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CHAPTER - 1
RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND PROSPECTS FOR 1995-96

Introduction
1.1 The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) was launched in the backdrop of a severe macro­ economic crisis. The crisis manifested itself in serious imbalances especially in the fiscal and the external sectors of the economy. These imbalances had been building up through the decade of the 1980s. In the absence of adequate corrective measures the problems became acute by early 1991. The balance of payments problems had been precipitated to such an extent that by June, 1991 foreign exchange reserves at about $1 billion were hardly sufficient to finance two weeks' imports. Coupled with the external payments crisis, the economy suffered from serious inflationary pressures arising out of severe fiscal imbalances.

Policy Response
1.2 In response to the emerging crisis, the Government initiated a set of stabilisation-cum-structural adjustment measures starting in July, 1991. The key objective of the stabilisation policy (which included reduction in the fiscal deficit, containment of the growth in money supply and an exchange rate adjustment) was to bring the growth of aggregate demand more in line with the long term growth path of the economy and hence reduce the domestic inflation rate and improve the balance of payments situation. In conjunction with these stabilisation measures, the structural adjustment measures (which included industrial delicensing, decontrol of several administered prices, liberalisation of the policy regime governing international trade, technology transfer and foreign investment and deregulation of the financial sector including decontrol of interest rates) were aimed at improving the supply side of the economy and hence improve the long term growth path of the economy itself.

1.3 More specifically, structural adjustment measures seek to both better allocate and utilise national resources. It seeks to shift resources from the non-traded goods sector to the traded goods sector and within the traded goods sector from import competing activities to export activities. Besides better intersec-
toral resource allocation, structural reform also seeks to improve resource utilisation by (a) increasing the openness of the economy and (b) changing the structure of incentives and institutions. Operationally it attempts to reduce State intervention to rely more on markets, dismantle controls to rely more on prices, and wind down the public sector where it is uneconomic and to rely more on the private sector to promote new activities. It should however be mentioned here that as regards the social sector, including education and health, which is characterised by limited ability to commandeer internal and extra budgetary resources (IEBR), budgetary support has to be continued at substantial levels.

1.4 As part of the stabilisation programme, the fiscal deficit of the Central Government has been reduced from 8.3 percent of GDP in 1990-91 to a target of 5.5 percent of GDP for 1995-96. The rupee was first devalued in June 1991 by about 20 percent and subsequently the rupee has been made convertible on the current account. The adjustment in the exchange rate has been accompanied by substantial trade liberalisation and a reduction in the tariffs. At present, except for a small negative list, all imports are out of the fold of import licensing. The maximum tariff rate which was over 300 percent in 1990-91 has now been scaled down to 50 percent in the 1995-96 Budget. As a result of the tariff cuts, the average tariff rate which was about 50 percent in 1990-91 has declined to 27 percent in 1995-96. The trade liberalisation measures have also been accompanied by a freer foreign investment policy, deregulation of the domestic industry, decontrol of the administered prices and a number of financial sector reform measures. In the last three years the Government has also implemented a host of tax reform measures. In the field of direct taxes, the approach has been to reduce the high marginal tax rates while systematically expanding the tax base by bringing in potential income tax assesses into the tax net. In the sphere of indirect taxes, the effort has been to rationalise the rate structure & move towards a comprehensive Value - Added-Tax (VAT) system in the interests of neutrality as well as higher elasticity.
Fiscal Adjustment

1.5 Many of the macro-economic problems that surfaced by the early 1990s originated from the persistent fiscal imbalance. Correcting the fiscal imbalance, therefore, formed the cornerstone of the stabilisation and structural adjustment programme initiated in July, 1991. The largest reduction in fiscal deficit was brought about in 1991-92 from 8.3 percent of GDP to about 6 percent. However, the programme of deficit reduction could not be carried forward in the subsequent years with the same degree of consistency. The biggest slippage occurred in 1993-94. The Budget for 1993-94 had planned for a fiscal deficit of the Central Government of about 4.7 percent of GDP, down from 5.7 percent in the previous year. However, the year 1993-94 ended with a deficit of about 7.7 percent of GDP. A large expenditure overrun coupled with revenue shortfalls during 1993-94 was responsible for the slippage. The Budget for 1994-95 attempted to correct the 1993-94 fiscal imbalance by aiming for a fiscal deficit at a more realistic 6 percent of GDP. However, 1994-95 (RE) shows that fiscal deficit has again moved upwards to about 6.8 percent of GDP. The 1994-95 slippage in fiscal deficit is partly explained by expenditure overruns both on revenue and capital accounts and a slow growth of tax revenues, especially in respect of Union excise and customs duties.

1.6 The Budget for 1995-96 plans for a fiscal deficit of about 5.5 percent of GDP. There are indications that it might be difficult to adhere to the fiscal deficit target for 1995-96 owing to the following developments. First, the increase in ad hoc treasury bills has been substantially above the agreed limit of Rs.9000 crore for the greater part of the first half of 1995-96. This may be a pointer to both expenditure pressures as well as inadequate realisation of receipts. Though eventually the projected revenues in other heads may be realised, the Government may find it difficult to raise all of the Rs.7000 crore through disinvestment of PSU shares in view of extremely depressed state of the capital market. Second, a number of extra-budgetary expenditures such as on interim relief to Central Government employees and other social assistance schemes have already been announced. Third, the rate of interest on the Government’s market borrowing has been steadily increasing over the last three years. In recent months, the Government has had to pay over 13 percent on its medium to long term borrowings. A rise in the interest rate would have the effect of increasing the budgeted expenditure on account of interest payments although much of the effect will be felt in subsequent years. Fourth, the food subsidy bill might come under pressure with the Government unable to revise upwards the central issue prices of foodgrains under PDS even as procurement prices have been increased once and are due for another increase shortly. All of these imply that fiscal deficit during 1995-96 may possibly exceed the targeted figure of 5.5 percent of GDP.

1.7 It is important to emphasise here that in the interests of fiscal discipline while it is necessary to keep a check on fiscal deficit, this has had the effect of curbing capital expenditure by the Central Government which has gone down from 5.9 percent of GDP in 1990-91 to 3.4 percent of GDP as in 1995-96(BE) (Annexure 1.1). Though it is recognised that budgetary classification of capital expenditure does not necessarily mean expenditure for capital formation, a good part of capital expenditure can be identified as investment expenditure. Thus the long run adverse effects of a decline in the share of capital expenditure in GDP on capital formation and sustained growth prospects for the economy as a whole need hardly be overemphasised. In this context it would perhaps be more important to keep a check on revenue deficit. As against an average of 1.1 percent of GDP during the Sixth Plan years and an average of 2.6 percent GDP during the Seventh Plan years the revenue deficit during the first three years of the Eighth Plan averaged 3.5 percent of GDP. This calls for corrective measures, both to bolster the tax and non-tax revenues, as well as controlling current expenditure.

1.8 As regards tax revenues, even though there have been significant gains owing to reforms in the structure of direct and indirect taxes, the gross tax revenue to GDP ratio has declined from 11.3 percent in 1987-88 and 10.8 percent in 1990-91 to 9.8 percent in 1995-96(BE). The strategy of moderate rates on a wider base and better tax administration in the field of direct taxes has on the whole paid dividends in the form of higher level of collection. As a percentage of GDP personal income tax collection is likely to increase from 1 percent in 1990-91 to 1.3 percent in 1995-96(BE). Similarly, corporate tax is likely to increase from 1 percent GDP to 1.5 percent in 1995-96 (BE). In the sphere of indirect taxes the com-
plex system of high & multiple rates with numerous exemptions has been replaced by a simpler and rationalised tax structure with moderate rates. However, the indirect tax to GDP ratio has come down significantly, especially in respect of custom duties. (Annexure 1.2) The rationale of tax reforms in the indirect tax sphere is based on the supposition that indirect tax to GDP ratio is bound to experience rapid increase in response to higher levels of industrial activity and consequent import growth in the future.

Growth Performance

1.9 Following the initiation of the stabilisation and structural adjustment measures, the rate of growth of GDP decelerated significantly. During the Seventh Plan period, GDP had grown at about 6 percent annually and in the first year of the current decade it had grown by over 5 percent. In 1991-92, the first year of the reforms, GDP grow by only about 1 percent. However, the economy soon absorbed the initial shock of the reform measures and responded quickly and positively to the policy initiatives. The rate of growth of GDP progressively recovered from about 1 percent in 1991-92 to 5.3 in 1994-95 as per the advance estimates of CSO. More recent indications, vide RBI Annual Report 1994-95, are that the growth rate of GDP could be well above 5.5 percent in 1994-95. Although recovery of GDP has been fairly quick and satisfactory the average rate of growth of 4.6 percent achieved during the first three years of the Eighth Plan (1992-95) works out to one percentage point below the target set for the Plan (Annexure 1.3).

Agriculture

1.10 Recovery of GDP has been possible due to successive good performance of the agricultural sector during the last three years (1992-95). Due to successive good monsoons agricultural production and value added from agriculture have recorded about 3 and 3.5 percent annual growth during the last three years. Foodgrains production increased steadily from about 168 million tonnes in 1991-92 to around 191.77 million tonnes in 1994-95. The country had public stock of foodgrains of 34.7 million tonnes as in July 1995 to take care of any weather induced failure of crops.

Industry

1.11 The process of industrial recovery that started in 1992-93 and continued through the last two years helped put the economy on a higher growth path during 1994-95. All the major segments of the industrial sector witnessed severe recession during 1991-92. The index of industrial production (IIP) grew by less than one percent during that year. The manufacturing sector remained stagnant as compared to about 9 percent growth during the previous year. Production in the manufacturing sector has since progressively recovered by growing at 2.2 percent in 1992-93, 5.3 percent in 1993-94 and by about 9 percent during 1994-95. The smartest recovery has occurred in capital goods sector, which suffered a severe decline of about 9 percent during 1991-92. After declining continuously during 1992-93 and 1993-94, capital goods production has recorded a growth of 24 percent during 1994-95. Reflecting the sustained recovery in the industrial production during the last three years, industrial GDP has witnessed an average annual growth of 5.2 percent during 1992-95. (Annexure 1.4)

1.12 The industrial recession of 1991-92 was triggered by supply side factors such as import compression, high interest rates and reduced availability of credit which were the consequence of emergency measures imposed to tackle the severe fiscal and balance of payments problems that gripped the economy during 1990-91. The demand-side factors became important later as the stabilisation and structural adjustment measures went into effect. Following the reform programme, both public and private investment declined sharply in 1991-92. Although investment picked up somewhat since then, the recession in industrial production was prolonged for some more time. Subsequently, there has been higher domestic industrial investment and as a consequence industrial activity is gathering momentum.

Performance of the Service Sector

1.13 In contrast to the industrial sector, the service sector continued to grow even during the height of recession. The service sector, consisting of trade, transport, finance and insurance and community and social services, has grown by an annual average rate of about 5.5 percent during the last three years. The service sector which presently accounts for over 40 percent of GDP has been instrumental in contributing substantially to the GDP during periods of decline in production in other sectors.
Savings and Investment

1.14 In the ultimate analysis, the growth performance of an economy depends to a great extent on the trends in savings and investment. From 1990-91 domestic savings as a percentage of GDP have come down significantly from about 23 percent in 1991-92 to about 20 percent in 1993-94 (Annexure 1.5). Public sector savings have also experienced substantial decline mainly due to increase in deficits in Government Administration. However, the decline in public sector savings rate from 2.1 percent in 1991-92 to 0.2 percent in 1993-94 has been partially offset by an increase in private corporate sector savings from 3.2 percent in 1991-92 to 4 percent in 1993-94. Thus the 3 percentage points decline in gross domestic savings rate is largely accounted for by the substantial decline of household sector savings rate from 17.8 percent in 1991-92 to about 16 percent in 1993-94. Though data on gross domestic savings for 1994-95 are not yet available, it is unlikely that savings rate in 1994-95 would be significantly different than that in 1993-94. Decline in household sector savings is a serious cause for concern since the real economy has been growing reasonably well after the set back in 1991-92.

1.15 Gross domestic investment (at constant 1980-81 prices) which had grown by about 9 percent per annum during the Seventh Plan period and at about 14 percent in 1990-91, declined by about 12 percent in 1991-92, the first year of the reforms. Public investment, which is a major constituent of total investment in the economy, after having grown at an annual average rate of 3.5 percent during the Seventh Plan and about 5 percent during 1990-91, declined by about 7 percent in 1991-92. However, private corporate sector investment remained buoyant by growing at a relatively high rate of 29 percent in 1991-92. It is the household sector investment which suffered the steepest decline (-37%) in 1991-92 and after a short recovery in 1992-93, has continued to decline sharply (-31%) in 1993-94 (Annexure 1.6).

1.16 After the decline in 1991-92, domestic investment recovered somewhat in the very next year because of continued buoyancy in private corporate sector investment. However, due to sluggish growth in investment by the household sector during 1992-93 (4.9%) and sharp decline in 1993-94 (-31%) gross domestic investment has again shown a decline of about 4 percent in 1993-94. Though data on gross domestic investment for 1994-95 are not yet available, indications are that investment rate may be around 21 to 21.5 percent (assuming a savings rate of a little over 20 percent and current account deficit of less than 1 percent). This should translate into a real investment growth of about 9 percent during 1994-95, assuming a real GDP growth of about 5.5 percent. There are several indications to suggest that investment activity, especially in the industrial sector, has revived during 1994-95. First, production of capital goods has increased by 24 percent as compared to a decline of 5 percent in 1993-94. Second, import of capital goods has experienced a growth of over 18 percent in 1994-95 over and above a growth of about 38 percent in 1993-94. Third, primary issues of capital as per Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) estimates has exceeded Rs.40,000 crore during 1994-95 as compared to about Rs.22000 crore in 1993-94. Fourth, disbursements of financial assistance by All India Financial Institutions has grown by over 24 percent during 1994-95 as compared to about 15 percent in 1993-94.

1.17 At the sectoral level, real investment in agriculture stagnated or even declined through the 1980s. In 1990-91 real investment in agriculture grew by around 6 percent but only to decline by about 2 percent in 1991-92. Stagnant or declining investment in agriculture largely reflects inadequate public investment in the sector. Public investment in agriculture declined by about 14 percent in 1991-92 largely due to severe fiscal contraction in that year. Though public investment in agriculture revived somewhat in 1992-93, it was not large enough to push up gross investment significantly. Public sector plan expenditure (Centre, States & UTs taken together) on agriculture and allied sectors which largely determines public sector capital formation in the agricultural sector actually declined in real terms by about 4 percent in 1991-92. Since then, especially during 1993-94 and 1994-95, plan expenditure on agriculture and allied sectors in real terms has been growing steadily. If this trend continues, public investment in agriculture should show real growth in future. To the extent private investment in agriculture depends on public investment, the former should also increase appreciably and thus push up overall investment growth in agriculture in future (Annexure 1.7).
1.18 Raising public investment in general and particularly in agriculture is necessary to step up the growth of output, thereby allowing for possible improvement in the standard of living. A substantial increase in public investment is, however, possible only through larger public sector savings. In recent years the capacity of the public sector to invest has been eroded due to insufficient public savings. One ought to therefore aim for restoring public savings rate at least to the rate of around 4 percent that was reached in the early 1980s. The key to raising Public savings rate lies in restraining Government's current expenditures. This would require efforts at reducing subsidies and the size of the Government. Reduction of subsidies essentially involves appropriate pricing of public utilities such as irrigation, electricity, water as well as higher education. There is also a substantial scope for the reduction of fertilizer subsidy and economising on the cost of public distribution system through proper targeting of the beneficiaries.

Balance of Payments
1.19 Since the reforms were initiated, the country has been able to tide over the balance of payments crisis that erupted in early 1991. The balance of payments situation and the foreign exchange reserves position have improved considerably in the last three years. The current account deficit which was about $10 billion in 1990-91 has come down to $2.1 billion in 1994-95. As percentage of GDP, it has declined from 3.2 in 1990-91 to 0.7 in 1994-95. The improvement in the current account balance has also been accompanied by a major turn-around on the capital account. There has been a surge in capital inflows, especially in the form of foreign portfolio investment in recent years. Coupled with declining current account deficit, the surge in capital inflows has led to a substantial build up of foreign exchange reserves, which increased from about $2 billion in end 1990-91 to over $21 billion by the end of 1994-95. (Annexure 1.8)

1.20 Most of the improvement in the current account deficit is accounted for by improved trade balance. Trade deficit (RBI Data) as a percentage of GDP which was 3.2 in 1990-91 has declined to about 1.4 by 1994-95. This improvement in the trade balance is entirely due to improved export performance. Exports as a percentage of GDP which was about 5 percent during the Seventh Plan period and 6.2 percent in 1990-91 has consistently increased to about 9 percent in 1994-95. In comparison, imports as a percentage of GDP which was 9.4 percent in 1990-91 has increased to about 10.6% in 1994-95.

1.21 Increase in export - to- GDP ratio and hence the improvement in trade and current account balance is attributable to the reform measures initiated since 1991, including such measures as the devaluation of the rupee, the subsequent management of the exchange rate, import liberalisation measures, export promotion schemes such as Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme, special import licence scheme, easing of customs procedures etc, which have enhanced the competitiveness of our exports.

1.22 In terms of dollar value, aggregate exports which had grown at an annual average rate of about 11.5 percent during the Seventh Plan period and by about 9 percent in 1990-91 almost stagnated or even marginally declined during the first two years of the reforms but has grown at an impressive rate of 20 percent in 1993-94 and 18 percent in 1994-95. This acceleration in export growth has been reasonably broad-based in that most export items have shared the high growth rate.

1.23 Dollar value of imports (RBI Data) which had grown at 14 percent in 1990-91 declined by about 25 percent in 1991-92 but has since picked up. DGCI imports which had grown at an annual rate of 8 percent during the Seventh Plan period and at 13 percent in 1990-91 initially declined by about 19 percent in 1991-92 but has since picked up to about 21 percent in 1994-95. It would seem, therefore, that trade liberalisation measures coupled with the revival of domestic industrial growth has led to a healthy growth in imports.

Inflation
1.24 Initially, following the stabilisation measures the overall inflation rate fell from about 14 percent in 1991-92 to 7 percent in 1992-93. However, it has once again accelerated to about 11 percent in 1993-94 and continued at around this level during most of in 1994-95. (Annexure 1.9) Inflation is a complex phenomenon, generally determined by a number of inter-dependent factors. It is, therefore, difficult to attribute the recent upturn in inflation to any single factor. On a closer examination, it appears that the recent increase in the inflation rate has been due largely to two
sets of factors: (i) the growth of money supply relative to overall rate of growth of the economy and (ii) increases in the procurement /minimum support prices of various agricultural commodities.

1.25 At a macro level, the rate of growth of money supply relative to the rate of growth of GDP is perhaps the single most important factor determining the inflation rate. Following the stabilisation programme, the rate of growth of money supply (M3) was brought down from about 19 percent in 1991-92 to about 16 percent in 1992-93 but has gone up to about 18 percent in 1993-94 & further up to about 22 percent in 1994-95 (Annexure 1.10). Since the annual rate of growth of GDP has remained at about 4 percent during 1992-94 and about 5.5 percent in 1994-95 it is to be expected that the increased growth of money supply during the last three years would have contributed to the inflationary potential.

1.26 The acceleration in the rate of growth of money supply in 1993-94 has been primarily due to the build-up of foreign exchange assets with the banking system. The latter, in turn, was due to the improvement on the balance of payments and the surge in capital inflows especially in the form of portfolio investments. In 1992-93 only about 8 percent of the increase in money supply was due to increase in the foreign exchange assets of the banking system but in 1993-94 about 41 percent of the increase in money supply was accounted for by increase in the foreign exchange assets. Though the contribution of foreign exchange assets to growth in money supply decreased somewhat during 1994-95, it was still high at about 24 percent. The year 1994-95 also witnessed accelerated growth of bank credit to the commercial sector due to strong revival of the industrial sector. Bank credit to the commercial sector increased by about 22 percent in 1994-95 as compared to about 8 percent in 1993-94. In 1994-95 bank credit to the commercial sector contributed about 54 percent of the increase in money supply as compared to about 24 percent by the accretion of foreign exchange assets. (Annexure 1.11)

1.27 The positive response of the balance of payments to the reform measures and the consequent surge in capital inflows have not been an unmixed blessing for the economy. Left to itself, it would have put pressure on the nominal exchange rate to appreciate. But since the Reserve Bank of India deliberately bought foreign exchange from the market, the pressure on the nominal exchange rate was to some extent avoided. However, the RBI’s purchase of foreign exchange reserves from the market has led to a sharp increase in the money supply and inflation thus leading to an appreciation of the real exchange rate. Real effective exchange rate (REER) appreciated by as much as 5 percent in 1993 and a further 7 percent in 1994 as compared to a successive depreciation of the nominal exchange rate (NEER), especially since the devaluation of the rupee in 1991 (Annexure 1.12). The only way in which the RBI could have avoided the appreciation of the real exchange rate was by sterilising the capital inflows. This would have required large scale selling of Government securities from the RBI portfolio. However, such open market operation would have put upward pressure on the domestic interest rates which were already under pressure due to large borrowing requirements of the Government. It would have also resulted in large losses to RBI because of the interest rate differential between foreign exchange assets and Government securities.

1.28 The other factor which seems to have reinforced the inflationary pressures during the last two years was the increase in administered prices. The Government effected substantial upward revision in the administered prices of foodgrains. The increase in the Central Issue Price of rice and wheat in 1993-94 by about 25 percent and 22 percent respectively following significantly large increases in the previous two years pushed up prices of foodgrains by 17 percent during that year. These increases in Central Issue Price of foodgrains were necessitated by the sharp increase in procurement prices of foodgrains. Coupled with similar large increases in minimum support prices of pulses, oilseeds, cotton & sugarcane, these large revisions in procurement prices of foodgrains did place an upward pressure on the prices of primary articles and the average inflation rate during 1993-94. The rate of increase in prices of primary articles after declining from an average of about 17 percent in 1990-91 to 3 percent in 1992-93, shot up to over 12 percent in 1993-94. Unlike 1993-94, the Government desisted from increasing Central issue prices of foodgrains during 1994-95 despite significant hike in minimum support prices. This is reflected in lower rate of increase in foodgrains prices at 8.6 percent during 1994-95 as compared to over 17 percent increase in 1993-94. (Annexure 1.13)
Macro Prospects for 1995-96

1.29 The performance of the economy during the last three years and the current trends of major indicators suggest that the macro-economic prospects for growth during 1995-96 is good. Despite a somewhat delayed arrival, the South West monsoon picked up subsequently and normal to excess rainfall has been recorded in 29 out of 35 meteorological subdivisions. Even though there have been some subsequent floods, the production of major foodgrains and the production of coarse cereals, pulses and oilseeds may not decline from the levels reached in 1994-95.

1.30 On the industrial front the prospects appear to be rather good. Recent data on indices of industrial production suggest that Indian industry is experiencing a strong and broad-based growth. The index of industrial production during 1994-95 has grown by over 8 percent. The manufacturing sector has done better by growing at 8.8 percent. Within the manufacturing sector, the capital goods sector has grown faster at about 24 percent. Even the consumer goods sector has shown a remarkable performance by growing at about 8 percent during 1994-95.

1.31 Reports emanating from the industrial sector suggest that domestic industrial production growth rate is in the upswing during the first four months of 1995-96. There are also signs that higher domestic industrial investment, which was responsible for pushing up industrial growth to over 8 percent during 1994-95, would gather momentum during 1995-96 as Indian industry continues to modernise, upgrades technology and improves competitiveness. According to a recent forecast by the Reserve Bank of India, the investment in the private corporate sector during 1995-96 is estimated to grow by 28 percent in nominal terms and about 21 percent in real terms over 1994-95.

1.32 An anticipated higher level of domestic industrial investment is likely to be supplemented by large foreign direct investments fructifying during 1995-96. Thus the indications are that industrial production as well as value added from industry may grow by about 8 to 10 percent in 1995-96. The service sector has grown at an annual average rate of about 5.8 percent during the last three years. There is every possibility that with an accelerated growth of industrial production, it could even grow by about 6 to 6.5 percent. Thus, were GDP from agriculture not to decline from the level reached in 1994-95, overall GDP may grow by around 5.5 percent during 1995-96. If, however, agricultural GDP grows by about 2 percent and industrial GDP by 8 to 10 percent, overall GDP may grow by around 6 percent during 1995-96. It should be mentioned here that as per the forecast of the CSO, the economy is expected to show a growth rate of 6.0 percent during 1995-96. The corresponding likely growth rates in the three broad sectors of the economy, viz., 'agriculture, forestry and fishing', 'mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply and construction' and 'services sectors are forecast to be 2.2%, 7.8% and 7.5% respectively.

1.33 Despite the prospect of a satisfactory growth of GDP at around 5.5 percent the inflationary potential of the economy remains somewhat strong during 1995-96. The annual inflation rate based on 52 weeks-average has continued to remain high at about 10 percent during the first 20 weeks of 1995-96, though the point-to-point inflation has come down to about 8 percent by the 20th week. While an annual rate of inflation of 8 percent does not appear unacceptably high, keeping the rate of inflation at around 8 percent would require a more sensitive and judicious management of supplies of essential commodities, especially foodgrains.

1.34 Fortunately, the country has a large public stock of around 34.7 million tonnes of foodgrains, which if released steadily in the supply stream should help contain inflationary expectations of the economy during 1995-96. The Government's recent initiative to place pulses, sugar, edible oil and skimmed milk powder on OGL should also help in keeping the supply line well provided. Yet, any sustained success in containing inflation rate is possible only with a reduction in the rate of growth of money supply. Money supply (M3) grew at a significantly higher rate of 22.2 percent during 1994-95. A significant proportion of the growth in M3 during the last two years was contributed by Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the Banking Sector. The surge in capital flows and consequent build up of foreign exchange assets has however dissipated in recent months. During April-July, 1995-96 net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector has actually declined by about $0.8 billion as compared to a growth of about $3.6 billion during the corresponding period of 1994-95. Though the declining trend of
growth in Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the banking sector augurs well for short term monetary management, this is a small comfort since the other significant source of reserve money expansion, namely, RBI's net credit to the Central Government has so far shown high buoyancy. If this buoyancy continues for the remainder of the year, this is bound to increase reserve money which would contribute to higher monetary growth during 1995-96. Hence, containing budget deficit and keeping a control on RBI's net credit to the Central Government should be considered a necessary strategy to control inflation in the economy. Keeping in mind that the growth in real GDP during 1995-96 is likely to be around 5.5 percent, an effort should be made to contain the growth in M3 to about 18 to 20 percent, if the inflation rate is to be contained at about 8 to 10 percent.

1.35 The emerging trends in the external sector suggest that the growth of exports would remain buoyant during 1995-96. In the first three months of 1995-96, exports have grown at an annual rate of 27.7 percent as compared to about 9.5 percent during the corresponding period of 1994-95. It is likely that export growth may stabilise at around 18 percent during 1995-96.

1.36 Imports in dollar terms have grown at 37.5 percent during the first three months of 1995-96. This high level of growth of imports may not however be sustained during the course of the year. Given the growth rate of imports observed during 1994-95 it would be reasonable to expect imports to grow by about 22 percent. Consequently the deficit in trade balance on DGCIS account is likely to increase from a little over $ 2 billion in 1994-95 to about $3.5 billion in 1995-96. To this must be added about $ 1 billion on account of non-DGCIS net imports during 1995-96. The invisibles account during 1995-96 is expected to show a net positive balance of about $1.3 billion. As a result, the current account deficit may be of the order of $3.2 billion during 1995-96 as compared to about $2.0 billion during 1994-95. As a percentage of GDP, the current account deficit is likely to be 1 percent in 1995-96 as compared to 0.7 percent in 1994-95. Given a comfortable foreign exchange reserves position, financing a moderate deficit of $3.2 billion should be easy, even if flows on the capital account slow down somewhat.

Areas of concern

1.37 Though the macro-economic prospects of the economy appear good in the short-term, there are a few areas of concern:

- The fiscal situation remains fragile. As a consequence, inflationary potential of the economy remains strong. Irrespective of how the fiscal gap is financed, inflationary potential would get created either through the growth of reserve money or through an upward pressure on interest rates. With most government expenditures remaining downwardly rigid and revenue buoyancy showing no upswing, any relief on the fiscal front in the short term appears unlikely.

- Trends in domestic savings and investment reflect major shortcomings of the economy at present. Declining rates of domestic savings and investment may prove to be severe constraints to sustained long term growth of the economy.

- There has been a decline in the rate of public investment in the past decade. This trend needs to be reversed so as to build up the economic and social infrastructure of the economy.
Annexure 1.1

Central Government Budget
(Per cent of GDP)

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<td>10.6</td>
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Annexure 1.2

Central Government Revenue Receipts
(As percent of GDP)

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### Annexure 1.3

**Sectoral Growth in Gross Domestic Product**

*(Annual Growth at 1980-81 Prices)*

(Rs. crore)

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<td>4. Secondary, of which</td>
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<td>3.9</td>
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<td>6. Manufacturing</td>
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<td>6.1</td>
<td>-3.1</td>
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<td>7. Services</td>
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<td>(a) Basic Goods</td>
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<td>(b) Capital Goods</td>
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<td>(c) Intermediate Goods</td>
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<td>(d) Consumer Goods</td>
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<td>-0.7</td>
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### Annexure 1.5

**Gross Domestic Savings**  
*(Percent of GDP)*  

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### Gross Domestic Investment

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<td>21.1</td>
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<td>9.0</td>
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<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.4</td>
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<td>5.0</td>
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<td>7.6</td>
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<td>10.2</td>
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### (Annual Growth at 1980-81 Prices)

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Annexure 1.7

Investment in Agricultural and Allied Sectors

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<td>(Percent of GDP at 1980-81 Prices)</td>
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<td>0.61</td>
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<td>0.64</td>
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<td>(Annual Growth at 1980-81 Prices)</td>
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<td>Gross Public Sector Investment</td>
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Note: Plan expenditure at current prices has been deflated by GDP deflators with 1980-81 as base.
## Annexure 1.8

**Trade and Balance of Payments**

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<td>6. Imports (RBI)</td>
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<td>9.8</td>
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<td>7. Trade Deficit (DGCIS)</td>
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<td>9. Trade Deficit (DGCIS)</td>
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<td>1.2</td>
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### Annexure 1.9

**Annual Rate of Inflation in W.P.I (Point to Point)**

(Base 1981-82 = 100)

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<td>(a) Rice</td>
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<td>B. Non-Food Articles</td>
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Annexure 1.10

Growth in Money Stocks (Percentage)

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<td>9.1</td>
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<td>5.8</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBI's Net Credit to Central Govt.</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Bank Credit Commercial Sector</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Net Foreign Exchange Assets of banking sector</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>100.6</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>110.9</td>
<td>44.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Shows high growth due to revaluation of gold reserves close to international market price effective Oct.17, 1990
### Annexure 1.11

**Percentage Contribution of Sources in Money Stocks (M3) Variation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Net Bank Credit to Govt.</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBI's Net Credit to Govt.</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBI's Net Credit to Central Govt.</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Banks' Credit to Govt.</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Bank Credit to Commercial Sectors</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>64.6</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>53.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBI's Credit to Commercial Sectors</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>-2.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Banks' Credit to Commercial Sectors</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>67.7</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>53.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Net Foreign Exchange Assets of banking sector</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. M3.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Source 1, 2, 3 along with Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public Less Banking Sector's Net Non-Monetary Liabilities add up to 100(M3)
Annexure 1.12

Indices of Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER) and Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER) of the Rupee (Base: 1985=100)

(36-Country Trade-based weights)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>REER</th>
<th>%Variation</th>
<th>NEER</th>
<th>%Variation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>-1.9</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>-2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>92.15</td>
<td>-7.8</td>
<td>88.68</td>
<td>-11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>85.43</td>
<td>-7.3</td>
<td>81.73</td>
<td>-7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>82.15</td>
<td>-3.8</td>
<td>77.05</td>
<td>-5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>78.37</td>
<td>-4.6</td>
<td>72.52</td>
<td>-5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>76.59</td>
<td>-2.3</td>
<td>69.26</td>
<td>-4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>67.13</td>
<td>-12.4</td>
<td>56.29</td>
<td>-18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>64.47</td>
<td>-4.0</td>
<td>49.23</td>
<td>-12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992 (March to Dec)</td>
<td>57.37</td>
<td>-14.5</td>
<td>44.07</td>
<td>-21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>60.23</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>44.47</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994 *</td>
<td>64.53</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>44.08</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: RBI Bulletin, March 1995

* Provisional
+ Appreciation
- Depreciation.
## Annexure 1.13

### Increase in Procurement and Central Issue Prices

(Percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Wheat</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Paddy (Fine)</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Paddy (Superfine)</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Procurement Price</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Pulses (Gram)</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Oilseeds (G.Nut)</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Cotton (F414/H777)</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Sugarcane</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Jute (TD 5)</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum Support Price</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Wheat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Rice (Fine)</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Rice (Superfine)</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Central Issue Price</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21
The Eighth Five Year Plan has recognised human development as the essential goal of our planning process. Human development aims toward providing every member of the society opportunities to realise his/her full potential and in recognising his/her contribution to the society. Eradication of poverty and providing full employment, universal literacy and education, good health, food security, drinking water etc. are components of human development. This calls for rapid national economic development accompanied by distributive justice.

2.2 There is a complementarity between the development of the economic potential and social progress of the nation. Keeping this fact in view, investment is being made by the government in all these spheres simultaneously. The investment in the economic infrastructure ensures the growth of employment, raising of the income and purchasing power of the people, which would not only improve the living standard of the people but also help in eradication of poverty, better education to the children and health care, finally culminating in overall development of human capital. But this alone is not enough. Direct intervention continues to be required in view of the unequal access to social infrastructure among our people. Low level of performance indicators of human development, the demand and supply gap, disparities across states and rural and urban differentials suggest a positive role for the Government in provision and maintenance of social infrastructure. Investment in people will ensure sustainable economic growth. The key components of social infrastructure focussed in the Eighth Plan are health and family welfare, housing and urban development, water supply and sanitation and education.

2.3 The Eighth plan emphasised democratic decentralised planning with greater involvement of the people in the development process. The capabilities for decentralised planning in terms of formulation and implementation of district plans has to be assiduously built up, right procedures and suitable structures have to be evolved and necessary technical and administrative changes have to be made with devolution of more planning functions to the district level. The Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992 is a landmark in the attempt to decentralise development planning and implementation which envisages the establishment of Panchayat as a unit of local self-government. Adequate powers and responsibilities have to devolve on these Panchayats at appropriate levels to enable them to prepare and implement the schemes for economic development and social justice. State Finance Commissions have been set up to study the question of devolution of financial powers to the Panchayats, the extent to which they can raise their own resources and also the basis of tax sharing between State Governments and Panchayats and their recommendations are expected by the end of 1995. Once the Panchayats are in position they would provide the mechanism for district and sub-districts' planning with greater integration of the various Central and State Government programmes, which in turn would make a greater impact on the standard of living of the people.

Public Sector Plan

2.4 The public sector plan outlay for the Centre, States and UTs for the Eighth Plan and Annual Plans 1992-96 is shown in Annexure 2.1. The Eighth Plan provides Rs.4,34,100 crore at 1991-92 prices for the Public Sector Plan. Only 71.6 per cent of the Eighth Plan allocation have been utilised in the four Annual Plan (1992-96) as shown in Annexure 2.6. Although there is an increasing trend, the actual realisation remains below the prorata as shown in Table 2.1.
Table 2.1
Public Sector Plan allocation in the Annual Plans 1992-96

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage of total Eighth Plan Provision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992-93 (Actual)</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94 (Actual)</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-95 (R.E.)</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96 (B.E.)</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 1992-96</td>
<td>71.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.5 The shortfall arises mainly from State Plans on account of shortfall in mobilising their own resources. The Eighth Plan envisaged 41.5 per cent share of States in the Public Sector outlays. But in the four Annual Plans it remained less than the projected, as shown in table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Share of States in Public Sector Plan outlay (Percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fifth Plan (Actual)</th>
<th>Sixth Plan (Actual)</th>
<th>Seventh Plan (Actual)</th>
<th>Eighth Plan (Projected)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992-93 (Actual)</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>41.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94 (Actual)</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.6 The total budgetary support for the Public Sector Plan in the first four years (1992-96) was 5.50 per cent short of the total provision in the Eighth Plan as shown in the table 2.3.

Table 2.3
Budgetary Support for the Public Sector during 1992-96 (Rs. Crore at 1991-92 prices)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Centre</th>
<th>States</th>
<th>UTs</th>
<th>Total Public Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>18061</td>
<td>14305</td>
<td>1114</td>
<td>33480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>19670</td>
<td>15635</td>
<td>799</td>
<td>36104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>21202</td>
<td>15281</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>37009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>20189</td>
<td>13039</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>33771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-96</td>
<td>79122</td>
<td>58260</td>
<td>2982</td>
<td>140364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth Plan Provision</td>
<td>103725</td>
<td>78500</td>
<td>6250</td>
<td>188475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per cent to Eighth Plan total</td>
<td>76.3</td>
<td>74.2</td>
<td>47.7</td>
<td>74.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2.4

Public Sector Plan Outlay/Expenditure for the Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plans 1992-96

(Rs. Crore at 1991-92 prices)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Social Services</td>
<td>79012</td>
<td>51588</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(18.2)</td>
<td>(16.6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Agriculture &amp; Allied</td>
<td>22467</td>
<td>16389</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>(5.2)</td>
<td>(5.3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Irrigation &amp; Flood Control</td>
<td>32525</td>
<td>18131</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(7.5)</td>
<td>(5.8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Special Area Programmes</td>
<td>6750</td>
<td>4674</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1.6)</td>
<td>(1.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Rural Development</td>
<td>34425</td>
<td>23761</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(7.9)</td>
<td>(7.6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Infrastructure*</td>
<td>196597</td>
<td>153157</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Includes Energy, Transport</td>
<td>(45.3)</td>
<td>(49.3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Communication</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Others#</td>
<td>62324</td>
<td>43197</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Includes Industry &amp; Minerals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science, Technology &amp;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment, General Economic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services and General Services.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Figures in brackets represent percentage to total)

2.7 In the Eighth Plan, high priority has been accorded to the programmes which enable the creation of "human capital". The programmes aimed at improving the income generating capability of the weaker sections and assuring adequate availability of food and wage goods also received a higher share in the developmental expenditure of the Government. The emphasis on agriculture, rural development, special area programmes and irrigation follows from this strategy. A break up of outlays/expenditure for public sector Plan by heads of development is given in Table 2.4.

2.8 Plan outlay for social sectors was projected to increase from 16 per cent of the public sector plan outlay in the Seventh Plan to 18.2 per cent in the Eighth Plan. However, in the Annual Plans 1992-96 the Plan allocations for social sectors have declined to below that level and is at present not substantially different from the Seventh Plan share. The principal reason for this short-fall arises from the fact that the funding of Social Sectors is almost entirely through budgetary support (BS), with very little by way of internal and extra-budgetary resources (IEBR). Since the shortfall in BS has been much greater than that in IEBR, the cuts have fallen dis-proportionately on the sectors, such as the Social Sectors, which rely more on BS.

2.9 Against the total expenditure of Rs. 50956 crore in real terms (at 1991-92 prices) on social sectors in the Seventh Plan, the Eighth Plan provided Rs. 79012 crore. In the first four years of the Eighth Plan (1992-96), an expenditure of Rs. 51588 crore was made against Rs. 39386 crore made in the first four years of the Seventh Plan (1985-89) showing an increase of 31.0 per cent.

2.10 The Eighth Plan envisaged the mobilisation of resources in the ratio of 43.6:56.4 (Central Assistance: Own Resources) in financing the State Plan. However, the trend has been in the reverse order due to non-mobilisation of States' own resources as shown in Table 2.5.
Table 2.5
Financing of State Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(R.E.) (B.E.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Central Assistance</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>56.1</td>
<td>58.90</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>40.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Own Resources</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>41.10</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>59.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.11 In case of the Central Sector, the Eighth Plan envisaged to mobilise resources in the ratio of 58.2:41.8 (IEBR: Budgetary Support). However, the IEBR component has been higher and the budgetary support lower than what was projected in the Eighth Plan.

2.12 The estimated Public Sector plan outlay consisting of both the Centre and States for 1995-96 constitutes 20.4 per cent of the approved Eighth Plan outlay at 1991-92 prices. In the case of States the corresponding proportion is less at 17.9 per cent whereas for Centre (including UTs) it works out to 22.2 per cent.

2.13 The analysis of plan performance and resource mobilisation efforts has clearly brought out the need for achieving substantial improvement in Balance from Current Revenue (BCR) of both the Centre and States in order to prevent further erosion in Plan expenditure, particularly in those sectors which require budgetary support, such as the Social Services and Irrigation and Flood Control.

Public Sector - Centre

2.14 Although the four Annual Plans (1992-96) have provided 78 per cent of the outlay of the Eighth Plan, there are shortfalls in expenditure in case of Agriculture and Allied Activities (12%), Irrigation and Flood Control (29%), Rural Development (15%), Industry and Minerals (10%), Social Services (17%) and Science, Technology and Environment (3%). It would be imperative to not only provide higher outlays for these sectors in the terminal year of the Eighth Plan but also to ensure better utilisation. Annual Plans (1992-96) have provided 63 per cent of the Eighth Plan provision for social services against 82.7 per cent for other sectors (Annexure 2.2).

2.15 Despite achievement of the outlay targets, only about 76 per cent of budgetary support (Annexure 2.3) has been provided in the Annual Plans (1992-96) in the Central Sector, which is less than the Eighth Plan prorata provision as shown in Table 2.6.

2.16 As far as the social sectors are concerned, there is a gradual increase in the budgetary support provided to Education, Family Welfare, Women and Child Development and for meeting basic needs like drinking water and housing, urban development and special employment generation programmes as shown in Table 2.7.

2.17 The Centre supplements the States’ efforts in responding to more acute problems in availability of social infrastructure. Keeping in view the national objectives and priorities, the Central Plan has to contribute to the fulfilment of national goals. The central programmes are primarily in the areas of poverty reduction, employment generation and minimum needs. A number of programmes in the Central Sector have been initiated in recent years.

Public Sector - States

2.18 In the Annual Plan (1994-95) the revised estimates are in line with the budget estimates only in eight States (Annexure 2.4). In four States the revised estimates fell short of budget estimates by more than 20 per cent. In the remaining States the shortfalls are in the range of 1 to 20 per cent. The shortfalls are mainly on account of the States’ own resources, which is a cause of concern.

2.19 State governments bear the direct responsibility for provision of social infrastructure. States which are at a lower level of
Table 2.6
Financing of Central Sector Plan in the Annual Plan (1992-96)
(Rs.Crore at 1991-92 prices)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Budgetary Support (B.S.)</th>
<th>Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR)</th>
<th>Total Outlay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eighth Plan (1992-97)</td>
<td>103725</td>
<td>144140</td>
<td>247865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93 (Actual)</td>
<td>18061</td>
<td>21842</td>
<td>39903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94 (Actual)</td>
<td>19670</td>
<td>26847</td>
<td>46517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-95 (R.E.)</td>
<td>21202</td>
<td>30651</td>
<td>51853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96 (B.E.)</td>
<td>20189</td>
<td>34716</td>
<td>54905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total: (1992-96)</td>
<td>79122</td>
<td>114056</td>
<td>193178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of total</td>
<td>76.30</td>
<td>79.12</td>
<td>77.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eighth Plan

Table 2.7
Budgetary Support for the Social Sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Per cent of the total Budgetary Support in central Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992-97 (Projected)</td>
<td>28.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>21.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>22.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-95 (R.E.)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96 (B.E.)</td>
<td>27.06</td>
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</table>

social development, generally allocate a higher percentage of their outlays for social infrastructure as compared to the average for all states. However, five States which have the most adverse indicators of infant mortality, female literacy and housing conditions, namely, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, have a per capita expenditure on social infrastructure of Rs. 269 compared to the average for all States of Rs. 374.

Social Infrastructure and Services

2.20 The programmes of the social welfare sector are designed to improve the quality of life of weaker, deprived and disadvantaged sections of the society. Emphasis is also laid on meeting the specific needs of the vulnerable sections like women, children, the handicapped and the elderly. Efforts are made to ensure that benefits of development do not bypass these sections. In case of child welfare, the programmes are aimed at child survival and development. The programmes for handicapped and the elderly are designed with a view to make them self-confident, independent, active and productive members of the society.

2.21 The Eighth Plan focussed attention on promoting the health care of the underprivileged and vulnerable segments of the population, in order to achieve the goal of "health for all" by the year 2000. This is envisaged through consolidation and operationalising the primary health care infrastructure and strengthening referral system through District Health Care models. Concerted efforts have been made to ensure that the ongoing economic restructuring does not adversely affect the provision of essential care to meet the health needs of the most needy segments of the population. Major efforts in this direction include allocation of funds under the Social Safety Net Scheme to improve the Maternal and Child Health Care (MCH) provision. This has been done in those districts where the infant mortality and birth rate are high. Specific efforts are also being made to promote indigenous systems of medicine especially in view of the fact that they are traditionally well accepted by the population.
2.22 The family welfare programme is entirely financed through the Central Sector Plan. The Plan outlay for this programme in the Eighth Plan is Rs. 6500 crore against which a sum of Rs. 4213 crore in the Annual Plans 1992-96, i.e. about 65 per cent of the Eighth Plan outlay, has been provided, indicating a shortfall of 15 per cent (from the pro-rata) expenditure at 1991-92 prices as shown in the Table 2.8. Although there is an increasing trend in the Outlay/Expenditure, it would be imperative to provide higher outlays for this sector in order to achieve physical targets.

2.23 Universalisation of elementary education, eradication of illiteracy in the age group of 15 to 35 and strengthening of vocational education so as to relate it to the emerging needs in both the urban and rural economies are the thrust areas of the Eighth Five Year Plan. Programmes in keeping with the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, the Programme of Action (POA), 1992, and the declarations in the Education for All (EFA) Summit of the Nine High Population Countries held in December 1993, dominated the sector during 1994-95. In the Elementary Education sector, efforts aimed at enrolment and retention, and also improving the quality of input and output continued during the year. District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) is a major multi-faceted effort aimed at improving the primary education system, which became operational in 42 districts in seven states during 1994-95. With a view to improve the enrolment and also to reduce dropouts among school children, a major centrally sponsored scheme on ‘National Support to Primary Education’ (mid-day meal programme) has been approved for implementation from 1995-96 in various states/UTs. In order to eradicate illiteracy in the age group of 15-35 years various programmes continued and the year showed concerted efforts towards spreading this culture in some of the States where the problem is more acute. The Vocational Programmes, which had been confined to the domain of the Secondary schools, have been extended to the University system also. About 35 Vocational courses identified by University Grants Commission (UGC) are being introduced at the under-graduate level. Government have also approved seven generic areas of strategic importance for Technology Development which are being taken up by the IITs and IISc, Bangalore in collaboration with industries.

2.24 The National Housing Policy as adopted by Parliament in August, 1994 has a long term goal of reducing houselessness, to improve the housing conditions of the inadequately housed and to provide a minimum level of basic services and amenities to all. It recognises that the magnitude of the housing task calls for involvement of various agencies including Government at different levels, cooperatives, the community and the private sector. The Policy envisages a major shift in Government’s role to act more as a facilitator than as a provider. The needs of the vulnerable sections will have to continue to be taken care of by the Government.

2.25 In line with the National Housing Policy, the core strategy of the Eighth Plan consists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>At current prices</th>
<th>At 1991-92 prices</th>
<th>Percentage of total Eighth Plan Outlay</th>
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<td>4213</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth Plan</td>
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<td>Provision</td>
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</table>

Table 2.8
Outlay/Expenditure for Family Welfare
of creating a conducive environment in housing activity. This has been viewed as an important component of the national economy by eliminating various constraints and providing direct assistance to the specially disadvantaged groups including rural and urban households, SC/ST, physically handicapped, widows and single women. The areas for intervention by the Government include provision of basic infrastructure, technology development and dissemination, flow of finance, removal of bottlenecks from legal and regulatory provisions.

2.26 Public sector programmes for housing are implemented by both the Centre and States. The Public sector plan makes provision for houses for SC/ST and free bonded labourers below the poverty line under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), funds for which are earmarked under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana at the State level. In addition, a new Centrally sponsored Scheme for Rural housing has been taken up in 1994-95.

Poverty Alleviation and Employment

2.27 There has been a decline in the incidence of poverty measured by the official method between 1977-78 and 1987-88 from 51.2 per cent to 33.4 per cent in rural and from 38.2 per cent to 20.1 per cent in the urban areas. The poverty problem is a complex one. In order to address the various dimensions of the problem, a number of schemes are being implemented at the Centre and State level for the betterment of the poor especially the socially backward groups and women. In view of the paucity of financial resources, it is felt that the focus should be on the most critical aspects. It is also recognised that the strategy for poverty alleviation must have three integral elements: greater incomes for the poor via supplementary employment programmes; access to food at affordable prices; and access to education, health facilities, drinking water supply and other basic needs which would help build up human capital for sustainable development.

2.28 The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) continues to be a major instrument under the government's strategy to alleviate rural poverty. Its basic objective is to enable selected rural poor families to cross the poverty line through self employment. To make the programme qualitatively more effective, both in content and results, emphasis is on stepping up per family investment through the strategy of Family Credit Plan and financing group activities in clusters as also providing enhanced allocations for infrastructural development and linkages. Adequate emphasis is also being placed on credit mobilisation and efficient credit recovery.

2.29 Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) programme aims at generating additional gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed persons in the rural areas and also to strengthen rural infrastructure and assets in favour of the rural poor for their direct and continuing benefits and for improvement in the overall quality of life for people in the rural areas.

2.30 Recognising the higher incidence of poverty and deprivation among SC/STs, OBCs and minorities, the plan outlay for the welfare of these sections of society has been enhanced from Rs.730 Crore in 1994-95 to Rs. 811 crore in 1995-96. Concerted efforts have been made to improve the socio-economic conditions of SC/STs, OBCs and minorities. Various remedial measures for welfare of these groups are being taken by enhancing State and UT Plan outlays under backward classes sector.

2.31 An assessment based on the provisional estimates of GDP growth for 1992-93, Quick Estimates for 1993-94 and Advance Estimates for 1994-95 and elasticities of employment in different sectors, indicates that employment would have grown by about 190 lakh or by 63 lakh per year on an average, in the first three years of the Eighth Plan taken together. The estimated growth rate of employment during the first three years of the Plan has therefore been 2.03 per cent on an average. Although this is significantly higher than the 1.89 per cent per annum recorded during the Seventh Plan, it is lower than the rate of around 2.6 per cent to 2.8 per cent envisaged in the Eighth Plan. The growth in employment opportunities during 1992-95 has, thus, fallen short of the target envisaged in the Plan. This is primarily because of the rates of growth of the economy during these three years, averaging 4.7 per cent per annum, having been lower than envisaged in the Plan (5.6 per cent).

