major Central Sector Schemes under the Department of ISM&H are :-

- Strengthening of Department of ISM&H
- Development of Educational Institutions
- Development of Statutory Institutions
- Development of Research Councils
- Development of Hospitals and Dispensaries
- Development of Medicinal Plants Board
- Development of Pharmacopoeial Laboratories
- IEC and
- Other Programmes

124. All these programmes have really taken off only during the Ninth plan period. Majority of these are for strengthening of essential central institutions in medical education, health care, drug quality and research. All these schemes are, therefore, essential and are required for strengthening programme.

Department of Family Welfare

125. Family Welfare Programme in the past has been considered as a single centrally sponsored scheme. As it has been considered as a single scheme, the major schemes have

been heads for funding such as Personnel funded by the Department, Transport, Contraception, Area Development Projects etc; in the Ninth Plan major projects of Reproductive and Child

Summary of the ZBB exercise on Centrally Sponsored Schemes of D/o ISM&H				
Scheme	No. of Schemes	IX Plan Outlay (Rs. Lakhs)	Plan (Rs. Lakhs)	IX Plan – Yearly outlays (Rs. Lakhs)
Schemes to be retained	1	51		51
Schemes to be merged	3/8	5992		8047
Schemes to be weeded out	1	0		410
Total	4/10	6043		8508
Summary of the ZBB exercise on Central Sector Schemes of D/o ISM&H				
Schemes to be retained	1	480		680
Schemes to be merged	8/34	20112		27465
Total	9/35	20592		28145

Health, Pulse Polio Initiative and Routine immunization strengthening were added as schemes with large outlays. The Division carried out initial work to identify the schemes for convergence, weeding out, and transfer of the schemes to the States using the existing scheme wise format for outlays in the 9th Plan. When the Core Committee in Planning Commission reviewed the Zero Based Budgeting carried out, it was decided that the entire department cannot be treated as a Single Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the Department of Family Welfare should have clear-cut schemes with funding like other departments.

126. In view of this decision the entire scheme wise format was discussed with the Department of Family Welfare and a revised scheme wise format was evolved wherein Infrastructure, Area Development Project, Training, Research, Contraception, Reproductive & Child Health, Nutrition and other programmes clearly received the

attention that they deserve as scheme. Outlays provided for different schemes were then reworked into the scheme wise outlays during the 9th Plan and anticipated expenditure during the 9th Plan in the new format. The Division also suggested further merger of some of the schemes, which was agreed to by the Department of Family Welfare.

127. Initially in the 9th Plan period there were a total of 94 schemes; of these 54 are being retained; 3 have been recommended for transfer to the States and 8 have been recommended to be weeded out. The 54 schemes, which are continuing in the 10th Plan, had a total outlay of Rs.12854 crores in the IX Plan period.

Improving the Civil Registration of Births & Deaths

128. The Division organized a meeting with the Registrar General of India to review the functioning of the Civil Registration System and the implementation of Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969. The effective implementation of the Civil Registration System in the country is important for the

Summary of the ZBB exercise on Centrally Sponsored Schemes of D/o Family Welfare			
Category	No. of Schemes	Outlay for IX Plan (Rs. Crores)	Anticipated Expenditure During IX Plan (Rs. Crores)
Schemes to be transferred to the States	3	2080.00	2198.00
Schemes to be merged and retained	11/40	7640.20	7398.39
Schemes to be weeded out	8	185.85	31.25
Schemes to be retained as such	43	5213.95	4961.33
Total	94	15120.00	14588.97
Total No. of schemes to be continued in the X Plan	54		

registration of birth and deaths from the legal and statistical point of view as well as for getting the information on causes of death. The statistical information generated from the system would be very useful for planning, monitoring and evaluation of health, family welfare and other social sector programmes. The district level estimates of vital indices like birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate can only be worked out from the information generated by the civil registration system. The improvement of this system is, therefore, absolutely necessary for decentralized area specific micro planning at the district and below district level. Several suggestions for improvement of this system were made.

Project Appraisals

129. Technical appraisal of the Project Proposals (including externally aided projects) received from Department of Health, Family Welfare, ISM&H as well as State Governments and the proposals for the SFC, EFC and CCEA was carried out by the Division.

5.9 HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

130. Housing and Urban Development Division is concerned with the plan, reforms, policies and monitoring, assessment of performance of programmes relating to the Departments of Urban Development, Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation of the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation, Department of Justice and Ministry of Home Affairs. The broad sectors comprise, social housing, urban development, urban transport, urban poverty alleviation, slums, provision of High Court Buildings/ residential quarters for judges etc.

131. The process of formulation of Draft Tenth Five Year Plan, 2002-07 progressed in the backdrop of building upon strengthening the potentialities, gains of the past and also incorporating modifications in the strategy to address the weaknesses/ constraints that have merged. About 29 per cent of the country's population lives in urban areas in deplorable conditions calling for broad based integrated/ comprehensive development plan which meets the objectives of balanced development on urban environments, inter-sectoral coordination, for all States, assurance of standard, equity, sustainability of basic amenities etc and governance. One of the major driving sources was the findings of the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Ninth Plan.

132. The Division actively participated in the meetings of the various Sub- Groups, Working Groups set up for formulation of the Tenth Plan and circulated the deliberations among the members of the Steering Committee. As part of finalisation exercise of formulation of the Tenth Plan by the Steering Committee on Urban Development (including Urban Transport) Urban Housing and Urban Poverty (with focus on slums), the Division prepared its observations on the findings/ recommendations brought out vide the Reports of the above referred to Sub- Groups, Working Groups and deliberated on various issues.

133. In pursuance of a decision in the Planning Commission, the Division initiated an appropriate exercise in the direction of Zero-base budgeting with respect to the on-going Central, Centrally Sponsored Schemes, to avoid imposing severe strains on its limited financial and administrative capabilities. The Division undertook review of the programmes in operation with the objective of reducing the mismatch between policy objectives and implementation/ absorption capabilities, of deciding upon continuation/ modification/weeding out of schemes, convergence of similar programmes, rationalisation of dispensation of budgetary resources etc.

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

135. The sectoral content under Urban Development comprises a host of subjects like demography, land development, provision of basic physical infrastructure facilities, civic amenities, transportation etc. in cities and towns. The Seventy Fourth Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 envisaged empowerment of local bodies at the grass-root level to undertake developmental functions and assuring them of financial powers through constitutional/ legislative provisions. The Division continued review of the existing

programmes, examination of various proposals and offered comments/ observations thereon.

136. Rapid growth of slums in the urban areas causing tremendous pressure on the urban basic services and infrastructure is one of the major areas of concern. The Division liaised with various concerned agencies of Government to consolidate the reasons and the policies required to be adopted by the Government of India to deal with Slum situation.

137. The Division extensively examined various new proposals and finally recommended launching of two major Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz., (1) Rejuvenation of Culturally Significant Cities under Urban Development and (2) Vaalmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) under Urban Poverty Alleviation. The formulation of the structure for the two schemes is to be finalised.

138. The Division participated and presented views of Planning Commission relating to Housing, Urban Development, Urban Poverty Alleviation, Slums etc in various Meetings/ Conferences/ Seminars and other fora. Representatives of the Division also attended the following specific Meetings pertaining to major Central, Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

- State Level Sanctioning Committee for projects under Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT);
- State Level Sanctioning Committee for projects under Infrastructure Development in Megacities;
- National Capital Region Planning Board/ Committee/ Project Sanctioning & Monitoring Group;
- Review of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY);
- Delhi Mass Rapid Transit System.

139. The Division examined and communicated comments on the National Urban Policy Paper and the proposals regarding modification suggested by the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation in the existing guidelines for implementation of the on-going Centrally Sponsored Schemes of IDSMT, Megacity, SJSRY.

140. A note on Setting up of First State Finance Commissions (SFCs) of newly created States, namely, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttaranchal and Bihar was also prepared. The Division also examined, prepared comments on various Notes for the Cabinet, schemes under State Capital Projects for North Eastern States, proposals for external aid, cases for adoption of flexibility under the existing schemes in the context of natural calamities etc.

5.10 INDUSTRY & MINERALS DIVISION

141. The Industries Division actively participated in the project and performance appraisal of various Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and the High Power Committee to fix targets for Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) for the financial year 2001-02. The Division was involved in PSU reforms like granting greater autonomy in their functioning, capital restructuring as well as disinvestment of PSUs and examined the reports of the Department of Disinvestment concerning disinvestments. The Division was also involved in the quarterly progress

review meetings held by various ministries/departments to review the progress of various plan schemes which are under implementation.

142. The Working Groups/Task Force for the Tenth Five Year Plan for various industries/sectors like Public Sector Reforms and Privatization, Fertilizers, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Textiles and Jute, Leather & Leather Goods, Shipbuilding and Ship repair, Sugar, Automobile, Cement, Engineering and Steering Committee on Industry were set up to formulate plan/policies for development and suggest measures for acceleration. Member, PC chaired the Steering Committee meeting of the I&M sector for the Tenth Five Year Plan. Meetings for the growth strategies for the Tenth Plan in respect of Steel, Cement and Automobile sector were held under the Chairmanship of Member, PC.

143. Over the years, adjustments have been made in the policy to accelerate the pace of industrial growth by providing greater freedom in investment decisions keeping in view the objectives of efficiency and competitiveness, technological upgradation, maximization of capacity utilization and increased exports.

5.11 INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DIVISION

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

145. During the period of this Report, exercises were carried out on Trade flows at the various components of the balance of payments. Periodical Reviews were prepared on the External Sector situation. In this context, detailed notes were prepared on the trends and factors in export performance, emerging import scenario and foreign direct investment. In the context of the formulation of the Tenth Plan detailed write-ups on international economic environment, WTO issues, Balance of Payment, Exchange Rate Policy, External Debt, Globalisation, Foreign Direct Investment and Trade/Tariff Policy were prepared.

146. Position papers and Comments were sent on Agenda Notes pertaining to Economic & Social Study of Asia and the Pacific 2002 to be discussed at 58th Session of ESCAP in May, 2002, on the progress report on the implementation of the resolutions and other major decisions of ESCAP, on papers relating to the Fourth Session of the Committee on

Socio-Economic Measures to Alleviate Poverty in Rural and Urban Areas, on Eighth Session of the Committee on Regional Economic Cooperation on the study relating to Asian and Pacific Development Centre (APDC)'s Regional Role and on the response of the World Bank Group on the Impact of Recent Events on Low- and Middle Income Countries.

147. The Division was extensively involved in the work pertaining to World Trade Organisation Agreements. Building on the work done and the report prepared in the previous year, several Position Papers were prepared on India's Negotiating position for perusal of Deputy Chairman and Members of Planning Commission especially in the context of the Fourth Ministerial Conference at Doha. A comprehensive paper was prepared on Intellectual Property Rights & Access to Medicines for Deputy Chairman.

148. The Division continued to work on bilateral economic relations with other countries and provided facts and policy inputs to facilitate dialogue on various issues. Preparatory work was initiated for a meeting with a high-powered delegation led by the Minister of Planning of Government of Kenya. Discussion was also held between Planning Commission and State Development Planning Commission of People's Republic of China. Inputs were prepared for a Round Table of French Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries with CEOs including from Planning Commission.

149. The Division participated in several Workshops and Seminars on Trade, WTO and related issues. A large number of Research papers were referred to the Division from various Institutes for comments. These were comprehensively examined and comments submitted. Presentations were made on WTO at National Institute of Financial Management and an international Seminar organized by Jawaharlal Nehru University.

150. The Division prepared detailed information and statistics for draft reply to Parliament Questions. In the context of the Fourth Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held in Australia in September 2001, the Division prepared a comprehensive paper on "Poverty Alleviation, International Trade and Debt Reduction", and participated in the briefing of the delegation.

5.12 LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER (LEM) DIVISION

151. The LEM Division continued to handle matters relating to employment strategy, employment policy and issues, labour welfare and labour policies and programmes, social security for workers and manpower planning.

Employment and Unemployment

152. Estimates of Labour Force, Work Force, Employment and Unemployment in the country are integral part of the planning exercise. This exercise is undertaken for five-year plan formulation. Estimates are made on the basis of NSSO sample survey and on the basis of these estimates employment projections are also made. Technical exercise for formulation of employment estimates is done in the Division during the year. LEM Division is responsible for assessment of employment, unemployment in the country for the five-year plans. The Division also handles

matters relating to employment strategy, employment policy and other related issues.

153. Division is currently engaged in analysis of employment and unemployment data at both state level and all India level and projections of Labour Force, Work Force and Unemployment in the country for the formulation of the 10th Five Year Plan.

154. The Division examined the educational profile of the workforce. While, the educational profile of the work force appears to be improving over the years with the share of illiterate and literate up to primary declining from 85.6% in 1977-78 to 72.6% in 1993-94, during the same period the share of educated has gone up among the unemployed as well, implying there by that the growth of employment as well as labour force in the case of educated has been faster than the over all growth.

155. In pursuance of the decision taken by the Government to the effect that 10 crore people should get employment over the next 10 years, a Task Force on employment opportunities set up in 1999 under Shri M.S. Alhuwalia, Member, Planning Commission, submitted its report to the Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission in July, 2001. The report was drafted and finalized in the LEM Division.

156. To suggest strategies and programmes in the Tenth Plan for creating gainful employment opportunities for 10 million people a year and to look into sectoral issues and policies having a bearing on employment generation as well as to recommend sectoral programmes for creation of employment opportunities, a Special Group on Targeting 10 Million Employment Opportunities Per Year over the Tenth Plan period was constituted in the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Member (LEM). Currently the LEM Division is working on this. This Group will utilize all available inputs including the Report of Tenth Plan on Employment Opportunities.

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

- (i) A six-week's training course in 'Official Statistics and Related Methodology' for the participants at 56th Term of Regular Courses in Statistics of International Statistics and Education Centre (ISEC), Calcutta was organized by the CSO. The overseas participants for this course had a session on Employment Statistics conducted by the LEM Division. The participants were from Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, etc.
- (ii) The LEM Division delivered a lecture on 'Employment Planning in India' to the ISS Probationers.
- (iii) A lecture on 'Employment Data Sources' was also delivered to the ISS Probationers.

- (iv) A lecture on nature of work and functioning of LEM Division was delivered to IES Probationers.

Labour Welfare

158. Issues relating to Labour policies and programmes are also handled in the Division. In this context, the Division examined the issues like Social Security in both organized and unorganized sectors, existing labour laws, vocational training, child labour and bonded labour, etc. The following schemes of the MoL were examined and investment decision were taken :

- i) Establishment of New I.T.I.s in North-Eastern States / Sikkim;
- ii) New Working Class Family Income & Expenditure Survey conducted by Labour Bureau;
- iii) Setting up of National Resource Centre for Labour Information at V.V.Giri National Labour Institute , Noida;
- iv) Social Security Scheme for Agricultural Workers for 2001-2002;
- v) Training of Personnel of Ministry of Labour;
- vi) Modernisation of various Sections / units of Ministry of Labour;
- vii) Awareness Generation on Labour & Labour Welfare Development;
- viii) Development of Information Technology and Automation in various Plan Programmes / Schemes in the Ministry of Labour.

159. In the context of the formulation of Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) for Labour, Employment and Manpower Sector, a Steering Committee on Labour and Employment has been set up to review the projection of labour force and employment, suggest the strategies for providing work opportunities to the entrance to labour force and to make an overview of the existing framework of the labour policy and social security measures, etc. Four meetings of the Steering Committee were organized.

160. In pursuance of decision of the first meeting of the Steering Committee, following Six Working Groups were set up to review the implementation of the existing policies and programmes, identify gaps and suggest necessary approach/strategies and the need-based policies and programmes for the Tenth Five Year Plan.

- i) Occupational Safety and Health;
- ii) Skill Development & Training;
- iii) Labour Laws and Other Labour Regulations
- iv) Social Security;
- v) Vulnerable Groups in Labour Force such as Child Labour, Bonded Labour, Migrant Labour and
- vi) Employment, Planning & Policy,

161. The Division coordinated with the nodal Ministry of Labour in connection with the work relating to Tenth Plan Working Groups. Reports of the Six Groups

have been received and are being examined in preparing the Report of the Tenth Plan Steering Committee on Labour and Employment.

162. Report of the Working Group on Employment, Planning and Policy was prepared in this Division under the Chairmanship of Pr. Adviser (RPS). A Sub-Group on Employment Policy under Adviser (LEM) gave its report to Working Group.

163. The Division also contributed to the Approach Papers for the Tenth Five Year Plan. One of the 11 Social Sector targets to be monitored in Tenth Plan is "Provision of gainful high quality employment to the addition to the labour force over the Tenth Plan period".

164. As a pre-requisite for the formulation of Tenth Five Year Plan, the Division also made an exercise of zero-based budgeting, convergence/merger and weeding out/transfer of the schemes of the Ninth Five Year Plan in respect of Labour and Employment Sector as per guidelines issued by the Plan Coordination Division. All the suggestion made in respect of 81 schemes (78 CS + 3 CSS) have been agreed to by the Ministry of Labour. However, in respect of remaining 21 schemes, the Ministry did not agree to the suggestion.

165. To discuss and finalize the Annual Plan of States and UTs for the year 2001-02, Working Group meetings for the State of Gujarat and Delhi were held under the Chairpersonship of Adviser (LEM). Apart from State representatives, the Working Group meetings were attended by the representatives of Ministry of Labour. Besides, reviewing the progress of the implementation of the various policies and programmes, the Working Group assessed the financial requirement and recommendation in the allocation of resources in respect of Labour, Employment and Manpower Development. In respect of the rest of the States/UTs, the proposals were examined and important observations / suggestions in respect of schemes relating to LEM were prepared and submitted to respective Principal Advisers in charge of States and UTs. Similarly, the Division also made an assessment of the financial requirement of the Ministry of Labour and help the Plan Coordination Division in allocating necessary outlays for the year 2001-02.

166. A Core Group on Social Security under the Chairmanship of Member (Labour, Employment and Manpower) has been set up in June 2001, with the following terms and reference:

- a) To take an overview of issues on Social Security needs in the country.
- b) To suggest the strategies for extending social security services during the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007).
- c) Coordination of matters concerning social security that may come up before the Planning Commission.
- d) To assist Deputy Chairman in all matters concerning group of Ministers on National Old Age Social and Income Security Authority (NOASIS), set up

by the Cabinet Secretariat under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

- e) Any other matter or issue, as may be directed by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

167. The first meeting of the Core Group was held in September, 2001 to firm up views on the proposed welfare scheme for unorganized sector workers. After detailed discussion, it was decided that the proposal has to be examined thoroughly from all angles especially, taking into account the various issues of social security measures, need to concentrate on number of other schemes which are in operation and amend the existing schemes like Employees Provident Fund, Employees Pension Scheme, Public Provident Fund, etc. It was also decided that before initiating a new scheme, some coordination / uniformity and streamlining the existing schemes should be made so as to assess through this process how many additional groups / workers would be covered.

168. A Group of Ministers Labour Reforms was constituted by Government of India under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The Division examined the proposal of Ministry of Labour regarding reforms of Labour Laws and Social Security for the unorganized sectors.

