

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.

AGRICULTURE DIVISION

2. The Macro Management of Agriculture - Supplementation / Complementation of States' Efforts through Work Plans, which would cover 26 ongoing centrally sponsored schemes of Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation through their integration with the new programme, was approved. Planning Commission accorded 'in principle' approval to the proposed scheme "On-Farm Water Management for Increasing Crop Production in Eastern India". The scheme which aims at exploiting the untapped ground water potential in Eastern States and to be implemented through NABARD, have a Ninth Plan outlay of Rs. 160 crore. The Commission had also supported the proposed initiative of Government of Bihar for the development of minor irrigation, through exploitation of ground water potential. The proposed Million Shallow Tube-wells scheme was referred to the Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation for further follow-up action in the matter. The scheme, which is proposed to be implemented through NABARD, envisages to install 10.26 lakh shallow tube-wells and 10.26 lakh pump sets in the next five years at a total cost of Rs. 2886.41 crore. In the field of horticulture, the country is endowed with rich plant wealth comprising both indigenous and exotic species due to the existing enormous range of agro-ecological diversity. Government have taken new initiatives for horticulture for its all round development in North-East region including Sikkim on Mission Mode Approach with total envisaged investment of Rs. 229.38 crore during the Ninth Plan. The Mission is aimed at establishing proper linkages in production, post harvest and consumption chain, maximizing benefits from investment in infrastructure, promoting diversification and skilled employment generation for value addition in North-East region, besides, providing missing links in ongoing horticulture development projects.

3. A centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, 'National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding' has been approved with a Ninth Plan outlay of Rs. 250 crore. The objective of the project is to arrange delivery of artificial insemination service with quality semen at the farmers' doorstep and to bring all breed able bovine population under organised breeding within a period of ten years. Another Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Department 'Integrated Dairy Development Project (IDDP) in Non-Operation Flood, Hilly and Backward Areas' with an outlay of Rs. 250 crore has been sanctioned as a poverty alleviation programme meant for backward and hilly areas. The scheme will result in increase in milk production, remunerative prices to the producers and availability of hygienic milk and milk products in the market.

4. The following Projects relating to Department of Agricultural Research and Education (ICAR) were approved during 2000-2001:

(i) *Accreditation Board for Agriculture Education*: This Board is meant to bring out quality assurance in Agriculture Education by developing curriculum for under-graduate and post-graduate education. The Ninth Plan outlay for this scheme is Rs. 100 lakhs.

(ii) *Network Programme on Buffalo*: Under this scheme, ICAR will establish centres for different breeds of buffaloes in State Agricultural Universities and ICAR institutions. The outlay for the programme is Rs. 1163 lakhs, out of which, Govt. of India's share through ICAR is Rs. 901 lakhs.

(iii) *National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Micro-organisms*: The Government has approved the establishment of National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Micro-organisms in IARI to carry out taxonomic research on Microbes with a Ninth Plan outlay of Rs. 378.33 lakhs.

(iv) *Mini Mission-I Cotton under the Technology Mission on Cotton*: This project aims at carrying out research for improving cotton productivity through development of new technologies and hybrids / varieties having low pest resistant and water stress tolerance with good fibre and early maturing period. The Ninth Plan outlay for this project is Rs. 10 crore.

(v) *Indo-Israel Demonstration Project*: This project aims to establish ten hectare farm unit to demonstrate peri-urban high technology method of growing flowers, vegetables and fruits, techniques of latest greenhouse cultivation, net-house, fertigation, soil-less culture and open-field crop production as practiced in Israel. The total outlay for this project is Rs. 786.36 lakhs, out of which Government of India's contribution is Rs. 301.55 lakhs.

(vi) *National Research Centre on Seed Spices*: The spices are mainly grown in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, U.P., Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. Keeping in view the importance of seed spices, ICAR has decided to establish National Research Centre in Tobigi near Ajmer (Rajasthan). The Ninth Plan outlay for this project is Rs. 122 lakhs.

(vii) *Regional Research Station, CSSRI, Lucknow*: The objective of the Regional Research Station under the *Central Soil Science Research Institute (CSRRI)* is to carry out research on problems of salinity and alkalinity in Uttar Pradesh. Rs.80 lakhs have been kept for this project in the Ninth Plan.

(viii) *Engineering Measures for Efficient Land & Water Management* : This objective scheme is to carry out research on usage of various engineering measures required for management of land and water. An amount of Rs. 120 lakhs has been approved for this project in the Ninth Plan.

(ix) *Net work on Haemorrhagic Septicaemia*: This project has been undertaken with a view to detail out the epidemiology of various serotypes involved in the prediction of disease by serotyping of the species and sub types and also to develop / modify existing diagnostics. An amount of Rs. 114 lakhs has been provided in the Ninth Plan for this project.

(x) *All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Gastrointestinal Parasitism*: This scheme will be implemented through setting up of centers at six places with the coordinating unit at IVRI, Izatnagar, Bareilly.. The objective of the programme is to generate epidemiological data, preparation of bio-climatic graphs and mapping of important gastrointestinal helminthes in different agro-climatic zones and also to develop forecasting models. The Ninth Plan outlay for this project is Rs. 120 lakhs. .

(xi) *Rural Awareness work Experience Programme*: This project is meant to expose undergraduate students in agriculture and allied fields to real field situations. The students will work in the field under the supervision of teachers, before completion of their graduation programme. The Ninth Plan outlay for this project is Rs. 800 lakhs.

(xii) *Other activities*: The following meetings were also held during this period:

- (a) Member (Agri.), Planning Commission chaired meetings on 10th, 11th and 20th April, 2000 to review the ongoing programmes of the DAC for the purpose of their convergence / weeding out.
- (b) A demonstration programme on the proposal for setting up of Forecasting Agricultural Output using Space, Agro-Meteorology and Land Based Observations (FASAL) was organised in the Planning Commission on 25.8.2000 under the chairmanship of Member (Agri.).
- (c) A presentation was made to the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, on the activities of NABARD, on 24th November, 2000.

5. . The Division also finalized the Mid-term Appraisal of the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) of the Agriculture sector. The highlights of the Mid-Term Appraisal are given in the Box below:

**Highlights of the Mid Term Appraisal of the Ninth Five year Plan (1997-2002):
Agriculture and Allied Sector**

- Deceleration in the growth rate of production of foodgrain and non-foodgrain crops during nineties, from 3.54% to 1.8% and from 4.02% to 3.17% per annum respectively.
- Growth rate of milk and fish production during nineties was 4.78% and 4.7% p.a. respectively.
- The policy approach to agriculture, particularly in the nineties, has been to secure increased production through subsidies in inputs rather than through building new capital assets in irrigation and power. This eats into public sector investments in agriculture, besides inducing inefficient use of scarce resources, leading to low public investment in irrigation and poor maintenance of rural infrastructure, especially canals and roads, decline in investments in rural electrification and demand constraints. This further aggravates environmental problems leading to loss of soil fertility or groundwater, which reduces return to capital. Farmers,

therefore demand further subsidies to maintain the same level of production. Government is then compelled to give higher MSP, which further reduces investible plan funds. The net result has been that the pace and pattern of technological change in agriculture has become sluggish and TFP (Total Factor Productivity) has gone down. The equity, efficiency and sustainability of the present approach becomes doubtful.

- Various problems like, low yield level in rainfed areas, exploitation of ground water potential, especially in Eastern Region, low Seed Replacement Rate, non-availability of location specific HYV seeds, imbalanced use of fertilisers and deficiency of micro-nutrients need special attention.
- Gross Capital Formation in Agriculture (GCFA) as a percentage of total Gross Capital Formation (TGCF) has declined sharply to 9.4% in 1996-97 from 19.1% in 1979-80, at 1980-81 prices. At 1993-94 prices, the GCFA has come down from 6.3% in 1996-97 to 5.5% in 1998-99. The GCFA in public sector has registered a sharp decline from 15.3% in 1980-81 to 4.9% in 98-99.
- Trade in agriculture is besieged with a plethora of restrictions that continue to hamper its health and competitive potential. These, in turn, adversely affect the efforts of raising production and productivity. Therefore, all restrictions on movement, stocking, trading, credit by financial institutions, monopoly buying, processing and exports have to be removed to enable the farmers to take advantage of free market.

Policies for Future:

- Some of the major reforms and structural issues like rationalisation of subsidies on inputs, institutional reforms relating to rural credit, opening of lease market on land, popularization of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), strengthening of post harvest handling processing, storage/cold storage and marketing facilities, strengthening of Dairy Cooperatives, review of policy on deep sea fishing etc. need to be addressed.
- Application of frontier sciences like bio-technology, remote sensing technology, post harvest management and processing technologies, energy saving technology and technology for environment protection need to be encouraged in the national research system as well as proprietary research.
- Attention is needed for cultivation of fodder crops and fodder trees to improve animal nutrition.
- Diversification of agriculture has to be undertaken in a big way. Against specific crops, the emphasis has now to shift to evolving not only integrated cropping systems but integrated farming systems including development of animal husbandry & dairying, horticulture, fish, sericulture, apiculture etc.

BACKWARD CLASSES AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

6. The Backward Classes and Tribal Development Division continued its task of reorienting/rationalizing the on-going policies and programmes towards empowering the Socially Disadvantaged Groups viz, Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Minorities to bring them on par with the rest of Society.

7. Based on the progress of the implementation of programmes during the last three years (1997-98 to 1999-2000), an outlay of Rs.1000.18 crore (excluding 10% of outlay for NE States) for the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in respect of SCs, OBCs and Minorities and Rs.810.50 crore for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs was earmarked for the Annual Plan 2000-01. The Division has been interacting actively with the nodal Ministries of Social Justice and Empowerment and Tribal Affairs and with the State Government in the implementation of various policies and programmes adopted in the Ninth Plan .

8. The Division also arranged both Central and State Plan Working Group Discussions to discuss the Annual Plan for 2000-01 in detail and recommended outlays based on their performance. Implementation of SCP and TSP, utilization of SCA to SCP and TSP, diversion of SCA to general development programmes etc., were some of the important points which received attention during the State Plan discussions. The State/UTs were also requested not to include the Special Central Assistance (SCA) as a part of the State Sector outlay as SCA to SCP and TSP is an additive, over and above the State Plan outlay.

9. The Central Standing Tripartite Committee (CSTC) set up under the Planning Commission in 1999 to review the plans of SCP and TSP reviewed the formulation as well as implementation of SCP/TSP in respect of 15 Central Ministries/Departments. The Ministries/Departments which have no SCP/TSP, have been advised to initiate action in formulating SCP and TSP plans through - (i) identification of SC and ST related schemes and (ii) earmarking of population - proportion funds. Similar Committees were also set up by 7 States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tripura, West Bengal to review the implementation of SCP and TSP at state level.

10. The Division examined and offered comments on Cabinet Proposals/EFC/SFC Memoranda relating to the schemes meant for welfare and development of these disadvantaged Groups. Research proposals/projects relating to SCs/STs,OBCs and Minorities were also examined and offered from the point of extending financial assistance by the Planning Commission.

11. In the meeting of `Parliamentary Committee on the welfare of SCs and STs' which was held on 25.9.2000 and on 6.12.2000, oral evidence was given by the Planning Commission on the allocation of funds during the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002).

12. To mark the 50th Year of the Planning Commission, Division has brought out 2 Data Sheets - one on SCs and the other on STs depicting state-wise comparative picture of various developmental indicators on SC and ST population with that of total population in India. These Data Sheets reveals the crushing development gaps between the SCs/STs and the rest of the population besides projecting the long path that one has to travel to fulfill the

constitutional commitment of raising the status of SCs and STs to that of the rest of the society.

13. As part of the major activities during the year, Division has constituted 2 Steering Committees viz., i) Steering Committee on Empowerment of STs; and ii) Steering Committee on Empowerment of SCs, OBCs and Minorities and 4 Working Groups viz., i) Working Group on Empowerment of STs; ii) Working Group on Empowerment of SCs; iii) Working Group on Empowerment of OBCs; and iv) Working Group on Empowerment of Minorities. Meetings of these Committees and Working Groups are expected to be commenced from early January, 2001.

14. Senior Officers in the Division have undertaken field visits to review the functioning and implementation of the programmes/projects for the welfare and development of SCs/STs in the States and UTs. Orientation was extended to the IES and IFS officers on the planning and implementation of SCP and TSP.

COMMUNICATION & INFORMATION (C&I) DIVISION

15. Communication & Information Division is primarily concerned with the Plans, programmes and policies relating to Telecom, Postal, Information and Broadcasting and Information Technology sectors of the economy. The Annual Plan (2000-01) proposals submitted by the respective Ministries/ Departments were critically examined and finalized. The Division also finalized the Mid-term Appraisal of the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) of the Telecom, Posts, IT and Information and Broadcasting sectors.

16. Telecommunication sector is witnessing major changes in the wake of the process of liberalisation and economic reforms. Opening of long-distance operations – both domestic and international, corporatization of operational network of DOT and tariff rebalancing were the major areas of reforms in the sector during the year. The Division was actively involved in the critical examination and suggesting policy options involved in these areas. The major policy issues examined included:

- Opening up of Domestic Long Distance Operations(DLDO) for private participation.
- Reorganization of Deptt. of Telecom by creating a separate Corporatisation called Bharat Sanchar Nigam limited(BSNL) to look after the telecom services.
- Consultation paper prepared by TRAI on Universal Service Obligation (USO).
- Creation of a Broadband Telecom and Multimedia Corporation by ministry of Railways.
- Power Grid Corporation's diversification into telecom sector.
- Migration of existing licensees of Cellular, Basic and other Value added services to the revenue sharing regime under NTP'99 including extension of time for payment of outstanding.

- Proposals of TCIL for formation of joint venture company called Internet Express Ltd.(IEL) and setting up of a joint venture company for operating basic services in Kenya.
- Dis-investment in Public Sectors Units in the telecom sector i.e. HTL, MTNL and VSNL.
- Draft Communications Bill 2000 on convergence of services.

17. 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.

18. Information Technology (IT) is one of the newest and most promising areas of economic activity world over. Government of India has resolved to make India an IT Superpower and a frontrunner in information revolution. Keeping in line with the international trends, the necessary institutional and legal frame works are being laid down in the country. The C&I Division critically examined and commented on various policy issues involved. The important among these are:-

- Information Technology Act 2000
- Community Information Centre Project in the North Eastern States and Sikkim.
- Bandwidth in the country for proper growth of Internet and IT enabled services.

19. The C&I Division undertook the job of redesigning of the Planning Commission website in collaboration with YBU/NIC, providing user-friendly site and easier linkage to various Government websites. The redesigned website contains the important and relevant Planning Commission documents and was finally put on the web (at <http://planningcommission.nic.in>) in November, 2000. Important documents which were put on the web include Highlights and main document of Mid Term Appraisal of the Ninth Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan 2000-01 document. More than ten thousand internet surfers already visited the site.

20. The C&I Division is also looking after the 'Soochana Dwar' a Cyber information facility outlet near the Reception at ground floor, Yojana Bhavan, which 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 on Planning Commission to visitors. It has gained popularity and now five to eight visitors on an average, visit every day from all walks of life.

21. 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. The Division was also

responsible for bringing out a number of publications of the Planning Commission and ensured their wider circulation among various institutions and individuals both in the government and non-Governmental sectors.

22. Postal sector is one such sector which has been least touched by the wave of liberalization initiated in early 90s. Modernization of postal services by increased use of IT and simultaneous expansion of services in rural, remote, hilly and far flung areas is a priority area. The Division deliberated on various schemes in this regard including computerization of postal services on lease finance basis and revival of Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras. The Division also deliberated on implementation of Award of Board of Arbitration in reference of CA reference No.9(A) of 1980 and holding of a philately exhibition Indepex-ASIANA 2000.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY DIVISION

23. Development Policy Division examined various price recommendations during the year as made by the Commission on Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) for the major crops, covering almost two thirds of the cultivated areas, in regard to Minimum Support Prices to be paid to the farmers. It also provided its comments on fixation and revision of Central Issue Price for wheat and rice for distribution under the Public Distribution System as well as for open sale. Cabinet Notes on 'Revamping of TPDS – Measures to improve offtake of foodgrains' and on reduction of taxes and levies in food grain imposed by the State Governments were also examined in the division.

24.. The Division vetted the Annual Plan proposals relating to the Public Distribution system sent by the Department of Food and Civil Supplies for Annual Plan discussions. The chapter on Public Distribution System and Food Security for the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Ninth Plan was prepared in the Division. A Policy paper on Public Distribution System was also prepared. Analytical notes on Terms of Trade between Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Sectors, Common Market in Agriculture Commodities and Consumer Protection Act were also prepared in the Division.

25. The Development Policy Division monitored the major economic indicators of the Indian economy on a continuous basis. The Division has also been coming out with the periodic Report on "Inflation Watch" on a regular basis. The Division also contributed in a significant manner in coordinating the preparation of the background material for the Economic Editor's Conference (October 16-18, 2000).

EDUCATION DIVISION

26. During the year, Education Division, continued active interaction with the nodal Departments under the MHRD. The major activity was the finalisation of the Mid Term Review of the Education Sector. The Mid Term Review was undertaken on the basis of review of major schemes in all the sectors of Education like Elementary, Adult, Secondary, Higher and Technical Education, as also of language Development, Book Promotion including copyrights. The schemes in the Art & Culture and Sports & Youth Affairs sector were also reviewed in consultation with the Department of Culture and Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports.

27. During the year under review the work relating to the formulation of the Tenth Five Year Plan has been initiated. The thrust areas in the Education Sector, which require attention in the Tenth Five Year Plan have been identified and the preparation of the Approach Paper for the Tenth Five Year has been initiated . The Education Division has constituted four Steering committees and eight Working Groups consisting of educationists, experts, officials, NGOs etc. in the context of formulation of the Tenth Five Year Plan. These Steering Committees/ Working Groups will go into various subjects, sectors as per their terms of references. The first meeting of the Steering Committees are scheduled to be held shortly.

28. It may be recalled that in February 2000 the Planning Commission constituted a Task Force for India's Development as a Knowledge Society under the Chairmanship of Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission. Member(Education) is the Convenor of this Task Force. During the year following six workshops were held under the able guidance of Dr. A.P. J. Kalam, Pr. Scientific Adviser to the Govt. of India .

- Ist workshop – 19th May,2000 – “Application for knowledge in Development and using modern Technology”.
- IInd workshop – 20th May, 2000 – “Setting up of a Knowledge Trust and Educational Development Finance Corporation”.
- IIIrd workshop – 13th June,2000 – “Social Issues relating to Development of a Knowledge Society”.
- IVth workshop – 22nd June,2000 – “ Expanding Role of IT in Knowledge Society” & “Leverage Competencies in Bio-technology and Drug Design”.
- Vth workshop – 23rd June, 2000 – “Management of Knowledge Society”.
- Final workshop- 22nd December, 2000 - To finalize the Report of Task Force.

29. A meeting of the National Steering committee on Technology Development Missions(TDMs) under the Chairmanship of Dy. Chairman, Planning commission was organized by the division on 5th December, 2000. The TDMs had been set up in the VIIIth plan to modernize the R&D base of Indian industry and to create close collaboration between industry and IITs. The meeting reviewed the TDMs of the first phase which included missions in seven generic areas such as “Energy Efficient Technology, Communication, Genetic Engg., Food Processing etc. The National Steering committee in the above meeting decided / approved eight new generic areas to be taken up in the second phase of the Technology Development Mission, which include 101 projects in Material Technology, Bio-technology, Energy Resource Management, Food Technology etc. It was decided that small and medium industries should be made partners in the TDMs and that the above projects be completed in a specified time of three years.

30. The Education Division completed the exercise on convergence of Centrally Sponsored Schemes(CSS) of Education sector. This convergence would bring better implementation and optimal utilization of resources.

31. The officers of the division were closely involved at every stage with the formulation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan which seeks to achieve universalisation of Elementary Education in a Mission mode through holistic and convergent approach. with the following objectives and targets :-

Objectives:-

- Creation of adequate facilities for 8 years of elementary schooling.
- Provision of alternative schooling facilities in un served habitations.
- Effective pedagogical interventions to make schools attractive.
- Provision of adequate incentives to meet the cost of schooling of the poorest children.

Targets:-

- All children in Schools, Education Guarantee Centres, Alternatives Schools, Back to school Camps by 2003.
- All children to complete 5 years of schooling by 2007.
- All children to complete 8 years of schooling by 2010.
- Universalisation retention by 2010.

32. The officers of Education Division examined various studies on schemes like Mid-day meal and other incentive schemes for increasing Girl's Literacy. The studies were sanctioned by the Planning Commission last year, to various research institutes who have now submitted their final reports. The conclusion /recommendation of the above sample studies conducted in some of the States have been forwarded to the Deptt. of Elementary Education & Literacy , MHRD for taking necessary corrective actions.

ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS DIVISION (E&F)

33. The Environment & Forests Division of the Planning Commission dealt with the finalisation of the mid-term appraisal of the Ninth Plan and the Annual Plan 2001-02 of the Ministry of Environment& Forests.

34. The E & F Unit also deals with the Animal Welfare component of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. The Ninth Plan and the Annual Plan for Animal Welfare were approved. The E&F Unit also participated in the Working Groups on Environment & Forests as a part of discussions for finalizing the States Annual Plans for the year 2001-02.

35. A major initiative has been launched to create a nation-wide environmental database with State specific details. A comprehensive format has been designed and circulated to the States covering environment, forests and wildlife. Information has already been received from about 10 States/UTs. It is proposed that this data base would eventually be hosted on the website of the Planning Commission in order to facilitate transparency, environmental

awareness and wider access to environment and forestry sector information using the vehicle of information technology.

36. Deputy Chairman wrote to Chief Ministers of all State Govts. emphasizing the need for the preparation of State of Environment Report, State-specific Agenda for action based on prioritization of local environmental issues as well as the Natural Resource Accounts.

37. A Bhutanese Delegation was received and the climate change database available within the country was shared with them. Technical expertise available in the country was offered to them for preparation of their own country's inventory of green house gases.

38. A number of presentations by eminent international experts on the subjects of Indoor Air Pollution, (Dr. Kirk Smith, University of California, Berkely), Integrated River Basin Approach for Water Pollution (World Bank) and Oxidation Pond Technology at East Calcutta Wetlands (Dr. Dhruvajyoti Ghosh), were arranged in the Planning Commission. An interesting debate on 'Shahtoosh Trade' was generated by involving wider cross section of expert opinion.