2.32 In view of the shortfall in the first three years, the rate of growth of employment needs to average 3.64 per cent per annum during 1995-96 and 1996-97 for achievement
of the Plan objectives. In other words, about 120 lakh additional employment opportunities would have to be generated during each of these years. This would call for a rate of growth of the economy of over 7 per cent per annum, assuming that the current average elasticity of employment continues to obtain. In any event, efforts should be made such that the structure of growth is oriented towards faster growth of employment through emphasis on employment intensive activities like specific geographical and crop-wise diversification of agriculture, strengthening of irrigation facilities and other rural infrastructure in backward areas, diversified rural manufacturing and other non-farm activities, the urban small-scale sector, housing, educational and health services, tourism, construction, trade and transport etc. by ensuring economic and physical infrastructure support, availability of crucial inputs like credit, skill and market support and appropriate fiscal incentives.

Industry & Infrastructure

2.33 The new industrial policy introduced during 1991 as a part of the reforms envisaged an enhancement of domestic competition through abolition of industrial licensing, except for a short list of industries which now stands at only five. It also aimed at generation of high rate of industrial growth to the tune of about 7.5 per cent during the Eighth Plan. The growth of the industrial sector, however, remained sluggish during the first two years owing to the demand constraints faced by industry on account of the decline in Govt. and public sector spending; the import compression of 1991-92; and the contractionary credit policy of 1991-93 for containing inflationary pressures. Later, through the revival measures taken in 1993-94 and 1994-95 budgets, with rationalisation of tax and duty structures, and the reform measures gradually developing stronger roots, industrial production has now started showing signs of strong recovery. The industrial sector registered a growth of 8.4 per cent during 1994-95 compared to 5.6 per cent in 1993-94.

2.34 The manufacturing sector performed well in 1994-95 with a growth of 8.8 per cent. Within manufacturing, the revival is prominent in the capital goods sector which witnessed a growth rate of 24.0 per cent in 1994-95 as compared to -5.0% in the previous year. An analysis of the comparative growth rates of the 2 digit major industry groups in the manufacturing sector shows (Annexure 2.7) that during the period April-March 1994-95, growth rates of beverages and tobacco, cotton textiles, jute products, basic metals etc. have decelerated whereas food products, textile products, paper and paper products, rubber, plastic and petroleum products, chemical products, non-metallic mineral products, metal products, electrical machinery and transport equipment showed acceleration in their growth rates.

2.35 The Village and Small Industries (VSI) sector has been accorded high priority in the Eighth Plan in view of its immense potential for employment generation with comparatively lower investment. The new policy measures taken by the Government have strengthened the base of the VSI sector. The small scale industries have achieved higher exports and are now contributing about 40 per cent of the output of the manufacturing sector. The KVIC has taken up a programme to double khadi production from the present level of 100 million sq. mts. to 200 million sq. mts. and provide employment to additional 2.5 lakh persons in the last two years of the Eighth Plan. The coir industry employs about 5.5 lakh artisans which includes both part time and full time employment; most of them belonging to SC/ST/minority communities. Modernisation and manufacture of PVC tufted coir products would be taken up by the coir industry to increase coir exports. Handloom Development Centres and Quality Dyeing units are proposed to be set up to increase coverage of weavers under the cooperative fold and provide them better facilities for production of higher value added products. The quality of Indian raw silk is inferior in comparison to the international quality levels. Research and development in sericulture, particularly in mulberry sericulture, needs to focus on development of bivoltine and eco-friendly races which will give quality raw silk and higher productivity.

2.36 In order to create an appropriate environment for rapid industrial and economic growth, a major focus of the Eighth Plan was to strengthen the physical infrastructure particularly in the areas of the energy, transport, communication and irrigation. During 1994-95, the index of six infrastructure industries viz. electricity, coal, saleable steel, crude petroleum, petroleum products and cement, recorded a rise of 8.0 per cent as compared to 5.7 per cent during 1993-94. The overall re-
covery of the industrial sector has been aided by the smooth progress in the infrastructure sub-sector. The targets and achievements of various infrastructure industries during the first three years of the Eighth Plan are shown in Annexure 2.8. Almost all these industries have shown an impressive performance in 1994-95 over the previous year, except in the case of saleable steel from integrated steel plants and nitrogenous fertilizers. In hydel generation and production of phosphatic fertilizers, the achievement was much more than the target.

2.37 Against the targeted growth rate of 7.8 per cent during the Eighth Plan, electricity generation registered a growth rate of about seven per cent during first three years. For the year 1995-96, the target for generation has been fixed at 377.15 Bkwh which is 7.1 per cent higher than the target for the preceding year. An additional supply of 1.38 Bkwh is also expected to become available from the Chukha project in Bhutan. There has been significant improvement in the performance of thermal power stations since 1991-92. PLF of thermal power stations was 61 per cent in 1993-94. Actual PLF in 1994-95 has been 60 per cent as against the target of 62 per cent. Unscheduled capital maintenance and short supply and poor quality of coal to some of the power stations are contributory factors for the lower PLF in 1994-95. Overall PLF for the year 1995-96 is envisaged to be 62.3 per cent. Against the target of 30,538 MW capacity addition envisaged during the Eighth Plan, achievement during first three years has been 12674.5 MW representing 41.5 per cent of the Plan target. Capacity addition of 2161.55 MW has been targetted for 1995-96 which includes a spill-over capacity of 510.25 MW from 1994-95. Of the total additional generating capacity targeted for 1995-96, 810.5 MW is expected to be commissioned in the Central Sector. By March 1995, the total amount of cumulative assistance for power projects utilized through bilateral and multilateral arrangements was 49.7 per cent of the target. Deficiencies in project management, delays in construction work, delays in forestry/environmental clearance and the resource constraints of the SEBs are the principal reasons for this shortfall.

2.38 Performance of the nuclear power stations in the first three years of Eighth Plan has been unsatisfactory owing to Narora fire accident and the consequent shut-down for inspection of the turbines, and modification in Kalpakam and Kakrapar (Unit 1) power stations. Average plant load Factor in the nuclear plants during 1993-94 and 1994-95 was 38 and 43.5 per cent respectively. With the recommissioning of unit I of Narora and both units at Kakrapar, it is expected that PLF during 1995-96 will go upto around 57 per cent.

2.39 Private Sector participation in the power sector is a part of overall infrastructural policy. Lack of access to the final markets and poor performances of the State Electricity Boards are some of the major constraints in attracting private investment in this sector. Government introduced a policy in 1991 to encourage greater participation by domestic and foreign private investors in electricity generation, supply and distribution. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and Electricity Supply Act, 1948 have been amended and a number of incentives have been announced for attracting private investment in this sector. In January, 1995, Ministry of Power has issued guidelines for competitive bidding in private power projects. So far 196 offers have been received for setting up power plants in the private sector for a total capacity of about 77,700 MW, involving an investment of approximately Rs. 2,87,000 crore. 47 of these offers are from foreign private firms including NRI and Joint Venture proposals. 15 of these proposals have been approved by the Government from the foreign investment angle. During the first three years of the Eighth Plan, a capacity addition of 848 MW (168 MW hydro and 680 MW thermal) has been commissioned in the private sector.

2.40 Demand for coal was projected to grow at the rate of 6.6 per cent per annum (including middlings) during the Eighth Plan, against which achievement in the first three years (1992-95) was 5.9 per cent. Low growth in GDP and industrial production followed by slippage in the addition to power generation capacity are the reasons for this shortfall. With picking up of the economy and further improvement in all consuming sectors, requirement of coal is estimated to grow at 7.4 per cent in 1995-96. Production of coal registered a growth of 3.4 per cent during first three years of the Eighth Plan. Coal production during 1994-95 was anticipated to be 253.60 million tonnes and the target for the year 1995-96 has been fixed at 274.5 million tonnes with an envisaged growth rate of
8.2 per cent over the previous year, which is in line with increasing demand for coal.

2.41 Imports of coking coal have consistently gone up during the last few years owing to delays in implementation of new washery projects and revamping and modernisation of existing washeries. Improvement in the quality of indigenous coking coal will be stressed by increasing the output from indigenous washeries by way of modernisation and setting up of new washeries in public/Private sector. Emphasis is also being laid on improving the quality of non-coking coal by setting up of new washeries by private parties on build-own-operate (BOO) basis.

2.42 Consumption of petroleum products was envisaged to grow at a rate of 7.46 per cent per annum during the Eighth Plan. The first two years, however, could record a growth of only 3.3 per cent due to recessionary trends in the economy, especially in the automobile industry. Consumption of petroleum products picked up during 1994-95 with the accelerated growth rates in the industrial, automobile and services sector. For the Annual Plan 1995-96, the demand for petroleum products is estimated to be 69.5 million tonnes which would give a growth rate of 8.5 per cent over likely consumption in the previous year.

2.43 Production of crude has remained below target during each of the first three years of the Eighth Plan, although the Annual Plan 1994-95 recorded an increase of more than 5 million tonnes over the previous year. The shortfall in domestic production was on account of various technical and operational problems in producing areas as well as delays in development of some of the oil fields by offering such fields to private sector for development as joint venture projects. Domestic crude oil production is likely to increase by 5.35 million tonnes in 1995-96 taking the production level to 37.45 million tonnes. The major increase of about 4.9 million tonnes would be from offshore areas, primarily higher production from Bombay High, Neelam and South Heera fields. Smaller increase in production are also expected from Cambay, Assam and Southern onland basins. Implementation of various short and medium term measures are also expected to assist in increasing the domestic oil production.

2.44 The continuation of downward trend in reserve accretion is a matter of serious concern as it indicates that the reserves are being depleted faster than being replenished. With one of the major objectives of improving the rate of reserves accretion during 1994-97 period, the Government has approved the 'Accelerated Programme of Exploration (APEX)' aiming at additional seismic surveys and exploratory drilling in the areas already being operated, undertaking national seismic programme for geochemical surveys in various basins for their upgradation and taking frontier areas of work including seismic surveys/parameters drilling/enhanced oil recovery projects etc. As a result of this programme, the exploratory drilling target during 1994-95 was exceeded by 12 per cent. The growth of exploratory drilling during 1995-96 is expected to be about 24 per cent over the achievement in 1994-95.

2.45 The passenger and freight traffic moved by road transport has been increasing over the years. The share of public sector in road transport services, however, has been declining in recent years. It has declined to around 30 per cent in 1994-95 from 45 per cent in 1980-81. Larger participation of the private companies in road transport services is expected in the remaining years of the Eighth Plan. As regards freight traffic moved by road, the truck fleet is almost entirely in the private sector.

2.46 The share of private sector in road transport and aviation has been steadily increasing. In the railways and ports too, certain schemes with private investment have been introduced. The growing demand for road transport services has necessitated strengthening and improvement of the road network in the country. In view of the constraint in budgetary resources, it has become essential to supplement government funds for roads with private investment. The National Highways Act has been amended to facilitate private participation in the construction, maintenance and operation of the National Highways on "Build, Operate and Transfer" (BOT) basis. However, non-finalisation of necessary guidelines on the subject has delayed its progress.

2.47 Revenue-earning freight traffic moved by the railways during 1993-94 was 358.7 million tonnes as against the target of 370 million tonnes. In 1994-95, it was 373 million tonnes compared to the target of 380
million tonnes. The shortfall in Railway freight traffic has been attributed to low growth of the economy including the industrial sector. Since the economy is expected to record a higher growth during 1995-96, Railway freight traffic for this year is targeted at 398 million tonnes. Demand for passenger traffic is expected to increase to 325 billion passenger kms. in 1995-96 against the anticipated traffic of 313 billion passenger kms. during 1994-95.

2.48 Consequent to liberalisation of the economy, India's external trade has increased putting pressure on the transport network. There are 11 major ports in the country. The traffic handled at these major ports increased from 179.5 million tonnes in 1993-94 to 197.2 million tonnes in 1994-95 representing around 10 per cent increase. During 1995-96, the target of traffic is kept at 202.0 million tonnes. In line with global trends, the container traffic is likely to increase in the coming years. In this connection, the Container Corporation of India has a crucial role to play in offering a multi-modal transport facility.

2.49 In line with two basic thrust areas of the Eighth Plan such as rapid expansion of telecom network and transforming it into a modern and most efficient one, the growth of Direct Exchange lines (DELs) in the first and second year of the Plan was 17 per cent and 18.1 per cent respectively as against the average growth of 9.6 per cent during the Seventh Plan period. The waiting list of telephones thus came down by 12.27 per cent during the second year of the Eighth Plan. Against the Eighth Plan target of providing 75 lakhs DELs the Department would be in a position to provide about 80 lakhs connections. As regards telephone demand, the waiting list of two cities, viz. Delhi and Bombay is expected to become current during 1995-96. As highlighted in the National Telecom Policy, necessary steps have been taken to achieve the target of covering all the villages by 1997. As part of the licencing policies approved for private operation of telecom services, 10 per cent of the total capacity to be created in each circle would be earmarked for rural areas.

2.50 The provision of value added services on franchise basis by the private sector is one of the basic objectives of the Eighth Plan. As a result of the National Telecom Policy announced in 1994, initiatives have been taken to privatise basic telecom services and expand the value added services such as cellular mobile phones, voice and electronic mail, video conferencing radio paging and videofax etc. The pace of implementation so far has been encouraging. Radio paging, mail services and cellular mobile phones have been introduced in some cities and coverage of other places is in process.

Agriculture and Allied Sectors

2.51 Production of total food grains during 1994-95 was 191.77 MT, which was higher than the target for that year. For 1995-96, the production target for total food grains is kept at 192.00 MT, which will be 1.6 per cent higher than that of previous year target. During 1994-95 the production of oil seeds and cotton (lint) was 22.28 MT & 11.27 MT, respectively, which is targeted to grow to 22.50 MT and 13.00 MT, respectively, by the end of 1995-96. Production of sugar-cane and jute and Mesta however may have some setback during 1995-96.

2.52 In line with Eight Plan objectives of ensuring food security and supply of raw materials to textiles, sugar, edible oil, jute and other industries, the Centre supplements the efforts of the State Governments by implementing various developmental schemes based on commodity inputs and area approach. During 1994-95, the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Cereals have been modified with an objective of increasing overall production and productivity of cereals through development of cropping system as a whole under specific crop based cropping system.

2.53 Since seed is the basic, crucial and vital among all agricultural inputs, efforts are being made through various policies and programmes to make available good quality certified seeds to farmers. Coverage under High Yielding Varieties (HYV) is one of the major component of the strategy of increasing production of crops. A target of 75 million hectares is kept for 1995-96 compared to the target of 74.50 million hectares for the year 1994-95. Consumption of fertilizer rose from 12.83 million tonnes in 1993-94 to 14.06 million tonnes during 1994-95. The target of fertilizer consumption for 1995-96 has been proposed at 15.16 million tonnes. In order to encourage farmers to go in for balanced use of fertilizers and supplement nutritional requirements through bio-fertilizers,
the schemes of Balanced and Integrated use of Fertilizers and National Project on Development and Use of Bio-fertilizers were implemented in 1994-95.

2.54 Horticulture is one of the thrust programmes envisaged in the Eighth Plan. India is the third largest producer of fruits and vegetables after Brazil and China. India's share of coconut production represent 17% in the world total. The country is the largest exporter of cashewnuts and produces about 40% of total in the world. In case of ginger and turmeric, India ranks first with 65% and 76% of world total respectively. To augment horticulture production, drip irrigation system has been propogated as an appropriate method of irrigation. The horticulture development programme under Central as well as State sector has been geared up. New directions have been given to the development of horticulture to meet the growing domestic as well as export demand. Major thrust has been given towards popularising new technologies.

2.55 The major objectives of fisheries development are to increase productivity of fish from fresh and brackish water resources through extensive and semi-intensive / intensive fish / prawn farming. The other objectives are employment generation, improving the socio-economic conditions of fishermen and increased exports of marine products. The actual fish production during first 3 years of the Eighth Plan has exceeded the target. A target of 50.40 lakh tonnes has been set up for 1995-96 which will be 2.46 lakh tonnes higher than 1994-95 actual fish production. The value of sea food export from the country has exceeded $ one billion during 1994-95. The quantity of sea food exported during 1994-95 was 2,73,242 tonnes with a value of Rs. 3272.69 crore. The target fixed for 1995-96 is 3,23,990 tonnes of marine products valued at Rs. 3905.73 crore.

2.56 About 50 per cent of world’s buffalo population and 20 per cent of the cattle population are in India. As a result of implementation of many developmental programmes in the animal husbandry and dairying sector and concerted efforts by the Central and State governments, considerable improvement has been achieved in the production of major livestock products.

2.57 Irrigation is one of the key thrust areas in the Eighth Plan. The main strategy in this sector is towards expeditious completion of ongoing major and medium projects, greater emphasis for modernisation, rehabilitation of old existing irrigation projects including public tubewells to improve water use efficiency, proper and timely maintenance of irrigation projects/schemes with participatory irrigation management; safeguard measures to minimise the adverse impact of irrigation projects on ecology and environment and against over-exploitation of ground water and ensuring proper and timely rehabilitation of persons affected due to submergence caused by irrigation reservoirs. The strategy for Annual Plan 1995-96 for the irrigation sector is based within this framework.

2.58 In case of major and medium irrigation, against the target of 0.72 million ha., the anticipated additional potential of 0.67 million ha. was created during 1994-95. For the programme of 1995-96, maximum emphasis is laid on speedy completion of ongoing projects as well to improve utilisation of the irrigation potential including improvement in the water use efficiency. Accordingly, outlay has been provided for an additional irrigation potential of 0.72 million ha. and utilisation of 0.56 million ha. for the year 1995-96.

2.59 Minor surface water flow irrigation projects comprising storage and diversion works occupy a prominent place, specially in the undulating areas such as South of Vindhyas and hilly regions. These provide the only means of irrigation in several tracts, are labour intensive and offer extensive opportunities for rural employment. During 1994-95, against a target of creation of an additional irrigation potential of 1.90 million ha., the achievement is likely to be 1.46 million ha. and in terms of utilisation, against the target of utilisation of 1.55 million ha. the achievement is reported to be 1.10 million ha. The shortfall is mainly due to reduction in plan outlays as well as erratic power supply for pumps and tubewells etc. For 1995-96, a target has been set towards creating additional potential of 1.57 million ha. and for additional utilisation of 1.27 million ha. under minor irrigation.

2.60 The Command Area Development Programme which was introduced to bridge the gap between the potential created and its utilisation, and to optimize agricultural produc-
tivity through better management of land and water use in the command areas served by selected major and medium irrigation projects presently covers 189 projects with a total culturable command area of 21.32 million ha. Out of a total geographical area of about 329 million ha., roughly about 1/8th has been assessed as flood prone. Out of this about 32 million ha. has been estimated as protectable. In view of increasing relief expenditure over years, priority has now been given to complete the work in hand. A need has also been felt to intensify the R&D activities in respect of flood control works.

Environment, Science and Technology

2.61 India has played a major role among the developing countries to promote global action on ecology and to contain environmental degradation. It is actively participating in global fora for the implementation of Agenda 21, to promote the transfer of technology and to enhance financial resources for the environmental programmes. India became a party to various multilateral and bilateral programmes and signed the convention to combat desertification. Various programmes like conservation of fauna and flora, afforestation, regeneration of degraded forest areas, creation of awareness among the masses about the environmental problems and prevention and control of pollution have been undertaken by the Government through autonomous institutions and NGOs.

2.62 Major thrust in the S&T sector has continued to be on applied research leading to technology development, integration of S&T in the socio-economic sectors and international cooperation in R&D. One of the significant achievements during the period 1994-95 has been the successful launching of the PSLV-D2. Other accomplishments include: (a) development of remote handling and robotic devices for the safe operation of nuclear facilities; (b) development of lasers and their application in the industry and medicine; (c) finalisation of the launch contract for the INSAT-2C, D & E; (d) extensive use of the remote sensing technology for natural resources management; and (e) development and marketing of technologies for drugs and chemicals. A Mission-Mode-project on leather technology has been launched. Several biotechnology-related research and development projects in the areas of tissue culture, plant molecular biology, genetic engineering, bio-fertilisers, aquaculture, biological pest control etc. have been supported, besides strengthening of the biotechnology education and training.

2.63 The programme on Science promotion, particularly on the popularisation of science and on science and society-related projects, benefitting the women, SC/ST and other weaker sections of the society, have been further strengthened and new programmes have been launched. Medium-range weather forecasting is being operationalised. Further strengthening of the basic research in academic and research institutions in various fields of science and technology, technology development programme in collaboration with the development sectors, launching of the communication and remote sensing satellites for strengthening of the communication network, meteorological forecasting and natural resource management are the major activities that are envisaged to be taken up during 1995-96.
### Annexure-2.1

**Public Sector Plan Outlay**

(Rs. Crore)

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**Public Sector**

(1.1+2.1+3.1)

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

$ Includes total approved outlay for Gujarat

(b) States' Outlay for 1994-95 and 1995-96 does not include Area Programmes
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**Price Rise**

- **1992-93**
  - **=9.5%**
- **1993-94**
  - **=8.4%**
- **1994-95**
  - **=11.0%**
- **1995-96**
  - **=9.0%**
### Plan Outlay/Expenditure By Heads of Development - Central Sector

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**Price Rise**
- **1992-93** = **9.5%**
- **1993-94** = **8.4%**
- **1994-95** = **11.0%**
- **1995-96** = **9.0%**
- **1994-95**
Nexure-2.3

Budgetary Support by Heads of Development during
Eighth Plan and Annual Plans (1992-96) - Centre
(Rs. Crore)

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Assumption - Price Rise

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38
## State Plan Expenditure - Variation from Outlay (Rs. Crore at current prices)

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* - (1) Does not include Rs. 1331 Crore under Area Programmes.
(2) Includes total agreed outlay for Gujarat.
### Plan Expenditure of States During Eighth Plan (1992-97) and Annual Plans 1992-93 to 1995-96

(Rs. Crore at 1991-92 Prices)

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(Rs. Crore at 1991-92 Prices)

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Annexure - 2.6

Public Sector Plan Expenditure by Heads of Development during Eighth Plan and Annual Plans (1992-96) - Centre & States & Uts

(Rs. Crore)

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Assumption - Price Rise

Includes Outlay/Expenditure for the Area Programmes.

*Does not include Rs. 124 Crore proposed for 'Food for Poor' Scheme by the Gujarat State.

1992-93: 9.5%
1991-92: 11%
1993-94: 8.4%
1992-93: 9%
## Public Sector Plan Expenditure by Heads of Development during Eighth Plan and Annual Plans (1992-96) - Centre & States & Uts

(Rs. Crore)

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Source: Review of Industrial production and handbook of Industrial statistics.
### Targets and achievements of infrastructure industries from 1992-93 to 1994-95

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Source: Annual Plans, monthly Economic Reports and reviews of Industrial Production
CHAPTER-3
PUBLIC SECTOR PLAN OUTLAY

The Annual Plan for 1995-96, the fourth year of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) has been formulated keeping in view the broad priorities and thrust areas laid down in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Certain changes effected during 1993-94 in the process of formulation, finalisation and sectoral allocation of State Plans have been continued during the Annual Plans 1994-95 and 1995-96.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

3.2 The total public sector outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 which was fixed at Rs.1,12,197.12 crore marked an increase of 12.06% over the approved outlay of Rs.1,00,120.16 crore for Annual Plan 1993-94. In the Revised Estimates (RE), the outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 came down to Rs.1,06,204.25 crore; a decrease of 5.34% over the Budget Estimates (BE) for the Plan.

3.3 The Central Sector component of the Annual Plan 1994-95 outlay at Rs.70,140.96 crore in the BE had gone down to Rs.68,315.64 crore in the RE, a shortfall of 2.60% mainly on account of reduced Internal & Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) of various Ministries/Departments. Nearly 61% of the Central Sector outlay was to be funded from resources to be raised by the CPSUs of the Ministries/Department through IEBR and about 39% i.e. the remaining Rs.27,277.55 crore was to be met from the Budget support (BS). In the RE while the BS at Rs.27,933.58 crore was slightly higher by Rs.656.03 crore than the BE, the IEBR at Rs.40,382.06 crore was less by Rs.2481.35 crore than that in the BE.

3.4 The Annual Plan 1994-95 outlays for States/UTs (including Special Area Programmes) was Rs.42,056.16 crore in the BE which was higher by 16.23% over the budgeted outlay of Rs.36,184 crore for Annual Plan 1993-94. However, the plan outlays for the States/UTs in the RE came down to Rs.37,888.61 crore; a decrease of about 10%.

3.5 The main reasons for the shortfall in the RE as compared to the BE in States/UTs Plan were deterioration in the balance from current revenues, erosion in the contribution of State Electricity Boards and in some cases of State Road Transport Corporations, negative opening balances, mounting non-Plan expenditure, shortfalls in the collection of small savings etc. The details of approved outlays and revised estimates for 1994-95 (Heads of development-wise) are given in Table 3.1.

3.6 It would be observed from the Table 3.1 that for the Central Sector, in the RE for 1994-95 the outlay for the sectors of Rural Development, Irrigation & Flood Control, Energy and Industry & Minerals had declined. However, contrary to this, the outlays for the sectors of Agriculture & Allied Activities, Transport, Communications, Science & Technology & Environment, Social Services and General Economic Services had a marginal to high increase in their revised estimates.

3.7 In the State sector, the outlays for all the sectors had declined in the RE except for the Rural Development and Communication which were marginally higher than that in the BE.

Annual Plan 1995-96

3.8 The total public sector outlay for the Annual Plan 1995-96 has been fixed at Rs.1,28,589.98 crore. This represents an increase of 14.61% over the approved outlay of Rs.1,12,197.12 crore for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

3.9 The Plan of Central Sector mainly aims at strengthening and providing support to the State Sector besides implementing some important Central Programmes/projects/schemes. The Central Sector outlay for 1995-96 at Rs.78,848.84 crore constitutes 61.32% of the total public sector plan outlay for Annual Plan 1995-96 and marks a step up of 12.41% over the approved outlay of Rs.70,140.96 crore for the Annual Plan 1994-95. The outlay for Central Sector 1995-96 is proposed to be financed by Budget Support (Rs.28,994.22 crore) (36.77%) and Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (Rs.49,854.62 crore) (63.23%). The amount proposed to be raised through IEBR for financing the Plan of Central sector 1995-96 is higher by 16.31% over the corresponding figure of Rs.42,863.41 crore in the Annual Plan 1994-95.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head of Development</th>
<th>Approved Outlays 1994-95</th>
<th>Revised Estimates 1994-95</th>
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<td>Centre States Total</td>
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<td>Budget IEBR Outlay</td>
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<td>--------------------------</td>
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<td>1 Agri.&amp; Allied Activities</td>
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<td>5845.70</td>
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<tr>
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<td>8627.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Special Area Programmes</td>
<td>0.00 0.00 0.00 1547.54</td>
<td>1547.54</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Irrigation &amp; Flood Control</td>
<td>261.18 0.00 261.18 6233.56</td>
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<td>5 Energy</td>
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<td>10058.63</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Industry &amp; Minerals</td>
<td>3456.34 6974.32 10393.66</td>
<td>32915.34</td>
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<tr>
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<td>8 Communications</td>
<td>82.00 7109.34 7191.34</td>
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<td>9 Science, Technology &amp; Environment</td>
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<td>73.11 1435.15</td>
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<td>10 General Economic Services</td>
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<td>1478.86 1950.42</td>
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<td>42056.16 112197.12</td>
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<th>Revised Estimates 1994-95</th>
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<td>Budget IEBR Outlay</td>
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<td>6 Industry &amp; Minerals</td>
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<td>10 General Economic Services</td>
<td>460.81 10.75 471.56</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
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<td>42056.16 112197.12</td>
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47
3.10 The BS for the Plan of Central Sector 1995-96 at Rs.28,994.22 crore is higher by 6.29% over Rs.27,277.55 crore provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95. More than 50 percent of the Budget Support (BS) is to be devoted to support the programmes/schemes in the social sectors (viz. Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply & Sanitation, Housing, Urban Development, Welfare of SC/ST & other backward classes, Labour Welfare etc.) and Rural Development. The detailed break-up of outlays of Central Sector (Ministry/Department-wise) is given in Annexure 3.1.

3.11 The envisaged plan outlay for States/UTs (including special area programmes) fixed at Rs.49,741.14 crore for the Annual Plan 1995-96 is higher by 18.27% over the budgeted outlay of Rs.42,056.16 crore for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

3.12 The Heads of Development-wise approved outlays for Centre, States and UTs for the Annual Plan 1995-96 vis-a-vis corresponding approved outlays for the Annual Plan 1994-95 are given in Table 3.2.

**Table 3.2**

<table>
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<th>Centre</th>
<th>States &amp; UTs</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>Outlay</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
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<td>1547.54</td>
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<td>4 Irrigation &amp; Flood Control</td>
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<td>10 General Economic Services</td>
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<td>206.86</td>
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<td>70140.96</td>
<td>42556.16</td>
<td>112197.12</td>
<td>28944.22</td>
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</table>

48
3.13 It would be seen from the Table that most of the sectors of Development have been allocated marginally to significantly higher outlays in the Annual Plan 1995-96 over those in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

3.14 The four heads of Development, namely, Agriculture and Allied Activities, Rural Development, Special Area Programmes and Irrigation & Flood Control are basically rural oriented and together constitute 20.09% of the total public sector plan outlay in the Annual Plan 1995-96 with their individual contribution to total public sector plan outlay being 7.72% for Rural Development; 5.18% for Agriculture and allied activities; 1.38% for Special Area Programmes and 5.81% for Irrigation and Flood Control. The above mentioned four sectors together account for nearly 32.14% and 12.49% of the total plan outlays for States & UTs and the Centre respectively. It is worth noting that these rural oriented heads of development are primarily financed by the Budget Support from the Centre/State Governments.

3.15 The infrastructural sector consisting of Energy, Transport & Communications together account for about 47.95% of the total public sector plan outlay in the Annual Plan 1995-96. Of these development heads, Energy Sector receives 27.41%; Transport sector 14.07% and Communication Sector 6.47% of the total public sector outlay for the annual plan 1995-96. The outlays for the infrastructural sector constitutes 31.07% and 58.59% of the total plan of the States/UTs and Central Sector respectively. The outlays for these development heads are primarily financed from IEBR.

3.16 Another Head of Development which is primarily financed from IEBR is the Industries & Minerals sector which with an outlay of Rs.13877.49 crore account for 10.79% of the total Public Sector Plan for 1995-96; 14.71% of the Central Sector and 4.58% of the State Sector.

3.17 The Eighth Plan recognises human development as the core of all development efforts. The sectors directly contributing to the realisation of this goal, namely, Health, Education, Water Supply & Sanitation, Housing, Urban Development and Welfare of the Weaker Sections have been allocated Rs.22401.89 crore which is 17.42% of the total outlay of the Annual Plan 1995-96 and is 24.12% higher than that of the Annual Plan 1994-95. The allocations for social sector constitutes 27.27% and 11.21% of total plan of States/UTs and Centre respectively.

3.18 The other Heads of Development namely Science & Technology and Environment, General Economic Services and General Services which could be considered as support sector account for 3.75% the total public sector outlay for 1995-96. In the Central Sector and the State Sector their share is 2.99% and 4.94% respectively.

3.19 The State-wise and UT wise outlays by major and minor heads of development are given in Annexures 3.2 and 3.3. Annexure 3.4 to 3.6 give details of Plan Outlay for 1995-96, Revised Estimates for 1994-95 and Actual Expenditure for 1993-94 for the Centre, States and Union Territories by heads and sub-heads of development.
## Annexure 3.1

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT-WISE OUTLAYS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN (1995-96) : CENTRE

(Rs. Crore)

<table>
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<th>Sl. No.</th>
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<th>(NBS) through (GBS) Resources</th>
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<th>Credits</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Route</td>
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<td>Budget</td>
<td>Budget</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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1. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

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### MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT-WISE OUTLAYS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN (1995-96) : CENTRE

#### (Rs. Crore)

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### Notes
- Net Budget: Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR) Net
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- Gross Budget: Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR) Gross Budget
- Support routed through (GBS): Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR) Support routed through (GBS)
- Internal Resources: Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR) Internal Resources
- ECBs/ Others: Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR) ECBs/ Others
- Bonds: Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR) Bonds
- EBR: Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR) EBR
- Credits: Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR) Credits

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Annexure 3.1 (Contd.)
Annexure 3.1 (Contd.)

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT-WISE OUTLAYS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN (1995-96) : CENTRE

(Rs. Crore)

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54
### ANNEXURE 3.2

**ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96: APPROVED OUTLAYS - STATES**

(Rs. Lakh)

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#### I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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#### II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Special Programme for Rural Development:

- (a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes
  - 3905
- (b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)
  - 1202
- (c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)
  - 60

#### RURAL EMPLOYMENT

- (a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)
  - 7058
- (b) Other Programmes (like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.)
  - 0
- Land Reforms
  - 1050
- Other Rural Development Programmes
  - 1025

Total - II

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- 0
- 357
- 9598
- 0

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(37.86) (4.30) (6.77) (22.35) (16.90)

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(22.16) (16.56) (14.36) (16.11) (8.48)

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(1.83) (2.14) (5.68) (2.75) (3.37)

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### I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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(7.22) (7.17) (14.36) (10.49) (6.64)

### II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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(6.72) (2.74) (3.38) (3.69) (5.35)

### III. BACKWARD AREA PROGRAMMES

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### IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL

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(Rs. Lakh)

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#### I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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**Other Agricultural Programmes:**

- (a) Marketing & Quality Control: 10.50
- (b) Others: 0.00

**Cooperation**

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#### II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**Special Programme for Rural Development:**

- (a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRD) & Allied Programmes: 14.00
- (b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP): 0.00
- (c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP): 0.00

**RURAL EMPLOYMENT**

- (a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY): 2278.00
- (b) Other Programmes (like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.): 0.00

**Land Reforms**

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**III. BACKWARD AREA PROGRAMMES**

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**IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL**

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**Annexure 3.2 (Contd.)**

(Rs. Lakh)
### V. ENERGY

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### IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT

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### X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

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### I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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### II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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64
### Annexure 3.2 (Contd.)

(Rs. Lakh)

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#### I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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### II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

#### Special Programme for Rural Development:

- (a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes
- (b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)
- (c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)

#### RURAL EMPLOYMENT

- (a) MREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)
- (b) Other Programmes (like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.)

#### Land Reforms

- Other Rural Development Programmes
  - (Incl. Community Development and Panchayats)

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### VII. TRANSPORT

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(Rs. Lakh)

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Total: (1.39) (4.30) (3.57) (8.40) (8.28) (15.52)

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(Rs. Lakh)

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### Labour & Employment

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#### XII. GENERAL SERVICES

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<td>1600</td>
<td>3618</td>
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| Other Administrative Services:
| i) Training         | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 954  |
| ii) Others          | 4000| 36  | 35  | 39  | 65  | 58563|
| **TOTAL - (XII)**    | 4409| 1535| 400 | 1650| 4113| 96357|

#### GRAND TOTAL

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(*) : Does not include Rs.124 crore proposed by the State Govt. of Gujarat for a scheme 'Food for Poor'. Also, does not include a discrepancy of Rs. 0.32 crore in case of Assam in approval letter and total Sector/Sub-Sector break-up.
### Annexure 3.3

**ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96: APPROVED OUTLAYS:**
**UNION TERRITORIES**

(Rs. Lakh)

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<th>D &amp; N HAVELI</th>
<th>DAMAN &amp; DIU</th>
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<td><em>(18.00)</em></td>
<td><em>(6.96)</em></td>
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**II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

| Special Programme for Rural Development : | | | | |
|------------------------------------------| | | | |
| (a) Integrated Rural Development        | | | | |
| Programme(IRDP) & Allied Programmes     | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| (b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| (c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) | 18.50 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 1.00 |

**RURAL EMPLOYMENT**

| (a) NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)     | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| (b) Other Programmes                     | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Land Reforms                             | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.93 | 8.00 |
| Other Rural Development Programmes      | | | | |
| (Incl. Community Development and Panchayats) | | | | |
| TOTAL - II                               | 318.50 | 180.00 | 56.55 | 20.00 |
| **(1.48)**                               | *(1.80)* | *(1.95)* | *(0.87)* |
Annexure 3.3 (Contd.)

(Rs. Lakh)

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| IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL
   Major and Medium Irrigation | 0.00| 0.00| 50.00| 55.00|
   Minor Irrigation            | 141.50| 20.00| 105.00| 12.00|
   Command Area Development    | 0.00| 0.00| 1.00| 0.00|
   Flood Control (incl. anti-sea erosion, etc.) | 71.00| 0.00| 0.00| 35.00|
   TOTAL - IV                  | 212.50| 20.00| 156.00| 102.00|
| V. ENERGY
   Power                      | 1528.10| 985.00| 486.00| 342.00|
   Non-conventional Sources of Energy | 161.90| 25.00| 2.76| 2.00|
   TOTAL - V                  | 1690.00| 1010.00| 488.76| 344.00|
| VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS
   Village & Small Industries | 1002.73| 143.10| 89.00| 20.00|
   Industries (other than V&SI) | 0.00| 4.00| 0.00| 30.00|
   Mining                     | 0.00| 0.00| 0.00| 0.00|
   TOTAL - (VI)               | 1002.73| 147.10| 89.00| 50.00|
| VII. TRANSPORT
   Ports and light Houses     | 582.65| 0.00| 0.00| 45.00|
   Shipping                   | 5505.00| 0.00| 0.00| 0.00|
   Civil Aviation             | 985.68| 0.00| 0.00| 0.00|
   Roads and Bridges          | 1883.00| 45.00| 368.00| 254.00|
   Road Transport             | 140.00| 296.50| 0.00| 0.00|
   Inland Water Transport     | 0.00| 0.00| 0.00| 0.00|
   Other Transport Services   | 0.00| 13.50 | 13.00| 1.00|
   TOTAL - (VII)              | 9096.33| 355.00| 381.00| 300.00|
| VIII. COMMUNICATIONS        | 0.00| 0.00| 0.00| 0.00|
### IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT

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### X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

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<td>i) Distt. Plg./Distt. Councils</td>
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<td>ii) Weights &amp; Measures</td>
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### XI. SOCIAL SERVICES

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(Rs. Lakh)

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<td>Social Welfare</td>
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<td><strong>7661.31</strong></td>
<td><strong>1063.55</strong></td>
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(29.38) (76.61) (36.67) (38.74)

**XII. GENERAL SERVICES**

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<td>Jails</td>
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<td>Stationery &amp; Printing</td>
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<td><strong>48.00</strong></td>
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(2.02) (0.48) (1.24) (8.26)

**GRAND TOTAL**

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Annexure 3.3 (Contd.)

(Rs. Lakh)

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<th>Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development</th>
<th>Delhi</th>
<th>Lakshadweep</th>
<th>Pondicherry</th>
<th>Total (UTs)</th>
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I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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<th>Lakshadweep</th>
<th>Pondicherry</th>
<th>Total (UTs)</th>
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<td>Crop Husbandry</td>
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<td>Dairy Development</td>
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<td>Fisheries</td>
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<td>Food, Storage &amp; Warehousing</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<td>Other Agricultural Programmes :</td>
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<tr>
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<td>32.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>(b) Others</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cooperation</td>
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<td>498.00</td>
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<td>(17.69)</td>
<td>(12.76)</td>
<td>(2.95)</td>
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II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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<th>Special Programme for Rural Development :</th>
<th>Delhi</th>
<th>Lakshadweep</th>
<th>Pondicherry</th>
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<td>(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) &amp; Allied Programmes</td>
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<td>(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)</td>
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### Annexure 3.3 (Contd.)

(Rs. Lakh)

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77
### Annexure 3.3 (Contd.)

(Rs. Lakh)

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<td>Labour &amp; Employment</td>
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78
### Annexure 3.3 (Concl.)

(Rs. Lakh)

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<td>(53.58)</td>
<td>(17.78)</td>
<td>(34.86)</td>
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**XII. GENERAL SERVICES**

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<td><strong>Jails</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Other Administrative Services :</strong></td>
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<td><strong>ii) Others</strong></td>
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<td>35.00 (\zeta 26)</td>
<td>39.00 (\zeta 26)</td>
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<td>17552.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
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NOTE : FIGURES IN BRACKET ARE INTER-SE PERCENTAGES.

1/ For Employment Assurance Scheme.

2/ Includes Rs.8 lakh for Road Safety and Rs.26 lakh for Directorate of Transport.

3/ For Small Savings.

4/ For NRY/UBSP.

5/ Includes Rs.62 lakh for Judicial Administration and Rs.5800 lakh amount kept in Reserve.

6/ Includes Rs.200 lakh for Administration of Justice and Rs.45 lakh for Public Enterprises.

7/ For Employment for Misguided Youths.

8/ Includes Rs.1228 lakh for Construction of Public Service, Rs.100 lakh for Commission Building, Rs.100 lakh for Minority Development Board and Rs.5 lakh for Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Agencies.

9/ For Railways.

10/ Includes Rs.50 lakh for Judicial Administration and Rs.8 lakh for Accounts.

11/ For Haryana Institute of Public Administration.

12/ For Institutional Finance and Public Enterprises.

13/ For HIPA.

14/ Includes Rs.224 lakh for Nucleus Budget for Tribal Areas, Rs. 89 lakh for Tribal Development Machinery, Rs.68 lakh for Equity to Ex-Service Corporation including PEXSEM and Rs.150 lakh for Upgradation of infrastructure facilities for Judiciary.

15/ For Vehicle Pollution Control.

16/ For Modernisation of Administration.

17/ Includes Rs.100 lakh for Fire Protection and Rs.638 lakh for Judicial Infrastructure.

18/ Includes Rs.8060 lakh for TSP/SCP Programmes.

19/ Includes Rs.125 lakh for Special Development Fund.
20/ Includes Rs.23 lakh for Treasury, Rs.5 lakh for Manpower Planning and Rs.4 lakh for LFA.

21/ Includes Rs.900 lakh for Special Self Employment.

22/ For Externally Aided Projects.

23/ Includes Rs.600 lakh for Special Rural Works Programme, Rs.115 lakh for E.A.S. and Rs.15 lakh for Research and Training in Rural Areas.

24/ For Construction of Judiciary Buildings.

25/ Included under Public Works.

26/ For Fire Protection and Control.

27/ Includes Rs.2500 lakh for New Land Use Policy (NLUP).

28/ For M.V. Wing.

29/ For Law & Judicial (Building).

30/ Includes Rs.80 lakh for Judiciary and Rs.28 lakh for Evaluation.

31/ Includes Rs.213 lakh for Defence Service Welfare.

32/ For PSIPA.

33/ Includes Rs.1500 lakh for Apna Gaon Apna Kaam, Rs.1500 lakh for Rural Growth Centre, Rs.250 lakh for Gramin Hat Bazar and Rs.220 lakh for DDP.

34/ Includes Rs.3000 lakh for Tees Zilla Tees Kaam and Rs.500 lakh for Decentralized Development/Innovative Schemes.

35/ For HCMRIPA.

36/ For Non-Plan account deficit.

37/ Includes Rs.400 lakh for SREP and Rs.800 lakh for E.A.S.

38/ Includes Rs.41 lakh for Planning & Development Cell and Rs.14 lakh for Road Safety Measures.

39/ Includes Rs.44 lakh for Judicial Infrastructure and Rs.6 lakh for Legal Aid and Advice.

40/ Includes Rs.50 lakh for Inter Islands Communication, Rs.9 lakh for Local Fund Audit Department and Rs.25 lakh for Issue of Identity Cards.
41/ Included under Animal Husbandry.

42/ For Road Safety and Strengthening of STA.

43/ Includes Rs.5.33 lakh for Welfare of Ex-Servicemen and Rs.1 lakh for Pension to Freedom Fighters.

44/ Includes Rs.20 lakh for Strengthening of Enforcement Wing and Rs.28 lakh for Fire Protection Control and Strengthening of Licence Branch.

45/ Includes Rs.1 lakh for Strengthening of Accounts & Audit and Rs.2 lakh for Fire Services.

46/ For Computerisation.

47/ Includes Rs. 20.70 lakh for Cyclone Shelters and Rs. 1000 lakh for Welfare of Agricultural Labour.

48/ Includes Rs. 126 lakh for Court Buildings, Rs. 118 lakh for I.O.A., Rs. 100 lakh for Police Academy Complex and Rs. 1100 lakh for Mandal Buildings.

49/ Includes Rs. 12 lakh for Share Capital to Regional Rural Development Banks & Rs. 369 lakh for International Fund for Agriculture Development.

50/ For Urban Transport.

51/ Includes Rs. 200 lakh for Planning Machinery, Rs. 32 lakh for Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration and Rs. 47 lakh for Prizes to Districts under 20-Point Programme.

52/ For Earthquake Rehabilitation programme and undistributed.

53/ Includes Rs. 662 lakh for Strengthening & Supporting Special Programme Organisation, Rs. 11 lakh for Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development, Rs. 160 lakh for DWCRA, Rs. 20 lakh for RRBs, Rs. 10 lakh for Assistance to GSRDC, Rs. 123 lakh for Poverty Alleviation Programme, Rs. 7200 lakh for Gokal Gram Yojana and Rs. 500 lakh for Panchayat Finance Board.

54/ The sector-wise details of Gujarat do not add up to agreed Plan Outlay of Rs. 2610 Crore due to exclusion of proposed scheme of 'Food for poor' of Rs. 124 Crore.

55/ Does not include a discrepancy of Rs.0.32 Crore in approval letter and total of Sector/ Subsector break-up.

*******
Annexure 3.4

Plan Outlay by Heads of Development: 1995-96 - Centre, States and Union Territories
(Rs. Crore)

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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
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<th>States</th>
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<td>5. Fisheries</td>
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83
### III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES

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### V. ENERGY

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### Revised Estimates by Heads of Development: 1994-95 - Centre, States and Union Territories

**Annexure 3.5**

(Rs. Crore)

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**GRAND TOTAL** | 68315.64 | 35825.11 | 2063.50 | 106204.25
### Annexure 3.6

**Actual Expenditure by Heads of Development: 1993-94 - Centre, States and Union Territories**

(Rs. Crore)

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### VIII. COMMUNICATION

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CHAPTER 4
FINANCIAL RESOURCES

As per the projected financing pattern of the public sector plan outlay for the Eighth Plan, domestic resources comprising Balance from Current Revenues (BCR), Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Public Enterprises and Borrowings (including Miscellaneous Capital Receipts) account for 88.8 percent of total resource mobilisation required for financing the overall outlay of Rs. 4,34,100 crore at 1991-92 prices. The contribution of the projected net inflow of capital from abroad works out to 6.6 per cent whereas the share of deficit financing required to bridge the estimated resource gap has been projected at 4.6 per cent. As brought out in the Chapter on Financial Resources in the Annual Plan (1994-95) document of the previous year, the deviations in observed financing pattern from the projected one, especially in regard to BCR, necessitated recourse to large-scale borrowings involving pre-emption of resources via higher levels of non-plan revenue expenditure. The review of Annual Plan 1994-95 as also the analysis of Budget/Plan Estimates for Annual Plan 1995-96 attempted below show that though there are indications of a marginal reduction in the proportion of borrowings involving pre-emption of resources via higher levels of non-plan revenue expenditure, the ratio of borrowings to domestic resources (75-80%) is likely to remain quite high due to the huge negative BCR in respect of both the Centre and the States.

Annual Plans 1994-95 and 1995-96

4.2 The review for 1994-95 and the estimates for 1995-96 relate to the Centre (Ministries/Departments), including the Central Public Enterprises, as well as the States and their Public Enterprises. These are based on the plan discussions with the Central Ministries/Departments and the States. In regard to the States, the estimates reflect the commitments made by them for resource mobilisation and transfer of funds from the Centre to the States comprising both the plan transfers and the federal transfers recommended by the Finance Commission.

4.3 The review for 1994-95 brings out the deterioration in Balance from Current Revenues (BCR) in respect of both the Centre and the States, the lower level of resource mobilisation by the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and the negative contribution of the State-level Public Enterprises. It also brings out the fact that while the transfer of resources from the Centre to the States including Central Assistance for the State Plans materialised as projected, the resource mobilisation by the States and their enterprises fell short of the commitments.

4.4 The Revised/Latest Estimates of Annual Plan 1994-95 for the Centre are discussed in the following paragraphs. This is followed by a discussion on the estimates relating to the financing of Centre’s Annual Plan 1995-96.

Centre: Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

4.5 The financing pattern of the approved outlay of the Centre for 1994-95 may be seen from Annexure 4.1. The main changes in the financing pattern revealed by the Revised Estimates for 1994-95 vis-a-vis the corresponding Budget Estimates may be seen from Table 4.1. The approved outlay of the Centre (including U.Ts) for 1994-95 amounted to Rs. 70,704 crore. As shown in the above table, the RE figures (Rs. 69,009 crore) indicate a marginal shortfall in plan expenditure by 2.4 per cent (Rs. 1,695 crore) vis-a-vis the BE figures. This was caused by the marginal shortfall in aggregate resources (Rs. 302 crore) and the increase in the amount of Central Assistance for State Plans (Rs. 1,393 crore) at the RE stage. The plan expenditure amounting to Rs. 70,380 crore, inclusive of the revised outlay of Delhi and Pondicherry, the two U.Ts with Legislature, registered marginally higher shortfall of Rs. 1,824 crore or 2.5 per cent compared to the corresponding amount as per BE in 1994-95.

4.6 The Central Plan outlay excluding U.Ts consists of (i) plan outlays of Central Ministries/Departments and (ii) plan outlay of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the administrative control of different Ministries/Departments. Whereas the outlay (BE) for 1994-95 in respect of the Central Ministries/Departments stood at Rs. 20,077 crore, or 29 per cent, of the total Central Plan outlay, the outlay of CPSEs amounted to Rs. 50,064 crore, or 71 per cent, as the remaining share in the total Central Plan outlay. The Revised Estimates have placed the outlay for Central Ministries/Departments and the CPSEs at Rs.
Table 4.1
Revised Estimates vis-a-vis Budget Estimates in respect of Financing Pattern of Central Plan
Outlay for 1994-95
(Rs. in crore)

<table>
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<th>Item</th>
<th>Revised Estimates</th>
<th>Budget Estimates</th>
<th>Change in RE/BE (%)</th>
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<td>28,171</td>
<td>28,233</td>
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<td>3. Borrowings (including MCR)</td>
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<td>55,033</td>
<td>5.3</td>
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<td>4. Net inflow of capital from abroad (external aid and external commercial borrowing by CPSEs)</td>
<td>10,100</td>
<td>12,809</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Deficit financing</td>
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<td>6. Aggregate Resources</td>
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<td>89,129</td>
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<td>7. Assistance for State Plans (including plan revenue, deficit grants)</td>
<td>19,818</td>
<td>18,425</td>
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<td>8. Resources for Central Plan (6-7)</td>
<td>69,009</td>
<td>70,704</td>
<td>-2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The figures in the Table includes Central Assistance for UT Plans.

19,729 crore and Rs. 48,587 crore, respectively. The shortfall in the plan outlay of CPSEs was caused by a shortfall in the mobilisation of extra-budgetary resources which were partly compensated by increase in budgetary support and generation of higher amounts of internal resources. The main factor responsible for the overall decline in the plan outlay of Ministries/Departments (excluding CPSEs) was lower utilisation of budgetary support vis-a-vis BE by the Department of Industrial Development and the Ministry of Power.