169. Representatives of the Division have participated in the following meetings concerning Labour and Labour Welfare:

- a) Annual Conference on Labour Economics arranged by Indian Society for Labour Economics was held in Bangalore on 18-20 December, 2001. Representative of LEM Division attended this conference.
- b) Meeting of the Committee on Non-Plan Expenditure (CNE) to consider setting up of the 30 bedded hospital in the States of Bihar & M.P. under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund.
- c) Meetings of the Working Group on Labour Welfare Sector for formulation of the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-2007) constituted by Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
- d) 37th Session of Indian Labour Conference held at New Delhi on May 18-19, 2001.
- e) To finalize the Annual Plan (2001-02), Officers of the Division attended the Working Group meetings for the States of Maharashtra and J&K at Mumbai and Jammu, respectively.

Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR)

170. The LEM Division functions as a nodal Division in the Planning Commission for the administrative control and guidance of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) The Labour Employment & Manpower Division functions as the Administrative Wing in Planning Commission for the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR). The Division represents Planning Commission in various fora of IAMR viz (i) General Council (ii) Executive

Council (iii) Standing Committee on Research Programmes of the Institute (iv) Building and Campus Development Committee, (v) Standing Staff Committee and (vi) Standing Budget Committee.

171. IAMR is an autonomous body carrying out training and research activities. The Institute is supported by Grant-in-aid by Planning Commission. The Division continues to look after matters both technical and administrative relating to IAMR. The new campus for IAMR at Narela, Delhi is near completion. Research capabilities of IAMR on employment and unemployment were strengthened. Inter-action between LEM Division and IAMR continued with several meetings on technical matter.

172. Development Committee presided over by the Principal Adviser in charge of Subject of Labour, Employment and Manpower monitors the progress of Narela Campus Building Project of IAMR. Computer Management Block of the new Campus of IAMR at Narela was inaugurated by the Deputy Chairman on 5th October, 2001.

5.13 MULTI LEVEL PLANNING DIVISION

173. MLP Division is concerned with (i) Special Area Programmes namely, Hill Areas Development Programme (including Western Ghats Development Programme) and Border Area Development Programme (ii) Revised Long Term Action Plan for KBK Districts of Orissa.

Special Area Programmes

Hill Areas Development Programme

174. The Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) is being implemented in designated hill areas of Assam, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP), is being implemented in 159 talukas of Western Ghats area comprising part of Maharashtra (62 talukas), (Karnataka (40 talukas), Tamil Nadu (25 talukas), Kerala (29 talukas) and Goa (2 talukas). Special Central Assistance under the Programme is provided as 90% grant and 10% loan. The funds available under HADP are divided amongst the designated hill areas covered under the programme and the talukas covered by the Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) in the proportion, 60:40.

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

176. A Working Group was constituted for HADP/WGDP for the Tenth Five Year Plan. The Report of the Group has been submitted in September, 2001.

Border Area Development Programme

177. The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) covers seventeen States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal. Special Central Assistance under the programme is provided as 100% grant for the execution of the approved schemes. Funds are to be divided amongst the States by giving equal weightage to the following three parameters : population of border blocks (as per 1981 census), area of border blocks and length of the international border.

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

Revised Long Term Action Plan for KBK Districts

179. MLP Division coordinates and monitors the Revised Long Term Action Plan for the KBK Districts of Orissa. The Long Term Action Plan (LTAP) for Kalahandi, Bolangir & Koraput (KBK) districts of Orissa was launched by the then Prime Minister on 18.8.1995. The basic intention was to pool the available resources and integrate them scientifically to produce the desired results for the speedy development of extremely backward KBK districts in Orissa.

180. The undivided districts of Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) have now been divided into eight districts namely, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonapur, Koraput, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri and Rayagada comprising of 80 blocks, 1171 Gram Panchayats and 12,104 Revenue villages.

181. The LTAP was initially made for a seven year period i.e. 1995-96 to 2001-2002. Since the LTAP did not have the envisaged effect, the Government of Orissa were advised to present a revised plan which would focus on high priority schemes to deal with the basic problems of these districts.

182 Accordingly, the State Government have drawn up a Revised LTAP (1998-99 to 2006-07) with a total outlay of Rs. 6061.83 crore consisting of a Central Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes in various sectors, namely agriculture, horticulture, watershed development, afforestation, irrigation, health, drinking water, emergency feeding, welfare of SCs/STs and rural connectivity.

183. In practice, the Revised Long Term Action Plan largely consists of normal flows of funds under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes / Central Sector Schemes and Additional Central Assistance which has been allocated annually for the KBK Districts by Planning Commission.

184. Periodical meetings have been held with the officials of the State Government and the Central Ministries to monitor the progress of schemes. A review note was also prepared for a meeting of the Committee of Secretaries on the direction of Cabinet Secretariat based on information made available by the Central Ministries / State Government.

5.14 PLAN COORDINATION DIVISION

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

186. The Government of India Resolution setting up the Planning Commission envisages that the Planning Commission will “appraise’ from time to time, the progress achieved in the execution of each state of the Plan and recommend the adjustments of policy and measures that appraisal may show to be necessary”. The draft document of the mid term appraisal of Ninth Five Year Plan was considered by the Full Planning Commission in its meeting held on 30th September, 2000 under the Chairmanship of Honb’le Prime Minister. Thereafter, it was placed in the Parliament. The Mid term Appraisal Document along with its Highlights was circulated to all the Union Ministries/Departments and the State Governments on 18.12.2000. Finally, this was placed before the National Development Council in its meeting held on 1st September, 2001 for information.

187. The Mid-term Appraisal of the Ninth Five Year Plan, undertaken by the Planning Commission, has shown that there has been a shortfall in mobilisation of budgetary resources by the Centre for the Plan in the first three years which has been offset to some extent through a larger recourse to borrowings than projected in the Ninth Plan. There has been a widening gap between receipts and revenue expenditure of the Centre resulting in sharp deterioration in the Balance from Current Revenues (BCR) during 1997-2000.

188. The finances of the States have been under considerable stress, particularly during the last few years. There has been a growing mismatch between revenue and expenditure of the States with the resultant deterioration in revenue and fiscal deficits. There has been a steady rise in State's debt/GDP ratio, further compounded by other liabilities incurred through issue of guarantees.

189. The Mid-term Appraisal of the Ninth Five Year Plan also shows that there has been a massive deterioration in the contribution of ‘Own Funds of the States’ to Plan

resources with increased dependence on borrowings to finance their Plan. The shortfall in the contribution of 'Own Funds of the States' have been mainly due to deterioration in the Balance from Current Revenues (BCR) of the States and unsatisfactory performance of the State level public enterprises.

190. Despite the grim scenario, the overall climate in the country today is conducive to the emergence of a more responsible fiscal regime. Thirteen States signed MOU with Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India in 1999-2000, showing a willingness to undertake corrective fiscal measures. Moreover, the agreement among States to implement a harmonized floor rate of sales tax has been more or less complied with by almost all the States, again pointing to a desire among them to abandon the earlier policies of tax wars and competitive populism. The implementation of the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission will strengthen the states' efforts to put their finances on a sustainable footing .

191. The recommendations contained in the Mid-term Appraisal of the Ninth Five Year Plan document have been a guiding factor for preparing draft Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan. Draft Approach Paper was approved by the Full Planning Commission, which met under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister on 27th and 29th June, 2001 at 7, Race Course Road, New Delhi. The draft Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) as approved by the Full Planning Commission, was placed before the Cabinet for its approval to place before the NDC. The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 17th August, 2001 approved the placing of the draft Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan before the NDC. The Draft Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan, was placed before the 49th meeting of the NDC for its consideration and approval. After detailed discussions it was approved by the NDC. The Summary Records of the 48th and 49th NDC Meetings were prepared, edited and printed. These are being circulated to the Members of NDC, Central Ministries/ Departments and State Governments for information and necessary action.

192. The process of setting up of Steering Committees/Working Groups for the formulation of Tenth Five Year Plan was completed. As many as 27 Steering Committees, 98 Working Groups and one Task Force were constituted. The reports of most of the Steering Committees/Working Groups have been received. The recommendations of these Steering Committees / Working Groups will be incorporated suitably in the Tenth Five Year Plan.

193. The exercise for writing various chapters for Xth Five Year Plan Document has been initiated .

194. In the context of the formulation of Tenth Five Year Plan, Planning Commission has issued guidelines to the Central Ministries and State Governments emphasising completion of on-going projects and upgradation of existing capital assets before starting new projects. The new projects are to be taken up only after a certain minimum number of partially completed/ on-going projects are brought to completion. In particular, it has been suggested that Projects due for completion by the end of the Ninth Plan in which less than 10 per cent of the approved outlay has been spent are to be separately identified for weeding out/shelving/ dropping or converging/transferring to the private/joint sectors, as the case may be. Projects initiated prior to the Ninth Plan and less than 20 per cent of the approved outlay for the project has been spent, so far, are to be similarly treated. In case of

projects due for completion by the end of the Ninth Plan and where more than 75 per cent of the work has been completed are to be identified for accelerated completion with revised estimates of time and costs. All other projects are to be evaluated afresh as per the guidelines applicable for any new proposal.

195. The exercise for the Tenth Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan 2002-03, including the preparation of guidelines to be kept in view for the Central Ministries/Departments in formulating their Plan proposals was undertaken, as scheduled, for the Central Sector. The in-depth discussions were held with the representatives of the Central Ministries/Departments to consider their Tenth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan proposals for 2002-03. Thereafter, Secretary level discussions were held with various Ministries/Departments, to finalise outlays for the Annual Plan 2002-03 of Central Ministries/Departments.

196. The Division compiled and consolidated the information and material with respect to different sectors of the economy for the preparation of Annual Plan Document 2001-02.

197. It is obligatory to lay the Annual Report of Planning Commission on the Table of the Lok Sabha every year. Material for compilation of Annual Report 2001-02 was compiled, edited and is under print. It will be placed in both houses of Parliament in the Budget Session of Parliament (2002), after getting it printed bilingually.

198 Centrally sponsored Schemes (CSS) are formulated by the Central Ministries/Departments, in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories and are implemented by the State Governments/Union Territories. Plan Coordination division processes the proposals/schemes for obtaining approval of the Full Planning Commission for the new CSS. During the year, the Full Planning Commission approval was obtained for the following six new Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

- i) Assistance to States for Development of Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities of the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry
- ii) Textile Centres Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS) of the Ministry of Textiles
- iii) Apparel Parks for Exports” of the Ministry of Textiles
- iv) Setting up of the Regional Rehabilitation Centres (RRCs) for Persons with Spinal Injuries and other Orthopaedic Disabilities of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
- v) On-Farm Water Management for Increasing Crop Production in Eastern India of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC)
- vi) Strengthening of State Drug Testing Laboratories (DTI) of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani & Homoeopathy Drug pharmacies of the UTs/State Governments for quality ISM&H Drugs to be executed during the Ninth Plan.

199. The other regular activities of the Plan Coordination Division include sending a monthly D.O. letter on major activities in the Planning Commission to the Prime Minister's Office and the Cabinet Secretariat. Action Taken Report on the points arising

out of the Hon'ble President of India's address to the Joint Session of Parliament on 25th October, 1999 was sent to PMO in time. A note on the Programmes, Policies and Initiatives taken by the Planning Commission during the Second Year of the present Government was prepared and sent to the Principal Information Officer, Ministry of I&B. The material relating to Planning Commission was sent to the PMO for President's Address to the Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament (2002). A Note on issues likely to come up before Parliament was also sent before commencement of the Sessions of the Parliament during the year. Similarly, material for incorporation in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech for Budget 2002-03 and material for publication in the Pre-Budget Economic Survey, 2001-02 was sent to the Finance Ministry. Follow up action on announcement made in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech for 2001-02 on the points concerning Planning Commission was taken and a monthly report was sent to Finance Ministry for their review.

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

201. The practice of holding Monday meetings to be chaired by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission with the Members and sometimes senior Officers of Planning Commission to review and deliberate on important issues relating to the Planning Commission continued during the reported period. Detailed discussions on various sectoral issues were held in these Meetings and time bound actions were suggested to the Divisions, through Minutes of the Meetings. A regular follow up action was undertaken and the progress discussed in the subsequent meetings.

202. The Planning Commission had undertaken an exercise on re-orientation and restructuring of the Planning Commission. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Staffing Committee constituted to look into , inter-alia, the structure of the Planning Commission, ACORD, the Consultants were engaged by the Planning Commission. Special meetings were arranged in groups. Inter-action between groups was also undertaken. The Consultants have submitted their report and made a presentation on the recommendations to the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission in the presence of Members, Secretary and officer of the Planning Commission. The report is currently under examination of the Planning Commission.

5.15 POWER AND ENERGY DIVISION

203. Power & Energy Division is concerned with all major plan related policies and programmes in the Energy Sector. This includes demand assessment, supply side management and conservation efforts. The Division has three units with Power & Energy Economics, Coal and Petroleum. Some important tasks handled by these units are mentioned below. The power unit also examines proposals leading to investment approval for power schemes in the State Sector.

Power & Energy Economics Unit

204. The unit has finalised the Annual Report on the working of the State Electricity Boards / Electricit Department in June, 2001.

205. The unit constituted Working Groups on power for 10th Plan and interacted with the groups of experts in the formulation of Working Group's recommendations.

206. Co-ordinated the meeting for Energy Policy Committee meetings chaired by Member (Energy).

207. Co-ordinated the Experts Group meetings on one time settlement of SEB's dues to CPUs and reform & restructuring of SEB's chaired by Member (Energy).

208. Co-ordinated the meeting of experts on bulk tariff regime under chairmanship of Member (Energy).

209. Co-ordinated the experts group meeting under the chairmanship of Member (Energy) to look into the aspects of providing additional resources to SEB's under the modified APDP programme. The release of funds under this programme is proposed to be linked to achievement of certain milestones.

Coal & Lignite

210. The work related to the Sub-Groups and Working Group on Coal & Lignite for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) has been finalised and the report submitted in November, 2001.

211. The Zero-based Budgeting Exercise related to Central Schemes of Coal Sector has been completed.

212. The Annual Plan Chapter 2001-02 on Coal & Lignite Sector has been prepared.

213. The work related to Formulation of Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) & Annual Plan 2002-03 on the proposals of Department of Coal (DOC) has been initiated.

214. Draft Tenth Plan Chapter on Coal & Lignite has been prepared.

215. The Unit provided background material for Economic Editors Conference.

216. The Unit examined the status of implementation of major coal and lignite projects and brought out the issues for consideration in the Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) meetings held in Department of Coal (DOC) under the chairmanship of Secretary (Coal).

217. The Unit provided the required assistance and material pertaining to the Coal Sector with regard to the work related to Energy Policy Committee and Steering Committee on Energy for Tenth Plan.

218. Planning Commission is represented in the Project Review Committee of DSIR to review the progress of the new clean coal technology project named "Development of a mobile four channel module Radiometric Mass Determination-cum-Automatic Removal of Stone/Shale (RAMDARS) System for dry beneficiation of coal".

219. In addition to above, the Unit has examined number of proposals of coal mining projects and other policy issues related to Coal Sector and conveyed the views of Planning Commission to the concerned.

Petroleum and Natural Gas Sector.

220. The unit coordinated the work related to Energy Policy Committee and Steering Group on Energy for the Tenth Plan.

221. The unit participated in the work related to Sub-Groups and Working Group on Petroleum & Natural Gas for formulation of the Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002-07).

222. The Annual Plan Chapter 2000-01 on Petroleum & Natural Gas Sector has been prepared.

223. The work related to formulation of Annual Plan 2002-03 and Tenth Plan on the proposals of Petroleum & Natural Gas Sector has been completed.

224. Prepared draft Chapter on Petroleum & Natural Gas Sector for the Tenth Plan document.

225. The unit participated in the Quarterly Performance Review Meetings held under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, and brought out important issues on status of projects and various programmes.

226. The unit has examined a number of proposals and other policy issues related to Petroleum & Natural Gas Sector and conveyed the views of the Planning Commission to the concerned departments / organisations.

5.16 PROJECT APPRAISAL AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION

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

- a) To develop formats and guidelines for the submission of proposals for projects / programmes and for their techno-economic evaluation,
- b) To undertake support research studies with a view to improving methodology and procedure for appraisal of projects and programmes,
- c) To undertake techno-economic appraisal of major projects and programmes in the public sector, and
- d) To assist Central Ministries in establishing proper procedures for preparation of reports of projects and programmes.

Appraisal Work

228. As a part of techno-economic appraisal, PAMD appraises Central Sector schemes/projects costing Rs.15 Cr. & above, and prepares Appraisal Notes in consultation with the Subject Division of the Planning Commission, before these are considered by the

Public Investment Board (PIB), Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and Committee of Public Investment Board (CPIB), depending upon the nature and size of the proposal. The Division has started appraisal of proposals of the Ministry of Railways costing Rs.50 Cr. and above from 1995-96.

Highlights

1. Appraisal Note would be issued within four weeks of the receipt of the proposal.
2. Standing Committees, to examine and fix responsibilities for the time and cost-overrun, were constituted by 23 Departments/Ministries.
3. 10 reports of Standing Committees were finalised for fixation of responsibilities for time and cost-overrun in different Ministries/Departments.

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

- a) PAMD would act as Management Adviser to the PIB/EFC and on receipt of PIB/EFC proposal, based on the information contained in the PIB/EFC Memorandum, it will complete appraisal and management advice tendered to PIB/EFC.
- b) With a view to ensuring that the appraisal carried out by the PAMD is comprehensive and meaningful, the project authorities/administrative Ministries have been requested to submit only such proposals which are complete in all respects.
- c) The outer limit for issue of appraisal note by the PAMD has been fixed at four weeks from the date of receipt of PIB/EFC proposal. In case PAMD fails to appraise the proposal within the prescribed time limit, PIB/EFC meeting could be fixed and their views obtained in the meeting.
- d) Proposals on projects/schemes costing Rs.1.5 Cr. and more but less than Rs.15 Cr. are to be considered by the Standing Finance Committee (SFC). The procedure has been streamlined and it has been decided that the Planning Commission would not be involved in the SFC cases and the concerned Ministries/Departments can convene SFC Meeting without inviting PC's representative provided that;
 - i) the scheme is included in the plan with adequate allocations
 - ii) "In Principle " approval of Planning commission (which would mean the specific approval of Secretary, Planning commission) has been obtained for introduction of a new Central Sector scheme/centrally sponsored scheme in the Five Year and Annual Plan of the Department /Ministry (as required vide Secretary, PC's DO

No.N-11016/6/2000-PC dated 21.12.2000 and DO No.14015/8/99-PAMD dated 25.10.1999 to Secretaries of the Department /Ministries)

- iii) in case (ii) above has not been obtained, the Ministry/Department should send the proposal to Planning Commission for “in principle” approval

230. During the year 2000-2001, 131 projects/schemes involving a total cost of Rs.184554.01 Cr. were appraised in the Division. During 2001-2002 (1.4.2001 to 30.11.2001) 84 projects were appraised, including both new as well as proposals of Revised Cost Estimates (RCEs).