39. An in-depth interactive session was held with more than 25 experts under the Chairpersonship of Dr.M.S.Ahluwalia, Member, Planning Commission with a view to reviewing the progress made during the Ninth Five Year Plan for initiating mid-course correction. The experts invited, included representatives of TERI, IGIDR, AIIMS, Madras School of Economics etc.

40. Planning Commission has constituted a Task Force on Greening India through Agro-forestry and Joint Forest Management. In all, six meetings of the Task Force were held under the chairmanship of Dr.D.N. Tiwari, Member, Planning Commission. Three regional seminars were also held at Chandigarh, Bangalore and Lucknow for wider dissemination of the observations and recommendations of the Task Force with a view to inviting a cross-section of expert opinion as well as the opinion of the State Govts. The report of the Task Force is being finalized.

41. A high level Delegation led by Dr. D.N. Tiwari, Member, Planning Commission visited South Africa as a part of the International Institute for Environment & Development (IIED)'s Global Project on "Instruments for sustainable private sector forestry". The team overviewed the initiatives of the private entrepreneurs for community development through raising of commercial/economic trees on their farmlands.

42. The Division has begun the process of formulation of Tenth Five Year Plan. Thrust areas and policy initiatives in environment, forests and wildlife sector for the Tenth Five Year Plan have been identified. A Steering Committee on Environment, Forests & Wildlife and four Working Groups on Environment, Forests, Wildlife and Research & Education. Have been constituted and the first meeting of the Steering Committee has been held.

43. Some of the other activities of the E&F unit include:

- Two meetings of the High Powered Committee on maintenance of minimum flow in river Yamuna were held under the Chairmanship of Member(E&F), Planning Commission.

- Two meetings of the Monitoring Committee on National River Conservation Plan were organized to review the progress of the Programme.
- One meeting of the Steering Committee on Integrated Development of Himalayas was held under the Chairmanship of Member(E&F), Planning Commission.
- A meeting of the National Steering Committee on UNDP Project “Selected Options for Stablising Greenhouse Gas Emissions “ under the Chairmanship of Member(E&F), Planning Commission was held.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES DIVISION

44. Assessment of Financial Resources for the Plans is an integral part of plan formulation. The studies and analysis for projections and estimates of financial resources for the Plan are undertaken at the start of the Five Year/ Annual Plan formulations. This includes the review of the actual scheme of financing the approved Plan of the Centre and State Governments during the previous (Annual / Five Year) Plans and exploring the ways of raising additional resources required for financing 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/ UTs.

45. **Annual Plan 2000-01:** During the period under review, the Division completed the assessment of resources for the Annual Plan 2000-01 for the Centre and for the States. The Chapter on Financial Resources together with annexures providing quantitative details of financing the Annual Plan 2000-01 was prepared for inclusion in the Annual Plan (2000-01) document.

46. A total budget support of Rs.88100 crore was allocated for financing of the Annual Plan 2000-01, of which Rs.51276 crore would be the budget support for the Central Plan and the balance of Rs.36824 crore would be the Central assistance for financing of the Plans of States and UTs. The approved Annual Plan outlay of the Centre for 2000-01 is Rs.117334 crore, which is 13 % more than the Plan outlay provided for 1999-2000. The resources of the Central Public Sector Enterprises placed at Rs.66058 crore and the budget support for the Central Plan at Rs.51276 crore represents an increase of 11% and 16.5% in nominal terms over the corresponding outlays provided for the Annual Plan 1999-2000.

47. **Annual Plan 2001-02:** The process of estimating/ assessment of financial resources for the Annual Plan 2001-02 for the Centre and the States was initiated during the period under review. The officers of the Division participated in the exercise undertaken by Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance for the assessment of Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for Annual Plan 2001-02. The necessary details of trends in Plan expenditure (including Central Assistance to States’/UTs’ Plans) and Non Plan expenditure during 1997-2001 and the tentative estimates of Gross Budgetary Support for the Annual Plan 2001-02 were prepared in the Division to facilitate discussions between the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance in this regard. Detailed guidelines have been issued to all States for formulating the scheme of financing of their Plan. The scheme of financing as formulated by the States on the basis of guidelines would be deliberated in detail by the Working Group on Financial

Resources under the Chairmanship of the Adviser, Financial Resources Division. The Working Group would comprise of officers from the FR Division, Department of Expenditure, Department of Economic Affairs, Reserve Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, General Insurance Corporation of India and respective State Governments. The consensus arrived at in the Working Group would form the basis of discussions between Deputy Chairman and State Chief Ministers for finalization of outlay for the States' Annual Plan.

48. An important input in the formulation of the Annual Plan 2001-02 will be the mid-term appraisal carried out by the Planning Commission for the Ninth five-year Plan. The findings and observations on the resource dimension contained in the mid-term appraisal of the Ninth Plan are given below.

Mid-Term Appraisal (MTA) of the Ninth Plan: *The resource dimension*

49. The mid-term appraisal (MTA) of the Ninth five-year Plan completed during the year contains detailed analysis of the trends in financing the Plans of the Centre and the States in relation to the projections made for the Ninth Plan. The Public Sector Plan Outlay (Centre and States) for the Ninth Plan period was targeted at Rs. 859200 crore (at 1996-97 prices). The aggregate budgetary resources and Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) to finance the outlay were estimated at Rs. 518791 crore and Rs. 340409 crore respectively, accounting for 60.4 per cent and 39.6 per cent of the outlay. Of the total Ninth Plan outlay mentioned above, the Plan Outlay of the Centre was targeted at Rs. 489361 crore. The Plan outlay of States and UTs with legislature was approved at Rs. 366979 crore and that for UTs without legislature at Rs. 2860 crore.

MTA - Central Plan:

50. For providing budget support for the Plan of the Centre, and providing assistance for the Plans of States and UTs, the Centre was expected to mobilize Rs. 374,000 crore during the Ninth Plan. The Gross Budget Support (GBS) provided by the Centre in the three Annual Plans 1997-98 to 1999-2000 amounts to Rs. 2,05,290 crore. At comparable prices (base 1996-97), this amounts to Rs. 1,81,527 crore as against the Plan estimates of Rs. 1,98,631 crore, showing a shortfall of Rs. 17,104 crore or 8.6 per cent of the Plan projections. The details are given in the table I.

Table 1
Budgetary Resources raised by the Centre

(Rs. in Crore at current prices)

Resources	Projections for 1997-2000	Realization during 1997-2000	Increase/ Decrease(-) during 1997-2000
1. Balance from Current Revenues	(-)32,135	(-)94,902	(-)62,767
2. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	(-)17,256	(-)10,991	6,265
3. Borrowings and Other Liabilities	2,74,349	3,11,183	36,834
Total	2,24,958	2,05,290	(-)19,668

51. The investment by the Central Public Sector Enterprises constitutes an important component (66 per cent) of the estimated total Plan Outlay of Rs. 4,89,361 crore allocated for the Centre. The Ninth Plan projections include plan investment of Rs. 323379 crore by CPSEs of which Budget Support and IEBR were projected to constitute 11.75 per cent and 88.25 per cent respectively. During the three years of the Plan period (1997-2000) the enterprises received 56.52 per cent of the estimated Plan Budget Support and raised Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources to the extent of 47 per cent of these Plan projections.

Table 2
Plan Investment of CPSEs
(Ninth Plan Projections and Revised Estimates for 1999-2000)
(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Item	IX Plan Projection	97-2000 (RE)	Col. (4) as % of Col. (3)
1	2	3	4	5
I	Budgetary Support	38000	21478	56.52
II	IEBR (IIA + IIB)	285379	133403	46.75
IIA	Internal Resources	161524	79082	48.96
IIB	Borrowings/ EBR	123855	54321	43.86
III	Plan Outlay of CPSEs (I + II)	323379	154881	47.89

Note: Col. 4 is the sum of Revised estimates in the respective Annual Plans.

* The Ninth Plan Document contains projections only for BS and IEBR. The Break up into its EBR and IR is based on report of the Working Group on Resources for the Centre for the Ninth Plan.

Figures are at constant 1996-97 prices.

52. The generation of internal resources during the three years 1997-98 to 1999-2000 by Central PSEs has not only fallen short of the targets set for the Ninth Plan but also in terms of the Annual Plan estimates. Data on the Internal and Extra-budgetary Resources presented in Table 3 would show the shortfall in the generation of internal Resources contributed to as much as 65 percent of the overall shortfall in the resources for financing of the plan of CPSEs.

Table 3
Financing Pattern of Plan Investment 1997-2000
(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Item	97-2000 (BE)	97-2000 (RE)	Shortfall	Contribution to shortfall (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	Budgetary Support	22,106	21,478	628	2.48
II	IEBR (IIA + IIB)	1,58,091	1,33,403	24,688	97.52
IIA	<i>Internal Resources</i>	<i>95,603</i>	<i>79,082</i>	<i>16,521</i>	<i>65.26</i>
IIB	<i>Borrowings/ EBR</i>	<i>62,488</i>	<i>54,321</i>	<i>8,167</i>	<i>32.26</i>
III	Plan Outlay of CPSEs(I + II)	1,80,197	1,54,881	25,316	100.00

Note: Col. 3 & 4 are the sum of the BE and RE in the respective Annual Plans (taken at constant 1996-97 prices)
Figures are at constant 1996-97 prices

53. The difficulty faced by the enterprises in generating internal resources and mobilizing loan capital from the market is evident from the fact that the Revised Estimates of IEBR have been substantially lower than the Budget Estimates by as much as Rs. 24,688 crore as shown in table 3.

MTA - State Plans:

54. The Midterm Appraisal of the Ninth Plan shows that only 44.4 percent of the projected resources have been mobilised by the States during the first three years of the Ninth Plan. There has been a massive shortfall in the contribution of 'Own funds' of the States and ARM has also been low. This has led to dependence on increasing borrowings to finance their plan. In fact, over 88.4 percent of the projected borrowings by States to finance the Plan have been exhausted during the first three years. The Ninth Plan projection and realization in terms of States' Own Funds, States' Own Borrowings and Central Assistance are summarised in table 4: 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

Table 4
Ninth Plan Projection and Realization (At 1996-97 Prices)
(Rs. Crore)

Items	Ninth Plan (Projection)	Realization (1997-2000)	Percentage Realisation
1. States' Own Funds	3,814.19	(-) 79,597.68	(-) 2,086.88
2. States' Own Borrowings	1,82,075.10	1,61,044.62	88.45
3. Central Assistance	1,68,775.00	76,187.85	45.14
4. Ninth Plan Outlay	3,54,664.29	1,57,634.79	44.45

MTA - Policy imperatives:

55. The mid-term appraisal of the Ninth Plan brings out the increasing gap between revenue receipts and non-plan revenue expenditure of the Centre and the slow down in the internal resource generation by the CPSEs as the proximate causes for the shortfall in financing the Plan. Hence, the mid Term Appraisal identifies the following inter-alia, Policy imperatives for mobilizing investible resources.

- Widening of the tax-base with regard to the services sector, recovery of arrears and enforcement of tax compliance, especially in case of direct taxes need more attention.
- Strict control over wasteful expenditure through adoption of Zero-base budgeting system.
- Speeding up of the process of dis-investment in non-strategic PSEs in order to mobilize more resources for Plan investment.

56. In respect of the States the MTA suggests immediate corrective action on the part of State Governments in terms of enhanced revenue mobilization, containment of non-plan revenue expenditure and improvement in the functioning of State Level Public Enterprises.

Zero-Base Budgeting in the Government of India from 2000-01:

57. In pursuance of the statement made by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for 1999-2000, the Central government has initiated the necessary exercise towards a system of Zero-Base Budgeting (ZBB) in all its departments. The objective of this exercise is to ensure optimal allocation of scarce resources. The Planning Commission (F.R Division) continues to participate in the exercise of zero-base budgeting of the Central Monitoring Group constituted by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure. The recommendations of the Central Monitoring Group is expected to serve as a useful input in rationalizing various Plan programmes and schemes.

Reports, review papers / notes and other Items:

58. The FR Division is the nodal division for preparation of analytical notes, review papers that focus on financing of Plan investment. The list of the reports, review papers and briefs prepared during the year is given in the BOX below:

REPORTS, REVIEW PAPERS / NOTES PREPARED DURING THE YEAR BY FR DIVISION

1. Worked out the Normal Central Assistance (NCA) for 2000-01 (AP) under the Gadgil Formula for the newly Re-organized States of Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Uttaranchal and communicated to the Ministry of Finance.
2. State-wise briefs on utilization of External Assistance were prepared for use in the Annual Plan discussions.
3. Note on the utilization of external assistance in projects financed by IBRD/IDA during the Eighth and Ninth Plans were prepared.
4. Brief on financial resources of North-East States were prepared for PMO and the Deputy Chairman for the Prime Minister's meeting with the Chief Ministers of the States.
5. The suggestions of Planning Commission on the Additional Terms of Reference given to the Eleventh Finance Commission were prepared.
6. Note on the Central Budget 2000-01 with special reference to the financing of the Central Plan.

59. Other regular items of work such as review of implementation of Plan schemes, revision of Plan outlays of particular Schemes/ programmes, preparation of briefs on Cabinet notes circulated by other Ministries/Departments, providing comments on transfer of Plan funds to Non-Plan schemes and examination of various aspects relating to States and Central finances including Central-State financial relations referred to the F.R. Division by other Subject Divisions in the Commission as well as Central Ministries/Departments were attended to during the period under review.

HEALTH, NUTRITION & FAMILY WELFARE

60. 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

The Division looks after

- ⇒ Health
 - State and Centre
 - Modern system of medicine and ISM&H
- ⇒ Family Welfare
- ⇒ Nutrition

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.

The Division has the responsibility of:

- 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.
- Monitor changing trends in life style, disease profiles and plan for future strategies for tackling these emerging problems
- Examine current policies, strategies and programmes in health, nutrition and family welfare, both in the State and in the central sector and suggest appropriate modifications and mid course corrections.
- Suggest methods for improving efficiency and quality of services.
- Evolve priorities for basic, clinical and operational research essential for improving health status of the population and achieving rapid population stabilisation
- Look into inter-sectoral issues and evolve appropriate policies and strategies for convergence of services so that the population benefits optimally from on- going programmes
- Draw up short, medium and long- term perspectives and goals for each of 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,

61. 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 states in tackling major public health problems through Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) for disease control programmes; these CSSs provide essential equipments, consumables, diagnostics, drugs and assistance for IEC and training. The major on-going Centrally Sponsored programmes are for control of Malaria and Vector Borne Diseases, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, HIV infection and Blindness. These programmes are implemented through the existing state health infrastructure. Family Welfare is a 100% centrally funded CSS which is 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 of the population and reduction in disease burden due to nutritional problems. Under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) is implementing food supplementation programme for improving nutritional status of mothers and children. The DWCD funds infrastructure for implementing the programme, while the State Governments fund food supplements. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are implementing programmes for tackling major micronutrient deficiencies such as anaemia, Vitamin – A deficiency and iodine deficiency disorders.

Economic reforms and health sector

62. India embarked on economic reforms during the Nineties. Health sector reforms are inevitably a part of the economic reforms. Economic reforms and privatization of the health

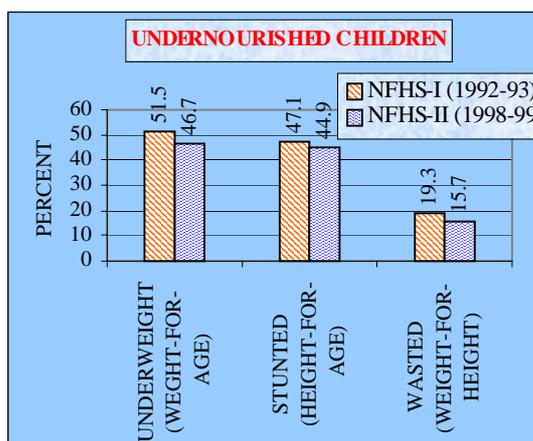
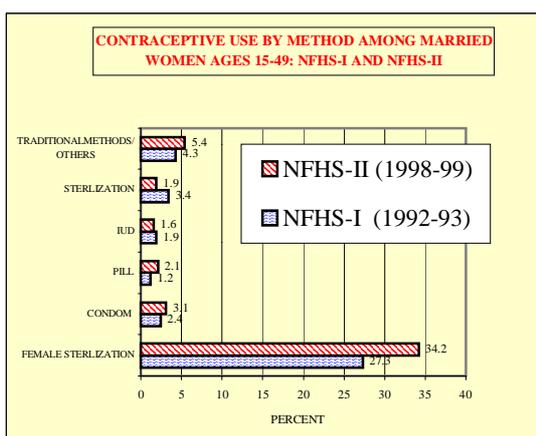
services in Eastern European countries had resulted in reduction in access to health services for the persons from poorer segments of the population in these countries and this in turn had adverse effects on health indices of the population. While formulating the Ninth Plan specific efforts were made to ensure that this does not happen in India.

63. The Ninth Plan clearly spelt out that there would be total commitment to provide access free of cost to all for the following services:

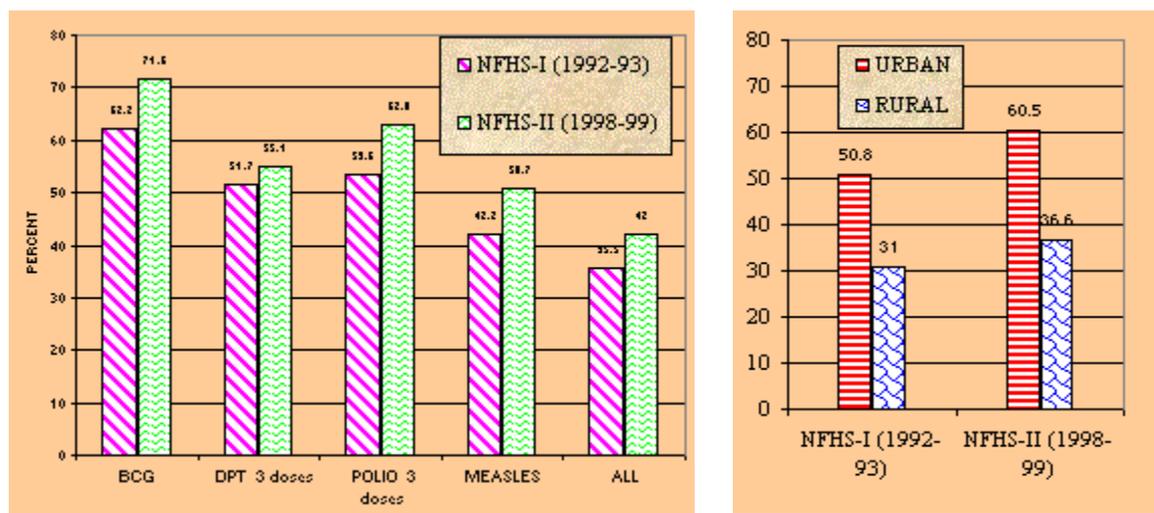
- Essential Primary Health care
- Emergency and life-saving services
- Prophylactics, diagnostic services and drugs under the on-going national communicable disease control programme
- Contraceptives, vaccines, drugs under the Reproductive and Child Health care programme

64. In view of the marked differences in the health indices, availability and access, as well as economic indices between states the Ninth Plan suggested that all states may experiment and evolve appropriate mechanisms for cost recovery from people above poverty line for diagnostic and therapeutic services in secondary and tertiary care settings and see how these funds could be utilized locally to improve facilities available and quality of care provided.

65. In spite of these reassuring provisions under the Ninth Plan some concern has been expressed whether the ongoing economic reforms could have some adverse impact on the health indices of the population. The National Family Health Survey provided information on the health services and health and fertility indices of the population in the year 1992-93 (prior to the initiation of the reforms) and in 1998-99 (when the reform process was well underway). Data from the NFHS clearly indicate that there has been a steady and sustained improvement in coverage of health care (such as antenatal care, contraceptive acceptance and immunization) and reduction in CBR and TFR. Comparative data on contraceptive prevalence, nutritional status and immunization coverage are shown in figure below.



IMMUNISATION (13-24 months) COVERAGE –NFHS I &II



Data from SRS provides another independent assessment that there has been a steady decline in fertility during the period; however, the fall in crude death rate as well as infant mortality rate has been very slow.

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)

66. Funds under the PMGY may be utilized to further the goal of Primary Health Care as per the following guidelines:

- 50% on strengthening of existing and functioning primary health care institutions by:
 - procurements of drugs (other than those supplied under the National Disease control programmes, FW programme, EAPs etc.) and consumables including reagents/X-ray films etc. for diagnostic and therapeutic procedures.
 - Contingencies for travel cost of ANMs and repair of essential equipments.
- 50% for strengthening, repair and maintenance of the infrastructure in Subcentre, Primary health centre and in community health centre. Priority will be given to ensuring potable water supply, adequate toilet facilities, hospital infection control and waste management.
- Available data from facility surveys conducted by the Department of Family Welfare and the facility surveys carried out by states may be utilized to draw up institution and areas which will receive funds under these two items.
- About 40% of funds provided to the State should be provided to strengthening the existing infrastructure and making it fully functional in the bottom 20% of districts identified on the basis of IMR/CBR in 1991 census.

67. Children between 6 months and 36 months are nutritionally one of the most vulnerable population. Existing programmes under ICDS do not address the needs of this age group as they will not be able to come to the anganwadi and consume the on the spot feeding currently in vogue in the anganwadi. Under the Nutrition component of PMGY efforts are underway to ensure that they do get better access to take home food supplements. Funds under PMGY are to be used for providing take home food supplements consisting of cereal, pulse and oilseed mix for the children 6 –36 months of age with the objective of improving the nutritional status of this age group. The allocation of funds for different States follows the same norm as distribution of central assistance under the Gadgil Mukherjee formula. According to this formula, the special category States get 30% of the funds under PMGY; these States constitute 6% of the country's population. Therefore some of the States have more funds under PMGY than would be required to feed all children in the 6-36 months age group. In view of the fact that there are substantial gaps in providing nutrition supplements under the ICDS programme and that under nutrition is widespread, Planning Commission has suggested that States which have excess funds under PMGY may utilize the surplus funds to ensure better coverage of pregnant and lactating women as well as ensure that children with Grade III & IV malnutrition get double ration of supplements as specified under ICDS.