Balance from Current Revenues (BCR)

4.7 The Revised Estimates (RE) of BCR at current prices, including Additional Resource Mobilisation (ARM) amounted to (-) Rs. 13,370 crore for 1994-95 in contrast to the Budget Estimates of (-) Rs. 12,946 crore for the same year. Thus, BCR which represents the difference between revenue receipts (tax and non-tax revenues) and non-plan revenue expenditure (NPRE) registered a deterioration of Rs. 424 crore at the RE stage. This deterioration occurred despite significant increase in revenue receipts. The different components of BCR may be seen from Annexure 4.2. The changes in the major components of Revenue and Expenditure at the RE stage in 1994-95 may be seen from Table 4.2. This table shows that the net tax revenue (i.e excluding States' share) was higher by Rs. 2,246 crore compared to BE. The corresponding increase in non-tax revenue was Rs. 630 crore. However, the increase in the RE of total net revenue receipts amounting to Rs. 2,876 crores was outweighed by the increase in the RE of NPRE by Rs. 3,300 crore over BE, and as a result BCR registered a deterioration of Rs. 424 crore, which was, however, insignificant in comparison to the massive deterioration in BCR amounting to Rs. 15307 crore witnessed in 1993-94 due to the combined impact of substantial decline in tax revenue and significant increase in NPRE. The major components of NPRE are interest payments, defence and subsidies. As will be seen from Annexure 4.2 interest payments in 1994-95 registered a decline by Rs. 2,000 crore at the RE stage while expenditure on defence registered only a marginal increase (Rs. 544 crore) at the RE stage. However, subsidies as per RE registered substantial increase by Rs. 3,347 crore over BE. Increase in fertiliser subsidy, including the concessional sale of decontrolled fertilisers, accounted for about one-half of the total increase in subsidy at the RE stage. The
factors contributing to the increase in fertiliser subsidy were the rise in the prices of inputs of indigenous fertilisers and the international price of urea. Increase in food subsidy accounted for nearly one-third of the total increase in subsidy at the RE stage. The factors contributing to higher amount of food subsidy were the time lag in the revision of issue prices of foodgrains, clearance of arrears of earlier years and subsidy in respect of imported sugar released through the public distribution system.

Additional Resource Mobilisation

4.8 Though the Budget proposals for 1994-95 both in respect of direct and indirect taxes involved a net loss, the whole revenue loss was expected to be made good through higher levels of tax compliance and buoyancy. The RE in respect of personal income tax showed a marginal increase of Rs. 75 crore as against the estimated net revenue loss of Rs. 1,075 crore (share of Centre being Rs. 450 crore). In regard to Corporation tax the RE showed an increase of Rs. 770 crore as against the estimated revenue loss of Rs. 1,355 crore. In regard to indirect taxes, the RE in respect of Customs showed an increase of Rs. 1,250 crore as against the estimated net revenue loss of Rs. 2,282 crore. As regards union excise the increase in RE amounted to Rs. 200 crore as against the estimated net gain of Rs. 106 crore. Thus, the expectations regarding higher levels of tax revenue through better tax compliance and greater buoyancy appear to have been fulfilled.

Plan Investment in CPSEs

4.9 According to RE (Annexure 4.3) the plan expenditure of CPSEs (both departmental and non-departmental) were lower at Rs. 48,587 crore during 1994-95 indicating a short-fall of Rs. 1,477 crore compared to BE. This shortfall was caused by the decline in the extra budgetary resources of the CPSEs.

4.10 The internal resources of the CPSEs showed an increase of Rs. 1,222 crore, by 5.3 per cent at the RE stage. However, the extra budgetary resources comprising bonds, external commercial borrowings/suppliers' credit and the category 'others' (i.e public deposits, inter-corporate transfers, loans from financial institutions, etc.) registered a decline of Rs. 3,505 crore, or 17.7 per cent at the RE stage. The most notable decline (Rs. 2,189 crore or 30.5 per cent) occurred in external commercial borrowings/suppliers' credit followed by a decline of Rs. 1,086 crore or 21.3 per cent in the category 'Others'. As regards the relative contribution of different sources of funds towards the financing of plan outlays of CPSEs, significant variations have been noticed in the case of internal resources, extra-budgetary resources and budgetary support at the RE stage. The contribution of internal resources increased from 45.8 per cent to 49.7 per cent from BE to RE in 1994-95 whereas the corresponding proportion in respect of extra-budgetary resources declined from 39.5 per cent to 33.4 per cent. The relative contribution of budgetary support in the plan outlay of CPSEs increased from 14.4 per cent at the BE stage to 16.9 per cent at the RE stage.

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Table 4.2
Revenue Receipts and Non-plan Revenue Expenditure in 1994-95 (RE and BE) (Rs. in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>RE</th>
<th>BE</th>
<th>Change in RE/BE (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net Tax Revenue</td>
<td>64,988</td>
<td>62,742</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-tax Revenue</td>
<td>22,607</td>
<td>21,977</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Receipts</td>
<td>87,595</td>
<td>84,719</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest payments</td>
<td>44,000</td>
<td>46,000</td>
<td>-4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence</td>
<td>23,544</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidies</td>
<td>12,810</td>
<td>9,463</td>
<td>35.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>20,611</td>
<td>19,202</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,00,965</td>
<td>97,665</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Borrowings and Deficit Financing

4.11 Borrowings (including MCR) rose by 5.3 per cent from Rs. 55033 crore at the BE stage to Rs. 57926 crore at the RE stage. The increase in borrowings witnessed in 1994-95 was far below the corresponding increase witnessed in the previous year. The proportion of borrowings (including MCR) in domestic resources for plan financing increased from 56.8 per cent to 83.8 per cent in 1993-94 as against the increase from 78.3 per cent to 79.6 per cent in 1994-95. The conventional market borrowing in 1994-95 (through sale of dated Government securities on auction basis) remained at the budgeted level of Rs. 3,700 crore whereas the long and medium term borrowings consisting of (i) conversion of 364-days treasury bills and 91-days treasury bills sold on auction basis, (ii) the newly introduced instrument of partially paid stocks, and (iii) zero coupon bonds registered about 55 percent increase over the budgeted level. Resource mobilisation (other liabilities) through small savings rose by 233 per cent from Rs. 6,000 crore to Rs. 14,000 crore in 1994-95. However, net MCR registered a steep decline from Rs. 25,068 crore to Rs. 14,092 crore mainly due to substantial reduction in short term borrowings in the same year. Deficit financing remained at the budgeted level of Rs. 6,000 crore.

Net Inflow from Abroad

4.12 According to the RE, the net inflow from abroad comprising external aid as well as external commercial borrowing showed decline of Rs. 2,709 crore. The component of external aid is estimated to be lower by Rs. 520 crore. The other component of the net inflow of capital from abroad, viz. external commercial borrowings/suppliers' credit by the CPSEs are likely to be lower by about Rs. 2,189 crore compared to the BE of Rs. 7,166 crore. Thus the shortfall in the total net inflow works out to Rs. 2,709 crore in 1994-95.

Centre: Annual Plan 1995-96

4.13 The Annual Plan outlay for 1995-96 at Rs. 81,150 crore (including the whole outlay for UTs) accounts for 22.2 per cent of the Eighth Plan outlay for the Centre including UTs amounting to Rs. 2,54,115 crore at 1991-92 prices (after adjusting for inflation at the rate of 9.5 per cent, 8.4 per cent, 11 per cent and 9 per cent respectively during 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96). The Plan outlay for 1995-96 in respect of the Centre alone at Rs. 78,849 crore is 12.4 per cent higher than the outlay of Rs. 70,141 crore envisaged for 1994-95 (BE). The Plan outlay for UTs for 1995-96 has been fixed at Rs. 2,301 crore. The scheme of financing Annual Plan 1995-96 for the Centre including UTs (Rs. 780 crore as shown in the Union Expenditure Budget 1995-96) may be seen from Annexure 4.1. Brief comments on the financing scheme for Annual Plan 1995-96 are given below.

Balance from Current Revenues (BCR)

4.14 As may be seen from Annexure 4.2, the revenue receipts of the Centre including UTs in 1995-96 are estimated at Rs. 99,633 crore after providing for the States' share in Central taxes, thereby indicating improvement of Rs. 14,914 crore compared to the BE of 1994-95. However, the improvement with reference to the RE for 1994-95 works out to a lower amount of Rs. 12,038 crore, due to higher amounts of RE in respect of both tax and non-tax revenues. The tax revenue shown in Annexure 4.2 does not take into account the net revenue loss to the Centre amounting to Rs. 1,582 crore involved in the budget proposals of the Union Finance Minister for 1995-96, because the entire revenue loss is expected to be made good in full through higher levels of compliance and buoyancy. However, inspite of this increase in revenue receipts, the BCR for 1995-96 (BE) turns out to be quite adverse at (-) Rs. 14,796 crore due to higher levels of non-plan revenue expenditure (NPRE). The main reason for this huge negative BCR lies in the higher levels of interest payments and subsidies by Rs. 6,000 crore and Rs. 2,983 crore, respectively over 1994-95 BE. The NPRE excluding interest payments amounts to Rs. 62,429 crore during 1995-96 (BE) as against Rs. 51,665 crore during 1994-95 (BE).

ARM by the Centre

4.15 Tax proposals for 1995-96 in respect of direct taxes relate to raising of income-tax exemption limit from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 40,000, raising of exemption under 80L of the I.T Act from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 13,000, five-year tax holiday for building, maintaining and operating infrastructure in highways, expressways, and new bridges, airports, ports and mass-rapid transport system. The major indirect tax proposals relate to reduction in Customs duty involving lowering of the peak duty to 50 per cent, lowering of tariff on capital goods, ma-
chine tools, etc. to 25 per cent, reduction in import duties on a number of items like synthetic and filament yarn, LPG, molasses, paper etc. As regards the revenue effect of tax proposals, the estimated revenue loss on account of direct tax proposals has been placed at Rs. 900 crore, out of which the share of States amounts to Rs. 700 crore. In regard to indirect taxes, the proposals relating to Union Excise involve a revenue gain of Rs. 335 crore and loss of Rs. 646 crores, thereby implying a net loss of Rs. 311 crore in revenue, out of which the share of States will be Rs. 108 crore. In regard to Customs the estimated revenue loss amounts to Rs. 1179 crore. The total net loss in revenue to the Centre arising from the proposals relating to both direct and indirect taxes in 1995-96 (BE) amounts to Rs. 1582 crore. However, as in 1994-95 BE the revenue loss from the 1995-96 proposals has been not taken into account by the Finance Minister for the purpose of fiscal deficit, which is estimated to remain at 5.5 per cent of GDP.

4.16 The budget proposals for 1995-96 in regard to Railways are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 750 crore.

Resources of Central Public Sector Enterprises

4.17 The approved plan outlay for CPSEs for 1995-96 (BE) amounts to Rs. 56868 crore. The budgetary support of Rs. 7013 crore constitute 12.3 per cent of the plan outlay of CPSEs. The internal resources of CPSEs account for 50.8 per cent of their plan outlay while extra-budgetary resources account for the remaining 36.9 per cent.

4.18 Budgetary support to public enterprises consist of equity and loans. For 1995-96 (BE) the equity component has been placed at Rs. 3389 crore, or 48.3 per cent, as against Rs. 3664 crore, or 50.9 per cent, in 1994-95 (BE). Budgetary support in the form of loans in 1995-96 (BE) amounts to Rs. 3624 crore, or 51.7 per cent, as against Rs. 3537 crore, or 49.1 per cent, in 1994-95 BE. The proportion of overall budgetary support to the plan outlays of CPSEs in 1995-96 works out to 12.3 per cent as against 14.4 per cent in 1994-95.

4.19 The internal resources estimated at Rs. 28,867 crore in 1995-96 are higher by Rs. 5,936 crore than the BE in 1994-95. About 51 per cent of the plan outlay is estimated to flow from internal resources during 1995-96. As regards extra-budgetary resources, market borrowings through bonds are estimated at Rs. 8,354 crore while external commercial borrowings/suppliers' credit is estimated at Rs. 6260 crore. Extra-budgetary resources as a whole comprising bonds, ECB and 'Others' are estimated to finance about 36.9 per cent of plan outlay in 1995-96. The figures of plan investment and resources of CPSEs for 1995-96 (BE) may be seen from Annexure 4.4.

Borrowings

4.20 Domestic borrowings (including MCR) amounting to Rs. 60,692 crore in 1995-96 (BE) are higher than the corresponding amount in 1994-95 by Rs. 5,659 crore or 10.3 per cent. However, the proportion of this component in total domestic resources in 1995-96 (BE) is lower (74.8%) than that (78.3%) in 1994-95 (BE). The figures in Annexure 4.1 show that net market borrowing is estimated to remain at the last year's level of Rs. 3,700 crore whereas long and medium term borrowings are estimated to amount to Rs. 19,000 crore as against Rs. 11,000 crore in the previous year. As regards small savings and provident funds, the estimated receipts in 1995-96 (BE) are higher than the corresponding amounts in 1994-95 by 33.3 per cent and 11.1 per cent, respectively.

Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (MCR)

4.21 The Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (included in domestic borrowings discussed above) are estimated to contribute Rs. 19,638 crore towards plan financing in 1995-96 (BE) as against the corresponding figure of Rs. 25,069 crore in 1994-95. The main reason for the decline in MCR is the substantial reduction in short-term borrowings.

Deficit Financing

4.22 The estimated amount of deficit financing for 1995-96 at Rs. 5,000 crore represents a reduction of 16.7 per cent compared to the corresponding amount in the previous year. The deterioration in BCR has however, necessitated a high level of dependence on borrowings to finance the plan. In view of huge negative BCR, the dependence on borrowings, continues to be quite high. This has in turn contributed to the substantially high fiscal deficit of Rs. 57,634 crore as against Rs. 54915 crore in 1994-95 (BE).
Externally Aided Projects

4.23 The figures of external aid given in Annexure 4.15 reveal significant decline in undrawn balance during 1992-95. This improvement in the utilisation of external aid has been brought about by the promotional measures taken by the Government, viz. passing on of 100 per cent external assistance to the States in all sectors and release of advance in respect of Additional Central Assistance to them. However, sector-wise analysis has revealed that there is considerable scope for improving utilisation of aid in sectors like power which account for a substantial proportion of the total external aid received by India.

Areas of Concern

4.24 Analysis of the trends in the financing pattern of Central Plan outlay has revealed deterioration in Balance from Current Revenues due to higher levels of non-plan revenue expenditure which outweighed higher levels of revenue receipts. This, in turn, has led to higher dependence on borrowings for financing the plan outlay, thereby adding to the debt servicing burden. Higher amounts on account of interest payments involve reduction in resource availability for plan financing, especially for budgetary support to social sectors and other vital sectors like agriculture which depend heavily on budget support for financing their plan outlays. Given the limited scope for reduction in non-plan revenue expenditure, the ability to provide higher level of budgetary support depends on significant increase in revenue receipts. It has been estimated that increase in the tax-GDP ratio by one percentage point can lead to an increase in tax revenue by Rs. 10,000 crore. It is therefore necessary to introduce measures for raising revenue receipts through taxes from services, minimum tax on the gross assets of companies which generate considerable amount of profits but pay no taxes, etc.

Annual Plan: States

Annual Plan 1994-95: Review

4.25 The outlay approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 of all the States amounted to Rs.38911 crore. This does not include the outlay for Area Programmes amounting to Rs.1082 crores, comprising Central assistance for Hill Area, Tribal Area, NEC Plan, Border Area etc. The approved Plan outlay of the States was subsequently enhanced to Rs.39085 crore with additional Central assistance during the year of the order of Rs.174 crore for Special Problems of the States. Besides, an amount of Rs.18 crore was given as additional Central assistance to Nagaland to enable the State to cover the gap in the non-Plan expenditure. As against this the revised estimates of resources (RE), provided by the States at the time of Annual Plan discussions of all the States, stood at Rs.29539 crore, implying a shortfall of about 24.5 per cent over the enhanced outlay.

Table 4.3
States 1994-95

(Rs.Crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AP</th>
<th>Enhanced</th>
<th>Revised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AP</td>
<td>Estimates of resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Special Category States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOR</td>
<td>-94.74</td>
<td>-94.74</td>
<td>-3114.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.S.</td>
<td>4474.40</td>
<td>4550.65</td>
<td>5237.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>4379.66</td>
<td>4455.91</td>
<td>2122.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Non-Special Category States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOR</td>
<td>10984.59</td>
<td>10984.59</td>
<td>3782.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.S.</td>
<td>23546.41</td>
<td>23644.29</td>
<td>23634.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>34531.00</td>
<td>34628.88</td>
<td>27417.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOR</td>
<td>10889.85</td>
<td>10889.85</td>
<td>667.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.S.</td>
<td>28020.81</td>
<td>28194.94</td>
<td>28871.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>38910.66</td>
<td>39084.79</td>
<td>29539.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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With some marginal adjustments of deficit and surplus by the States reported by them later, the outlay was revised to Rs.34705 crore showing a net shortfall Rs.4380 crore i.e. about 11.2 per cent over the enhanced outlay. Out of the net shortfall, nearly 96.4 per cent is accounted for by shortfalls of seven non-special category States, namely, Bihar (Rs.1500 crore), U.P. (Rs.923 crore), M.P. (Rs.498 crore), Orissa (Rs.487 crore), Karnataka (Rs.475 crore), West Bengal (Rs.257 crore) and Punjab (Rs.82 crore). Among Special Category States those having shortfalls included Nagaland (Rs.140 crore), Meghalaya (Rs.74 crore), Jammu & Kashmir (Rs.86 crore), Tripura (Rs.69 crore), Assam (Rs.57 crore) and Manipur (Rs.35 crore). The only State, which had a substantial higher revised outlay over the A.P. was Maharashtra (Rs.358 crores). In the case of Sikkim, Kerala and Rajasthan, there was no revision in the overall outlay. In the rest of the cases, the revision was only marginal.

4.26 The main reasons for the downward revision of the outlay by some States were (a) the inability of the States to raise their own resources through ARM measures, both budgetary and non-budgetary and to control non-plan revenue expenditure and (b) the worsening of the working of their Enterprises, leading to a deterioration in their contribution. Besides States had to account for overdues of SEBs deducted by the Central Government and also for the huge negative opening balance for the year as compared to a nil/positive figure adopted in the funding patterns at the AP level. The Central support to the States' Plan by way of allocation under OMB, Negotiated loans and formula based Central Assistance was fully provided as envisaged in the approved plan. Some shortfall was noticed in the Assistance for Externally Aided Projects because of slow implementation of these projects by some States. In order to avoid such serious shortfalls in their Plan outlays, it would be necessary for the States to realise the level of ARM committed by them as also to tone up the working of their Enterprises, especially the SEBs and RTCs, to enable the States to realise at least a reasonable return on the capital invested. The State would also do well to go in for innovative financing, in a big way, and resort to raising resources through bonds/debentures (non-SLR based) and also from Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services (IL&FS). The States would have to ensure, however, that resources so raised at market rates of interest, are put to profitable use to ensure returns enough to service debt liabilities and leave sufficient funds to create tangible assets. Simultaneously, the States should also critically examine the components of non-Plan revenue expenditure with a view to containing such expenditure and protecting their Plan size.

Balance from Current Revenues

4.27 In the funding pattern for the Annual Plan 1994-95 of the 25 States, except J&K, credit for BCR was taken at (-)Rs.1878 crore, of which BCR of Special Category States was estimated at (-) Rs.919 crore. This BCR of 25 States included an ARM of Rs.510 crore. However, in their meetings with the Deputy Chairman for finalising the Annual Plan 1994-95, the CMs/Governors of the States had indicated that a sum of Rs.5351 crore (excluding the ARM commitment of Bihar (Rs.951.05 crore) and West Bengal (Rs.611.00 crore), as they have been taken into account in the respective columns) would be mobilised by way of additional resources for the Plan. This ARM commitment by Chief Ministers/Governors was excluded from BCR estimates for want of details of the amount of additional resources to be mobilised through the various methods like Budgetary measures, tariff/fare revisions by SEBs/RTC etc. The RE of resources for the Annual Plan 1994-95 indicate a worsening of BCR to (-)Rs.6283 crore.

4.28 If the combined sum of BCR, the contribution of State Level Enterprises and the ARM commitments by the Chief Ministers for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is taken into account, the resources to be mobilised through these stood at Rs.2464 crore at the AP level. As per the RE of resources indicated by the State Governments at the time of discussions for the current Annual Plan, the position worsened and stood at (-)Rs.7443 crore. These indicate the major reason for shortfall in resources.

Additional Resource Mobilisation (ARM)

4.29 The total ARM of all the States for the Annual Plan 1994-95 was estimated at Rs.9010 crore of which the ARM by non-Special Category States was put at Rs.7850 crore. The ARM likely to be realised, as per the Revised Estimates of resources by the non-Special Category States would be only around Rs.4324 crore. The estimated yield from ARM measures by 25 States is Rs.4365 crore. The ARM expected to be realised by the Special Category States would be Rs.317 crore.

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State-wise details of ARM of the non-Special Category States are provided in the table at Annexure 4.9. One of the reasons for the shortfall in Plan resources of the States is the inability of the States to raise additional resources at the committed level leading to deterioration of BCR.

State Level Public Enterprises

4.30 The contribution of State Electricity Boards and State Transport Corporations (excluding Departmental Undertakings) had been estimated at (-)Rs.994 crore for the Annual Plan 1994-95, the contribution of the former being (-)Rs.1036 crore. Of the total contribution of (-)Rs.994 crore, the contribution of Special Category States, (excluding Jammu & Kashmir) was taken at (-)Rs.71 crore and that of non-Special Category States at (-) Rs.923 crore. The Revised Estimates of resources, finalised at the time of Annual Plan 1995-96 discussions, show that the situation had worsened and the contribution amounted to (-) Rs.1277 crore. Details of the contributions of SEBs/RTCs for the Annual Plan 1994-95 are presented in Annexures 4.10 and 4.11 respectively. In addition, some contribution from other enterprises was taken into account by some States and thus, the total contribution of SLPEs was in the funding pattern was (-) Rs.1277 crore. 

Small Savings

4.31 As in the earlier Annual Plans, loans against net collections from small savings constituted an important segment of States’ Own Resources in the Annual Plan 1994-95. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 of the States a sum of Rs.5981 crore was allocated against loans from small savings, which constituted about 54.92 of the total States’ Own Resources of Rs.10890 crore and 15.37 per cent of the total approved outlay for all the States. As per the RE of Resources for 1994-95, the loans against small savings have been indicated as Rs.7342 crore. After the assessment by the States, there has been substantial improvement in the collections (net) and the release made by the Ministry of Finance for 1994-95 now stood at Rs.9357 crore, which is more than SOR projected by the States in RE 1994-95.

Bonds/Debentures issue by State Level Public Enterprises for Plan Financing

4.32 For the Annual Plan 1994-95, many State Governments had proposed that the State Enterprises would go in for issue of bonds/debentures for raising resources for financing their plan activities. In the funding pattern, credit was taken on this basis for a sum of Rs.1711 crore through issue of bonds/debentures. Prominent among the States going in for resource mobilisation this way were Maharashtra(Rs.425 crore), Tamil Nadu (Rs.415 crore), U.P. (Rs.350 crore), Rajasthan (Rs.250 crore) and Orissa (Rs.130 crore). As per the RE of resources indicated by the State Governments at the time of discussions for the current plan, the resources likely to be raised through bonds/debentures amounted to Rs.1461 crore. The latest information indicates that many States were not able to raise resources through this medium as indicated by them.

Central Assistance

4.33 As per BE 1994-95, (of Central Government) an amount of Rs.18741 crore was provided for as Central Assistance to State Plans, including that for Area Programmes. This was composed of Rs.11025 crore as normal Central Assistance to the States, Rs.2838 crore as Central Assistance for EAPs, Rs.600 crore as Special Plan loans, Rs.2680 crore as Plan Revenue Deficit Grant to States under Article 275 (1), Rs.202 crore as additional Central Assistance for other projects (Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd. in lieu of World Bank Assistance) and Rs.1080 crore as assistance for Area Programmes. This was enhanced to Rs.20134 crore as per RE 1994-95 mainly due to increased outlay for EAPs (Rs.500 crore) assistance for J&K, (Rs.973 crore). The details of Central Assistance for the State and Union Territory Plans are presented in Annexure 4.5.

Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects

4.34 Assistance for Externally Aided Projects for 1994-95 was envisaged at Rs.2838 crore at the BE level as against Rs.5945 crore provided in 1994-95 A.P. As per RE for 1994-95 of Central Budget the assistance for EAPs was in the order of Rs.3338 crore, showing an increase of about 17.6 over the BE. However, in the revised estimate of resources of the States, a higher credit has been taken by them i.e. Rs.4463 crore and it would be necessary to
provide for them fully by way of disbursement by the Centre to the States.

**Special Category States**

4.35 Funding pattern of all the Special Category States (Except Jammu & Kashmir) was brought on the pattern on non-special Category States (i.e. inclusive of negative State's own resources). Negative State's own resources of Jammu & Kashmir could not be covered within the available provision of Central assistance at the time of formulation of Annual Plan 1994-95. The financial position of Jammu & Kashmir was reviewed at a later stage during the course of the year and Special Central assistance of Rs.973 crore was allocated to the State to meet the non-plan gap so that the State could maintain the approved plan outlay of Rs.950 crore. Besides, additional Central assistance of Rs.94.25 crore to Special Category States and Rs.97.74 crore to non-Special Category States was provided for special problems/specific projects during the course of the year. In addition, Special Plan loan of Rs.30 crore to Nagaland was also approved in order to solve the immediate financial problem of the State. National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi was also provided additional Central assistance of Rs.130 crore over and above the Annual Plan allocation of Rs.109 crore. Under Area Programmes Special Central assistance of Rs.30 crore was added to NEC plan besides market borrowings of Rs.50 crore.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

4.36 The outlay approved for the Annual Plan 1995-96 of the States amounted to Rs.46233 crore showing an increase of about 18.82 per cent over the approved outlay for 1994-95. The break up between Special and non-Special Category States and also between States' Own Resources and Central Support is given below:

The outlay of Rs.46233 crore, does not include the allocation for Area Programmes amounting to Rs.2137 crore including a provision of Rs.124 crore from LIC (Rs.22 crore) and Market Borrowing (SLR Rs.50 crore and non-SLR Rs.52 crore) for the Annual Plan of NEC. The estimates of resources under the different heads for financing the approved Plan outlay are given in Annexure 4.6. The outlay for the Annual Plan of the States has been arrived at keeping in view their development requirements and the resources that the States can generate on their own through improvements in BCR, contribution from SLPEs, State Provident Funds, Small Savings, Debentures/Bonds, fresh ARM measures etc. and Central Support that can be extended to them in the form of Open Market Borrowings, Negotiated loans and other finances etc. and Central assistance (formula-based and that for Externally Aided Projects, Centrally Sponsored Schemes etc.). In the case of some States, whose funding patterns were finalised before the Award of the Tenth Finance Commission was accepted by the Union Government, the financing of the plan was formulated on a provisional basis. Since the Tenth Finance Commission did not provide any such grants and also envisaged changes in the devolution of Central Taxes and other grants, it would be necessary for the States to mobilise resources to the required extent to fulfill the Plan size.

4.37 The total outlay approved for the Annual Plan of the States for 1995-96 at Rs.46233 crore would in real terms (i.e. Rs.32789 crore at 1992-93 prices) amount to only about 18.68 per cent of the Eighth Five Year Plan outlay of the States at Rs.175485 crore, excluding Area Programme. (assuming an inflation rate of 9.5 per cent for 1992-93, 8.4 per cent for 1993-94,

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Table 4.4</th>
<th>Financing of Annual Plan 1995-96</th>
<th>(Rs. crore)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SOR</strong></td>
<td><strong>Central Support</strong></td>
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<td>Special Category States</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Special Category States</td>
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<td>26665.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>14137.16</td>
<td>32096.18</td>
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</table>
11 per cent for 1994-95 and 7 per cent for 1995-96).

4.38 The States' Own Resources for the Annual Plan 1995-96 have been estimated at Rs.14137 crore, constituting about 31 per cent of the total resources, compared to about 28 per cent for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

4.39 In the case of Special Category States, States' Own Resources (SOR), both positive and negative, have been taken in the Plan resources. This implies that unlike in the first two years of the Eighth Plan, the States with negative SOR will have their plan size lower than the Central Support.

Additional Resource Mobilisation (ARM)

4.40 State-wise figures of ARM to be realised in 1995-96, as projected in the financing of their A.P. vis-a-vis those proposed by the States in their Budgets are presented in Annexure 4.13. The commitments of ARM made by the CMs at the time of the Deputy Chairman level discussions, have been shown separately for want of any details about the measures they are to be mobilised through. The States have projected additional resources of the order of Rs.1777 crore for the Annual Plan 1995-96 in their budgets mainly by Punjab, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala as against the level of total ARM projected for 1995-96 of Rs.9680 crore, including ARM of State Level Public Enterprises. The proposals by the State Governments in their Budgets for 1995-96 are very meagre. It is expected that this level would go up when all States present their regular budgets, and also measures are taken separately during the course of the year for tariff revision by SEBs and fare revision by RTCs. Judged by past experience it would be necessary for the States to take further steps to raise resources to reach committed level of ARM.

Balance from Current Revenues

4.41 The overall BCR of the Special and non-Special Category States has been estimated (-)Rs.3035 crore, which includes an ARM of Rs.2120 crore. The BCR of the Special Category States stood at (-)Rs.1480 crore, while BCR of non-Special Category States stood at (-)Rs.1555 crore. In their meetings with the Deputy Chairman for finalisation of the Annual Plan 1995-96 the Chief Ministers/Governors of States agreed to mobilise additional resources for the Annual Plan amounting to Rs.4678 crore excluding Rs.650 crore by Maharashtra, which has been accounted for in the respective Heads in the Funding Pattern. The details of mobilisation of these resources in terms of Budgetary measures, tariff/fare revisions by SEBs/RTCs etc. are to be communicated by the State Governments. Taking into account the combined sum of BCR, the contribution of State Level Public Enterprises (Rs.884 crore) and the ARM commitments by Chief Ministers, the resources to be mobilised amount to Rs.2527 crore. The ARM commitments at the CM level for the Special and non-Special categories of States amount to Rs.1359 crore and Rs.3319 crore, respectively. The details of BCR (Revenue Receipts and non-Plan Revenue Expenditure) of 15 non-Special Category States have been presented in Annexure 4.7, while State-wise BCR estimates for all the 25 States are indicated in Annexure 4.8. The ARM details in the funding pattern and ARM proposed in the Budget's of States are indicated at Annexures No.4.9 and 4.13 respectively.

State level Public Enterprises

4.42 The contributions of State Electricity Boards, State Transport Corporations and other enterprises (excluding Departmental Undertakings) to the Resources for the Annual Plan 1995-96 have been estimated to be of the order of Rs.884 crore of which the contribution by the non-Special Category States, is placed at Rs.1101 crore. Of the total contribution of both SEBs/SRTCs, to the resources for the Annual Plan 1995-96, the additional resources sought to be mobilised (ARM) during the year are expected to be of the order of Rs.1581 crores by SEBs and Rs.97 crore by RTCs. The ARM of SEBs and RTCs of non-Special Category States is estimated at Rs.1490 crore and Rs.89 crore respectively. Details of the contribution of SEBs and RTCs, including the ARM, are presented in Annexures 4.10 and 4.11 respectively. In the absence of adequate information from other Enterprises, generally only Budget support to their plan programmes has been taken in the Plan.

Small Savings

4.43 For the Annual Plan 1995-96, a sum of Rs.8344 crore has been allocated as loans against net collections from small savings constituting about 18.05 per cent of the approved plan outlay of Rs.46233 crore and about 59.02 per cent of States' Own Resources of Rs.14137 crore.
4.44 The increased reliance on loans against small savings in the successive Annual Plans is in keeping with the increasing trend in the collections over the last three years. The net collections for 1994-95 has been about 88 per cent higher than that during 1993-94, the net collections for the two years being Rs.6640 crore and Rs.12468 crore, respectively. Considering the various measures taken by the Centre and State Governments in the recent past to make small savings more attractive, the reliance by the State Governments on loans against net collections of small savings as a major source of financing for their Annual Plans seems to be fairly realistic. The details of collections through small savings are presented in Annexure 4.14.

Market Borrowings and Negotiated Loans

4.45 An allocation of Rs.4943 crore was made in the Annual Plan 1994-95 under Open Market Borrowings (SLR based). As per the Revised estimates of resources, the amount actually raised through this source was higher at Rs.5123 crore due to subsequent allocation to some States during the year. The amount of Negotiated Loans and Other Finances, was placed at Rs.2944 crore, loans from LIC/GIC being to the extent of Rs.1213 crore. The LIC/GIC loans are meant for socially oriented programmes to be implemented by the State Governments and Undertakings. Some State Governments, opted for finances from other developmental financial institutions like IDBI, REC, NABARD, etc. also and for these finances the State Governments have to negotiate with the institutions concerned the proposals for which the finance is required and tie up with them by mutual consultation. The amount likely to be raised through negotiated loans and other finances during 1994-95 is Rs.3261 crore, as per the RE of resources furnished by the State Governments. For the Annual Plan 1995-96, an amount of Rs.3123 crore has been allocated under Negotiated Loans and Other Finances.

Central Assistance for State Plans

4.46 The total Central Assistance for State Plans, including the provision for Area Programmes has been budgetted at about Rs.18726 crore, showing a marginal shortfall as compared to the total 1994-95 BE of Rs.18741 crore. The BE 1995-96 did not provide any allocation for Plan Revenue Deficit Grant, as Tenth Finance Commission did not recommend any such grant. Excluding the provision for Plan Revenue Deficit Grant provided in 1994-95 (i.e. Rs.2680 crore), the Budget allocation in 1993-96 BE for State Plans shows a step up of 16.59 per cent.

Central Assistance for EAPs

4.47 For the year 1995-96, the States have indicated a better utilisation and accordingly a sum of Rs.6551 crore have been allocated in the funding pattern, even though due to paucity of resources for assistance for State Plans only Rs.2500 crore have been provided in the BE 1995-96 of the Central Budget. Considering the likely expenditure in 1994-95, and anticipated expenditure in 1995-96 by the States, it would be necessary to raise Additional Central Assistance for State EAPs substantially. It would be also necessary to avoid mismatch between the provision in the financing pattern of the Approved Plan of the States and BE provision in the Central Budget.

Area Programmes

4.49 The Budget provision for Area Programmes in 1995-96 is Rs.2013 crore, as compared to Rs.1080 crore in 1994-95 BE, showing an increase of about 86 per cent. This steep step up is due to inclusion of Rs.790 crore for MPs. Local Area Development Programme, provision for which during 1994-95 was shown under the Central Sector.

Special Assistance

4.50 Keeping in view the inescapable financial problems of J&K, Orissa, and Punjab, Special Central assistance of Rs.378.50 crore to J&K and Special Plan loan of Rs.44 crore to J&K, Rs.55 crore to Orissa and Rs.600 crore to Punjab were approved for funding their Annual Plan 1995-96.

4.51 Funding patterns of all the Special Category States were finalised on the pattern of non-Plan Category States by covering the negative State's Own resources of these States through additional Central support/assistance.
Bonds/Debentures by State Level Public Enterprises

4.52 In the funding pattern for the Annual Plan 1995-96, an amount of Rs.2253 crore was provided for as resources to be mobilised through this method with Maharashtra going in for Rs.600 crore, Karnataka Rs.543 crore, Tamil Nadu Rs.475 crore, Rajasthan Rs.300 crore, Kerala Rs.170 crore and Punjab Rs.100 crore, Madhya Pradesh Rs.40 crore, and Haryana Rs.25 crore. It would be necessary for these States to take effective steps early so as to realise the amount within the financial year.

Plan Funding of Union Territories

4.53 The outlay of the Plans of the Union Territories for 1994-95 was fixed at Rs.2064 crore. The outlays of Union Territories without Legislatures were fully supported through Central Plan Assistance, as in the previous years. In the case of NCT of Delhi, following the setting up of a separate consolidated Fund, availability of surplus from BCR and loans against net collection of small savings was also provided to finance their plans. The Central Plan Assistance for the UT of Pondicherry was put at Rs.85.29 crore and the balance of Rs.49.70 crore was to be raised by the Union Territory through ARM and loans against net small savings collections. The revised outlay for the year 1994-95 shows that the UTs as a whole were able to have a Plan of Rs.2066 crore.

4.54 The Plan outlays of Union Territories for 1995-96 were fixed at Rs.2301 crore. As in the past, Plans of the Union Territories without Legislatures have been fully funded through Central Plan Assistance. In the case of the Plan of NCT of Delhi, the Central Assistance was fixed at Rs.270 crore and balance of the outlay of Rs.1720 crore was to be met through Balance from Current Revenues, ARM and borrowings.

Areas of Concern

4.55 One of the major areas of concern is the wide gap between the resources committed for funding the Annual Plans and the resources actually raised. Due to this, there has been severe shortfall in the plan resources in the first three years of the Eighth Five Year Plan. It is, therefore, necessary that the States take utmost effort to raise resources as committed at the time of Annual Plan discussions. The announcements made in the Budget Speeches of different States show that in 1995-96 the resource mobilisation through budgetary measures will be far short of the commitments made for the Plan. It is hoped that during the course of the year, the State Governments would make sufficient efforts to raise budgetary ARM through tax and non-tax measures and non-budgetary ARM through revision of tariffs for power and fares for transport. Another area of concern is the growing revenue deficit and deterioration in the BCRs of a number of States. This has resulted in the financing of the non-Plan revenue expenditure through borrowings which have become recently quite costly. In some States, it is also noticed that Central Support is being utilised to finance non-Plan revenue expenditure. Thus, the burden of debt services gets accentuated resulting in further deterioration in State Finance. Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects has been one of the important sources for Plan financing. This facility, for some reasons, could be utilised only by a few States and thus there is wide variation in the regional distribution of Additional Central Assistance for EAPs. It would, therefore, be necessary for many States to make a sustained effort to formulate suitable projects to get adequate resources from external resources.
Financing of the Outlay of the Centre (including UTs) for 1994-95 and 1995-96

(Rs.crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>1994-95</th>
<th>1995-96</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BE</td>
<td>RE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

I. Domestic Resources

1. Balance from current Revenues (BCR) at current rates (including ARM)
   -12946   -13370   -14796

2. Internal Resources of Public Sector Enterprises & mobilisation of other resources by them *
   28233    28171    35241

3. Borrowings and Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (MCR)
   55033    57926    60692
   3.1 Market Borrowings (net) 3700 3700 3700
   3.2 Long & Medium Term Borrowings 11000 17000 19000
   3.3 Bonds/Debentures by Public Sector Enterprises 7464 7234 8354
   3.4 Small Savings (net) 6000 14000 8000
   3.5 Provident Funds (net) 1800 1900 2000
   3.6 Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (net) 25069 14092 19638

Total, I (1 to 3) 70320 72727 81137

II. Net Inflow from Abroad (External aid and external commercial borrowing by CPSEs)
   12809    10100    11870

III. Deficit Financing
   6000    6000    5000

IV. Aggregate Resources, I to III 89129 88827 98007

V. Assistance for State Plans -15745 -17138 -18378

VI. Plan Revenue Deficit Grants to States under Article 275(1) -2680 -2680 0

VII. Outlay/Resources for the Centre's Plan. 70704 69009 79629

(72204) (70380) (81150)

Note: Delhi became the National Capital territory with effect from December 1, 1993. Delhi is now a Union Territory with Legislature.

This table is based on the figures given in the relevant Union Budget documents, 1994-95 and 1995-96, and, as such, the figures of outlay/resources shown include only the Central Assistance for the Union Territory Plans, which is not equal to the outlay in the case of Union Territories with Legislature (Delhi and Pondicherry). The corresponding figures inclusive of full outlay in respect of these Union Territories are therefore given in brackets.

* Internal Resources consist of retained profit and depreciation whereas other resources consist of Public deposits, intercorporate transfers (net), loans from Financial institutions etc.
### Annexure 4.2

**Balance from Current Revenues of the Centre (Including UTs) for 1994-95 and 1995-96**

(Rs. crore)

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<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>1994-95</th>
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<td>1. Revenue Receipts</td>
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<td>1. Tax Revenues (Gross) *</td>
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<td>2. Less: States' share of Central taxes</td>
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<td>3. Tax Revenues (net), (1-2)</td>
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<td>4. Non-Tax Revenues**</td>
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<td><strong>Total: I. Revenue Receipts (3+4)</strong></td>
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<td>87595</td>
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<td>11. Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure</td>
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<td>1. Interest Payments</td>
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<td>2. Defence</td>
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<td>3. Subsidies</td>
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<td>4. Grants to States and UTs.</td>
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<td>5. Grants to Foreign Governments</td>
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<td>18035</td>
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<td>6. Border Roads</td>
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<td>96</td>
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<td>7. Other Non-Plan expenditure</td>
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<td><strong>Total II: Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure</strong></td>
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<td>100965</td>
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<td>III. Balance from Current Revenues (I-II)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-12946</td>
<td>-13370</td>
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</table>

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

** Excludes receipts of the Departmental Commercial Undertakings which have been netted on the expenditure side.
Plan Investment and Resources of the Central Public Enterprises in 1994-95, B.E.

(Rs. crore)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ST. NO.</th>
<th>MAJOR ENTERPRISES</th>
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<th>INTERNAL RESOURCES</th>
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<td>(4+5+9)</td>
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114
Plan Investment and Resources of the Central Public Enterprises in 1994-95, R.E.

(Rs. crore)

<table>
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<th>Sl. No.</th>
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<td>2421.96</td>
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<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>2169.77</td>
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<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td>4591.73</td>
<td>3613.26</td>
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115
### Plan Investment and Resources of the Central Public Enterprises in 1995-96, B.E.

(Rs. crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>MAJOR ENTERPRISES</th>
<th>BUDGETARY SUPPORT</th>
<th>INTERNAL RESOURCES</th>
<th>OTHER RESOURCES</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Bonds/ ECB/ Others</td>
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<td>2. INDIAN PETRO-CHEMICALS CORPORATION LTD.</td>
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<td>3. MAHANAGAR TELEPHONE NIGAM LTD.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>4. NATIONAL HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.</td>
<td>111.10</td>
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<td>5. NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION</td>
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<td>290.93</td>
<td>344.33</td>
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<td>7. NUCLEAR POWER CORPN.</td>
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<td>8. OIL &amp; NATURAL GAS COMMISSION</td>
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<td>9. RAILWAYS</td>
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<td>10. RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LTD.</td>
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<td>13. TELECOMMUNICATIONS</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>14. INDIAN OIL CORPORATION</td>
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<td>992.11</td>
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<td></td>
<td>15. OTHERS</td>
<td>1803.98</td>
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<td>4436.32</td>
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<td>3388.75</td>
<td>3624.45</td>
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</table>

116
### Central Assistance for State and Union Territories Plan, 1994-95 and 1995-96

(Rs. crore)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>1994-95</th>
<th>1995-96</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budget Estimates</td>
<td>Revised Estimates</td>
<td>Budget Estimates</td>
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<td>1. State Plans</td>
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<td>2. Additional Central Assistance for EAPs</td>
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<td>3. Plan Loans</td>
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<td>4. Addl. Central Assistance for other projects</td>
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<td>5. Special Central Assistance</td>
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<td>6. Central Assistance for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (transferred)</td>
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<td>Sub Total I</td>
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<td>II. Area Programmes</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Hill Area and Western Ghat Area</td>
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<td>320.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Tribal Sub-Plan</td>
<td>275.00</td>
<td>275.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. North Eastern Council (NEC) Plan **</td>
<td>275.00**</td>
<td>305.00</td>
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<td>4. Border Area Development Programmes</td>
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<td>5. Other Area Programmes</td>
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<td>6. MPs Local Area Development Programme</td>
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<td>IV Plan Development</td>
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<td>Deficit Plan</td>
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<td>Total I - IV</td>
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<td>20134.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. Central Assistance for Union Territory Plans</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand Total A+B</td>
<td>19304.13</td>
<td>20227.13</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* For Sardar Sarovar Namada Nigan Ltd., and for Consumer Courts (only for Nigan in 1994-95).
** Includes Rs. 8.00 crore for North Eastern Regional Institute for Science and Technology (NERIST), subsequently transferred to Ministry of Human Resource Development under Central sector.

For RE 1994-95 (Rs.750 crore) for the MPs’ Local Area Development Programmes is in the Central Sector.
### Financing Pattern of the States' Plan Outlay for 1994-95 and 1995-96 (Rs. crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>1994-95</th>
<th>1995-96</th>
<th>118</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Plan</td>
<td>Revised Estimates</td>
<td>Annual Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. States' Resources</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Balance from Current Revenues</td>
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<td>-6285.03</td>
<td>-3035.30</td>
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<td>2. Contribution of Public Enterprises</td>
<td>-1009.83</td>
<td>-1721.09</td>
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<td>3. State Provident Funds</td>
<td>4166.78</td>
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<td>4. Misc.Capital Receipts (Net)</td>
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<td>-4564.55</td>
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<td>5. Loan against Net Small Savings</td>
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<td>7341.97</td>
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<td>6. Bonds/Loans by other Enterprises</td>
<td>1711.00</td>
<td>1461.00</td>
<td>2253.28</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. ARM agreed by C.M.</td>
<td>5351.26</td>
<td>561.5 $</td>
<td>4677.82 **</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. States' Total Resources</td>
<td>10239.53</td>
<td>1932.09</td>
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<td>9. Adjustment of Opening Balance</td>
<td>650.32 a</td>
<td>-1264.52 a</td>
<td>641.65 a</td>
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<td>Total A</td>
<td>10899.85</td>
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<td>14137.16</td>
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<td>B. Central Support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Market Borrowings (net)</td>
<td>4943.11</td>
<td>5122.88</td>
<td>5951.49</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Negotiated Loans and Other Finances</td>
<td>2943.95</td>
<td>3261.21</td>
<td>3122.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Plan Grants (NFC)</td>
<td>2665.69</td>
<td>2665.69</td>
<td>2058.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Central Assistance - Formula Based</td>
<td>10726.21</td>
<td>10846.07</td>
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<td>14. C.A. for EAPs</td>
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<td>16. Others</td>
<td>616.68</td>
<td>2365.18</td>
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<td>Total B</td>
<td>28020.81</td>
<td>22871.89</td>
<td>32096.18</td>
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<td>C. Aggregate Plan Resources (A + B)</td>
<td>39910.66</td>
<td>29539.46</td>
<td>46233.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Excludes allocation for Area Programmes.

* Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

** Excludes Rs. 650 crore agreed to by Maharashtra (Rs. 500 crore-Opening balance and Rs. 150 crore-by way of expenditure reduction).

$ Relates to only Assam, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. In others, already taken care of in other columns.

& As projected by State governments.
Annexure 4.7

Balance from Current Revenues of the Non-Special Category States for 1994-95 and 1995-96

(Rs. crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>1994-95</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.P.</td>
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<td>A.P.</td>
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<td>2. States' own Tax Revenues</td>
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<td>3. Non-Tax Revenue</td>
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<td>4. Transfer from Funds</td>
<td>488.00</td>
<td>225.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Grants (non-plan) from the Centr</td>
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<td>2011.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Grants for C.S.S</td>
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<td>Total - I</td>
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<td>89691.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure</td>
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<td>1. Interest payments</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Appropriation for reduction/avoidance of debt</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Other non-development expenditure</td>
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<td>23921.15</td>
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<td>4. Non-plan development expenditure</td>
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<td>5. Outlay on Centrally Sponsored Sc</td>
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<td>6. Transfer to Funds</td>
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<td>7. Revision of Pay, D.A. etc.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>III. Balance from Current Revenues (I-II)</td>
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<td>-4629.39</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

119
## State-wise Balance from Current Revenues (BCR) for 1994-95 and 1995-96

(Rs. crore)

<table>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>States</th>
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<th>1995-96</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Annual Plan</td>
<td>Revised Estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
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<td>Assam</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
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<td>6.</td>
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### A SPECIAL CATEGORY

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<td>Revised Estimate</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>-650.14</td>
<td>-712.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>265.52</td>
<td>-700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>89.43</td>
<td>64.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>876.58</td>
<td>486.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>386.15</td>
<td>-170.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>1824.33</td>
<td>970.21</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>-616.77</td>
<td>-559.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
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<td>99.30</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>835.34</td>
<td>950.72</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>-152.89</td>
<td>-377.51</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>-484.85</td>
<td>-466.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>-66.53</td>
<td>-92.07</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-1073.05</td>
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<tr>
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### B NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY

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<td>Revised Estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>-650.14</td>
<td>-712.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
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<td>-700.00</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Goa</td>
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<td>64.21</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>876.58</td>
<td>486.98</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>386.15</td>
<td>-170.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>1824.33</td>
<td>970.21</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
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<td>-559.88</td>
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<td>8.</td>
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<td>99.30</td>
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<td>Maharashtra</td>
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<td>950.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
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<td>-377.51</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
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<td>-466.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
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<td>-92.07</td>
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<td>-378.95</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>-2511.35</td>
<td>-2890.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>-621.52</td>
<td>-1073.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total (B)</strong></td>
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<td>-4629.39</td>
</tr>
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### GRAND TOTAL (A+B)

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<th>1994-95</th>
<th>1995-96</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (A+B)</strong></td>
<td>-2205.09</td>
<td>-6283.03</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: Excludes ARM commitments made by DIs at Dy. Chairman level meeting in A.P. funding. Negative BCR of J & K is excluded in the funding pattern of A.P. 1994-95.
### Additional Resource Mobilisation/Further Mobilisation of Resources by the State Governments and Enterprises in 1994-95 (AP & LE) and 1995-96 of Non-Special Category States.

(Rs. crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>States</th>
<th>1994-95</th>
<th>1995-96</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>A.P.*</td>
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<td>R.E.</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>545</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Goa</td>
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<td>102.38</td>
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<td>Orissa</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>6776.16</td>
<td>2347.05</td>
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* Consist of ARM/FMR commitments at official and DC-OM levels and impounding of DA.