231. In pursuance of the recommendations of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, Standing committees were constituted in 23 Ministries / Departments to examine the Revised Cost Estimates proposals, wherein time overrun and cost overrun have occurred, to assign responsibility for the time and cost overruns. About 10 Reports of Standing Committee have been finalized during the current year.

Facts and Figures		<u>2001-2002*</u>
1.	Number of projects/schemes appraised :	84
2.	Capital cost of the projects appraised (Rs. Cr.) :	28734.14
3.	Number of projects appraised in	
	- Agri. and Allied Sector :	7 (8.33%)
	- Energy and Transport	26 (30.96%)
	- Industry and S & T	6 (7.14%)
	- Social Sector	24 (28.57 %)
	- Others	21 (25.00 %)
	- TOTAL	84
* Relates to the period 1.4.2001 to 30.11.2001		

232. The sectoral distribution of projects appraised during the years 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 is given in the table annexed. Information pertaining to major groups of sectors is summarised below :

S. No.	Sector	2000-2001				2001-2002*			
		Project No.	%	Cost Rs. Cr. Amt.	%	Project No.	%	Cost Rs. Cr. Amt.	%
1.	Agri. & Allied	16	12.21	3731.26	2.02	7	8.33	986.83	3.43
2.	Energy	16	12.21	13317.42	7.22	15	17.86	7758.44	27.00
3.	Transport	20	15.27	35640.68	19.31	11	13.09	3195.44	11.12
4.	Industry	13	9.92	4235.41	2.30	4	4.76	4430.00	15.42
5.	Science & Tech.	12	9.16	618.51	0.34	2	2.38	99.63	0.35
6.	Social Services	28	21.38	116609.53	63.18	24	28.58	5712.24	19.88
7.	Communication +	19	14.51	8289.28	4.49	5	5.95	5539.79	19.28
8.	Others ++	7	5.34	2111.92	1.14	16	19.05	1011.77	3.52
	Total	131	100	184554.01	100.0	84	100	28734.14	100

* From 1/4/2001 to 30/11/2001

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

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

Data Bank of Appraised Projects

233. As an effort to develop Data Bank on project statistics, data pertaining to projects were taken out from the files and appraisal notes of the projects appraised in the PAMD in the past and computerised.

Studies undertaken by PAMD

234. The Division has submitted two Reports (1)Rationalisation of Central /CSS implemented by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (2) Analysis of schemes of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation with emphasis on subsidies, evaluation, manpower and convergence.

235. Analysis of Time Taken in processing of cases at different stages of approval in respect of schemes/Projects appraised by PAMD during the period October 1997 to June 2001 for 17 Ministries/Departments reveals that Planning Commission has issued the appraisal notes by and large within the stipulated 4 weeks time and delays were observed in processing the proposals by the Ministries/Departments at various stages prior and after the approval by PAMD.

Tour

236. Shri S.K.Mahajan, Joint Adviser(PAMD) and Shri Shatrugan Lal Deputy Adviser (PAMD) were deputed to deliver lecture on "Project Appraisal Techniques" in the Workshops held on "Project Management" on 13-15 September at Shillong and 8-10 October 2001at Gangtok in Sikkim, to equip the officers in the NE region for better management of their projects.

5.17 PERSPECTIVE PLANNING DIVISION

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

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

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

- Prepares an overall framework for medium and long term plans by analyzing implications of long term objectives for the appropriate strategy of development
- Examines the current policies and programmes in the inter-temporal, inter-regional and inter-sectoral contexts.
- Studies consistency between plan objectives and plan allocation, conformity of regional distribution of public sector outlays with the regional needs of development, effect of price rise on consumption level of people in different income groups, trends in saving, investment and growth in economy, trends in foreign trade and the implications of various developments in the economy for public investment.
- Renders advice on the influence of macro-economic development on principal commodities such as food, crude oil and steel.
- Assists the Planning Commission in forming its views on technical issues pertaining to planning process like estimation and allocation of resources for plan, shifting of schemes/programme from plan to non-plan side of Government expenditure and
- Contributes to the response by Planning Commission on issues pertaining to "Planning Process" posed by Parliament, forum of economists and economic editors, representatives of economic planning agencies in the States, delegation from National Planning Commissions of other countries and trans-national institutions such as UN, SAARC, ESCAP; the interaction with these agencies being through the respective nodal Ministries of the Government.

240. On behalf of the Planning Commission the Division estimates the number of poor in the country, at National and State/Union Territory levels and carries out studies on poverty situation. The estimates of state-wise poverty for the year 1999-2000 based on the National Sample Survey data on Consumption Expenditure of the 55th Round were released on 22nd February, 2001.

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

Formulation of the Tenth Five -Year Plan

242. Various exercises are being carried out in the division under the auspices of the formulation of the Tenth Five Year Plan. They are as under:

- Estimation of macro-economic as well as sectoral parameters of target growth rate within a macro economic consistency framework for the Tenth Five Year Plan.
- Disaggregating of national growth target into state wise growth target and their sectoral distribution.
- Estimation of fiscal parameters for Center and States.
- Estimation of import and export vector.
- Assessment of demands for principal commodities like coal, cement, petroleum, finished steel and power for the Tenth Plan and the perspective period.

Working Groups/Subgroups/Expert Committees

243. This Division has been represented in various Working Groups, Sub Groups, Expert Committees and Steering Committees constituted by the Planning Commission for the formulation of the Tenth Five Year Plan.

244. The division has been solely responsible for preparing the reports of the

- Sub-Group on Public Sector’s Draft on Private Saving under the Working Group on Savings for the Tenth Five Year Plan,
- Sub-Group on External Aid, WTO Commitments under the Working Group on Assessment of Central Resources.
- An officer of the Perspective Planning Division is a member of the Technical Group on Population Projections for the period 2001-2025 constituted by the National Commission on Population.

Working Paper Series

245. A technical paper was prepared in the division under the Working Paper series of the Planning Commission entitled as “A Note on Growth Projections for Capital-Constrained Economies”

National Human Development Report

246. Comprehensive Database for the National Human Development Report covering sectors like health, education, employment, economic amenities, demographic and other related sectors was prepared in the Division.

247. The officers of the division have drafted some of the chapters of National Human Development Report.

Seminars/Conferences/Training

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

- (a) Presented a paper entitled 'Child Labour - Strategies and Policy Options' at the International Conference organised by Jawaharlal Nehru University and University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands, October, 2001.
- (b) Presented a paper on 'Child Labour' in a Conference organised by UNDP and Institute of Human Development.
- (c) Seminar on Mid Year Review of the Indian Economy, organized by the India International Centre
- (d) Attended Workshop on Child Info and Dev Info organised by UNDP
- (e) Comments/ suggestion offered on
 - National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) Bill and
 - The Report on Management of Economic and Social Infrastructure in India and Pakistan: challenges and collaborative strategies.
- (f) Attended seminar on “Fertilizer and Agriculture; Future Directions” organized by the Fertilizer Association of India in Delhi.
- (g) The officers of the Division participated in imparting training to the probationers of various organized government services

5.18 RURAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

249. A National Development Council (NDC) Committee on Transfer of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) was set up under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission with members from both the Central Ministries and the States. A meeting of the NDC Committee was held to discuss the issues involved. The Status Report of the NDC Committee was placed before the NDC meeting. The Rural Development Division is functioning as the nodal Division for the NDC Committee.

250. The Report of the NDC Committee on the Criterion for Allocation of Funds under Major Rural Poverty Alleviation Programmes was placed before the NDC. The NDC Committee was serviced by the Rural Development Division.

251. Rural Development Division has prepared the report of the Steering Group on Rural Poverty Alleviation, Watershed Development and Decentralised Planning & Panchayati Raj Institutions for Tenth Five Year Plan. The reports of the Two Working Groups on (i) Rural Poverty Alleviation Programmes (ii) Decentralised Planning and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for the formulation of the Tenth Five Year Plan have also been submitted. Rural Development Division provided inputs and comments on the Working Group Report on Watershed Development, Rainfed Farming and Natural Resource Management.

252. The Task Force on Panchayati Raj Institutions set up under the Chairmanship of the then Principal Adviser (State Plans) and serviced by the Rural Development Division has submitted its Report to the Planning Commission.

253. A Sub Group of National Commission on Population on 'Population Stabilization and Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Self Help Groups (SHGs)' is being serviced by the Rural Development Division.

254. Rural Development Division prepared the section on rural poverty alleviation programmes, watershed development programmes, land reforms and panchayati raj for the Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan. The chapters for the Annual Plan Document for 2000-2001 on Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation and Pradhan Mantri Gramodya Yojana (PMGY) were also prepared by the Rural Development Division.

255. The Rural Development Division examined the Annual Plan proposals of the State/UT Governments and was involved in the preparation of background papers, etc and the Division also participated in some of the Working Group Discussions. The proposals of the Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) for the Annual Plan 2001-02 were also examined, in detail.

256. The Division critically reviewed the EFC memo on Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP). The Division also examined the Cabinet Proposals on (a) Drought Like Situation and Scarcity of Drinking of Water in some parts of the country and Food for Work Programme (b) Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) (c) Provision of 5% allocation under Indira Awaas Yojana(IAY) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme to meet the contingency arising out of natural calamities and emergent situations (d) Additional Central Assistance under Indira Awaas Yojana(IAY) for construction of houses for the heavy rains/cyclone affected Below Poverty Line(BPL) rural households in Andhra Pradesh (e) Modifications to the Annapurna Scheme, and (f) Establishment of the National Centre for Calamity Management. It also examined notes on (a) Earth-quake affected areas of Gujarat (b) Modifications to the Annapurna scheme (c) Enhanced role of Members of Parliament in District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) and (d) National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Persons or Families adversely Affected or displaced on account of compulsory acquisition of land and Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill.

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

258. The Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) was launched in the Annual Plan 2000-2001 in all the States and the UTs in order to achieve the objective of sustainable human development at the village level. PMGY envisages allocations of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the States and UTs for selected basic minimum services in order to focus on certain priority areas of the Government. The components of PMGY are Primary Education, Rural Health, Rural Drinking Water, Rural Shelter, Nutrition and Rural Electrification. Rural Electrification has been added as the sixth component from the Annual Plan 2001-02. The concerned Central Ministries and Departments have formulated guidelines for implementation of the various sectoral programmes of PMGY. They also monitor the Programme. Overall coordination of the PMGY is being carried out by the Rural Development Division.

259. The Rural Development Division is coordinating the work relating to the preparation of the Human Development Reports (HDRs) of various States. Since 1998-99, Planning Commission has been providing Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to those States which have embarked on the preparation of their State HDRs. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Orissa and Tamil Nadu have so far been assisted by the Planning Commission. Planning Commission is also the executive agency for the UNDP project on "Capacity Building for Preparation of the State HDRs" under which State Governments are being assisted to hold workshops and to hire consultants/experts to help them in the preparation of their State HDRs.

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

261. Rural Development Division coordinated the organization of a three day Workshop on 'Rural Transformation in India: The Role of Rural Non farm Sector' jointly held by the Planning Commission, Institute of Human Development, World Bank and Department for International Development (DFID). Rural Development Division prepared and presented the paper 'Rural Non Farm Employment and Poverty Alleviation in India' at the workshop.

262. The Adviser (RD) attended the Conference on 'Social Protection and Social Safety Nets in Asia' held at Bangkok, and (ii) Consultation workshop for World Bank Rural Development Strategy and Action Plan for South Asia region held at Kathmandu, Nepal. The Adviser (RD) has been a representative on several Committees which include among others (i) Advisory Committee of the Micro Impact of Macro and Adjustment Policies (MIMAP) India Project and Advisory Committee of Programme of Research in Human Development Project of National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), (ii) Member, Board of Governors, Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi (iii) Member, Board of Governors, Institute of Human Development, New Delhi; (iv) Member, General

Body of National Society for Promotion of Development Administration, Research and Training, Mussoorie; (v) Member, General Body of National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad; (vi) Member of Programme Management Board for Community Based Pro-Poor Initiatives. (vii) Chairperson, Working Group on Decentralised Planning and Panchayati Raj Institutions for Tenth Five Year Plan; (viii) Member Secretary, Steering Group on Rural Poverty Alleviation, Watershed Development and Decentralised Planning and Panchayati Raj; (ix) Member, Working Group on Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme; (x) Member, Working Group on Watershed Development Rainfed Farming and National Resources Management for Tenth Five Year Plan (Agriculture Division) (xi) Member, Task Force on Devolution of Powers and Functions upon Panchayati Raj Institutions (xii) Member, Screening Committee for National Human Development Report for India (xiii) Member, Expert Group to advise the Ministry of Rural Development(MORD) on Below Poverty Line(BPL) Census for 2002 (xiv) Member, Central level Coordination Committee under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) (xv) Member, Project Appraisal Committee for SGSY Special Projects (xvi) Member, High Powered Committee to Monitor Western Orissa Rural Livelihood Project (xvii) Member, Core Group on Social Security (xviii) Member, Advisory Committee for Asian Development Bank Technical Assistance Capacity Building for Social Development Project (xix) Member, Inter Ministerial Working Group for Food for Work Programme and Grain Bank Scheme (xx) Member, Inter Ministerial Working Group on the North-Eastern States

263. The Director (RD) is member of the following Committees: (i) Project Screening Committee for Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) Special Projects and (ii) Standing Committee for the Community Based Pro-Poor Initiatives Programme. (iii) Inter-Ministerial Sub-Group to draw up scheme for establishment of Grain Bank in remote backward areas including tribal areas. Director (RD) attended the (a) Training Programme on International Approaches to Poverty Removal in a Market Economy' conducted by Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration in collaboration with the Governments of Malaysia, Singapore and the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex (from February 19 to May 26, 2001 and (b) Seminar on 'Structural Adjustment and Poverty' at International Monetary Fund (IMF) Regional Training Institute Singapore from 9-13 December, 2001. Director (RD) participated in the UNDP Retreat on National Human Development Reports at Beirut during 25th – 27th June 2001. Director(RD) visited Jhabua and other nontribal districts as a member of Inter-Ministerial Central Team for studying the functioning of Grain Banks set up in Madhya Pradesh under various schemes. Senior Research Officer (RD) has attended 'Capacity Building Workshop on Rural Poverty Reduction Issues' organized jointly by Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Institute of Development Studies, (IDSJ) from October 29 to November 3, 2001 at Jaipur.

5.19 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

264. The important activities of the Science and Technology Division were relating to Tenth Five Year Plan, Annual Plan, Examination of Plan proposals /Projects /Schemes etc. pertaining to Science and Technology Sector both for Central Scientific Departments/ Agencies and S&T programmes of the States /UTs. The Steering Committee on Science and Technology constituted for finalisation of approach, policy framework, thrust areas, priorities, plans and programmes of various Central Scientific Departments / Agencies for

the formulation of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) submitted its report. The other important activities undertaken during the year 2001-02 include :

265. The Tenth Plan (2002-07) and Annual Plan (2002-03) proposals of Central Scientific Departments /Agencies namely Deptt. of Space (DOS), Deptt. of Atomic Energy (DAE-R&D), Deptt. of Science and Technology (DST), Deptt. of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) including Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Deptt. of Biotechnology (DBT), Deptt. of Ocean Development (DOD) were examined. The discussions were held with the concerned departments/agencies to finalise their Tenth Plan and Annual Plan (2002-03) outlays. During the discussions emphasis was laid to undertake Zero Based Budgeting exercise, evolving a priority amongst the various ongoing programmes /activities of the Department, merger /weeding out of the ongoing schemes, to undertake well defined time bound programme and optimally utilize the existing resources and infrastructure both in basic and applied fields. Focus was made to promote the new areas of science and technology to search for new knowledge, promotion of industrial R&D, development of global competitive technology, to achieve self reliance in the fields of nuclear science, development and operationalisation of indigenous satellite / launch vehicle, building a strong science and technology base, promotion of biotechnology research for bio-industrial development, survey and exploration of ocean resources etc. The emphasis was on optimal harnessing of S&T for societal benefits, R&D programmes on mission mode, nurturing of outstanding scientists, attracting young scientists for adapting science as a career, strengthening linkages between the industry and research institutions / laboratories, development of clean and eco-friendly technologies etc. The S&T Chapter for the Annual Plan 2001-02 was prepared.

266. The activities relating to finalisation of the Tenth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan (2002-03) of the States /UTs pertaining to Science and Technology sector were taken up with a focus on identification of location specific projects / programmes for the development of the State in collaboration with the Central Scientific Departments / Agencies.

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

5.20 SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH DIVISION

Grant-in-aid for Socio Economic Research

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

269. A Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Prin. Adviser(SER) consisting of Adviser(RD), Adviser(PEO), Adviser(LEM) and Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser(PC) as members to review the existing guidelines. The Group of Advisers meeting under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission held on 28th

February, 2001 approved the revised guidelines which came into operation w.e.f. 1st April, 2001.

270. Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs.1.0675 crores was released during the year 2001-2002 (up to 31st December, 2001) comprising Rs.95,86,407/- on studies and Rs.10,89,015/- on Seminars/Workshops, etc.

(Rs. In lakhs)

Grant-in-aid (2001-2002)	Approved	Released
		125.00
Studies		95.86
Seminars		10.89

271. During the year proposals for grant for 22 studies and 14 Seminars were approved vide Annexure-I.

272. During the year, 23 studies and 14 Seminars have been completed/organized. Details may be seen at Annexure-II.

273. A total number of 22 studies have been placed on the web site of the Planning Commission.

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

275. Three meetings of the Group of Advisers were held to consider research proposals/Seminars/Workshops, etc. during the year. The information furnished is up to 31st December, 2001.

5.21 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WOMEN'S PROGRAMMES (SD&WP) DIVISION

276. One of the major tasks entrusted to Social Development and Women's Programmes (SD & WP) Division is the 'Empowerment of Women and Development of Children'. The Year 2001 is significant for Women of India as the government made the major policy initiatives of declaring the year 2001 as the Women's Empowerment Year. The Division participated in the year long

Important Activities in the Women & Child Development (WCD) Sector

* The nation-wide programme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) continues to be the major intervention for the overall development of children below 6 years and of the expectant and nursing mothers. To fulfil the commitments of Ninth Five Year Plan, the Government has further expanded the programme from 4,200 to 5652 Projects. ICDS when universalized is expected to cover as many as 57.0 million beneficiaries by March, 2002 which include 47.5 million children and 9.5 million expectant and nursing mothers living in the most backward rural / tribal areas and urban slums. Realising the importance of the Supplementary feeding for the children and the expectant / nursing mothers and also in order to achieve the objectives of sustainable human development at the village level, Planning Commission made a substantial provision for Nutrition as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY).

• A Group of Ministers (GoM) set up in 2000 under the Chairpersonship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission finalized the Draft Report on National Policy for the Empowerment of Women which was adopted by the Government in April, 2001.

* The Task Force on Women and Children set up in 2000 under the chair-personship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission completed its Report on 6.9.2001.

thematic calendar of activities to celebrate Women's Empowerment Year.