Development of Referral Hospitals and Health Manpower Development in NE Region

68. North East region had been a region with inadequate facilities for tertiary and super-speciality care and also in Human Resource Development for Health; focussed efforts have been made during the last two decades to rectify these. In addition to funds from the State Plan, funds made available through the Central Ministry of Health, Ministry of Home Affairs and North Eastern Council have been utilised for development and strengthening of tertiary and super specialty care centers in the North East region so that the patients from the region could get care within the region; facilities for training the required medical and paramedical personnel from the region in the institutions within the region have also been built up. In the last two years, funds from the Non-lapsable pool have also been provided for this purpose.

69. During this period, there has also been a growing and changing need for health care in the region. This would inevitably lead to changing requirements for specialized care as well as health manpower at professional (super specialists, specialists and general practitioners) and para-professionals at various levels. Planning Commission has requested the Department of Health to set up a Committee to review referral, tertiary and super speciality facilities available in the NE region, changing health problems of the region, need for medical and para medical personnel in the region and based on the analysis of this data, prepare a perspective plan for development of appropriate health infrastructure in NE region with the focus on cost effective interventions and optimal utilization of available facilities

Horizontal Integration of Vertical Programmes

70. One of the major initiatives during the Ninth Plan is Horizontal Integration of Vertical Programmes at and below district level in order to improve efficiency and optimal utilization of available infrastructure and manpower for effective implementation of on-going national programmes in Health & Family Welfare. One of the suggested

interventions to hasten this process is formation of single Health & Family Welfare Society at the State and District level. The Central Council for Health & Family Welfare had endorsed this step and recommended that all States should try to implement this. Orissa and Himachal Pradesh have completed the process of establishment of a single Health & Family Welfare Society at the State and District level during 1999-2000. It is expected that other states will soon establish single societies at state and district level and this will improve integration between ongoing vertical programmes and improve efficiency.

Monitoring improvement in Primary Health Care

71. Identifying the existing gaps in primary health care infrastructure and manpower and correcting them so that they become fully operational and effectively deliver health and family welfare services is critical to successful implementation of on-going programmes in the health sector. Currently, funding through the earmarked basic minimum services in the State Plan Budget, CSS in Health and Family Welfare, Additional Central Assistance under PMGY, Externally Assisted Projects is available and is being utilized for strengthening health infrastructure, covering critical gaps in manpower, equipment, consumable and drugs. Planning Commission in collaboration with Family Welfare had designed a proforma to monitor the progress in terms of narrowing of the gaps through effective utilization of the funding under all these for improving quality of services provided. This proforma has been approved by the EFC and the CCEA for use throughout the country to monitor progress in this critical sector and has been shared with all the states during the Working Group meetings.

National AIDS Control Programme Phase II

72. Planning Commission approved the initiation of the Phase II of the National AIDS Control Programme with the objective of reducing the spread of HIV infection in India and to strengthen India's capacity to respond to HIV/AIDS on a long-term basis. While approving the revised pattern of operation and funding, the Planning Commission had suggested that that NACP (Phase II) should involve a paradigm shift (a) from raising awareness to changing behaviour (b) decentralized area specific need assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring of intervention programmes (c) IEC strategy to reach the unreached through emphasis on inter-personal communication (d) changing the emphasis from condom promotion to reinforcement of traditional ethos of mutually faithful monogamous relationships and (e) emphasis on low cost strategies for prevention, counseling and care of HIV infected persons. The Commission had also emphasized the need for obtaining adequate epidemiological data on HIV infection in the country and ensuring that uniform norms for expenditure are adapted for various interventions.

Working Group discussions with the states

73. The Division had completed the Working Group discussions with the states and Central Ministries for the Annual Plan 2000-2001; 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.

Improving access to Information Technology in training institutions

74. Improving access to information technology can play a critical role in Human Resource Development for Health. This has been a thrust area identified in the Ninth Plan. Planning Commission provided Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to University of Health Sciences in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab and Tamil Nadu so that they could accelerate the progress in information technology upgradation and networking between preservice and inservice training institutions for medical and para-medical personnel. The progress of work is being monitored. Other States are also being encouraged to embark on a similar initiative.

ISM&H

75. Planning Commission had constituted a Task Force on conservation, cultivation, sustainable use of medicinal plants. The Task Force recommended establishment of Medicinal Plant Board for an integrated development of the medicinal plants sector. Department of ISM&H has been identified as the nodal agency and is currently taking steps to constitute the medicinal plant board and implement various other recommendations of the Task Force. For implementing the major recommendations of the Task force the Dept of ISM&H was provided with an additional outlay of Rs. 35 crores for the year 2000-01.

76. Ensuring good manufacturing practices and quality control of drugs is one of the critical inputs required for improving utilization of ISM&H services. This is also a requirement to ensure wider use of these drugs and promoting export of ISM&H drugs. The Dept of ISM&H has sought and obtained in principle approval of the Planning Commission for new CSS for improving good manufacturing practices in ISM&H drugs and strengthening of the drug quality control laboratories in the states. The EFC has also approved the proposal and the proposal for getting the Full Planning Commission's approval for this CSS is awaited.

Rationalisation and reorganization of the FW infrastructure

77. The NDC Sub-Committee on Population had recommended that the State should progressively increase the contribution to meeting infrastructural costs of the Family Welfare Programme and the Department of Family Welfare should rationalize and restructure the infrastructure and manpower. The Ninth Plan had stated that there is a need to review infrastructure created by the Department over years and transfer to the State those which are functioning as a part of primary, secondary and tertiary care infrastructure of the state. The Ninth Plan recommended that there is a need for reorganization and restructuring of urban and rural family welfare infrastructure, so that the Department has an effective and efficient system for running the programme. At the same time, realistic revision of norms would enable the Department to ensure arrears payable to the States do not accumulate and come in the way of effective implementation of the Family Welfare Programme. At the request of the Planning Commission the Department of Family Welfare had constituted a Consultative Committee to consider these issues and come up with suitable recommendations. The Committee has prepared a draft report which provides data on existing pattern of financial assistance as well as suggestions regarding reorganization of family welfare infrastructure between the states and center in a budget neutral manner for both, and revision of norms for reimbursement of expenditure. The Department is in the process of consultation with the States before finalizing and implementing the recommendations.

Immunisation

78. In order to hasten the elimination of poliomyelitis the Department of Family Welfare initiated nationwide Pulse Polio Programme in December, 1995. While approving the initiation of the programme, Planning Commission had indicated that programme should continue until the target of elimination of polio is achieved. Coverage under the Pulse Polio Immunization Programme (PPIP) has been over 90% in all States, however, it has been a matter of concern that 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.

79. In order to achieve zero incidence polio by the end of 2000, the Dept of Family Welfare organized four nationwide pulse polio immunization during 1999-2000 and two more pulses in eight States where large number of polio cases were reported. Planning Commission had suggested that the Department should make every effort to trace those children who had not been covered on the National Immunization Day (NID) through household surveys undertaken soon after the NID and give polio immunization to them. Planning Commission had further suggested that:

- (i) Every effort should be made to ensure 100% coverage under routine immunization.
- (ii) Additional assistance is to be given to poorly performing States in order to achieve 100% routine immunization.

- (iii) Polio surveillance should be strengthened and appropriate ring immunization around detected case of polio be taken up.
- (iv) The progress should be reviewed by the midyear by the Expert Group to decide the strategy for the year 2000-01
- (v) The strategy for the year 2000-01 may be reviewed by the all concerned Depts and approval of the cabinet for the same may be obtained by the Dept.

80. The data from ongoing PPI and routine immunization and Polio surveillance for the 1999-2000 were reviewed in mid 2000 by the Expert Group. The data showed that there has been substantial decline in the number of Polio cases in the country; however in spite of six rounds of PPI the decline in the number of case in UP and Bihar was sub optimal. Most of the polio cases are being reported from few pockets in UP and Bihar; stray cases are also being reported from Maharashtra, Karnataka, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. The poliovirus P-2 is no longer widely isolated while P-3 which should have been the first to be eliminated is still circulating in many of the places. Based on the review of these data the Dept modified the strategy for 2000-01. Unlike the last year when there were four rounds of national immunization days followed by house to house search and two more rounds for eight states, during 2000-01, the number of National PPIP rounds have been reduced to two in December and January and for four states (UP, Bihar, West Bengal and Delhi) there would be two sub-national immunization rounds in Sept and Nov 2000; in addition in seven states(Haryana , Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan Assam ,Punjab) one round of PPI will be administered in November. All the state governments have been requested to put in sufficient efforts to achieve near 100% coverage under PPI.

81. Planning Commission has recommended that besides PPI, focus should be on universal coverage under routine immunization for the six vaccine preventable diseases in all the states in order to achieve zero polio incidence and later sustain it. Until this is achieved, the Department of Family Welfare should refrain from adding any new vaccines including Hepatitis-B in the National programme. The Department of Family Welfare is negotiating a World Bank assisted project for strengthening of Routine immunization

Identification and referral of high risk pregnant women

82. 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 meetings 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.

Improving the Civil Registration of Births & Deaths

83. 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 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 be worked out only 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.

Monitoring nutritional status of children through ICDS reporting

84. The current norms envisage that the state Govt provides funds for feeding 72 beneficiaries in every anganwadi (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. There is no guideline for targeting the available food to the most needy children. Even though the guidelines envisage that undernourished children will be detected through growth monitoring and they will be given twice the rations during supplementation, this is not operationalised

85. Preschool children are nutritionally one of the most vulnerable segments of the population; the ICDS programme and child health programmes are aimed at improving the nutritional and health status of this population. Monitoring of the nutritional status of pre-school children is one of the useful method for monitoring progress and impact of ongoing Health and Nutrition programmes.

86. The National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) which was set up in 1992 provides information on nutritional status of all age groups of both sexes over the last thirty years. The NNMB undertakes surveys only in 10 states and in the last survey, only 8 states were covered. The nutrition surveys have not been conducted on a representative sample in each of the states and, therefore, estimates of under nutrition worked out on the basis of NNMB surveys may not be representative of nutrition status of children in the entire states. However, as NNMB keeps using the same sample for repeat surveys, it provides valuable information on time trends in prevalence of under nutrition over the last three decades.

87. The Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) conducted nutrition survey in 1993-94 in 187 districts of the country. This was one time effort; the sample covered was not derived from

a representative sample of the district and, therefore, data from this survey also may not provide representative information on nutritional status of the under five children either at the district level or at the state level.

88. The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) has undertaken height and weight measurement in a representative sample of under five children at state level. NFHS (I&II) provides valid state level estimates of under nutrition in the under five population and can provide comparable state level estimates at two time points i.e. 1992-93 & 1998-99. The data, however, is inadequate to provide district-wise estimation.

89. As part of efforts to monitor the Nutritional component of the PMGY initiative Planning Commission in collaboration with the Dept of WCD has drawn up a proforma for assessment and reporting of nutritional status of under five children. The DWCD has incorporated this proforma as a part of the monthly ICDS reporting format. Both DWCD and Planning Commission have requested the State DWCD Secretaries to ensure that the data is compiled district wise (in two age groups, gender specific) and reported every month. Both Planning Commission and DWCD have requested the State Chief Secretaries to review these data as a part of their monthly review of progress.

90. It is expected that this would result in improvement of taking weights of children at anganwadi. Currently it is estimated that only about 20% of the children under five are weighed, improvement in coverage for taking weight will result in better growth monitoring, focused interventions for improvement in health status of the children with severe grades of under-nutrition. Over the next year it might be possible to screen all under fives at least once or twice and year to identify all under-nourished children in the community and initiate targeted intervention and follow up for all those with severe grades of under nutrition to enable the districts to respond appropriately to the local situation regarding under-nutrition.

91. There is an urgent need to build up baseline data on current status of nutritional status of children at district level; if the State DWCD can ensure that during the year 2001 at least 90% of all children under-five age group are weighed and data on nutritional status reported at least twice perhaps in the months of April and October and compile the data at district level a district based nutrition monitoring system built up. This effort can be sustained over years and would provide a realistic sustainable systematic way of building nutrition monitoring of children at district level so that appropriate action could be initiated at the district level immediately. Incidentally, this data-base would also provide reliable estimates of nutritional status at state and national level and which could be of use in monitoring the impact of ongoing programmes for improving child nutritional status. This effort can be sustained over years and would provide a realistic sustainable systematic way of building nutrition monitoring of children at district level so that appropriate action could be initiated at the district level immediately. Incidentally, this data-base would also provide reliable estimates of nutritional status at state and national level which could be of use in monitoring the impact of ongoing programmes for improving child nutritional status.

Mid-term Appraisal of the Ninth Five Year Plan

92. The Division has conducted a detailed review of the progress physical and financial in implementation of ongoing programmes in health, family welfare, ISM&H and nutrition sectors during the first three years (1997-98, 1998-99 & 1999-2000) of the Ninth Five Year Plan. The major objective of mid-term appraisal of the Ninth Five Year Plan is to assess the progress toward reaching the targets to be achieved by the final year of the Ninth Plan, identify the areas of significant shortfalls in the plan performance, and the reasons for shortfall. This exercise would form the basis for evolving appropriate policy package/plan strategies for Mid-term corrections in the implementation of the plan. The Mid-term appraisal of the plan also gave suggestions on improving the programmes/schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for making them more effective.

Project Appraisals

93. 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.

Constitution of the Steering Committees/ Working Groups for the Tenth Plan

94. The Division has undertaken preliminary steps for the formulation of the Tenth Five Year Plan relating to health, family welfare, ISM&H and nutrition sectors. Three Steering Committees have been constituted to provide guidance for the formulation of the Tenth Plan. Besides, several working groups have also been constituted which will look into specific aspects of health, family welfare, ISM&H and nutrition programmes. The Working Groups are scheduled to submit their reports by March, 2001. The inputs provided by the working groups will be utilized by the Steering Committees and the Steering Committee's recommendations will form the basis for the formulation of the Tenth Five Year Plan.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIVISION:

95. Housing and Urban Development Division during the year under report, continue to formulated and monitor policies and programmes relating to Housing of Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Urban Development. Plan proposal of the Department of Justice relating to construction of High Court Buildings/residential quarters of judges was also examined and views were also communicated.

96. Govt. of India has evolved in consultation with the Planning Commission a new "Housing and Habitat policy 1998". In view of the objective of "Housing for All" as contained in the National Agenda HUD Division continuously followed up with the concerned Ministries and Departments to achieve the goal provided in Housing and Habitat Policy 1998.

97. The Division finalised Mid-term Review/Appraisal of the Ninth Plan in respect of Housing, Urban Development, Urban Poverty Alleviation sectors as a part of the general Mid-Term Review exercise of the Planning Commission to analyse and review the physical and financial progress of various schemes, including the impact of programmes and to suggest corrective measures wherever necessary to achieve the objective of the ninth Plan. Prior to finalization of the Chapter on the Sector, a detailed presentation was made before the Editorial Committee.

98. In the context of formulation of policy guidelines, objectives and strategies for Urban Development, Urban Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for the Tenth Five Year Plan this Division constituted following steering committee and working groups for formulating the 10th Five Year Plan. :-

- Steering Committee on Urban Development (including Urban Transport) Urban Housing and Urban Poverty(with focus on slums)
- Working Group on Urban Housing and Urban Poverty (with focus on Slums).
- Working Group on Urban Development (including Urban Transport) , Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (including low cost sanitation, sewerage and solid waste management) and Urban Environment.

99. Rapid growth of slums in the urban area has created tremendous pressure on the urban basic services and infrastructure. This has become one of the major areas of concern. HUD Division organized a meeting with the concerned agencies of the Govt. to find out the reasons and the policies adopted by the Govt. to deal with the situation . The meeting was attended by the representatives of the Ministry of Urban Development., Govt. of NCT, Delhi, DDA, NDMC, MCD, Directorate of Social Welfare and NCRPB.

100.The Division participated and presented views of Planning Commission in various conferences/meetings/seminars relating to housing, urban development. Representatives of the Division also attended meetings relating to and central/centrally sponsored scheme as such:-

- State Level Sanctioning Committee on Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns;
- State Level Sanctioning Committee on Mega Cities;
- NCR Planning Committee/Board/Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Group Meeting;
- Swaran Jayanti Sahri Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) review meeting.

INDUSTRY & MINERALS DIVISION

101.. The Industry and Mineral 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 2000-01. 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.

102. The Growth Centres Scheme continues to be under implementation. Out of 71 identified Growth Centres, 68 have been approved for various States.

103. The Industry and Minerals Division also prepared the chapter on Industrial Development for the document on Mid-Term Appraisal of the Ninth Five Year Plan. 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 utilisation and increased exports.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DIVISION

104. The International Economic 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 organisation 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 Committee's 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.

105. 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 papers were prepared on the trends and factors in export performance, emerging import scenario and foreign direct investment. Exercises were done on a comprehensive Mid-Year Review of the External Sector providing recent trends and prospects of the trade flows, trends in the Export import policy, Implications of Global Economic and Monetary Trends and major bilateral initiatives. In these exercises important developments like the entry of China in WTO, implications of developments in the International Oil Market were also analyzed. The Reviews prepared also gave emerging scenario in the External Sector in 2000-01 and the needed policy initiatives.

106. 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 papers were prepared this year on Agreement on Agriculture. The Division participated in the meeting of farmers representatives, political parties and organisations on Agreement on Agriculture held in September, 2000. Meetings were held in the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Dy. Chairman to deliberate on the issues pertaining to the Agreement on Agriculture. Position Papers were prepared on India's Negotiating position for perusal of Dy. Chairman and Members of Planning Commission.

107. On the multilateral cooperation the Division reviewed the schemes and programmes involving United Nations Development Programme and Country Assistance Evaluation of the International Monetary Fund for the Annual meeting of Fund Bank a comprehensive paper was prepared on Harnessing of International Trade for Development and Reduction of Poverty as an input for India's presentation. The Division prepared material for a Position Paper for the 57th Annual Session of ESCAP to be held in early 2001.

108. The Division continued to work on bilateral economic relations with other countries and provided facts and policy inputs to facilitate dialogue on various issues. A four member Iranian delegation to study Planning process regarding employment generation schemes was received in the Planning Commission. The Division organised a meeting to brief the delegation and to provide information regarding the planning process in India. Issues in bilateral relations like those concerning customs cooperation, cooperation in tourism, free trade arrangements were analyzed in the Division. To study the economic developments and their implications on India, the Division prepared papers on Chinese and Russian economies.

109. The Division continued work on economic research on Trade and Balance of Payments and bilateral and multilateral cooperation.. A Research Proposal on Trends in India's External Trade and Composition during the 90s from Institute for Studies in Industrial Development was analysed and recommended for funding by the Planning Commission. 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 to Dy. Chairman and Members of Planning Commission. In the Division itself, papers were prepared on important issues like the implications of removal of quantitative restrictions, implications of euro, various aspects of WTO Agreements, global economic and monetary trends, mid-term review of balance of payments in Ninth Plan and competitiveness of exports. The Division also imparted training to Indian Economic Service Officers as a part of its efforts in disseminating the work done in the Division. A meeting was held with a Member of the South Center on possibility of cooperation in research on international economic issues.

110. The Division prepared detailed information and statistics for draft reply to Parliament Questions and briefs on various issues were prepared for perusal of Dy. Chairman and Members of the Planning Commission.

LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER DIVISION

111. The LEM Division is mainly responsible for taking up a macro view of the employment and unemployment situation in the country and to study its various co-relates for formulation of policies in this regard. The Division also handles the matters relating to labour Welfare and Social Security for workers and other various issues/aspects related to vocational training.

Employment

112. 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 Surveys 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 and unemployment in the country for the five-year Plans. The Division also handles matters relating to employment strategy, employment policy and other related issues.

113. 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 in the coming 20 years are also being made. This is being done as a part of Vision 2020 exercise. Salient features are as under:

114. Distribution of employment by category of employment has undergone significant changes during twenty years (1972-73 to 1993-94). The trend reveals an increase in the share of casual workers and decline in the share of self-employment with very marginal change in the share of regular salaried employment.

115. 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. This means an increase in the share of the educated among the workers. During the same period the share of educated has gone up among the unemployed as well, implying thereby that the growth of employment as well as labour force in the case of educated has been faster than the overall growth.

116. The expansion in the infrastructure for education and increased participation of the population in the education has resulted in an increase in the share of educated in the total population. This has contributed to faster growth of educated labour force. Also the LFPR among some segments of educated population e.g. among the education class graduate and above in general and among urban female in particular has gone up.

Underemployment

117. The magnitude of underemployment in terms of underutilisation of the labour time of those considered usually employed, though declining over time, continues to be sizeable. The problem of underemployment is more in the rural areas and more in case of female workers than male workers.

Unemployment Among Youth and Educated

118. Though the overall incidence of unemployment in India is low, the problem is quite severe among certain segment of the population. As per the information available from the quinquennial surveys of NSSO, the incidence of unemployment is very high among the youth i.e. in the age group 15-29 years. It's still higher in the case of educated youth.

Employment Statistics

119. A National Commission on Statistics was set up by the Central Statistical Organisation to find out the limitations and gaps in statistical data in the country and find suitable measures to streamline them. Commission met several times and input regarding labour and employment has been given by the LEM Division to the National Statistical Commission for formulation of recommendations. Representatives of the Division attended

all the meetings of the Sub-Group on Socio Economic Statistics. The following suggestions have been made:-

- (i) States should bring out a statistical book containing detail information on status of economic and social development of the State
- (ii) In order to improve the level of statistics on employment at State level, a periodical survey on employment and unemployment at the State level may be considered. The return based collection of data, as part of implementation of certain Acts, is not very authentic. Central Statistical agencies may help State level agencies in designing such a survey.
- (iii) Its only through State level surveys, with a significant sample size, that the characteristics of employment and unemployment in a particular State can be correctly measured. The aspects such as the social characteristics of workers, their skill profile, occupational profile and the level of wages can be captured better in State level surveys.
- (iv) The quinquennial surveys of NSSO on employment and unemployment collects information based on two types of samples- State Sample and Central Sample. While the data of the Central Sample are collected, processed and published by the NSSO, the collection of information based on State sample is responsibility of State Statistical Departments (State Directorates of Economics and Statistics). Except for a few States, the data of the State Sample are not processed and published within a reasonable period of time. The findings of State sample should be used for generating State level information on employment situation. If necessary, the size of the State sample may be increased to reduce the sampling errors. Centre may also consider providing technical and financial support to the States for strengthening the State sample surveys.
- (v) From the System of National Accounts, as it exists, it is not possible to analyse the changes in the share of compensation received by labour with changes in GDP/NDP. In the current scheme of distribution of National Product by factors of production, compensation to employees is a very small fraction. A large part of payment to the labour is shown as mixed income. It is therefore not possible to separate the exact estimate of compensation to employees. Attempts should be made to correctly estimate the compensation to employees for reasonable proportion of NDP, say 60-70 % of total SDP/NDP.