** Includes Rs. 500 crore in Opening Balance and Rs. 150 crore in BCR (excess over expenditure). Accounted for in respective Heads in the Funding Pattern.
<table>
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<tr>
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<th>1995-96</th>
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<td>At ARM Total at</td>
<td>At ARM Total at</td>
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<td>-221.66</td>
<td>-191.66</td>
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<td>266.25</td>
<td>539.43</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
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<td>-110.74</td>
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<td>Tripura</td>
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<td>-505.15</td>
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<td>539.43</td>
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Note: As agreed to by the States in the DC-O&M discussions.
* Not taken into account in the funding pattern.
## Contribution of State Road Transport Corporations in 1994-95 and 1995-96

(Rs. crore)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
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<th>Revised Estimates</th>
<th>Annual Plan</th>
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<td>1994-95</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>At ARM Total at rates</td>
<td>At ARM Total at rates</td>
<td>At ARM Total at rates</td>
</tr>
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<td>106.27 0.00 106.27</td>
<td>96.17 0.00 96.17</td>
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<td>-17.99 0.95 -17.04</td>
<td>-7.95 8.00 0.05</td>
</tr>
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<td>3.</td>
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<td>-29.75 2.34 -27.41</td>
<td>-22.59 0.00 -22.59</td>
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<td>-1.15 0.00 -1.15</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-105.41 25.00 -80.41</td>
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<td>0.00 0.00 0.00</td>
<td>0.00 0.00 0.00</td>
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<td>-22.00 0.00 -22.00</td>
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<td>-61.18 0.00 -61.18</td>
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<td>-27.45 0.00 -27.45</td>
<td>-9.68 0.00 -9.68</td>
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<td>75.03 0.00 75.03</td>
<td>71.87 0.00 71.87</td>
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<td>13.</td>
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<td>-1.41 0.00 -1.41</td>
<td>-1.98 0.00 -1.98</td>
<td>-1.61 0.00 -1.61</td>
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<td>-0.71 0.00 -0.71</td>
<td>0.41 0.00 0.41</td>
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<td>-8.58 3.16 -5.42</td>
<td>-17.96 15.87 -2.09</td>
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<td>30.33 5.00 35.33</td>
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<td>-11.06 35.00 23.94</td>
<td>17.86 10.00 27.86</td>
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<td>-4.74 0.00 -4.74</td>
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<td>-11.12 35.00 23.94</td>
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<td>-99.43 0.00 -99.43</td>
<td>-111.12 0.00 -111.12</td>
<td>-115.27 0.00 -115.27</td>
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Total | 5.13 14.74 19.87 | -293.58 92.14 -201.44 | -222.98 96.87 126.11 |

Note: As agreed to by the States in the DC-OM discussions.
* Not taken into account in the funding pattern.
## Overall Financing Pattern of Plan Outlay of the Centre (including UTs) and the States for 1994-95 and 1995-96

(Rs. crore)

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<th>Items</th>
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<th>Annual Plan</th>
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<td>Centre States Total</td>
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<td>(2)</td>
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<td>38911</td>
<td>109615</td>
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(Excluding Area Programmes)

### II. Domestic Resources.

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<td>Issue of Bonds/Sub-ordinate by PSEs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Market Loans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long &amp; Medium Term Borrowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Savings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provident Funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term Loans from Financial Institutions/Corporations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc. capital Receipts (MCR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening Balance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total-II: Domestic Resources | 70320 | 15777 | 80097 | 72727 | 9091 | 81778 | 81137 | 23191 | 104328 |

### III. Net inflow from abroad

| 12809 | 0 | 12809 | 10100 | 0 | 10100 | 11870 | 0 | 11870 |

### IV. Budgetary deficit

| 6000 | 0 | 6000 | 6000 | 0 | 6000 | 5000 | 0 | 5000 |

### V. Aggregate Resources (II to IV)

| 89129 | 15777 | 107906 | 80827 | 9091 | 98787 | 98007 | 23191 | 121919 |

### VI. Condensed Article 2

| 1775 | 17468 | 1723 | -1738 | 17822 | 694 | -18378 | 20984 | 20956 |

### VII. Plan grants to States under Article 2

| 2680 | 2666 | -14 | -2680 | 2666 | -14 | 0 | 2058 | 2058 |

### VIII. Resources

| 70704 | 38911 | 109615 | 69009 | 34683 | 103692 | 79629 | 46233 | 125862 |

(17204) | (6963) | (81150) |

---

* Includes ARM committed at CMS level.

** The variation is due to difference in the allocation for States' EAPs by the Centre and States, non inclusion of outlays on Area Programmes in the funding of State Plans etc.

@ Provisionally included; to be made up by the States as TFC did not recommend any such grant.

# For figures in brackets in respect of Centre, please see footnote to Annexure 4.1.

$ Gap in resources to be made up by states through better fiscal management.
## Annexure 4.13

### State Budgets for 1995-96: ARM and Net Budget Deficit (Rs. crore)

<table>
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<th>State</th>
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<th>Non-Special Category</th>
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<th>Total B</th>
<th>Total (A+B)</th>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td># SEBs: Rs. 1381.09 crore; RTCs: Rs. 96.87 crore; Impounding of DA: Rs. 555.62 crore.</td>
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## Annexure 4.14

Statewise Gross and Net Small Saving Collections

(Rs. crore)

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* Provisional

Notes: For 1993-94, Total II and Grand total exclude figures of Goa which are not available.
### Externally Aided Projects

**Revised Estimates of External Aid and Aid Utilisation**

(Rs. crore)

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Note: The figures for the private sector relate to external aid received by ICICI and other financial institutions like IDBI, IFCI, etc. and public enterprises like ONGC, etc.
Selected Critical Ratios (percentage) of Plan Financing, 1985-90 and 1990-96

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<td>(Pre-Actuals)</td>
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<td>12.64</td>
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Agricultural Outlook

5.1 Indian agriculture exhibited a significant strength by maintaining the tempo of higher growth during the first three years of the Eighth Plan. Foodgrain production which stood at 182.12 million tonnes (mt) in 1993-94, reached an all time high of 191.92 mt in 1994-95. Rice Production increased from 72.86 mt to 81.25 mt during the first three years of the plan. While wheat production rose from 57.21 mt to 65.24 mt, pulses production increased from 12.82 to 14.46 mt. All the Commercial Crops grew significantly during this period; oilseeds (20.11 to 22.37 mt); Sugarcane (228.03 to 259.95 mt) and cotton (11.40 to 11.76 mt). An acceleration in agricultural growth is expected in the fourth year i.e. 1995-96 due to favourable crop prospects as per normal weather conditions (monsoon) and policies and programmes of Centre and States. The target for 1995-96 has been increased with foodgrains at 192 mt.

5.2 The onset of monsoon in many parts was delayed in 1995 resulting in late sowings. However, rainfall situation improved as widespread rains were received in most parts of the country in the second half of August 1995. Total rainfall during south-west monsoon season so far (01-6-1995 to 20-9-1995) was normal or excess of the normal in 31 out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions. Total rainfall in the country is reported to be 96% of the normal till mid-September, 1995. Thus, on the whole, rainfall situation has been quite satisfactory being normal in most parts of the country with marginal deficiency in four meteorological sub-divisions.

5.3 Kharif prospects have been reported to be bright. Damage to Kharif crops has been reported due to flood in some areas. Overall area under all foodgrains may show slight improvement over last year. The soil moisture situation will help in harvesting very good rabi crops, particularly wheat, gram, rapeseed and mustard.

5.4 The monsoon rains during 1994-95 were above normal. Distribution of rainfall was also quite satisfactory, though it was somewhat deficient in eastern and peninsular India. The special feature of rainfall was that the central belt of the country from Orissa to Gujarat received normal to excess rainfall during most of the season with consequent floods while the traditional heavy rainfall and flood prone zones of North Eastern India and Indo-Gangetic Plains did not receive adequate rains. At the end of the monsoon season, 27 out of 35 meteorological sub divisions received normal to excess rainfall. In the country about 81% of the area received excess to normal rainfall. By and large, during the 1994 monsoon season, sub-division-wise distribution of rainfall in many parts of the country was satisfactory compared to the previous year.

5.5 The winter rainfall coupled with live storage of water in irrigation reservoirs helped in increasing the Rabi crop production. Live-storage of 109.6 Thousand Cubic Meters of water in 66 important reservoirs at the end of September, 1994, as compared to the average of 89.5 Thousand Cubic Meters for the past 10 years, brightened the prospects of foodgrains production during the rabi season.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

5.6 The production of total foodgrains during 1994-95 is estimated at 191.91 mt, which will be a new record exceeding 182.12 mt of 1993-94. The coarse cereals production in 1994-95 is estimated at 30.96 mt which is almost at par as compared to the 1993-94 level of 30.92 mt. The highest level of its production of 36.59 lakh tonnes was achieved during 1992-93. The production of pulses is estimated at 14.46 mt during 1994-95 as against the previous year’s production of 13.10 mt. The production of oilseeds in 1994-95 is estimated at 22.37 mt. It surpassed the previous record of 21.48 mt of 1993-94. This has been so inspite of decline of around one mt in the production of soyabean due to adverse weather conditions. Most of the oilseed crops viz., groundnut, castorseed, rapeseed/mustard, and safflower exceeded the production targets during 1994-95. The production of sugarcane is anticipated at a record level of 259.95 mt in 1994-95 exceeding the target of 250.00 mt. The production of cotton in 1994-95 is likely to be 11.76 million bales as compared to 10.71 million bales of the previous year. Production of jute and mesta has been 9.31 million bales in 1994-95 as against 8.48 million bales during 1993-94. The
Table - 5.1
Physical Achievements of Major Crops from 1992-93 to 1994-95
: Production million tonnes
: million bales of 170 kg each for cotton
: million bales of 180 kg each for jute/mesta

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<td>11.76</td>
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</table>

physical achievements of major crops from 1992-93 to 1994-95 are given in Table 5.1.

Annual Plan 1995-96

5.7 All India and State-wise production targets of major crops for 1995-96 are given in Table 5.2.

Thrust Programmes

5.8 For ensuring food security and supply of raw materials to textiles, sugar, edible oil, jute and other industries, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by implementing various developmental schemes based on commodity inputs and area approach.

Rice

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

5.9 During 1994-95 the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Cereals have been modified with an objective of increasing overall production and productivity of cereals through development of cropping system as a whole under specific crop based cropping system.

5.10 From 1994-95, the Integrated Programme for Rice Development (IPRD) which was implemented in 24 States/UTs has been modified and re-named as Integrated Cereal Development Programme for Rice (ICDP-Rice). The actual expenditure during 1994-95 has been reported to be Rs. 21.20 crore. The scheme is being implemented in identified districts/blocks depending upon area coverage and productivity levels, on 75:25 sharing basis between the Government of India and the State Governments. The implementation of the scheme during 1994-95 has been in 1200 identified
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<th>Wheat (in million tonnes)</th>
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**Others:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of State/UTs</th>
<th>Rice (in million tonnes)</th>
<th>Wheat (in million tonnes)</th>
<th>Coarse Cereals (in million tonnes)</th>
<th>Pulses (in million tonnes)</th>
<th>Total Food grains (in million tonnes)</th>
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<tr>
<td>26. A &amp; N Islands</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>.001</td>
<td>.031</td>
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<td>29. Daman &amp; Diu</td>
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<td>.002</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>.007</td>
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<td>31. Lakshdweep</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>.002</td>
<td>.085</td>
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**Total:** 80.000 60.000 36.500 15.500 192.000
Table 5.4
Statewise Targets of Commercial Crops Production - 1995-96

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of State</th>
<th>Cotton (mill. bales of 170 Kg each)</th>
<th>Jute &amp; Mesta (mill. bales of 180 kg each)</th>
<th>Sugarcane (mill. tonnes)</th>
<th>Oil seeds (mill. tonnes)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>1.400</td>
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<td>11.000</td>
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<td>4.200</td>
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<td>35.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
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<td>1.720</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
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<td>.090</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
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<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
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<td>.064</td>
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<td>1.550</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
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<td>.460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>.020</td>
<td>.160</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>.090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>255.000</td>
<td>22.500</td>
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</table>

blocks in the states of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Eastern Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Goa, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Union Territory of Pondicherry. The main objective of the scheme is to increase the production and productivity of rice through improved rice production technology with efficient use of inputs. The scheme also aims at increasing the production of Basmati rice in potential districts of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for export purposes. For popularising the cultivation of location specific HYVs, paddy seed minikit pre-released/recently released HYVs were distributed. Special programmes were implemented in 90 identified districts of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, which have rice productivity level below the national average and where the coverage of rice was above one lakh hectares.

Annual Plan 1995-96

5.11 The ICDP-Rice is being continued in 1995-96 with an outlay of Rs. 57.55 crore (Central Share).

Wheat Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

5.12 Replacing the Central Sector Scheme of Special Foodgrains Production Programme - Wheat (SFP - Wheat), from 1994-95 the modified scheme "Integrated Cereal Development Programme - Wheat (ICDP-Wheat)" is being implemented. The actual expenditure during 1994-95 has been reported to be Rs. 13.64 crore. The scheme is being implemented in the identified districts/blocks, based on area coverage and productivity level. Districts/blocks covered under coarse cereals and rice are also considered for coverage under the scheme. During 1994-95 the scheme has been implemented in 425 identified blocks in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Western Madhya Pradesh, Northern Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir.
and Himachal Pradesh. In these areas, the cereals productivity levels were much lower. The objective of the ICDP-wheat is to increase the production and productivity of wheat together with other cereals like rice, maize, jowar, bajra etc. This would be achieved through improved production technology, field demonstrations, extension services and by providing incentives to farmers for developing on-farm resources and for motivating to adopt improved crop production technology.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

5.13 For 1995-96 an outlay of Rs. 24.02 crore has been provided for ICDP-Wheat.

**Coarse Cereals**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

5.14 In place of the Special Foodgrains Production Programme -Maize and Millets (SFPP-Maize and Millets) implemented in 1993-94 from 1994-95 the modified scheme called "Integrated Cereal Development Programme - Coarse Cereals (ICDP-Coarse Cereals)" is being implemented in identified districts/blocks depending upon area coverage and productivity level, on 75:25 sharing basis between the Government of India and State Governments. The scheme is being implemented only in coarse cereals based cropping system areas where these are characterised with relatively low irrigation, low consumption of fertilizers coupled with poor crop management. During 1994-95 the scheme has been implemented in 830 blocks in six states viz. Rajasthan (in part), Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh (in part) and Sikkim which together contribute about 60% of the production of coarse cereals. The actual expenditure for this scheme during 1994-95 has been reported to be Rs. 5.20 crore. On mini-kit programme for coarse-cereals, wheat and rice, an expenditure of Rs. 2.05 crore has also been incurred.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

5.15 For 1995-96 an outlay of Rs. 21.92 crore (Central Share) has been provided for Minikit programme for coarse cereals, wheat and rice under central plan scheme.

**Pulses**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

5.16 Two thrust programmes viz., National Pulses Development Programme (NPDP) and Special Foodgrains Production Programme - Pulses (SFPP-Pulses) were implemented in the Seventh Plan to supplement the efforts of the State Governments for achieving higher production and productivity of pulses. These are now being implemented under Technology Mission on Oilseeds and Pulses (TMO&P). From 1994-95, the SFPP-Pulses has been merged with NPDP. The NPDP gives emphasis on increase in area through multiple and inter-cropping as well as improvement in yield levels. Assistance is provided for various inputs like production and distribution of seeds, block and frontline demonstration, distribution of rhizobium culture, sprinkler irrigation sets, etc. The strategy adopted to achieve the target in area expansion in pulses is introduced by short duration varieties in irrigated areas after the harvest of potato, sugarcane, rapeseed/mustard and wheat. The cultivation of moong & urad has gained popularity in a number of states. The actual expenditure has been reported to be Rs. 29.92 crore for NPDP.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

5.17 For Annual Plan 1995-96, an outlay of Rs. 35.38 crore (Central Share) has been provided for NPDP. For Research and Development of Post Harvest Technology in pulses an outlay of Rs.1 crore has also been provided for 1995-96.

**Oil Seeds**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

5.18 The oilseed development in the country was taken under Technology Mission on Oilseeds in May, 1986. An Integrated Policy on Oilseeds was announced in January, 1989 to harmonise the interests of farmers, consumers, and processing industry.

5.19 The Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP) was implemented in 331 districts in 22 states during 1994-95. The main component of OPP are:

i) increasing production and availability of quality seeds;

ii) organising seed villages for production of seed particularly of groundnut and soyabean;

iii) distribution of seed minikits to popularise new improved varieties;
iv) opening additional retail outlets in remote areas;

v) distribution of plant protection chemicals and equipments including control of white grub;

vi) distribution of improved farm implements;

vii) demonstration of improved technology on farmers' fields;

viii) frontline demonstrations by ICAR/State Agricultural Universities on farmers' fields;

ix) distribution of rhizobium culture for groundnut and soyabean;

x) distribution of sprinkler sets as water saving device and distribution of gypsum/pyrites for land reclamation.

5.20 The actual expenditure during 1994-95 on OPP has been reported to be Rs. 100.40 crore.

5.21 The Central Sector Scheme of Post Harvest Technology on Oilseeds provides support to research projects for improving extraction efficiency, enhancing the value of by-products and reducing processing cost. The actual expenditure on this scheme during 1994-95 has been reported to be Rs. 6.18 crore.

5.22 Development of Oil-Palm Scheme was initiated in 1990-91 in identified states. A number of schemes have been sanctioned as an advance action for introduction of oil-palm cultivation. These include establishment of seed gardens, nurseries, frontline demonstrations, distribution of oil-palm seedlings and comprehensive training programmes. The actual expenditure on this scheme has been reported to be Rs. 19.78 crore.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

5.23 All these three Central Sector Schemes are being continued during 1995-96. The outlays provided for these schemes are Rs. 104.00 crore (GOI) for OPP, Rs. 11.00 crore for Post Harvest Technology on Oil Seeds and Rs. 24.90 crore for Oil-Palm Development Scheme for 1995-96.

Cotton

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

5.24 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP) is being implemented in 11 major cotton growing States of the country viz., Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. The basic objective of the scheme is to enhance the production of all types of cotton to meet domestic requirement of long and medium staple cotton. From 1992-93, the scheme is being implemented on 75:25 cost sharing basis between Government of India and the State Governments. The assistance is being provided for production of foundation and certified seeds, distribution of certified seeds, demonstration of the use of acid delinted seed, pheromone traps, NPV and Integrated Pest Management (IPM), distribution of IPM Kits, distribution of plant protection chemicals and plant protection equipments, aerial spraying, supply of tractor mounted sprayers, supply of sprinkler sets etc.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

5.25 The scheme is being continued in 1995-96 with an outlay of Rs. 15.00 crore.

Jute & Mesta

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

5.26 Jute & Mesta are important crops for eastern and north-eastern States of India, Special Jute Development Programme (SJDP) with 100 per cent central assistance was initiated in 1987-88. For 1994-95, the outlay was Rs. 4.96 crore. The programme was implemented in 8 major jute/mesta growing States during 1994-95.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

5.27 The scheme continued during 1995-96 with an outlay of Rs. 4.58 crore as a Central Sector Scheme with 100 per cent funding from Government of India.

Sugarcane

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

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

**Annual Plan 1995-96**
5.29 From 1995-96, a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System (SUBACS) has been introduced for the development of sugarcane. The scheme is being implemented in identified districts/ blocks having substantial area under sugarcane where the productivity level is below the national/state average. The States/UTs covered under this scheme are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Pondicherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The pattern of funding is 75:25 between Government of India and State Governments except in the case of Pondicherry in which case the funding is 100 per cent by the Government of India. Under the scheme the emphasis has been laid on increasing the productivity of both plant and ratoon crops in order to meet the sugarcane requirement of sugar mills without resorting to large scale area expansion. Emphasis is also given on proper water management, encourage post harvest management and nutrient management to reduce the cost of cultivation. The main components include : Frontline & Field demonstrations, Training, Popularisation of identified farm implements, Assistance to tissue culture and bio-pesticides units, Setting up heat treatment plants, Awards to sugarcane farmers, and Production of breeder seeds by ICAR/SAUs and multiplication of seeds by States, etc. For 1995-96, the outlay provided for the scheme is Rs. 21.90 crore (Central Share).

Horticulture Including Spices, Plantation, Etc

5.30 Horticulture is one of the thrust programmes envisaged in the Eighth Plan. India is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables, with production of 32.89 mt of fruits and 71.6 mt of vegetables including potato (1992-93) next only to Brazil and China, respectively. India’s share in world coconut production is around 17% and the production is estimated at 11375 million nuts (1992-93). The country is the largest exporter of cashewnuts and produces about 40% of the world’s total production, which is estimated at 350 thousand tonnes. In case of ginger and turmeric, India is the largest producer in the world and accounts for 65% and 76%, respectively of the total world’s production. The total production of spices during 1994-95 is expected to be maintained at 2.2 mt.

5.31 During the year 1992-93, Rs.58.51 crore were spent on horticulture development programmes. For 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.130 crore was provided against which the actual expenditure was reported to be Rs.106.20 crore. For the year 1994-95, an outlay of Rs.184.00 crore has been provided for development of horticulture against which likely expenditure is reported to be Rs.166.75 crore.

5.32 To augment horticulture production, drip irrigation system has been propagated as an appropriate method of irrigation. The horticulture development programme under Central Sector as well as State sector has been geared up. Among technology achievements, three hybrids in mango, one in grape have been identified. Tissue culture plants in banana and mango have been developed. For the first time in India, hybrids of the white button mushroom having higher yield have been evolved. A Bee-Keeping Development Board has been set up with the aim of promoting infrastructural development for post harvest operations including export of honey and its products. New directions have been given to the development of floriculture to meet the growing domestic as well as export demand. Nine model floriculture centres have been proposed to be established at the focal points for development in the country. Major thrust has been given towards popularising new technologies viz. True Potato Seed (TPS) in potato, tissue culture for multiplication of planting material, etc.

Annual Plan 1995-96

5.33 The main thrust areas identified in the development of Horticulture during 1995-96 are (1) Production of quality Planting seed material and popularisation of hybrid seed and tissue culture technique, (2) Areas expansion by bringing new and traditional areas ideally suitable for growing crops like fruits, spices, plantation crops, vegetables etc. and by rejuvenation of old orchards/plantations, removal of senile plants and replanting etc., (3) Improved water management through sprinkler & drip irrigation systems, (4) Promotion of green house technology for cultivation of high value or off-season crops under controlled climate conditions, (5) Development of Post Harvest management infrastructures like cold
storage, pre-cooling facilities, refrigerated transport systems etc, (6) Increased involvement of private and voluntary organisations like Growers'/ Producers' Cooperatives for production of quality planting material and post harvest management etc. and (7) Control of insects, pests and diseases by adoption of chemical and biological measures. For 1995-96, the budget provision is Rs.214.00 crore.

**Tobacco**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

5.34 For the development of tobacco in the country, emphasis is mainly given on increasing the productivity per unit of area with better quality tobacco. Assistance to farmers for tobacco development is provided by the Tobacco Board, Ministry of Commerce. During 1993-94 season, a crop of 124.93 million kg was produced. For 1994-95 season, Board has fixed a crop target of 86.61 million kg.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

5.35 During the Annual Plan 1995-96, the following ongoing schemes would be pursued : (1) Improvement in yield and quality of tobacco, (2) Improvement in grading and storage facilities, (3) Controlling pest of monitoring peraside residues, (4) Development of export quality tobacco, (5) Development of new areas and (6) experiment, testing and extension services. The outlay for 1995-96 is Rs.10 crore.

**Tea**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

5.36 Tea production was 753.5 million kg. in 1993-94 and expected to be 737.39 million kg.in 1994-95. Tea export has declined from 168.1 million kg. in 1992-93 to 161.17 million kg. in 1993-94. The target of tea export was fixed at 210 million kg. for 1994-95.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

5.37 In order to maintain India's share in the global tea trade and at the same time to meet fully the growing domestic demand, it is crucial that tea production is stepped up considerably. This would be achieved in the Annual Plan 1995-96 by (a) extension of tea cultivation in non-traditional areas, (b) improved productivity, (c) extension of area in different states, (d) improved tea varieties, (e) re-planting and replacement of old and uneconomic areas, (f) gap filling and consolidation, (g) irrigation and drainage, (h) adoption of improved agricultural practices, and (i) augmentation of processing capacities. For 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.23.48 crore has been provided for development of tea.

**Coffee**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

5.38 Unlike tea, the bulk of the coffee production is exported. During 1993-94, the production of coffee was estimated at 212 thousand tonnes against the target of 193.85 thousand tonnes and is expected to be 180 thousand tonnes in 1994-95. Coffee export increased from 113.6 thousand tonnes in 1992-93 to 135.6 thousand tonnes in 1993-94 and further to be 150 thousand tonnes in 1994-95. As a result of depletion of world coffee stock, there has been a spurt in international coffee prices. Consequently liberalisation of the coffee market, it is expected that India will be benefitting as a participant in the global market. Accordingly, the perspective plan for coffee production has been revised upward to 3 lakh tonnes by 2000 A.D. Domestic consumption, however, remained sluggish at 55 thousand tonnes in 1993-94.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

5.39 The production of coffee is to be increased through improvement in productivity as well as expansion of area of coffee to a limited extent. New programmes for Coffee development in the Annual Plan 1995-96 include setting up of biotechnology centre, effective plant protection measures, particularly in control of coffee borer, etc. The continuing schemes are : (1) Expansion of area (2) Research and Development (3) Training and man-power development (4) Storage facilities (5) Tissue culture and (6) Export promotion, etc. The outlay of Rs. 9.11 crore has been provided for 1995-96.

**Rubber**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

5.40 Production of natural rubber during 1993-94 was 435 thousand tonnes showing an increase of around 10% over the production of 395 thousand tonnes attained in 1992-93. The total area under rubber is estimated to be 4.66 lakh ha, of which Kerala alone accounts for 85% of the acreage. The consumption of natural rubber was 450.5 thousand tonnes during 1993-94 and up to September 1994 consumption was 235 thousand tonnes. About 97% of domestic demand is met by local production and the gap is met from imports. The yield of rubber has recorded growth of 3.7% per annum from 1130 kgs/ha.
in 1991-92 to 1215 kgs/ha in 1993-94 and is estimated to go up by 4.5% to 1270 kgs/ha in 1994-95.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

5.41 Estimated demand for rubber in 1996-97 will be 565 thousand tonnes. The strategies to enhance rubber production should include (i) Expansion of area under rubber with thrust in non-traditional regions, (ii) Replanting of old and low yielding areas with high yielding varieties; and (iii) Improving the productivity of existing areas by popularising adoption of modern cultivation and production practices. There is also a World Bank assisted rubber project which aims at productivity enhancement in rubber plantations. For 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.49.57 crore has been provided for the development of rubber.

5.42 Achievements of production of plantation crops for 1993-94, target and anticipated achievements for 1994-95 and targets for 1995-96 are given in the table below:

**Spices**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

5.43 As against spices production target of 220 thousand tonnes in 1993-94 the production of all varieties of spices was about 200 thousand tonnes in 1994-95. Export of spices has increased from 126.8 thousand tonnes in 1992-93 to 175.5 thousand tonnes in 1993-94. The anticipated export in 1994-95 will be 165 thousand tonnes. Export of spices registered a growth of 38.41% during 1993-94. Total export earnings from spices during 1994-95 was an all time high of Rs. 607.34 crore.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

5.44 Various programmes proposed to be taken up during 1995-96 are production and supply of good quality planting material of varieties needed in the export market, identification of areas suitable for the cultivation of spices in emand, increasing productivity of those varieties which have a large demand and have substantial surplus quantity for export, introduction of exotic spices having export potential, etc. For 1995-96, the outlay provided for spices is Rs.9.77 crore. More emphasis would need to be given to quality improvement, value-added spice products, logo promotion and market development for higher export. An export target of 1,70,000 tonnes of spices valued at Rs. 636.00 crore (203.2 million US $) has been set for 1995-96.

**Agricultural Inputs: Seeds**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

5.45 Seed, among all agricultural inputs, is basic, crucial and vital for attaining sustained growth in agricultural production. It is anticipated that in 1993-94 area coverage under HYV seeds of cereals was 64.66 million hectares. The target of coverage under HYVs of cereals was fixed at 74.50 million hectares for 1994-95. Thus, seed lies at the root of our planning for achievement of the goal of higher agricultural production. Efforts are being made through various policies and programmes to make available good quality certified seeds to farmers. For this, availability of breeder seed is an essential requirement which is further multiplied into foundation and certified seeds. The production during 1994-95 is estimated to be about 0.45 lakh quintals of breeder seeds and 4.73 lakh quintals of foundation seeds. During 1994-95 the distribution is expected to be 65 lakh quintals including 52.00 lakh quintals of certified seed.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

**Table 5.5**

**Targets and achievements of production of plantation crops for 1992-95 and Targets for 1995-96**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>Million kg</td>
<td>721.0</td>
<td>753.5</td>
<td>770.0</td>
<td>737.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>Th.Tonnes</td>
<td>169.4</td>
<td>212.0</td>
<td>180.0</td>
<td>180.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td>Th.Tonnes</td>
<td>395.0</td>
<td>435.2</td>
<td>475.0</td>
<td>475.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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5.46 For 1995-96 following targets have been fixed for production of breeder, foundation and certified seeds:
- Breeder Seed: 0.38 Lakh quintals
- Foundation Seed: 4.75 Lakh quintals
- Certified Seed: 64.00 Lakh quintals.

5.47 Coverage under High Yielding Varieties (HYV) is one of the major components of the strategy of increasing production of crops, particularly foodgrains. The target for 1995-96 under area coverage of HYV is about 75 million hectares; details are given in the table below.

5.48 The World Bank assisted National Seeds Project Phase III, which was launched in March, 1990 with a total cost of US $ 150 million continued during the year. The project is scheduled to receive World Bank assistance upto June, 1995. The project is designed to strengthen infrastructural facilities for seed sector like varietal development, strengthening of seed certification and seed testing facilities, training, consultancy and investment facilities to seed companies.

5.49 In the context of post-WTO scenario, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has formulated four new schemes to strengthen the seed sector, three of which are Central sector schemes and have been approved for implementation for the remaining period of the Eighth Plan. These are:

i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme to streamline certified seed production of important identified vegetable crops (to be merged with a similar scheme on vegetable seed production);

ii) National Programme for Varietal Development;

iii) Quality Seed Production in Low Yield Areas.

5.50 The fourth Scheme "Integrated Seed Development for not accessible and remote areas " is a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme will be implemented during 1995-96 after the approval of full Planning Commission. The total outlay for these four schemes is Rs.51.88 crore (provisional) during the remaining period of the Eighth Plan.

### Fertilisers

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

5.51 The consumption of chemical fertilisers during 1992-93 was 12.15 mt of nutrients (N+P+K). The major change was brought about in the fertiliser pricing policy in August, 1992 which resulted in fall in consumption of chemical fertilisers during 1992-93 to 12.15 mt of nutrients (N+P+K) from 12.73 mt during 1991-92. During 1994-95, the consumption of fertilisers is estimated to have increased to 14.06 mt from 12.83 million tonnes during 1993-94, an increase of 13.7%. The consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers has steadily increased, having moved up from 8.0 mt during 1991-92 to 9.9 mt during 1994-95 showing an increase of 23.7%. But the consumption of phosphatic fertilisers kept on declining during 1992-93 and 1993-94 having declined during this period by 18.2%. The consumption of potash steadied during 1993-94, at the declined level of 0.9 mt achieved during 1992-93. The optimum consumption ratio of...
N+P+K aggregated for the country as a whole is 4:2:1, but the current all-India ratios are significantly different. These have come down from 5.9:1.9:1 in 1980-81 to 5.9:2.4:1 in 1991-92 - the closest to the ideal achieved so far. It got distorted during 1992-93 to 9.5:3.2:1 after the policy change effected in August, 1992. The position during 1993-94 was not much better with the ratio being 9.3:3.0:1. To arrest this adverse trend and contain the mounting subsidy bill, the prices of urea was raised by 20% w.e.f. 10th June, 1994, all low analysis nitrogenous fertilisers were decontrolled and only urea continued to be under statutory control. Further, the scheme of concessional sale of decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilisers including complexes, which was introduced during 1992-93, continued during 1994-95. During 1994-95, this ratio is estimated to be around 9.0:2.8:1, which shows a minor variation only in respect of consumption of potassic and phosphatic fertilisers. The ratio of consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers is still very high.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

5.52 The target of consumption of fertiliser for 1995-96 has been proposed at 15.16 mt of NPK (N 10.45, P 3.56 and K 1.15 mt). In order to encourage farmers for balanced use of fertilisers and supplement nutritional requirements through bio-fertilisers, the schemes of (i) Balanced and Integrated use of Fertilisers and (ii) National Project on Development and Use of Bio-fertilisers were implemented in 1994-95. To give a mission approach, the Scheme on Biofertiliser has been proposed to be enlarged into a Technology Mission on Biofertilisers to give focussed attention on all aspects of bio-fertilisers from research to application in farmers fields. The outlay proposed for the Mission is Rs.21.30 crore.

**Plant Protection:**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

5.53 Emphasis on adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) was continued during 1994-95. The IPM includes pest-monitoring, promotion of biological control of pest, crop management, and as a last resort use of chemical pesticides with emphasis on pesticides of plant origin. In order to reduce the use of chemical pesticides and contamination of environment by pesticides, the IPM is being propagated and popularised through 26 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMC) in collaboration with the State Departments of Agriculture, State Agriculture Universities, Krishi Vigyan Kendras of ICAR. In addition to 26 CIPMC, 4 new CIPMCs have been supported to be established in North-Eastern States one each in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

5.54 For the Central Plan Scheme of Integrated Pest Management, an outlay of Rs.10.99 crore has been provided for 1995-96. Keeping in view the increasing imports and exports of planting material and agricultural commodities, plant quarantine facilities are being strengthened. Under a scheme of extension of plant quarantine facilities, outlay for 1995-96 is Rs.6.75 crore. In view of the 1993 locust attack, precautionary measures have been taken to control such a locust attack, if it occurs in 1995. For all plant protection schemes, provision of Rs.24.10 crore has been made for 1995-96.

**Agriculture Implements and Machinery:**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

5.55 A policy of selective mechanisation of agriculture continues to be pursued by the Government of India. The scheme ‘Promotion of Agricultural Mechanisation among Small Farmers’ has been approved for implementation during the entire Eighth Plan period. Under the scheme increased emphasis is being given on the use of improved implements for tractors and also on increasing fuel efficiency in tractors. This scheme helps farmers to acquire small tractors of 18 PTO HP with mechanised implements. Under this scheme, subsidy at the rate of 30%, subject to a maximum of Rs.30,000, is given to the farmers, having individual land. The scheme is also applicable to groups of farmers.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

5.56 Other on-going schemes continued during 1994-95 and for 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.10.00 crore has been provided for all schemes on agricultural implements and machinery.

**Agricultural Extension:**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

5.57 Under Training and Visit (T&V) system of extension, extensive trained manpower base has been created starting from Village Extension Worker (VEW) at the grassroot level, supported by Subject Matter Specialists (SMS) for training up to higher level supervisory offi-
cers at the District/State level. While the World Bank Aided National Agricultural Extension Projects (NAEP)-I and II were closed by March, 1993, the NAEP - III continued up to March, 1995 in the States of Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.

5.58 A new Central Sector Scheme on special programme for 'Women in Agriculture' has been sanctioned for implementation during the Eighth Five Year Plan in a few selected areas such as hilly regions where most of the agricultural operations are taken up by women. In order to involve voluntary agencies in the agriculture development, a new scheme for agricultural extension through voluntary organisations has also been approved for implementation during the Eighth Plan.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

5.59 An amount of Rs.13.00 crore has been kept for different on-going schemes of Agricultural Extension in the Year 1995-96.

**Soil & Water Conservation**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

5.60 Various ongoing Soil & Water Conservation programmes will be continued during the Annual Plan 1995-96. A new scheme entitled 'Application of Remote Sensing Technology for Soil Survey and Land Use Planning' during the Eighth Plan has been launched with the objective of digitization of priority delineated areas in the catchments of River Valley Projects (RVP) and Flood Prone River (FPR), for generation of thematic maps of land degradation; development of Geographic Information System (GIS) and Soil Information System (SIS).

5.61 Under River Valley Projects, 418 watersheds in 29 catchments spread over 18 States are ongoing projects. During the year 1994-95, Planning Commission has approved two new catchments, i.e. Thein Dam catchment in Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh and Sardar Sarovar catchment in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. An area of 1.53 lakh ha. has been treated during 1993-94 against the target of 1.45 lakh ha. at an expenditure of Rs.54.97 crore. During 1994-95 an area of 1.53 lakh ha. in 29 catchments. Under Flood Prone River (FPR), 234 watersheds in 10 catchments spread over 8 States are ongoing projects. 2 new catchments, i.e. Ghaggar in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab and Kosi in Bihar have been taken up during 1994-95. An area of 72 thousand ha. has been treated during 1993-94 against the target of 57 thousand ha. at an expenditure of Rs.27 crore. During 1994-95 an area of 75 thousand ha. at an anticipated expenditure of Rs.30 crore will be treated.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

5.62 The programme will continue in 1995-96 and outlay fixed for soil conservation in catchment of river valley project is Rs. 65.00 crore and for integrated water shed management in catchment of flood-prone river is Rs. 30.00 crore.

**Land Reclamation**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

5.63 The ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Reclamation of Alkali Soil (Usar) will continue during the year 1995-96. During the year 1993-94, an area of 46 thousand ha. has been reclaimed at an estimated cost of Rs.5.46 crore (GOI share). During 1994-95, 60.18 thousand ha. of alkali soils is to be reclaimed at an estimated cost of Rs.9.60 crore. The States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan have been included under the scheme besides the ongoing States of Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. An EEC assisted project for reclamation and development of alkali soils in Bihar and U.P at an estimated cost of Rs.97.42 crore (out of which GOI share is Rs.6.88 crore) was approved for implementation to cover an area of 15 thousand ha. over a period of seven years beginning from 1993-94. For 1994-95 a provision of Rs.9 crore has been made.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

5.64 The outlay fixed for alkali land reclamation programme in 1995-96 is Rs. 9.5 crore.

**Control Of Shifting Cultivation For The Seven North-Eastern States**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

5.65 The scheme aims at total development of shifting cultivation areas on watershed basis and has been approved for implementation from 1994-95 with 100% Central assistance to States for the Seven North-Eastern States. An outlay of Rs.15 crore has been approved for 1994-95 against which Rs.13.23 crore have been released.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

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A provision of Rs.16.00 crore has been made for 1995-96 in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation budget for the implementation of this on-going scheme.

**National Watershed Development Programme For Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA)**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

5.66 The National Committees viz. National Watershed Development Policy Council (NWDPC) and National Watershed Development Implementation Committee (NWDIC) have been merged into one Committee "National Watershed Development Policy and Implementation Committee" (NWDPIC). Out of 127 agro-climatic zones in the country, the project is being implemented in 115 agro-climatic zones in 25 States and 2 UTs covering 367 districts and 2490 blocks in the country. Out of the 2556 micro watersheds selected for development, 2477 micro watershed projects have been sanctioned by the State Level Sanctioning Committees covering an area of 39.4 lakh ha. Apart from this, 20 special problem area projects with an area of 0.95 lakh ha. have also been taken up under the programme. Thus, total number of projects including special problem area projects are 2497 with an area of 40.35 lakh ha. The Eighth Plan target was fixed for 28 lakh ha. A total number of 2968 composite kissan/Govt. owned nurseries have been established under NWDPRA. A sum of Rs.712.80 crore (including unspent balance of Seventh Plan) has been released to the States/UTs from 1990-91 to 1994-95 which works out to 62% of the total cost of the project sanctioned so far. A sum of Rs.542.72 crore have been reported as expenditure incurred upto January, 1995 since its inception. The total Eighth Plan outlay is Rs.1100 crore. The expenditure during the Eighth Plan, i.e. 1992-93 to 1994-95 works out to Rs.475.56 crore. Peoples' participation in project planning implementation and maintenance of the assets created during the project period is very important and this is being emphasised. In order to promote peoples' participation, a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been evolved by the Govt. of India, wherein the Government functionaries and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) coordinate to bring about the best possible results. Training and research activities have also been given greater stress and reporting of information through NIC-NET has been started for about 1700 micro watersheds in 21 States.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

5.68 An allocation of Rs.190 crore has been made for NWDPRA for 1995-96 including Rs.2 crore for Watershed Development Council. The ongoing National Watershed Development Programme will be continued during 1995-96.

**Agricultural Credit**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

5.69 The targets and estimates with respect to agricultural credit under cooperative fold for 1994-95 are :-

During 1994-95, the targets set have been achieved.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

5.70 Efforts will be made for overall expansion of credit during 1995-96 including short term, medium term and long term cooperative credit to farmers with the objective of increasing agricultural production as well as productivity. Efforts will continue for increased volume of credit for supporting agriculture and rural development programmes and timely flow of credit to assist the farmers, especially the weaker sections and small and marginal farmers for adopting latest technology as well as improved farm practices. The strategy for achieving the objective of adequate credit support to agriculture through a multi-agency system consisting of cooperatives, commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks(RRBs) will be there to strengthen the credit delivery system, realign policies and procedures to ensure expansion in the credit supply and strengthen State Cooperative Banks (SCBs), District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACs) and Large Size Adivasi Multi-purpose Societies(LAMPS). The proposed target for credit in cooperation sector during 1995-96 is Rs. 14000 crore, comprising of Rs. 11200 crore of short term loan and Rs. 2800 crore of medium and long term loans.

5.71 In addition to the efforts made by the State Governments for strengthening the cooperative credit institutions, the Government of India, through various important Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, will
Targets and Estimates of Credit in Cooperation Sector for the year 1994-95

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Targets (Rs. crore)</th>
<th>Likely Achievements (Rs. crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Short Term Loans</td>
<td>6600</td>
<td>9666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium and Long Term Loans</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>2453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9600</strong></td>
<td><strong>12119</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

continue to support overall improvement of credit supply to the agriculture sector. Some of the major schemes are (i) Non-Overdue Cover Scheme, (ii) Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund Scheme, (iii) Investment in Debentures of Land Development Banks, (iv) Special Schemes for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and (v) Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme.

5.72 The present CCIS (Comprehensive Crop Insurance scheme) needs to be revamped with a view to make it viable, with rationalised rates of premia and larger coverage of crops and farmers, including non-loanee farmers.

Cooperation Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

5.73 A new Central Sector Scheme for financial assistance to women cooperatives has been taken up during the Eighth Plan starting from 1994-95. These women cooperative societies will be providing assistance to their members for infrastructural development, workshops, equipment and marketing arrangements etc.

5.74 The major Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) continued in 1994-95 in the Cooperation sector are (i) Share Capital Participation in Cooperative Sugar Mills, (ii) Share Capital Participation in Cooperative Spinning Mills, (iii) Assistance to Cooperatives for Marketing, Processing, Storage and Supplies in under-developed States and (iv) Assistance to Cooperatives for Weaker Sections. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for promotion and development of Cooperatives for weaker sections with the objective of revitalising the existing labour cooperatives, forest labour cooperatives, rickshaw pullers cooperatives has started from 1994-95.

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

Annual Plan 1995-96

5.76 The major activities under the cooperation sub-sector during 1995-96 would include efficient operation of cooperatives, development of management expertise, improvement of cooperative processing, storage and marketing of agricultural produce, distribution of agricultural inputs, assistance to cooperatives for weaker sections including dairy, fishery and poultry cooperatives, training and education. The promotional role of National Cooperative Federations/Societies like National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED), National Cooperative Union of India, National Cooperative Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks, National Federation of State Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies, etc. will continue to be encouraged.

5.77 The State Governments/UTs would strengthen the cooperative institutions and establish new cooperative projects with a view to attaining the objectives of providing necessary support to the cooperatives sector. The important Central Sector Schemes in the cooperation include schemes for (i) Cooperative Training and Education, (ii) Assistance to NAFED, (iii) Development of Cooperative Rural Growth Centre/Storage, (iv) Storage Programmes including Cold Storage Project, (v) Oilseeds Development, (vi) Cooperative Fisheries Programmes, (vii) Integrated Cooperative Development Programme (ICDP).

5.78 The cooperative sector plays a significant role in the procurement operations undertaken by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) as well as to facilitate marketing and distribution of agricultural inputs. Continued
emphasis will be given on increasing the co-operative storage capacities including co-operative godowns and cold storages.

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

Fisheries
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

5.80 The major objectives of fisheries development are to increase productivity of fish from fresh water and brackish water resources through extensive and semi-intensive/intensive fish/prawn farming. The other objectives are employment generation, improving the socio-economic conditions of fishermen, increased export of marine products, etc.

5.81 Outlay for fisheries development during 1994-95 was Rs.114 crore (both DAC and MFPI) in the central sector and Rs. 158.75 crore in the State sector, totalling Rs.272.75 crore compared to the total outlay of Rs.212.06 crore during 1993-94. The actual expenditure during 1993-94 was Rs.103.78 crore in the central sector and the anticipated expenditure during 1994-95 is also of the same order against outlay of Rs.114 crore both by DAC and MFPI. Besides, a limited fisheries programme is also being implemented jointly by Ministry of Commerce, Deptt. of Bio-technology and Deptt. of Ocean Development.

5.82 The actual fish production during the first three year of Eighth Plan has exceeded the targets. Fish production during 1993-94 was 4.64 mt against a target of 4.36 mt. A target of 5 mt was set for 1994-95, consisting of 2.85 mt of marine and 2.15 mt of inland fish. The fish production figures for 1994-95 is estimated at 4.79 mt consisting of 2.74 mt of marine and 2.04 mt of inland fish. A target of 5.04 mt of fish production has been set up for 1995-96 (2.86 mt of marine and 2.17 mt of inland). The catch from deep sea sector has come down to 30000 tonnes for 1994-95 from the figure of 60 thousand tonnes during the previous year which causes concern.

5.83 The value of sea food export from the country crossed $ one billion during 1994-95. As against 243,060 tonnes of sea food exported during 1993-94 the quantity of sea food exported during 1994-95 was 273,242 tonnes registering an increase of 12% over the previous year. In terms of value, the increase was nearly 30% compared to previous year. The value of seafood export during 1994-95 was Rs.3272.69 crore while in 1993-94 the value was only Rs.2503.25 crore. The targets fixed for 1995-96 is 323,990 tonnes of marine products valued at Rs.3905.73 crore.

5.84 The major programmes are motorisation of traditional fishing craft and reimbursement of excise duty on HSD oil supplied to mechanised fishing vessels below 20 M. length. Upto 1994-95 sanctions for introductions of 18,000 motorised boats have been issued. Introduction of Plywood craft was carried out in a selective manner and about 177 crafts were sanctioned during 1994-95. Under the scheme relating to off-shore pelagic craft, sanctions have been issued for 39 crafts so far. A new programme for installation of fish aggregating devices was also taken up during 1994-95. Sanction was issued for installation of 10 such devices (ARs) in Maharashtra. In order to regulate the marine fishing activities and for enforcing the marine Fishing Regulation Act, a centrally sponsored scheme is in operation under which 100% assistance is given to States for procuring patrol boats along with communication equipments etc. Till 1994-95 sanctions have been issued for 14 patrol boats.

5.85 The number of Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs) in the country was 414 by the end of 1994-95; out of which about 390 are functional. The targetted water area to be covered by these FFDAs is about 40,000 hectares and the number of persons to be trained would also be 40,000 per annum. It is expected that the productivity level from FFDAs may go up to a level of 2200 kg per ha during 1994-95 against the productivity of 2100 kg per hectare during previous year.

5.86 Under the scheme of brackish water aquaculture 38 BFDAs were sanctioned up to 1994-95 out of which 37 are reported to be in operation. Against the target of 2000 ha of water area to be covered during 1994-95 the achievement was 3220 ha and the cumulative
total for brackish water area developed so far is about 15,000 ha. The number of persons trained so far is about 9500. The productivity level through extensive culture of shrimp is about 700 to 800 kg per ha.

5.87 Under World Bank project on Shrimp & Fish culture, the total number of sites to be developed under this project has been brought down from 13 to 9 covering an area of 1910 ha in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. Designs of all the 9 sites have been prepared and the construction has started in 5 (four in West Bengal and one in Orissa). Tenders for the remaining 4 sites have been floated. The socio-economic surveys have been completed and identification of beneficiaries is being done on case to case basis. Development of reservoirs/Ox bow lakes in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal is also in progress. In-country training was also imparted to about 47 personnel from States. Another batch of 48 persons is proposed to be trained soon.

5.88 During 1994-95 three minor harbours and five fish landing centres were sanctioned. Since 1994, 8 major and 37 minor fishing harbours and 136 fish landing centres have been sanctioned out of which construction of 4 major, 26 minor and 97 fish landing centres have been completed. Collectively the facilities can cater to the requirement of about 250 deep sea fishing vessels, 33500 mechanised fishing boats and 90 thousand traditional craft.

5.89 The Integrated Fisheries Project is operating two Japanese stern trawlers acquired under grants-in-aid from January 1994 onwards. Two more fishing vessels constructed at an Indian Shipyard have been added to the fleet during the earlier months of 1995-96. The Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training (CIFNET) continued the regular training programmes to create the required technical manpower for operation of ocean going fishing vessels and also organised special short-term programmes in specific areas. A special management training programme for senior fisheries officials from Bangladesh, Maldives and Sri Lanka was also arranged. CIFNET is also implementing a project on selective shrimp trawl fishing in consultation with the Institute of Marine Research, Bergen (Norway) under NORAD assistance.

Fishermen Welfare Programmes

5.90 Three centrally sponsored schemes relating to fishermen’s welfare, viz i) Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Fishermen; ii) Development of Model Fishermen Villages and iii) Savings-cum-relief Scheme for Marine Fishermen are being implemented. Active fishermen are insured for Rs.25,000 for one year against death or permanent disability and Rs.12,500 for partial disability. The premium of Rs.11.25 per beneficiary per year is shared between the Central Government and State Government on 50:50 basis. Under the Savings-cum-relief Scheme the number of beneficiaries during 1994-95 will be about 1.46 lakh. Under the Development of Model Fishermen Villages 26 villages are to be covered during 1994-95. The cost is shared between Centre and State on 50:50 basis.

Fisheries Training and Extension

5.91 A Central Sector Scheme "Fisheries Training and Extension" with 100% assistance was introduced since January, 1994 for providing training to fisheries personnel so as to help them undertake fisheries extension programme effectively. The scheme also includes training of fish farmers and fishermen. The other components are preparation of extension manual, production of video films on technologies developed by research institutes and organisation of workshop/seminars etc.

5.92 The achievement for 1993-94 as well as targets and anticipated achievement for 1994-95 in respect of major fisheries programmes are given in Table 5.8.

Annual Plan 1995-96

5.93 For 1995-96 the budget outlay kept by DAC for fisheries is Rs.93.92 crore and by MFPI Rs.21.53 crore. The 1995-96 targets under various Fisheries programmes/products are given in Table 5.9.
### Table 5.8

Physical Targets and Achievements of Fisheries Programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Fish Production</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Marine (‘000 tonnes)</td>
<td>2648</td>
<td>2750</td>
<td>2747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Inland (‘000 tonnes)</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Traditional Craft Motorisation (Nos)</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>4500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Fish Seed Production (Million fry)</td>
<td>13500</td>
<td>14800</td>
<td>14800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Export of Marine Products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Quantity (‘000 tonnes)</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Value (Rs. in crore)</td>
<td>2503.62</td>
<td>3120</td>
<td>3272.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Group Accident Insurance ('000 Nos.)</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. Beneficiaries under Savings-cum-Relief Scheme ('000 Nos)</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII. Model Villages developed.</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 5.9

Programme 1995-96 Target

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>1995-96 Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Fish Production</td>
<td>5040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Marine (‘000 tonnes)</td>
<td>2865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Inland (‘000 tonnes)</td>
<td>2175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Traditional Craft Motorisation (Nos)</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Fish Seed Production (Million fry)</td>
<td>15700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Export of Marine Products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Quantity (‘000 tonnes)</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Value (Rs. in crore)</td>
<td>3905.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Group Accident Insurance ('000 Nos.)</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. Beneficiaries under Savings-cum-Relief Scheme ('000 Nos)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII. Model Villages developed.</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.94 About 50% of the world buffalo population and 20% of the cattle population are in India. The livestock population has increased from 419.5 million in 1982 to 429.5 million in 1987. The annual growth rate was about 2% in case of buffaloes, 1.3%, 0.9% and 0.3% in case of pigs, goats and cattle, respectively. There was, however, an annual decrease of 1.7% in the sheep population during the period 1982-87. The poultry has registered an annual growth rate of 4.3%. The growth in the population of crossbred cattle in 1987 over the population of 1982 was about 4 million. It was about 0.5 million in case of pigs and about 0.2 million in the case of sheep population. The increase in the number of poultry was however, about 19.5 million. According to the provisional estimates of C.S.O.(Central Statistical Organisation), the gross value of output from livestock sector alone at current prices was about Rs.64200 crore during 1993-94.
which is about 26 per cent of the value of the output of Rs. 246500 crore from Agriculture Sector. This excludes the contribution of the animal draught power.