277. Some of the important activities undertaken by the SD & WP Division for the **Empowerment of Women and Development of Children** during the year under report, are given below :

Empowerment of Women and Development of Children

278. The Division continued to interact/coordinate effectively with the nodal Department of Women and Child Development and the other women-related Central Ministries / Departments to ensure that the policies, plans and programmes are put into action in the right perspective of achieving the Ninth Plan commitments.

279. In the context of the formulation of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07), Planning Commission set up two Working Groups at the Ministerial level –i) 'Empowerment of Women' and ii) 'Development of Children' under the Chairpersonship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development. Besides the above two working groups, Planning Commission also set up for the first time a Working Group on 'Welfare and Development of Adolescent' under the Chairpersonship of Dr. N.C. Saxena, Secretary, Planning Commission, to look into the developmental needs of the Group on priority basis, as they have been identified as the most neglected lot during these fifty years.

280. Simultaneously Planning Commission constituted a Steering Committee on 'Empowerment of Women and Development of Children' under the Chairpersonship of Dr. K. Venkatasubramanian, Member, Planning Commission. The Steering Committee in its First Meeting held on 31.1.2001, took stock of the status of women and children in the country, besides deliberating upon – i) the fast-changing situations and persisting as well as emerging problems/issues that should receive priority attention during the Tenth Plan; and ii) the line of approach required to be adopted in the Tenth Plan to ensure empowerment of women and the development of children. The Steering Committee, in its Second meeting held on 9.5.2001, discussed in detail, the Reports of both the Working Groups with a special reference to – the gaps/problems identified and the priorities/approach suggested for the Tenth Plan and accepted them. With regard to the Report of the Working Group on Adolescents, the Committee decided to hand over the same to the Steering Committee on Sports and Youth Affairs. The Division not only acted as secretariat for the Steering Committee but also actively participated/contributed in all the meetings of the three Working Groups set up for the purpose

281. Based on the detailed deliberations that took place in the Meetings of the Steering Committee and also taking into consideration the suggestions and recommendations of the Working Groups, the Steering Committee on the Empowerment of Women and Development of Children finalized its Report on 12.10.2001.

282. The Division also prepared material for incorporation in the Approach Paper for the Tenth Five Year Plan relating to Empowerment of Women and Development of Children.

283. Currently the Division is engaged in the preparation of Chapter on Empowerment of Women and Development of Children for the Tenth Five Year Plan. Based on the approach, recommendations and policy prescriptions given in the Steering Committee

Report, the Chapter for the Tenth Five Year Plan for 'Empowerment of Women and Development of

Children' is being finalized. The major thrust in the Tenth Plan will be to implement the National Policy for the Empowerment of Women adopted in April, 2001. The Policy aims to bring about the development, advancement and empowerment of women through translating the *de-jure* equality into *de-facto* one and thus enable women to exercise their rights and fundamental freedom on equal basis with men in all spheres of political, economic, social, cultural and civil. As a follow up, all the Central Ministries and State Departments will draw up time-bound Plan of Action (PA) to ensure the requisite access of women to information, resources and services.

284. As part of the Annual Plan exercise, the Division examined the Annual Plan proposals for 2001 – 2002 and assessed the scheme-wise financial requirements of the nodal Department. In the context of the Zero Based Budgeting for the Tenth Plan, the Division conducted an in-depth exercise on the rationalization, convergence, merging and weeding out of the on-going schemes of Department of Women and Child Development both for Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The outcome of this exercise was discussed in the Core Committee Meeting held on 11.12.2001 under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Planning Commission. In accordance with the decisions of the Core Committee, out of the 46 on-going schemes only 22 schemes (18 CS including merged schemes and 4 CSS) will be retained in the Tenth Plan. 14 CS Schemes will be weeded out; 9 CS will be merged into 3; and 4 schemes (3 CS and 1 CSS) will be transferred to other Central Departments/Sub-ordinate Organisations/State Government. These decisions were kept while examining and finalisation of the Tenth Plan (2002-07) and Annual Plan (2002-03) proposals of the Department of WCD.

285. Planning Commission has become instrumental in fulfilling the commitments of Ninth Five Year Plan to universalize the nation-wide programme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). ICDS when universalized is expected to cover as many as 5652 Blocks (Rural – 4558, Tribals – 758 and Urban Slums – 336) with an ultimate objective of reaching the ICDS package to 57.0 million beneficiaries by March, 2002 which include 47.5 million children and 9.5 million expectant and nursing mothers living in the most backward rural/tribal areas and urban slums. For the first time Planning Commission has agreed for the construction of Anganwadi Centres as physical infrastructure for ICDS Programme in the North Eastern States including Sikkim.

286. The Division, in close collaboration with the Project Appraisal and Monitoring Division (PAMD), examined / cleared various plan programmes of the Department of Women and Child Development in respect of Cabinet Notes/EFC Memos viz - the National Policy on Children and Setting up of a National Commission for Children, Augmenting the Corpus of RMK, Women in Difficult Circumstances, Micro Credit for women in Himachal Pradesh and National Nutrition Mission, Construction of Anganwadi Centres in North Eastern States including Sikkim under ICDS Scheme, etc.

287. The Division serviced the Task Force on Women and Children set up in 2000 under the Chairpersonship of Shri K.C. Pant, Deputy Chairman to review all the existing legislations and the on-going programmes for women and also to draw up an year-long Thematic Calendar of Activities to celebrate Women's Empowerment Year, 2001 and also the Group of Ministers (GoM) headed by Shri K.C. Pant, Deputy Chairman, Planning

Commission set up in 2000 for the finalisation of the National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, which was adopted by government in April, 2001.

288. The Division participated in the Working Group meetings set up for the finalization of State Annual Plans for 2001-02 in respect of Empowerment of Women and Development of Children. The Working Groups reviewed the progress of various policies and programmes and made assessment for the financial situation, identified the existing gaps and weak links and suggested necessary measures to overcome the shortfalls and difficulties. Based on these discussions, Sectoral Notes were prepared for the use of Deputy Chairman for his meetings with the State Chief Ministers for finalization of the State Annual Plans 2001-02.

289. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) set up in 1993 has established its credentials as a premier micro-credit agency of the country with its focus on women and their empowerment through credit support or micro-finance, as an instrument of socio-economic change and development and also to make the women self-reliant and economically independent. RMK provides micro-credit in a quasi-informal manner, where by it lends to Intermediate Micro-credit Organisations (IMOs) (e.g. NGOs / VOs, Women Development Corporations, Women's Cooperative Societies, suitable Government /Local bodies etc. To expand its credit services, RMK also ventured to develop an institutional base at the grass-root levels through Self Help Groups (SHGs). In this process, it also started developing linkages with the existing Women's Groups of Integrated Women's Empowerment Project (IWEP) now renamed as Swyamsiddha and Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). During the Women's Empowerment Year the Division supported the proposal of D/WCD for strengthening RMK corpus to Rs. 100 crores.

MICRO-CREDIT FOR WOMEN THROUGH RMK

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), set up in 1993 with a small Corpus of Rs.31.00 Crore, extends credit to poor and assetless women in the informal sector through the medium of NGOs. The RMK had sanctioned Rs.103.47 Crore to 861 organisations since its inception to 31.3.2001. It had disbursed Rs.76.55 Crore for the benefit of approximately 4.07 lakh women. In the process of expanding scope of its activities, RMK has been developing linkages with the Self Help Groups coming up under the programme of Integrated Women's Empowerment Project (IWEP) re-named as Swyamsiddha and Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

290. The Division also represented Planning Commission in a number of National and International Seminars/Workshops organized by the nodal Department of Women & Child Development, in collaboration with National and International Organisations like NIPCCD, World Food Programme and UNICEF. Some of the important Workshops/Seminars which deserve a special mention include Workshop on Food Credit Scheme, Conference on Creche and Short Stay Homes etc.

5.22 SOCIAL WELFARE DIVISION

291. The Social Welfare Division continued in its efforts towards fulfilling the Ninth Plan sectoral objectives of 'for Empowering the Disabled' viz. locomotor, visual speech hearing and mentally disabled., 'Reforming the Social Deviants' viz. juvenile delinquents, drug addicts and alcoholics, etc and 'Caring the Other Disadvantaged' viz. older persons, street children, orphans and abandoned children by coordinating effectively with the

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and other related Ministries and Departments/State Governments/UTs to ensure that the policies and programmes for these target groups are implemented .

292. In order that the commitments made for these target groups are continued effectively in the Tenth Plan also, the Planning Commission constituted two Working Groups for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) on 6.12.2000 viz., Working Group on 'Empowering the Disabled' and the Working Group on 'Reforming the Social Deviants and Caring the Other Disadvantaged.' The main objectives of these two Working Groups were to examine and review the policies and programmes in these sectors and make recommendations both in physical and financial terms .Simultaneously, the Planning Commission also constituted a Steering Committee on 'Social Welfare' to review the Ninth Plan strategy, policies and programme for the entire social welfare sector and suggest the approach, strategy and policies to be pursued in the Tenth plan for the concerned target groups. The progress made by these specially constituted Groups/Committee are given below.

293. The Working Group on 'Empowering the Disabled' was set up under the Chairpersonship of Shri Lal Advani, President of Indian Association for Special Education & Rehabilitation, New Delhi, with 36 other members from different areas of specialization in the field of disability. To enable an in-depth review of different aspects of disability empowerment programmes, the Working Group appointed 5 Sub-Groups in the areas of (i) Prevention and Early detection (ii) Education (iii) Vocational training and Employment (iv) Technological developments and Accessibility (v) Outreach and Extension Services. Based on the discussions that took place in the various Sub-Groups as well as the main Working Group, the report of the Working Group on 'Empowering the Disabled' was submitted to the Planning commission on 15.5.2001. The Working Group on 'Reforming the Social Deviants and Caring the Other Disadvantaged' was set up under the Chairpersonship of Smt. Asha Das, then Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, along with 35 other members with expertise and experience in these fields. The broad areas of subjects considered were i)Care and Protection of Children ii)Care of the Aged iii)Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse iv)Welfare and Rehabilitation of Prisoners. The Working Group submitted its Report on 27.6.2001 to the Planning Commission.

294. The Steering Committee on 'Social Welfare' constituted under the chairpersonship of Dr. D.N. Tiwari, Member, Planning Commission comprised of 36 other members drawn from Governmental(Central and State Governments) and Non- Governmental Agencies with requisite expertise in both research and field work in different aspects of the welfare and development of the different target groups. The Steering Committee met three times on 18.1.2001, and 26.4.2001 and 21.5.2001. In the first meeting the Steering Committee reviewed the status of the social welfare programmes and the need for strengthening existing institutions and on-going services especially for 70-80% of the target groups who are mostly in the rural areas. In its second meeting, the Committee addressed major issues regarding delivery of services, upgradation of scientific research and barrier free environment. for the disabled. The need for preventive action for target groups of social welfare sector was also stressed. The welfare programmes for Juvenile delinquents, alcoholic and drug addicts, need to be less staff oriented and more focused on provision of rehabilitation facilities. The priority for strengthening, the monitoring and evaluation mechanism suitably and for involving community participation especially

through voluntary sector was highlighted in the third meeting of the Committee.. The need for integrated and multi-collaborative approach involving concerned Ministries/Departments was suggested in order to avoid overlapping of programmes.

295. Based on the detailed deliberations that took place in the Meetings of the Steering Committee, and also taking into consideration the suggestions and recommendations of the two Working Groups, the Steering Committee on "Social Welfare" finalized its Report and the same was submitted to the Planning Commission on 19-10-2001. The Steering Committee Report has made a detailed review of the welfare and development policies for the different target groups through the five year plans till the Eighth plan. The review of the progress made in this Sector in the Ninth Plan was discusse4d in terms of the paradigm shift in approach from the earlier 'welfare' and 'development' perspectives to that of 'empowerment' for these groups. The Committee recommended that the Tenth Plan approach would also focus on empowerment of these groups. The many policies and programmes as well as new initiatives taken in the Ninth Plan would be continued in the Tenth Plan for Empowering the Disabled, Reforming the Deviants and Caring the Other Disadvantaged through consolidation and expansion and strengthening of various programmes into comprehensive coordinated systems to fulfill the commitments made for these groups. The Steering committee also gave separate recommendations for each of the target groups.

296. Based on the approach, policy prescriptions and recommendations of the Steering Committee, the Approach to the Tenth Plan for the 'Social Welfare' sector was formulated by the Division specifically for 'Empowering the Disabled' 'Reforming the Social Deviants' and 'Caring the Other Disadvantaged'. The Approach reaffirms the need to make as many disabled as possible active, self-reliant and productive contributors to the national economy by creating an enabling environment based on the strength and support provided by the comprehensive legislation, the Persons with Disabilities Act((Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) 1995.and the multi collaborative efforts of the concerned Ministries/ Departments. Towards fulfilling the commitment of the Ninth Plan to reach the un-reached, special priority will be given to the rural disabled through the program of National Programme for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities. Special strategies for prevention and early detection will be formulated keeping in view, newly emerging pattern of disabilities such as low vision, slow mental activity and spinal injured on account of road accidents. To mainstream children with disabilities the Approach recommends universalisation of elementary education with a variety of models according to the needs of different categories of disabled children. As economic empowerment of disabled persons is essential for successful rehabilitation, reservation of benefits in various poverty alleviation programmes will continue along with special skills development for the disabled. The much neglected problems of mental disability will receive special attention through the innovative interventions initiated under the National Trust for the welfare of these groups.

297. The Approach advocates that the problems of social deviants, such as juvenile delinquents will be tackled through a multi pronged strategy for reformation and rehabilitation of the offenders, utilizing the services of both the institutional and non-institutional framework. Special efforts will taken to combat the growing menace of alcoholism and drug abuse especially in the North-East region where injecting drug use linked HIV/AIDS is widely prevalent. The Approach recognizes the need for the State to play a more proactive role in the welfare of the Older Persons in view of the aging

demographic profile and growing numbers of destitute aged. The policy commitments of the

National policy on Older Persons , along with inputs for socio-economic rehabilitation, health, shelter social security and strengthening family and social institutions, will therefore be accorded priority attention. To tackle the problems of street children, the focus will be on preventive measures like nutrition, health, education and the development of child friendly systems within the society. Based on the policy perspectives and directions given in the Approach for the 'Social Welfare' sector, the Division has already initiated work on the formulation of the Chapter detailing the policies and the programmes for this sector for the Tenth Plan.

298. The Division examined in detail the proposal for amendment of the Persons with Disabilities Act 1995 initiated by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment(M/SJ&E).and gave its section-wise comments. The general tenor of the Division's comments on the proposed amendments was to have them re-examined in the light of practical, legal and financial considerations. Two Sub committees, chaired by the Secretary M/SJ&E.were set up to look into the matter. The first Sub-committee was to fine tune the proposed amendments with the latest changes, especially from the legal angle and the second Sub committee ,in which representative of ,Planning Commission was a member, was to look into the various schemes and programmes arising out of the proposed amendments. The Planning Commission's recommendations, which were guided by the ideal of preserving the benefits under the PWD Act, 1995, contributed to make the proposed amendments more feasible and practical for execution and implementation by the Government. The Division also examined the proposal regarding the changing of the status of the National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) from the existing subordinate office of M/SJ & E to an autonomous body. This proposal was agreed to as the NISD, being the only national institute of its kind for research & training in the field of social defence, needs to be upgraded with the induction of professional staff and state-of-art infrastructure, to function as a premier institute of excellence.

299. In the context of the Zero Based Budgeting Exercise for the Tenth Plan the Division conducted, an in-depth review towards rationalising, convergence, merging and weeding out of the on-going schemes in the Social Welfare sector in consultation with the Ministry. The outcome of this exercise was discussed in the Core Committee on Zero Based Budgeting of Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes under the chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission. In accordance with the decisions of the Core committee, out of the 39 ongoing schemes in this sector, 8 schemes are to be retained as they are, 6 schemes are to be retained after merging 17 schemes, 2 schemes are to be transferred to the States and 6 schemes are to be weeded out.

300. Detailed discussions were held with the Ministry of SJ&E with regard to the finalisation of the Annual Plan. 2001-02. The Scheme wise proposals of the Ministry for 2001-02 were reviewed, and the need based financial requirements assessed to enable the Plan Coordination Division in finalizing the outlays for the Ministry. With regard to the State Annual Plans for the year 2001-02, in respect of Social Welfare. The Working Group meetings were held under the chairpersonship of Adviser (SD&WP), attended by the state representatives, and the nodal Ministry of SJ&E Besides reviewing the progress of various programmes and policies, the Working Groups also made assessment of the financial requirements of the individual States and recommended allocation of resources

for this sector. Based on the Working Group discussions, brief Notes for the use in the meetings between the State Chief Ministers and the Deputy Chairman were also prepared for finalization of Annual Plans.

5.23 STATE PLANS DIVISION

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

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

303. During the year 2001-2002, besides performing the above functions, the Division dealt with VIP references and Parliament Questions relating to the States/UTs Annual Plan outlays, revised outlays, expenditures, externally aided projects etc. The Division also dealt with the work relating to National Calamity Contingency Fund/Inter Ministerial Group meetings pertaining to national calamities, Planning Commission' Project Preparation Facility and coordinated the work relating to Sarkaria Commission recommendations and Inter State Council.

Annual Plan 2001-02

304. The Annual Plan discussions to finalize the plan size of different States and UTs for Annual Plan 2001-02 were held during the year. In the meetings of the Dy. Chairman with Chief Ministers of States, presentations on the salient features of major issues relating to a state were made. Officers of state Governments also made presentations during these meetings. Following these high level meetings, an outlay of Rs.98311.30 crores has been approved for all the States/UTs for the Annual Plan 2001-02 as compared to an outlay of Rs.86025.55 crores approved for the year 2000-01.

305. A total of Rs.40644.00 crore was provided in the Budget Estimates for 2001-02 as Central assistance for State and UT plans of which Rs.18434 crore was on account of Normal Central Assistance and the remaining for special programs. This includes Rs. 6500 crore as Additional Central assistance for Externally Aided Projects. The Plan Outlay for 2001-02 also includes additional Central Assistance of Rs. 2800 crore for Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) and Rs. 386 crore for Slum Development. A Separate provision of Rs.450.00 crore has also been made for the plans of North Eastern Council during the year 2001-2002.

306. With a view to ensure investment in priority sectors as per plan objectives, the practice of earmarking of outlays under selected schemes/projects was continued. The

States/UTs have been given the option to allocate the amount provided for six Services of PMGY in accordance with their priorities subject to 10% for each component except for nutrition for which a minimum of 15% of ACA would be earmarked. Outlays under various schemes in selected sectors of importance to the States economy, Special Area programmes, National Rural Roads Programme under PMGY and some Irrigation and Power Projects were earmarked.

Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)

307. The thrust of the Ninth Plan has been to accelerate the growth rate leading to higher growth in employment, eradication of poverty and enhancing domestic capabilities in mobilizing resources for development. In order to improve the quality of life of the people particularly of rural people emphasis is being laid on PMGY schemes which include drinking water, primary health services, primary education, rural shelter, nutrition and rural road connectivity. Agricultural and Rural Development continue to get special attention in addition to physical infrastructure and reforms of public sector enterprises. Keeping in view the objectives of advancing the principles of economic federalism, States were allowed greater autonomy in formulation of plans during the Ninth Five Year Plan.