120. The Division participated and contributed 3 papers – (i) New Economic Policy and its impact on Employment Generation; (ii) Employment and Unemployment few Trends and Issues and (iii) Demographic Profile and Implications on Labour Force in India at a National Seminar on Employment Generation in India was organised by the State Government of Gujarat during 3rd and 4th February 2000 at Gandhinagar.

121. National Workshop on the Strategic approach to Job Creation in the Urban Informal Sector in India was organised by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in

Surajkund, Haryana on 17th and 19th February, 2000. Representatives of the Division participated in this workshop.

122. A Chinese Official Delegation headed by Deputy Director General, Deptt. Of Training and Employment in the Ministry of Labour and Social Security visited India to learn about community based employment opportunities. LEM Division made presentation for the Chinese Delegation. The presentation included exploring possibilities for enhancing employment opportunities for the poor, particularly those who are in seasonal occupations. Trend in lower labour force participation rates among women is partly a reflection of the inadequacy of appropriate work opportunities. In these directions, NGOs in India have taken initiative to provide alternative credit arrangement to the rural poor by organizing people to form groups known as Self-Help Groups (SHG) or Savings and Credit Groups and encourage the habit of thrift among the rural poor. The strategy is based on experiences drawn from other countries particularly Bangladesh and Indonesia. The programme received a major boost during 1998-99 when the Ministry of Finance extended the scope and coverage of Self Help Groups so that 2 lakhs SHGs covering 40 lakh families across the country can be assisted over the next five years. SEWA (Self-Employed Women Association) has formed labour union of women workers in the informal sector having a total membership of 2.5 lakh in India. SEWA members have formed cooperative bank which provide loan to its members to buy a workshed, a piece of land, sewing machine or animals for improving the family income and increasing productivity. The role of Self-Help Groups in alleviation of poverty is being increasingly recognized by the Policy Planners in the Government.

Task Force on Employment Opportunities has been set up under Shri M.S. Ahluwalia, Member, Planning Commission. The Division in addition to providing secretarial support to the Task Force worked on aspect such as Special Employment Programmes, Labour Legislations, Labour Force Projections etc. for use as input in the deliberations of the Task Force.

Participation in Training activities:

123. Following training sessions were undertaken in the Division.

- (i) A six-weeks' training course in 'Official Statistics and Related Methodology' for the participants at 54th Term of Regular Courses in Statistics of International Statistics and Education Centre (ISEC), Calcutta was organised by the CSO. The overseas participants for this course had a session on Labour, Employment and Manpower conducted by the LEM Division on 29.9.2000. The participants were from Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka etc.
- (ii) The LEM Division delivered a lecture on 'Employment Planning in India' to the ISS Probationers.
- (iii) A lecture on 'Employment Market Information Scheme - Coverage, Contents and Limitations' was also delivered to the ISS Probationers.

- (iv) A lecture on nature of work and functioning of LEM Division was delivered to IES Probationers.
- (v) ISS probationers prepare project reports on economic and statistical topics of relevant during their probation in the Central Statistical organisation (CSO). Division guided ISS probationers for preparing project reports and evaluated other project reports prepared by ISS probationers in other Ministries.

Labour Welfare

124. The schemes of the Ministry of Labour were appraised and investment decisions were taken on the following:

- Redesigning of scheme of rehabilitation of bonded Labour.
- Improving Efficiency by providing infrastructure facilities in DGMS.
- Construction of Building for Central Institute of Research & Training in Employment Services (CIRTES) at Noida.
- Improving Efficiency by providing better facilities (CLC(c)).
- Setting up of NRDe Resource Centre for Labour information at V.V.Giri National Labour Institute, Noida.

125. 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 organised and unorganised sectors, existing labour laws, vocational training, child labour etc.

126. For policy paper on social security measures and unemployment insurance, a brain storming session was held and the participants were requested to send their papers which will be utilized for developing the policy paper. The major area of attention are:-

- (a) The nature of benefits which should be extended through a broad based social security scheme.
- (b) Magnitude of resources needed for a financially viable social security scheme;
- (c) Institutional mechanism provides for a self-sustaining social security scheme
- (d) Evaluation of the existing social security measures for the unorganized sectors.
- (e) Extent of applicability of social security measures and the employment insurance in India on the basis of inter-country experiences

Mid-Term Appraisal of Ninth Plan

An assessment of the progress made in the field of Labour and Labour Welfare Sector during the initial years of the Ninth Five Year Plan as a part of the Mid Term Appraisal of the Ninth Plan Exercise, some highlights are as under:

- Unemployment rates for male and female in both rural and urban areas have declined from 1987-88 to 1993-94. However, thin sample surveys showed increase in unemployment rates in 1994-95 and 1995-96, which declined in 1997.
- Change in real wages in pre reforms (1981-91) period was 4.7 per cent and in the post reform period (1991-99) it was 2.0 per cent. States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu recorded higher growth in real wages in post-reform period than in the earlier period. Other States had a positive but lower growth in real wages in recent years.
- Un-organised sector of employment is expanding because compared to a labour force growth at 1.5 per cent; the organised sector employment is increasing at less than 1 per cent. The decline has been primarily due to a sharp reduction in the rate of growth of employment in the public sector.
- Un-organised sector of employment is expanding because compared to a labour force growth at 1.5 per cent; the organised sector employment is increasing at less than 1 per cent. The decline has been primarily due to a sharp reduction in the rate of growth of employment in the public sector.
- Payment of Wages Act Growth of private sector jobs has accelerated after 1994 and has been much higher than public sector in the recent years.
- To conform to the new economic environment, Ministry of Labour has taken steps to amend or redraft the following laws concerning Labour:
 - Industrial Disputes Act
 - Contract Labour(Regulation & Abolition) Act
 -
 - Workmen's Compensation Act
- The second National Commission on Labour will report by October 2001 on
 - An umbrella legislation for ensuring a minimum level of protection to workers in unorganised sector.
- The scheme for release and rehabilitation of bonded labour has been strengthened by (i) increasing the assistance payable to State Government for rehabilitation of a released Bonded Labour, and (ii) providing for conduct of post-rehabilitation surveys of released Bonded Labour.

- National Vocational Training system is being strengthened by:
 - Handing over to local industry the operation of State-owned industrial training institutes- to begin with, six ITI's have been handed over to local industry.
 - A national vocational training policy is being framed to
 - Assign a due role to State Governments in accreditation of Institutes and award of certificates to candidates
 - Avoid overlapping of functions amongst different vocational training providers.

Vocational Training

127. The schemes of Ministry of Labour on Training were evaluated and investment decisions taken in respect of the following schemes.

- Setting up of Advanced Training Institutes for Electronics & Process Instrumentation (North Region) Dehradun.
- Modernisation & Expansion of Instructors Training Programme.

Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR)

128. The Division functions as the Administrative Wing in Planning Commission for the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (I.A.M.R.) The Division represents Planning Commission in the for a of IAMR:

- (i) General Council.
- (ii) Executive Council.
- (iii) Standing Committee on Research Programmes of the Institute. It is also represented in the:
 - a) Building and Campus Development Committee.
 - b) Standing Staff Committee.

c) Standing Budget Committee

129. A new campus for IAMR is under construction at Narela in Delhi.

MLP DIVISION

130 MLP Division is concerned with Special Area Programmes namely, Hill Areas Development Programme (including Western Ghats Development Programme) and Border Area Development Programme.

SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES

Hill Area Development Programme & Western Ghats Development Programme:

131. The Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) is being implemented in designated hill areas of Assam, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh/Uttaranchal 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 (3 talukas). Special Central Assistance under the programme is provided as 90% grant and 10% loan. The funds available under HADP are divided amongst the designated hill areas covered under the programme and the talukas covered by the Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) in the proportion, 84:16.

132. 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.

Border Areas Development Programme :

133. 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 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.

134. The main objective of the programme is to meet the special needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border. Revised guidelines have been 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.

PLAN COORDINATION DIVISION

135. 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 Coordination Division.

136. 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 stage of the Plan and recommend the adjustments of policy and measures that appraisal may show to be necessary". Accordingly, the Planning Commission had been undertaking appraisals of the past Five Year Plans.

137. The Mid-Term Appraisal (MTA) exercise for the Ninth Five Year Plan was initiated by the Planning Commission with a view to assess the performance of the Plan for the years it has been implemented and to take corrective action to effectively achieve the objectives laid out for the Plan period as a whole. The draft Mid-Term Appraisal Document was considered in the Full Planning Commission Meeting held on 30th September, 2000 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister and Chairman, Planning Commission. A Press Conference on Mid Term Appraisal of the Ninth Five Year Plan was also organized on 30th September, 2000, after the meeting of the Full Planning Commission, which was addressed by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The Mid term Appraisal of the Ninth Five Year Plan was published in two volumes viz. Highlights and the main document. Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission also addressed the Economic Editors Conference on 17th October, 2000.

138. The Mid-Term Appraisal shows that the growth rate of the economy during first three years of the Plan appears to be significantly below the target rate of 6.5 per cent per annum. In 1997-98 the economy was estimated to have grown only at 5 per cent, which was a sharp reduction from the 7.5 per cent attained in the previous year. The principal cause of this reduction was the negative growth rate of Agriculture during 1997-98. The Manufacturing sector also witnessed a sharp decline and grew at just above 4 per cent as compared to the double-digit growth attained during the previous three years. In 1998-99 the economy bounced back to record a growth of 6.8 per cent primarily on account of a sharp recovery in agricultural growth. The Manufacturing sector, however, continued to perform badly and registered a growth rate marginally below 4 per cent. In both these years, the Services sectors continued to perform well and prevented the GDP growth from slipping further.

139. For 1999-2000, the quick estimate by Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) indicates a growth rate of only 6.4 per cent. On this basis, the average growth rate for first three years of the Plan will be 6.1 per cent per annum. However, it is felt that the CSO estimates for 1999-2000 may be on the lower side since they have not fully taken into account the positive developments in the latter half of the year, particularly in Agriculture and Manufacturing. Planning Commission's estimates would place the growth for this year in the range of 6.7 per cent to 6.9 per cent, which would yield an average growth rate of 6.2 per cent for the first three years .

140. The exercise for the Annual Plan 2001-02, including the preparation of guidelines to be kept in view for the Central Ministries/Departments in formulating their Annual Plans proposals was undertaken, as scheduled, for the Central Sector. The in-depth discussions were held with the representatives of the Central Ministries/Departments to consider their Annual Plan proposals for 2001-02. Thereafter, Secretary level discussions were held with various Ministries/Departments, to finalise outlays for the Annual Plan 2001-02 of Central Ministries/Departments. After the approval of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, the final allocations to each Ministry/Department have been communicated to the respective Ministries/Departments and the Ministry of Finance.

141. The Division compiled and consolidated the information and material with respect to different sectors of the economy for the preparation of Annual Plan Document 2000-01. The Annual Plan 2000-01 Document was also placed in the Parliament.

142. 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 2000-01 was compiled, edited and brought out. It will be placed in both Houses of Parliament in the Budget Session of Parliament (2001), after getting it printed bilingually.

143. 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 three new CSS and the process is going on for yet another couple of Schemes.

144. 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 first 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 (2001). 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 2001-02 and material for publication in the Pre-Budget Economic Survey, 2000-01 was sent to the Finance Ministry.

145. 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.

146. In connection with marking 50 years of setting up of Planning Commission, a booklet giving a statistical profile of 50 years of Indian Planning and six graphic "poster-charts" on selected indicators of development in the Health, Nutrition, Family Welfare, Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes & Women sectors were developed and got printed.

147. Every Monday the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission had a meeting with the Members and sometimes senior Officers of Planning Commission to review and deliberate on important issues relating to the Planning Commission. 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 is undertaken and the progress discussed in the subsequent Meetings.

148. After detailed deliberations amongst Members and Officers, the Division brought out a concept note on the Reorientation of the Planning Process and restructuring of the Planning Commission. This was discussed in the Internal Planning Commission Meetings and placed in the Full Planning Commission Meeting on 30th September, 2000 chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. The Note was broadly approved and it was decided that the matters involving Finance Ministry would be discussed between Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and Union Finance Ministry. In this context, the two Meetings were held on 22.12.2000 and 28.12.2000 to sort out the issue.

149. From a highly centralised planning system, the Indian economy is gradually moving towards indicative planning where the Planning Commission will concern itself with the building of a long-term strategic vision of the future and decide on priorities of the nation. It will work out sectoral targets and provide promotional stimulus to the economy to grow in the desired direction.

150. The Planning Commission will play an integrative role in the development of a holistic approach to the policy formulation in critical areas of human and economic development. In the social sector, schemes which require coordination and synthesis like rural health, drinking water, rural energy needs, literacy and environment protection have yet to be subjected to coordinated policy formulation. It has led to multiplicity of agencies. An integrated approach can lead to better results at much lower costs.

151. The emphasis of the Commission will be on maximising the output by using our limited resources optimally. Instead of looking for mere increase in the Plan outlays, the effort will be to look for increases in the efficiency of utilisation of the allocations being made. The priorities, programmes and strategies of the Plan, therefore, have to take into account all these factors.

152. With the emergence of severe constraints on available budgetary resources, the resource allocation system between the States and Ministries of the Central Government will be under strain. This requires the Planning Commission to play a mediatory and facilitating role, keeping in view the best interest of all concerned. It will ensure smooth

management of the change and help in creating a culture of high productivity and efficiency in the Government.

153. The key to efficient utilisation of resources lies in the creation of appropriate self-managed organisations at all levels. In this area, Planning Commission will play a systems change role and provide consultancy within the Government for developing better systems. In order to spread the gains of experience more widely, Planning Commission will also play an information dissemination role.

154. Planning Commission has initiated the process for preparation of the Approach Paper for the Tenth Five Year Plan. The setting up of Steering Committees/ Working Groups for the formulation of Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) is presently under way and 25 Steering Committees, 71 Working Groups and one Task Force have so far been set up.

POWER AND ENERGY DIVISION

155. Power & Energy Division is concerned with all major plan related policies and programmes in the Energy Sector. This includes demand assessment, supplies side management and conservation efforts. The Division is also working on a National Energy Policy. The Division has three units dealing with Power and 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.

156. Power and Energy Economics Unit

- (i) The Power and Energy Economics Unit has finalized the Annual Report on the working of the State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments.
- (ii) The unit has finalized the Mid-term Appraisal Report of the Ninth Plan. The unit reviewed the Plan targets and achievements in respect of installed capacity addition, progress on structural reforms by various States and the role of private sector participation.
- (iii) A Working Group under the chairmanship of Principal Adviser (Energy) has been constituted to look into different options for Rural Electrification in remote and difficult areas.
- (iv) The Government has approved Accelerated Power Development Programme (APDP) for which the Unit provided the inputs to Ministry of Power. The scheme on APDP is expected to improve the operational and financial health of the SEBs with ultimate objective to accelerate power sector reforms.
- (v) The unit provided support to the Group of Ministers formed under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to examine the draft Electricity Bill, 2000. The G.O.M. has submitted its report.
- (vi) While giving the approval for the proposal of Ministry of Power for providing interest subsidy on the loans utilized for electrification of Tribal Villages and

Dalit Basis, Govt. of India has constituted a group of Ministers headed by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to review the existing schemes of Rural Electrification.

(viii) Action for formulation of Annual Plan 2001-02 has been initiated

Non-Conventional Sources of Energy

157. Govt. of India while considering the draft Renewable Energy Policy Statement of Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources has constituted a Group of Ministers headed by the Minister of Human Resources Development and S&T to examine the policy issues contained in the statement.

158. Coal Unit

- (i) The Unit finalised the Chapter on Coal & Lignite as per the review conducted by Deputy Chairman & Members of the Planning Commission for Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002).
- (ii) The Unit prepared the Annual Plan Chapter 2000-01 on Coal & Lignite Sector.
- (iii) A Group to look into the Coal Stock Requirements of various Thermal Power Stations was constituted by the Cabinet Secretary under the chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission. The officers of the Unit coordinated the meetings of the Group and prepared the report of the Group which was finalised in August, 2000.
- (iv) The Unit provided the material pertaining to the Coal Sector for the draft report of the Energy Policy Committee.
- (v) 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 Ministry of Coal under the chairmanship of Secretary (Coal).
- (vi) Planning Commission is represented in a Committee to review the norms of availability and utilisation of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMM) constituted by the Ministry of Coal (MOC).
- (vii) The Unit has initiated the work for constitution of the Working Group on Coal & Lignite for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07).
- (viii)) The Unit has taken up a study entitled “Beneficiation of non-coking coal – a policy framework for compliance of MOEF’s directive” under non-routine matters of Annual Action Plan.
- (ix) Action for formulation of Annual Plan 2001-02 has been initiated.

159. **Petroleum Unit**

- (i) The unit coordinated the activities of Energy Policy Committee and prepared the Draft Report of the Committee.
- (ii) A Steering Group on Energy for the Tenth Plan under the Chairmanship of Member (Energy), Planning Commission has been constituted to look into an integrated approach on Energy Planning in the Tenth Plan.
- (iii) Finalised material for Mid-term Review of Ninth Plan in respect of Petroleum & Natural Gas sector.
- (iv) Some of the important developments in the sector during the year are as follows:
 - Extending the exploration efforts in frontier areas and deep water in the eastern and western coast of India, ONGC has been granted NELP terms for six deep-water blocks on nomination basis. The Road Show for the second round bidding under NELP has been launched to bring in the latest technologies and investment in the area of exploration and production.
 - In order to bring the controlled products towards the import parity price under dismantling process of Administered Pricing Mechanism, the ex- storage point prices of domestic LPG, PDS kerosene and ATF were increased by Rs. 30 per cylinder, Rs. 2.50 per liter and Rs. 2 per liter respectively.
 - The increase in crude oil prices has resulted in increase in oil pool deficit. Consequent to this, the approach has been taken to pass one third of the oil pool deficit to the consumers by
 - Revising upward consumer prices of the petroleum products including HSD, MS, ATF, and PDS kerosene and LPG.
 - Reduction in custom duties on crude oil from 15% to 10%, transport fuels from 25% to 20% and excise duties from 16% to 12% on HSD and 32% to 16% on MS.
 - The target was made to release one crore of LPG gas (domestic) connections during the calendar year 2000 in order to liquidate waiting list. The target has been achieved.

PROJECT APPRAISAL AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION

160. The functions of the Project Appraisal and Management Division (PAMD) 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

161. 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 responsibility for the time and cost-overrun were constituted by 22 Departments / Ministries.
3. Fourteen Reports of Standing Committees finalized for fixation of responsibility for time and cost overrun in different Ministries/Departments.
4. Data relating to 3,800 projects computerized.

162. 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 concerned Ministry /Department can now convene SFC meeting without waiting for comments of the Planning Commission provided that :
- i) the scheme is included in the plan, and
 - ii) no net increase in domestic budgetary support (excluding EAPs) for the Ministry / Department is required.
- e) In cases where only condition (ii) in (d) above is fulfilled, SFC Meeting may be held after 4 weeks in case Planning Commission comments are not received within this time limit. Comments, if any, of the Planning Commission would be offered in the meeting itself.

163. During the year 1999-2000, 178 projects/schemes involving a total cost of Rs.71,811.16 Cr. were appraised in the Division. During 2000-2001 (1.4.99 to 31.10.2000) 78 projects were appraised, including both new as well as proposals of Revised Cost Estimates (RCEs).

Facts and Figures:

	<u>2000-2001*</u>
1. Number of projects/Schemes appraised:	78
2. Capital cost of the Projects appraised (Rs. Crore)	1,64,577.44
3. Number of Projects appraised in	
- Agri and Allied Sector :	12 (15.38%)
- Energy and Transport :	25 (32.05%)
- Industry and S&T :	14 (17.95%)
- Social Sector :	12 (15.38%)
- Others :	15 (19.23%)
Total :	78

The data relates to period 14.2000 to 31.10.2000.

164. In pursuance of the recommendations of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, Standing committees were constituted in 22 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. 14 Reports of Standing Committee have been finalized.

165. The sectoral distribution of projects appraised during the years 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 is given in the table annexed. Information pertaining to major groups of sectors is summarised in Annexure-5.1 and 5.2

Data Bank of Appraised Projects

166. 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. The data of 3800 projects have been computerised upto October, 2000.

PERSPECTIVE PLANNING DIVISION

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

168. 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 exercises 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.

169. The Division, as a part of its regular activities:

- (i) prepares an overall framework for medium and long term plans by analysing implications of long term plan objectives for the appropriate strategy of development,
- (ii) examines the current policies and programmes in the inter-temporal, inter-regional and inter-sectoral contexts,
- (iii) studies consistency between plan objectives and plan allocation, conformity of regional distribution of public sector outlays with the regional needs of development, effect of price rise on consumption level of people in different income groups, trends in saving, investment and growth in economy, trends in foreign trade and the implications of various developments in the economy for public investment,

- (iv) renders advice on the influence of macro-economic development on principal commodities such as food, crude oil and steel,
- (v) assists the Planning Commission in forming its views on technical issues pertaining to planning process, shift of a public sector programme from Non-Plan to Plan side of Government expenditure and vice-versa, and
- (vi) contributes to the response by Planning Commission on issues pertaining to “Planning Process” posed by Parliament, forum of economists and economic editors, representatives of economic planning agencies in the States, delegations from National Planning Commissions from other countries and trans-national institutions, such as UN, SAARC and ESCAP; the interaction with trans-national institutions being through the respective nodal Ministries of Government.

170. 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.

171. The Division functions as administrative Nodal Division for the “Development Planning Centre” established as an arm of Planning Commission in the Institute of Economic Growth

172. 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,
- (vii) “Expert Committee for the study of rationalisation of work of some Divisions of Department of Statistics, set up by Institute of Applied Manpower Research.
- (viii) Team for Preparation of National Human Development Report for India.