5.95 Livestock rearing plays an important role in the rural economy in supplementing family income and employment opportunity in the low income groups, particularly socially and economically disadvantaged section of society including rural women, unemployed youth. According to the National Sample Survey Organisation, the annual growth rate of employment in livestock sector in rural areas during the period 1972-1978 was about 4.15 per cent as against 1.1 per cent in agriculture sector. There was a slight decline in the employment growth rate in 1988 because of the severe drought in 1987-88, but it gradually picked up in subsequent years. Keeping in view the vast potential for employment generation in this sector, two new schemes, namely, Special Livestock Programme-oriented towards generation of productive employment and Special Project in collaboration with military dairy farms and RVC was approved for implementation during 1994-95. Similarly, a pilot project for the establishment of Poultry Complexes (12 Layers and 26 Broilers) was approved for one year, as Central Sector Scheme to be implemented initially in the six States, of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Sikkim.

Livestock Production

5.96 As a result of implementation of many developmental programmes in the animal husbandry and dairying sectors and concerted efforts by the Central Government and the State Governments, considerable improvement has been achieved in the production of major livestock products, namely, milk, eggs, and wool. Milk production which was almost stagnant between 1947 and 1970 with an annual growth rate of merely one percent, has since then registered a significant growth rate of 4.5 per cent during the Seventh Plan. It continued to further increase during the 8th Plan and is expected to reach the level of 63.5 mt during 1994-95. The year-wise milk production during the 8th Plan is shown in the table below:

5.97 The per capita availability of milk is expected to increase to 192 gm/day during 1994-95 compared to the level of 107 gm/day during 1969-70. The per capita availability of milk is targeted at 204 gm/day by the end of the 8th Plan as against the recommended nutritional requirement of 220 gm/day.

5.98 Poultry production in the country has made significant progress over the years due to the research and development thrust of the Government and the large poultry farms. The egg production is expected to reach the level of 26.1 billion during 1994-95 compared to 23.7 billion in 1993-94. The year-wise egg production during the 3 years of the 8th Plan is given in the table below:

Table 5.10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Achievement (million tonnes)</th>
<th>Per Capita availability (gm/day)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Eighth Plan (1992-97) (Target)</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Anticipated)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Achievement (billion nos.)</th>
<th>Per capita availability (NOS.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Eighth Plan (1992-97) (Target)</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>29 (anticipated)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

146
5.99 The per capita availability of eggs is expected to increase to 29 eggs per annum in 1994-95 compared to 10 eggs per annum in 1969-70. It is envisaged to have a growth rate of 7% for achieving the plan target of 35 eggs per annum, (as against the nutritional requirement of 180 eggs per annum) and for broiler production a rate of 18-20% for achieving the plan target of 400 million broilers.

THRUST AREAS

Cattle and Buffalo Development

5.100 There are number of fine breeds of cattle available in the country that could provide good foundation stock for initiating cattle development programmes. The main emphasis has been given for improving the productivity and breeding by adopting artificial insemination with quality semen. Intensive Cattle Development Programme and extension of frozen semen technology has proved boon in improving the germ plasm and production of quality animals. The high quality indigenous as well as exotic breeds of cattle and buffaloes are made available from the 7 Central Cattle Breeding Farms. Besides producing purebred Holstein Friesian, Jersey, Tharparker, Red Sindhi, Murrah and Surti bulls, the farms at Andeshnagar and Chiplima are also producing HF x Tharparker and Jersey x Red Sindhi cross-bred bulls for providing to States having crossbreeding programme to use these bulls for inter-se mating. During the year 1994-95, against the target of 300 bulls, 213 bulls were produced/distributed from these Central Farms by November, 1994.

5.101 Central Frozen Semen Production Centre and Training Institute (CFSPCTI), Hessarghata, produced 0.85 million doses of frozen semen and trained 159 field officers in Frozen Semen Technology during the first two years of the 8th Plan period. The target of producing 0.50 million doses of Frozen Semen and training 150 persons during 1994-95 is likely to be achieved. Under the scheme "Progeny Testing Programme" against the target of production of 80 bulls during 94-95, test mating of 66 bulls were carried out and the semen of these bulls was used for artificial insemination at various A.I. Centres upto December, 1994.

5.102 Efforts are on to produce about 2.5 million improved cross-bred cows and 1.5 million improved buffaloes during the 8th Plan period so as to achieve the targeted milk production of 71 mt. National Bull Production Programme aims at strengthening the State farms for production of high quality bulls both for milk and draught purpose. In order to take full advantage of programmes for genetic upliftment, the scrub bulls are being castrated/sterilised in those areas where artificial insemination and natural service through improved bulls have been provided.

5.103 For conserving threatened cattle breeds and developing draught indigenous breeds, 100% grant-in-aid limited to Rs.10 lakhs per farm is given to State farms. During 1994-95, assistance was provided for conservation of Mithun and Umblacherry breed of cattle.

Poultry Development

5.104 Amongst farm animals, poultry is one of the quickest and most efficient converter of plant products into human food of high nutritional value. Under deep litter system of managemen, the poultry litter has a high manurial value. The major thrust for improving the production of eggs is to increase availability of quality chicks, supply of balanced feed, health care and providing marketing facilities. Due to the adoption of scientific poultry breeding, the production of eggs has gone up from a level of 10.06 billion in 1980-81 to 23.7 billion during 1993-94, which is expected to increase to the level of 26.1 billion during 1994-95. For making available improved Layer and Broiler parent chicks, the Central Poultry breeding farms continue to produce these improved birds. The Central Duck Breeding Farm produced about 0.57 lakh ducklings during 1993-94. Against the target of producing 1 lakh during 1994-95 the farm produced 0.60 lakhs ducklings upto January, 1995. For ensuring the quality of feed produced by private and public sector organisations, samples are drawn and tested in Regional Feed Analytical laboratories. During 1993-94, 2590 samples of poultry feed were analysed. About 2124 feed samples have been analysed during 1994-95 (upto January, 1995). To coordinate the various poultry production programmes among Central and State Governments, ICAR, Agricultural Universities, State Poultry Federations, etc. and also to sustain and accelerate the growth of poultry industry, it has been envisaged to set up a National Poultry Development Board during Eighth Plan. The Board inter-alia would advise Central and State Governments on various policy issues relating to poultry sector.
Sheep Development

5.105 Average production of wool and mutton of indigenous sheep is low as compared to that of the exotic sheep of advanced countries. Out of the total wool production in the country, hardly 15% is of apparel quality suitable for woollen clothings. The demand of woollen industry is 80 million kg. and the production of wool is only 43 million kg. The anticipated production for the year 1994-95 is 43.6 million kg. With a view to improve the quality and production of wool, importation of exotic sheep had started as early as beginning of 19th Century. The Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar and 7 State Sheep Breeding Farms located one each in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, J&K, Rajasthan, U.P., Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are engaged in the production of fine wool breeds of aclimatised rams. Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar supplied 77 exotic and 120 cross bred rams to the States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan during 1994-95 (upto December, 1994).

Meat Production

5.106 There are more than 4000 recognised slaughter houses in the country. These slaughter houses are ill managed due to the lack of basic amenities for slaughtering animals and disposal of the waste. Apart from these slaughter houses, the unauthorised slaughtering is undertaken substantially, as such correct picture of the production of meat in the country is not available. Financial assistance is provided to the slaughter houses maintained by corporations/boards for modernisation.

5.107 The export of meat and meat products has increased in both quantity and value during the year. This may be seen from Table 5.12.

5.108 Raw hides/skins are used for leather and leather products for domestic use and exports. During 1993-94 leather items worth Rs. 352.10 crore were imported against the export value of Rs. 844.50 crore. There is need to enhance production of quantity raw hides and skins to meet the growing demand of leather industry. Considerable export earnings are obtained from animal casings, bone and bone products as indicated in Table 5.13.

5.109 Central Coordinating Agency for Meat, during the year, developed production guidelines for Animal Casings Processing Plant Certification in association with Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA). Meat processing plants were inspected to provide certificate of registration for export.

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

Table 5.12

Export of Meat and Meats products

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<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Buffalo meat</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>214.4</td>
<td>102.1</td>
<td>281.5</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>325.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sheep/goat meat</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>85.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Poultry products</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Processed meat</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>90.11</td>
<td>255.6</td>
<td>115.19</td>
<td>345.4</td>
<td>123.3</td>
<td>430.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Piggery Development

5.111 There are about 100 state pig breeding farms in the country for supply of improved breeds of piglets to the farmers especially tribals engaged in pig husbandry. These farms would need to be strengthened with necessary infrastructural facilities like sufficient breeding stock, buildings, equipments, etc.

5.112 During 1993-94 an amount of Rs. 1.943 crore was released to 23 pig breeding farms and during 1994-95 an amount of Rs. .931 crore was released providing assistance to 13 pig breeding farms. Some more proposals from the States of Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Tripura are under consideration for providing assistance. Percentage release to the North-Eastern States is about 31 of the total release under the scheme.

Development of Pack Animals

5.113 Much emphasis has been laid for the preservation and development of indigenous breeds of horses/ponies/donkeys and camel for which the State Breeding Farms are strengthened through the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The amount is expended on schemes for establishing/strengthening breeding farms of Kathiawari, Spiti, Manipur horses, Donkeys, Mules, Camels and Yaks and on extension activities like holding of horse shows, promotion of equestrian events, preparation of hand books and film on indigenous breeds of horses, etc. The scheme aims at helping the State Government to develop existing strains by providing improved breeding coverage with quality animals, better management, health cover, balanced nutrition, etc. This is expected to improve the productivity of the animals and thus get a better return for the weaker sections of society who depend on these pack animals for their livelihood.

5.114 The scheme is also intended to preserve indigenous pack animals which are known for their beauty, sturdiness and adaptability. During the year 1994-95 an amount of Rs. 50 crore is anticipated to be expended on the scheme and breeding farms run by the State Govts. of Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh have been/are being assisted and horse shows in Gujarat and Rajasthan have been supported.

Feed and Fodder Development

5.115 A Committee set up by the National Wasteland Development Board in 1985 estimated the shortage of dry and green fodder as 339 and 682 mt respectively. This shortage is likely to widen further in the coming years. The shortage of feed and fodder is due mainly to large scale free grazing, pressure of increasing human population on cultivable land for

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### Table 5.13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Animal casings</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Crushed bones</td>
<td>34.30</td>
<td>64.30</td>
<td>57.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bone grist</td>
<td>40.90</td>
<td>72.00</td>
<td>61.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Horn and Hoof meal</td>
<td>57.80</td>
<td>65.00</td>
<td>58.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Sterilized animal meal</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Degel bone</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>26.00</td>
<td>27.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Animal glue</td>
<td>5.70</td>
<td>4.90</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Other bone products</td>
<td>5.80</td>
<td>7.70</td>
<td>13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Geletine</td>
<td>31.70</td>
<td>56.10</td>
<td>50.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Ossein</td>
<td>453.50</td>
<td>606.60</td>
<td>671.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>651.20</strong></td>
<td><strong>903.90</strong></td>
<td><strong>945.60</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
grain production, seasonal rains and adverse climatic conditions in various parts of the country. The thrust of the Government policy now is on for increasing the production of fodder crops, development of pasture land etc. and providing improved/high yielding varieties of foundation/certified seeds through application of improved agronomic package of practices and modern technology. The Central Coordinating Agency for Feed and Fodder development, Regional Stations for forage production and demonstration and Central Fodder Seed production Farm are engaged in the development of the quality seeds, its distribution to the States for the multiplication at State level and in the farmers premises. For the production and propogation of certified seeds of high yielding varieties of fodder crops and pasture grasses/legumes, the Government has established 7 Regional Stations at Manidipally (Hyderabad) in Andhra Pradesh, Gandhi Nagar (Gujarat), Hissar (Haryana), Suratgarh (Rajasthan), Sahema (Jammu & Kashmir), Alamadhi (Tamil Nadu) and Kalyani (West Bengal). These stations are catering to the requirements of the farmers of different agro climatic regions. During 1993-94, they produced 241 tonnes of fodder seeds and conducted 1092 field demonstrations against the target of 240 MTs and 1000 numbers respectively. During 1994-95, they produced 166.60 tonnes of fodder seeds against the target of 240 tonnes and conducted 1036 field demonstrations against the target of 2000 upto October, 1994.

5.116 In addition to the regional stations, the Central Fodder Seed Production Farm, Hessarghatta is also engaged in the production of seeds of fodder crops and pasture grasses and legumes. The farm is fully equipped with modern machinery and equipment as well as seed storage and processing capacity. During 1994-95, the farm has produced 73.4 tonnes of fodder seeds upto October, 1994 against the target of 120 tonnes.

5.117 Fodder minikit demonstration programmes are organised for educating the farmers about the latest technology and high yielding variety fodder crops. Central assistance are provided under this scheme to the State Fodder Seed Production Farms, establishment of fodder banks, fodder seed production through registered growers programme for enrichment of straw and cellulosic waste, establishment of silvi-pasture system for increase in bio-mass production and grass land development including grass reserves. During 1994-95, 0.175 millions minikits have been distributed against the target of 0.2 million. During 1994-95, under Feed and fodder development programme, financial assistance of Rs. .56 crore was provided to the States of U.P. and Arunachal Pradesh for establishment of 2 Fodder Banks against the targetted outlay of Rs. 1.73 crore for 4 such farms. For enrichment of straws and cellulosic wastes during 1994-95 upto October, 1994 financial assistance of Rs. .0605 crore against the provision of Rs. .30 crore has been provided to 1210 beneficiaries against the target of 6000 beneficiaries. Silvi pasture system for increasing bio-mass production was encouraged and assistance of Rs. .05 crore was provided during 1994-95 upto October,1994 for establishment of 666 kisanvans covering a total area of 166.5 hectares.

Livestock Health Programme

5.118 A well organised animal health service is imperative for protection of livestock against various diseases. The veterinary hospitals and dispensaries which were only 904 in British India (1928) have increased to 19791 during 1992-93. To supplement these activities, there were about 20,300 Veterinary Aid Centres and mobile dispensaries. For the production of vaccines in the country there are 26 Vaccine Production Centres. Of these 19 are in public and 7 are in private sector. About 250 disease diagnostic laboratories are functioning in the country being maintained by the State departments of Animal Husbandry. For giving referal services for diagnosis of the animal diseases, laboratories of Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation (BAIF), National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and veterinary colleges/agricultural universities are available.

5.119 For the control of rinderpest and to bring the incidence of this disease to Zero level, National Rinderpest Eradication Project (NREP) is under implementation with the assistance of the European Economic Communities (EEC). Under the programme, 32 laboratories in the country are being strengthened for sero surveillance work apart from production of quality rinderpest vaccine. The programme envisages Sero surveillance, mass vaccination, organisation of training, publicity through mass media/workshops, research and education.
With a view to enlarge the activities of the Seventh Plan scheme on Systematic Control of Livestock Diseases of National Importance, which inter alia had components for control of diseases like Tuberculosis, Brucellosis, Swine fever, canine rabies and Pullorum disease; during the 8th Plan- programmes for control of Infertility, Sterility and Abortion in bovines, Control of emergent and exotic diseases and strengthening of State Veterinary Biological Production Centres were included.

In order to protect the valuable high yielding indigenous, cross-bred/exotic livestock belonging to weaker section of society, assistance was provided to the States to the tune of Rs. 2.199 crore and 28 million vaccinations were carried out during 1993-94. For the year 94-95, a provision of Rs. 2.450 crore was made for an estimated 30 million vaccinations.

Information on incidence of various livestock and poultry diseases, from the States and Union Territories are collected, compiled and colated in the form of Monthly Animal Disease Surveillance Bulletin on a format in line with the requirements of the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) Paris. During 1994-95, software package was developed and communicated to States and Union Territories.

In order to prevent ingress of livestock diseases into India and to regulate import of livestock and livestock products and to provide Export Certification on International Standards for export of livestock and livestock products from the country, 4 Quarantine Stations are functioning one each at International Airports of New Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. During 1994-95, up to November, 1994, 43 Equines, 54 dogs and cats, 102 lab. animals, 4 Cobra/pythons, 78 thousand day old chicks, 25 thousand SPF eggs and 24.5 lakh doses of vaccines were imported and 3 number of equines, 1 tortoise, 10 crocodiles, 4 Indian gharials, 501 parakeets/birds, 6.64 lakh day old chicks, 101.40 lakh hatching eggs, 1.37 lakh SPF eggs, 1196 grand-parent stock chicken and 295 kg feathers were exported.

With a view to regulate the veterinary education and veterinary practices in the country, Indian Veterinary Council (IVC) Act was passed in 1984 and subsequently, the Veterinary Council of India and State Veterinary Councils were established. At present, the IVC Act has been extended in 20 States and all the Union Territories.

During 1995-96 all the schemes of the Animal Husbandry Sector will be continued with an outlay of Rs. 94 crore, of which 29.35 crore have been proposed for Central Sector schemes, Rs. 46.06 crore for Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Rs. 0.75 crore for Secretariat services and Rs. 15.84 crore under EEC assisted rinderpest eradication project as external assistance.

Building up of a viable and self-sustaining national dairy industry on cooperative basis has been emphasised over a period of time under Operation Flood Programme. Over 68900 dairy cooperative societies have been organised in 170 milk sheds involving nearly 8.80 million farmer members. The average milk procurement during April - September, 1994 was 9.45 million litre/day which was 5% less than the same period in the previous years. During this period, about 9.36 million ltrs/day of milk was marketed as against 8.65 million ltrs/day in the previous year, reflecting the growth of 8%. The Co-operatives are marketing liquid milk in 609 Urban Centres. The total milk processing capacity in the programme stood at 17.17 million litres a day with powder production capacity at 838.5 Tonnes(t)/day. To reduce the adverse impact of regional and seasonal imbalances in procurement and marketing, 1092 road milk tankers and 167 rail milk tankers for long distance transportation of liquid milk have been provided so far. The progress of Operation Flood III is given in Table 5.14.

A Central Sector Scheme - "Integrated Dairy Development Project" in Non-Operational Flood, Hilly and Backward areas is being implemented from 1993-94 to promote dairy activities in these areas during the Eighth Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs.200 crore. During the year 1993-94, fifteen projects in 10 States (Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Tripura, Gujarat, Nagaland, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and Uttar Pradesh) were approved. The projects in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh, A&N Admn, Bihar, etc. were approved during 1994-95.
5.128 For dovetailing the ongoing State Government Programmes on animal husbandry and dairy development with that of the dairy cooperatives and applied research and development, the Technology Mission on Dairy Development has been set up.

5.129 The actual achievement during 1992-93, 1993-94 and anticipated achievements for 1994-95 in respect of important livestock products are given in Table 5.15.

Annual Plan 1995-96

5.130 A sum of Rs. 250 crore have been approved for Dairy development during the year 1995-96, of which Rs. 201.00 crore would be for the externally aided (World Bank operation flood- III) project. All the schemes of dairy development would continue during 1995-96. A sum of Rs. 43.82 crore has been approved for Central Sector schemes and Rs. 5.18 crore for Centrally Sponsored North Kerala Dairy Project.

5.131 The targets in respect of milk, egg and wool for the Annual Plan 1995-96 are given in Table 5.16.

Table 5.14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>90-91</th>
<th>91-92</th>
<th>92-93</th>
<th>93-94</th>
<th>94-95 (Est)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Societies organised (‘000 Nos)</td>
<td>63.4</td>
<td>64.1</td>
<td>65.5</td>
<td>67.2</td>
<td>68.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer members (million nos)</td>
<td>7.48</td>
<td>7.94</td>
<td>8.37</td>
<td>8.67</td>
<td>8.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural dairy processing capacity (million ltr/day)</td>
<td>14.74</td>
<td>15.45</td>
<td>15.97</td>
<td>16.65</td>
<td>17.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average rural milk procurement (kgs/d)</td>
<td>9.70</td>
<td>9.37</td>
<td>10.57</td>
<td>11.11</td>
<td>9.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid milk marketing (million ltr/day)</td>
<td>8.05</td>
<td>8.37</td>
<td>8.44</td>
<td>8.62</td>
<td>9.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.15

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<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>Million Tns</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>63.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>Billion Nos.</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool</td>
<td>Million Kg.</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>40.6(P)</td>
<td>42.2(Ant)</td>
<td>43.6</td>
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</table>
Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act. National Institute of Agricultural Marketing at Jaipur set up in 1988 will continue to provide specialised training in research and consultancy services in the area of agricultural marketing.

Agricultural Financial Institutions
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

5.133 Several measures were taken during 1994-95, to enhance the flow of credit to rural areas. (1) The general line of credit given by RBI to NABARD for credit support was raised by Rs. 500 crore to Rs. 4850 crore, for credit support to seasonal agricultural operations as well as for non-farm sector. (2) The enforcement of the stipulation relating to a minimum recovery rate of at least 40 percent by State Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks to be able to avail refinance from NABARD was deferred. This helped many areas in which credit was constraining agricultural production.

Annual Plan 1995-96
5.134 The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides credit for promotion of agriculture, small scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts, rural crafts and other allied activities in rural areas. As the apex bank for agriculture and rural development, the NABARD coordinates the operations of various institutions engaged in the field of rural credit. Apart from channeling funds by way of refinance to the banking for agricultural and rural development, the bank takes measures for improving the quality of lending by ensuring adherence to the technical and financial parameters. The bank also supports national policies for increasing agricultural production and productivity. An enhanced role of the bank, investing in rural infrastructure is envisaged in the Budget for 1995-96.

5.135 In the Budget Speech this year, the Finance Minister has stated that inadequacy of public investment in agriculture is today a matter of concern. There are many rural infrastructure projects lying incomplete for want of resources. They represent a major loss of potential income and employment to the rural population. To encourage quicker completion of project in rural infrastructure, a new Rural Infrastructure Development Fund is proposed within the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) from April 1995. The fund will provide loans to State Governments and State owned Corporations for completing ongoing projects relating to medium and minor irrigation, soil conservation, watershed management and other forms of rural infrastructure. The loans will be on a project-specific basis with repayment and interest guaranteed by the concerned State Government. Priority will be assigned to projects which can be completed within the least time period. Resources for the fund will come from commercial banks which will be required by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to contribute an amount equivalent to a bank’s shortfall in achieving the priority sector target for agricultural lending, subject to a maximum of 1.5 per cent of the bank’s net credit. This is expected to create a corpus of about Rs. 2000 crore for completion of rural infrastructure projects. The Annual Plan outlay for NABARD for 1995-96 was Rs. 157.0 crore.

Storage and Warehousing
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95
5.136 The basic agencies, namely Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and 16 State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) are engaged in building large scale storage and warehousing facilities. The storage capacity available with the FCI as on 1.1.1994 including capacities hired from CWCs, SWCs, State Governments and private parties was 23.46 mt. The Central Warehousing Corporation had a total capacity of 6.578 mt spread over 457 warehouses as on 1.1.94.

Annual Plan 1995-96
5.137 During 1995-96, budget support of Rs. 18.26 crore has been provided to the Food Corporation of India for meeting the outlays required for completion of storage capacity.
which is in progress. The Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) constructs, acquires godowns and warehouses for the storage of agricultural produce and notified commodities. It also subscribes to the share capital of State Warehousing Corporation for furthering these objectives. During 1995-96, CWC proposes to spend an amount of Rs. 24 crore for these activities. This will be met through IEBR.

**Agricultural Research And Education**

5.138 Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is the apex body in the country in respect of agricultural research and education and frontline/frontline extension. ICAR undertakes to promote programmes for tackling problems relating to conservation and management of resources, productivity, improvement of crops, livestock, fisheries, etc. The Council aids, promotes and coordinates agricultural education programmes at national level. It also discharges the responsibility of transfer of technology through mainly the integrated Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs). In some ways, the ICAR functions on lines similar to those of UGC in respect of higher education and as such all State Agriculture Universities, though autonomous statutory organisations, work for higher agricultural education under the aegis of ICAR.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

5.139 The thrust areas of Annual Plan 1995-96 in Agricultural Research and Education are, by and large, in line with the Eighth Five Year Plan approach. These areas are as under:

i) Improve production potential of crops by developing varieties with multi-resistance and high productivity under low, medium, and high input conditions through the use of biotechnology and conventional technologies.

ii) Achieve self sufficiency in oilseed production.

iii) Increase productivity of horticultural crops and exploit export potential.

iv) Develop integrated farming system for sustainable agriculture.

v) Increase biomass production for fuel, fodder and small timber through improved fodder genotypes and agro-forestry systems.

vi) Energy management in agriculture and exploitation of non-conventional energy sources.

vii) Use of embryo transfer technology for quick genetic improvement of livestock and genetic engineering to fight animal diseases, and

viii) Improve fish production in brackish water, cold water and fresh water aquaculture systems.

5.140 Agriculture Research, Education and Extension are being pursued at the National level by ICAR - through its 49 National/ Central/Indian Institutions/National Bureaux, 30 National Research Centres, 9 Project Directorates, 79 All-India Coordinated Research Projects and Network programmes and also supported by several externally aided and ad hoc research schemes. The Research and Education wings of State Agricultural Universities and other agriculture colleges/institutions/central universities are implementing Research, Education and Extension schemes in the States with ICAR assistance. The approved outlay for ICAR for 1995-96 is Rs.310.00 crore. The discipline-wise allocations are given in Table 5.17.

**Table 5.17**

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<th>DIVISION</th>
<th>B.E. 1995-96</th>
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<tr>
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<td>(Rs. in crore)</td>
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<td>1. Crop Sciences</td>
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<td>2. Horticulture</td>
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<td>3. Soil &amp; Agronomy</td>
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<td>6. Fisheries</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</table>
5.141 The 1995-96 programme for horticulture research lays stress on developing varieties with high production potential, resistance to bio-and abiotic stresses and suitable for processing. The on-going programmes for breeding of vegetable crops for high yield, integrated disease-pest management, suitable cropping systems, breeder seed production, etc. will continue. Growing export-oriented vegetables like onion, chillies, okra, peas and tomatoes in controlled environment would also continue. Simultaneously, the research work on plantation crops, spices, tuber crops and medicinal and aromatic plants will continue. Under Post-Harvest Technology, research support will be given to improve shelf life of fruits and vegetables, selection of varieties suitable for processing, standardisation of packaging and storage technologies and development of new processed products and utilisation of processing wastes.

ICAR Extension Work

5.142 Under Agricultural Extension the Council operates two schemes viz.

1) Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) and
2) National Research Centre (NRC) on Women in Agriculture.

5.143 The mandate of the KVKs has been modified. The modified mandate is:

1) Collaborate with the subject matter specialists of the State Agricultural Universities/Scientists of the Regional Research Station, NARP and the State extension personnel in "On Farm Testing" refining and documenting technologies for developing region specific sustainable land use system.

2) Organise training to update the extension personnel within the area of operation with emerging advances in agricultural research on regular basis.

3) Organise long-term vocational training courses in agricultural and allied vocations for the rural youths with emphasis on "Learning by Doing" for generating self-employment through institutional financing.

4) Organise front line demonstrations in the various crops to generate production data and feed back information.

Annual Plan 1995-96

5.144 The major achievements and programmes for 1995-96 in various disciplines are given in the following paragraphs.

Crop Science

5.145 The research programmes dealing with crop science cover Seed Technology Research & Breeder Seed Production, Plant Genetic Resources, Food Crops, Forage Crops, Commercial Crops, Oilseeds, Plant Protection, Hybrid Research & Seed Development, Genetic Engineering & Bio-technology for Crop Improvement.

5.146 Plant Genetic Resources Schemes are on-going ones except new All-India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) on Chickpea, Pigeon-Pea and new AICRP on Pearl Millet which have been taken as separate schemes after bifurcation and trifurcation of on-going AICRPs on Millets and Pulses since 1994-95. Building up of Genetic stocks, accelerating research in diseases and pest resistance, preservation of germ plasm of different crops, increased plant quarantine activities on account of imports of seeds, needs additional support. The Indian National Gene Bank now holds over 130,000 accessions of base collections comprising of seeds, embryos, tissue culture, meristems and gametes. The NBPGR has undertaken a special drive to obtain global collections from CGIAR system and also to bring back Indian indigenous germplasm stored in foreign gene banks. As regards food crops research on hybrid rice, rainfed wheat, early maturing maize, new hybrid maize and bajra varieties, high yielding varieties of Pigeon Pea are being given importance.

Among Commercial Crops Schemes, viz. the schemes of Central Institutes on Tobacco, Sugarcane, Cotton, Jute and Allied Fibres and AICRP are on-going ones. The stress is given on cotton, early maturing hybrids, medium staple desi hybrids, higher yields of jute and mesta, early maturing sugarcane and high yielding tobacco and development of appropriate pest management. Programme on oilseeds relate to development of varieties for higher seed oil, yields and better seed meal quality and production of hybrids in rapeseed, mustard, castor and sunflower. Separate independent AICRP on Oilseeds Crops i.e. groundnut, rapeseed and mustard have been started under the Project Directorate of Oilseeds from 1993-94.
5.147 The other important schemes under Crop Science in respect of research and production are on hybrid seed and National Research Centre of Bio-Technology. In rice, 4 hybrids, 4 new wheat varieties, one composite and 2 hybrids in maize, a dual purpose variety and a hybrid in sorghum, 2 hybrids in bajra and 9 genotypes of pulses have been identified for release/released.

5.148 A new Hirsutum variety of cotton (CNH 36) has been released for Western Maharashtra and irrigated tracks of Gujarat. In sugarcane, some new varieties with Hirsutum content have been identified for further research. Under groundnut research, high-yielding varieties with high sucrose content have been identified for drought prone areas of Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The variety Pantsoya 1024 has been released for Uttar Pradesh. Sunflower variety SS 56, hybrid PSFH 67 and variety GAU-SUF 15 have been notified for Maharashtra, Punjab and Gujarat areas respectively. Research in new areas of bio-technology for crop sciences have been taken up. Plant protection schemes aim at development of IPM packages for eradication of major pests and research on breeding against pests and diseases, mass production of biological control agents and research on pesticides with reference to that of plant origin. The ICAR and State Agricultural Universities will take special steps for production of required quantities of breeders’ seed of various crop varieties and hybrids.

Horticultural Research Programmes

5.149 The research by Horticulture Institutes/National Research Centres of ICAR and AICRPs in State Agriculture Universities helped in releasing six varieties of grapes, a mango cultivar Eldon introduced from Brazil and improved (selection 49), Ber cultivar gola and kettilo, guava improved varieties named Arka, Mirdula and Arka Amulya have been found suitable and also released. In vegetables, two hybrids and two varieties in onion, 2 in tomato, 5 in brinjal, one in cabbage have been released. Some high yielding varieties in brinjal, peas, cowpeas, onion, garlic have also been released. In mushrooms also high yielding strains have been identified and are under different stages of commercial release.

Soil Agronomy & Agro-Forestry

5.150 Under Soil Agronomy & Agro-Forestry, research efforts are directed towards Resource Inventory, Cropping System Research, Soil Management, Water Management and Nutrient Management. Soil resources, their mapping, agroecological zoning, land degradation and land evaluation are covered under the resource inventories programme. These are on-going schemes. The programme is implemented through National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Nagpur, with five regional centres. Soil resource maps for 10 States have been completed and released. Under dry-farming, high-yielding varieties of certain coarse grains, oilseeds and arid fruits have been developed. Ongoing schemes also cover cropping system and agroforestry, seed science and Agrometeorology, soil management covers management of acid, alkali and saline soils, arresting the soil degradation, erosion identification of suitable cultural practices to increase biomass in arid ecosystem, hydrology of watershed and its impact and integrated watershed for conservation and utilisation of natural resources. Water Management Schemes are also ongoing ones. Under the Integrated Nutrient Management programme, techniques have been developed for enriching farm yard manures, compost and city compost. Several efficient strains and cropping systems, involving ongoing manures have been evolved.

R&D in Agricultural Engineering

5.151 Agricultural Engineering Schemes include Research on Farm Implements and Machinery, Post-Harvest Technology, Energy Management in Agricultural Engineering and Drainage Engineering. Development of improved animal drawn blade harrow for puddling in black soil, high clearance self-propelled sprayer for cotton crop, improved high capacity multicrop thresher and improved groundnut pod stripper have been completed. In Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology, achievements have been made with regard to insulating material/varnishes, new methods for determination of yarn strength and non-cellulosic metal in ligno-cellulosic fibres of cotton. A fruit harvesting device has been developed to reduce losses due to loose impact of kinno fruit. Engineering, of storage capacity of onion/garlic, grape and tomato have been conducted in technology intervention identified for reduction of losses and spoilage. For increased utilisation of natural sources, a solar chilly dryer has been developed and its commercial evaluation completed. During 1995-96, research efforts
will be directed towards the development of improved equipment for mechanisation of dryland agriculture to paddy transplantation, sugarcane harvesting and cotton picking. In Post-Harvest Technology, the research will continue for reduction of post-harvest losses, handling, processing and diversified uses of cotton, jute and allied fibres, application of plastics in agriculture, plant environment control and agricultural processing.

**Fisheries Research Programme**

5.152 The research programmes under Fisheries are with regard to research aspect on culture fisheries, capture fisheries, fish and fish processing technology, fish genetic resources and fisheries education. These programmes are implemented through the seven institutes, National Research Centres and one Operation Research Project (ORP). Schemes under the Marine fisheries related to monitoring, assessing and management of exploited marine fisheries resources, environmental effects on offshore and inshore area, extension and transfer of technology. Conservation of culture fisheries cover predicting the yield potential of major rivers, manuals for individuals reservoirs, evaluation of wetland fisheries resource potential, predicting fish yield models, standardization a package of practices for Hilsa fisheries for breeding etc., experiments on environmental monitoring and fish health, fish stocks in different open water system. Schemes on culture fisheries comprise areas under fresh water aquaculture, brackish water fisheries and cold water fisheries will be undertaken during the year. Survey of endangered species and conservation of genetic resources, cryo-preservation of mahseer major carp in gene banks, etc will be continued. Research and technology generation in respect of sea farming aspects will be stepped up for greater acceptance and adoption by entrepreneurs. *Ex-situ* conservation of endangered fishes and studies on *in-situ* techniques for such germ plasm will be other important research programmes under fish genetic resources.

**Research & Development in Animal Husbandry**

5.153 Animal Science schemes attend to research on animal genetic resources, livestock improvement, livestock product technology, animal health and other areas like animal nutrition and physiology, promotion of export of indigenous milk products, vaccine production technology and crop based animal production system. Programmes on animal genetic resources cover the development of data bank on breed characterisation and geographical distribution of indigenous farm animal genetic resources, development of breed descriptions and preparation of monographs on certain cattle, buffaloes and yak, *ex-situ* conservation of farm animal genetic resources and collection of information, animal genetics, programmes relating to cytogenetic characterisation of more breeds of cattle, etc., generation of model cryotypes and ideograms for breed attributes and other relevant studies such as animal blood groups, indigenous genetic resources, synthesis and improvement of Frieswal, production and testing of crossbred males and females, selective breeding for improvement of milk and meat of certain goats, and improvement of wool production in Angora rabbits through cross breeding.

5.154 In all, 183 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and 8 Trainers Training Centres (TTCS) are functioning and 78 new KVKs have been sanctioned during year 1994-95. In so far as the funding pattern is concerned, it has been agreed by the Planning Commission in principle that the existing KVKs as well as those which were to be start from 1992-93 by the order issued may be funded for a period of 10 years, thereafter the costs of running the KVKs should be borne by the agencies sponsoring them, namely, NGOs or State Governments. Within this 10 year period, the ICAR may provide 100% funding for the first five years and 75% for the remaining five years. The balance of the costs in the sixth to tenth year would be borne by the agencies managing the KVKs. However, the existing decision that all the KVKs would be provided with 100% funding during the Eighth Five Year Plan period would continue. In effect, all the KVKs which have completed ten years of existence will not be provided with any central assistance beyond April 1, 1997. Those KVKs which have completed five years as on April 1, 1997 will be provided with 75% Central funding through the ICAR/DARE for another five years. In respect of those KVKs which may not have completed five years and thereafter 75% assistance for the next five years, whereafter they will be managed by the agencies themselves. This funding pattern is in departure of the Planning Commission’s earlier suggestion for the acceptance of the G.V.K. Rao Committee’s recommendations.
5.155 In respect of additional KVKs to be started during the Eighth Plan, beyond $183 + 78 = 261$ these KVKs would be provided with 100% funding for the five years and 60% for the next five years. Thereafter, the agencies running the KVKs will do so on their own fund.

5.156 NRC on women relating to development of women specific technology for generating employment and income has been initiated. The NRC for women has been established at Bhubaneswar.

Agricultural Economics And Statistics

5.157 Schemes relate to collection of information through the Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute and NRC on (i) Agricultural Economics and Policy Research to help in the preparation of National Agricultural Policy and (ii) working out strategies and prioritisation of agricultural research in the ICAR system. The first report on project (ii) has already been prepared. A study conducted on Rice Eco-System in India for sustainable Agricultural and Environment revealed a sharp decline in average response of fertilizers in rice in the major rice growing States. Studies would be undertaken on GATT and Indian Agriculture Policies and Strategies.

Agro-Climatic Regional Planning Project
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

5.158 The Agro-Climatic Regional Planning (ACRP) initiated in 1988 has completed three major tasks, namely,

(a) Zonal profile and strategies in 15 broad agro climatic zones
(b) Indicative state plans differentiated by agro climatic sub-region
(c) Extension of ACRP district/ sub-district planning by way of providing technical input through decentralised planning on the subjects of agro climatic planning relevance.

5.159 The present phase of ACRP exercise tries to build up on the experiences gained and experiments carried out at different facets of development of concepts and applications of ACRP approach on a continuing basis. The ACRP provides the required linkages between resource based and decentralised planning.

5.160 During 1994-95 the major emphasis had been given on the following aspects :-

(a) The continuation of ACRP Experimental Projects at five locations (Purulia -West Bengal, Mehsana - Gujarat, Shimoga - Karnataka, Puri - Orissa, Tiruchirapalli - Tamil Nadu).
(b) Institutionalisation of ACRP approach at selected district/ state level for its convergence with existing planning mechanism through work shops, training and planning assignments.
(c) Setting up of Agro Planning Information Bank (APIB)
(d) Extension of district and sub-regional information system
(e) Special studies to support with the research and operational aspects of ACRP projects.

5.161 A meeting was organised in Planning Commission on 26th August, 1994 with the Implementing and Evaluating Agencies to devise monitoring and evaluation mechanism of ACRP Experimental project so as to ensure the replicability of approach under identical agro-climatic and institutional situations. Evaluation of these projects is to be conducted by independent agencies. The progress of the work was reviewed in the 7th Annual Conference of ACRP held at Kodaikanal, Madras on June 1995 under the chairmanship of Member (Agriculture).

Annual Plan 1995-96

5.162 In 1995-96 the most crucial exercise under ACRP includes an attempt to internalise (Institutionalise) experiences in terms of its approach and its application pertaining to land and water based activities within the existing and emerging decentralised planning and development system. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment exclusively provides for a comprehensive district planning system and the ACRP is to provide a building block between the resource based planning and decentralised planning process with technical/ scientific inputs. The exercise has been initiated at state and district level of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab and it is in the pipeline in Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh.

5.163 The other thrust area under ACRP is setting up of Agro Planning Information Bank (APIB) under ACRP. The agricultural economy involves diverse group of actors ranging
from individual farmers, cooperatives banks and other financial institutions and Government. Access to information and knowledge base is becoming increasingly important instrument of planning and development of this sector particularly in the context of process of decentralisation and wider participation of private sector. The first pilot centre for APIB is being set up in ISRO, Bangalore. The bank will not be merely a data bank but will provide access to both Government and Non-Government agencies as well as farming enterprises and community to planning inputs and techniques.

5.164 During 1995-96 apart from the ongoing activities under ACRP the emphasis would also be given to set up ACRP Documentation and Dissemination Centre (ADDC) at central support cell at Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad with technical support from Indian Institute of Management. While the APIB has been designed to address a wide group of users, there is a distinct need to also orient Government functionaries, who are by far the biggest facilitators in the agriculture economy. Such orientation directed at policy makers of both Centre and States would be more intense and personalised. The concept of the ADDC attempts to address this need through multimedia approach using latest technology. There are many ways in which information can be packaged for effective dissemination. Currently ARPU has no set up whatsoever for this purpose. There is a need to look at all possible ways of packaging the information including small colourful brochures, abridged version of certain reports, computer based slide shows, forms based on DTP and graphics tools, and finally on latest technologies like multimedia technology.

Externally Aided Projects

5.165 India is collaborating with a number of countries in the field of agriculture and allied activities. These foreign aided projects help a great deal in accelerating the developmental pace in different sub-sectors of agriculture. The major agencies which provide assistance are World Bank, European Economic Community (EEC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), etc. and bilateral projects with developed countries. There are bilateral projects with countries like Bulgaria, U.K., Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, Norway, etc. in different areas, which include fisheries, watershed management, soil conservation, horticulture, etc.

World Bank Projects

5.166 India has received substantial support from World Bank Group for promoting investment in Agriculture. There are number of World Bank Assisted Projects being implemented through Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of Agriculture Research and Education, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Ministry of Commerce (Rubber Board). The on-going Agricultural projects financed by the World Bank covers various sub-sectors such as extension, dairy, seeds, watershed, research, fisheries, land reclamation and composite Agriculture Development Projects, involving US$ 905.71 million for ten projects of Ministry of Agriculture. During the year, NAEF-III was extended by one year and ended on 31st March, 1995.

EEC Assisted Project

5.167 The European Economic Community also provides assistance in number of areas for the development of agriculture in the country. These projects are being implemented by the State Governments such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala as well as by Public Sector Undertakings as NCDC, KERAFED and NDDB. In the field of dairy development EEC assistance in the Eighth Plan is for Rs.152.53 crore. The other areas include remote sensing, plant quarantine and integrated pest management.

Central Sector Outlay for Agriculture & Allied Activities

5.168 Sector-wise revised estimates in respect of Central Sector outlays for Agriculture & allied Activities for 1994-95 and budgeted outlay for 1995-96 are indicated in Annexure 5.1.

Areas of Concern

- Production and availability of pulses continued as cause of concern under food grains production programmes.
- There has been stagnation in the production of maize which is fast emerging as an industrial crop.
- Availability of certified seeds of various crops, particularly oilseeds, pulses, coarse grains, is very low. This needs to be augmented through various measures.
Investment in agriculture has shown concern. This needs correction and step up. Larger investment technology, seed sector and food processing are required to support production systems.

Availability of farm credit still continues to be an area of concern, particularly for the North-Eastern Region where land tenure system varies. In order to meet the challenges provided by research and technology, easy availability of credit on reasonable terms is essential.

To bridge the gap in demand and supply of wool in the country, efforts have to be made to augment the production of wool.
Annexure 5.1

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

(Rs. crore)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actuals</td>
<td>B.E</td>
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</table>
| A. Department of Agriculture & Cooperation
| 1. Agriculture Extension & Training | 12.09   | 16.00   | 12.15   | 13.00   |
| 2. Agriculture Census       | 8.92    | 2.00    | 2.00    | 1.80    |
| 3. Agriculture Economics & Statistics | 15.52   | 17.00   | 16.83   | 18.55   |
| 4. Seed Development         | 40.36   | 35.80   | 25.37   | 16.00   |
| 5. Fertilizers & Manures    | 96.04   | 10.00   | 9.84    | 18.00   |
| 6. Plant Protection         | 5.98    | 19.60   | 17.79   | 24.10   |
| 7. Agricultural Implements & Machinery | 10.72   | 14.00   | 4.55    | 10.00   |
| 8. Crop Oriented Programmes | 435.75  | 554.55  | 384.16  | 561.90  |
| 9. Horticulture             | 106.20  | 184.00  | 166.75  | 214.00  |
| 10. Secretariat Economic Services | 1.39   | 2.89    | 1.58    | 2.60    |
| 11. Crop Insurance          | 61.04   | 70.05   | 106.10  | 36.40   |
| 12. Scarcity Relief         | 0.20    | 1.10    | 0.50    | 2.00    |
| 13. Trade                   | 0.00    | 1.00    | 1.00    | 2.00    |
| 14. Soil & Water Conservation | 100.17  | 120.00  | 124.26  | 125.00  |
| 15. Fisheries               | 86.63   | 95.00   | 104.04  | 111.15  |
| 16. Credit                  | 129.28  | 151.00  | 186.91  | 175.00  |
| 17. Cooperation             | 132.68  | 180.00  | 342.93  | 350.00  |
| A. TOTAL                    | 1243.33 | 1474.05 | 1506.76 | 1681.50 |

B. Deptt. of Animal Husbandry & Dairying

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<td>B. TOTAL</td>
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C. Deptt. of Agr. Research & Education

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<td>12.59</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>14.20</td>
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</table>

161
## Plan Outlay/Expenditure for Agriculture & Allied Activities (Central Sector)

### (Rs. crores)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actuals</td>
<td>B.E.</td>
<td>R.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. NARP-II including NSP (World Bank)</td>
<td>43.01</td>
<td>32.97</td>
<td>38.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Other Foreign Aided Projects</td>
<td>5.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Agricultural Education</td>
<td>12.60</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>27.53</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Agricultural Extension</td>
<td>36.15</td>
<td>26.00</td>
<td>30.98</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Management &amp; Information Services</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.67</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. DARE</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**C. TOTAL** | 233.31  | 275.00  | 274.99* | 310.00** |

### D. Ministry of Civil Supplies

| 1. Consumer Cooperatives (NCCF & Super Bazar) | 3.30    | 0.70    | 3.10    | 0.50    |

### E. Ministry of Rural Development

| 1. Agricultural Marketing | 4.70    | 5.86    | 3.86    | 6.10    |
| 2. Rural Godowns & Development of Market | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    |

**E. TOTAL** | 4.70    | 5.86    | 3.86    | 6.10    |

### F. Ministry of Food

#### Construction of Godowns

| 1. Food Corp. of India | 19.58   | 21.00   | 21.00   | 18.26   |
| 2. Central Warehousing Corpn. | 26.93   | 15.40   | 15.40   | 24.00   |
| 3. Post Harvest Operations | 1.69    | 1.26    | 1.48    | 1.70    |
| 4. Sugar: a) National Sugar Inst., Kanpur | 0.21    | 1.22    | 1.16    | 0.84    |
| b) National Inst. of Sugarcane & Sugar Technology, Mau, UP | 0.18    | 5.25    | 5.25    | 0.73    |
| 5. Specialised Studies & Consultancy | 0.00    | 0.27    | 0.27    | 0.25    |

**F. TOTAL** | 48.59   | 44.40   | 44.56   | 45.78   |

### G. Ministry of Commerce

| 1. Tea | 11.92   | 21.98   | 21.98   | 23.48   |
| 2. Coffee | 5.34    | 10.15   | 10.27   | 9.11    |
| 3. Rubber | 25.33   | 39.20   | 40.89   | 49.57   |
| 4. Spices | 7.53    | 9.00    | 9.00    | 9.77    |

162
### Plan Outlay/Expenditure for Agriculture & Allied Activities (Central Sector) (Rs. crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actuals</td>
<td>B.E.</td>
<td>R.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
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<td>5. Tobacco</td>
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<td>G. TOTAL</td>
<td>54.91</td>
<td>89.26</td>
<td>94.29</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. Department of Economic Affairs</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. NABARD</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>185.00</td>
<td>185.00</td>
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<td>2. RRBs</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. TOTAL</td>
<td>38.25</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td>341.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

$ 1995-96 outlays for FAP included in the respective sectors
* Includes Rs. four lakh for Sectt. & economic services.
** Includes Rs. ten lakh for Sectt. & economic services.
IRRIGATION

Water which is a life sustaining resource and closely linked to the upgrading of quality of life, is getting scarce every day. Proper and integrated management of the two resources i.e. land and water for adequate agricultural production needed to cope up with the demands of the ever increasing population have assumed greater importance than ever before. Availability of adequate, timely and assured irrigation is a critical input for agricultural production. Irrigation is one of the key thrust areas in the Eighth Plan. The main strategy of the Eighth Plan with regard to irrigation sector inter-alia stipulate for expeditious completion of ongoing major and medium projects with a strict prioritisation as the first charge of funds, no new project to be taken up unless the funding needs of on-going projects are fully met and if at all it is done, these should be restricted to medium irrigation schemes benefitting tribal and drought prone areas, greater emphasis for modernisation/ rehabilitation of old existing irrigation projects including public tubewells to improve water use efficiency, proper and timely maintenance of completed irrigation projects/schemes with Participatory Irrigation Management through water user Associations(WUAs), safeguard measures to minimise the adverse impacts of irrigation projects on ecology and environment and against over-

6.2 Against the target of creation of additional potential of 2.62 million ha. (m-ha.) and additional utilisation of 2.11 m-ha. with the investment of Rs. 5698 crore during the Annual Plan 1994-95, the anticipated achievement of additional potential and utilisation during the year is 2.13 m-ha. and 1.66 m-ha. respectively with an expenditure of Rs. 4676 crore during the year as per details given in Table 6.1(a) and 6.1(b).

6.3 Major and Medium Irrigation

6.3.1 Review of 1994-95

During the year 1994-95, there was shortfall in the overall outlays for various States due to several reasons which caused reduction in the outlays for Irrigation sector also. Substantial reduction in the outlays in Irrigation sector was in the States of Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh. On the other hand in the State of Andhra Pradesh the revised outlays were more than approved outlays during 1994-95.
Table 6.1(b)
Targets and achievements of benefits - 1993-94
(In Million Ha.)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
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<td>2.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
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<td>5.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
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<td>8.</td>
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<td>9.</td>
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<td>10.</td>
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<td>11.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Figures are tentative and likely to change upwards as a result of review being undertaken by CGWB.

**Increase in cost of Projects**

6.3.2 At the time of the formulation of the Eighth Plan the spillover cost at the beginning of Eighth Plan was Rs.38,994 crores based on the actual expenditure reported by the States. The details of ongoing major and medium irrigation schemes during Eighth Plan is brought out in Table 6.1(c).

In the case of major-medium irrigation, the anticipated additional potential of 0.67 m ha. was created during (1994-95) against the target of 0.72 million ha. Regarding utilisation, the target of 0.56 m ha. is anticipated to be achieved. The Planning Commission extended financial support in the form of additional central assistance as well as under Border Area Development Programme (BADP) to expedite the completion of Teesta Barrage Project (West Bengal) and Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (Stage-II) for which additional funds of Rs.32 crore and 60 crore respectively were provided during the year 1994-95 to the concerned states. Also, additional assistance of Rs.1 crore was released to Nagaland for Renovation and upgradation of Minor Irrigation works as well as 0.83 crores to Gujarat to encourage participatory Irrigation Management in Pigut and Baldeva Schemes. Viable medium irrigation projects which are starving of funds and are likely to be completed shortly with accrual of benefits with some investment are being sanctioned by NABARD for provision of loan to the States.