Concept of Core Plan:

308. In order to have a realistic plan outlay, the concept of “core plan” which take into consideration [a] the trend of aggregate actual resource mobilization for the state Plan in the first three years of the Ninth Plan, and [b] a realistic and conservative estimate of resources available for financing the Plan was introduced during 2000-01. The same practice was continued during 2001-02.

Visits by State Plan Advisers:

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

Planning Commission Project Preparation Facility:

310. In response to the problems of less developed States which are unable to prepare projects of the requisite standard to attract institutional and external funding, Project Preparation Facility set up by the Planning Commission in 2000-01 was extended for 2001-02

also. The facility provides financial assistance for preparation of detailed project reports by professional consultants to be submitted by the States for external funding.

State Development Reports:

311. In order to provide a quality reference document on the development profile and setting out strategies for accelerating the growth rate of major states, preparation of State Development Reports [in coordination with the states] was started in 2000-01 for thirteen states viz. Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Assam, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Punjab. These State Development Reports are in an advanced stage of preparation. During the year preparation of UT Development Reports for the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep have also been taken-up.

Manual of Successful Governance Initiatives and Implementation best practices

312. During the year, State Plans Division in coordination with Human Resource Development Center, United Nations Development Programme, initiated preparation of a "Best Practices Manual" of Successful Governance Initiatives and Implementation, in order to identify and highlight models of effective implementation and delivery of public services in the Government Sector. The manual aims at documenting success stories for sharing both at the National level as well as between State Governments. The Manual of Successful Governance Initiatives and Implementation Best Practices is in an advanced stage of preparation.

Studies Initiated during 2001-02 by State Plan Division

313. State Plans Division has taken up a number of studies in support of Plan Priorities and policy directions, as follows:

Study on the Flow of Funds for Major Plan Schemes.

314. The Division has initiated a major Study on the Flow of Funds for Major Plan Schemes during the year. This study is being undertaken in order to improve efficiency of implementation at state level, and has arisen out of the observations of the Mid Term Appraisal of the Ninth Plan. The Study is being undertaken by the National Society for Promotion of Development Administration, Research And Training(NSDART) which is a wing of Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie. The Study will

document and analyse the actual flow of funds from the Center to the implementing agencies, both scheme-wise and state-wise, and highlight areas of policy attention, if any, for specified plan schemes required to be implemented by State Government agencies. The study is expected to be completed in 2002-03.

Economic and Environmental Impact of Policy on Transportation Subsidy to Wood Based Industries in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

315. Arising out of a policy direction for reduction of transport subsidy in the Islands as agreed in the Annual Plan Discussions 2000-01, the study aims to understand, analyse and comment on the issues related to the Policy on Transportation Subsidy to Wood Based Industries in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The study has been assigned to the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore and will be completed in 2002-03.

Economic and Fiscal Impact of Royalty Rates on Coal and Lignite.

316. Based on concerns highlighted in the Ninth Five Year Plan document, the Study is being undertaken with a view to analyse the situation arising out of the present regime of Mineral Royalty, and its implications for concerned Stakeholders i.e the Union Government, the State Government, the Consumers, the people of the area and the coal companies. The study has been assigned to the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore and will be completed in 2002-03.

Disaster Management and Natural Calamity Relief .

317. The Eleventh Finance Commission recommended that expenditure incurred for restoring infrastructure which are “Capital” in nature should be met out of plan funds and also stressed the need for long term planning not only for disaster management, but also for prevention of disasters. In order to assess the magnitude of the task as well as the modalities and criteria required, consultations have been taken up with the Natural Disaster Management Cells of Ministry of Agriculture and Indian Institute of Public Administration and a leading action research agency is being engaged for conducting necessary studies.

5.24 Transport Division

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

- (a) Demand assessment for transport services of passenger and goods traffic;
- (b) Assessment of existing capacity of different modes and estimation of resource requirement for the Plan;
- (c) Identification of the role of private sector investment in the infrastructure and transport services to supplement the Government efforts;
- (d) Overall planning of transport sector in the country;
- (e) Finalisation of Annual Plan outlay for various modes of transport;
- (f) Assessment of resources of State Road Transport Undertakings;
- (g) Review of progress of major transport projects;
- (h) Working Group discussions for State and Central Plan for Transport Sector.

319. The salient activities undertaken during the year by Transport Division are as follow;

- (a) Integrated Transport Policy document was finalized
- (b) A number of Working Groups for the Tenth Five Year Plan were constituted for the transport sector in late 2000. This included Working Group on Railways, Roads, Road Transport, Ports, Shipping, IWT and Civil Aviation. A number of Sub-groups were also constituted to address specific sub-sectoral issues.
- (c) Report of the Working Group on Construction for 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07) was submitted.
- (d) Finalised the report of the Working Group on Road Accidents, Injury Prevention and Control. The report was examined and the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways was advised to set up a Group consisting of representatives of the concerned Ministries and a few State Governments to facilitate finalisation of a practical plan of action for quick implementation.
- (e) Steering Committee on Transport for formulation of Tenth Five year Plan (2002-07) was constituted in August 2001. The Working Group Reports on various transport sectors were the inputs for the Steering Committee discussions and the draft Steering Committee Report.
- (f) Zero based budgeting exercise for various schemes under different transport Ministries was carried out. Some of the schemes were weeded out and others rationalised through merger.
- (g) A number of Board Meetings of National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) were held during the year. The agenda items, which included detailed project reports for various segments of National Highway Development Project (NHDP) for award of contract were examined and comments offered as an input for decision making at the NHAI Board Meetings.

(h) The progress of work on National Highway Development Project was reviewed. The work on Golden Quadrilateral is expected to be completed by the year 2003.

(i) Carried assessment of resources of 52 State Road Transport Undertakings for the Annual Plan 2001-02 which involved physical and financial parameters of passenger and freight services operation by the undertakings for the purpose of inclusion of the resources generated in the Annual Plan of the concerned State Governments. The undertakings during the discussion were also advised to take suitable measures to improve their working and bring down the increasing losses year after year. The net profit/ loss of the State Road Transport Undertakings as assessed is given in Bar Chart-I and II.

(j) Participated in the Meetings of the Standing Committee on Railways in Lok Sabha and also in the Railway Convention Committee(s) and material sought by the Committee was furnished.

(k) Annual Plan 2001-02 proposals in respect of Central Ministries and State Governments/ UTs and NEC were discussed and recommendations made after having in-depth examination;

(l) Allocated fund for Rural Roads under Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana.

(m) Appraised the investment proposals of Railway relating to project costing less than Rs.50 crore.

(n) Investment proposals received from central ministries of Railways, Road Transport and Highways, Shipping and Civil Aviation were appraised in association with Project Appraisal and Management Division before these were considered by Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC), Public Investment Board (PIB) and Expanded Board of Railways.

(o) Participated in the meetings of the Board of Governors of Construction Industry Development Council.

(p) Attended meetings of various Committees/ Groups, which included Empowered Committee on PMGSY set-up by the Ministry of Rural Development, Expert Groups on Railways.

5.25 TOURISM CELL

320. The Tourism cell in the Planning Commission is concerned with the overall planning for this sector. Apart from involving in the process of physical and financial planning, the cell monitors implementation of the schemes of the Department of Tourism and the tourism sector schemes in the States/UTs. The issues impinging on the development of tourism are discussed and appropriate policy measures recommended to the concerned Department and to the States/UTs.

321. The major thrust areas of the Tourism Cell are indicated below:

- Accord high priority to tourism as an instrument of employment generation and poverty alleviation.
- Incorporate sustainability perspective into tourism policy through emphasis on developing tourism on the basis of perspective plans prepared with appropriate technical and professional assistance which include environmental impact studies, carrying capacity studies, instruments of spatial and land use planning, instruments of architectural control and awareness programmes for local participation and local commitment to the project to benefit the local community
- Focus on the development of rural/heritage tourism

322. The following major activities were undertaken:

- Annual Plan 2001-2002 in respect of Department of Tourism was finalized.
- Annual Plan 2001-2002 proposals in respect of States/UTs were discussed and appropriate recommendations made for finalizing the Plans.
- Project proposals formulated by the Department of Tourism were examined and comments offered.
- The Reports of the Steering Committee and Working Group on Tourism for the Tenth Plan were finalized.

5.26 VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES DIVISION

323. The Village & Small Industries (V&SI) Division is looking after the work of the following Ministries/Departments:

Small Scale Industries (SSI)	Ministry of SSI;
Khadi & Village Industries Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana Coir Industries	Ministry of ARI
Handlooms Powerlooms Handicrafts Sericulture & Wool Development	Ministry of Textiles
Food Processing Industries Grain Processing Consumer Food Industries	Ministry of Agriculture
Milk & Milk Products	Dept. of Food
Fruit & Vegetable Processing Industries Meat & Poultry Processing Industries Fish Processing Industries	Ministry of Food Processing Industries

324. The V&SI Division has examined and evaluated the following major Schemes/Programmes:

- New Policy Package for SSI
- Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme
- Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme
- Ambedkar Hastashilp Vikas Yojana
- Cluster Development Programme

325. The Study Group on Development of Small Enterprises, under the chairmanship of Dr. S.P. Gupta, Member, Planning Commission, has given its final report. Most of the recommendations of the Study Group given in the Interim Report have been accepted by the Government and are under implementation. Remaining recommendations of the Study Group are under consideration of the Government.

326. A committee was constituted by the Ministry of SSIA&RI, under the chairmanship of Shri K.C. Pant, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, to suggest suitable measures for strengthening the khadi & village industries (KVI) sector. Dr. S.P. Gupta, Member, Planning Commission was also a member of this committee. The final report of this committee has been submitted and is under implementation by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC).

5.27 VOLUNTARY ACTION CELL

327. The Voluntary Action Cell of Planning Commission is primarily concerned with policy issues relating to voluntary sector. In March 2000, Planning Commission has been declared as the nodal agency for the GO-NGOs interface, to have an integrated and holistic view on voluntary sector. As the nodal agency, the first task assigned to the Planning Commission is to create a comprehensive database on NGOs. On the website of Planning Commission, now we have information on about 12,000 VOs / NGOs who have received grants from different Departments / Ministries. In addition, information on about 1,000 NGOs perceived by various bilateral, multilateral, intermediary and governmental agencies as good / valid NGOs is also available at the Planning Commission website. Besides continuously updating the NGO database, following are the other activities being undertaken by the VA Cell.

328. The Voluntary Action Cell services a Standing Committee of Secretaries on VOs / NGOs which has been set up under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary, with almost all the concerned Secretaries to the Government of India as its Members.

329. There is Joint Machinery on collaborative relationship between Government and VOs under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission with DG, CAPART as its Member-Secretary. Two meetings of this Joint Machinery have been held so far and third meeting is likely to be organized shortly. The VA Cell takes up follow-up action on recommendations of the Joint Machinery in collaboration with CAPART.

330. The year 2001 was declared as the International Year of Volunteers (IYV) by the United Nations. A special issue with focus on volunteerism of the Yojana magazine was brought out in December 2001. The VA Cell arranged to get seven articles on the subject of Volunteerism from experts in the field for the volunteerism issue of the Yojana.

331. A Steering Committee on Voluntary Sector for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) was set up under the chairmanship of Dr. D.N. Tewari, Member, Planning Commission. The terms of reference of the Steering Committee focussed on following issues: Simplification of Procedures / Guidelines for involvement of the Voluntary Sector, Capacity Building, Inter-Sectoral Partnerships, Monitoring & Evaluation; considered crucial for the growth of voluntary sector. The VA Cell has submitted the final report of the Steering Committee on Voluntary Sector in January 2002.

5.28 WATER RESOURCES DIVISION

332. The approach paper for the X Plan pertaining to water resources sector was prepared, the data –inputs for all the five working groups of irrigation sector have been provided.

333. The process of formulation of Annual Plan 2001-2002 for various States and the Ministry of Water Resources had been completed. The Chapter on Irrigation, Flood Control & Command Area Development for the Annual Plan 2001-2002 was finalised.

334. The process of formulation of Annual Plan 2002-2003 for various States as well as Central Ministry is under initiation . Similar exercise has been taken up in respect of X

Plan proposals of the Ministry of Water Resources for Irrigation, Flood Control & CAD Programmes.

335. The CCEA Note in connection to Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme was examined and commented by the Planning Commission.

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

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

338. During the year 2001-2002, the Union Government provided central assistance by way of loans under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme to the States for timely completion of selected Irrigation & Multi-purpose projects. The provision under AIBP for Annual Plan 2001-2002 has been kept at Rs. 2000 Crores.

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

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

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

Water Supply & Sanitation

342. The process of formulation of Annual Plan 2001-02 for various States and the Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Urban Development concerning water supply and sanitation sector has been completed. The Chapter comprising of water supply and sanitation for the Annual Plan 2001-02 has also been finalized.

343. The process of formulation of Tenth Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03 for various States has been initiated. Similar exercise has also been taken up in respect of the D/o Drinking Water Supply and D/o Urban Development (Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes).

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

345. To achieve the objective of sustainable human development at the village level, a new initiative in the form of Pradhan Mantri's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) has been introduced, which also includes rural drinking water. Guidelines for Rural Water Supply were finalized by the D/o Drinking Water Supply in consultation with this Unit.

346. Brain Storming Session was organized in January, 2001 to discuss the impending water scarcity situation in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh and Orissa and to evolve suggestive measures to improve the condition specially during the drought season of the year.

5.29 ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER SERVICES DIVISION

5.29.1 CAREER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

347. During the financial year 2001-02 (from April to December) 20 Officers were deputed to represent Planning Commission/Government of India in International Workshops/Seminars etc. or to participate in training programmes organized by the International Organizations such as the UN, WHO, IMF, APO, ADB etc. in various countries. Moreover, one foreign tour each of Deputy Chairman and Shri Arun Shourie, Minister of State (P&PI), foreign tours of Member Sh. N.K. Singh and one foreign tour each of Members Sh. M.S. Ahluwalia, Sh. Kamaluddin Ahmed, Sh. Sompal and Dr. K. Venkatasubramanian were also processed by this Desk during this period.

348. About 35 officers belonging to IES, ISS, GCS, etc. of Planning Commission and Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO) were sent for various training programmes sponsored/conducted by Department of Economic Affairs, Department of Statistics, Department of Personnel & Training, National Institute of Manpower Management and Advancement (NIMMA), National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM), Faridabad, National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad and various other Government and Autonomous Institutes/Organizations at different places within India. Besides above, about 21 officers/staff belonging to CSSS and CSS were sent for various mandatory and other training programmes conducted by the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM) at New Delhi.

349. Planning Commission also conducted familiarization programmes for Indian Railways Electrical Engineering Service (IRSEE) Probationers, Senior Officers of Defence Services (LDMC), and Indian Audit & Accounts Service during the above said period.

5.29.2 HINDI SECTION

350. During the period, 1st April, 2001 to 31st December 2001, besides translating various documents covered under Section 3(3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963 (as amended) and other communications, Hindi Section of the Planning Commission, also, translated the documents relating to Annual Plan, Approach Paper for the 10th Five Year Plan, Cabinet Notes, Agenda items for various meetings etc.

351. The progress for the use of Hindi for various official purposes in the Planning Commission was reviewed in the meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee of Ministry of Planning (Planning Commission) held during the year.

352. The Official Language Implementation Committee of Ministry of Planning (Planning Commission) was re-constituted w.e.f. 1st August 2001 under the Chairmanship of an Adviser of Planning Commission, in the rank of an Additional Secretary and designated as Adviser (Rajbhasha).

1. Translation
2. OLIC meetings
3. Observance of "Hindi Day"
4. Hindi Salahkar Samiti
5. Inspection by the Committee of Parliament on Official Language
6. Review of the Quarterly Progress Reports
7. Inspections
8. Sections/Divisions specified for doing cent-percent work in Hindi
9. Hindi workshops
10. Translation training
11. Kautilya Award Scheme
12. Facility and training for working in Hindi on Computers.

353. On the occasion of "Hindi Day" i.e. 14th September 2001, a special meeting of the re-constituted Committee was held, where the Chairman of the Committee read out the messages of the Deputy Chairman, **Shri K.C. Pant**, Planning Commission, **Shri L.K. Adwani**, Union Home Minister and **Shri T.R. Prasad**, Cabinet Secretary issued by them under the auspices of "**Hindi Day**". In this meeting, the Chairman also presented Certificates to the officers/employees, who had received training in Hindi Workshops, organised by the Planning Commission. The Members of the Committee and others present were given a book entitled "**Karyalaya Sahayika**", published by "Kendriya Sachivalaya Hindi Parishad".

354. Nineteen point programme was introduced by the Adviser (Rajbhasha) on 3rd September, 2001 to accelerate the use of Hindi from the "Hindi Day-2001" in Planning Commission, as well as, the offices under its control.

355. Official Language Implementation Committees were constituted during the year in three more Project Evaluation Offices under the control of Programme Evaluation

Organisation of Planning Commission. As a result, upto 31st December 2001, Official Language Implementation Committees constituted in 14 out of 17 offices of the Planning Commission.

356. Hindi Salahkar Samiti of Ministry of Planning has also been re-constituted w.e.f. 4th Jan. 2002 by modifying the Resolution, issued on the 26th June, 2000.

357. The First Sub-Committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected Project Evaluation Office, Bangalore on 12.7.2001. This Office is functioning under the control of Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission.

358. Quarterly Progress Reports regarding progressive use of Hindi received from different offices of the Planning Commission were reviewed during the year and deficiencies observed pointed out for rectification.

359. During the year, 12 Offices and 2 Sections were inspected by the different Officers to assess implementation of the Official language policy, therein.

360. Hindi workshops were organised in the Planning Commission for the non-gazetted, as well as, gazetted staff and the trainees given a copy of "Karyalaya Sahayika", published by Kendriya Sachivalaya Hindi Parishad / an English-Hindi Dictionary of Father Camil Bulcke, as well as, a copy of the Annual Programme 2001-2002, issued by Deptt. of Official Language.

361. On 3rd August, 2001, two more Divisions of the Planning Commission were specified to do their cent-percent work in Hindi. As a result, the number of Sections/Divisions, so specified, increased during the year from 12 to 14.

362. During the year, three Translators were nominated for 3 months', full-time training course in Translation, organised by Central Translation Bureau of Department of Official language (Ministry of Home Affairs).

363. Under the "Kautilya Award Scheme" of Planning Commission, entries were invited for the books written originally in Hindi/published during the year 2000 and on the recommendations of the Evaluation Committee constituted under the Kautilya Award Regulations, 1998, three prizes viz. 1st, 2nd & 3rd prize of Rs. 18,000/-, Rs.12,000/- and Rs.8,000/-, respectively, were awarded to the authors of the books. The awards alongwith the Certificates, were given by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Shri K.C. Pant in a function held in Yojana Bhavan on 26.12.2001.