173. The Division undertook exercises relating to Mid-Term Review of the Ninth Five Year Plan and preparation of the Chapters for the Review. Current economic issues were analysed in the Division, in the light of periodic estimates of macro-economic aggregates released by the Central Statistical Organisation.

174. Performance of the external sector of the economy was periodically reviewed in the Division and the information was made available to various Divisions of the Planning Commission. Some of the Studies done in this connection included:

- (i) Analysis of the behaviour of exports from India to South-East Asian countries, including trade with China, after the crisis in 1997-98.
- (ii) Analysis of movement of exchange rate in nominal and real terms since liberalization in 1994 on a month to month basis in relation to foreign institutional investments, imports(including POL imports), current and capital account & inflation index, WPI.
- (iii) Examination of impact of changes in tariff structure on India's imports.
- (iv) Study of the crisis in South East Asian and Latin American countries and lessons for India
- (v) Examination of recent developments in the WTO agreements and policy suggestions conveyed to Ministry of Commerce from time to time
- (vi) Brief examination of removal of quantitative restrictions on imports since 1997-98 and its impact on Indian imports.

175. Some of the other Papers prepared /Studies undertaken in the Division included:

- A working paper on 'Level of Living' published.
- A Chapter on "An Overview" for inclusion in the Annual Plans 1999-2000 and 2000-2001.
- A note on setting up of 'Central Repository for Data Elements'.
- A note on comparison of Steel industry of China, Japan, Russia, USA and India.
- A Study on Technological issues of Indian Steel Industry as compared to the international standard.

176. The work in progress in the Division includes:

- (i) Exercises relating fixing up of various Macro-economic parameters relating to Formulation of Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07).
- (ii) Setting up of the Data Bank Unit in the Planning Commission.
- (iii) Implications of East and South-East Asian crisis for trade and financial policies in India.

177. The Officers of the Division participated in the following Seminars/ Training Programmes:

(a) SEMINARS

- (i) Conference of Central and State Statistical Organization held at Delhi during 23-24 October, 2000.
- (ii) Seminar on Mid-Year Review of the Indian Economy organised by the India International Centre in November, 2000.
- (iii) China Engineering and Commodities Fair and Conference on Infrastructure at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi on 6th-8th December, 2000.
- (iv) FAI Seminar, 2000 on 'Agricultural Subsidies-Global Dimensions' during December, 11-13, 2000 in New Delhi.
- (v) Presented a paper entitled "Tariff Structure in India-Past Trends and Proposal for future" at Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai.

(b) TRAINING

- (i) A course on 'Financial Management & Budgeting' for IES Officers at National Institute of Financial Management, Faridabad during 9-13th October, 2000.
- (ii) Refresher Course on 'Estimation of Poverty and Evaluation of Poverty Alleviation Programmes' for middle level ISS Officers at NIRD, Hyderabad during 18-23rd December, 2000.

178. The Officers of the Division participated in imparting training to the participants of

- (i) Indian Statistical Service Probationers on Macro-modelling in May, 2000.
- (ii) M.Stat students of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta Centre attending the course on "National and International Statistical System" during May, 2000.
- (iii) The probationers of XXIV batch of Indian Statistical Service during January, 2001.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

179. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) has been 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 allocation for PMGY in the Annual Plan 2000-01 is Rs. 5000 crores. PMGY has two components, namely, Rural Roads with an allocation of Rs. 2500 crore and the Other Programmes of PMGY with an equal allocation. The Other Programmes of PMGY include Primary Health, Primary Education, Rural Shelter, Rural Drinking Water and Nutrition. Overall coordination of the PMGY would be carried out by the Rural Development Division.

180. The RD Division is functioning as the nodal Division for the National Development Council(NDC) Committee on Transfer of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) set up under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission with members from both the Central Ministries and the States.

181. In pursuance of the decision taken in the meeting of the National Development Council(NDC) held in Feb 1999 a NDC Committee on the Criterion for Allocation of fund under Major Rural Poverty Alleviation Programmes was set up. The NDC Committee submitted its Report which has been discussed in the meeting of the full Planning Commission held on 30.9.2000 and would be placed before the National Development Council(NDC)

182. Rural Development Division has constituted a Steering Group on Rural Poverty Alleviation, Watershed Development and Decentralised Planning & Panchayati Raj Institutions and 2 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. A Task Force on Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) set up under the Chairmanship of Principal Adviser (SP) is being serviced by the Rural Development Division.

183. The Rural Development Division prepared the chapters for the Annual Plan Document for 1999-2000 on Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation and Basic Minimum Services. Further, it examined the proposals of the Ministry of Rural Development(MORD) for the annual Plan 2000-01. It also examined the proposals of the State Governments/UTs for the RD Sector for the 2000-01 and also participated in some of the Working Group Discussions.

184. The Division conducted an analytical scrutiny on the EFC memorandum for revision in allocation criteria under Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana(JGSY). The division also examined the Cabinet Proposal on (a) Launching of a new 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme titled Annapurna and (b) Likely drought situation and scarcity of drinking water in some parts of the country

185. An assessment of on-going poverty alleviation and area development programmes, land reforms, Panchayati Raj and Rural Housing was carried out by the Rural Development Division for their effective implementation.

186. Chapters on Rural Poverty Alleviation Programmes including Rural Housing and Land Reforms, Decentralisation and Panchayati-Raj and Watershed Development Programme were finalized for the Mid Term Appraisal of the Ninth Plan.

187. The Rural Development Division is coordinating the work relating to the preparation of the Human Development Reports 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, Himachal Pradesh and Goa 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.

188. A new insurance scheme `Janshree Bima Yojana’ is being handled by the Rural Development Division.

189. The Rural Development Division critically analysed and offered its comments on various research proposals submitted by NGOs and academic institutions which had applied for financial assistance from the Planning Commission and handled other routine matters like responding to the representations from voluntary organizations, answering VIP references and Parliament Questions.

190. 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 of Governing Council Indian Institute of Rural Management, Jaipur (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). The Director (RD) is member of the following Committees: (i) Project Screening Committee for SGSY Special Projects and (ii) Standing Committee for the Community Based Pro-Poor Initiatives Programme.

191. Adviser (RD) participated in (i) 38th Session of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations at New York; (ii) The meeting of Preparatory Committee for the Review of the World Summit on Social Development at New York (iii) As a Member of Indian Delegation to attend Special Session of United Nations, General Assembly on World Summit for Social Development held in Switzerland; (iv) Second Global Forum on Human development organised by UNDP at Brazil. Director (RD) participated in the Capacity Building Seminar for Poverty Reduction Issues held at Asian Development Bank, Manila, Phillipines. Senior Research Officer (RD) attended the `National Workshop on Follow up Measures by State Governments on the State Finance Commission (SFC) Recommendations’ organized by National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) at Hyderabad.

192. Rural Development Division has organized following presentations; viz (a) Presentation by Ms Aruna Sharma, Managing Director, Madhya Pradesh State Cooperation Dairy Federation Ltd. regarding `demonstration of software to ensure systematic approach to planning in the districts’ (b) Presentation by Prof. P.V. Indiresen on `Programmed Urbanization of Rural Areas’ and (c) Presentation on `Domestic Violence Against

Women' by Dr. Nata Duvvury, Director, Social Justice and Civil Society, ICRW, Washington.

193. Rural Development Division coordinated the work related to securing official clearance for the Conference on 'Budgets and Poverty' organized by the Ford Foundation near Mumbai.

194. Rural Development Division coordinated the organisation of the 'National Workshop on Community Driven Management and Decentralisation' jointly held by Planning Commission, UNDP, the World Bank and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

195. The Science and Technology Division was involved in the activities relating to the Annual Plans, Examination of Plan Proposals / Projects / Schemes etc. relating to Science and Technology Sector both for the Central Scientific Departments / Agencies and S&T Programmes of the States / UTs. The important activities undertaken during the year 2000-01 include :

196. The Annual Plan (2000-01) proposals of Central Scientific Departments/ Agencies namely Deptt. of Space (DOS), Deptt. of Atomic Energy (DAE-R&D), Deptt. of Science and Technology (DST), Deptt. of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) including Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Deptt. of Biotechnology (DBT), Deptt. of Ocean Development (DOD) were examined. The discussions were held with the concerned departments/agencies to finalise their Annual Plan outlays. During the discussion emphasis was laid to undertake the well defined time bound programmes and optimally utilize the existing resources and infrastructure both in basic and applied fields. Focus was made to promote the science and technology and 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 2000-01 was prepared.

197. The activities relating to the finalisation of the Annual Plan of the States / UTs for the year 2000-01 pertaining to science and technology sector were taken up. Thrust was laid on identification of the location specific activities/ programmes relating to the development of the State in collaboration with the Central Scientific Departments/ Agencies.

198. 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.

199. The Steering Committee on Science and Technology for the formulation of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) was constituted for finalisation of approach, policy framework, thrust areas, priorities, plans and programmes of various Central Scientific Departments / Agencies .

SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH DIVISION

Grant-In-Aid For Socio-Economic Research

200. Monitoring Cell created in Planning Commission in May, 1999 was merged with SER Unit and a Socio Economic Research Division was formed in April, 2000.

- (i) Socio Economic Research Division assists Planning Commission in implementing the scheme for grant-in-aid to Universities/Research Institutions for carrying out research studies, seminars, conferences etc and encourages the activities on Planning and Development.
- (ii) Research Advisory Committee (RAC) was last re-constituted on 21st August, 1998 under the Chairmanship of Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission. It includes eminent Economists and Scientists as members. The scope of work of this Committee was broadened as compared to earlier RAC. In view of the on going economic reforms and the changing scenario of world economy, the type of research required in various disciplines has undergone a major change. The last Meeting of Research Advisory Committee (RAC) was held on 9th December, 1999 under the Chairmanship of Shri K.C. Pant, Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission. Full time Members of Planning Commission also participated as special invitees.
- (iii) A Committee of `Group of Advisers` under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission has been constituted on September 22, 1998 for the purpose of considering the research proposals on Studies / Seminars. The composition of the Group of Advisers is placed at Annexure-5.3. Two meetings of the Group of Advisers has been held in the current year 2000-2001 on 21.6.2000 and 11.10.2000 (till December, 2000).
- (iv) Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 69,90,899/- have been released during 2000-2001 (till 31st December, 2000) for the following activities:-
 - a) Research Studies Rs. 62,78,399/-
 - b) Seminars/Workshops Rs. 7,12,500/-

201. Institution-wise details of grant-in-aid provided during 2000-2001 is at Annexure-5.4 and Research Studies/Seminars/Workshops completed during 2000-2001 is at Annexure-5.5.

202. The reports of the research studies have been placed on the web-site of Planning Commission, wherever floppies are available. The reports received are being circulated to Senior Officers in the Planning Commission and also Ministries / Departments for information & use.

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

203. Empowerment of Women and Development of Children is one of the major tasks entrusted to the Social Development and Women's Programmes (SD&WP) Division. Details of the important activities undertaken in this direction by the SD&WP Division during the year under report, are given below :

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

- * Towards universalising the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), the programme was expanded further to another 851 Blocks from the existing 4200 Blocks by the end of Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002). In this context, the Division advised the Department to restructure ICDS, on experimental basis. 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 of Rs.375 Crore as ACA for Nutrition under Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY).
- * To mark the 50 th year of Planning Commission, the Social Development and Women's Programmes Division brought out a Date Sheet viz. **'Women in India'** : A Statistical Profile, which was disseminated all over the country.
- * To expedite early finalisation of the National Policy for Empowering Women, a Group of Ministers was set up in July, 2000 under the Chairpersonship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The policy, as finalized by the Group of Ministers, is expected to be ready by the end of December, 2000.
- * Also the work of the Task Force on Women and Children set up under the Chairpersonship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission has been in progress. As parts of the responsibilities entrusted to the Group, they have finalized the Programme of Action for celebrating **2001 as the Year of Women's Empowerment**.

Women and Child Development

204. Towards effective implementation of the Ninth Plan strategy of Empowering Women and Development of Children, 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. One of the major efforts of the Division during the year was to pursue vigorously the implementation of the new strategy of **Women's Component Plan (WCP)**. The WCP was introduced as one of the major strategies for the first time during the Ninth Five Year Plan so that the flow of benefits from other developmental sectors do not bypass women. A meeting to review the progress on the implementation of WCP by various Ministries / Departments to apprise the position with regard to action taken by them was convened on 18.8.2000 under the Chairpersonship of Member (WCD). As per the information available, the following 17 Central Ministries / Departments viz. Health and Family Welfare, Indian System of Medicines and Homeopathy, Education, Elementary Education and Literacy, Labour, Agriculture & Cooperation, Rural Development, Drinking

Water Supply, Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, Social Justice and Empowerment, Tribal Affairs, Science & Technology, Information & Broadcasting, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Environment and Forest, Small Scale Industries and ARI and Youth Affairs and Sports have confirmed stating that they have already initiated action in formulating Women's Component Plan. The Meeting finalized several Action Points for implementation stating that – i) all the Ministries/ Departments to assess both qualitative and quantitative benefits for women under their schemes and then work out the financial benefits; ii) all the Ministries/Departments to identify programmes/schemes/projects and earmarking of funds/benefits for the WCP, iii) the Ministries / Departments to review all the women related schemes being implemented by them and to suggest names of those schemes along with related issues which need to be monitored by the nodal Department of Women and Child Development. As part of the Annual Plan exercise, the Division examined the Annual Plan proposals for 2000 – 2001 and assessed the scheme-wise financial requirements of the nodal Department.

205. 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 Recast Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY), setting up of National Resource Centre for Women (NRCW), strengthening of Credit Delivery to Women particularly in Tiny and SSI Sectors, formulation of National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, Women Development Project in Tamil Nadu with financial assistance from External Funding Agencies, etc.

206. The Division has been servicing the Task Force on Women and Children set up on 14.8.2000 under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to review the existing legislation and the Government's Schemes for improving the access of women to national resources and for ensuring their rightful place in the mainstream of economic development. The Task Force which met twice (1.9.2000 and 16.10.2000) has finalized a Programme of Action for celebrating 2001 as the Year of Women's Empowerment with special themes exclusively selected for each month of the year. (See Box)

Month and Theme	Event
January, 2001 Human Rights for Women	1. Launch of the Empowerment year on 1.1.2001. A function will be organized which will include : <input type="checkbox"/> Televised Address by PM <input type="checkbox"/> Release of logo, slogan, posters etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Award of Stree Shakti Puraskar 2. Launch of an Integrated SHG based Programme for Women
February, 2001 Economic Empowerment of Women	1. National level seminar on Property Rights for Women 2. Expansion of Banking Facilities for Women 3. Micro credit Summit
March, 2001 Social Empowerment of Women	1. Introduce Legislation and Amendments such as the Domestic Violence Bill, amendments to Indecent Representation Act, Sati and NCW Acts. 2. IWD (8 th March) 3. Operationalise District level Committees on Violence against Women
April, 2001 Women in difficult circumstances	1. Launch of the Scheme for Women in difficult circumstances 2. Gender Training for Police Officials, Judiciary, Revenue Officials

May,2001 Women & Technology	1. Programme on Environment/S&T/Agriculture 2. Workshop on Women-Centric Technology, Bio-technology etc.
June ,2001 Women & Governance	1. Teleconference to create a dialogue between MPs/MLAs and Grass-root Women 2. Intensification of Leadership Training for Women Members of Panchayats
July,2001 Women and Education	1. Campaign to ensure 100% Enrolment Rates for Girls 2. Country wide poster competitions at school and college level
August,2001 Women & Health	1. Intensification of health camps at PHC level with a focus on anemia control and STI/RTI, towards safe motherhood for women 2. Special Programme on Safe Abortion 3. On going scheme for training of Dais will be implemented in 142 districts of 15 States where safe delivery rate is less than 30%
September,2001 Nutrition	1. National Nutrition Week-Programme on Nutrition 2. Awareness campaign by M/o Health on Nutrition (details to be worked out)
October,2001 Women & Media	1. Film/Documentary Festival on Women (traveling) 2. Sensitisation of Media-Workshop
November,2001 Entrepreneurship in Women	Mela month <input type="checkbox"/> Use of traditional Melas specially the Kumbh Mela, folk artists to propagate messages on Women's Empowerment <input type="checkbox"/> Delhi Haat <input type="checkbox"/> Conference of Women Entrepreneurs
December,2001 Vision for the Future	1. Commemorative book containing prominent Women's view of the vision for the future. 2. Workshops on Future Strategies

207. The Group has also decided to create identity as well as adequate publicity for the celebrations of the Year of Women's Empowerment through adopting a logo, a slogan, a postal stamp, reflecting the major theme of 'Empowering Women' and a Calendar with suggested monthly themes. Follow-up action in all these decisions is in progress.

208. The Division also serviced the Group of Ministers (GOM) set up under the Chairpersonship of the Deputy Chairman to finalize the National Policy for Empowerment of Women. The Group which met twice on 12.9.2000 and 7.12.2000 have arrived at certain consensus decisions based on which the Policy was being finalized.

209. To discuss and finalize the State Annual Plans for 2000-2001 in respect of Women and Children, Sectoral Working Group Meetings were conducted under the Chairpersonship of Adviser (SD & WP) during the year under reference. Besides the State representatives, the representatives of the nodal Department of Women and Child Development also attended the Working Group Meetings. The Working Group reviewed the progress of various policies and programmes, assessed the financial situation, identified the existing gaps and weak links and suggested necessary measures to overcome the shortfalls and difficulties. Summary Record of the discussions of the Working Groups were circulated to all the concerned for necessary action. Based on these discussions, Sectoral Notes were prepared for the use of Deputy Chairman in the meetings between the State Chief Ministers and the Deputy Chairman for finalization of the State Annual Plans.

210. The Division, in collaboration with the Self-Employed Women Association (SEWA) of Ahmedabad, arranged a Presentation on the 'Experiences in Community Driven

Management in Dry and Desert Areas'. The Presentation was attended by the Secretaries and Senior Officers of the concerned Ministries and Departments besides the representatives from UNDP, World Bank, UNICEF, World Food Programme and Food & Agriculture Organization etc. The Division also initiated follow-up action, in close collaboration with the concerned Subject Divisions of the Planning Commission.

211. With an ultimate objective of getting some of the success stories replicated, the Division has proposed to organize a national level workshop in January 2001, in collaboration with Rashtriya Mahila Kosh. Action to this effect is in progress. The Workshop which is expected to be attended by both governmental and non-governmental organizations, will provide an opportunity to all those working in the field of micro-credit, to learn and replicate the Success Story of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh in their own States.

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.82.29 Crore to 712 organisations since its inception to 31.3.2000. It had disbursed Rs.59.80 Crore for the benefit of approximately 3.60 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 IMY.

212. To mark the 50th Year of the Planning Commission, the Division brought out a publication viz '**Women in India – A Statistical Profile**' and was released on the occasion of the first meeting of the **National Commission on Population** held on 22.7.2000.

213. Realising the seriousness of the growing problem of the Widows of Varanasi and Vrindaban, the Division held discussions with the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) to work out alternative strategies in improving the lot of these most unfortunate destitute widows. As part of the follow up action, the matter was taken up with the nodal Department of Women and Child Development and the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and requested them to initiate immediate measures in collaboration with the local NGOs, Social Workers and the Corporate Sector to improve the socio-economic conditions of these widows.

214. Another major activity includes the exercise for the constitution of Working Group on Women's Development, Working Group on Child Development and Steering Committee on Women and Child Development for the Formulation of Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07).

215. 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, World Bank and UNICEF. Some of the important Workshops/Seminars which deserve a special mention include - Opportunity and Challenges for Preventing Micro-nutrient Malnutrition through ICDS; Conference of State

Ministers and State Secretaries in-charge of Women and Child Development; National Conference on Voluntarism and Social Development; Meeting of the Sixth Common Wealth Ministers responsible for Women Sector; Early Childhood Care for Survival, Growth and Development etc.

SOCIAL WELFARE DIVISION

216. Towards fulfilling the Ninth Plan sectoral objectives of 'Empowering the Disabled', 'Reforming the Social Deviants' and 'Caring the Other Disadvantaged', the Division continued to coordinate effectively with the nodal Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (M//SJ&E) and other related Central Ministries / Departments and States /UTs to ensure that the policies and programmes are put into action in the right direction.

217. One of the important initiative in empowering the Disabled refers to - launching of a country-wide programme of extending rehabilitation services with a special focus on 'Reaching the Unreached' the rural disabled through a State Sector programme of 'National Programme for Rehabilitation of the Persons with Disabilities'. The programme aims to extend rehabilitation services through State / District Rehabilitation Centres in collaboration with the NGO Sector. Another significant development during the year was setting up of a National Trust to support the persons with cerebral palsy, mental retardation and persons with multiple disabilities.

218. During the year under report, proposals for various Social Welfare schemes in the form of Cabinet Notes / EFC / SFC Memoranda were examined and necessary comments were offered towards improvisation and effective implementation of the same in the Ninth Plan. The Division constantly interacted with the nodal Ministry besides implementation of various social welfare programmes directed towards the welfare and development of the disadvantaged groups.

219. To discuss /finalize the State Annual Plans for the year 2000-2001 in respect of Social Welfare, Working Group Meetings were held under the Chairpersonship of Adviser (SD & WP) in June 2000. Apart from the State representatives, the Working Group Meetings were attended by the representatives of nodal Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Besides reviewing the progress of the implementation of various policies and programmes, the Working Groups assessed the financial requirements of individual **States** and made necessary recommendations in the allocation of resources for respect of Social Welfare Sector. Similarly, to formulate / implement the need-based policies and programmes, monitoring and evaluation of the on-going programmes, physical appraisal of new proposals, resource allocation, etc. the Division assisted the Plan Coordination Division of the Planning Commission in finalizing the outlays for the nodal Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment for the year 2000-2001.

220. During the year under reference, the Division was also got involved actively in finalizing the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Ninth Five Year Plan in respect of Social Welfare Sector. The Division made an over all review of the Sector and identified strength and weakness of programmes relating to the welfare and development of the Disabled ans Social Defence. Some of the major findings are:

- i) The existing Six National Institutes working in the areas of disability are paying more attention to build up technical manpower through degree and diploma

courses. Further, the role of the National Institutes in the area of research and development and up-gradation of services in the States has been very limited. In order to develop cost effective aids and appliances, research and development activities of various Institutes need strengthening. The activities of these National Institutes also need to be evaluated so as to diversify / modify training programmes and make them more relevant to the available job opportunities and review their activities from the point of their usefulness, coverage and cost effectiveness.