It may be seen from the above table that there has been increase in the spillover cost of major irrigation schemes by Rs.9063 crore and in case of medium irrigation schemes about Rs.731 crores. At the time of formulation of Eighth Plan it was anticipated that 109 major and 235 medium schemes would be completed during the period of Eighth Plan. However, due to increase in estimated cost and inadequate funding for a number of schemes it is expected that only 57 major and 166 medium irrigation schemes could be completed during the Eighth Five Year Plan. As such it is necessary to enhance the financial outlays for ongoing major and medium irrigation schemes.

**6.3.3 Programme for 1995-96**

For the programme of 1995-96, maximum emphasis is for speedy completion of ongoing projects as well as to improve utilisation of the created irrigation potential including improvement in the water use efficiency. As far as funding of projects is concerned the priority adhered to is given below.

(i) For externally aided projects commensurate with funding commitments/pro-
Table 6.1 (c)
Funding of Ongoing Major & Medium Irrigation Projects

(Rs. crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Cost</th>
<th>Spillover cost into difference for 8th expdr.</th>
<th>Outlays Likely</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At the Now</td>
<td>8th Plan</td>
<td>Plan in 1992-95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beginning (at beginning of 8th Plan)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>End of 94-95 (end of Plan)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ongoing Major Irrgn. Projects (Including externally assisted projects)
57912 68814 35995 45058 9063 17353 8096

Ongoing Medium Irrgn. Projects.
6165 6943 2999 3730 731 2161 1430

TOTAL
64077 75757 38994 48788 9794 19514 9526

gramme agreed to with the external funding agencies;

(ii) inter-State multipurpose projects to be funded as per construction programme approved by the respective Control Boards while keeping in view the resources of the States.

(iii) Completion of on-going major-medium projects in advanced stage targeted for completion during VIII Plan especially pre-VI Plan projects by providing adequate outlays, particularly where headworks are completed/ being completed and canal works are to be expedited to accrue the benefits from the project.

(iv) New medium schemes taken up, if any, to benefit tribal and drought prone areas.

(v) provision of funds for modernisation of existing irrigation works wherever necessary;

6.4 A large number of projects have been taken up and completed since the beginning of the Planning era. An objective evaluation of economic viability, costs and benefits as well as time and cost overruns vis-a-vis original projections of the projects has, therefore, assumed great importance. Such evaluation will help improve perspective planning of irrigation projects.

6.5 The Central Water Commission (CWC) is presently monitoring 64 selected major irrigation projects. They periodically visit the projects and make an assessment of the status of the project identify the deficiencies and bottlenecks and suggest remedial measures to the project authorities in overcoming them. The monitoring and information system, however, needs to be improved by introduction of the state-of-art management and monitoring techniques. The CWC have recently opened up 13 Regional Offices each headed by a Chief Engineer in order to have better coordination with the States.

Losses on Irrigation Projects

6.7 Taking a serious note of deteriorating financial performance of completed irrigation projects/schemes (see Annexure-6.11), Planning Commission had set up in 1991 an internal group consisting of irrigation experts and eminent agro-economists, to go into various aspects related to irrigation water pricing, its recovery and working expenses of irrigation schemes. The salient features of the main recommendations made in the Report include:

- treating water rates as users (service) charge;
- the objective of water charge is ultimately to recover cost; linking the revision of water rates with the improvement of the quality of service; revision and implementation of water rates in phases, consolidation of the systems of farmers' group management; upgrading the existing systems to higher level of efficiency in water uses and productivity; setting up of special experts groups at the State level to work out appropriate norms and procedure for periodic monitoring and updating for different agro-climatic regions and broad categories of projects; setting up of a high-powered autonomous Board at State level to be called "Irrigation & Water Pricing Board" to review the
pricing policy from time to time, establish the norms regarding maintenance cost for various components and staff cost, assess the actual expenditure in relation to these norms and determine the parameters and criteria for revising water rates; a mandatory review of all matters related to irrigation water pricing over five years with an opportunity for users to present their views; purposive and strong measures to be taken to ensure proper assessment of irrigation charges and their prompt and full collection; encouragement to users to take over maintenance and management of water allocations including collection of water rates below distributories initially and subsequent for the project as a whole and devising incentives strongly in favour of farmers’ groups and discourage individual service.

In order to study the impacts/implications of the recommendations made by the Committee, particularly of financial nature, the Planning Commission set up in 1992 a Group of Officials under the chairmanship of the Member-Secretary, Planning Commission. The recommendations of the Group have been communicated to the States to take further follow-up action which includes, besides others, increase in water rates in next five years to at least O&M level starting from the year 1995-96. Decisions on water rates and allied matters are to be taken by the respective States since Irrigation is a State subject. Except Maharashtra (which is able to meet O&M cost by way of water charges), Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Orissa (for industrial uses) most of the states have not revised the water rates for the last 15-20 years or even more whereas the cost of operation and maintenance of the irrigation works is increasing every year. The losses per annum have been estimated at Rs.1525 crores during 1986-87.

6.8 Participatory Irrigation Management:

Participation of farmers in irrigation management implies a significant role of water users in decision making and goes beyond mere consultation. It implies an active role of beneficiaries in all the facets of irrigation water management and its attendant forward and backward linkages with main system management in agricultural/agronomic activities. This role of farmer’s in the present scenario may be very different from the traditional passive role of farmers to look up to the Irrigation departments for receiving irrigation water and its distribution. In order that farmers play an active role there is a need to organise water user organisations (WUAs) through which the overall irrigation management including the Collection of water charges etc. may be performed. The irrigation agency can clearly facilitate this process by developing a planned interaction/intervention strategy. The timing of farmers involvement is crucial. Farmers’ participation is most effective when it takes place from the initial stages of project development, including the stages of project formulation and design. Such involvement forms part of ideal conditions for genuine participation for a true partnership between farmers and the government. There are successful examples of farmers’ associations (as Water Users’ Associations) managing irrigation systems, both traditional as well as contemporary. These are, nevertheless, quite isolated, scattered and site specific in the sense that such successful experiments have, curiously enough, not spread further to other areas or even in the adjoining block(s) of the same command. There are about 4555 WUAs in various forms in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, in India. However, the total area as presently managed by all such WUAs is estimated to be about 0.31 million hectares which accounts just 0.40 per cent of the total area under irrigation at present in India.

6.9 A National Action Plan to support and promote participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) is being chalked out under which the Ministry of Water Resources would issue policy guidelines and specifying the basic structure and functions of Water Users Associations in irrigation management.

Annual Plan 1995-96

6.10 The outlay approved for Annual Plan 1995-96, for major, medium irrigation programme is Rs. 5059.98 crore. outlay for an additional irrigation potential of 0.77 million ha. and utilisation of 0.79 million ha. It may be worthwhile to mention that during the Vth Plan the percentage of outlay on Irrigation Sector with respect to all sectors was 23.25% which has now come down to just 14.08% only during the year 1994-95 (revised approved). Major sectoral reductions are in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Due to inadequate funding to the projects and the increase in cost including the continuous rise in establishment cost etc., availability of funds for actual works is declining and the projects are subjected to cost and time overruns. During the year 1994-95, 19
on-going major and 70 medium schemes were targeted to be completed.

6.11 Minor Irrigation

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

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

6.11.3 The existing regulation of ground water development is in the form of administrative measures being adopted by the institutional financing agencies for schemes proposed for bank financing. The financial institutions by and large insist on technical clearance of the schemes from authorised ground water development of the concerned states. Keeping in view the national interest and to serve the objective of ground water development a model bill "To control and regulate the development of ground water" was framed by the Govt. of India and circulated to the States in 1970 for adopting the same in the form of suitable legislation. The bill was revised in 1992 and it was circulated to the States for their comments and adoption in a manner appropriate to various States. The Government of Maharashtra has enacted and enforced a ground water regulation legislation for drinking water purposes only. Some other States also have framed draft legislation like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and all provisions as suggested in the model bill have been included. This legislation have yet to be adopted. The options for regulating the extraction of ground water are:

(a) Regulation by education i.e. by creating awareness among the people of the adverse effects of over-exploitation of ground water.

(b) Regulation by administration and legislation as stated above.

6.11.4 Whereas the need to regulate ground water is paramount, simultaneous measures will have to be taken to ensure its availability on a sustainable basis. To achieve this, measures like artificial recharge of ground water to augment ground water storage, conservation through economic water use and protection from pollution will have to be taken up.

6.11.5 In the Eastern and North-Eastern States, generally only one crop is grown. The present stage of overall development of ground water in Eastern and North-Eastern States is only 22% upto 1993-94 while Northern Region having reached almost full potential. As such, there is a need for harnessing ground water potential in the North-Eastern States for increase in agricultural production and thereby for alleviation of poverty.

Review for 1994-95

6.11.6 As against an approved outlay of Rs.1413.21 crore for Minor Irrigation Programme in 1994-95 the anticipated expenditure is about Rs.1048 crore. Against a target of creation of an additional irrigation potential of 1.90 million ha. the achievement is likely to be 1.46 million ha. and in terms of utilisation the achievement is reported to be 1.10 million ha. as against the target of 1.55 million ha. The shortfall was mainly due to reduction in Plan outlays as well as erratic power supply for pumps and tubewells etc.

6.11.7 As the Minor Irrigation programme in the States and UTs is implemented through several departments there is a need for effective coordination among all such departments. Ground water is a major source for meeting the needs of irrigated agriculture, drinking water, supply and industry. The present contribution of this resource is over 50% in terms of area. Besides 80 percent of the rural water supply and sizable part of urban and industrial water supply requirement is met from ground water. The main activities of the Board include reappraisal hydrological surveys, ground water exploration aided by drilling and geophysical surveys for mapping sub-surface hydrological configuration, evaluating aquifer parameters and assessing ground water resource potential.
hydrograph network monitoring for evaluating behaviour of ground water systems for evaluating behaviour of ground water systems and water quality regime.

**Institutional Investment for Minor Irrigation:**

6.11.8 Institutional finance plays a crucial role in developing Minor Irrigation programme. The Land Development Banks, State Cooperative Banks and Commercial Banks provide credit facilities to the farmers and institutions for installation of Minor Irrigation facilities. Under normal programme credits are provided directly to the beneficiaries by the banks. Under the second type of loans the refinancing facilities by NABARD is availed by the banking institutions for providing credits to the farmers/institutions. Assistance to individual farmers for these works is available only upon the guarantee for return of investment.

6.11.9 The CGWB have recently processed 7 drilling rigs from Govt. of Japan under Japan-Grant-Aid assistance programme. With the acquisition of these rigs, the Board is now equipped to carry out drilling to a depth of 300 metres in boundary formations. A total number of 3490 deposit wells, have been constructed upto December, 1994. The CGWB is also making re-assessment of Ground Water resources potential in India. The irrigation potential from Ground Water Resources has been provisionally computed as 80 m.la. The report of the expert group is likely to be finalised very soon. Rajiv Gandhi National Training and Research Institute for Ground Water has been approved by the Ministry of Water Resources in January, 1995 at an estimated cost of Rs.8.32 crores to be established at Raipur, in Madhya Pradesh.

**Programme for 1995-96**

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

(i) adequate provision of funds for the externally aided projects according to the schedule of disbursement;

(ii) Prioritisation for on-going surface water schemes;

(iii) stepping up the institutional investment to the extent possible;

(iv) provision of subsidy to small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections to encourage private investment in minor irrigation;

(v) stepping up ground water development, especially in the Eastern and North-Eastern states;

(vi) encouraging minor irrigation programme for tribal, backward, drought-prone areas and areas having predominantly scheduled caste and scheduled tribe farmers by establishing effective coordination as well as by dovetailing if possible all on-going programmes/schemes like employment generation schemes etc. under various Ministries.

(vii) encouraging schemes utilising non-conventional sources of energy like hydrans etc.,

(viii) In water scarce and drought prone areas, the use of sprinkler/drip irrigation system

### Table 6.2
**Plan outlay and targets for 1995-96**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Outlay for 1995-96 (Rs.Crore)</th>
<th>Target of benefits during 1995-96</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Pot. (Million Hectares)</td>
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<td>Major and Medium</td>
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<td>Irrigation</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Minor Irrigation</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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169
Table - 6.3(a)
(Rs. Crore)

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<td>Approved Outlay</td>
<td>Actual Expdr. Outlays</td>
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<td>Central Sector</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>358.39</td>
<td>333.34</td>
<td>456.75</td>
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Table 6.3(b)
(In Million Ha.)

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<td>1. Field Channel</td>
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<td>0.035</td>
<td>0.083</td>
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<td>3. Warabandi</td>
<td>4.96</td>
<td>0.584</td>
<td>0.575</td>
<td>0.637</td>
<td>0.512</td>
<td>1.027</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

as a water saving device as well as for efficient use of water for productivity should be encouraged.

(ix) Necessary steps will be taken to improve the utilisation of public tubewells and their rehabilitation along with turning over to beneficiary farmers for O&M.

(x) To take up artificial recharge studies both experimental and operational in Delhi and Chandigarh. In addition the MOWR have proposed a new centrally sponsored ground water recharge scheme to be taken up in the areas which have been over exploited (dark areas).

6.11.11 With a view to know the constraints and shortcomings in the implementation of various programmes for minor irrigation development and to ascertain as to how far these have helped in improving the quality of life of rural areas and creating additional employment resulting in a check over the migration of rural population to urban areas, the evaluation studies are being undertaken in various States or clusters of States based on various agro-climatic zones. The entire cost of these studies is borne by the Union Government. Based on the technical and financial bids, studies have been awarded to eight consulting firms for 14 regions covering the whole country. The work is likely to be completed shortly.

6.11.12 For 1995-96 an outlay of Rs. 1520.15 crore has been provided for Minor Irrigation for creating additional potential of 1.57 million ha. and for additional utilisation of 1.27 million ha. A summary of Annual Plan 1995-96 targets is given in Table 6.2.
6.11.13 As briefly indicated in Para 6.3.2 to encourage quicker completion of projects in Rural Infrastructures, the Union Government have sanctioned a new Rural Infrastructural Development Fund with the NABARD from April, 1995. The fund will be in the form of loans to the State Govts. and State owned Corporations for completing on going projects relating to Medium, Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation, Water shed management and other forms of rural infrastructures. The loans will be on a project specific basis with repayment and interest guaranteed by the concerned State Govt. Only such of medium projects which could be completed and commissioned before the end of March, 1997 would be considered for funding under the project. Credit requirements of private farmers for on farmers development works etc. will have to be separately assessed and has to be financed separately through the banking system. Resources for the Fund will come from Commercial Banks which will be required by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to contribute an amount equivalent to bank's shortfall in achieving the priority sector target for agricultural lending, subject to the maximum of 1.5% of the bank's net credit. This is expected to create a corpus of about Rs.2000 crore for completion of rural infrastructure projects. Necessary guidelines have been issued by the NABARD and the specific schemes in various States are being sanctioned by the NABARD.

6.12 Command Area Development

6.12.1 The Command Area Development (CAD) programme was initiated in 1974-75 to achieve twin objectives i.e. to bridge the gap between the potential created and its utilisation and to optimise agricultural productivity through better management of land and water use in the command areas served by selected major and medium irrigation projects. Now, a cluster of Minor Irrigation Schemes in hilly States with more than 500 ha. CCA is also included under the Programme. The programme presently covers 189 projects with a total culturable command area of 21.32 million hectares and administered through 54 CAD authorities spread to 22 States and two UTs. Total cumulative investment in this programme up to the end of 1994-95 is estimated to be Rs. 4318 crore which includes about Rs.1426 crore released under Central assistance. On the basis of shortcomings as found during the implementation of this programme over last two decades, it is being reoriented so as to make it more effective instrument for ensuring speedy transit to irrigated agriculture alongwith optimising the water-use efficiency.

Financing Pattern

6.12.2 (i) High priority in allocation of both physical and financial resources is being given to these projects and greater stress is being laid on better and efficient management of the water distribution system, more efficient and timely on-farm water delivery, training of field staff and farmers and involvement of farmers under the command area in the management of water distribution system below the outlet level. The financial and physical position of this programme is summarised in Tables 6.3(a) and 6.3(b).

Programme for 1995-96

6.12.3 Close monitoring and evaluation of the projects is being emphasised both at the Centre and State level by suitably strengthening the concerned organisations wherever necessary. State/U.T. wise details of targets and achievements for construction of field channels, Warabandi and Land Levelling are given in Annexures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.10 respectively.

6.12.4 In order to assess the implementation and impact of ongoing centrally sponsored Command Area Development Programme in terms of the objectives and its quantification, the Planning Commission have emphasised the need for comprehensive evaluation of the CAD Programme during the VIII Plan. Accordingly, evaluation of 18 CAD projects has been initiated by MOWR. These reports are likely to be available during the year 1995-96.

6.13 Flood Control

6.13.1 Out of a total geographical area of about 329 m. ha., roughly about 1/8th has been assessed as flood prone. Out of this about 32 m. ha. has been estimated as protectable. After the disastrous floods experienced in the country in 1954 a National Programme of Flood Management was launched. So far various methods of flood protection both long-term and short-term have been adopted in different States depending upon the type of problem and local conditions. From March, 1954 to March, 1993, barring occasional breaches in embankments, flood control works as executed have provided reasonable protection to an area of about 14.50 million ha. This excludes the area (about 3 million hectares) protected prior to 1954 by works which already existed in some of the States. Apart from these
works, reservoirs with the specific flood cushion have been constructed in the country to provide protection to downstream areas. In addition, such multi-purpose storages have helped greatly in moderating the intensity of floods in the flood plains lower down.

**Review for 1994-95**

6.13.2 Against the approved outlay of Rs.320.88 crore for flood control programme during 1994-95 the anticipated expenditure is Rs.304.27 crore. During the year, the states like Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal suffered flood menace due to unusual floods in these states. Heavy rains caused extensive damage in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. Since improper maintenance of flood control works leads to extensive damage, it is necessary to ensure proper maintenance by adequate provision of maintenance funds by the states. It should also be ensured that ongoing protection works with strict prioritisation are completed on a priority basis. The details of outlays are given in Table 6.4.

**Plan for 1995-96**

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

6.13.4 In addition to progress made on structural flood protection measures, the flood forecasting and warning of incoming floods has played a great role in mitigating the loss of life and movable property apart from alerting the organisations in charge of various engineering works. The Central Water Commission is entrusted with this work in respect of all the inter-State rivers.

6.13.5 In the Central sector a provision of Rs.58.50 crore has been made for flood control. This includes Rs.25 crore as central loan assistance to Government of Assam for flood control works in Brahmaputra valley, Rs.8.76 crore for Brahmaputra Board, Rs.0.50 crore as central support for flood proofing programme in North Bihar and Rs.16.97 crores for flood control works including flood forecasting etc. under Central Water Commission. The outlays for the new schemes are subject to formulation of detailed schemes and approval by the Planning Commission. (Annexure-6.4)

6.13.6 The statewise outlays provided for major and medium irrigation, minor irrigation, CAD and flood control works in 1995-96 are given in Annexure 6.1.

**External Assistance**

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

6.14.2 A large bulk of the assistance to the irrigation sector is received from IDA which carries no interest and has long maturities with

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### Table 6.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1. States</td>
<td>288.25</td>
<td>280.45</td>
<td>246.16</td>
<td>313.29</td>
<td>255.12</td>
<td>237.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Central</td>
<td>59.78</td>
<td>38.07</td>
<td>76.053</td>
<td>8.78</td>
<td>48.81</td>
<td>42.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sector TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>360.16</strong></td>
<td><strong>330.16</strong></td>
<td><strong>336.44</strong></td>
<td><strong>365.74</strong></td>
<td><strong>320.88</strong></td>
<td><strong>297.48</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
a grace period of 10 years. (However, a service charge of 0.75% on the disbursed portion of the credit and commitment fee of 0.5% on the undisbursed portion are levied on the IDA credits. IBRD loans carry interest rates fixed at every six months. Apart from the interest, loans also carry a commitment fee of 0.75% on undisbursed portion of loans.)

6.14.3 Rate of inflow of external assistance was at a very small pace till March 1974, i.e., upto the end of Fourth Five Year Plan. Total World Bank Assistance received during this period was only US $ 112.9 Million for major & Medium irrigation projects. From Fifth Plan onwards, there has been a rapid increase in total external assistance. Against a committed cumulative assistance of US $ 4078 million in respect of major and medium projects, an amount of US $ 2978.34 million has been received as reimbursement upto March 1992. Of late, there has been a shift in direction of Bank Assistance, from the earlier concentration on constructing new irrigation systems to rehabilitation, and modernisation of systems including, operation and maintenance and dam safety for existing irrigated projects and Water Resources Consolidation Projects. The World Bank have agreed to finance Haryana WRCP (estimated to cost Rs.1442 crores) and Tamil Nadu (estimated to cost Rs.807 crores) WRCP Projects. Orissa WRCP Project is being negotiated. Under NWMP, Govt. of India signed development credit agreement with the IDA on 12.5.87 for financing NWMP. The world bank extended a credit assistance of 93.2 million SDR equivalent to US $ 114 million (Indian rupees 148.2 crores at 1986-87 price level now valued at about Rs.350 crores for Improved Water management project. 114 schemes covering an area of 33.48 lakh be with an estimated cost of Rs.587.81 crores have been taken up for implementation. Now, on similar lines, the NWMP (Phase II) programme is proposed to be taken up in the various States with World Bank Assistance. 6.14.5 Table given below indicates the details of schemes where major shortfalls are under Externally Assisted Projects.

6.14.6 On externally assisted projects, the cumulative drawal upto March, 1994 has been 4503 Million US Dollars. Against the budget estimate of Rs.752.36 crore for Annual Plan 1994-95 for externally assisted projects, the utilisation was Rs.919.79 crores.

6.14.7 Recently the World Bank have agreed to assist National Hydrology Project, formulated for the upgradation of data collection infrastructure for surface and ground water and establish national and State Data Banks to integrate them together at an estimated cost of about Rs.639 crores for a period of six years starting from the year 1995-96. It covers five organisation under the Ministry of water Resources i.e. C.W.C., CGWB, CSMRS, NIH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Project</th>
<th>Date of Loan</th>
<th>Terminal Date of Loan in D.C.</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Loan/grant in D.C.</th>
<th>Commulative drawal in DC (% to loan)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>EEC Sidhmukh &amp; Nohar Projects</td>
<td>10.5.93</td>
<td>31.12.2000</td>
<td>ECUs</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>4.435 (9.85%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Tank Irrgn. System(T.N.) Phase II</td>
<td>27.4.89</td>
<td>31.10.95</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Lift Irrgn., Orrissa</td>
<td>19.2.93</td>
<td>30.12.2000</td>
<td>Deutsche- mark</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>5.9 (10.72%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Dam Safety Project (IBRD) (IDA)</td>
<td>10.6.91</td>
<td>30.9.97</td>
<td>US $</td>
<td>23.00</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Upper Indravati Irrgn. Project (Orissa)</td>
<td>15.12.88</td>
<td>20.1.94</td>
<td>Yen</td>
<td>3744.00</td>
<td>1479.115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Upper Kolab Irrgn. Project (Orissa)</td>
<td>15.12.88</td>
<td>20.1.94</td>
<td>Yen</td>
<td>3769.00</td>
<td>2085.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table - 6.5
Table 6.6
Organisationwise Outlays - Ministry of Water Resources
(Rs. in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sectt. Economic Services</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.29</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Major/Medium Irrgn.</td>
<td>31.68</td>
<td>30.02</td>
<td>27.04</td>
<td>30.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Minor Irrgn.</td>
<td>15.07</td>
<td>70.91</td>
<td>38.44</td>
<td>59.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>C.A.D.</td>
<td>104.45</td>
<td>116.22</td>
<td>124.50</td>
<td>140.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Flood Control</td>
<td>38.09</td>
<td>38.78</td>
<td>42.97</td>
<td>58.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Transport Expenditure</td>
<td>9.80</td>
<td>10.70</td>
<td>12.56</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>TOTAL Expenditure</td>
<td>199.26</td>
<td>267.00</td>
<td>245.82</td>
<td>302.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Approved Outlays</td>
<td>230.71</td>
<td>289.00</td>
<td>275.47</td>
<td>302.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and CWPRS and IMD under DST besides 8 peninsular states i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, M.P., Maharashtra, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. It would be necessary to provide required outlay in the remaining two years of the 8th plan in respect of the above Organisations for proper implementation of the above project.

6.15 Central Sector of Ministry of Water Resources:

Table 6.6 indicates the approved outlays and the actual expenditure in regard to Central Sector of Ministry of Water Resources.

6.15.1 With a view to review the Central Water Commission’s and Central Ground Board’s roles, goals, functions and responsibilities in terms of achievements and developments over the past several decades and to suggest changes in view of the future challenges and needs, the Govt. of India have decided to set up a Committee to review the functioning and suggest the restructuring of the CWC and CGWB to ensure that it gets properly equipped to fulfill its objectives.

6.15.2 It may be seen from the above table that for each year of the VIII Five Year Plan there are substantial shortfalls in the Plan of the Ministry of Water Resources. It is necessary that a system of close monitoring of the Central sector scheme is evolved by the Ministry of Water Resources on quarterly basis.

6.16 Yamuna Water Agreement:

A MOU has been signed by the Chief Ministers of Yamuna Basin States of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, U.P., Rajasthan and Delhi in 12th May, 1994 through which the utilisable surface flow of Yamuna up to Okhla have been allocated amongst the co-basin States. The States agreed on allocation of 5.73 Billion Cubic Metres(BCM) of waters to Haryana, 4.032 BCM to U.P., 1.119 BCM to Rajasthan, 0.378 BCM to Himachal Pradesh, and 0.724 BCM to Delhi based on mean year availability of water in Yamuna River up to Okhla. The allocation of available flows amongst the beneficiary States will be regulated by the Upper Yamuna River Board within the Overall framework of the agreement. The agreement could be reviewed in the year 2025, if any of the basin States so demands.

6.17 Areas of Concern

- Phase-wise implementation of the projects.
- Expeditious completion of the on-going projects in a phased manner with strict prioritisation as the first charge of funds.
- Rehabilitation and modernisation of old irrigation projects.
- The gap between irrigation potential created and its utilisation which increased to 8.79 mill. ha. by the end of March, 1994, not-
withstanding the huge financial investment locked therein.

- Financial management of irrigation projects already commissioned.
- Declining revenue realisation from irrigation projects year after year.
- Statistical data base relating to irrigation potential created and its utilisation for major, medium and minor irrigation schemes.
- Participation of user farmers in maintenance, operation and management of irrigation systems.
- Evaluation of Command Area Development Programme in terms of its objectives.
### Annexure 6.1

**Approved Outlays in respect of Major & Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrgn., C.A.D. & Flood Control for the year 1995-96**

(Rs. Crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>980.61</td>
<td>142.28</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>48.17</td>
<td>1196.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>16.16</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>20.24</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>26.00</td>
<td>41.00</td>
<td>5.28</td>
<td>23.76</td>
<td>96.04</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>316.46</td>
<td>178.70</td>
<td>13.65</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>558.81</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>30.28</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>35.48</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Gujarat (tentative)</td>
<td>484.13</td>
<td>101.85</td>
<td>9.25</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>596.83</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>178.95</td>
<td>45.51</td>
<td>13.90</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>248.36</td>
</tr>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>3.06</td>
<td>25.70</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>31.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>775.50</td>
<td>66.78</td>
<td>30.62</td>
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<td>Kerala</td>
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<td>177.00</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
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<td>100.57</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>1016.91</td>
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<td>Manipur</td>
<td>38.73</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>5.28</td>
<td>52.52</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>6.80</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>8.23</td>
<td>18.73</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
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<td>2.55</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>3.70</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>198.09</td>
<td>94.00</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td>6.80</td>
<td>302.59</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>64.96</td>
<td>33.68</td>
<td>37.00</td>
<td>15.79</td>
<td>151.43</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>328.00</td>
<td>48.95</td>
<td>93.81</td>
<td>8.65</td>
<td>479.41</td>
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<td>21.</td>
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<td>2.31</td>
<td>2.31</td>
<td>0.10</td>
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<td>2.67</td>
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<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
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<td>10.00</td>
<td>3.49</td>
<td>137.73</td>
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<td>23.</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
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<td>TOTAL STATES</td>
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<td>291.73</td>
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<td>A &amp; N Islands</td>
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<td>1.42</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>2.13</td>
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<td>27.</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.20</td>
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<td>28.</td>
<td>D &amp; N Haveli</td>
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<td>1.05</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Lakshadweep</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>0.35</td>
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<td>29.76</td>
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<td>TOTAL (STATES +UTs)</td>
<td>5015.48</td>
<td>1461.15</td>
<td>396.24</td>
<td>312.29</td>
<td>7185.16</td>
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| CENTRAL SECTOR | 44.50 | 59.00 | 140.00 | 58.50 | 302.00 |

| GRAND TOTAL   | 5059.98 | 1520.15 | 536.24 | 370.79 | 7487.16 |

| 176 |
Annexure 6.2

Revised Approved Outlay in respect of Major & Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrgn., C.A.D. & Flood Control for the year 1994-95
(Rs. Crore)

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**TOTAL STATES**  
3568.68 1032.47 311.95 237.56 5150.66

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**TOTAL U.Ts.**  
1.55 7.92 0.05 16.95 26.47

**TOTAL (STATES + UTS)**  
3570.23 1040.39 312.00 254.51 5177.13

**CENTRAL SECTOR**  
27.04 38.44 124.50 42.97 232.95

**GRAND TOTAL**  
3597.27 1078.83 436.50 297.48 5410.08

177
Annexure 6.3

Actual expenditure in respect of Major & Medium Irrgn., Minor Irrgn., CAD & Flood Control for the year 1993-94.

(Rs. Crore)

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TOTAL STATES | 3683.52 | 970.83 | 268.83 | 313.29 | 5236.47 | 30473.65 | 16.71 |

TOTAL U.Ts. | 2.17 | - | 0.01 | 2.18 | 154.13 | 1.41 |

TOTAL (STATES + U.Ts.) | 3685.01 | 977.40 | 268.83 | 327.22 | 5258.46 | 31837.82 | 16.06 |

CENTRAL SECTOR | 30.02 | 70.91 | 116.22 | 38.78 | 255.93 |

GRAND TOTAL | 3715.03 | 1048.31 | 385.05 | 366.00 | 5514.39 |
Central Sector Schemes of Ministry of Water Resources Pertaining to Irrigation, Flood Control, Command Area Development and Farakka Barrage Project - Organisationwise details - Annual Plan 1994-95 - Central Sector (Rs. Crore)

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**TOTAL FLOOD MANAGEMENT SCHEMES**

|   | 3.15 | 31.50 | 31.75 | 12.90 |

| 6. Research & Develop Programme of Flood Control |

|   | 368.00 | 71.50 | 74.60 | 48.31 |

**TOTAL FLOOD CONTROL**

| i) | Continuing schemes | 368.00 | 71.50 | 74.60 | 48.31 |
| ii) | New Schemes | 4.05 |   |   |   |
| i) | R&D | 9.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |

**TOTAL GRAND TOTAL**

|   | 377.00 | 38.09 | 76.05 | 75.10 | 48.81 |

**TOTAL I&CAD AND FLOOD CONTROL**

| i) | Continuing schemes | 1453.00 | 254.38 | 321.49 | 253.77 |
| ii) | New Schemes | 13.95 | 1.00 |   |   |
| i) | R&D | 47.00 | 6.67 | 7.31 | 6.70 |

**TOTAL**

|   | 1500.00 | 189.46 | 275.00 | 328.80 | 261.47 |

**VI. Transport Sector**

|   | 166.00 | 9.80 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 |

**GRAND TOTAL**

|   | 1666.00 | 199.26 | 289.00 | 342.80 | 275.47 |

**NOTE:**

@ Estimated on the basis of figures furnished by R&D Dte. of CWC.

**In the absence of proposals, figures furnished by the ER Wing have been used and provisional break up made.**

**To be met out of funds earmarked for Transport Sector.**
Schemewise Details of Plan Outlay for Major & Medium Irrigation Schemes - States and Union Territories.

(Rs. Crore)

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**Sub - Total - A**

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**TOTAL**

|  | 577.96  | 325.54  | 421.19  | 541.70  |

Arunachal Pradesh

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**TOTAL**

|  | 0.44    | 1.00    | 0.50    | 0.50    |

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183
### Assam

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**Sub-Total (A):** 1.63 15.50 12.90

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**TOTAL:** 24.33 25.65 25.65 26.00

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184
### Gujarat

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* * Earmarked Outlays Provided
** For Ongoing Projects to be Completed during the year 94-95

### Goa

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| MIZORAM (Non-earm)           | 0.08| 0.04| 0.04| - |
| NAGALAND (Non-Earm)          | 0.45| 0.07| -  | - |

### ORISSA

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**Punjab**

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**A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes**

1. World Bank Assiste (Punjab Irrgn. Project Ph, -II)
   - 17.44
   - 50.50
   - 49.00
   - 52.75

2. SYL Project provid
   - 1.27
   - 1.00
   - *
   - *

3. Lining of channels
   - 1.01
   - *
   - *
   - *

4. Share cost of Beas
   - 0.49
   - 0.50
   - *
   - *

**Total -A** | 20.21 | 52.00 | 49.00 | 52.75 |     |     |

**B. Non-earmarked Proj** | 21.47 | 4.44 | 8.11 | 12.21 |     |     |

(incldg. water development)

**TOTAL** | 41.68 | 56.44 | 57.11 | 64.96 |     |     |

**Rajasthan**

---

**A. Earmarked Projects/Schemes**

1. Indira Gandhi Nahar Pariyojana
   - Stage-I (E)
     - 12.00
     - 93.00
     - 93.00
   - Stage-II
     - 80.00
     - 80.00

2. Sidhmukh
   - *
   - 40.00
   - 40.00
   - 40.00

3. Dam Safety Measure
   - 6.35
   - 13.30
   - 8.93
   - 21.00

4. Beas (Share of Raj)
   - *
   - *
   - *
   - *

**TOTAL - A** | 86.35 | 145.30 | 141.93 | 154.00 |     |     |

**B. Non-earmarked Proj** | 110.39 | 126.54 | 130.54 | 174.00 |     |     |

(incldg. water development)

**TOTAL** | 196.74 | 271.84 | 272.47 | 328.00 |     |     |

**Sikkim**

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**Tamil Nadu**

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**A. Earmarked Project/Schemes**

1. Modernisation of p
   - Stage -II
     - 19.25
     - 3.00
     - *
     - *

2. National Water Man
   - 21.50
   - 20.00
   - 20.00
   - *

3. Dam safety measures
   - 7.45
   - 2.47
   - *

4. Irrgn. Magagement Training In
   - 1.00
   - 1.00
   - *

**Total -A** | 40.75 | 31.45 | 23.47 |     |     |
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#### B. Non-earmarked project (incl. water development) * 2.10 2.10 4.13

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* No earmarked outlays provided

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

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

(a) Includes additional central assistance of Rs. 20 crores for Teesta Barrage. Project for 1992-93.

(b) Includes additional central assistance of Rs. 27 crores for Teesta Barrage. Project for 1993-94.

(c) Includes additional central assistance of Rs. 32 crores for Teesta Barrage. Project for 1994-95.

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### BENEFITS - MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION SCHEMES

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BENEFITS - MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION SCHEMES

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194
### Table: Minor Irrigation Schemes

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**TOTAL STATES** 54957 50266.37 46659.76 1520.62 1350.83 1359.73 1181.87

**TOTAL U.Ts.** 90 81.89 77.66 0.90 0.81 1.00 1.05

**TOTAL (STATES + U.Ts.)** 55347 50348.26 46637.42 1521.52 1351.63 1350.73 1182.92

*Assessed*
### BENEFITS - MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES

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**TOTAL U.Ts.** | 1.50 | 1.35 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 83.79 | 79.52 | 4.28 |

**TOTAL (STATES + U.Ts.)** | 1460.60 | 1103.37 | 1573.24 | 1273.44 | 53220.51 | 49051.97 | 4168.54 |

* Assessed
### Construction of Field Channels - Targets & Achievements

#### Annexure - 6.8

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* Tentative Figures
### Annexure-6.11

**Financial Results of Irrigation and Multipurpose River Projects**  
**All India**  

( Rs. Lakh )

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*Source: "Pricing of Water in Public System in India" published by the Central Water Commission (October, 1993)*

* : includes interest on capital outlay  
@ : the figures for Jammu & Kashmir are not included in All India data.
CHAPTER-7
ENVIRONMENT, ECOLOGY, FORESTS, AND WILDLIFE

Introduction

The commitment to achieve environment friendly sustainable development could be seen in the programmes undertaken during 1994-95. Efforts were made to integrate environmental considerations in the planning process of various development sectors. The major tasks for meeting these challenges in this sector were identified as the protection of natural environment, regeneration and restoration of degraded ecosystems for increasing their productivity; decentralisation of control over natural resources; development and sharing of an understanding of the natural resources; formulation of a national policy of environment; coordinated and integrated Governmental action for conservation of natural resources and monitoring of the state of environment. The period also saw substantial achievements in creating an understanding of the nature and natural processes and an awareness on environmental degradation in all the sections of the society. India has played a major role among the developing countries to promote global action and to contain environmental degradation. It is actively participating in the global fora for the implementation of Agenda 21 and to promote the transfer of technology and to enhance financial resources for the environmental programmes.

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

Review of Annual Plan

Survey and Conservation of Natural Resources

7.2 The Botanical Survey of India (BSI), which is the nodal agency for undertaking survey of plant resources, has conducted botanical exploration in different parts of the country and has collected about 4700 specimens during 1994-95. The BSI has released the manual of cultivated palms in India and published the Flora of Madhya Pradesh Vol.1 and fascicles of the flora of India No.21. Works on the fascicles No.22, the red data book of the India Plant Vol.IV & V and Mangroves of Krishna, Godavari, Goa and the Mahanadi Delta have also been completed.

7.3 The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) conducted surveys of faunal resources in 89 districts including the various National Parks and sanctuaries. The Zoological collections were enriched by the addition of 71460 identified specimens during 1994-95. The ZSI has published a status survey of the endangered species, the Red Data Book on Indian animals and released a series of records of Zoological survey of India in the form of occasional papers.

7.4 Under the programme for the Conservation of Mangroves, Wetlands and Coral Reefs, guidelines for the preparation of Management Action Plan for the Wetlands were prepared and four research projects approved during 1994-95.

7.5 To give effect to the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity and for other conventions, the Ministry of Environment and Forests made efforts to plug the gaps in the existing legal framework.

Environmental Education, Awareness and Training:

7.6 During 1994-95 the National Environment Awareness Campaign gave special emphasis to Joint Forest Management and Ecodevelopment addressing the various environmental issues with the participation of 2200 organisations including the NGOs. The Environmental Information System (ENVIS) responded to the queries pertaining to the subjects on environmental management. A new ENVIS centre on Bio-geochemistry and Environmental Law has been set up at the Jawahar Lal Nehru University and a Centre on Plant Ecology started functioning at the Botanical Survey of India.

7.7 The G.B. Pant Institute for Himalayan Development has developed agro-forestry models, micro-hydel technology, methodologies for the large scale propagation of location specific species. The Centre for Environment Education (CEE), Allahabad organised an 8 month training programme on environment education and one programme each on Biodiversity, Forest Management and on 'Teach and Learn Modules'. The CEE also organised a 6...
week summer vacation project for the students on ‘Clean Green Summer Project’ and has set up 2 nature camps and brought out various resource materials. The CPR Environment Education Centre, Madras has organised 40 training programmes for the NGOs and 12 teachers’ training programmes, 19 workshops and 8 one day seminars during 1994-95. The Centre for Mining Environment, Dhanbad has conducted various short courses for the industry personnel and has initiated 7 research projects.

7.8 During 1994-95 the Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History, Coimbatore has acquired land for the construction of a permanent building. In 1995-96 also similar activities will be continued by the Centres of Excellence.

Research and Ecological Regeneration:

7.9 During 1994-95 eighteen research projects were completed and ninety three new projects were sanctioned under Man and Biosphere Programme, on Environmental Research Programme, on Eastern and Western Ghat Programme, on Wetlands, Mangroves, on Biosphere Reserves and on NNRMS.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):

7.10 To evaluate the adverse and beneficial effects of the development projects on society and natural resources, EIA is to be carried out. In 1994-95 the Notification on the Impact Assessment was amended stipulating that all applications for the development projects complete in every respect will have to be examined and decision conveyed within 30 days for site clearance and 120 days in respect of environmental clearance of projects. From January to December 1994, 510 project proposals were received by the Ministry, of which 429 have been appraised and 104 projects have been cleared. Additional information has been sought for in case of 248 projects and 248 projects have been rejected.

Prevention and Control of Pollution:

7.11 During 1994-95 the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has conducted vehicular pollution surveys at Indore, Bhopal, Lucknow, Ahmedabad, Vishakhapatnam and Cochin and noise pollution survey at Ahmedabad and Aurangabad. Water quality monitoring is being undertaken at 398 stations for the rivers, at 39 stations for the lakes and at 27 stations for the ground water resources. Monitoring is being undertaken by the Indian National Aquatic Resources System (MINARS) and by the Global Environmental Monitoring Systems (GEMS) and the Ganga Action Plan.

7.12 During 1994-95 a Water Quality Atlas of India was released which gives the details of the water quality monitoring stations and the quality indices, polluted stretches of the various rivers, problem areas, class I cities and class II towns and information on 17 major categories of highly polluting industries. A micro air station has been installed in the CPCB to strengthen the capabilities for data management.

7.13 The CPCB has taken up a scheme to set up Cleaner Technologies Promotion Network and the operation modalities have been discussed with the industry, research institutions and with the other user agencies. A manual for waste minimisation entitled "From Waste to Profits" was prepared and workshops for the entrepreneurs of industrial clusters were organised. The CPCB has established an NGO Cell during 1994-95 and interaction meetings with the NGOs were held. Studies on the Environmental Epidemiology were started at Vapi, Chembur, Kochi, Talcher, Mandi-Govindgarh, Bhadravati and Kanpur.

Cleaning up of Rivers:

7.14 Under the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I, seven schemes have been completed and twelve schemes are nearing completion during 1994-95. Out of the 261 schemes sanctioned under the GAP-I, a total of 242 schemes have been completed as on 1.7.1995. The water quality in most of the towns has improved with the establishment of sewage treatment plants and after the completion of low cost sanitation schemes. The electric crematoria also helped in reducing the river water pollution. Various research schemes were continued during 1994-95 and the projects on bio-conservation and bio-monitoring of the river are nearing completion. To Control microbial pollution, technologies like using ultraviolet radiation and gamma radiation have been started. The Ganga project directorate is preparing an inventory of the polluting industries along the rivers Ganga,Yamuna,Hindon,Gomti,Damodar and for other major rivers of India.

7.15 Under the GAP Phase II proposals on pollution abatement work in ten cities of U.P. and 11 cities of Bihar on the main stream of the river Ganga have been submitted for the approval of the Government Under the Ya-
muna Action Plan, detailed project reports from Delhi, Haryana and UP have been received and 22 projects have been approved during 1994-95. For the Gomti Action Plan, projects on low cost sanitation have been approved. Under the National River Action Plan (NRAP), proposals on the schemes costing Rs. 772 crores have been processed and the concerned State Governments have initiated preparation of detailed project reports.

Island Development Authority (IDA):

7.16 The fourth meeting of the Standing Committee of the Island Development Authority was held during 1994-95 and the various decisions pertaining to ecologically sound development of the Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep were taken up. Expert Groups to look into the problems of Shipping, Development of the Southern Islands in Nicobar and Tourism were constituted. Inter Departmental consultations and meetings were held to critically examine the various issues.

Annual Plan 1995 - 96:

Survey and Conservation of Natural Resources:

7.17 During 1995-96, it is envisaged to conduct 42 surveys, finalise the Red Data Sheets of 40 species, complete the ethnobotanical studies in West Bengal and Orissa and bring out 2 volumes of the Bulletin of Botanical Survey of India and one volume each on the Flora of Maharashtra and Flora of West Bengal and 2 volumes on the Flora of India.

7.18 During 1995-96 it is proposed to finalise Management Action Plans for 21 wetlands and 15 Mangroves. Under the Biosphere Reserve Programme, the Simlipal Forest Area in Orissa has been designated as the Eighth Biosphere Reserve. A Scientific Advisory Committee has also been constituted to oversee the research activities undertaken in the Biosphere Reserves.

Environmental Education, Awareness and Training:

7.19 In 1995-96 two new ENVIS centres are to be set up under the Environmental Information System. The National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) initiated setting up of galleries at Mysore; also started the work for the Regional Museum at Bhopal and has laid the foundation stone for the Regional Museum at Bhubaneswar. The NMNH has collaborated with the University of Delhi in conducting the courses in Environmental Biology and Museology. During 1995-96 the NMNH is to complete the galleries and other infrastructure in the Regional Museums at Mysore, Bhopal and Bhubaneswar and to update the exhibits galleries at NMNH.

Research and Ecological Regeneration:

7.20 In 1995-96 it is proposed to continue the support to 202 research projects and take up 27 new research projects on selected ecosystems, biodiversity, impact assessment, waste utilisation etc.

Environment Impact Assessment:

7.21 During 1995-96 about 254 projects are to be appraised. Carrying Capacity Studies on the Doon Valley, National Capital Region, Damodar River Basin and on the Tapi Estuary are also being continued under the EIA Programme.

7.22 During the year 1995-96 the CPCB envisages to give thrust to inventories the ozone depleting substances, on the assessment of pollution from various sources, on the assessment of river and coastal water, on the research and development on special areas, on the development and review of technologies, on the development of guidelines for the treatment and on the disposal of hazardous wastes.

7.23 The Ministry of Environment and Forests is to prepare Bills on Comprehensive Legislation for the Abatement of Pollution. They would be based on the interim comparison of the information submitted in the environmental statements as a part of the environmental audit and for the preparation of pollution atlases of the selected major cities. Programmes under the management of hazardous substance would be effectively taken up during the year 1995-96.

Cleaning up of Rivers:

7.24 During the year 1995-96, twelve ongoing schemes will be continued under the GAP Phase-I and all the approved schemes under the Yamuna and Gomti Action Plans are to be taken up. It is envisaged that detailed project reports will be prepared under the NRAP and
works on land acquisition, low cost sanitation, electric crematoria etc. will soon be initiated.

Island Development Authority:

7.25 During the year 1995-96 it is envisaged to implement the various decisions taken by the IDA effectively.

Areas of concern

7.26.1 Degradation of the environment seriously threatens the economic and social progress of the country. The situation is further deteriorated due to prevailing conditions of poverty and underdevelopment and people are forced to live in squalor and in turn further degrade the environment. Widespread degradation of natural resources make them less productive and is the major cause of impoverishment particularly of the rural populace.

7.26.2 The accelerated depletion of the Ozone layer due to widespread use of the Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) has been a major cause of concern in the past years. This has given rise to the phenomenon such as global warming, sea level rise, climate change and radiation related diseases.

7.26.3 The pollution of the environment is a major cause of concern in air, water and land. The situation is alarming in the industrial and metro cities of the country. The major rivers and water bodies of the country remain highly polluted. Pollution from novel sources like nuclear plants and poisonous heavy chemicals pose a new threat.

7.26.4 Desertification is occurring at a fast speed. New and greener areas are coming under the influence of deserts and making them unproductive.

7.26.5 Waste generated from the agriculture sector through the use of chemical agents has been polluting the rivers and other lakes of the country. This has also given rise to phenomena such as Bio-magnification.

FORESTRY & WILDLIFE

7.27 The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) has important responsibilities in respect of the programmes directly handled by them at the Central level and partly in respect of assisting the various States in the programmes undertaken by their State Forest Departments. In the areas of Forestry Education, Research and Training, the role of the MOEF is direct and substantial. Regarding the management of forests, the task primarily is of the State Forest Departments under the overall guidance of the Central Ministry.

REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95

Forestry Research, Education and Training

7.28 The schemes related to Forestry Research, Education and Training are of two types - general and specialised. These are conducted through the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, the Indian Institute of Forest Management, the Indian plywood Industries Research Institute, the Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy, the State Forest Service and Rangers Colleges, Agriculture Universities and autonomous State institutions like the Kerala Forest Research Institute.

7.29 The Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), coordinates the efforts of the constituent institutes and organisations. The Forest Research Institute, Dehradun undertook studies on timber properties, wood preservation, sawing and seasoning, clonal propagation of the important forestry species, bio-pesticides and reclamation of the exhausted mined areas etc. The Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding, Coimbatore conducted surveys for plus tree selection, provenance trials and enzyme polymorphism studies. The Institute of Wood Science and Technology, Bangalore conducted anatomical studies on the Andaman timbers, on the biology of wood boring and destroying organisms, durability of timbers in marine condition etc. The Tropical Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur has made germ plasm collections of the medicinal plants and also working on nursery technologies and silvipastoral models. The Institute of Arid Zone Forestry Research has carried out moisture management studies, evaluation of exotic plants in arid conditions etc. The Institute of Rain and Moist Deciduous Forests, Jorhat, has established a bamboo germ plasm nursery and carried out studies on the micorhizal associations with the rain forest tree species, ethnobotanical studies and on the selection of species for rehabilitation of the jhum areas. The Temperate Forest Research Centre, Shimla, carried out seed germination and provenance trials and developed nursery technologies. The Centre for Forest Productivity, Ranchi demonstrated improved methods of lac cultivation.
and conducted silvi-agriculture practices and farm bunding methods etc. The Centre for Social Forestry and Eco Rehabilitation, Allahabad worked on the rehabilitation of mined areas and developed agroforestry models.

7.30 The Indian Plywood Research and Training Institute, Bangalore undertook research activities on the wood sciences. They have organised training and demonstration programmes during the recent past.

7.31 The Forest Survey of India continued the preparation of inventories on forest areas, data processing, thematic & vegetation mapping and has also conducted training programmes. The institute has also published state of forest report (1993) furnishing broad details on forest. The data is based on the satellite imageries and are of immense help to the forest planning.

Forest Conservation, Development and Regeneration

7.32 Under the Forest (Conservation) Act, the proposals involving diversion of forest land between 5-20 ha. are to be processed by the Regional Chief Conservators. Proposals for areas measuring more than 20 ha. are to be placed before the Advisory Committee constituted under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. During the year 1994-95, 356 cases under the Forest (conservation) Act were proceeded.

Wildlife

7.33 An All India Tiger/Leopard Census was carried out during the year 1993 and it showed a declining trend in Tiger population. An ecodevelopment programme with a participatory approach was initiated in all Project Tiger areas with a view to strengthening tiger management in the country. The Tadoba National Park (Maharashtra) and Bandhavgarh National Park (MP) Panna (MP) and Dampa (Mizoram) have been declared as Tiger Reserves during the year 1994-95 thus bringing the total tiger reserve in the country to the level of 23. Effective measures were undertaken for the control of illegal trade in wildlife. A number of research projects were initiated, training was provided on all aspects of wildlife preservation and conservation.