364. Facility for working in Hindi on computers installed in Planning Commission, was also provided by the Yojana Bhavan Unit of N.I.C. during the year. The Offices under the control of Planning Commission, were also asked to equip their computers with the bilingual facility.

365. Some of the staff of Planning Commission, as well as, of the offices under its control also got the training for working on computers imparted in Hindi through the Yojana Bhavan Unit of N.I.C., as well as, through the nominations made by the Department of Official Language(Ministry of Home Affairs).

366. In addition to the above, several steps, including nomination of officers/employees for training in various Hindi Courses, issue of guidelines to accelerate the use of Hindi for different official purposes, etc., were taken to comply with the various requirements of the Official Language Policy in the Ministry of Planning/Planning Commission, as well as, the offices under its control.

5.29.3 INTERNAL WORK STUDY UNIT

367. As the Planning Commission in its day-to-day functioning does not come in direct contact with members of the public, there is a limited possibility of receiving grievances from members of the public. Nevertheless, the Commission has set up an Internal Grievance Redressal Machinery as per the guidelines of Department of the Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DAR&PG) to deal with the grievances of its serving as well as retired employees including those of Programme Evaluation Organisation and the Institute of Applied Manpower Research. Information on the position of redressal of grievances is sent to Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances on a monthly and quarterly basis. During the period up to December 2001, six grievances were received in this Unit. Out of these one was disposed of. In four cases, the concerned section has been advised to take remedial action. Action has also been taken in the remaining one case and it is likely to be disposed of. In addition, six grievance cases pertaining to the year 1999-2000 have also been disposed of.

368. The Planning Commission has also installed an interactive web-enabled Public Grievance Redress & Monitoring System (PGRAMS) on its website for effective monitoring of public grievances and their speedy disposal.

5.29.4 LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

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

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

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

372. During the period under report, 408 English and 486 Hindi books/publications have been added to the collection. It is expected that some more books in Hindi and English

will be added in the Library by the end of March 2002. In addition, 265 Periodicals were received in the Library. The library also responded to approximately 18500 reference queries and attended to specific needs of 1260 persons. About 11000 readers visited the library for the purpose of consultation and reference work.

Academic activities

373. Library have also provided practical training to some students of Library Science deputed by various academic institutions.

Workshops, Seminars and Conference

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

5.29.5 NATIONAL INFORMATICS CENTRE, YOJANA BHAVAN UNIT

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

Infrastructure Development

Hardware

376. All the Pentium Pro Systems have been upgraded to 64 MB RAM and additional 8 GB hard disk. About 85 new client systems have been added to the existing network. A Server having 512 MB RAM for Pay & Accounts Office, Planning Commission has also been installed.

Local Area Network (LAN)

377. Local Area Network (LAN) of 150 nodes has been added to the already existing LAN of 500 nodes making it an integrated LAN of 650 nodes. The LAN is connected to NICNET and INTERNET through RF link, ISDN lines and FTDMA VSAT. Leased Line of 2 Mbps has also been included. All client systems have been configured to this network.

Internet & Mail Facility

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

System Administration

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

User Support

380. All types of technical support (Hardware/Software) namely installation of various softwares, antivirus updated software, configuration of user's machine for Internet connectivity, Email is provided to the Planning Commission users as and when required.

Web – Based Databases – On Internet

Non-Government Organisations (NGOs)

381. For enhancement of NGOs information further, it has been decided to get information from various Deptt./Ministry and State/UT.on :

- (a) Expenditure made through the Voluntary Sector in the Ninth Plan
- (b) Details about the NGOs and fund released in different schemes during the year 2000-01 and get the requisite information at the end of every financial year.
- (c) Designed and Developed the Module for Allocation for Voluntary Sector during Ninth Plan, data entered and linked with NGO Website. 150 NGOs information from two new Ministries has been added in NGO website.

- (d) 1342 NGOs identified by CAF India have searched/coded from 12,000 NGOs received from different ministries/ Deptt. for linking the information each other.
- (e) 93 good NGOs identified by Deptt. of Family Welfare have been added to NGO web- site. Link of identified good NGOs have been done with details/data received from Ministries/Department.
- (f) About 200 NGOs profiles, sent by different NGOs have been entered and linked with them on website.

Web- Based Databases - On Internet

Central Sector Plan Information System (CSPIS)

382. CSPIS, is a web enabled system implemented for monitoring and analysis of 13300 Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented through 300 Public Sector Undertakings and directly by some of the Ministries/Departments. It contains financial data on Annual plans and Five year plans for the years 1985-86 to 1998-99 for all sectors of economy. Users can make different querries and can generate number of reports from the system.

State Plan Database

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

State Public Sector Undertakings Database

384. Final reports have been generated & handed over to concerned division for their further study. Validated data for all PSUs has been sent to all states for final verification and extra information. Received verified data from few states and further updation is going on. More queries are also developed for retrieval of information.

Data Bank of Parliament Questions/Answers for Planning Commission

385. A web-enabled database has been implemented on Parliament questions and their replies, handled by the Parliament Section of the Planning Commission. The system with search facilities enables anyone to have easy access to Questions on year-wise, session-wise and on related subjects. Categorization of Questions has been done on the basis of thrust and wider sectoral coverage of the subject matter also keeping in view the divisions in the Planning Commission. Data (1422 Ques./Ans.) has been updated from 1998 to till date. Same has been released by MOS, planning Commission and available on intranet site <http://database/parliament> .

Internal Telephone Directory

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

Information System for Forest, Wildlife and Environment

387. A web based application to provide information regarding Forest, Wildlife and Environment of all states to Planning Commission which help them to take decisions in Future Plans. System consists of 3-modules Forest, Wildlife and Environment independently. Facility for online updation is available with features-Insert, Delete and Update on site. System has been developed using 3-tier Architecture Technology i.e. web sever, database server and web browser. System is now available on intranet site <http://database/forest>

Planning Commission / PEO Documents Database

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

Inventory Management System

389. The System has been studied for Stock Information of Consumable & Non-consumable items of General and Admn. Section, of Planning Commission. Designed the system for "Computer Consumable Items". Development of software for updation of various tables namely Items details, Agency details, Bills, Items issued to employees etc. and retrieval of information is in progress.

Other Databases

Complaint Monitoring System

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

Village Amenities Database

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

Demand for grants and expenditure monitoring system

392. Maintaining the software developed to monitor Monthly Expenditure & Demand for Grant. The system facilitates generation of various reports.

Training Database

393. This database contains the list of officers who have attended/propose to attend the training conducted/to be conducted by NIC-YBU.

Air Ticket booking System

394. Maintained and modified the database developed for Protocol Section which facilitate to consolidate the booking requests for requisitioning tickets from Air-India, Indian Airlines etc.

Hardware/Software Inventory Monitoring System

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

Pay Roll System

396. Existing Payroll System which is in Unix & Foxplus has been converted into Window Based 'Payroll 2001' system. Reports designed & developed and has been tested on live data . The system is going to be implemented soon.

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

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

Bulletin Board Alert Service

398. A Bulletin Board Service (BBS) has been designed and implemented for Planning Commission, which is available on Intranet viz. to all the 650 nodes of LAN. Regular updation of latest information of general interest to the officers of Planning Commission. Re-designed the “Meetings” module as per the user requirement.

Web-site of Planning Commission

399. Planning Commission website namely <http://planningcommission.nic.in> is regularly updated. The complete web-site has been re-designed and uploaded. Hindi Version of the Home Page and the other pages have also been designed and uploaded to the web-site. Redesigned the Information for First to Ninth Five Year Plan. Draft Approach Paper of Tenth Five Year Plan was made available.

Web-site of National Commission on Population

400. The Website for National Commission on Population is available at <http://populationcommssion.nic.in>. The necessary modifications and additions have been done on National Commission on Population website. Data based on year 2001 census, received from NCP on 13 development parameters for all the districts is being mapped onto the districts map of India. All these maps were also made available on NCP web-site.

Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO)

401. PEO of the Planning Commission, annually conducts three to four countrywide evaluation studies, on different development programmes to assess their effectiveness. In these Evaluation Studies, data collected from beneficiaries as well as implementers at different levels, on various issues relating to implementation and impact of the scheme, is extensively analysed to find out the factors leading to the success or failure of programmes. NIC-YBU plays an important role in all these studies by integrating Information Technology into every step of the study starting from Data Preparation, Entry, Validation to rigorous Data Analysis. Around seventy to two hundred fifty analytical reports are generated on various parameters collected through 8 to 12 schedules. In the current year following projects for PEO have been completed or under progress:

MPLADS- MP Local Area Development Scheme

402. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme was initiated with the objective of enabling MPs to recommend to the district collectors, developmental works up to Rs. 2 Crores, in sectors like Road & Bridges, Irrigation, Drinking Water & Sanitation, Education, Health, Community Works etc. in their constituencies. The Study has been done in 25 states to evaluate the MPLAD programme.

403. Computerisation of Evaluation Study has been successfully completed which involved, Data entry through User-friendly software with online validation facility and

Data Analysis. Around Two hundred analytical reports were generated for twelve different schedules of the study; namely State, MP, District Collector, Village, Development Functionaries and 7 types of Beneficiaries.

NPBD- National Project on Biogas Development

404. National Project on Biogas Development was launched with the broad objective of conservation and use of organic materials as fuel and fertilizer through the Biogas system . The Evaluation Study for this development programme has been conducted by PEO in 22 states.

405. Computerisation of the evaluation study has been successfully completed , which involved Data Entry, On line and off line Validation of data . A LAN Based Data Analysis System was developed with an intranet site (<http://dbserver/biogas>) for analysis of data. The site facilitates generation of Two Hundred and thirty nine reports on the data collected through ten different schedules from State, District, Block, Village, Household, Implementing Agencies and Training Centers.

TPDS- Targeted Public Distribution System

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

407. System Study and Software development going on for development of Data entry package in Client Server environment. The package will facilitate data entry with online validation of data collected through State, District, Block, Village, Household and Fair Price Shop schedules. The second part of the system will be a LAN Based Data Analysis Module facilitating all type of analysis of the data over LAN.

Office Procedure Automation (OPA)

408. The system has been introduced in Planning Commission. Before its implementation, the necessary demonstration of package and the hands on training to users was given in order to create awareness about the usefulness of the package. It was decided to introduce the system in different phases. During the first phase there were about 12 users and now during the second phase of implementation there are 28 users. At present following is the status of OPA System:-

Diarising of receipts : 8,500

Opening of New Files : 901

Movement of Files : 7,190

Public Grievances Redress And Monitoring System (PGRAMS)

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

PAO 2000 SOFTWARE

410. NIC has developed a Financial Management information System software "PAO-2000" for the computerization of various payment and accounting functions for the use of various ministries/departments of Govt. of India. Installed the software (Server + 6 Clients), set various parameters, created various users and made functional in Pay & Accounts Office, Planning Commission.

Training:

Staff Training – Regular

411. Training Programmes are being organised for officers and staff of Planning Commission at Yojana Bhavan on Basics of Computer, Windows based applications like Word Processing, Spreadsheets, E-Mail, PowerPoint, Hindi Software, and Internet etc.

Computer Education for Children of Planning Commission Employees

412. A 6-weeks training programme was conducted for 151 children of Planning Commission Employees in 6 batches from 14th May to 22nd June to inculcate computer awareness among them.

Accounts

Pay Bill Register

Monthly salary bills, for all the officers/staff of the Planning Commission and Department of Statistics, numbering about 2800, are prepared

GPF

Annual GPF statement for all employees are prepared and also generated for employees retiring or proceeding on transfer.

Bonus

Annual Bonus for all Non-gazetted employees is prepared.

DA Arrears

DA arrears for all employees are prepared twice annually.

Notice-Board Item

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

Geographical Information System(GIS)

414. GIS software (SPANS, GISNIC 3.0) has been used to generate thematic maps (state wise /district wise) on the basis of 2001 census. According to the users requirements, databases (state and district wise) are mapped to generate the thematic maps

5.29.6 RECORD SECTION

415. Besides the routine work of Retention, retrieval and issue of recorded files during the year under reference, Departmental Record Room carried out the exercise of updating the Organisational History of Planning Commission and sent the same to National Archives of India. Compilation work of Half yearly returns on De-classification of classified records, Recording, Reviewing, Indexing and weeding of records was also carried out. IWS Unit, Planning Commission was assisted in preparation of Annual Performance Report of the O&M activities of Planning Commission. Work pertaining to the identification of category 'A' files was completed and reported to National Archives of India. 25 years old 530 recorded files as appraised by the NAI Team, were tied in bundles using for the first time board on both ends as directed by NAI and these bundles were transferred to the NAI for permanent preservation. Meeting of Jt. Secretaries held on 17th May, 2001, as convened by Department of

Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances was attended by the officers of Planning Commission in order to streamline various aspects of Records Management in the Governmental Organisation taking into consideration the parameters set out by Public Records Act, 1993. An Annual Inspection of Departmental Record Room was carried out by a team comprising officers of National Archives of India and Planning Commission and in pursuance of its recommendations and recommendations of the meeting of Jt. Secretaries held on 17th May, 2001, further renovation work which includes air-conditioning of DRR, construction of a steel-cum-glass chamber for the staff posted in DRR, etc. was carried out.

5.29.7 Planning Commission Officers' Association

416. The members of Planning Commission Officers' Association actively participated in the exercise to restructure Planning Commission through the Asian Centre for Organisation Research & Development (ACORD) which was assigned the task by Planning Commission vide letter No. A-12013/1/2001-Admn.I dated February, 2001. The scope and tasks specifically assigned to ACORD included inter alia a review and redefinition of the role, scope and functions of the divisions in Planning Commission, assessing the skills and competencies required for the posts in the light of their new roles, assessment of the training needs of the personnel, design and recommendation of a career plan and career progression system, preparation of an implementation plan to carry out the restructuring exercise, etc. In addition to staff members from Planning Commission, external stake holders including representatives of the Deptt of Personnel & Training (DoPT), Ministry of Finance and State Government took part in the exercises. Members of the Association were associated with the Action Teams constituted by Administration to facilitate ACORD in its task. The report was submitted and presented by ACORD to the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission in October, 2001. ACORD has taken note of the severe stagnation faced by GCS Officers and has recommended a Career Progression Scheme for them which includes an immediate cadre review and introduction of a rational promotion structure, a one-stroke attempt to end long years of stagnation and counting of ad hoc service as regular service. The report recommended that the decisions could be finalized by 31.12.2001 after consultations and clearances with appropriate external agencies namely, DoPT / UPSC / Ministry of Finance; and implemented by 31.1.2002 by issuing the necessary administrative orders. The members of the Association now look forward to the early implementation of the Report as the recommendations would not only help in adding meaning to the work content of the Commission but also offer much needed career progression prospects.

Annexure 5.1

Sectoral Distribution of Projects Appraised by Project Appraisal and Management Division
(Cost in Rs crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	2000-2001					2001-2002(1.4.2001 to 30.11.2001)				
		Projects		Capital Cost			Projects Appraised		Capital Cost		
		No.	%	Amount	Sectoral %	Intra-sec %	No.	%	Amount	Sectoral %	Intra-sec %
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Agriculture & Allied Sectors	16	12.21	3731.26	2.02		7	8.33	986.83	3.43	
	ENERGY	16	12.21	13317.42	7.22	100.00	15	17.86	7758.44	27.00	100.00
2	Power & Coal	14		8997.62		67.56	15		7758.44		100.00
3	Petroleum & Nat. Gas	2		4319.8		32.44	0		0		0.00
	TRANSPORT	20	15.27	35640.68	19.31	100.00	11	13.09	3195.44	11.12	100.00
4	Railways	3		3655.35		10.26	5		1457.48		45.61
5	Surface Transport	14		31554.22		88.53	3		1161.9		36.36
6	Civil Aviation	1		49.18		0.14	0		0		0.00
7	Shipping	2		381.93		1.07	3		576.06		18.03
	INDUSTRY	13	9.92	4235.41	2.30	100.00	4	4.76	4430	15.42	100.00
8	Industry and SSI	4		2841.49		67.09	1		4200		94.81
9	Steel & Mines	1		467		11.03	0		0		0.00
10	Petro Chemicals & Fertilizers	1		449.46		10.61	0		0		0.00
11	Electronics	2		40.75		0.96	0		0		0.00
12	Textiles	4		323.04		7.63	2		230		5.19
13	Food Processing	1		113.67		2.68	1		0		0.00
	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	12	9.16	618.51	0.34	100.00	2	2.38	99.63	0.35	100.00
14	Bio-Technology	2		62.4		10.09	0		0		
15	Science & Technology	6		192.22		31.08	1		38.5		38.64
16	Scientific & Ind. Research	3		97.55		15.77	0		0		0.00
17	Ocean Devt	1		266.34		43.06	1		61.13		61.36
	SOCIAL SERVICES	28	21.38	116609.53	63.18	100.00	24	28.58	5712.24	19.88	100.00
18	HRD	15		114354.77		98.07	6		1944.51		34.04
19	Youth Affairs & Sports	0		0		0.00	3		69.12		1.21
20	Health	10		2080.24		1.78	7		2333.45		40.85
21	Labour	2		135.81		0.12	1		0		0.00
22	Social Justice	1		38.71		0.03	7		1365.16		23.90
	COMN./ENV./URBAN&RURAL	19	14.51	8289.28	4.49	100.00	5	5.95	5539.79	19.28	100.00
23	Information & Broadcasting	0		0			0		0		
24	Post	0		0			2		40.63		0.73
25	Environment & Forests	13		5584.33		67.37	0		0		0.00
26	Urban Devt	3		305.76		3.69	1		168		3.03
27	Rural Areas & Emp.	2		2373.01		28.63	0		0		0.00
28	Information & Tech	0		0		0.00	2		5331.16		96.23
29	Communication	1		26.18		0.32	0		0		0.00
	OTHERS	7	5.34	2111.92	1.14	100.00	16	19.05	1011.77	3.52	100.00
30	Home Affairs & Dept. of Personnel	1		658.96		31.20	15		947.56		93.65
31	Plg. Commission	1		100		4.74	0		0		0.00
32	Statistics	1		933.55		44.20	0		0		0.00
33	Economic Affairs	0		0		0.00	0		0		0.00
34	Tourism	0		0		0.00	0		0		0.00
35	Commerce	4		419.41		19.86	1		64.21		6.35
	TOTAL	131	100.00	184554.01			84	100.00	28734.14	100.00	

Annexure 5.2

Projects Approved by Water Resources Division, Planning Commission during April 2001 to Jan. 2002

(Rs.Lakhs)