- ii) In the recent years, the Artificial Limb Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO) has significantly improved its operation and has been able to achieve substantial increase in its turn-over and remarkable reduction in cash losses during 1997-99. However, the products of ALIMCO are not only costly but also record low acceptability to users. Therefore, to cater to the needs of the poorer segments of the disabled and to optimize the cost of production of various aids and appliances, there is an urgent need to evaluate the functioning of the ALIMCO.
- iii) The existing arrangement for notification of vacancies through the Normal and Special Employment Exchanges has proved to be a failure to cater to the employment / placement needs of the disabled. Therefore, the scheme of Special Employment Exchanges, whether it remains with the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment or goes to the Ministry of Labour, needs to be reviewed and revised to make it effective in achieving its objectives.
- iv) To provide suitable cost-effective aids and appliances, application of S&T made significant contributions to help overcome the limitations imposed by the disability and improve the personal capacities of the disabled persons in the country, yet new emerging areas like bio-engineering electronics need to be explored for development of aids and appliances.
- v) While the State Governments / UTs are also in the process of gearing up their machineries for implementation of the PD Act, 1995, the following multi-sectoral efforts have been initiated by various concerned Central Ministries / Departments.
- vi) The mandatory institutions under the JJ Act, 1986 are never maintained properly not because the States do not provide adequate budget for maintenance, but also due to inadequate professional staff to man these specialized institutions. Many States are not able to avail themselves of the provisions of the centrally sponsored scheme because of their inability to contribute their matching share of 50%. The participatory approach in the implementation of the Act also needs to be revised so that the expertise in the field, both governmental and non-governmental can be made use of.
- vii) The State Governments have not developed ownership of the Scheme of Prohibition and Prevention of Drug Abuse, even though the spread of the drug addiction and its lethal combination with HIV / AIDs has serious implications for the States. The centralized implementation of the scheme can be attributed to this indifference. Therefore, the scheme needs to be de-centralized and the

activities of selection of NGOs, disbursement of funds, carrying out inspections, monitoring and valuation should be institutionalized at the District level.

- viii) To translate the National Policy for Older Persons into action and to ensure equitable coverage, cost-effective operation, better convergence of programmes for the Older Persons, emphasis needs to be laid by utilizing available institutions, government / semi-government machineries, Panchayati Raj Institutions and local bodies. Presently, very few NGOs are working in the rural areas for welfare and development of the Aged. As a result, the elderly population in the interior rural / backward areas is neglected. To overcome the situation, there is a need for mobilization of human and financial resources for the community in a big way.
- ix) In some States, social welfare programmes continue to be administered by more than one Department. The administrative machinery in several States is still continuing with the very same 'welfare-oriented' approach and not equipped even to formulate proper schemes. Induction of trained professionals / social workers and establishment of linkages with grass-root level workers and institutions have not been given adequate attention. Also, feedback from States / UTs continues to be dismal. As a result of which, no meaningful assessment of the impact of various policies and programmes is ever possible. To deal with the increasing and the most challenging problems relating to women, children and other social defence groups, all the States / UTs should make special efforts to induct trained / professional manpower not only to take care of the formulation of both meaningful and need-based programmes but also their effective implementation.

STATE PLAN DIVISION

221. The State Plans Division is entrusted with the responsibility of assisting the Commission in finalizing the Annual Plans and Five Year Plans of States/UTs. 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. 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

222. During the year 2000-2001, 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 Inter Ministerial Group and NCR/NFCR Committee meetings pertaining to national calamities and coordinated the work relating to Sarkaria Commission recommendations and Inter State Councils.

Annual Plan 2000-01

223. The Annual Plan discussions to finalize the plan size of different States and UTs for Annual Plan 2000-01 were held during May-November,2000. During these discussions, presentations on the salient features of the proposed Annual Plan and major issues relating to a state were prepared by the officers of the State Plan Division, and made during the meetings of the Dy. Chairman with Chief Ministers of States. Following these high level meetings, an outlay of Rs.87295.61 crore(excluding J&K) has been approved for all the States/UTs for the Annual Plan 2000-01 as compared to an outlay of Rs.88741.96 crore (incl. J&K) approved for the year 1999-2000.

224. A total of Rs.36824.40 crore was provided in the Budget Estimates for 2000-01 as Central assistance for State and UT plans of which Rs.16540crore. was on account of Normal Central Assistance and the remaining for other priority categories . This includes Rs. 6000 crore. as Additional Central assistance for Externally Aided Projects. The Plan Outlay for 2000-01 also includes additional Central Assistance of Rs. 5000 crore. for Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana(PMGY) and Rs. 365.81 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 2000-2001.

225. 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 five Services in accordance with their priorities subject to 15% for each component of PMGY (excluding amount allocated for rural roads). Outlays under various schemes in selected sectors of importance to the States economy, Special Area programmes, Externally Aided Projects, National Rural Roads Programme under PMGY and some Irrigation and Power Projects were earmarked.

Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)

226. 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 launched during the year which include drinking water, primary health services, primary education, rural shelter, nutrition and rural road connectivity. Agricultural and Rural Development continues 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 first four years of the Ninth Five Year Plan including for current year.

New Initiatives taken up in 2000-01 by State Plan Division

Core Plan:

227. High level initiative has been taken for encouraging realism in State Plans, for better planning and prioritization. Concept of core plan has been recommended to States. All State Plans for 2000-01 have been based on the Core Plan concept. The Annual Plan

Outlays have been finalized, after discussion with the States, taking 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. Initiative has been appreciated by the Chief Ministers of the major states.

Visits by State Plan Advisers:

228. State Plan Advisers have been encouraged to visit states and hold official level discussions in the state capitals concerned, rather than calling large number of state officers to New Delhi for discussions. Subject matter Working Group discussions have also been convened in the State capitals, for the first time, for the Annual Plan 2001-02. These visits have also helped Planning Commission in gaining a first hand appreciation of the problems of the states.

Planning Commission Project Preparation Facility:

229. 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, Planning Commission has set up a Project Preparation Facility which will provide financial assistance for preparation of project reports by professional consultants to be submitted by the State for external funding.

State Development Reports:

230. In order to provide a quality reference document on the development profile and setting out strategies for accelerating the growth rate of major states, Planning Commission has initiated preparation of State Development Reports [in coordination with the states], for thirteen states. These states are: Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Assam, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Punjab. These reports, which will be credible, independent documents prepared by reputed expert agencies, are expected to be ready in a phased manner over the next two years.

Non-Lapsable Central Pool for the North-Eastern Region

231. As per PM's announcement at Guwahati in October, 1996, all Union Ministries/Department are required to earmark at least 10% of their Budget for specific programmes in the North-Eastern Region. Some Departments have been exempted from this requirement. Shortfalls in meeting this target is to be pooled a Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources. Funds available in the Central Pool are ploughed back to support specific viable programmes/projects for the benefit of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim. The Central Pool became operational during the financial kyear 1998-99.

232. Till date (as on 5th January, 2001) an amount of Rs. 764.15 crores has been recommended for release from the Pool for the various programmes in the North-East and Sikkim. During the current financial year (upto 5th January, 2001) the amount recommended for release from the Central Pool aggregate to Rs. 228.28 crores.

TRANSPORT DIVISION

233. 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 over-all budgetary planning for various modes of transport towards attaining appropriate inter - modal mix in the transport net work. Some of the important activities undertaken are indicated below :

- i) Demand assessment for transport services of passenger and goods traffic;
- ii) Assessment of existing capacity of different modes and estimation of resource requirement for the Plan;
- iii) Identification of the role of private sector investment in the infrastructure and transport services to supplement the Government efforts;
- iv) Overall planning of transport sector in the country;
- v) Finalisation of Annual Plan outlay for transport sector;
- vi) Assessment of resources of State Road Transport Undertakings;
- vii) Review of progress of major transport related services;
- viii) Working Group discussions for State and Central Plan for Transport Sector.

234. The salient activities undertaken during the year by Transport division are as follows :

- (i) The issues concerning railways, roads and civil aviation sub sectors as a part of revised Integrated Transport Policy Paper were discussed in the meeting of the Task Force on Infrastructure.
- (ii) The draft Mid Term Appraisal Report for the Ninth Five Year Plan for transport sector finalised and submitted;
- (iii) Annual Plan 2000-01 proposals in respect of Central Ministries and State Governments / UTs and NEC were discussed and recommendations made after having in-depth examination;
- (iv) Allocated fund for Rural Roads under Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana.
- (v) Appraised the investment proposals of Railway relating to project costing less than Rs. 50.0 crores.

- (vi) Investment proposals costing Rs. 15.0 crores and above received from central ministries of Railways, Road Transport and Highways, Shipping and Civil Aviation appraised in association with Project Appraisal and Management Division before these were considered by Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC), Public Investment Board (PIB) and Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).
- (vii) Participated in the meetings of the Board of Governors of Construction Industry of Development Council and also National Highway Authority of India.
- (viii) Set up a Working Group on Road Accident, Injury Prevention and Control and actively participated in the deliberations of the Working Group / Sub Group.
- (ix) Co-sponsored the seminar on 'Pipelines' organised by Asian Institute of Transport Development on 16-17th November, 2000 and contributed a paper on "Pipelines and Optimal Inter – Modal Transport mix"
- (x) Co-sponsored a seminar on 'Transport Pricing and Charges for Promoting Sustainable Development' organised by the Asian Institute of Transport Development on 6th – 8th December, 2000.
- (xi) Organised meetings and presentations focusing on policy framework and performance of various sub sectors of transport, formulation of investment strategy, additional resource mobilisation, private sector participation, pricing of transport etc.
- (xii) Carried resource assessment of 50 State Road Transport Undertakings for the Annual Plan 2001-02 which inter alia involve physical and financial parameters of passenger transport services operated by the undertakings. The data on financial and physical performance assessed were taken into account of the resources of the State. Participating undertakings were advised to take corrective measures to bring down their losses and improve demand management practices and other suitable measures. The net profit / loss of State Road Transport Undertakings as assessed is given in Annexure-5.6 and physical performance in Annexure-5.7.

TOURISM CELL

235. The Tourism Cell in the Environment and Forest Division is concerned with the planning for the Tourism 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 Plan. The issues impinging on the development of tourism are discussed and appropriate policy measures recommended to the concerned Departments/States.

236. The major thrust areas of the Tourism Cell were to:

- 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 development of rural tourism.

237. The following major activities were undertaken:

- A Mid-term review report for the Ninth Five Year Plan for Tourism sector was drafted.
- Annual Plan 2000-01 in respect of Department of Tourism was finalized. Annual Plan 2000-01 proposals in respect of States/U.Ts were discussed and appropriate recommendations made for finalizing the Plans.
- Project proposals formulated by the Department of Tourism were examined and comments offered.
- A Presentation on "Importance of tourism specially from Employment and Social Benefit angle" by Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) was organized.
- A Presentation by Secretary (Tourism), Government of Kerala was organized on "Strategy pursued by Kerala Tourism".
- Working Group on Tourism and Steering Committee on Tourism for the formulation of Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) were constituted. The first meeting of the Steering Committee has been held.

VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES DIVISION

238. The Village & Small Industries Division is looking after the Schemes/programmes/projects/PSUs of the V&SI sector. The VSI sector comprises of: Small Scale Industries, Khadi & Village Industries, and Coir Industries under Ministry of SSIA&RI; Handlooms, Powerlooms, Handicrafts, Sericulture and Wool Development under Ministry of Textiles; and Food Processing Industries, viz. Grain Processing, Consumer Food Industries, Milk & Milk Products, Fruit & Vegetable Processing Industries, Meat & Poultry Processing and Fish Processing under Ministry of Agriculture, Dept. of Food Processing Industries

239. The V&SI Division has examined and evaluated the following major schemes/programmes:

- Technology Upgradation and Modernisation Fund For SSI Sector.
- Draft Policy for Food Processing Industries.
- New Policy for Textile Industries

240. The Study Group on Development of Small Enterprises, under the chairmanship of Dr. S.P. Gupta, Member, Planning Commission, has held so far six meetings and finalised an Interim Report. This Interim Report was presented to the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, on 6th July 2000 and also a Press Conference was organised, which was attended by the Chairman of the Study Group, Secretary (SSIA&RI), and other members of the Study Group, viz, President (FASSII), President (ICSI), etc.

241. The recommendations of the Study Group were considered by a Group of Ministers (GOM) on SSI, which was constituted in July, 2000 under the chairmanship of Shri L.K. Advani, Home Minister. Other high-level members of the GOM were: Deputy Chairman (Planning Commission), Ministers of Textiles and Industries & Commerce, and Minister of State (Independent Charge) for SSIA&RI.

242. Based on the recommendations of the GOM, a number of policy announcements were made by the Prime Minister on 30th September, 2000 followed by additional announcements by the Ministry of SSIA&RI. The final report of the Study Group has been finalised and approved by all members of the Study Group and it is expected to be released soon.

243. A committee has been 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 is also a member of this committee. The final report of this committee is under preparation.

244. Shri B.D. Jethra, Adviser (I&M & VSI), is representing the Planning Commission on the Committee on Restructuring of State Financial Corporations, constituted under the chairmanship of Shri G.P. Gupta, CMD (IDBI). Adviser (I&M & VSI) has also attended the Conference of State Ministers of Handlooms of North-Eastern Region held in Guwahati on 21st and 22nd September, 2000.

245. Shri S.G. Raoot, Deputy Adviser (VSI), has represented the Planning Commission as an expert and headed the Committee Evaluation and Monitoring of Meat & Poultry Projects constituted by the Dept. of Food Processing Industries (Ministry of Agriculture).

WATER RESOURCES DIVISION

246. The chapter for the Mid-Term Appraisal of Ninth Five Year Plan in regard to Irrigation, Flood Control and Command Area Development Programme was prepared.

247. The process of formulation of Annual Plan 2000-2001 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 2000-2001 was finalised.

248. The process of formulation of Annual Plan 2001-2002 for various States is under finalisation. Similar exercise has been taken up in respect of Plan proposals of 2001-2002 of the Ministry of Water Resources for Irrigation, Flood Control & CAD Programmes .

249. The Memorandum for EFC pertaining to “Critical anti erosion works in Bahmaputra, Barak basin and Ganga basin States”, in respect of Pagladiya dam project , Assam and PIB received from the Ministry of Water Resources were examined and detailed comments were sent to the Ministry. 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 appropriately.

250. Various Projects in the sector were considered by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control & Multipurpose Projects of the Ministry of Water Resources. Based on the Committee’s recommendations investment approvals were issued details of which are indicated in Annexure- 5.8

251. During the year 2000-2001 , 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 for Annual Plan 2000-2001 has been kept at Rs. 1712 Crores.

252. Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) was started in 1995-96 to extend loans to the State Govts. for various purposes which interalia include irrigation, soil conservation, watershed management, rural roads and bridges etc. So far an amount of Rs. 18000 Crore has been allocated under RIDF-I to RIDF-VI (1995-96 to 2000-2001) 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.

253. 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 .

254. Considering the policy of decentralisation, it has been decided to simplify the procedure of according investment clearance by the Planning Commission . The State Govts. have been empowered on 30.11.2000 to accord investment approval for all irrigation and flood control schemes which do not have involve any inter-State ramifications .

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

255. The chapter for the Mid-Term Appraisal of Ninth Five Year Plan in regard to water supply and Sanitation was prepared. The process of formulation of Annual Plan 2000-2001 for various States and the Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Urban Development concerning

water supply and sanitation sector had been completed. The Chapter comprising on water supply and Sanitation for the Annual Plan 2000-2001 was finalised.

256. The process of formulation of Annual Plan 2001-2002 for various States is under finalisation. Similar exercise has been taken up in respect of Plan proposals of 2001-2002 of the Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Urban Development for water supply and sanitation programmes.

257. 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 with in 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.

258. 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 with two components viz. Rural roads with an allocation of Additional Central Assistance to States & UTs amounting to Rs. 2500 crore and other five programmes which includes primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water and nutrition with an allocation of another Rs. 2500 crore during Annual Plan 2000-01. Guidelines for Rural Water Supply were finalised in consultation with water supply unit.

259. Brain Storming Session was organised 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 coming drought season.

ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER SERVICES DIVISION

CAREER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES:-

260. During the financial year 1999-2000(from April to December), two Officers were deputed for long-term courses in U.K. under Technical Co-operation Training Programme (Colombo Plan Training). 16 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, ILO, UNDP, World Bank, IMF, APO etc. in various countries. Moreover, a foreign tour of Deputy Chairman (alongwith his Private Secretary), and nine foreign tours of Members were also processed by this Desk during this period.

261. About 65 officers belonging to IES, ISS, GCS, CSS, etc. were sent for various training programmes conducted by Department of Economic Affairs, Department of Statistics, Department of Personnel & Training, Institute of Applied Manpower and Research (IAMR) and various other Government and Autonomous Institutes/Organizations at different places within India. Besides above, about 20 officers/staff belonging to CSSS and CSS were sent for various mandatory and other training programmes conducted by Instt. of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM) at New Delhi.

262. Besides above, Planning Commission also conducted familiarisation programmes for Indian Audit and Accounts Service (IAAS) Probationers, Indian Railways Electrical Engineering Service (IRSEE) Probationers, Senior Officers of Defence Services (LDMC), Indian Defence Estates Service (IDES) Probationers and foreign delegates from the IMF and Vietnam during the above said period.

HINDI SECTION

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Translation 2. OLIC meetings 3. Kautliya Award Scheme 4. Reconstitution of Hindi Salahakar Samiti 5. Inspection by the Committee of Parliament on Official Language 6. Sections specified for doing cent-percent work in Hindi 7. Review of Quarterly Progress Reports 8. Approval to the "National Award Scheme" of Department of O.L. 9. Various steps |
|---|

263. During the year under report, 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 Mid Term Appraisal of the Ninth Plan, Annual Plan, agenda items for various meetings, Cabinet notes, etc.

264. The progress in the use of Hindi for various official purposes in the Planning Commission was reviewed in the meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee of the Planning Commission held on 28-06-2000 & 7-12-2000 as well as in the meeting of Joint Hindi Salahkar Samiti held on 25-9-2000.

265. Under the "Kautilya Award Scheme" of the Planning Commission, three prizes viz. Ist, IInd and IIIrd prize amounting to Rs. 18,000/-, Rs. 12,000/- and Rs. 8,000/- respectively were awarded to the authors who wrote original books in Hindi on technical subjects relating to Planning

Commission. These prizes were awarded on the basis of the recommendations made by the Evaluation Committee constituted for the purpose. The Evaluation Committee recommended three books written/published during the year 1999 for awards out of which one was a published book and the remaining two were the manuscripts. The published book was given a prize by the Hon'ble Minister of State for Planning in the meeting of the reconstituted Joint Hindi Salahakar Samiti of the Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation held on 25th September, 2000. The rest of the two manuscripts will be awarded only after their published copies are received in the Planning Commission as per rule 6(9) of the "Kautilya Award Regulations, 1998".

266. A Joint Hindi Advisory Committee was reconstituted by the Planning Commission vide its Resolution No. E-11015/1/98-Hindi dated 26th June, 2000 and named as "Joint Hindi Salahkar Samiti of the Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation". It's first meeting was held on 25th September, 2000 under the chairmanship of Minister of State for Planning, Statistics & Programme Implementation.

267. The Third Sub-Committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected Ministry of Planning/Planning Commission on 7.7.2000. Regional Evaluation Office, Chennai, an office under the administrative control of Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission, was also inspected by the First Sub-Committee of Committee of Parliament on Official Language on 19.9.2000. On 7.7.2000, a Senior Class-

I Officer of Planning Commission was awarded cash prize and a certificate by Prof. Ram Dev Bhandari, the Convener of the Thrid Sub-Committee of Committee of Parliament on Official Language for the efforts made by him for giving dictation in Hindi during the period 1999-2000.

268. One more Section of Planning Commission was specified for doing cent percent work in Hindi as a result of which the total number of Sections/Divisions so specified increased from 11 to 12.

269. The Quarterly Progress Reports regarding progressive use of Hindi received from different Sections/Divisions /Offices were also reviewed from time to time and deficiencies found were pointed out. They were also advised to ensure compliance of the Official Language policy of the Union.

270. The Planning Commission accorded its approval to the "National Awards Scheme for original book writing on Gyan-Vigyan" to be introduced by the Department of Official Language (Ministry of Home Affairs) from the year 2001-2002.

271. In addition to the above, several steps were taken to comply with the various requirements of the Official Language policy in the Ministry of Planning/Planning Commission as well as in the offices under its control. These include nominations of officers/employees for training for various Hindi courses, issue of guidelines, messages etc. to accelerate the use of Hindi for different official purposes.

INTERNAL WORK STUDY UNIT

272. As the Planning Commission in its day-to-day functioning does not come into direct contact with members of public, there is 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 Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DAR&PG) to deal with 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 monthly and quarterly basis. During the period upto December 2000 two grievances were received in this Unit. Both the cases were examined and disposed of. In addition, this Unit also re-examined six grievances pertaining to the previous year, i.e., 1999-2000 and suggested remedial action to the concerned administration division.

273. Planning Commission is also making arrangement to install on its website an interactive web-enabled Public Grievance Redress & Monitoring System (PGRAMS) prepared by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances with the help of NIC.

LIBRARY & DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

274. The Planning Commission Library continued to provide reference service and lending facilities to officers of the Planning Commission including PEO and NIC located at Yojana Bhawan. Library also borrowed books on Inter Library Loan from other libraries

for the use of Senior Officers of the Planning Commission. It has also provided Inter Library Loan services to most of the Govt. of India and Public Sector Libraries. Consultation facilities and reference services to research scholars and officials of other Departments, Institutions and Universities were also provided.

275. The library has computerised almost all its activities viz., circulation, documentation, acquisition and reference etc. These activities are being done on Pentium through LIBSYS Software- version 4, which has been acquired and Installed in April 2000. Planning Commission Library continues to be a member of the Delhi Library Network (DELNET). Electronic mail service is also available which helps in sending messages to the libraries connected with the electronic mail. The Inter net facility is also available in the Library through which information is provided to the Officers of the Commission.