National Afforestation & Ecodevelopment Board (NAEB)

7.34 The NAEB promotes afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and ecodevelopment activities in the degraded forest areas and in the adjoining lands. Under the Integrated Afforestation and Ecodevelopment projects an area of 60,000 ha. was taken for plantation. Under the Fuelwood/Fodder projects also 60,000 ha. was the target and nearly 30,000 ha. were taken up as a target for the minor forest produce scheme during the same year.

ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96

Forestry Research, Education and Training

7.35 During 1995-96 the major project which ICFRE has undertaken is the networking management system. This is one of the very important activity through which all the major forestry institutions would be connected through computer network. The objective of the project is that the data base could be pooled together from various agencies and put it to meaningful planning and implementation. The Forest Research Institute of Dehradun has also undertaken projects on biodiversity conservation and tissue-culture techniques for artificial regeneration of various species in the forest seed technology with a view to studying its dormancy and other physiological studies. The Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding, Coimbatore has also undertaken surveys for Plus tree selection and studies on enzyme polymorphism.

7.36 The Indian Plywood Research and Training Institute, Bangalore has undertaken research activities on wood sciences during 1995-96.

Forest Survey

7.37 During 1995-96 the Forest Survey of India, Dehradun is going to publish a state of forest report, 1995. It has already published a report entitled "Growing Stock of India" in 1995-96. The Forest Survey of India has proposed to install computer aided cartography to facilitate the interpretation management system of the satellite imageries.

Forest Conservation Development and Regeneration

7.38 Under the Forest Conservation Act, till 31.03.95 the total forest area diverted for non-forestry purposes is 3,85,580 ha. and the compensatory afforestation done till 31.03.95 is 2,08,725 ha. The target for compensatory afforestation during 1995-96 is 1,00,370 ha.
During 1995-96, the MOEF has provided financial assistance to 11 states for controlling forest fire for conserving and protecting fire prone forest areas. To meet the objective of National Forest Policy and integrated approach for the long term and short term developments of forestry sector at the State and Central level has been initiated from 1993 under National Forestry Action Programme. The NFAP was formulated as a two year project and subsequently it was extended until December 1995. The Ministry of Environment and Forest is holding state level discussions and most likely the NFAP would be finalised during 1995-96.

WILDLIFE

Till 1995-96, 1,48,849.014 sq. km. have been brought under the network of the protected areas in form of 80 national parks and 441 wildlife sanctuaries. The tiger reserve has also been brought up to the level of 23 from 18 during 1995-96.

In eco-development projects in and around national parks, sanctuaries and tiger reserves and extensive work has been proposed during 1995-96 to take up the local issues of the villages which comes in the way of wildlife management.

In the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun a project on networking has been launched during 1995-96. The basic concept of this project is to collect data on natural resources and wildlife with a view to better planning and implementation.

National Afforestation and Ecodevelopment Board

The NAEB promotes afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and ecodevelopment activities in the degraded forest areas. In area oriented fuel and fodder scheme, the tentative allocation of the NAEB for 1995-96 is Rs 3573.00 lakh. This scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme with 50% as central contribution and 50% as state contribution.

The allocations for the Environment and Forestry are given in Annexures 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3.

Areas of Concern

In forestry and wildlife sector, the following areas are the critical areas which need utmost attention of all concerned people and agencies.

Maintenance of Plantation

The National Afforestation and Ecodevelopment Board has undertaken roughly 1,50,000 ha. of plantation under their schemes but the maintenance component of the plantation, which constitutes the basic ingredient of any silvicultural management is not taken care of though maintenance for at least 10 years is essentially required for any plantation so that it reaches to the level beyond damage from cattle and other herbivores.

Wildlife Protection

The Tiger Census of 1993 has shown a declining tiger population with respect to tiger census done in 1989. 553 tigers have been lost in between 1989 and 1993. Likewise, the rhino population has also shown a declining trend. Therefore, there is an urgent need to strengthen the protection measures for the wildlife.

Research

There is a tremendous pressure on the forest and wildlife ecosystem. Thus, there is an urgent need to carry out a research on the carrying capacity and impact assessment study of the forest ecosystem to know the exact causes and its remedial measures.

Externally Aided Projects

The Ministry of Environment and Forests and its allied institutions receive assistance from several countries such as Netherlands, Japan, Canada, Germany, U.K., U.S.A., Norway, Denmark, Australia on a bilateral basis and from several U.N. and multilateral agencies. The externally aided projects and their outlays, routed through the Budget, are given in Annexure 7.4. Details of the externally assisted projects in the States for the Forestry sector and the projects which are in the pipeline for the external assistance are given in Annexures 7.5.

State Plan

By and large the States play a major role as far as the forestry sub-sector is concerned. The allocations for the Environment, Ecology, Forestry and Wildlife in the States are shown in Annexures 7.6 and 7.7. An area of major concern is the significant reduction in the actual expenditure as compared to the original outlays agreed to at the time of finalisation of the State Plans arising largely due to resource constraints. However, efforts to ensure that
the external assistance represents an additionality to this sector are being pursued. There is a need for further stepping up the outlays on the Forestry and Wildlife Sectors in the State Plans during the remaining years of the Eighth Plan period.
Plan Outlay for Environment & Forests

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<td></td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>303.53</td>
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* Excluding Rs. 60 crore for NWDB under the Department of Wastelands Development Board (Ministry of Rural Development)
### Break Up of Central Plan Outlay for Environment & Ecology

#### (Rs. in Lakh)

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<td>4. Conservation Programmes</td>
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<td>800.00</td>
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<td>5. Research &amp; Eco-Regeneration</td>
<td>1025.89</td>
<td>1341.00</td>
<td>1322.00</td>
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<td>939.39</td>
<td>1443.00</td>
<td>1067.00</td>
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<td>7. International Co-op.</td>
<td>1979.08</td>
<td>138.00</td>
<td>5644.00</td>
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<td>8. Prevention of Pollution in Ganga</td>
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<td>7300.00</td>
<td>3775.00</td>
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<td>9. NRAP</td>
<td>17.50</td>
<td>500.00</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>13013.23*</td>
<td>15074.00*</td>
<td>14960.00*</td>
<td>15324.00*</td>
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* Excluding allocation/expenditure in Civil Works.
## Annexure 7.3

### Break up of Central Plan outlay for Forests & Wildlife

(Rs. in crore)

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<tbody>
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<td>Forestry &amp; Wildlife</td>
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<td>46.60</td>
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<td>Forest Protection</td>
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<td>2.00</td>
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<td>Forest Policy</td>
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<td>1.05</td>
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<td>Strengthening of forest division</td>
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<td>2.20</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>2.20</td>
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<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>36.63</td>
<td>41.35</td>
<td>40.47</td>
<td>40.85</td>
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<td>National Afforestation and Eco-development Board</td>
<td>90.33</td>
<td>103.00</td>
<td>103.00</td>
<td>104.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>166.33</strong>*</td>
<td><strong>201.95</strong>*</td>
<td><strong>203.09</strong>*</td>
<td><strong>210.15</strong>*</td>
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* Excluding allocation/expenditure in Civil Works.
### Annexure 7.4

**Externally aided projects and the Outlays routed through the Budget**

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<td>1.</td>
<td>Industrial Pollution Control Project (World Bank)</td>
<td>4.00</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Common Effluent Treatment Plants</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Ganga Action Plan (GAP)</td>
<td>42.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>51.00</td>
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<td>i)</td>
<td>Indo-Dutch Bilateral Co-op. Programme (The Netherlands)</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>11.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>ii)</td>
<td>UP Urban Development Programme (World Bank)</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>iii)</td>
<td>Yamuna Action Plan (OECF, Japan)</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>24.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>GEF - Pre-implementation Study for ecodevelopment project</td>
<td>0.24</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>ICFRE-Externally Aided Projects (World Bank/UNDP/ODA)</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>20.00</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>India-Canada Environment Facility</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>75.74</strong></td>
<td><strong>85.50</strong></td>
<td><strong>96.00</strong></td>
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## Annexure 7.5

**Externally Aided Projects not routed through the Central budget**

(Rs. Crore)

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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Project &amp; Area</th>
<th>Project Period</th>
<th>Cost (Rs. Crore)</th>
<th>Donor Agency</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Forestry Project West Bengal</td>
<td>1992-93 to 1996-97</td>
<td>114.70</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Aravalli Hills Haryana</td>
<td>1990-91 to 1997-98</td>
<td>48.15</td>
<td>EEC</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Indira Gandhi Nehar Pariyojana Rajasthan</td>
<td>1990-91 to 1994-95</td>
<td>107.50</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Western Ghats Project (Karnataka)</td>
<td>1992-93 to 1997-98</td>
<td>84.20</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Forestry &amp; Ecodevelopment Project for Changer Area in HP</td>
<td>1994-95 to 1997-98</td>
<td>18.70</td>
<td>FRG</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Social Forestry Project Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>1988-89 to 1995-96</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Social Forestry Project Orissa</td>
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<td>Forestry Project Rajasthan</td>
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**Total** 1915.47
### Annexure 7.6

#### Plan Outlays For States/UTs - Environment & Ecology

(Rs. Lakh)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States/UTs</th>
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<th>1994-95</th>
<th>1995-96 Outlay</th>
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<td>Bihar</td>
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<td>Goa</td>
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<td>Gujarat</td>
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<td>J &amp; K</td>
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<td>Lakshadweep</td>
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<td>Pondicherry</td>
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**Total:** 2119.83 3373.34 2952.34 8273.67
## Annexure 7.7

### Plan Outlay For States/UTs

**Forests and Wildlife**

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<tr>
<th>States/UTs</th>
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<th>1995-96 RE</th>
<th>OUTLAY</th>
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<td>A &amp; N Islands</td>
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<td>533.20</td>
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<td>102.13</td>
<td>183.03</td>
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<td>Dadra and Nagar</td>
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</tr>
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<td>509.00</td>
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<td>72.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total:**

|                  | 59562.31       | 76359.33   | 68518.33   | 88537.12   |

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CHAPTER 8

SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Hill Area Development Programme (HADP)

8.1 Hill areas in India have fragile eco-systems and hence receive special attention since they play a crucial role in sustaining not only the economy of the hills, but in determining the climate, physiography and development of the plains. Policies and programmes have been formulated and implemented for integrated development of hill areas since inception of Fifth Five Year Plan. The basic principle which governs and guides these policies and programmes is ‘sustainable development’. This implies systematic and planned utilisation of all natural resources - land, water, air, flora and fauna - which constitute the basic life-support system, to satisfy the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

8.2 Planning in hill areas involves reaching a harmony between the imperatives of ecological and human considerations. The existing soil, water and biotic resources have to be put to uses which are environment-friendly. Besides eco-development, programmes for development of Hill Areas, have to aim at improving the quality of life of the hill people and to focus on fulfiment of their needs, namely, food, fuel, fodder, energy, health, education, drinking water, etc. The responsibility for balanced socio-economic development of hill areas rests with the concerned States primarily. However, to supplement the efforts of the States in mitigating the problems caused by increasing pressure of human and livestock population and to promote sustainable development, designated hill areas are given Special Central Assistance (SCA) under the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP).

Classification of Hill Areas

8.3 Hill areas of India fall mainly into two categories:

(i) Hill areas which are coterminous with boundaries of States are not covered under HADP, but get preferential treatment in division of Central Plan Assistance and are classified as Special Category States; and

(ii) Hill areas which form parts of States, but are not coterminous with States' boundaries are termed as ‘Designated Hill Areas’ and get Special Central Assistance under HADP.

8.4 The hill States are Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

8.5 The designated hill areas are:


b) Eight districts of Uttar Pradesh, namely Dehradun, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli, Uttarkashi, Nainital, Almora and Pithoragarh.

c) Major part of Darjeeling District of West Bengal.

d) Nilgiris District of Tamil Nadu.

e) 163 talukas of Western Ghats area comprising parts of Maharashtra (62 talukas), Karnataka (40 talukas), Tamil Nadu (29 talukas), Kerala (29 talukas) and Goa (3 talukas).

Pattern of Funding

8.6 Designated hill areas and designated areas under Western Ghats receive Special Central Assistance under Hill Area Development Programme (HADP). A portion of HADP funds are earmarked for development of designated areas under Western Ghats and the programme for development of these areas is called Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP). Special Central Assistance provided for both HADP and WGDP is additive to normal State Plan funds and is not meant to be utilised for normal State Plan activities. The schemes under both HADP and WGDP are to be properly dovetailed and integrated with State Plan schemes. The schemes also need to be conceived and designed to achieve specific objectives of the programme and should not be conventional State Plan schemes.
Approaches and Strategies

8.7 The Eighth Plan lays emphasis on meeting basic needs of people through improved management of resources - land and water and involvement of the people. In order to solve the peculiar problem inhibiting development of hill areas, measures are required to develop hill areas without damaging the eco-system. Such measures include

(i) an energy policy which would reduce pressure on forests and provide alternative sources of energy at affordable prices and in addition, promote use of devices such as fuel-efficient ovens and utilisation of saw-mill and logging waste for briquetting;

(ii) Afforestation of denuded forest lands with species which can provide both fuel and fodder;

(iii) Provision of adequate and safe drinking water by development of gravitational sources of water, hydraulic rams, storage tanks, micro-hydel schemes;

(iv) Emphasis on improvement of health facilities including infrastructural facilities in primary health institutions, and expansion of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) schemes;

(v) Development of skilled manpower;

(vi) Evolving a proper land use pattern keeping the socio-economic and ecological parameters in view;

(vii) Development of horticulture and plantation crops and promotion of use of suitable non-wood packing materials;

(viii) Improvement of livestock and cattle;

(ix) Development of industries which do not pollute atmosphere and lead to high value addition, e.g. electronics, watch making, optical glass etc.;

(x) Development of a network of transport and communication facilities with emphasis on feeder paths and roads; and

(xi) Evolution of appropriate technology and scientific inputs which would suit local conditions and harness local resources.

Sub-Plan Approach

8.8 For the hill areas covered by HADP, the Sub-Plan approach has been adopted since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan under which a separate Sub-Plan for the hill areas of each State is prepared indicating the flow of funds from the State Plan and the Special Central Assistance is provided as an additive to accelerate the pace of their development. In the case of WGDP, only schematic approach is being followed, since the 'taluka' (which is the territorial unit of planning in WGDP) is a unit of demarcation in respect of which flow of funds from State Plan are difficult to be quantified. However, efforts are being made to follow the sub-Plan approach in WGDP also.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

8.9 The funds allocated to the designated hill areas were released in full. Under the head Surveys and Studies, an amount of Rs. 13.04 lakh was approved for release for the following Studies:

(i) Comprehensive Survey of current status of sources of pollution and other threats posed to the preservation of the natural lake systems of Senchal & Mirik by Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council.


Annual Plan 1995-96

8.10 During 1995-96, Special Central Assistance for HADP is Rs. 352 crore, which is distributed in the ratio of 86.61 : 13.39 between designated hill areas and designated talukas of Western Ghats areas. The details are given in Table 8.1.

Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP)

8.11 WGDP was launched in 1974-75 as part of the Programme for the development of hill areas. This Programme covers designated hill areas mentioned at e) of para 8.5 above.

8.12 WGDP in its present form follows the guiding principles as listed below:

1) Maintenance of ecological balance essential for life support system;

2) Preservation of genetic diversity;
### Table 8.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/Area</th>
<th>1995-96 Allocation (Rs. crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Hill Area Development Programme:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>46.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>19.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>22.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveys &amp; Studies</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (1)</td>
<td>305.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Western Ghats Development Programme:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>2.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>11.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>9.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>15.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>7.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveys and studies and Western Ghats Secretariat</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (2)</td>
<td>46.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total (1+2)</td>
<td>352.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3) Restoration of ecological damage caused by human interactions; and

4) Creation of awareness among the people and educating them on the far-reaching implications of ecological degradation and securing their active participation in eco-development schemes.

8.13 The general approach under WGDP during Eighth Five Year Plan is a continuance of the strategy adopted in the Seventh Five Year Plan which was to take up integrated development on compact watershed basis keeping in view the over-riding priorities of eco-development and eco-restoration as well as the basic needs of the people like food, fodder, fuel and safe drinking water.

8.14 Consistent with the objectives of WGDP, soil conservation, horticulture, forestry, social forestry, afforestation and minor irrigation received high priority under the Programme. More than two-thirds of the total outlay are allocated to these sectors in the Eighth Plan and subsequent Annual Plans.

8.15 After the Eighth Plan started evaluation of the Programme in the different States has been taken up. Evaluation has already been completed for Tamil Nadu. This evaluation brings out that the overall impact of the WGDP in Tamil Nadu was less than expected because of inadequate resource allocation, lack of co-ordination among the implementing agencies of the various sectoral schemes and lack of community participation or awareness about the Programme among the local people.

8.16 Evaluation of WGDP in Maharashtra has been completed and the report expected shortly. Evaluation of the programme in Karnataka has also been commissioned and is in progress. Other State Governments, namely Goa and Kerala, are being persuaded to undertake similar evaluation studies on an urgent basis.

8.17 Constituent States of WGDP have been urged to prepare perspective plans in their respective areas. Independent institutions have been engaged for this purpose. Perspective plans of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra have been prepared. These Plans are under examination.

### North-Eastern Council (NEC)

8.18 The North-Eastern Council (NEC) was set up in August, 1972 under the North Eastern Council Act, 1971, on an experimental basis for regional planning and development of the seven North-Eastern States namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. These States
share common geographical, historical and political problems. NEC comprises an area of 2.55 lakh kms. and a population of 3.15 crore (1991). The Secretariat of NEC is located in Shillong (Meghalaya). NEC is an Advisory Body empowered to discuss matters of common interest to member-States. It advises the Central Government in matters relating to common economic and social problems, inter-State transport, communication and power and flood control projects of member States. For securing balanced development, NEC formulates proposals of common interest to these States, co-ordinates regional plans and recommends priorities and location of projects.

8.19 Funds are provided by the Government of India through the Ministry of Home Affairs which is the nodal Ministry for NEC. The plans of NEC are financed by central assistance and loans from LIC and SLR borrowings. Market borrowings will be resorted to for the first time during 1995-96.

8.20 In the Eighth Five Year Plan, the thrust of NEC has been on the balanced and co-ordinated economic development of the north-eastern region. Keeping this thrust in view, NEC has taken up schemes of regional importance, the benefits of which can be shared by some or all the States. The Council has also been supporting several schemes of broad economic importance in the States particularly in backward and remote areas and has been taking up small-scale schemes for introduction of new technologies, new commercial crops and establishment of institutions for manpower development.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

8.21 The Plan outlay and revised outlay for 1994-95 and Plan outlay for 1995-96 are given in Annexure 8.1. The Revised Estimates in the case of Power and Water Development and Transport are higher than the approved outlays as thrust is being laid on completion of power projects and an additional amount of Rs. 30 crore was released for 18 roads identified for priority funding.

Annual Plan 1995-96

8.22 For Annual Plan 1995-96, an outlay of Rs. 418 crore (against the Revised outlay of Rs. 347 crore for 1994-95) has been provided to NEC. Emphasis has been placed on completion of on-going schemes. Two sectors - Power and Transport, have been allocated over 90% of the total funds.

8.23 Outlays of Rs. 60 crore and Rs. 150 crore for Doyang and Ranganadi Hydro Electric Projects respectively and Rs. 20 crore for Rokhia Gas Based Power Project have been provided during the year 1995-96. The revised estimated cost of Doyang Hydro Project in Nagaland is Rs. 384.75 crore (including IDC) and it will generate 75 MW of power. One unit of the project is likely to be commissioned by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The revised estimated cost of Ranganadi Hydro Project in Arunachal Pradesh is Rs. 774.12 crore (including IDC). It is expected to generate 405 MW of power and a contingency plan is being worked out so that one unit starts generating power by March 1997. The estimated cost of Rokhia Gas-based Power Project in Tripura is Rs. 50 crore. It is expected to generate 16 MW power and is likely to be commissioned by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

Special Area Development Programmes

8.24 The planning and development of an area within a State and allocation of funds for the purpose is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The Planning Commission urges the States to identify and develop backward areas and as a corollary to this, Planning Commission considers the proposals of States for development of backward areas.

Annual Plan 1995-96

8.25 For Annual Plan 1995-96, an amount of Rs. 449.18 crore was approved for Special Area Programmes. Statewise outlays are given in Annexure 8.2. Some of the major programmes include the Remote and Interior Area Development Action Plan and Shore Area Development Scheme of Andhra Pradesh, Special Area Programmes for Loh and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir and for Gujjars and Bakarwals, Special Programmes for Hyderabad-Karnataka area, Karnataka State Border Area Development Programme and Malnad Area Development Programme of Karnataka; Special Action Plan in Maharashtra; Integrated Watershed Development Programme in Punjab; Border Area Development Project in Tripura; Special Area Programme for the Development of Poorvanchal and Bundelkhand regions of Uttar Pradesh; and Special Programme for North Bengal, Jhargram region and Sundarban area of West Bengal.
Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

8.26 BADP was initiated in the Seventh Plan with a provision of Rs. 200 crore. This is a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Programme and was taken up in 1986-87 for the balanced development of border areas in three States of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab and was later extended to Jammu & Kashmir. The Programme aimed at taking up socio-economic and infrastructural development facilities which would also contribute to strengthening internal security along the border areas. Later, the principal thrust of the Programme was changed to development of human resources particularly education - school, technical and vocational in the community development blocks adjoining the border areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir.

8.27 From 1993-94, BADP has been revamped to give a sharper focus to tackling special problems which arise in areas contiguous to the international border. The coverage of the Programme has also been extended to States which have border with Bangladesh and the Programme is operational in nine States namely Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, West Bengal, Assam, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

8.28 The allocation in 1994-95 was Rs. 160 crore. Under this programme, schemes are prepared by the concerned Departments and submitted to the Nodal Department for approval by the State Level Screening Committee. A system of monitoring the schemes under BADP in physical and financial terms has been introduced since 1994-95 and States are submitting reports indicating the achievements of various programmes to Planning Commission.

Annual Plan 1995-96

8.29 The allocation for the programme for 1995-96 is Rs. 176 crore. Of the amount, Rs. 60 crore is set apart for Indira Gandhi Nahar Project and Rs. 8.00 crore for scheme of Photo Identity Cards. The remaining amount has been allocated amongst the beneficiary States as follows:

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<thead>
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<th>States</th>
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<td>Assam</td>
<td>384.00</td>
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<td>Meghalaya</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annexure 8.1

Outlay and Revised Outlay - North-Eastern Council (NEC)
(Rs. Crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>1994-95 Outlay Approved</th>
<th>1995-96 Revised Outlay</th>
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</thead>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>Agriculture and Allied Programmes</td>
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<td>1.73</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Power &amp; Water Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Transport &amp; Communications</td>
<td>125.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Manpower Development</td>
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<td>General &amp; Scientific Services</td>
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<td>8.</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>277.00</strong>*</td>
<td><strong>346.58</strong>**</td>
</tr>
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* Includes Rs. 10.00 crore as LIC Loan.
** Includes Rs. 50 crore as SLR borrowings and Rs. 30.00 crore for 18 priority roads.
*** Includes Rs. 22.00 crore as LIC loan, Rs. 50 crore as SLR Borrowings and Rs. 52 crore as Market Borrowings.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Assam</td>
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<td>4.</td>
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<td>5.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
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</tr>
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<td>8.</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
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<td>10.</td>
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<td>12.</td>
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<td>13.</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
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<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>2175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>44918</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER - 9
RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

The growth process has bypassed a large proportion of the population, particularly those living in rural areas. It is estimated that about 25 crore people still live below the poverty line in rural India. To overcome this, in the long run, greater productive employment has to be generated in the growth process itself. In the short run, therefore, there is a continued need for direct State intervention for poverty eradication.

9.2. The problem of poverty is a complex one. It has many facets. In order to address the various dimensions of the problem, a number of schemes are being implemented by the various Ministries/Departments both at the Centre and at the State level for the betterment of the poor, especially the socially backward groups, and women, as well as for facilitating an improvement in the living standards of the majority, particularly in rural areas. Given the paucity of financial resources, it is time to focus attention on the most critical aspects. Broadly, any strategy of poverty alleviation must have three elements. First, greater incomes for the poor via supplementary employment programmes. Second, access to food at affordable prices. Third, access to education and health facilities, drinking water supply, and other basic needs which would help build up human capital for sustainable development.

9.3 In this Chapter the coverage extends to the various poverty alleviation schemes which focus on the generation of supplementary employment for the poor in the rural areas. Area development programmes for the drought prone and desert areas have also been discussed. These have been restructured with an emphasis on preparation of complete treatment plans along watershed lines for the overall development of these areas. Land Reforms which are an integral part of the strategy of poverty alleviation have also been included in this chapter. The institutional mechanisms of delivery of the various poverty alleviation and area development programmes have been set out, reiterating thereby the need for the convergence of these programmes with other sectoral programmes in order to make a concerted effort to tackle the problems of poverty and under development at the district and sub-district level.

9.4 The IRDP was launched in all the blocks of the country on 2.10.1980 as a self-employment programme for rural poor families. The objective of this programme is to enable selected rural families living below the poverty line to enhance their income levels and cross the poverty line on a sustained basis. Assistance is given for the acquisition of income generating assets in the form of part subsidy by the Government and the remaining as term credit advanced by financial institutions. The target group consists largely of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans. Till 1993-94, the Antyodaya approach was being followed under the IRDP wherein the poorest of the poor were prioritized for assistance under the programme. With the expansion of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and the introduction of the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) a change in strategy was effected under the IRDP w.e.f. April, 1994 wherein the cut off line for the IRDP assistance at Rs.8,500 was abolished making any family below the poverty line i.e. having income below Rs.11,000, eligible for assistance under the programme, provided the beneficiary had the necessary motivation, skill, aptitude and right mind set for taking up sustaining income generating projects.

9.5 The programme is being implemented in all the blocks of the country as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme funded on a 50:50 basis by the Centre and the States. The District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) are implementing this programme in the States.

9.6 Within the target group, there is an ensured coverage for certain categories - SCs/STs (50 per cent) women (40 per cent) and the physically handicapped (3 per cent). Priority in assistance is also given to the families belonging to the assignees of ceiling surplus land, green card holders covered under Family Welfare Programme and freed bonded labourers.

9.7 The pattern of subsidy is 25 per cent for small farmers, 33-1/3 per cent for marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural arti-
sans and 50 per cent for SC/ST families and physically handicapped persons. The ceiling for subsidy is Rs.6000 for SC/ST families and the physically handicapped; for others, it is Rs.4000 in non-DPAP areas and Rs.5000 in DPAP and DDP areas. In the case of irrigation schemes there is no monetary ceiling on subsidy but assistance is limited to the percentage of subsidy prescribed above.

9.8 For 1994-95, an outlay of Rs.1098.22 crore was allocated for IRDP. The provisional utilisation was Rs.995.26 crore. Against the annual target of assisting 21.15 lakh families, 21.82 lakh families were assisted. The percentage coverage of SCs and STs was 34.28 and 15.26, respectively and that of women, 33.64. The Statewise Financial and Physical Achievement during 1993-94 and 1994-95 is indicated at Annexures 9.3 and 9.4 respectively. The table 9.1 gives the physical achievement under IRDP during 1994-95.

9.9 On the basis of the findings, of the various evaluation studies as well as constant feedback from the field, certain modifications have been made in the programme. Among the important steps taken in the recent past to make IRDP more effective in achieving the objectives of poverty alleviation are:

i) Per family investment under IRDP targeted to Rs.12,000: One of the major constraints on the efficacy of IRDP in enhancing income levels of poor families significantly has been low, sub critical unviable investment levels. The level of investment per family ranged between Rs.6000 and Rs.8500 during 1990-91 to 1993-94. In order to break out from the low investment low income syndrome the average level of investment per family was stepped up substantially to Rs.12,000 in 1994-95. Physical targets were reduced commensurately to accommodate this increase in per family investment within the budget allocation for the programme. As a result of these efforts the per capita investment in 1994-95 was approximately Rs.10359 as against a per capita investment of Rs.8746 in 1993-94.

ii) Extension of the Family Credit Plan: The Family Credit Plan (FCP) was given greater emphasis during 1994-95. The objective of the scheme is to achieve higher investment level by assisting more than one member of a family under IRDP through the provision of multiple assets. Under this scheme, the average level of investment per family was targeted at Rs.20,000-25,000. A minimum average of 500 families was to be covered in each of the selected district during 1994-95. This Plan which was introduced on a pilot basis in 40 districts during 1991-92 is now extended to 213 districts in the country having DDM offices of NABARD. It is further proposed to extend the scheme to all the districts of the country by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

iii) Raising of limits for Bank Security: With a view to encourage higher levels of investment per family security norms for the IRDP have been enhanced. Banks were earlier required not to obtain mortgage of land as security for loans upto Rs.2000. This limit has now been raised to Rs.5000. In addition, banks are not to obtain collateral security for moveable assets upto Rs.15,000 (earlier limit was Rs.10,000).

Table 9.1
IRDP - Physical Achievement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>1994-95 (Provisional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.Total families assisted</td>
<td>Lakh</td>
<td>21.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.SC/ST beneficiaries</td>
<td>Lakh</td>
<td>10.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.Women assisted</td>
<td>Lakh</td>
<td>7.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.Per capita subsidy</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>3701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.Per capita credit</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>6658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.Per capita investment</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>10359</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
iv) Infrastructure Development: Infrastructure development is a crucial pre-requisite for all self-employment activities requiring necessary and timely supply of inputs, institutional support, marketing links, transport facilities, etc. A review of the expenditure on infrastructure development by States revealed that at an all India level this expenditure was only around four percent as against the permissible limit of ten percent of total annual allocation for the programme. To facilitate greater investment in infrastructure, decision making has been decentralised as follows:

(a) Infrastructure proposals up to an investment limit of Rs.10 lakh could be approved by the DRDA without the approval of the SLCC.

(b) Proposals involving investment amounts up to Rs.25 lakh will require approval by the Divisional Commissioner or the Secretary (RD).

(c) Only for schemes beyond Rs.25 lakh, the SLCC would continue to accord approval.

v) Other important interventions are: synthesesisation of capability and skill of the beneficiary with the local resource endowments and marketability of the venture, greater participation of the community in the identification and selection of beneficiaries through Gram Sabhas, introduction of development audit, more rigorous monitoring and inspection for essential feedback and follow up action on problem areas. Emphasis has also been given to diversification of economic activities and as a result the share of primary sector which was very high in the initial years of implementation has declined over the years.

9.10 Special initiatives were taken in North-East and Jammu & Kashmir to improve the implementation of rural development programmes in these States. In Jammu & Kashmir, the total allocation under the IRDP has been more than doubled in 1994-95. The implementation of rural development programmes have been brought under closer monitoring on a fortnightly basis. In order to secure and improve community participation the State Government has been asked to set up and activate local level Advisory Committee at the Panchayat, Block and District levels. A High Level Committee has been constituted in the North-Eastern States comprising the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Finance (Banking Division), Rural Areas and Employment, NABARD, NIRD, etc. to improve the credit mobilisation in these States for IRDP and other rural development programmes.

9.11 At the instance of the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment, the Reserve Bank of India constituted a High Power Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri D.R. Mehta, the then Deputy Governor, RBI to look into the functioning of the IRDP and to recommend suitable measures for improving the programme. The Committee has recently submitted its interim report. The important suggestions of the Committee are:

i) A switch over from front end to back-end system of subsidy, in order to remove the existing leakages.

ii) The limit of expenditure for IRDP infrastructure to be raised to 20% of budgetary allocation.

iii) For improving recovery a certain percentage of subsidy allocation to be linked to recovery performance.

iv) Supplementary doses of assistance may be provided to beneficiaries who have not crossed the poverty line with the initial assistance.

v) Non-farm, tiny/small enterprises and service sector to be further promoted.

9.12 The implementation of IRDP has been evaluated by a number of reputed organisations. The major evaluation studies were carried out by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the Institute for Financial Mangement and Research (IFMR) and the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission, but these are out-dated. Since October, 1985, the process of concurrent evaluation for IRDP was initiated through independent research institutions. So far, four rounds of such evaluation have been completed. The fourth round of concurrent evaluation of IRDP was completed in September, 1993 in 463 districts all over the country, covering nearly 19,000 beneficiary...
families at the All India level. The results of the survey have been processed and the report of the evaluation study will be brought out soon.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

9.13 The Integrated Rural Development Programme will continue in the Annual Plan for 1995-96, for which the Central Outlay is Rs.656.00 crore. The outlay in the State Plans for IRDP and allied programmes is Rs.703.56 crore. In the implementation of IRDP in 1995-96 emphasis is being placed on the qualitative aspects wherein parameters such as higher investments in infrastructure, group activity, and credit mobilization rather than coverage of physical targets would be monitored more closely.

**Training Of Rural Youth For Self-Employment (TRYSEM)**

9.14 In an environment of rapid technological change, increasing competition and opening of the rural economy, the rural poor need to be integrated with the processes of transition and growth. There has been an overt emphasis on the acquisition and upgradation of skills and technologies among the rural youth in new areas of business and market opportunities to facilitate the process of rural industrialisation.

9.15 TRYSEM which is a facilitating component of IRDP aims at providing basic technical and entrepreneurial skills to rural youth in the age groups of 18 to 35 years from families living below the poverty line to enable them to take up income generating activities. The minimum age for providing training under TRYSEM is relaxed to 16 years for inmates of orphanages in rural areas, while the upper age limit of 35 years has been relaxed upto 45 years in case of widows, freed bonded labourers, freed convicts, persons displaced due to large development projects and cured leprosy patients. The training is need-based. The duration of training is for six months, though the State Level Coordination Committee can change the duration. Every TRYSEM trainee is a potential IRDP beneficiary. Willing TRYSEM trainees are provided assistance under IRDP on completion of their training programme.

9.16 Under the scheme two types of financial assistance are provided:

(a) Recurring expenses on TRYSEM training:
For stipends to trainees, honorarium to training institutions/master craftsmen, tool kits which are given free of cost to trainees and purchase of raw materials; and

(b) Non-recurring expenses for TRYSEM Infrastructure Development, including building, equipment and training aids.

9.17 Training is imparted both through formal training institutions like ITIs, Nehru Yuval Kendras (NYK), Polytechnics, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Khadi and Village Industries Boards, State Institutes of Rural Development, Extension Training Centres, institutes run by NGOs etc.; and also through non-institutionalised modes like the Master Craftsmen functioning from their own place of work.

9.18 Under TRYSEM, a minimum of 50 per cent of selected youth should belong to the SC/ST communities. The coverage of women among the rural youth trained should be at least 40% while a minimum of 3% of the benefits should be earmarked for physically handicapped persons.

9.19 For the first time an evaluation of the TRYSEM programme was carried during June to August, 1993 on a national level by the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment through independent research institutes/organisations. The overall sample size for the evaluation study comprised ten States from all the four zones of the country. The survey work was undertaken on a random basis in about 20% of the districts with a minimum coverage of four districts in each State. From each of these selected districts two blocks were randomly identified and from each selected block a sample of ten beneficiaries was interviewed by these institutions. Major findings of the evaluation studies are:

i) Of the total beneficiaries covered in the sample around 96% were in the prescribed age group of 18 to 35 years and only 2% were below 18 years and 1% above 35 years.

ii) Majority of the beneficiaries (57.14%) were exposed to training for a period of 12 to 26 weeks as prescribed in the guidelines and nearly 33% for more than 26 weeks.

iii) A large percentage 68.18% of the trainees felt that the duration of the training was inadequate and roughly 14% found the practical training as insufficient.
iv) As to the area skill surveys undertaken by the District Rural Development Agencies, the evaluation study revealed that of the total sample districts, the area skill surveys were not carried out in 92% of the districts to assess the potential skill requirements. This resulted in a mismatch of job skills in 53.3% of the sample districts.

v) Largest number of beneficiaries received training in handicrafts (36.27%), followed by mechanical and electrical groups (31.16%). Trade connected with handlooms had a share of 16.73%.

vi) Of the total number of beneficiaries who got training under TRYSEM roughly 47.19% were unemployed after the training.

vii) The survey revealed that only 32.54% beneficiaries took up self employment after training. Of the total number self employed, 87.59% took up trades in which they were trained and the remaining 12.41% took up employment in trades other than in which they were trained.

viii) Of the total number of beneficiaries who took up self employment; 62% took up self employment in the secondary sector; 33% in the tertiary sector and the remaining 5% in the primary sector.

ix) Majority of the beneficiaries i.e. 66.52% expressed lack of funds as a major reason for not taking up self employment independently after the training. In the case of States like Assam, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh this percentage varied from 83% to 100%.

x) A major proportion of TRYSEM trainees i.e. 53.57% did not apply for loan under IRDP. Of the total beneficiaries who applied for loan under IRDP (i.e. 46.43%) only about 50% were given assistance under IRDP upon completion of training.

xi) Roughly 73.38% of the beneficiaries could derive an average monthly turnover up to Rs.1000 as a result of self employment taken up by them after the training.

xii) A large number of beneficiaries i.e. 62.91% felt no improvement in their socio economic conditions as a result of TRYSEM training.
(ii) the period of training and its design and content needs to be periodically reviewed;

(iii) need to draw up training modules in new/innovative trades which have a market orientation and thereby offer better opportunities in the job market

(iv) strengthening of existing TRYSEM training infrastructure

(v) establishing a closer link between the sectoral plan of IRDP and the type of training imparted under TRYSEM so that all those trained become potential beneficiaries under IRDP

(vi) proper coordination with banks so that credit targets in various sectors can be automatically linked to TRYSEM beneficiaries and

(vii) a rigorous follow up mechanism is to be introduced after the training is over for more effective employment of the TRYSEM trained youth.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

9.24 The special programme for the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) aims at strengthening the gender component of the IRDP. DWCRA was introduced in 50 districts of the country in 1982-83, as a sub-scheme of IRDP with the UNICEF cooperation. There has been phased expansion every year under DWCRA and from the year 1994-95, DWCRA has been extended to all the districts in the country.

9.25 The primary objective of the DWCRA programme is to focus attention on the women members of rural families living below the poverty line with a view to providing them with opportunities of self-employment on a sustained basis. The women members of DWCRA form groups of 10-15 women each for taking up economic activities suited to their skill, aptitude and local conditions. Through the strategy of group formation, this programme also aims to improve women’s access to basic services like family welfare, health, nutrition, education, child care, water and sanitation.

9.26 The programme has a strategy different from that of IRDP, in that instead of the family being the focus; groups of poor women are assisted through a package including subsidies (as per entitlement under IRDP), loans, skill upgradation (under TRYSEM), group revolving fund, group works centre (now under JRY) and special extension staff (Gram Sevika, Mukhya Sevika and Assistant Project Officer(women) in the DRDA. DWCRA and IRDP are not mutually exclusive. Women belonging to identified rural families can become members of DWCRA and also avail of subsidy and credit under IRDP, subject to the overall subsidy ceilings for various categories of beneficiaries laid down in the IRDP guidelines.

9.27 The funding pattern for the DWCRA programme is different. A one time grant of Rs.15,000 per group is put into a revolving fund for infrastructure support for income generating and other group activities, purchase of raw material and marketing, one time expenditure on child care activities, honorarium to Group Organiser Rs.50 per month for a period of one year and one time expenditure not exceeding Rs.500 to meet travel allowance of group members for visits to banks etc. The revolving fund has been increased from Rs.15,000 to Rs.25,000 in the case of well performing established DWCRA groups who wish to diversify and greater freedom and flexibility has been given to these groups in the management of this fund.

9.28 The contribution to the revolving fund is made in equal share by the Government of India, State Governments and the UNICEF. Besides its share of group revolving fund, UNICEF also provides special assistance for some implements for the work centres, one vehicle and reimbursement of expenditure of selected DWCRA staff for five years. One Mukhya Sevika and two Gram Sevikas for a block are to be provided by the State Government as per the Community Development pattern. Training of staff and assistance for equipments in the multipurpose centres are also financed by the UNICEF.

9.29 To ensure better dovetailing of the programme of various line departments, a pilot scheme called Community-Based Convergent Services (CBCS) was started initially in 13 districts. This scheme has now been extended to 72 districts of the country. Funds for this scheme are provided by UNICEF on a reimbursement basis to the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment.
9.30 During 1994-95, as against an annual target of 13,400 groups, 34,867 groups had been formed with a membership of 5,62,956 women. Certain States like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Nagaland and Tripura have done exceptionally well in group formation. In Andhra Pradesh, for example, there has been a phenomenal increase in the number of DWCRA groups from 400 in 1992-93 to 4000 in 1993-94. In 1994-95, as against an original target of 734,233 groups were actually formed. The range of activities taken up by these groups is fairly diverse. In this varied effort they have demonstrated that they can manage thrift and viable economic schemes for their collective and individual benefit. DWCRA groups have become mini banks and reduced their dependence on money lenders. Others are managing lands taken on lease. Quite a few groups have formed mini transport companies having acquired autos, LCVs etc. against bank loans. In Kerala, 753 groups were formed against the target of 182 groups for the year 1994-95. However in some States, the impact of this scheme has been inadequate perhaps due to a lack of homogeneity and cohesion among the women groups.

9.31 Emphasis is now being laid on recognising occupational groups such as women bonded labourers, quarry workers, firewood gatherers as DWCRA groups.

9.32 A special committee has been set up under the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment with Director General, CAPART as Chairman. This Committee would examine the structural and procedural constraints in the marketing of DWCRA products. States are also being asked to set up District Supply and Marketing Societies (DSMSs) wherever suitable.

9.33 Voluntary organisations can play a critical role in adequately organising the groups and group activities under DWCRA. The Council for Advancement of People’s Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) through voluntary agencies, supplements the Government’s efforts in reaching out to the poor rural women. Grants are given to voluntary agencies to implement projects for providing income-generation opportunities for women. The Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment gives funds to CAPART for this purpose. Till 31st March, 1994, an amount of Rs.16.40 crore was given to CAPART. So far, 1316 DWCRA projects have been assisted by CAPART since inception.

Annual Plan 1995-96

9.34 The DWCRA programme will continue to be implemented in the Annual Plan 1995-96 for which the Central outlay is Rs.65.00 crore. It is proposed to constitute 30,000 DWCRA groups during this period.

Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans:

9.35 The Scheme of Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans was launched in July, 1992. Under the scheme, artisans from different crafts, except weavers, tailors, needle workers and beedi workers, living below the poverty line are given improved tools to enable them to enhance the quality of their products, increase their production and income and to ensure a better quality of life by utilisation of improved tools. This scheme also intends to reduce their migration from rural areas to urban areas.

9.36 During 1992-93 and 1993-94, 162 DRDAs/districts were covered under this scheme. There has been a phased expansion from year to year. From 1994-95, the scheme has been extended to all the districts in the country. At the district level, DRDA is the nodal agency.

9.37 The average cost of a toolkit provided to the rural artisans is Rs.2000. The unit cost is fixed by the DRDA. The artisans are required to contribute 10 per cent of the cost as their contribution and the balance 90 per cent is provided as subsidy by the Central Government. Under this programme, any suitable improved hand tool is to be provided. Prototypes of modern tools in pottery, carpentry, blacksmithy, leather work, wood craft, metal craft and lacquerware have been developed by the National Small Industries Corporations, Regional Design and Technical Development Centre under the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) and other organisations. If the State Govts. feel that better alternatives of modern tools, suitable to local conditions are available in their States, they are free to choose their models.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

9.38 Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) had been in operation since 1989. The primary objective of the JRY is the generation of additional gain-
ful employment for the unemployed and underemployed persons in the rural areas. The secondary objective is creation of sustained employment by strengthening rural infrastructure and assets in favour of the rural poor for their direct and continuing benefits, and for improvement thereby in the overall quality of life for people in the rural areas. People below the poverty line are the target group under the JRY but preference is given to SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers and to women. 30% of the employment opportunities are earmarked for women. The expenditure under this programme is shared between the Centre and States on an 80:20 basis.

9.39 Based on the experiences gained in the implementation of the JRY and to achieve the objective of providing 90-100 days of employment per person in backward districts, where there is a concentration of unemployment and under employment, the JRY was modified in 1993-94. Since then it is being implemented in the three Streams.

9.40 The First Stream: The first Stream of JRY is being implemented throughout the country. Under this Stream, Central funds are allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a State/UT to the total rural poor in the country as per latest available estimates of the NSS. From the State to the district, allocation is to be made on the index of backwardness formulated on the basis of proportion of rural SC/ST population in a district to total SC/ST population in the State and inverse of per capita production of the agricultural workers in equal weights. From the district to the Village Panchayats funds are allocated by giving 60% weightage to the SC/ST population and 40% to the total population of the Panchayat. The population under each Village Panchayat is taken as 1000 wherever it is less than 1000 and as 10,000 wherever it is more than 10,000 except in Kerala, Karnataka and West Bengal where the average population per Panchayat is very large. The works are implemented at the village level by the Village Panchayat. These works are selected in a meeting of the Gram Sabha according to the felt needs of the people.

9.41 There are two sub-schemes of the first stream of the JRY namely, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and the Million Wells Scheme (MWS) for which funds are earmarked at the National/State level. Thereafter, the funds are released to the district level on the basis of specific criteria.

9.42 Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY): The objective of IAY is to provide dwelling units, free of cost, to small and marginal farmers and freed bonded labourers who are below the poverty line. Where wells are not feasible due to geological factors, other schemes of minor irrigation like irrigation tanks, water harvesting structures and the development of lands belonging to small & marginal farmers can be taken up. The benefits under the scheme, which were earlier limited to SC/ST small and marginal farmers and freed bonded labourers below the poverty line, have been extended to non-SCs/STs also. Accordingly, from the year 1993-94, the scope of the MWS has been enlarged to cover non-SC/ST small and marginal farmers who are below the poverty line, under the scheme. The sectoral earmarking which was 20% up to 1992-93 has also been raised to 30% from 1993-94 subject to the condition that the benefits to non-SC/ST do not exceed 10% of the total allocation.

9.44 The States may spend up to a maximum of 2 per cent of the funds utilised during a year on Administration/contingencies. DRDAs/ZPs are also allowed to spend a maximum of Rs.30,000 to meet the training expenses of the officials/non-officials involved in the implementation of the JRY at the district/block/village panchayat level provided that at least 50% of this must be spent on training of non-officials. After providing for earmarked sectors of IAY, MWS, and training expenses, 80 per cent of the remaining funds are distributed amongst the Village Panchayats and the remaining 20% are retained at the district level for inter block/village works.
9.45 At both the district and Village Panchayat level, 10 per cent of the funds allocated are allowed to be spent on maintenance of the assets created under the erstwhile programmes of NREP/RLEGP and JRY which are not maintained by the State Government.

9.46 The resources of two or more Districts/Village Panchayats can be pooled to take up works for common benefits of the concerned Districts/Village Panchayats. Works may be taken up for execution anytime during the year whenever the need for employment generation is felt. They are preferably to be started during lean agricultural season but may continue thereafter during the busy agricultural season too. Contractors or middlemen are not to be engaged for executing any of the works under the Yojana. Atleast 60% of resources have to be spent on the wage component. From the year 1993-94, it has been decided that the wages paid to the skilled labourers will be assessed as a part of the wage component, subject to a limit of 10% of the total wage cost.

9.47 Wages under JRY are paid at the rate notified for the prescribed Schedule of employment under the Minimum Wages Act for the relevant works and may be paid partly in cash. The rate of distribution of foodgrains has been prescribed at 2 kg. per manday. However, the payment of wages in foodgrains is optional from September, 1993. Payment of wages has to be made on a fixed day of the week and should not be delayed by more than a week except at the option of workers and in the latter case for not more than 15 days.

9.48 The Second Stream: The Second Stream of JRY namely Intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been introduced in 120 backward districts where there is concentration of unemployment and underemployment. The selection of 120 backward districts has been made on the basis of backwardness criteria adopted under the first stream of JRY for allocation of funds from the State to the district. However, the districts in which majority of blocks are covered under DPAP have been included and the districts which are commercially and industrially advanced have been specifically excluded from JRY. These 120 backward districts fall in the 12 States viz; Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal since 1993-94. Resources allocated under the Second Stream of JRY are distributed among the selected districts on the basis of the backwardness index. Funds under this stream are placed at the disposal of the concerned DRDAs/ZPs who identify the pockets of unemployment and under employment within these districts.

9.49 The types of works to be taken under the IJRY are those which provide employment on a sustained basis and include construction of minor irrigation works, soil and water conservation works, water-harvesting structures, wasteland development, farm forestry, etc. Works which strengthen rural infrastructure like construction of all weather roads primary schools, primary markets, in specially deficient tribal areas, etc. with appropriate supplementary funds from other sources/programmes can also be taken up under IJRY. State Governments have now been permitted, if they so desire to spend upto a maximum of 10% of the total JRY allocation for the construction of houses under the IAY.

9.50 The Third Stream: A small portion of JRY funds is earmarked for taking up special and innovative projects such as those aimed at prevention of migration of labour, enhancing women’s employment, special programmes through voluntary organisations aimed at drought proofing as well as watershed development/wasteland development resulting in sustained employment. The projects under the Third Stream of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) are approved at Central level by a Screening Committee set up by the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment. In case suitable and adequate projects are not received, the surplus funds under this Stream are utilised under the first stream of JRY.

9.51 The Government of India undertook a Concurrent Evaluation of JRY through reputed research institutions in all the districts of the country to assess its impact in the rural areas in relation to the stated objectives of the programme. The field work for the Concurrent Evaluation was done from January to December, 1992. The Survey was conducted in 4406 Village Panchayats in 886 blocks and 448 districts in 25 States and 7 UT’s. 21791 JRY workers were covered by the Evaluation.