Sl.No	Name of Schemes	Estimated Cost	Date of Clearance
	<u>Assam</u>		
1	Scheme on "Strengthening the Bramaputra dyke on left bank from Palasbari to Gumi from ch. 19500 m to ch. 21200 m along with anti-erosion measure at ch. 19690 m to ch. 20280 and ch. 20490 to ch. 20590 m"	407.56	12.04.2001
2	Protection of Matamara area including Dhakuakhana town from the erosion of river Brahmaputa – Ph.I (Construction of bull heads)"	598.61	29.08.2001
3	Proection of Matamara area including Dhakuakhana town from the erosion of river Brahmaputra – Ph-II (Construction of bull headsand land spurs)"	541.70	29.08.2001
4	Strengthening of Kahai spur (stone spur No.2) to protect Dibrugarh town from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	624.98	29.08.2001
5	Opening of Harijan Channel at Barpeta	317.42	26.09.2001
6	Protection of Katalichera bazar from erosion of river Katakhai on its left bank (ch. 2590-3060 m)	498.50	26.09.2001
7	Raising and strengthening and A/E measure to Bhogdoi bun L/B from JB road to Chengeliati	438.92	26.09.2001
8	Anti-erosion measure to protect Hatingimari and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Brahmaputra and Jinjiram	429.00	26.09.2001
9	Construction of retirement on R/B of river Aie at Sastar in A/E measurest	522.53	26.09.2001
10	Construction of retirement from chainage 27,800 m to chainage 31,150 m of B/dyke on L/B from Gumi to Kalatoli to link the breach portion of embankment at Alikeah	542.20	12.12.2001
11	Anti-erosion measures to protect Larkuchi area from the erosion of river Brahmaputra (breach closing and protection work at 29 th km on R/B of B/dyke from Adabari to Kukarijan)	421.45	12.12.2001
12	Anti-erosion measures of Desang bund left bank from Akhoi Phutia to Desand Mukh (protection work at ch. 48 th & 49 th km)	351.54	12.12.2001
13	Anti-erosion measure at Laibeel to protect Nitai and Panidehing Mouzas from the erosion of river Dehing	324.08	12.12.2001
14	Protection of Guwahati town from the erosion of river Brahmputra (from Kachari Bazar to D.C. court)	369.11	12.12.2001
	<u>Nagaland</u>		
1	Scheme on "Protection from erosion of Dhansiri river at Dimapur (Phase -1), Nagaland"	510.08	16.04.2001
	<u>Madhya Pradesh</u>		
1	Omkareshwar Project (Multipurpose)	178429	15.05.2001
2	Ban Sagar Canal Project – Unit-II	34466	29.11.2001
	<u>Jammu & Kashmir</u>		
1	Modernisation of Zaingir canal (medium irrigation project)	1366	08.06.2001
2	Rafiabad lift irrigation scheme (J&K)	3560	27.09.2001
	<u>Uttar Pradesh</u>		
1	Jewar Tappal embankment scheme	2715	13.09.2001
2	Investment approval of Eastern Yamuna link ochannel (Hathni Kund)	2244	17.09.2001
	<u>Punjab</u>		
1	Ravi Project Unit-I (Ranjit Sagar (Thein) Dam with Shahpurkandi Dam Project-Upper Baridoab canal hydel project stage-II	62126	05.11.2001
	<u>West Bengal</u>		
1	Flood Protection work for Nayansukh & Beniagram village downstream of Farakka Barrage on right bank of river Ganga under critical anti-erosion works for Ganga basin	388	14.12.2001

Annexure 5.3

The following Study have been approved during the year (2001-2002)(*) under the Socio-economic Research scheme of Planning Commission

(In Rupees)

S. No	Title of the Study	Name of Institute	Amount Approved
1.	Drought Proofing, Chhattisgarh: Water Policy & Implementation Strategy	Institute of Human Development, New Delhi.	6,79,000
2.	Rural Development Programmes and Externalities: A Study of seven villages in Tamil Nadu	Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu	4,09,000
3.	Growth of Rural Non-Farm Employment in selected districts	Centre for Research, Planning and Action, New Delhi.	4,18,000
4.	Development Interventions in Bihar and Preparation of Model Development Plan for villages	Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Rural Management and Rural Development, Patna	2,00,000
5.	Sharing Best Practices in Rural Development: Case Studies of few Success stories in Rajasthan and U.P.	Research and Development Initiative, New Delhi	2,00,000
6.	Impact of Border Area Development Programme on the Socio-Economic Devt. and Potentials for New Avenues of Employment and Sustainable Devt.	Haritma – Society for Education, Environment and Rural Devt., New Delhi	5.16,000
7.	Research Proposal for External Evaluation of Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) Scheme in the States of Punjab, H.P., Rajasthan, M.P. & U.P.	AMC Research Group, New Delhi	4,11,000
8.	Education, Management Audit of Central Scheme of NYKS (Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan) in Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal & Manipur	Vision Foundation for Devt. Management, New Delhi	4,30,000
9.	Economic and Fiscal Impact of Royalty Rates on Coal and Lignite (Study of Selected Indian States)	Instit. of Social and Economics Changes (ISEC), Bangalore	5,53,000
10.	Economic and Environmental Impact of Policy on Transportation Subsidy to Wood Based Industries in Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Instit. of Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore	4,68,000
11.	Flow of Funds for Major Plan Schemes	National Society for Promotion of Development, Administration, Research & Training (NSDART) Mussoorie (Uttaranchal)	8,84,000

12.	Budget Estimates and Actuals of State Govts. Revenues and Expenditure	National Instt. of Public Finance & Policy, N.Delhi	1,33,600
13.	Pattern of Development in India: A Study of Andhra Pradesh	Kakatiya University, Warangal	4,94,000
14.	Evaluation of varied programme approaches for enabling sustainable & equitable access to Drinking Waer in Uttranchal State	Devt. Centre for Alternative Polices, New Delhi	7,20,800
15.	Development Policies and Rural Poverty in Orissa: Macro Analysis and Case Studies	Vasundhara, Bhubaneswar	7,80,000
16.	Comparative Backwardness of North Bengal Region	Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi	3,50,000
17.	Priorities of the Poor People and Appropriateness of Poverty Alleviation Programmes: A study of Mahboob Nagar and Prakasam Districts of A.P.	Development Management Network, Pune	4,04,000
18.	A Status and Evaluation Study of the Upper Primary Section of the Elementary Education System	Indian Institute of Education, Pune.	3,00,000
19.	A Study of Unemployment Among Female Graduates in Pune City	Indian Institute of Education, Pune	3,24,000
20.	Research Study on "Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) as a Facilitator of Poverty Reduction"	Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad	7,28,000
21.	Research Study on Evaluation of Nehru Yuva Sangathan (NYKS) Scheme	Tirpude College of Social Work, Nagpur	4,73,000
22.	52 episodes of Mazdoor Vani	Bonded Labour Liberation Front, New Delhi	1,56,000

(*) Till Dec., 2001.

Annexure 5.4

The following Seminars/Conference/Workshops have been approved during the year 2001-2002 (*) under SER Scheme of Planning Commission.

(In Rupees)

S. No.	Name of Institute	Title /Subject	Amount Approved
1.	Economic Association of Bihar, Patna	Annual Conference of EAB	50,000
2.	Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur	Drought Situation in Rajasthan	40,000
3.	Indian Council of Small Industries, Kolkatta	Financial support on SSI's and the Nation in the Backdrop of Tenth Plan Perspective	1,00,000
4.	Voluntary Action Network India NewDelhi	Publication of Book Voluntarism & Govt.: Policy, Programmes & Assistance	50,000
5.	Indian Institute of Technology, N. Delhi	National Conf. On Transportation Systems	1,50,000
6.	Indian Economic Association, Jabalpur(M.P)	84 th Conference of Indian Economic Association	50,000
7.	Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations, New Delhi	Seminar on India Health Study	1,00,000
8.	National Institute of Public Cooperation & Child Development, New Delhi	Workshop on Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities, Prospects & Challenges	1,50,000
9.	Indian Econometric Society, New Delhi	38 th Annual Conference of the Indian Econometric Society	1,00,000
10.	Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta	Two Training Workshops for the Officers of North-East States on Project Planning & Evaluation	4,00,000
11.	Indian Academy of Social Sciences, Allahabad	XXV Annual Conference of Indian Academy of Social Sciences	1,00,000
12.	Bihar Industries Association, Patna	3-Day International Conference-cum-Exhibition on Biotech & Infotech	1,25,000
13.	Nutrition Foundation of India, New Delhi	IX Asian Congress of Nutrition (Theme –“ Nutrition Goals for Asia – Vision 2020”)	1,50,000
14.	The Indian Society of Labour Economics, New Delhi.	43 rd Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics	1,00,000

(*) Till Dec. 31, 2001.

Annexure 5.5

The following Seminars/Conferences/Workshops have been completed during the year 2001-2002(*) under the SER schemes of Planning Commission

(In Rupees)

S.No.	Name of Institute	Title/ Subject	Amount Approved
1.	National Instt. of Health, Family & Welfare, N. Delhi	Tribal Health in Rural India- Present State & Future Strategies	1,00,000
2.	U/O Andhra, Visakhapatnam	31 st Annual Conf. of the Regional Science Association	1,00,000
3.	Indian Instt. of Management, Kolkata	Training Workshop of North-east Officers	50,000
4.	HNB Gharwal Univ. , Srinagar Gharwal	Geodynamics & Environment Management of Himalyas	50,000
5.	Center for Devt. Economy ,Delhi School of Economics, N. Delhi	Industrialization in Reforming Economy	1,00,000
6.	U/O Hyderabad, Hyderabad	40 th Annual Conf. Of Indian Society of Labour Economics	1,00,000
7.	Kalyani Univ. ,Kalyani	Diamond Jubilee of the Indian Society of Agri. Economics	1,00,000
8.	Indian Academy of Social Science, N. Delhi	24 th Annual Conf. of IASS	50,000
9.	Punjabi Univ., Chandigarh	Community Partnership in Micro Watersheds, Joint Forest Management & Natural Resource Mgt.	50,000
10.	Indian Society of Labour Economics, New Dehi (ISLE)	42 nd Annual Conference of ISLE	1,00,000
11.	Agro-Economic Research Centre for Bihar, Bhagalpur	5 th Annual Conference of Bihar Economic Association	1,00,000
12.	Indian Council of Small Indsutries, Kolkatta	SSI's and the Nation on Back-drop of the 10 th Plan Prospective	1,00,000
13.	Bamboo Society of India, Bangalore	7 th World Bamboo Congress	50,000
14.	Voluntary Action Network India, New Delhi	Publication of Book on Voluntarism: Policy, Programmes & Assistance	50,000

(*) Till Dec. 31, 2001.

Annexure 5.6

The following Research Studies have been completed during the year (2001-2002)

(*) under Soci-Economic Research Scheme of Planning Commission

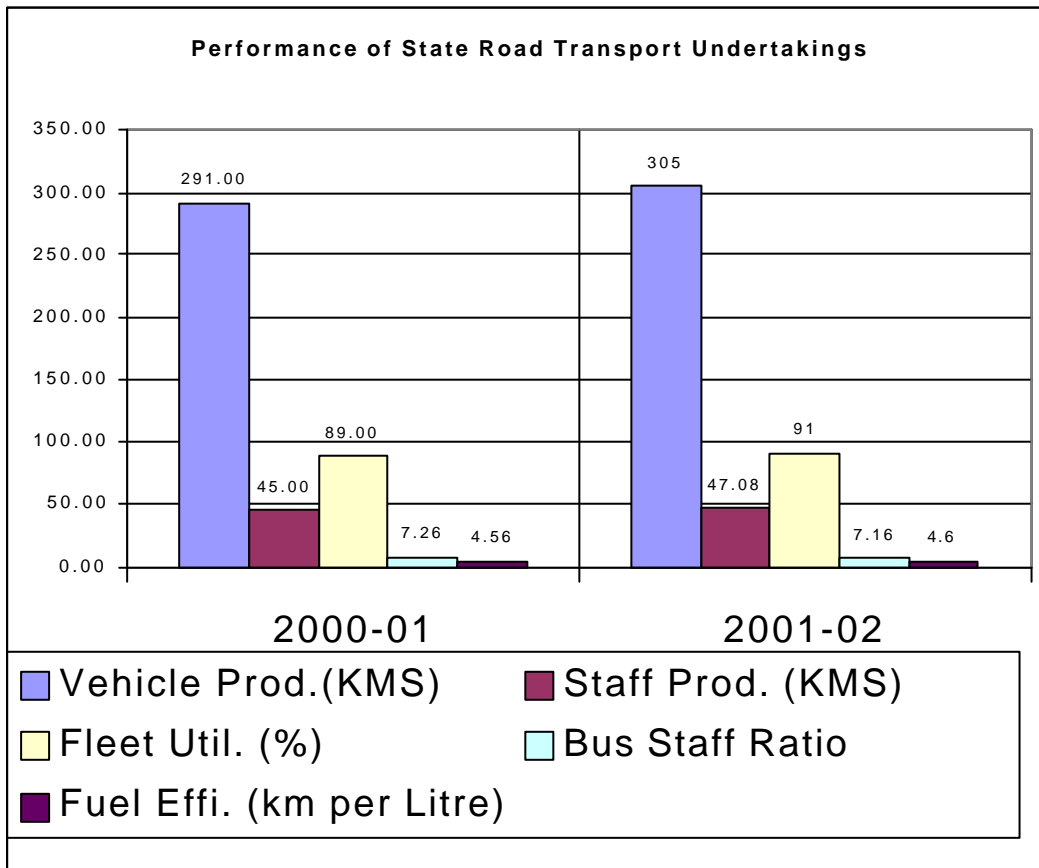
1.	Impact of Social Sector Development in West Bengal, 2000	IDBR, Orissa
2.	An Empirical Study of Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Bihar, 2000	MAKER – Bihar
3.	Regional Disparity & Environmental Implication(1997)	Deptt. of Geography, Univ.of Al'bad Allahabad
4.	Financial Performance of State Level Public Enterprises & Pre-Paration of Annual Survey(1997)	Instt. of Public Enterprises, Hyderabad
5.	A Comparative Study of the various schemes related to Elementary Education with special reference to Girl's Literacy in WB & Bihar (June ,2000)	A.N.Sinha Instt.Of Social Studies, Patna
6.	Performance of Social Sector Schemes in Rural Areas of U.P. (April,2000)	G.B.Pant Social Science Instt. Allahabad
7.	Rural Marketing System In The North Eastern States(Mar.,2001)	Administrative Staff College Of India, Hyderabad
8.	Collective Bargaining –A Response To Adjustment Process & Restructuring in India (2001)	International Management Instt., New Delhi
9.	An Evaluation Study of Book Bank Scheme for SC/CT Students in TN / Pondicherry (April,1996)	Deptt. of Anthropology, Univ. of Madras Chennai
10.	An Analysis of The Price behaviour of Selected Commodities (Feb., 2001)	National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi
11.	Majdurvani (2000)	Bonded Labour Liberation Front , N. Delhi
12.	Evaluation of Vocational Educational Schemes of UGC (Feb.,2001)	IAMR, N. Delhi
13.	Financial Fragility, Asset bubbles ,Capital Structure & Real Rate Growth (June, 2001)	Indian Instt. of Social Welfare & Business Managment, Kolkata
14.	Socio-Eco. Aspects Of Aging in the Contemporary Family & Society (Sept., 2001)	Deptt. of Human Devt. & Family Studies, M. S. Univ. ,BARODA
15.	Structure & Dynamics of Urban Economy (Oct.,2001)	National Instt. of Urban Affairs, N. Delhi

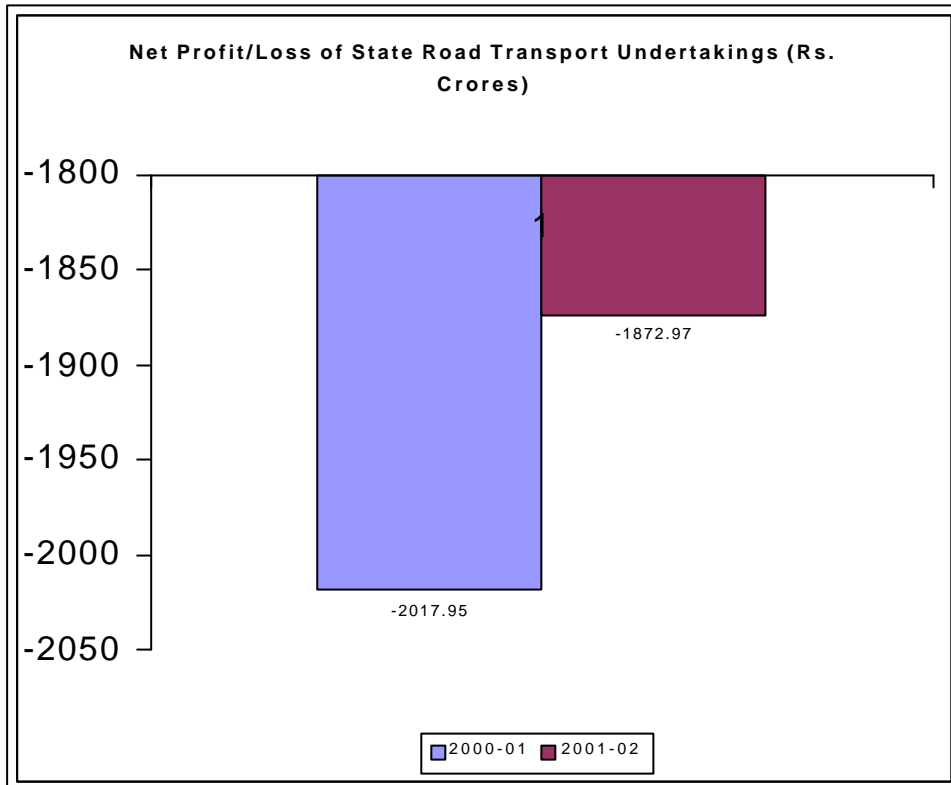
16.	Assessment Of Watershed Development Program in Gujrat(Oct., 2001)	Policy & Devt. Initiatives, Baroda
17.	Optimisation of Projectmix for Self Sustaining Financing Mechanism	Association Of Metropolitan Development Authorities, N. Delhi
18.	Urban Dynamics of Mumbai Metropolis (1995-2000)	Deptt. of Economics U/O Mumbai
19.	Education Devt. Parameters & the Prep. Of Edu. Devt. Index(Oct., 2001)	IAMR, N. Delhi
20.	PDS of Essential Commodities as a Social Safety Net (2001)	GB Pant Social Science Instt., Allahabad
21.	Support from the Banking System- A case study of KCC (Oct.,2001)	Banking Instt. Of Rural Devt., Lucknow
22.	India's Stock Market Reform & Regulation(Nov.,2001)	Society for Capital Market Res. & Devt., N. Delhi
23.	Growth & Prospect Of the Handloom Industries (2001)	DASTKAR Andhra, Secunderabad

(*). Till Dec. 31, 2001.

Performance of State Road Transport Undertakings

	2000-01	2001-02
Vehicle Prod.(KMS)	291.00	305
Staff Prod. (KMS)	45.00	47.08
Fleet Util. (%)	89.00	91
Bus Staff Ratio	7.26	7.16
Fuel Effi. (km per Litre)	4.56	4.6





CHAPTER 6

PROGRAMME EVALUATION ORGANISATION

The Programme Evaluation Organisation was established in October, 1952, as an independent organization, under the general guidance and direction of the Planning Commission with a specific task of evaluating the community development programmes and other Intensive Area Development Schemes. The evaluation set up was further strengthened by the development of methods and

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

techniques of evaluation in the First Five Year Plan and setting up of evaluation machineries in the States during Third Plan (1961-66) and Fourth Plan (1969-74). Gradually with the extension of the Plan Programmes/Schemes in a variety of sectors, viz., agriculture, cooperation, rural industries, fisheries, health, family welfare,

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

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

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

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

and implementing agencies at all stages of evaluation to make the PEO reports useful.