276. The library is also bringing out its publications, viz. (i) DOCPLAN : A list of selected articles, with abstracts, culled out from selected journals received in the library; (ii) RECENT LIST OF ADDITIONS : A list of books added to the library, with annotations; (iii) DIVISIONAL DOCUMENTS LIST : A list of documents prepared by or on behalf of the Planning Commission; and (iv) An Annual List of periodicals received by the Planning Commission Library. This year, the Library has also brought out an index to Planning Commission's and PEO documents which are available in the Library. Hard bound copies of this index have been circulated among the senior officers of the Planning Commission. This index has also been put on the LAN which can be seen at the NIC web site <http://sangeeta/library>.

277. During the period under report, 1488 English and 409 Hindi books/publications have been added to the library collection. By the end of March 2001, it is expected that more books in Hindi & English will be added in the Library. 267 Periodicals were also received in the Library. The library also provided about 18000 reference queries and attended to specific needs of about 1200 persons. About 12000 readers visited the library for consultation and reference work. The Inter Library Loan facility was extended to about 35 libraries during the period under report.

278. As the proposal for installation of CD-ROM Unit in the Library has been approved, the equipments required for the same have been procured during the period under report. One 28 CD-Tower has been purchased and installed in the library, with the help of which Officers are able to see any CD at their computers. A CD Writer & Scanner have also been purchased for the purpose. As soon as the unit starts working, the Library would be able to prepare the CD-ROM of the Publications of the Planning Commission and rare books of the Library.

Database :

279. One database - CAPEX (Capital Expenditure) of CMIE has been installed in the NIC Server by the Library, through which the officers can access information relating to Indian Industrial Projects on their computers.

280. The main activities of the Library during the period under are :

- i) The Libray has been renovated and fully reorganised in two floors (1st and Ground floor) with a connecting staircase.

- ii) Retroconversion of the documents in the Library has been started recently and the data base of the entire collection would be available on-line by 2001.
- iii) The issue/return system of books in the Library is being reorganised and modernised so as to adopt the Bar-code Technology.

Academic Activities :

281. Research scholars from different universities and from eminent institutions of the country and abroad visited this library for reference for their research projects. All were provided with necessary reference services by this library.

Training Programmes :

- i) The Library staff provided practical training to some students of Bachelor of Library Science of Jamia Millia Islamia University and Meera Bai Polytechnic, Delhi.
- ii) The staff was also given training in advance techniques of Library Computerization and Information Retrieval procedures and through the internet.

Workshops, Seminars and Conferences :

282. The Library staff including the CLDO participated in National conferences and workshops and presented papers on the relevant themes in the field of Library & Information Science.

NATIONAL INFORMATICS CENTRE, YOJANA BHAVAN UNIT

283. 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

284. All the Pentium systems (upgraded 486) have been further upgraded to 64 MB RAM and additional 8 GB hard disk. 32 new Pentium systems have been installed in the last six months, thereby bringing the total number of Pentium based client systems in Planning Commission to 500. One CD server with 28 CD-drives has been installed in Planning Commission Library.

LAN

285. A UTP based Local Area Network (LAN) of 100 nodes has been added to the already existing LAN of 400 nodes making it an integrated LAN of 500 nodes. The LAN is connected to NICNET and INTERNET through RF link, ISDN lines and FTDMA VSAT. All client systems have been configured to this network.

Mail Facility

286. Two mail servers namely 'yojana.nic.in' and 'yojana1.delhi.nic.in' have been installed. User IDs have been created for all the users on both the systems so that in case of failure of one of the systems, mails can be relayed to the other, thereby reducing the risk of loss of mails. All client systems have been configured for both the user IDs in the Microsoft Outlook Express. Group of users have been created for broadcasting messages, for example, member@yojana.nic.in for all Members of Planning Commission.

287. 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.

WEB – BASED DATABASES – ON INTERNET

Non-Government Organisations (NGOs)

288. NGO is one of the source through which various Ministries/Departments have been implementing their programmes like Poverty Alleviation, Educational, Social etc. For monitoring the performance of NGOs vis a vis implementation of various socio-economic schemes, a database has been developed on NGOs. As on today the information of about 12,000 NGOs have been collected from six Ministries/Departments. Apart from these basic information, on 1100 NGOs, with reported reasonably good performance, has been collected from more than 25 organisation like World Bank, UNICEF, WWF etc.

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

290. This package provides the information about NGOs and fund taken by them from different sources. Any type of ad-hoc queries can be made, like

- I. By the first alphabet of NGO name/District
- II. By selecting Ministry & Department
- III. By selecting a state & then selecting either one or all districts.
- IV. By selecting a Ministry, a state & then selecting either single or all districts
- V. List of NGOs getting funds from more than one Ministry.

291. Queries can also be made on the list of 1100 NGOs with reasonably good performance.

- i. Breakup of no. of NGOs in two dimensional format (State & Organisation). Clicking the corresponding number will give the list of NGOs with their basic information.
- ii. List of NGOs who have been identified as Good NGO by various organisations.

Directory of Schemes

292. The NGO database also gives information/objective, criteria of Eligibility, Pattern of Assistance, Procedure for Application, etc. for various schemes implemented by different Ministries/Departments.

Linkages to Other Similar Databases

293. The NGO database provides links to other NGO databases developed & maintained by British Council, Proper InfoTech, Charities Aid Foundation (CAF) India, & M/O Social Justice & Empowerment

WEB – BASED DATABASES - ON INTRANET

Central Sector Plan Information System (CSPIS)

294 CSPIS, previously known as Minimum Data Record (MDR), 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. The database consists of information on Annual Plan/Five Years Plan outlays, expenditure, revised estimates and commissioning dates for the years 1985-86 to 1999-2000. The database is extensively used in Annual Plan discussions, preparation of background notes and replying to Parliament questions.

295. The system generates reports using the following captions

- a) Ad-hoc Query: The data can be retrieved Sector wise, Sub-sector wise for Annual Plan and Five Year Plans.
- b) Sector wise search for schemes: Provides information on Original Cost and Revised cost on all schemes under a Sector/Sub-sector from the date of start of the scheme.
- c) Report (By Undertaking): Facilitates year-wise information retrieval on schemes implemented by various undertakings under a Sector/Sub-sector.
- d) Report (By Unit): Year-wise data on Undertakings by Departments/ Ministry.
- e) Report (By Department): Scheme-wise and year-wise details of Plan Outlays and Expenditure by Departments of a Ministry.

State Plan Database :

296. A client/server based application has been implemented to facilitate the State Plan (Coordination) division and other divisions of Planning Commission in finalising the Five Year Plans and the Annual Plans of the States/U.Ts. The system comprises the modules like Opening remarks by Deputy Chairman, State Plan Brief, Financial Resource Brief and Minutes of the meeting. Information on any State/UT can be obtained by click of a mouse

on the respective State/UT on the Map of India. The database further provides details of Financial Outlay, Financial Document, Budget and Revenue Receipts.

State Public Sector Undertakings Database :

297. A Web enabled database on State Public Sector Undertakings has been designed and implemented for the Financial Resource Division of the Planning Commission. Presently the database consists of nine years data for 620 PSUs on equity, debt, loss, profit, dividend and capital employed etc. which can be tabulated in various combinations like PSU wise, State wise, year wise and items wise. The system provides calculated figures of compound annual growth rates and simple annual growth rates. Provision has been made for data updates and fresh entry of data.

Database of Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM)

298. A web enabled system for the habitation-wise data collected by RGNDWM, during 1992-94, has been implemented. The database can be queried to generate village-wise, block, tehsil or district-wise reports on availability of drinking water by quality and number of sources. The data for 8 States is readily available, while for other States conversion of data for porting to the system is in progress.

OTHER DATABASES

Parliament Questions Data Bank:

299. A web-enabled database has been implemented on Parliament questions and their replies, handled by the Parliament Section of the Planning Commission. Presently the databank consists of questions for the years 1998-2000, Session wise by Category and Sub-category. The questions have been classified into 10 Categories and their sub-categories for ease of retrieval.

Telephone Directory Database

300. 'User friendly Telephone Directory System' has been developed for data- entry, updation, report generation and handling on-line queries like room-wise, designation-wise, name-wise etc. for Planning commission. It can be accessed and queried across the LAN of 500 nodes. A hardcopy can be generated for preparing the consolidated Telephonic Directory.

Complaint Monitoring System

301. '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. The system also facilitates generation of MIS reports on complaints registered, type of faults, time taken to rectify the faults etc.

Planning Commission / Programme Evaluation Organisation Documents Database:

302. 'Web Based system for documents/reports published/received by various divisions of Planning Commission and maintained by Planning Commission Library, has been developed. Retrieval of 1100 such reports is possible using Classification Code, Title, Author and Keywords

Leave Record Database:

303. 'User friendly Leave Record System ' for data-entry, updation & report generation has been designed and developed for the maintenance of casual leave, earned leave, medical leave and restricted holiday for Programme Evaluation Organization, Planning Commission.

Basic Minimum Services:

304. Menu driven software has been developed for data entry, updation and report generation for different services like Education, Nutrition, Health, and Drinking Water etc. for the BMS Cell of Planning Commission.

Village Amenities Database:

305. Village Amenities Database (Oracle), pertaining to the year 1989-90, developed by NIC Hyderabad, has been made accessible on Yojana Bhavan LAN. It contains valuable data on various amenities like, Education, Primary Health, Drinking Water, Electricity, and Communication etc. at village level. The database can be queried to generate reports village-wise, block-wise, tehsil or district wise for the absence or presence of any amenity.

Demand for grants and expenditure monitoring system:

306. Demand for Grant of Ministry of Planning has been computerized. Detailed demand for grant, Object-Head wise demand for grant and Plan Budget Link reports (in bilingual) are generated. The system facilitates generation of various other reports on Monthly / Quarterly Allocation, Expenditure and Projections.

Air Ticket booking system:

307. A database has been designed and developed for Protocol Section. With the help of this software, protocol section can consolidate the booking requests for requisitioning tickets from Air-India, Indian Airlines etc. The software also helps in generating MIS reports.

Bulletin Board Alert Service:

308. A Bulletin Board Service (BBS) has been designed and implemented for Planning Commission, which is available on Intranet viz. to all the 500 nodes of LAN. Various modules, under BBS, are as follows:

- i) The information generated within Planning Commission and that downloaded from Internet, duly sifted for the needs/interests of various divisions, is made available on the BBS on a regular basis.
- ii) General Information Module caters to the common interest of officers and staff of Planning Commission. Induction Material, Circulars of all nature, Forms, Recruitment Rules, Seniority List, Incumbency list, Entitlements and Facilities etc. have been included.
- iii) Internal telephone directory has been linked through Bulletin Board Service.
- iv) Planning Commission Library Index and Library's recent additions have also been put on Bulletin Board Service.
- v) Procedure on how to use Computer Network has been put under the module 'Tips for Accessing Network'
- vi) Meetings Module includes the following four items :
 - (a) **Venues & Facilities** : It gives the details of Committee Rooms with their capacities, facilities available and name of Unit/Section along with the intercom number for bookings etc.
 - (b) **Schedule of Meetings**: This module provides information on the availability of committee rooms on various dates. It also gives information on the bookings already made by purpose, date, time and the division
 - (c) **Request for Booking** : A form, seeking details on the Title of the meeting, under whose Chairmanship, dates, facilities and hospitalities required, can be filled on-line and submitted to the Protocol Section of Planning Commission, for bookings of various Committee rooms.
 - (d) **Search for meetings** : This module gives the status (available/booked) for a Committee room on a given date.

Web-site of Planning Commission :

309. Planning Commission website namely <http://planningcommission.nic.in> was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Deputy Chairman in January 2000. Hosted by NIC, it is regularly updated and has been reckoned as a popular site with the Planners, Academicians, Scholars and Researchers. The website is having the following information in addition to links to various other websites of interest.

- Profile of Chairman and information on PMO
- Speeches and profile of Deputy Chairman
- Profile of Members

- All Five Year Plans, Annual Plan and State Plans
- Annual Report and various Evaluation Studies
- Working papers, Articles written and Speeches delivered
- Non- Governmental Organisations Database

Web-site of National Commission on Population :

310. National Commission on Population has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister of India. The Website for National Commission on Population namely <http://populationcommssion.nic.in> has been designed and launched in July, 2000. The website is regularly updated with the progress of work undertaken by the commission and for announcing the coming event. This website is extensively being used by the members of the Commission and general public for information dissemination as well as exchange of ideas.

311. The information on the website has been included under the following captions: “Background”, “Historical Perspectives”, “Population Policy”, “Composition”, “Forthcoming Events”, “NCP Conference”, “Task Force/Working Group” etc.

Five Year Plans information on Intranet/Internet :

312. The documents related to India’s Five Year Plans contain unmatched wealth of information and have been in great demand. Information for Ist to VIIIth Five Year Plan, running into 3500 pages, has been converted to electronic media and placed for dissemination on the Intranet accessible through LAN in the Planning Commission. All this information along with the Ninth Five Year Plan document has been put on the website of the Planning Commission.

PROGRAMME EVALUATION ORGANIZATION

313. PEO, an important division of the Planning Commission, annually conducts three or four countrywide evaluation studies, on different development programmes to assess their effectiveness. Data collected from these studies, on the design and implementation methodologies of the development programmes, are extensively analysed to find out the factors leading to the success or failure of programmes. Being diagnostic in nature, these studies prove to be an important source of feedback for the Planning Commission as well as implementing agencies for mid course corrective actions for ongoing projects and better designing of future projects. NIC-YBU takes a lead role in data entry, validation and report generation running into 70-80 reports per study.

314. Currently, the following Evaluation Studies are under process:

PDS (Public Distribution System)

315. PDS programme was introduced with the objective of organizing procurement and supply of essential commodities at controlled prices through a countrywide network of Fair

Price Shops in urban as well as rural areas. Evaluation study focused on the following items for improving infrastructures in Revamped PDS areas .

- Construction of Godowns
- Purchase of Mobile Vans and Trucks

316. Data collection, on sampling basis, was undertaken in eighteen states using the following schedules.

- State Schedules
- District Schedules
- Block Schedules
- Village Schedules
- Fair Price Shop Schedules
- House Hold Schedules.

After data entry and validation close to fifty reports have been generated for analysis purposes.

MPLADS-MP Local Area Development Scheme

317. 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 programme.

318. User-friendly Data Entry software, with online validation facility, has been developed in Access 2000 environment for the following twelve types of schedules.

- State Schedules
- MP Schedules
- District Collector Schedules
- Village Schedules
- Development Functionaries Schedules
- Beneficiary Schedules for 7 different types of beneficiaries

NPBD-National Project on Biogas Development

319. 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 to reduce increasing pressure on firewood and commercial fuel and optimize the use of chemical fertilizers.

320. The evaluation study has started for 22 states to collect data in following ten schedules.

- State Schedules- for nodal departments
- District Schedules – for nodal departments
- Block Schedules
- Village Schedules
- House Hold Schedules for three types of Users of Biogas Plants
- Schedule for in-charge of Community Based Biogas Plants
- Schedules for Implementing Agencies at District Levels
- Schedules for Regional/State Level Biogas Training and Development Centres.

System Study, Analysis and Design work has been undertaken to develop software for this project in a client server environment with the centralized SQL Server database at the back-end and front-end software to be developed in Visual Basic.

Training:

Staff Training

321. Regular 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. For imparting training latest technology tools are used. Appropriate training literature is distributed and extensive hands-on-training is imparted. About 200 officials are trained every year.

Computer Education for Children of Planning Commission Employees :

322. A 3-week training programmed was conducted for 144 children of Planning Commission Employees in 6 batches from 9th to 29th June to inculcate computer awareness among them. The children were trained on topics like Basics of Computers, Word Processing, E-Mail, Internet browsing, CD Browsing, etc. Office Automation tools, Educational, Electronic Encyclopedia etc.

Accounts

- a) Pay Bill Register – Monthly salary bills, for all the officers/staff of the Planning Commission and Department of Statistics, numbering about 3000, are prepared. To facilitate disbursement, cash & cheque statement, acquaintance roll, are also generated. The requisite information is sent to the bank on a floppy for salary disbursement to the Savings Accounts. Besides Dues & Recoveries statements, the following Schedules are also prepared
 - i) License fee
 - ii) House Building Advance
 - iii) Motor Car Advance
 - iv) Scooter Advance
 - v) A.G.wise PF statement for Cadre Officers
 - vi) C.G.E.G.I.S.
 - vii) PLI
- b) GPF – Annual GPF statement for all employees are prepared. Such statements are also generated for employees retiring or proceeding on transfer.
- c) Bonus – Annual Bonus for all Non-gazetted employees is prepared.
- d) DA Arrears – DA arrears for all employees are prepared twice annually.

Geographical Information System(GIS)

323. GIS software (SPANS, GISNIC 3.0) has been used to generate thematic maps (state wise /district wise) on the basis of 1991 census. According to the users requirements, databases (state and district wise) are mapped to generate the thematic maps. Presentation software PowerPoint is then used to prepare slide shows for effective presentations. The following major jobs were done :

- (i) Social Welfare Division :Maps for state-wise SC/ST population, their Ratio and Percentages.
- (ii) Rural Development Division: State, District and Region wise for different characteristics like poverty in Rural and Urban areas, their ratio and percentages.
- (iii) Perspective Planning Division: Based on various characteristics like male and female , poverty ratio (rural as well as urban) and percentages.

Planning Commission Club

324. The Planning Commission Sports & Recreation Club conducts various Sports and cultural activities in the Planning Commission. Deputy Secretary (GA), Planning Commission, is its Honorary President. Secretary, Planning Commission, is the Patron of the Club.

325. The Planning Commission Club promotes Sports and Cultural Activities amongst its members. Excursion trips, cultural events and various internal sports tournaments are conducted by the Club.

Planning Commission Officers' Association

326. The office bearers of Planning commission Officers' Association approached various dignitaries, authorities and Commissions to redress grievances of GCS Officers of the Planning Commission. The letters were addressed to the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Cabinet Secretary, Expenditure Reforms Commission, Constitution Review Commission etc.; which aimed at improving the service conditions, promotional aspects, career planning and related issues to improve the working efficiency of the Planning Commission.

Sectoral distribution of projects appraised by Project Appraisal and Management

Division during the years 1999-2000 and 2000-2001

S. No.	Sector	1999-2000				2000-2001*			
		Project		Cost Rs. Cr.		Project		Cost Rs. Cr.	
		No.	%	Amt.	%	No.	%	Amt.	%
1.	Agri. & Allied	36	20.22	3716.04	5.17	12	15.38	2864.99	1.74
2.	Energy	28	15.73	30316.75	42.22	11	14.10	5860.15	3.56
3.	Transport	41	23.03	6568.23	9.15	14	17.95	35022.93	21.28
4.	Industry	18	10.11	20673.76	28.79	8	10.26	2102.74	1.28
5.	Science & Tech.	3	1.69	86.75	0.12	6	7.69	438.36	0.27
6.	Social Services	34	19.10	8522.80	11.87	12	15.38	114101.86	69.33
7.	Communication +	7	3.93	1029.75	1.43	11	14.10	3183.45	1.93
8.	Others ++	11	6.18	897.08	1.25	4	5.13	1002.96	0.61
	Total	178	100.0	71811.16	100.0	78	100.0	164577.44	100.0

* From 1/4/2000 to 31/10/2000

+ 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.

Annexure-5.2

Sectoral Distribution of Projects Appraised by Project Appraisal and Management Division

(Cost in Rs.crore)

Sl.No.	Sector	1999-2000 (1.4.99 to 31.03.2000)					2000-2001 (1.4.2000 to 31.10.2000)				
		Projects Appraised		Capital Cost			Projects Appraised		Capital Cost		
		No.	%	Amount	Sectoral %	Intra-sec %	No.	%	Amount	Sectoral %	Intra-sec %
(1)	(2)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1	Agriculture & Allied Sectors	36	20.22	3716.04	5.17		12	15.38	2864.99	1.74	
	ENERGY	28	15.73	30316.75	42.22	100.00	11	14.10	5860.15	3.56	100.00
2	Power & Coal	24		19428.94		64.09	9		1540.35		26.29
3	Peroleum & Nat. Gas	4		10887.81		35.91	2		4319.8		73.71
	TRANSPORT	41	23.03	6568.23	9.15	96.14	14	17.95	35022.93	21.28	100.00
4	Railways	20		3116.06		47.44	2		3531.55		10.08
5	Surface Transport	19		3198.74		48.70	12		31491.38		89.92
6	Civil Aviation	2		253.43		3.86	0		0		0.00
	INDUSTRY	18	10.11	20673.76	28.79	100.00	8	10.26	2102.74	1.28	100.00
7	Industry and SSI	5		6871.88		33.24	2		917.49		43.63
8	Steel & Mines	2		1222.8		5.91	1		467		22.21
9	Petro Chemicals & Fertilizers	7		11619.58		56.20	1		449.46		21.37
10	Electronics	2		258.05		1.25	2		40.75		1.94
11	Textiles	2		701.45		3.39	2		228.04		10.84
	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	3	1.69	86.75	0.12	100.00	6	7.69	438.36	0.27	100.00
12	Bio-Technology	0		0		0.00	1		49.35		11.26
13	Science & Technology	1		21		24.21	2		72.12		16.45
14	Scientific & Ind. Research	0		0		0.00	2		50.55		11.53
15	Ocean Development	2		65.75		75.79	1		266.34		60.76
	SOCIAL SERVICES	34	19.10	8522.8	11.87	100.00	12	15.38	114101.86	69.33	100.00
16	HRD	14		4852.32		56.93	7		113486.16		99.46
17	Youth Affairs & Sports	1		83.01		0.97	0		0		0.00
18	Health	13		3470.82		40.72	3		479.89		0.42
19	Labour	0		0		0.00	2		135.81		0.12
20	Social Justice	6		116.65		1.37	0		0		0.00
	COMN./ENV. /URBAN & RURAL DEV	7	3.93	1029.75	1.43	100.00	11	14.10	3183.45	1.93	100.00
21	Information & Broadcasting	0		0		0.00	0		0		0.00
22	Post	3		37.59		3.65	0		0		0.00
23	Environment & Forests	0		0		0.00	7		634.26		19.92
24	Urban Development	2		34.21		3.32	2		176.18		5.53
25	Rural Areas & Emp.	2		957.95		93.03	2		2373.01		74.54
	OTHERS	11	6.18	897.08	1.25	100.00	4	5.13	1002.96	0.61	100.00
26	Home Affairs & Dept. of Personnel	7		746.88		83.26	0		0		0.00
27	Planning Commission	0		0		0.00	0		0		0.00
28	Statistics	1		48.64		5.42	1		933.55		93.08
29	Economic Affairs	0		0		0.00	0		0		0.00
30	Tourism	1		61.63		6.87	0		0		0.00
31	Commerce	2		39.93		4.45	3		69.41		6.92

COMPOSITION OF GROUP OF ADVISERS FOR GRANT-IN-AID:

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Member-Secretary/Secretary, Planning Commission | Chairman |
| 2. Principal Adviser (Education) | Member |
| 3. Principal Adviser (Administration) | Member |
| 4. Adviser (Perspective Planning) | Member |
| 5. Adviser (Programme Evaluation Organisation) | Member |
| 6. Financial Adviser (Planning Commission) | Member |
| 7. Principal Advisers/Adviser (Subject Divisions Concerned) | Member |
| 8. Principal Adviser/Adviser-in charge-Socio Economic Research Division. | Member Convener |

LIST OF RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS / UNIVERSITIES TO WHOM GRANT-IN-Aid RELEASED DURING 2000-2001 (*) FOR CARRYING OUT RESEARCH STUDIES / & ORGANISING SEMINARS/WORKSHOPS UNDER SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH (SER) SCHEME OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION .

.No.	Title of study	Name of Institution	Amount
1.	Demand & Supply of Teachers at School stage 1999-2000	I.A.M.R, New Delhi 15012/04/99-SER	0,66,720/=
2.	An Evaluation of Vocational Educational Scheme of UGC	I.A.M.R, New Delhi 15012/37/99-SER	1,88,632/=
3.	Educational Development Parameters & Preparation of Educational Development Index.	I.A.M.R, New Delhi 15012/40/98-SER	1,05,000/=
4.	Poverty Alleviation Programme Structural Changes in the Rural Economy.	Institute of Small Enterprises & Development, Cochin. 15012/24/99-SER	0,49,980/=
5.	Impact Association of Socio Economic Development Programme- a case study of H.P	Asia Pacific Socio Economic Research Institute, New Delhi. 15012/17/99-SER	060,000/=
6.	Performance of Social Sector in Rural Areas of U.P	G.B.Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad. 15012/39/99-SER	1,14,000/=
7.	Impact of Poverty Alleviation Programme in Rajasthan.	Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur 15012/15/99-SER	2,89,800/=
8.	India 20-25 study of Political, Social & Economic Stability on the coming year.	Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi. 15012/58/99-SER	3,15,600/=
9.	To Carry out Research Activities on “ Social Development Issues.	Council for Social Development, New Delhi. 15012/11/95-SER	3,00,000/=
10.	Monitory of Social Inputs on Nuapada & Ganjum District of Orissa.	Centre for Development Studies & Activities, Pune. 15012/32/99-SER	2,17,980/=
11.	Public Distribution System of Essential Commodities as a Social Safty.	G.B. Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad. 15012/48/99-SER	1,32,000/=
12.	Seed of Hopes	Lokayan, Delhi 15012/57/99-SER	3,42,000/=
13.	Village Level Evaluation of various schemes in the Govt. of India.	Santek Consultant Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi. 15012/51/99-SER	0,76,800/=
14.	Pre-Census Population Project in India.	Socio-Economic Research Inst. Calcutta. 15012/16/92-SER	0,24,700/=
15.	Evaluation of Implementation of Social Sector Programme in different Districts in connection with the Mid-Terms Appraisal of the 9 th Five Year Plan.	I.A.M.R., New Delhi. 15012/26/99-SER	1,74,375/=
16.	Financial Fragility, Assest Bubbles, Capital Structure & Real Rate of Growth.	Indian Inst. Of Social Welfare & Business Management, Calcutta. 15012/1/2000-SER	1,61,600/=

17.	Book-Bank Scheme for SC/St in Tamilnadu & Pondicherry.	Madras University, Chennai. 15012/35/94-SER	0,24,570/=
18.	Dissemination of Quality Statistics at Local Level.	Techno Economic Research Inst., New Delhi. 15012/42/99-SER	4,00,000/=
19.	Longitudinal study in Karnataka.	Kalpatru Research Foundation, Bangalore 15012/34/99-SER	1,47,600/=
20.	Extent of Un-Employment in the Border District of Punjab.	Punjabi University, Patiala 15012/04/2000-SER	0,72,000/=
21.	Macro Economic Dynamics Growth & Market Liberation.	Rajasthan University, Jaipur. 15012/38/99-SER	1,27,240/=
22.	Navadya Vidyalaya in U.P & H.P	Giri Inst. Of Dev. Studies, Lucknow. 15012/23/98-SER	0,45,800/=
23.	Kendriya Vidyalaya in Karnataka & Kerala.	Inst. For Social & Economic Change, Bangalore. 15012/38/98-SER	0,47,670/=
24.	Nutritional Support to Primary Education in U.P & H.P.	Giri. Inst. Of Dev. Studies., Lucknow.	0,46,830/=
25.	Evaluation of Anti-Poverty Alleviation Programme in U.P	Inst. For Human Dev., New Delhi. 15012/14/99-SER	2,93,720/=
26.	Mazdoor Vani	Bonded Labour Liberation Front, New Delhi. 15012/41/2000-SER	0,62,400/=
27.	Responsiveness of various scheme to Girl Literacy in KRT & Andhra Pradesh.	Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Dev. Research, Dharwad. 15012/37/98-SER	0,46,200/=
28.	Development Schemes & Their Effectiveness in the State of M.P.	Society for Environmental Protection & Rural Development, New Delhi 15012/35/99-SER	1,14,400/=
29.	Partnership of Private Sector in Finance & Management of Indian Hr. Edn.	N.I.E.P.A, New Delhi 15012/05/98-SER	1,25,600/=
30.	Level of Differentials in Household Exp. On Edn.	NCAER, New Delhi. 15012/15/98-SER	0,25,200/=
31.	Socio-Economics of Coal Reef, Resources, Users in Gulf of Mannar, South India.	Maurai Kamrej University, Madurai. 15012/29/98-SER	1,37,516/=
32.	Assess the Existing Situation of the Programmes & Policies of KBK Region & Steps which could be taken to Address Inherent Problems.	Aragamnee, Orissa. 15012/37/2000-SER	2,52,400/=
33.	Non Farm Economy and the Development.	Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow. 15012/46/95-SER	1.04,000/=
34.	Village Economy: Land Fragmentation and Implications for Productivity, Agrarian Reform and Anti Poverty Policy.	National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi. 15012/42/2000-SER	2,80,000/=
35.	Restructuring Unorganised Sector in Rural India Village.	Institute for Human Development, New Delhi. 15012/59/99-SER	1,78,400/=
36.	Growth & Prospects of Handloom Sector.	Dastkar Andhra, Secunderabad. 15012/55/99-SER	86,800/=
37.	Budgetary Subsidies of Central and State Government.	National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi. 15012/27/2000-SER	5,40,800/=

38.	Economic Appraisal of Rural Roads and Bridges,	Institute of Transport Management, Andhra Pradesh, Visakhapatnam. 15012/16/2000-SER	1,44,000/=
39.	Impact of Various Schemes related to Elementary Education: A comparative Study of Giri-Literacy in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.	Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain. 15012/28/98-SER	43,050/=
40.	Kisan Credit Card.	Bankers Institute of Rural Development, Lucknow. 15012/32-2000-SER	1,86,800/=
41.	Democratic Decentralisation & Development.	I.E.G. Delhi 15012/25/90-SER	45,016/=
42.	Extent of Unemployment in the Border District of Punjab.	I.A.M.R, New Delhi. 15012/17/2000-SER	81,200/=
		Sub-Total of A	62,78,399/=

B:- SEMINARS/WORKSHOPS

1.	82 nd Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association in GNDU.	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. 15018/19/99-SER	50,000/=
2.	National Seminar on Trends for Development of Regional Areas of the Country with Ltd. Resources.	Kumaon Engineering College, Dwarhat, Almora District (U.P). 15018/36/99-SER	25,000/=
3.	3 day workshop on Project Planning & Evaluation to be Conducted by I.I.M. Calcutta.	Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta. 15018/40/99-SER	2, 10,000/=
4.	32 nd Annual Conference of All Orissa Economic Association.	Orissa Economic Association C/o I.S.I, New Delhi.	25,000/=
5.	International Conference on Land Resource Management for Food, Employment & Environment Security.	Soil Conservation Society of India, I.A.R.I Building, New Delhi. 15018/01/2000-SER	50,000/=
6.	41 Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai. 15018/03/99-SER	50,000/=
7.	Diamond Jubilee Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics.	University of Kalyani, West Bangal. 15018/02/2000-SER	50,000/=
8.	Street Vending in Urban Areas.	Self Employment Womens Association, Ahmedabad. 15018/39/99-SER	50,000/=
9.	National Seminar on Govt. PRI-NGO Relationship.	Voluntary Health Association of India, New Delhi. 15018/19/2000-SER	25,000/=

10.	Geodynamics and Environment Management of Himalaya.	H.N.B. Gharwal University, Srinagar (U.P) 15018/04/2000-SER	25,000/=
11.	83 rd Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association.	University of Jammu, Jammu. 15018/05/2000-SER	25,000/=
12.	42 nd Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics.	Indian Society of Labour Economics, New Delhi. 15018/06/2000-SER	50,000/=
13.	Greening India through Agro Forestry &JFM.	Inst. Of Wood Science & Technology, Bangalore. 15018/13/2000-SER	50,000/=
14.	20 th Annual Conference of the Bengiya Arthniti Parishad.	Rabindra Bharati University, Calcutta. 15018/23/99-SER	50,000/=
		Sub-Total B	7,12,500/=

Grand Total A+ B

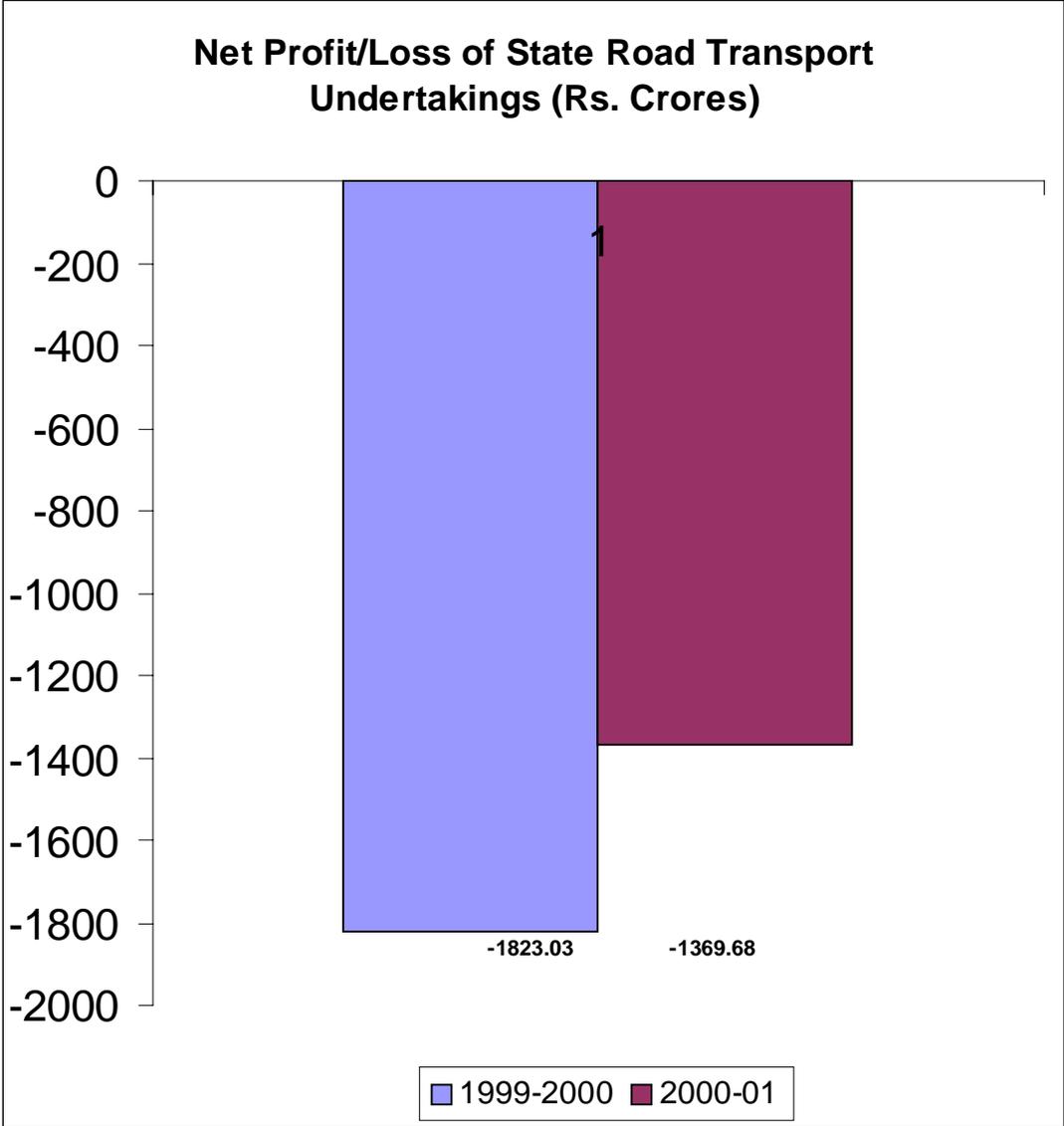
69,90,899/=

* As on 31stDecember,2000.

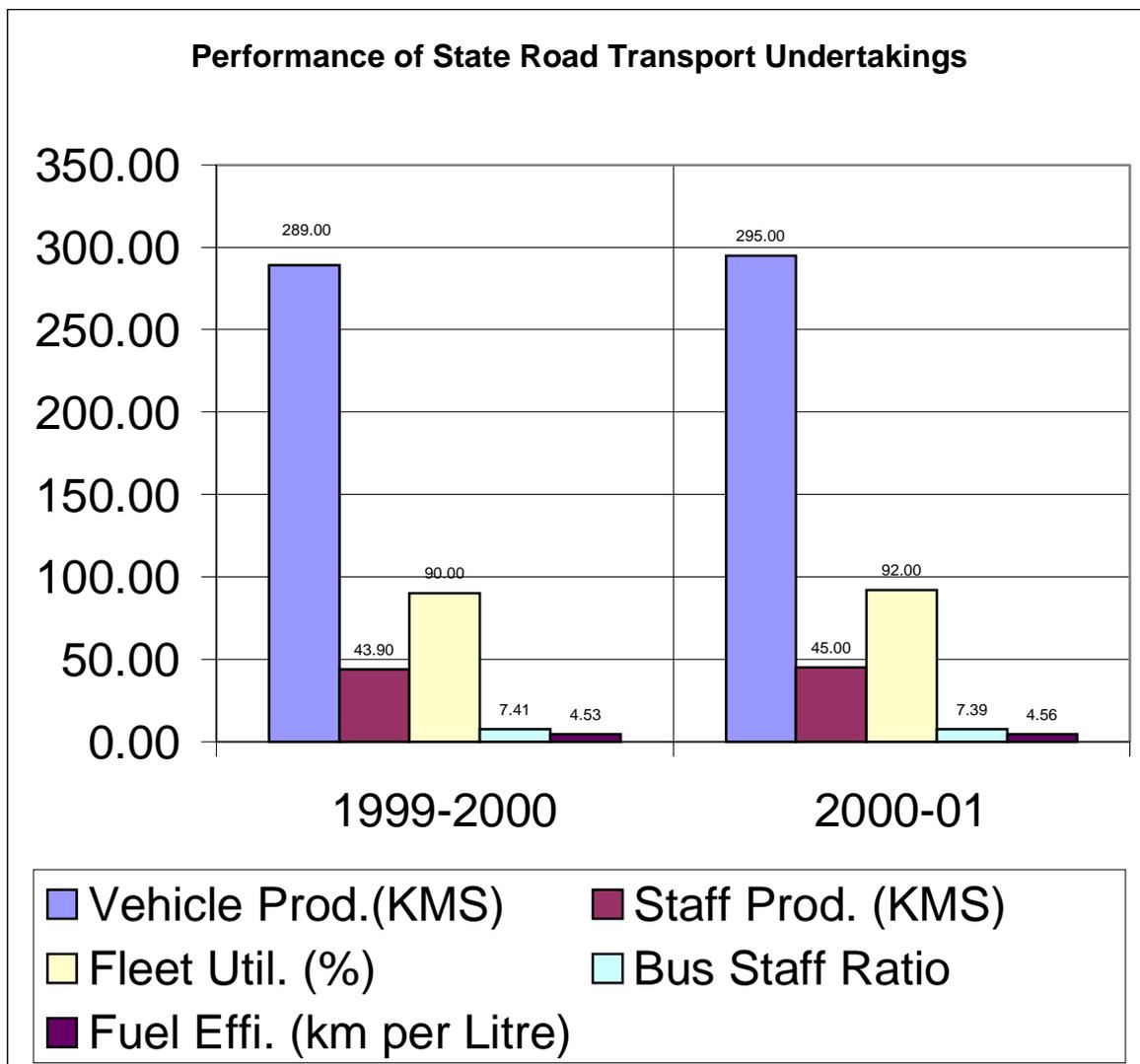
Annexure-5.5

The following Research Studies / Seminars have been completed/Organised during 2000-2001 (*) under Socio-Economic Research scheme of the Planning Commission.

S.N	Title of the Study/Seminar	Name of the Institution
1.	Poverty Alleviation Programme Structural changes in the Rural Economy .	Director – Institute of Small Enterprises and Development - Cochin File No. O-15012\24\99-SER
2.	ImpactAssesment of socio Economic Development Programme – A caseof study of H.P	Director Asia Pa cific Socio Economic Development Research Institute New Delhi – 0-15012\17\99\SER
3.	Monitoring of Social Inputs on Nuapoda & gonjum District of Orisssa	Director Centre for Development Studies & activities , Pune No.O-15012\32\99-SER
4.	Pro Censes population Project on India	Socio Economic research Institute, Calcutta. 15012/16/92-SER
5.	Evaluation of Implementation of Social Sector Programme in different Districts in conection with the mid terms appraisal of the Five Year Plan.	I.A.M.R., New Delhi 15012/26/99-SER
6.	Kendriya Vidyalaya in Karnataka & Kerala.	Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore. 15012/38/98-SER
7.	Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-day Meal) in U.P. & H.P.	Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow. 15012/22/98-SER
8.	Responsiveness of various schemes to Giri Literacy in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.	Centre for Multi Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad. 15012/37/98-SER
9.	Longitudinal Study in Karnataka.	Kalpatru Reasearch Foundation, Bangalore. 15012/34/99-SER
10.	Impact of various schemes related to Elementary Education: A Comparative Study of Giri-Literacy in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.	Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain. 15012/28/98-SER
11.	Democratic Decentralisation & Development.	I.E.G. Delhi. 15012/25/90-SER



Annexure-5.7



**Projects Approved by Water Resources Division of the Planning Commission during
1st March, 2000 to 2001.**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost (Rs. Crore)	Date of Approval
	Arunachal Pradesh		
1.	Scheme on A/E work of Tirap river from Phangtip to Kutchep-I village	4.45	5.6.2000
2.	Scheme on Flood Protection work on the R/B of Siang river to protect Pasighat Township adjoining village and vast agricultural land area.	7.49	5.6.2000
3.	Scheme on Anti-Erosion works on Non-Dehing to protect Namsai and Lekang Circle under I&FCD, Sub-Division, Namsai.	6.88	5.6.2000
4.	Scheme on Flood Control work on Sipu and Siyom rivers to protect along township and paddy fields of Darka, Bene, Pobdi and Kabu.	7.19	5.6.2000
5.	Scheme on Flood Control work of Siyom river to protect Roing Gaki cultivable area at Jamolo .	5.47	23.6.2000
6.	Scheme on Flood Control work to protect the Dirang township and circle.	3.23	23.6.2000
7.	Scheme on Anti-Erosion work on Siyom river to protect Dony-Polo Government College, Kamki Dairy Farm, Kamki and WRC fields of Peri, Kambu and Ruyi.	4.14	23.6.2000
8.	Scheme on flood control work at Sisiri and Dibang (Dettung) to protect Bizari Anpum Lokung, Bango and Paglam villages.	7.47	23.6.2000
	Assam(Flood Control)		
9.	Scheme on A/E measures against the bank erosion of river Brahmaputra at different reaches of North Guwahati town from Aswaktanta Hill to Dihing Satra.	4.32	6.12.2000
10.	Scheme on Protection of Harinagar Part-III area cum dyke along right bank of river Surma(inter national boundary) from Harinagar B.O.P.	3.71	6.12.2000

	camp to Nathanpur.		
11.	Scheme on Strengthening and extension of Goalpara town protection from the erosion of river Brahmaputra from stone spur no. 2 to its downstream.	3.48	7.12.2000
12.	Scheme on controlling of Gainadi for Railway and Road Communication for Arunachal Pradesh.	4.99	3.1.2001
	Himachal Pradesh		
13.	Sidhatha Medium Irrigation Project Himachal Pradesh	33.62	22.2.2000
14.	Lift Irrigation Project in Changer area (New Medium) Himachal Pradesh	28.37	29.2.2000
15.	Swan River Flood Management and Integrated Land Development Project-phase I in distt. Of Una, Himachal Pradesh.	102.77	30.3.2000
	Karnataka		
16.	Upper Krishna Stage-II Multipurpose Project(Irrigation Portion) Karnataka.	2358.86	13.12.2000
17.	Tillari Irrigation Project Maharashtra and Goa	217.22	31.3.2000
	Punjab		
18.	Remodelling of Channel of Upper Bari Doab Canal System-Punjab.	177.80	13.12.2000
	Rajasthan		
19.	Scheme on Modernisation of Gang Canal System	445.79	29.9.2000
	Uttar Pradesh		
20.	Scheme on Providing Kharif Channels in Hindon Krishni Doab-Uttar Pradesh(Revised Major)	39.24	8.12.2000