The Ninth Plan Document dwelt extensively on the weaknesses in the design and implementation of plan schemes and their sub optimal performance. It is noted with concern that while an elaborate Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) System was in place, adequate follow up action on the findings of system have not been taken to bring about desired improvements.

5. The Ninth Plan Document has dwelt extensively on the weaknesses in design and implementation of plan schemes and their sub-optimal performance. The decentralized planning and development administration, as envisaged in the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, would

require a strong evaluation machinery to ensure accountability of the implementing agencies and optimum use of public resources for development activities. Strengthening the evaluation organization at the Center and states to make them effective in the planning process, therefore, constitutes an important element of the Ninth Plan strategy.

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

6. The Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan has made use of the results of monitoring, evaluation studies and CAG reports and suggested various steps for improving the performance of

programme formulation and implementation which, inter-alia, included convergence & weeding out of plan schemes, detailed monitoring and impact studies of state sector projects, removal of mismatch between the large number of schemes & monitoring capacity and project approach with time bound targets for monitoring, mid-term evaluation and detailed impact studies of CSS.

7. The strategy proposed above would definitely contribute to efficiency in resource use and improved performances of plan programmes. To make evaluation, an effective tool for this, capabilities of evaluation organisations will have to be enhanced. This, however, requires greater flow of physical and financial resources to the Evaluation Organisations established in various States/UTs and at Central level. The Planning Commission has initiated steps in this regard.

8. In pursuance of the decisions taken in the internal meeting held on 21.8.2001 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission, a

Working Group on Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation System for the Social Sector Development Schemes for the Tenth Five Year Plan was constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission,

A Working Group for Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation System for the Social Sector Development Schemes in the country for the Tenth Five Year Plan has been set up.

9. Issues raised in the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Ninth Five Year Plan were considered to be starting points for formulating the focus and the thrust areas for the Working Group. The Working Group has submitted its report and has recommended various measures for improving monitoring and evaluation system of the Social Sector Development Schemes in

the country. The recommendations of the Working Group are summarized below:

- i. The design and implementation of new policies and programmes should rely on evaluation results of completed and ongoing schemes to avoid repetition of past mistakes and to ensure better utilization of development resources.
- ii. Indicators for M & E must form an integral part of programme/project design.
- iii. An evaluation data bank containing lessons from evaluation studies conducted by Central and State Evaluation Organisations as well as international organizations of repute needs to be created. This data bank can be accessed by planners and policy makers and even by the evaluators for literature survey.
- iv. Better coordination is needed among evaluation organizations and CAG to avoid duplication of work and inappropriate use of resources. It would be useful if the broad areas of evaluation work for every year are identified in a meeting of evaluation organizations before the commencement of every annual plan.
- v. Evaluation should be funded under plan funds in order to develop necessary infrastructure, human resources, collection and transmission of evaluation results.
- vi. An evaluation plan needs to be prepared for the Tenth Plan. This will include evaluation of major programmes once in 2nd year and once in 4th year of the Plan.
- vii. The Union Ministries/Departments and State Governments should be equipped with monitoring units for analyzing the reports of monitoring

and evaluation on performance of the on going social sector development schemes and in case such units were not in existence, the services of research institutes from outside the Government should be hired for the said purpose.

viii. Computerised Monitoring Information System (CMIS) needs to be introduced immediately for effective monitoring and audit of each scheme in the social sector

ix. In order to coordinate the work of various central and state monitoring units, an institution (existing/new) may be designated to act as monitor of monitors.

x. Training should be made an important organizational aspect of monitoring and evaluation. International organizations of repute may be contacted through World Bank/UNDP for training evaluation officials of Centre and States and a training institute may be set up for imparting training on M & E techniques.

xi. Expert Committee /Group under the Chairmanship of Member (Evaluation), Planning Commission to identify changes in procedures, rules, practices and laws that may be required for generating quality evaluation results, linking evaluation to resource allocation and using evaluation as a potent instrument of governance.

xii. Planning Commission should take a lead role in establishing a national Association of Evaluators with membership drawn from the Central and State evaluation organisations, NGOs, and research institutions engaged in evaluation, appraisal and audit agencies. This association should hold annual conferences and bring out evaluation related literature/ news etc. and promote exchange of views, wider dissemination of evaluation work done in the country and develop links with similar national and international institutions & associations.

10. The PEO is primarily a field level organization under the overall charge of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. It has a three-tier structure with its Headquarters at Planning Commission, New Delhi. The middle rung is represented by the Regional Evaluation Offices while the next link are the Field Units known as the Project Evaluation Offices.

11. At the apex is the Headquarters at New Delhi, which is responsible for evolving suitable methodologies including statistical designs for various type of evaluation studies, organizing execution and monitoring of sample surveys, data processing, statistical analysis and interpretation of qualitative and quantitative data generated by the field units and also for bringing out the Evaluation Reports. The Organisation is headed by the Adviser (Evaluation). At the headquarters, a Joint Adviser, 5 Deputy Advisers and three Senior Research

Officers support the Adviser. The Deputy Advisers are responsible for designing and execution of evaluation studies and act as 'Project Directors'.

12. The middle link of the PEO represents 7 Regional Evaluation Offices, which are located at Calcutta, Chandigarh, Chennai, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow and Mumbai. Each Regional Evaluation Office is headed by a Regional Evaluation Officer of the rank of Director/ Deputy Adviser and is assisted by two Research Officers, two Economic Investigators Grade I and one Economic Investigators Grade II. The Regional Evaluation Offices are responsible for the supervision of the fieldwork; scrutiny and compilation of field data collected for Evaluation Studies and provides guidance to Project Evaluation Offices under their jurisdiction. They are also responsible for maintaining a close liaison with the State Governments and also providing technical guidance to State Evaluation Units in organising State level studies.

13. The Field Units, known as Project Evaluation Offices constitute the third tier of PEO. These are located in the capital cities of 8 major states of the country, viz.; at Guwahati, Bhubaneshwar, Shimla, Bangalore, Bhopal, Patna, Trivandrum and Ahmedabad. Each Project Evaluation Office is headed by a Project Evaluation Officer of the rank of Senior Research Officer, who is assisted by one Research Officer, two Economic Investigators, Grade-I and two Economic Investigators, Grade-II. Each PEO is under the administrative control of a Regional Evaluation Office. The Project Evaluation Offices in the Programme Evaluation Organisations are responsible for reporting the working and progress of the development programmes in their areas and for conducting evaluation studies under the guidance of their concerned REOs. They are also responsible for maintaining a close liaison with the State Governments under the overall supervision of Regional Evaluation Officer.

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

State/UT-wise coverage of the Programme Evaluation Organisation

Name of Regional Evaluation Office/ Region	Attached Project Evaluation Office/ Field Units	States/Uts covered by the REOs/PEOs field units
1	2	3
I. Eastern Region 1. Calcutta	1. Guwahati 2. Bhubaneshwar	1. Arunachal Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Manipur 4. Meghalaya 5. Mizoram 6. Nagaland

		7. Orissa 8. Sikkim 9. Tripura 10. West Bengal 11.A & N Islands
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II. Northern Region 2. Chandigarh	3. Shimla	12. Haryana 13. Himachal Pradesh 14. Jammu & Kashmir 15. Punjab 16. Chandigarh 17. Delhi
III. Southern Region 3. Chennai (Madras)	4. Thiruvananthapuram	18. Kerala 19. Tamil Nadu 20. Lakshadweep 21. Pondicherry
IV. South Central Region 4. Hyderabad	5. Bangalore	22. Andhra Pradesh 23. Karnataka
V. Central Region 5. Jaipur	6. Bhopal	24. Madhya Pradesh 25. Chhatisgarh 26. Rajasthan
VI. Northern Central Region 6. Lucknow	7. Patna	27. Bihar 28. Jharkhand 29. Uttar Pradesh 30. Uttaranchal
VII Western Region 7. Mumbai (Bombay)	8. Ahmedabad	31. Goa 32. Gujarat 33. Maharashtra 34. D&N Haveli 35. Daman & Diu

**EVALUATION ADVISORY
COMMITTEE**

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

follow up action on evaluation results, the Planning Commission has set up an Evaluation Advisory Committee (EAC) in Programme Evaluation Organisation. The EAC has been reconstituted under the Chairmanship of Dr.S.P.Gupta, Member, Planning Commission. This Committee includes experts from the Planning Commission and from other non-governmental organizations as well. The first meeting of the reconstituted EAC was held on 1.6.2001.

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

16. One way to get feedback on the quality of evaluation reports and their utility in design and implementation of programmes is to interact with the planners, implementing agencies and

academia. To facilitate this interaction, seminars are held on topics relevant to the areas of work of PEO. The representatives of the concerned Ministries/Departments, academicians who are known to have worked in specific areas and representatives of State governments are invited to the seminars. During 2001-2002, the following meetings /seminars were held: -

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

(a) Eight meetings of the Sub-groups set up under the Working Group for Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation System for the Social Sector Development Schemes for the Tenth Five Year

(b) An Orientation meeting of the Regional and Project Evaluation Offices was held from 18.4.2001 to 20.4.2001 to discuss design/instruments of the Evaluation Study on Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)

(c) A meeting of the reconstituted Evaluation Advisory Committee (EAC) was held on 1.6.2001 under the Chairmanship of Dr.S.P.Gupta, Member, Planning Commission to review organizational set up of PEO, and status of various on going projects/schemes, steps required for improving effectiveness of evaluation in governance and Working Group for Strengthening M&E System for the Tenth Five Year Plan.

(d) Final meeting of the Working Group for Strengthening M&E System for the Social Sector Development Schemes for the Tenth Five Year Plan was held on 8.10.2001. The reports of the three Sub-groups and the Working Group were presented and discussed in the meeting. It was decided to finalize report of the Working Group keeping in view recommendations of the Sub-groups and suggestions made in the meeting.

(e) A meeting of the Steering Group for the policy review of Evaluation Study on Workforce Management and Infrastructure Rationalization in Primary Health Care Services was held on 15.10.2001 under the Chairmanship of Dr.Arvind Virmani, Adviser (DP and Evaluation).

17. A number of meetings were held to prepare and finalize reports of the Sub-groups.

PEO REPORTS ON THE INTERNET

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

The Ninth Plan Document observed that the potential users of the evaluation findings do not usually have access to evaluation reports. To address this issue, a decision has been taken by Planning Commission to put all PEO reports on the website of Planning Commission www.planningcommission.nic.in/reports.

19. The PEO is also encouraging State Evaluation Organisations to send the reports to Planning Commission, so that these reports can also be put on the Internet. During 2000 some reports received from states of Karnataka & Rajasthan have been put on the website of Planning Commission.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN THE PEO

20. The Programme Evaluation Organisation has so far conducted 184 Studies of which 17 studies (excluding three other documents concerning to evaluation activities and techniques) were completed during the Eighth Five Year Plan period and an identical number of studies have been completed during the four & half years i.e. during 1997-2001 (up to November) of the Ninth Plan.

21. Some of the programmes of national importance like (i) Community Health Centres, (ii) Border Area Development Programme, (iii) Employment Assurance Scheme, (iv) functioning of State Pollution Control Boards, (v) Khadi and Village Industries Programme (KVIC), (vi) Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP) for PHCs and (vii) Member Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) have recently been evaluated. To provide ready access to the findings of the evaluation studies of similar programmes implemented in the past, a Compendium (in 3 volumes) of evaluation studies conducted by PEO since its inception in 1952 to November 2000 has already been completed, released and put on Internet by the NIC.

22. Evaluation studies on (i) Construction of Godowns and Purchase of Vans for strengthening the PDS infrastructure in the states/UTs, (ii) National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD), (iii) Targeted Public Distribution System, (iv) Statutory Development Boards in Maharashtra, (v) Integrated Dairy Development Projects in the states of Gujarat, Nagaland and Orissa, (vi) Growth Centres Schemes, (vii) Project Package Scheme and Decentralized Training Programme and (viii) Mid-Day Meal Schemes are under way. These studies are at various stages of completion during the year 2001-2002.

23. The Progress of work during 2001-2002 (up to November, 2001-02) is as under:

Sl. No	Name of Study/Activity	Status
1	2	3
1.	Evaluation Report on Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP) for Health Centres (PHCs).	Completed in November, 2001.
2.	Evaluation Report on Member Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS).	Completed in November, 2001
3.	Report of the Working Group on Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation System for the Social Sector Development Schemes in the country for the Tenth Five Year Plan.	Completed in November, 2001
4.	Evaluation Study on Strengthening of Public Distribution System (PDS) Infrastructure (Godowns and Vans).	Draft Report under preparation.
5.	Evaluation Study on National Project on Bio-Gas Development (NPBD).	Drafting of the report has been taken up.
6.	Evaluation Study on Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).	Field work is in progress.
7.	Evaluation of the functioning of the Statutory Development Boards (SDBs).	Draft report under preparation.
8.	Impact Studies of Integrated Dairy Development Projects (IDDPs) in the State of Gujarat, Nagaland and Orissa.	The study design has been prepared and proposals from selected Research Institutes/Consultants are being finalized.
9.	Evaluation Study on Growth Centres Schemes.	Proposals from selected Research Institutes are being finalized.
10.	Evaluation Study on Project Package Scheme and Decentralized Training Programme.	Background material has been collected.
11.	Evaluation Study on Mid-Day Meal Schemes.	Study design is under preparation.

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

Other Activities undertaken during 2001-2002
Liaison with State Evaluation Organisations:

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

Training Programmes for Evaluation Personnel:

TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR PEOs AND SEOs

PEO has taken up the task of upgrading the evaluation skills of the officers of both PEO and the SEOs by organising training programme in evaluation techniques at NIRD, Hyderabad.

- The PEO is also organising training programmes for its officers on computer techniques with the help of National Informatics Centre, Yojana Bhavan Unit, New Delhi from time to time.
- To upgrade the skills in evaluation techniques, the PEO is organizing another training programme in evaluation techniques at NIRD, Hyderabad during February, 2002 for the officers of the Programme Evaluation Organisation/Regional Evaluation Offices/Project Evaluation Offices and State Evaluation Organisations.

Reference Books/ PEO Library

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

ORGANISATIONAL CHART

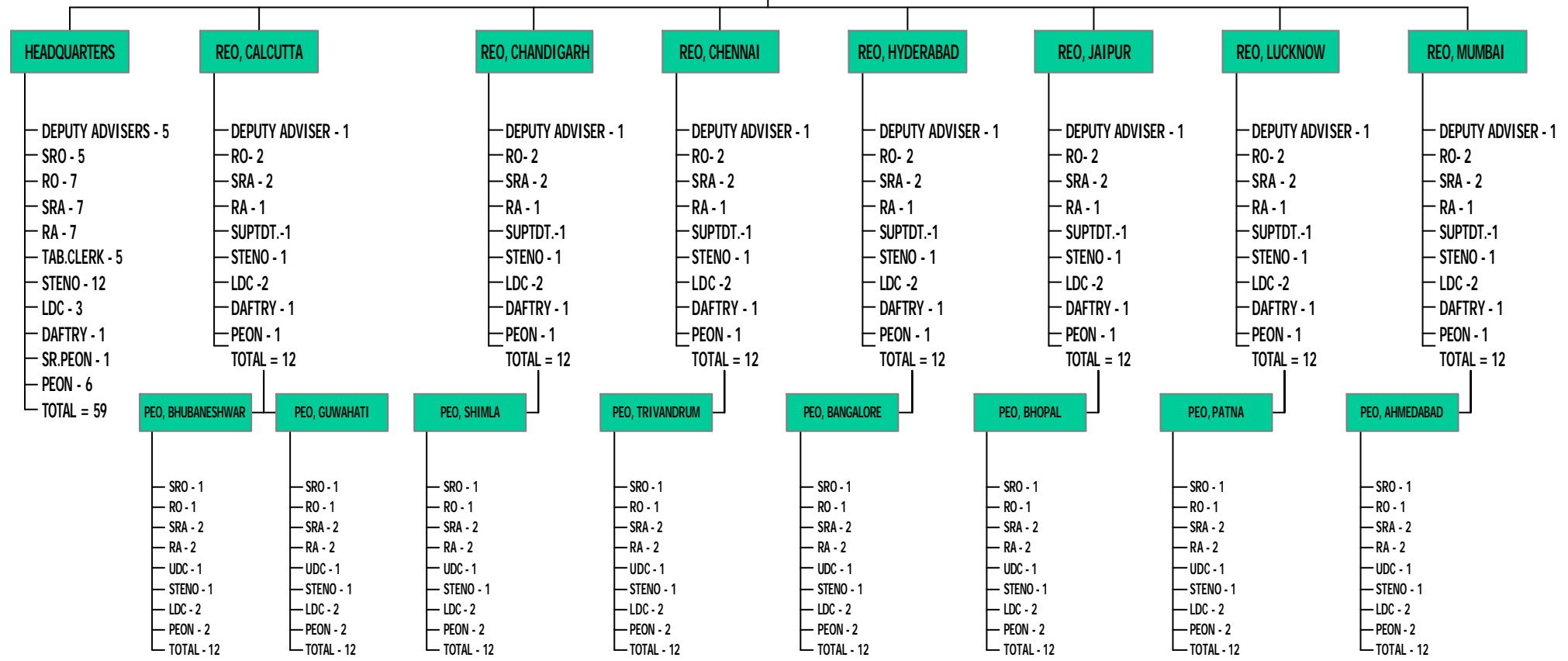
27. The Organisational Chart of the PEO (Headquarters) and Field Units (REO/PEO) is enclosed at Annexure.

ORGANISATION CHART OF THE PROGRAMME EVALUATION ORGANISATION

ANNEXURE

ADVISER (EVALUATION)

JOINT ADVISER (EVALUATION)



SANCTIONED STRENGTH = 241

Chapter 7

Vigilance Activities

Vigilance Activities

The vigilance unit of the Planning Commission deals with all vigilance cases i.e., cases of corruption, mal-practices and lack of integrity in respect of Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' officers. It is also responsible for issuing vigilance clearance certificates at the time of promotion, forwarding of applications for outside jobs/passports, release from the Planning Commission on transfer/retirement etc and advising the administration on other disciplinary cases which may be referred to it for advice.

2. Planning Commission being a non-public dealing department did not receive any complaint of vigilance nature from the general public during April to December 2001.

Prevention of Sexual Harassment: -

3. In accordance with the guidelines and norms prescribed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in a Public Interest Litigation WPNo (crl) 666-70 of 1992, a complaints Mechanism committee on Sexual harassment in the Planning Commission headed by Dr. (Mrs.) Prema Ramachandran, Adviser (Health) with two other Members was constituted. The relevant provisions of the conduct Rules on the subject were widely circulated in the Planning Commission. During the period April-December, 2001, not a single complaint has been reported to the committee.