9.52 The impact of the programme in terms of employment generated, types of assets created, their benefits to the society in general, and to the poorer sections, in particular, and the contribution of the JRY to the welfare of the families below the poverty line were the
salient points for evaluation. The main findings are:

i) The survey revealed that of the total number of village panchayats covered during the survey, 81% took up works on the basis of approved action plan and the remaining 19% had no action plans. These action plans were reviewed in Gram Sabha meetings, only in 61% cases. In some States viz; Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Tripura, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry, the Annual Action Plans were not discussed at all in Gram Sabha meetings.

ii) The results of the survey showed that of the total allocation made for the panchayats during 1991-92, 82.5% were actually received by the village panchayats at the all-India level and of the total available funds including unspent balance, 73.4% were spent by the village panchayats. In some of the States/UTs viz; Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim, Tripura, A & N Islands, Delhi and Pondicherry, the utilisation was even more than 100% of the available funds. On the other hand the extent of unspent balance was quite high in States like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

iii) Of the total employment generated the share of SC/ST and landless labourers was of the order of 54% and 38% respectively. However, the share of women in employment was only 20% as against 30% reservation for them under the Yojana.

iv) At the village panchayat level 13178 assets were created during 1991-92. The major assets created included rural link roads (41.71%), building for schools, Panchayat ghar, anganwadis (15.21%), Community irrigation wells, village tanks (7.79%), drainage and anti water-logging works (6.56%). Statewise results revealed that village panchayats in various States/UTs gave higher priority to the construction of rural link roads and construction of buildings for the welfare of the community.

v) Of the total assets created under the programme, 74% were found to be good/satisfactory, 8% of poor quality and the remaining 18% were found either incomplete or not according to the specified norms. In States like Arunachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh, the extent of poor quality of assets created under the programme were much higher, varying between 20% to 55%.

vi) In 57.97% of the cases, the completed assets were found to be maintained by the Village Panchayats and in 17.51% cases, the assets created were not maintained by any agency at all India level. In certain States like Assam (60.87%), Andhra Pradesh (45.79%), Kerala (42.36%), Maharashtra (43.16%), Nagaland (39.36%), Arunachal Pradesh (33.82%), the position was far worse, with more than one-third of the assets created not being maintained, at all.

vii) At the all India level, during the last 30 days, preceding the date of the survey, a JRY worker got on an average 3.81 man-days of employment and another 1.34 man-days of employment was received by other members of his family. In some States the average number of mandays of employment generated per worker was higher than six mandays and varied between 6.44 to 22.10 mandays during the last 30 days preceding the date of the survey.

viii) In almost all the States/UTs, except Punjab, average wages paid to the unskilled workers were more or less equal to or more than the minimum wages prescribed under the Act. In case of Punjab the minimum wage rate prescribed per manday is Rs.37. However, the survey results have revealed that average wages paid per manday to a male and female worker was Rs.33.12 and Rs.33.04 respectively. In many States there was disparity in average wages paid per manday to a male and a female unskilled workers as shown in table below.
Average wages paid per manday under JRY (Rs.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>24.06</td>
<td>17.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>34.78</td>
<td>27.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>18.81</td>
<td>14.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamilnadu</td>
<td>25.93</td>
<td>16.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pondicherry</td>
<td>30.90</td>
<td>23.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ix) The wage and non-wage components of expenditure of JRY works undertaken by the village panchayat was of the order of 53:47 at the All India level as against the laid down norm of 60:40. In States like Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal the extent of non-wage component was higher than 50% and varied between 50 to 80%.

x) In 84% cases, muster rolls (which is an important document for determining the employment generated under various works) were maintained and were available with the village panchayats. But in the States like Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tamilnadu and Tripura it was found that in more than 50% cases, muster rolls were not available with village panchayats at the time of the survey.

xi) The survey has revealed that of the 3081 Heads of elected panchayats, only 39.14% had any training in the implementation of JRY programmes.

9.53 The Government of India has also undertaken the Second Round of Concurrent Evaluation of JRY from June 1993 to May 1994 covering 4700 Village Panchayats in 933 blocks and 470 districts. The field survey of the second round has already been completed, and the report is under finalisation.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

9.54 While 7453.59 lakh mandays of employment was generated at an expenditure of Rs.3359.88 crore in the First Stream of JRY, 2063.48 lakh mandays of employment was generated at an expenditure of Rs.908.45 crore in the Second Stream of JRY. No modification was made in the programme content in the Annual Plan 1994-95. The financial and physical performance under the First and Second Stream of JRY during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given in Annexures 9.8 to 9.11. The Annexures 9.12 and 9.13 give details of assets created under JRY during 1993-94 and 1994-95.

Annual Plan 1995-96

9.55 The JRY will continue to be implemented in three Streams in the Annual Plan 1995-96 for which the Central outlay is Rs.3862.00 crore and State Plan outlay is Rs.1127.65 crore. While Rs.4044.97 crore has been allocated (Centre+State) under the First Stream of JRY with a physical target of 8045.80 lakh mandays, Rs.500 crore has been allocated (Centre+State) under the Second Stream of JRY with a physical target of 1008.94 lakh mandays. A provision of Rs.75 crore (Centre) has been made for the Third Stream of JRY during 1995-96. Fifty percent of the allocation under the Second Stream of JRY would be used for watershed development in Annual Plan 1995-96.

Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

9.56 The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) was launched on 2nd October, 1993 in 1752 identified backward blocks situated in the drought prone areas, desert areas, tribal areas and hill areas in which the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) was in operation. At present, it covers 2446 blocks in all the States and UTs excluding Goa, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry. The additional blocks include new DPAP/DPDP blocks and Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) blocks having a larger concentration of tribals and the flood prone areas of the country. The scheme aims at providing assured employment for 100 days of unskilled manual work to all rural adults between the age of 18 and 60 years normally residing in that area, who are in need of employment and seeking it during the lean agricultural season. The secondary objective of the scheme is the creation of economic infrastructure and community assets for sustained employment and development. A maximum of two adults per family are to be provided employment under the scheme.

9.57 Certain works have been prioritized under the EAS. These include

(a) works under watershed development including water conservation, afforestation, silvi-pasture, agro-horticulture etc.
(b) minor irrigation tanks, percolation tanks, village tanks and canal works etc.
(c) Link road works selected on the basis of the Master Plans prepared for the district to enhance connectivity of unconnected villages

(d) Primary school buildings on the pattern of Operation Black Board Scheme and buildings for Anganwadis. In starting new works under the EAS, the following percentages are to be kept in view:

(i) Water and soil conservation including 40% afforestation, agro-horticulture and silvipasture

(ii) Minor irrigation works 20%

(iii) Link roads featuring in the Master Plans developed in the respective districts for this purpose

(iv) Primary school and Anganwadi buildings 20%

9.58 The Deputy Commissioner/District Collector (DC) of the district is in overall charge of the EAS as the 'Implementation Authority'. In this capacity, he is responsible for allocating the works in the District among the various implementing line agencies who can be, inter alia, Heads of the Development Departments. He is also responsible for allocation of funds among the RPDS Blocks within the District. He has to prepare a blockwise shelf of projects for implementation under this scheme after consulting the District Heads of Departments. Thus, under the EAS there is a good scope for creating productive assets through integration of sectoral activities.

9.59 The EAS is a need based scheme and, therefore, no Statewise allocations are made. The States can demand funds in consonance with the demand for manual work in the rural area during the lean agricultural season. The expenditure is shared between the Centre and the States on an 80:20 basis. The Central assistance is released directly to the DRDAs. The State matching share to DRDAs/ZPs by the States is to be provided within a fortnight of the release of the Central share.

9.60 The State Level Coordination Committee for the Rural Development Programmes is responsible for the overall supervision, guidance and monitoring of EAS. The States are also required to constitute a District EAS Committee in every district where the scheme is in operation and a Block EAS Committee in every block covered by the EAS. The membership of these Committees may include district/block level officers of the implementing agencies, prominent elected representatives and NGOs. These Committees shall within their jurisdiction supervise the implementation of the EAS in accordance with the EAS guidelines.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

9.61 Under EAS 2739.56 lakh mandays of employment was generated at an expenditure of Rs.1235.45 crore in the year 1994-95. Though no modification was made in the programme content the coverage of the EAS was extended to 2446 blocks which include new DPAP/DDP blocks, MADA blocks having a larger concentration of tribals and the flood prone areas of the country in 1994-95. The financial and physical performance under the EAS during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given in Annexures 9.14 and 9.15.

Annual Plan 1995-96

9.62 The EAS will continue in the Annual Plan 1995-96 for which the Central outlay is Rs.1570 crore. Fifty per cent of the allocation under EAS would be used for watershed development in the Annual Plan 1995-96.

Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

9.63 The first major and conscious effort towards mitigating the adverse effects of drought on a continuing basis was started in the country in 1970-71 with launching of Rural Works Programme. The objectives were to create durable assets which could contribute towards reducing the severity of drought wherever it occurred and to provide wage-employment to the affected population. The programme continued till the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74). It was then felt that there has to be a programme with a singular objective of focusing on the problems of drought prone areas only. The Rural Works Programme was, therefore, redesigned as the Drought Prone Area Programme in 1973-74. The objectives of the programme have been defined as:

i) to mitigate the adverse affect of drought on crops and livestock; and

ii) to restore the ecological balance in the long run.

9.64 The approach of area development under DPAP on watershed basis is being empha-
sised since 1987. The objectives of the programme are sought to be achieved by:

i) integration and dovetailing with similar programmes of Central and State Governments at district level for planned development of the area;

ii) focus on areas predominantly inhabited by SCs and STs and other backward classes;

iii) emphasis on application of low cost local technologies and efforts towards developing suitable technologies in liaison with research institutes and agricultural universities; and

iv) effective involvement of local people in planning and execution of works in the watershed.

9.65 At present, the programme is being implemented in 627 blocks of 96 districts in 13 States. Total area covered under the programme is 553 lakh hectares.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

9.66 Under DPAP, the expenditure is shared between the Centre and the State Governments on a 50:50 basis. For 1994-95, the total allocation including the Centre and the States share was Rs.171.58 crore as compared to Rs.153.72 crore for 1993-94. Presently, the rates of allocation are based on the geographical area of a block. The rates of allocation during the first three years of the Eighth Plan have been as under:

9.67 Statewise allocations of financial and physical progress achieved under DPAP in 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given in Annexures 9.16 and 9.17 respectively.

Annual Plan 1995-96

9.68 The Drought Prone Area Programme will continue in the Annual Plan 1995-96 for which the Central outlay is Rs.125.00 crore whereas the outlay in the State Plan is Rs.153.39 crore.

Desert Development Programme (DDP)

9.69 The Desert Development Programme (DDP) in hot and cold deserts was started in 1978 on the recommendations of the National Agricultural Commission in their reports of 1974 and 1976 respectively. The objectives of the programme have been defined as:

i) to mitigate the adverse effect of drought on crops and livestock;

ii) to control desertification; and

iii) to restore the ecological balance in the long run.

9.70 Like in DPAP, the approach of area development under DDP is also on the watershed basis. There are, however, some sandy areas where it is not possible to take the watershed as a unit of development. In such cases, area development is done by taking up either a cluster of villages or an index catchment as the unit of planning. One of the main tasks in hot sandy desert areas is sand dune stabilisation and prevention of movement of sand due to high velocity winds. Therefore, sand dune stabilisation and shelter belt plantation are given greater weightage in sandy areas in addition to other major activities under the programme. In cold desert areas rainfall is negligible and crop cultivation and afforestation are done only through assured irrigation. The main activity undertaken to achieve the objectives is water resources development by construction of channels and diversion of water flow to the fields from the glaciers and

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upto 500</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>22.50</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500-1000</td>
<td>16.50</td>
<td>24.75</td>
<td>27.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>above 1000</td>
<td>18.50</td>
<td>27.75</td>
<td>30.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
springs. Rivers in cold desert flow much below the level of fields. At some places the water is brought to the fields by lift irrigation.

9.71 At present, this programme is being implemented in 131 blocks of 21 districts in 5 States covering both hot and cold desert areas. Out of 131 blocks, 12 blocks are in cold arid areas of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh and remaining in the hot arid areas of Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan. Total geographical area of the identified blocks is 362 lakh hectares.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

9.72 DDP is a Central Sector programme and is 100% centrally funded. For 1994-95, allocation was Rs.84.40 crore as compared to Rs.75.00 crore for 1993-94. During 1994-95, the rate of allocation for hot desert areas was Rs.40.70 lakh per thousand kms, subject to a ceiling of Rs.850.00 lakh per district. In cold desert areas the rate of allocation was Rs.170 lakh per district in Himachal Pradesh and Rs.255 lakh per district in Jammu and Kashmir.

Annual Plan 1995-96

9.73 The Desert Development Programme will continue in the Annual Plan 1995-96 for which Rs.105.85 crore is allocated.

9.74 A Technical Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. C.H. Hanumantha Rao was set up to look into the working of the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP). Among the important recommendations made by the Committee was the need to adopt a watershed approach to all area development schemes so that the development effort is sharply focussed on a single eco-system. Consequent to its recommendations, a common set of guidelines for all area development schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment namely include DPAP, DDP, EAS, JRY, Integrated Wasteland Development Project (IWDP) were issued in October, 1994. All plans are to be prepared with 500 Hects. of area being taken up as a unit for complete treatment on watershed lines. To overcome the shortage of funds, it has been decided that in addition to the allocation for DPAP/DDP and IWDP, 50% of the allocation both under JRY and EAS would also be used for watershed development.

Institutional Mechanisms for Delivery

9.75 It is now recognised that while the special employment programmes serve the immediate objective of generating short-term employment, the assets created in the process could provide the necessary infrastructural base for more sustained levels of employment. This would be possible if the various poverty alleviation programmes, the area development programmes and the sectoral schemes can converge at the district/sub-district levels. So far there has been a complete dichotomy between the various sectoral programmes, and the poverty alleviation programmes with each having been planned and implemented by concerned line departments. But it is now recognised that a greater convergence of these programmes is required. In fact as stated in the Eighth Plan district level plans should be prepared on the basis of the available resources both physical and financial, and the felt needs of the people. Projects/schemes/activities which are feasible in the local context should be taken up and the necessary forward and backward linkages be provided so as to ensure the maximum impact from any given level of expenditure. The beneficiary oriented programmes like the IRDP and JRY can provide the additional resources for various crucial sectoral programmes and together the funds could be utilised for building the necessary infrastructure for the overall development of the district/block/village. Of course the central objective of these programmes, namely the creation of employment for the poor and underemployed would be achieved.

9.76 Effective planning, implementation and monitoring of these programmes require effective delivery mechanisms. The Eighth Plan had recognised the need for democratic decentralisation and a greater involvement of people in the planning and in implementation of development programmes at the grassroot level. The Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992 provides that the legislatures of the States endow panchayats with such powers and authority as to make them effective institutions of local self-government. The 11th Schedule lists a range of items which would come within the purview of the PRIs. These include agriculture, land reforms, education, health, poverty alleviation amongst many others. In short, the PRIs are to prepare and implement the plans for economic development and social justice at the appropriate levels.
9.77 All the States and UTs have enacted appropriate legislations in tune with the 73rd Amendment. In most of the States the PRIs are already in position, in others, it is expected that elections will be held within the current year. State Finance Commission have been set up to study the question of devolution of financial powers to the panchayats, the extent to which panchayats can raise their own resources and also the basis of tax sharing between State Governments and panchayats. The State Finance Commissions are expected to make their recommendations by the end of 1995. Once the panchayats are in a position they would provide the umbrella in which district and sub-district plans would be made with a greater integration of the various central and state government programmes, which in turn would make a greater impact on the standard of living of the people.

9.78 To empower the elected panchayati raj functionaries at all levels with the necessary knowledge and skills so as to enable them to fulfil their constitutional responsibilities in promoting economic development and social justice, it is estimated that about 30 lakh panchayati raj functionaries will have to be imparted training within a short span of one to two years. To achieve this objective, concerted and coordinated assets are being made to strengthen and systematically build up the rural development training infrastructure in the country. The strategy devised is multi-dimensional with the close involvement of the national Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) at the national level, 25 State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRD) at the State level and 85 Extension Training Centres (ETCs) at the sub-regional level. In addition, extensive support have been provided to a number of training and research institutions dealing with issues relating to rural development. Trainees are also addressed through special training programmes including those using the mode of distant education, workshops and seminars.

9.79 In addition, to the elected bodies the role of voluntary organisations and self-managing institutions is expected to grow, particularly in the planning and implementation of rural development programmes. The Council for Advancement of People’s Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) provides assistance to voluntary organisations for taking up poverty alleviation and rural development schemes. A joint machinery of the government and NGOs has been set up to ensure better implementation of rural development programmes. Six regional centres of CAPART have been set up at Jaipur, Lucknow, Ahmedabad, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad and Guwahati in order to improve the functioning of CAPART and to enable it to process projects expeditiously. The role of CAPART in transfer of appropriate technology to the rural areas is crucial and for this it supports voluntary agencies to take up training and demonstration in order to disseminate information about the available technologies as also action research in the areas of health, housing, village industries, post-harvesting technologies, fisheries etc. For this CAPART has set up 10 Regional Resources Centres of Rural Technology in the voluntary sector. CAPART also organises Gram Shree melas to provide marketing support to rural artisans. It is expected that in the future the NGOs will work in tandem with the elected bodies and the existing administrative system to bring about greater awareness among the rural people of the various programmes and schemes of the government which are for removal of poverty and for bringing about improvement in the quality of life of the rural people.

LAND REFORMS

9.80 Land is still the single most important asset in rural India. In a country where agriculture is the principal means of livelihood, access to land is a major source of employment and income. Given the present state of agricultural technology, even a small farm can be viable both in terms of employment and income of the family. The need for land reforms was recognised at the time of Independence and these have been on the national agenda of rural reconstruction for a long time.

9.81 The major objectives of land reforms are: restructuring of agrarian relations to achieve egalitarian social structure, elimination of exploitation in land relations, realisation of the goal of "land to the tiller", improvement of socio-economic conditions of the rural poor by widening the land-base, increasing agricultural productivity and production and infusion of a greater measure of equality in local institutions.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

9.82 The strategy of land reforms includes:

(i) abolition of intermediaries;

(ii) tenancy reforms;
(iii) ceiling on agricultural holdings;
(iv) consolidation of holdings;
(v) distribution of Government wastelands and Bhoodan land; and
(vi) modernisation and updating of land records.

(i) Abolition of intermediaries has been carried out in the wake of Independence, however, concealed and oral tenancies continue to exist. Efforts are being made to record them.

(ii) As a result of Tenancy Reforms an estimated 112.92 lakh cultivators have been conferred ownership rights on 153.53 lakh acres of land. The West Bengal model of "Operation Barga" has provided a replicable model for recording tenancies and securing the rights of tenants and share-croppers. Rights of about 14.60 lakh bargadars have been recognised in the State of West Bengal. Karnataka and Kerala have also recorded considerable success.

(iii) One of the basic objectives of land reforms was to bring about a more equitable distribution of land. The main instrument for realising this objective was introduction of ceiling on land. Except Goa and in the North-East region, land ceiling legislations have been enacted in other parts of the country. The total area so far declared surplus until the end of March, 1995, is 74.09 lakh acres, out of which 65.42 lakh acres has been taken possession of. A total area of 51.46 lakh acres has been distributed to 49.94 lakh beneficiaries of whom 17.91 lakh belong to Schedule Castes and 7.03 lakh belong to Scheduled Tribes.

(iv) Consolidation of land holdings has made a big impact in States like Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. It has been taken up in large areas of Bihar, Orissa, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh. Around 629.73 lakh hectares of land has so far been consolidated in the country. Andhra Pradesh (Telengana Areas) and Assam have also enacted legislative provisions. Tamil Nadu, Kerala and other North Eastern States do not have any laws for consolidation of holdings. Some of the States have given it a voluntary character.

(v) There is approximately 320 million acres of Government wasteland in the country of which 127.97 lakh acres have been distributed. States like Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa have performed well in the distribution of Bhoodan land. Of 45.90 lakh acres of land donated as Bhoodan land, 24.42 lakh acres has been distributed.

(vi) In preparation, maintenance and updating of land records, the emphasis has been on induction of modern technology for reducing costs and increasing the efficiency of the system. With this objective, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records, Rs.96.91 crore have been allocated to 31 States/UTs towards Central share from 1987-88 to 1994-95. This financial assistance is to be utilised for early completion of survey and settlement operations, pre-service and inservice training of revenue, survey and settlement staff, induction of new technology in the work of preparation, maintenance and updating of land records, selective strengthening of revenue machinery at various levels etc. An amount of Rs.42.64 crore has been utilised out of the Central Share released to the States.

(vii) Computerisation of land records was initiated in 1988-89. Pilot projects have been taken up in one district each in 21 States. Upto 1994-95, 102 districts in 25 States/UTs have been covered and funds to the tune of Rs.24.28 crore has been provided to the States and UTs.

Annual Plan 1995-96

9.83 Land being a State subject, the responsibility of implementing land reforms rests with the State Governments. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records and of Computerisation of Land Records are designed to provide support to the ongoing programme of tenancy reforms. The outlay of the Central share for Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records is Rs.18.80 crore for 1995-96. The approved outlay of 1995-96 for Grant of Institutes for Agrarian Studies and Computerisation of Land Records is Rs.20.67 crore.
Areas of Concern

9.84 A low per family investment, part financing and sub critical lending towards IRDP projects, inadequate development of infrastructure, linkages, and market facilities, inadequate credit mobilization, a declining subsidy-credit ratio and a poor recovery of loans/outstandings are still of concern under IRDP.

9.85 Under TRYSEM there is an inadequate employment of trained youth, which is rooted in a continuous mismatch between supply of and demand for trained personnel; and poor monitoring of the post training status of the trainee. There is also weak integration of TRYSEM with IRDP, DWCRA and other rural programmes.

9.86 A large interstate variation exists in the implementation of the DWCRA programme throughout the country. This undermines the overall success of the programme. Other areas of concern are inadequate credit mobilization, poor transport, and marketing facilities for DWCRA products, and lack of access of DWCRA groups to basic services.

9.87 Some of the shortcomings under JRY and EAS are:

(i) in most States Annual Action plans are not reviewed in the Gram Sabha meetings which implies that work selected for execution are not prioritised according to the felt needs of the people;

(ii) lack of social audit;

(iii) inadequate technical staff complement at the block level;

(iv) lack of proper maintenance of assets created under the programme;

(v) relatively poor share of women in employment; and

(vi) differential in wages paid to male and female workers.

9.88 There is insufficient dovetailing of funds with other sectoral programmes and line departments. It is hoped that with the setting up of PRIS at the District/Sub-District/Block/Village levels and adequate devolution of financial and administrative powers, integrated plans for economic development and social justice will be prepared and implemented at the decentralised level with the greater involvement of people.

9.89 Providing security of tenure to tenants/share croppers; updating of land records and consolidation of land holdings continue to be areas of concern in the Land Reforms programme of the country.
## Plan Outlay for Rural Development Programmes: 1995-96

**Table: Plan Outlay for Rural Development Programmes: 1995-96**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
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<th>UTs</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td><strong>IRDP and Allied Programmes</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>1438.56</td>
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<tr>
<td>b) TRYSEM</td>
<td></td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>703.56</td>
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<td>1438.56</td>
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<td>c) DWCRA</td>
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<td>Sub-Total</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td><strong>IREP</strong></td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td><strong>Panchayat Development</strong></td>
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**Note:** Outlay in respect of UTs under Centrally Sponsored Programmes like IRDP, JRY, EAS etc. are included in the respective figures under column - 3.

* Also includes provision for Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

$ This does not include an outlay of Rs. 60 crore for Wasteland Development.
Special Programmes for Rural Development - 1993-94 (Actuals), 1994-95 (Approved outlay and Anticipated Expenditure) and 1995-96 (Approved outlay) at the Centre:

(Rs. in crore)

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Grand Total 4659.56 6036.00 5636.82 6479.75

$ This does not include an outlay of Rs. 60 crore for Wasteland Development.
## Annexure - 9.3

### Integrated Rural Development Programme - Financial Achievement

(Rs. in lakh)

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### All India

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### Integrated Rural Development Programme - Physical Achievement

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**All India** | 2538320 | 2115097 | 2182018
### TRYSEM - Strengthening of Training Infrastructure

(Rs. in lakh)

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**All India**

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| 1      | Andhra Pradesh       | 856.50        | 684.92        | 588.98        | 379.80        | 51.22         | 16.47         |
| 2      | Arunanchal Pradesh   | 69.80         | 51.22         | 374.35        | 225.40        | 16.47         | 5.12          |
| 3      | Assam                | 281.90        | 225.40        | 1274.48       | 143.22        | 11.66         | 11.66         |
| 4      | Bihar                | 1284.00       | 1274.48       | 1274.48       | 472.83        | 374.35        | 374.35        |
| 5      | Goa                  | 14.44         | 11.66         | 143.55        | 34.39         | 54.51         | 54.51         |
| 6      | Gujarat              | 314.48        | 251.34        | 251.34        | 283.78        | 322.04        | 322.04        |
| 7      | Haryana              | 139.12        | 60.40         | 60.40         | 144.00        | 143.55        | 143.55        |
| 8      | Himachal Pradesh     | 40.58         | 19.80         | 19.80         | 20.35         | 25.75         | 25.75         |
| 9      | Jammu & Kashmir      | 47.00         | 140.00        | 140.00        | 41.06         | 83.88         | 83.88         |
| 10     | Karnataka            | 575.00        | 459.84        | 459.84        | 416.26        | 489.00        | 489.00        |
| 11     | Kerala               | 209.24        | 167.28        | 167.28        | 247.29        | 281.32        | 281.32        |
| 12     | Madhya Pradesh       | 1403.58       | 867.96        | 867.96        | 541.49        | 483.85        | 483.85        |
| 13     | Maharashtra          | 933.64        | 746.64        | 746.64        | 455.78        | 378.84        | 378.84        |
| 14     | Manipur              | 20.00         | 36.94         | 36.94         | 13.93         | 12.88         | 12.88         |
| 16     | Mizoram              | 29.30         | 16.58         | 16.58         | 31.78         | 25.77         | 25.77         |
| 17     | Nagaland             | 46.40         | 27.58         | 27.58         | 22.25         | 69.03         | 69.03         |
| 18     | Orissa               | 694.68        | 555.72        | 555.72        | 204.40        | 382.14        | 382.14        |
| 19     | Punjab               | 101.48        | 43.00         | 43.00         | 73.55         | 90.36         | 90.36         |
| 20     | Rajasthan            | 323.54        | 255.10        | 255.10        | 109.78        | 360.52        | 360.52        |
| 21     | Sikkim               | 5.68          | 4.60          | 4.60          | 1.06          | 4.60          | 4.60          |
| 22     | Tamil Nadu           | 774.26        | 619.24        | 619.24        | 483.64        | 814.78        | 814.78        |
| 23     | Tripura              | 62.92         | 52.68         | 52.68         | 20.68         | 55.25         | 55.25         |
| 24     | Uttar Pradesh        | 2087.12       | 1669.12       | 1669.12       | 1030.54       | 1183.19       | 1183.19       |
| 25     | West Bengal          | 767.56        | 613.84        | 613.84        | 280.71        | 448.91        | 448.91        |
| 26     | A & N Islands        | 7.23          | 11.74         | 11.74         | 0.25          | 4.77          | 4.77          |
| 27     | D & N Haveli         | 1.52          | 2.48          | 2.48          | 0.58          | 1.51          | 1.51          |
| 28     | Daman & Diu          | 2.83          | 4.62          | 4.62          | 2.72          | 1.22          | 1.22          |
| 29     | Lakshadweep          | 0.72          | 1.16          | 1.16          | 0.82          | 0.35          | 0.35          |
| 30     | Pondicherry          | 9.83          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 11.30         | 17.30         | 17.30         |

| All India: | 11123.87 | 5501.54 | 8916.49 | 6835.95 | 9025.00 |
## Annexure - 9.7

TRYSEM : State-/UT wise performance during 1993-94 and 1994-95

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**All India** 303821 49.67 280929 46.73 154659

* Includes employed youth trained in previous year(s).
** Not yet intimated by State Govts.
Annexure-9.8

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (1st Stream) - Financial Achievement.

(Rs. in lakh)

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All India 359020.56 349872.38 335987.91 404497.41
### Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Ist Stream) - Physical Achievement

(Lakh Mandays)

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**All India** 9523.45 7997.37 7453.59 8045.80
## Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (11nd Stream) - Financial Achievement

(Rs. in lakh)

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Annexure - 9.11

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (IInd Stream) - Physical Achievement.

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## Annexure 9.12 (Concl.)

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## Employment Assurance Scheme - Physical Achievement

(Lakh Mandays)

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All India | 494.74 | 2739.56

255
**Annexure-9.16**

**DPAP - Financial Achievement**

(Rs. in lakh)

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**TOTAL**

|        | 15166.92 | 17158.15 | 15985.00 | 25000.00 |

* - Includes provision for ongoing works.
### Annexure-9.17

**DPAP - Physical Achievement**

(00 Hects.)

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**All India**

1371.12  263.00  933.70  1339.18  262.10  841.02
### DDP Financial Achievement

(Rs. in lakh)

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** All India 6385.61 8440.45 8236.04 10585.00

** - Included under DDP w.e.f. 1.4.95

$ - Includes provision for ongoing works.
## DDP - Physical Achievement

(00 Hects.)

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10.1 The Village and Small Industries (VSI) sector comprises modern and traditional segments of industries. The modern segment includes small scale industries and powerlooms which use modern technology in the manufacturing process. The traditional segment consists of handlooms, sericulture, khadi & village industries, coir industry, handicrafts and wool development. VSI sector has been accorded high priority in the Eighth Plan in view of its immense potential in employment generation with comparatively lower investment.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

10.2 Indicative physical targets and achievements in respect of production, employment and exports are given in Annexure-10.1. Details of production are discussed in the respective sub-sectors. Plan outlays and expenditure for 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 are given in Annexure-10.2.

Annual Plan 1995-96

10.3 The new policy measures taken by the Government have strengthened the base of the VSI sector. The small scale industries have achieved higher exports and are now contributing about 40 per cent to the manufacturing sector. The main problems being faced by the small scale sector are inadequate flow of credit from banks/financial institutions, inadequacy of infrastructure, quality testing facilities, etc. The policy initiatives taken by the Government include setting up of specialised branches for SSI units by banks to enhance credit flow, financial assistance for quality certification for ISO 9000 standards, excise concessions and its extension to the unregistered SSI sector, implementation of single window scheme, continuous review of the list of reserved items for exclusive manufacture in SSI sector, etc, to help the small scale industry to overcome these problems. The production techniques/methods and equipment used in the small scale sector need modernisation. Large and medium scale units are allowed to participate up to 24 per cent of the equity of SSI units. This policy measure would encourage large units to provide appropriate technology, machinery, production techniques and credit requirements. Equity participation would also strengthen the parent-ancillary unit relationship thereby providing continued flow of orders. Quality consciousness and adoption of quality standards is being encouraged in the SSI sector to improve marketability, order position and competitiveness.

10.4 Khadi is coming up as a new fashion fabric in the country and there is a need to nurture this tempo by bringing in suitable improvements in khadi cloth, prints, dyes, designs and manufacture of polyester blended cloth. This would not only increase the stagnant khadi production but also provide employment to more people. The dependence of khadi on rebate for achieving targets of sales needs to be brought down by encouraging higher value added khadi cloth production and popularising their products. The KVIC has taken up a programme to double the khadi production from the present level of 100 million sq. mts. to 200 million sq. mts. and provide employment to additional 2.5 lakh persons in the last two years of the Eighth Plan. Out of this, about 0.6 lakh new jobs are proposed to be created during 1995-96.

10.5 Village industries provide consumer products to the rural population, utilising local raw materials and resources. The productivity of village industries needs to be enhanced by providing appropriate technology based equipment. In view of the great demand of eco-friendly products in the Western countries, the possibilities of exporting village industries' products like gur, honey, processed agro-products, etc, should be explored. Under the 20 lakh Jobs Programme of the KVIC, about 17.5 lakh new jobs are to be created in the village industries sector. In view of limited resource allocation, the KVIC has kept a target of creating two lakh new jobs in village industries. A consortium of banks would provide Rs.1000 crores to KVIC for disbursement to new village industry units proposed to be set up under the 20 lakh Jobs Programme.

10.6 The coir industry employs about 5.5 lakh artisans which includes both part time and full time employment; most of them belong to SC/ST/minority communities. The main problems in this sector are poor working conditions, drudgery, lack of medical and
10.7 The handloom weavers are facing difficulties in getting hand yarn at reasonable prices due to higher domestic cotton prices. The Government is implementing a scheme to provide a subsidy of Rs. 20 per kg on hand yarn to enable the weavers to get it at reasonable prices. The handloom sector is also facing competition from powerlooms who have the advantage of higher productivity due to mechanised operations, low overheads and capability to process larger volumes than handlooms, with a wide variety of prints and designs. Deskilling of handloom weavers due to production of low value added items has affected marketing of handloom products and also reduced the income levels of weavers. The handloom sector can survive by utilising its strengths like capability of producing intricate designs, weaves, various colour combinations, production capability of small lots and quick changes in design, colours, etc. This sector can overcome the disadvantages of low productivity by adopting high value added production with higher design content.

10.8 The Government have recently approved setting up of Handloom Development Centres and Quality Dyeing units to increase coverage of weavers under cooperative fold, which is presently about 23 per cent, and to provide them improved designs, new colour combinations, raw materials at reasonable prices, marketing outlets and training to upgrade the skills of weavers and enable them to take up production of higher value added items. The Janata Cloth Scheme is being phased out during the Eighth Plan period.

10.9 The powerloom sector has increased its contribution in the total cloth production during the last three years. The cloth production in the powerloom sector was 72 per cent of the total cloth production of the country in 1993-94. However, there is a need to improve the working conditions of powerloom workers and provide more social welfare benefits to them. The State Governments would need to take appropriate measures in this direction. The powerloom industry needs to be modernised and the obsolete powerlooms should be replaced by looms based on latest technology which will increase productivity, quality standards and income levels of the powerloom workers. Financial institutions should come forward to advance credit for this purpose.

10.10 The quality of Indian raw silk is inferior in comparison to the international quality levels. There is an urgent need to improve the quality of Indian raw silk to reduce imports of raw silk and increase the prospects of exports of fabrics and made-ups. Research and development in sericulture, particularly in mulberry sericulture need to be focused on development of bivoltine and eco-friendly races which will give quality raw silk and higher productivity. The extension work done by the Central Silk Board needs to cover more sericulturists to increase raw silk production. In the non-mulberry sector, development of sturdy races, particularly for muga, tasar, eri and oak tasar, production of disease free layings, preservation of forests for supplying food for seed worms of non-mulberry sericulture, etc, need to be emphasised. Encouragement should be given for setting up more reeling facilities in the silk consuming States like Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal. Silk worm rearing is particularly suited to women, who need to be encouraged to participate in these activities on a much larger scale, through provision of financial assistance and credit under the National Sericulture Project (NSP). The state governments would be formulating new schemes to take full advantage of the facilities set up under NSP. More attention needs to be given to increase productivity and quality of raw silk and earnings of silk worm rearers.

10.11 The quality of Indian wool is not upto the international standards; besides the productivity per sheep is very low. There is an urgent need to improve the productivity levels by adopting improved breeding methods and better animal husbandry practices. The Government have initiated setting up of Industrial Service Centres and Quality Testing Laboratories to provide alternative uses for wool and upgrade quality standards. A scheme for integrated sheep development is being implemented in wool producing states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, etc. Under this project, wool rearers are provided
animal husbandry and veterinary facilities to improve the quality of wool and productivity per sheep. Training, design, technical inputs and marketing support, etc, are provided to woollen handloom weavers. The beneficiaries are encouraged to form cooperatives and Central/State Governments provide financial assistance towards equity of the cooperatives.

10.12 In the handicrafts sector, the main focus of the schemes/policies of the Government is on increasing exports of Indian handicrafts, providing raw materials at reasonable prices, training to artisans, protection to languishing arts and crafts, marketing support to artisans, etc. The Craft Development Centres Scheme envisages provision of these inputs to the artisans to increase their skills and incomes. Forming of associations by the artisans needs to be encouraged as cooperatisation has not gained momentum in the handicrafts industry. Upgradation of tools and kits, providing improved equipment to the artisans and upgradation of their technology would help the artisans to increase their production and earnings.

**SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES**

10.13 Small Scale Industries (SSI) sector accounts for 40 per cent of the manufacturing sector and contributes over 40 per cent of the total exports (including indirect exports) of the country. The anticipated achievement in 1994-95 is Rs.2,60,000 crore. The employment in the SSI sector was 138.39 lakh persons in 1993-94 and is expected to have gone up to 140 lakh persons in 1994-95. Provisionally estimated exports for the year 1994-95 are Rs.26,000 crore. The targets for 1995-96 for production, employment and exports are Rs.300,000 crore, 145 lakh persons and Rs.30,000 crore respectively.

10.14 This sector faces a number of problems like inadequate flow of institutional credit, non-availability of quality raw materials and lack of infrastructural facilities. The sector also has the problem of non-conforming to quality standards which are vital for standardisation and continuous order flow for components, sub-assemblies and spares from large and medium sector. To help the SSI sector, the Govt. have taken a number of policy initiatives like allowing 24 per cent equity participation by large and medium scale units in SSI units, simplification of registration procedure, simplification of environmental laws applicable to SSI units, allowing filing of Memorandum of Information for all categories of industries, except 17 categories of polluting industries, simplification of labour laws in respect of small scale units and enactment of a law on Interest on Delayed Payments to small scale and ancillary industrial units against supplies made by them to large scale and public sector units.

10.15 Based on the Nayak Committee report, the RBI has announced a package of measures to ensure adequate and timely flow of credit to the SSI sector. The package includes measures like preference to village industries, tiny industries and other small scale units in meeting their credit requirements, banks to draw up annual credit budgets for the SSI sector every year, etc. In view of the inadequate credit availability for SSI units, there is an urgent need to take suitable action to improve it.

10.16 The Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) has been under implementation from October 2, 1993. Under the scheme, self-employment opportunities to educated unemployed youths, both rural as well as urban, are being provided with financial assistance from banks/financial institutions up to Rs.1 lakh, with a subsidy of 15% of the project/venture cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.7,500, without collateral guarantee. The SEEUY scheme has been subsumed in this scheme with effect from 1.4.1994. During 1993-94, 31,797 beneficiaries have been provided financial assistance by banks In 1994-95, 1,87,625 applications have been sanctioned by the banks for disbursement of loans. The target for 1995-96 is kept at 2.2 lakh beneficiaries and till August, 1995, 13278 applications have been sanctioned by various banks and an expenditure of Rs.45 crore has been incurred.

10.17 To provide technological support and training to small scale units, Tool Rooms with German, Danish and Italian assistance and expertise are being set up at Indore, Ahmedabad, Bhubaneshwar, Jamshedpur and Aurangabad. Construction work for these tool rooms has been completed. Machine tools have been installed at Indore. Other tool rooms were expected to start functioning by March,1995.

10.18 A Process-cum-Product Development Centre (PPDC) for essential oils is functioning at Kannauj (U.P.) with UNDP assistance and contributions from the Central and U.P. Governments and providing necessary inputs to modernise and upgrade the technology of essential oils and perfumery industry. Steps have been initiated to overcome the problems being
faced by the small scale units engaged in exporting leather products by providing critical inputs used in the leather industry. Modernisation of the existing CFTCs at Madras and Agra has been completed. CFTCs at Calcutta and Bombay provide technical manpower to the leather industry. An agreement has been signed with CFI, London, (presently T.I.), for technical accreditation to update the two year course and bring it at par with the CFI course by adopting CFI syllabus.

10.19 The Government have approved a scheme of setting up Integrated Infrastructural Development Centres (IIDCs) in industrially backward areas/regions. The cost of each IIDC will be around Rs.5 crore out of which Rs.2 crore will be provided by the Centre as grant and Rs.3 crore will be obtained from Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) as a loan by the implementing agency. The scheme covers development of land/plots, construction of roads, drainage, provision of water, power distribution network within the industrial area, effluent treatment and disposal system, telecom facilities, banks, post offices, etc. Till August, 1995, 10 IIDCs have been approved and the Government of India has released Rs.2 crore. SIDBI would be providing funds to various implementing agencies, taking into consideration the progress made by the implementing agencies.

10.20 SIDBI is providing financial credit to the small scale sector through direct assistance, refinance to the nationalised banks and Bill Rediscounting Scheme. Under the direct assistance scheme, SIDBI provides credit for (i) equipment purchase, (ii) industrial infrastructure development (iii) marketing (iv) ancillary development (v) resources support to factoring companies (vi) assistance to leasing companies (vii) direct project loans and (viii) direct discounting of bills (equipment and components).

10.21 National Equity Fund (NEF) was set up in 1987-88 to provide equity assistance to small scale entrepreneurs who are unable to contribute their share towards equity of the SSI units. SIDBI provides financial assistance of 15 per cent of the cost of the project up to a maximum of Rs.10 lakh per project towards equity. The SIDBI had sanctioned Rs.1672.18 crore for refinance during 1994-95. The amount disbursed was Rs.1235.47 crore during 1994-95, thereby helping 53907 units. During the period April-August, 1995, SIDBI sanctioned and disbursed refinance amounting to Rs.713.33 crore and Rs.513.03 crore, respectively, to 19,749 units.

NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION (NSIC)

10.22 NSIC assists small scale entrepreneurs and artisans through its activities of hire-purchase and leasing of machinery and equipment, procurement and supply of indigenous and imported raw materials, technology transfer, technology upgradation, common facilities and training at Prototype Development & Training Centres (PDTCs) and their sub-centres, marketing assistance, etc. The Corporation has an authorised share capital of Rs.85 crore, the subscribed and paid-up capital as on 31.3.1995 being Rs.76.65 crore. The Corporation recorded a turnover of Rs.381.85 crore in 1994-95 and up to August, 1995, the turnover was Rs.198 crore.

10.23 The NSIC functions as a nodal agency to promote marketing of small scale industries' products under the Govt. Stores Purchase Programme. The Corporation is periodically publishing a Directory of Units enlisted under the programme. Under the Single Window Scheme of NSIC the small scale units registered with the Corporation are getting advantage of preferential purchase policy over large and medium units. NSIC also helps SSI units by discounting of bills drawn on public sector units. Besides, the Corporation provides assistance to small industries for export of products. The Corporation has set up a number of turnkey projects in a number of developing countries, such as, Kenya, Tanzania, Nigeria, Botswana, Bangladesh, Philippines, Nepal, etc.

10.24 The NSIC provides technological inputs and training to SSI units through its five Prototype Development & Training Centres (PDTCs) set up at New Delhi, Rajkot, Howrah, Madras and Hyderabad. These centres provide common facilities in areas like testing, machining, casting, electroplating, etc. Sub-centres of PDTCs have been set up for different trades at Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh), Dindigul (Tamil Nadu), Khammam (Andhra Pradesh) and Rajpura (Punjab). A demonstration cum training centre at Guwahati is conducting technical training as well as enterprise building programme for North-Eastern States. The Corporation has developed improved tool kits for rural artisans, which are being distributed under the Rural Development Programme. The Corporation provides concessional terms in respect of earnest money, rate of interest and
administrative charges for units in backward areas. Units, especially those promoted by SC/ST entrepreneurs, technocrats, physically handicapped persons, ex-defence personnel and women entrepreneurs are also provided these concessions. The NSIC has introduced liberal terms for units taking up modernisation/expansion, technological upgradation and for tools and dies. The Corporation has taken up equipment leasing activity which would help the SSI units in modernisation, expansion and diversification. The scheme provides 100 per cent finance, single window service for indigenous as well as imported machines and tax rebate on full year rental.

KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

10.25 The production of khadi cloth in 1994-95 was 124 million square metres valued at Rs.495 crore. The employment was 14.95 lakh persons in 1994-95 as against the employment of 14.58 lakh persons during the previous year. The targets of khadi cloth production and employment for 1995-96 are kept at 135 million square metres and 16 lakh persons, respectively. The production and employment in village industries were Rs.3,150 crore and 42.60 lakh persons, respectively, in 1994-95. The production and employment targets for the year 1995-96 have been kept at Rs.4500 crore and 45.00 lakh persons, respectively.

10.26 More emphasis is being laid on provision of spinning facilities so as to ensure continuous supply of quality slivers and adoption of improved spinning and weaving equipment. Besides, KVIC is making efforts to improve the processing of khadi so as to make it according to the taste of the consumers. Special schemes have also been drawn up to accelerate the pace of rural industrialisation by establishing large units to produce yarn under special employment programme. Sixteen districts have been selected for implementing this programme during the remaining years of the Eighth Five Year Plan. KVIC has opened project offices in nine districts out of these sixteen. KVIC has also launched a special employment programme to provide self-employment to ex-servicemen, disabled soldiers and widows.

10.27 A High Power Committee under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister had been constituted to examine and suggest policy measures for KVIC sector to generate additional employment. For generating employment opportunities as recommended by the Committee, there has to be a substantial expansion of support services to the sector. In order to provide these services, the sector is being provided with adequate flow of funds both from the budgetary support and institutional finance. The budgetary support for KVIC is to be used mainly for margin money capital, interest subsidy and part of infrastructure. Accordingly, the budgetary support to KVIC in 1995-96 has been substantially increased to Rs.343 crore and a consortium of banks would provide an additional Rs. 1000 crore to the KVIC for creating new jobs under the Twenty-lakh Jobs programme.

10.28 The High Power Committee had recommended that 1994 being the 125th birth year of Mahatma Gandhi, a special programme would be launched to have integrated development in 125 blocks of the country. The Committee had also recommended that these blocks should be chosen from the revised PDS blocks. KVIC has taken up implementation of this programme wherein at least 1,000 persons in each block will be provided employment in two years. The KVIC has identified all the 125 blocks from RPDS blocks and taken up programmes to provide training to village artisans.

10.29 Keeping in view the Plan fund allocation, the KVIC has proposed to create about 2.6 lakh new jobs out of which about 60,000 would be in khadi and 200,000 in village industries, respectively.

Coir Industry

10.30 The Coir Industry is one of the traditional cottage industries in India and is situated primarily in the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The Coir Industry utilises the agro waste of coconut plantations and is labour intensive. Today there are more than 5000 coir manufacturing units where both spinning of coir yarn and manufacture of finished products like mats, matting, rags, carpets etc. are done as a cottage industry. This industry presently employs more than 5.5 lakh persons (including part time employees).

10.31 The total production of coir fibre (both white and brown) was 2,50,000 tonnes during 1994-95 against a production of 2,39,000 tonnes in 1993-94. As far as export is concerned, coir and coir products valued at Rs.171.6 crore was exported in 1994-95.

10.32 The Government of India had set up the Coir Board as an autonomous statutory body under provisions of the Coir Industry Act 1953.
for development of the Coir Industry. The Coir Board is engaged in overall development of coir industry, promotion of exports, promotion in consumption of coir products within the country, compilation of statistics for promoting cooperative organisations amongst producers etc.

10.33 The National Coir Training and Design Centre, Kalavoor and the Central Institute of Coir Technology, Bangalore are engaged in scientific research and technology development in white fibre and brown fibre sectors respectively. The activities of the two research institutions include steps to improve the process of fibre extraction, development of spinning ratts, improvement of softening/bleaching/dyeing/shade manufacturing etc.

10.34 The Government has approved a new scheme of Mahila Coir Yojana for implementation under which financial assistance would be made available to the women artisans to the extent of 75 per cent of the cost of motorised ratts subject to a maximum of Rs.7,500. A total of about 4,000 women would be benefitted under this scheme during the Eighth Plan period. The scheme envisages not only removal of drudgery in spinning but will help in augmentation of income generation. Similarly, under TFC/SCDA programme, 180 motorised ratts are proposed to be distributed in various States and Union Territories. Out of these, 170 ratts have already been distributed.

10.35 The other developmental schemes which have been implemented in this sector include the Entrepreneur Development Programmes and Quality Improvement Programmes which were organised in different States. A new scheme for expanding financial assistance to the extent of 25 per cent, subject to a maximum of Rs.50,000, for installation of power generator sets is also being operated. Other promotional activities include increase in the number of showrooms and sales depots of the Coir Board, introduction of a 20 per cent rebate on coir products extended for a period of 90 days during 1995-96, publicity and sales promotion through advertisements, TV commercials etc.

10.36 The budgetary provision for the coir sector for the year 1995-96 is Rs. 9.63 crore. The major programmes are Mahila Coir Yojana, Welfare Programme for Coir Workers, Financial Assistance for Brown Fibre Project, Rebate on Sale of Coir Yarn, providing Finan-

10.37 The production of handloom cloth in 1994-95 is estimated at 5750 million sq. metres against the target of 6000 million sq. metres and achievement of 5851 million sq. metres in 1993-94. The target for handloom cloth production has been kept at 6,500 million square metres for 1995-96. The handloom sector provided employment to 112 lakh persons during 1994-95 and a target of 115 lakh persons has been set for 1995-96. The exports are estimated at over Rs.1500 crore during 1994-95 as against the actual achievement of Rs.1297.48 crore in 1993-94. The United State of America have recently removed all restrictions on the import of handloom products from India, which is expected to result in increased exports and give a substantial boost to the handloom industry in India.

10.38 The handloom weavers are facing problem of high cost of hank yarn due to high domestic prices of cotton. The Govt. of India has introduced a scheme to supply 20 million kgs of hank yarn through state Apex/Regional Cooperatives and State Handloom Development Corporations to handloom weavers with a subsidy of Rs.20 per kg. An allocation of Rs.30 crore has been made from the budget provision of Janata Cloth Scheme; till August, 1993, an amount of Rs.4.92 crore has been released.

10.39 The scheme for supply of hank yarn at mill gate prices through National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) was continued during 1993-96. In 1994-95, NHDC supplied 49.43 lakh kgs of yarn valued at Rs.36.33 crore to handloom weavers. A subsidy of Rs.100 lakh has been released to the NHDC. upto August, 1995.

10.40 Janata Cloth Scheme was introduced in 1976 to provide sustained minimum wages to handloom weavers and also to provide cheap cloth to weaker sections of the society. However, it was felt that this was leading to de-skilling of weavers, excessive burden of subsidy and production of inferior grades of cloth. The scheme is, therefore, being phased out. Those engaged in the manufacture of Janata Cloth would be provided training and encouraged to manufacture high value added items to provide them gainful employment. The Janata Cloth production during 1994-95 was 284 million sq. metres against the target
of 320 million sq. metres. The target for production of Janata Cloth is 250 million square metres in 1995-96.

Handloom Development Centres (HDCs)

10.41 The Government has approved setting up of 3000 Handloom Development Centres (HDCs) and 500 Quality Dyeing Units (QDUs) in the country during the remaining period of the Eighth Plan at a total cost of Rs.849.15 crore, including the Central Government's contribution of Rs.321.32 crore and concessional loans of Rs.527.825 crore through refinance from NABARD. Handloom Weavers' Cooperatives and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) having good track record and essential infrastructure would be selected to set up HDCs/QDUs for helping handloom weavers in taking up high value added production and marketing of their products. The implementation of the scheme has started. A budget provision of Rs.50 crore was made for 1994-95; upto August, 1995, Rs.92 lakh had been released to various state governments for setting up of HDCs/QDUs.

10.42 In order to provide welfare measures and better working conditions to the handloom weavers, a welfare package of group insurance scheme, health package scheme, thrift fund scheme and workshed-cum-housing scheme is being implemented in the handloom sector. The scheme has been modified in 1991-92 and the unit cost of each category of house and workshed has been revised upwards. During 1994-95, an amount of Rs.4.11 crore was spent under Health Package scheme providing health benefits to 93,300 weavers.

10.43 The Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act 1985 was upheld by the Supreme Court in its judgement given on the 5th February, 1993. The State Governments and enforcing machinery set up by the Central Government have been instructed to implement the Act vigorously and help the handloom weavers in facing competition from powerlooms. For implementing the Act and the Orders issued thereunder, enforcement wing with headquarters at Delhi and three Regional Enforcement Offices at Calcutta, Madras and Ahmedabad, the officials from the level of Assistant Directors have been provided with suitable powers to protect the handloom sector.

10.44 The progress of implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for production) Act, 1985 by various implementing agencies till March, 1995, is as given below:

- Number of powerlooms inspected: 76,000
- Number of FIRs lodged: 662

10.45 In order to dovetail the schemes of Rural Development and handloom sector, the Ministry of Textiles have formulated a package of schemes under IRDP, TRYSEM, IAY, etc, in consultation with the Ministry of Rural Development. This package envisages coverage of about 3.27 lakhloomless weavers under IRDP, 1.2 lakh weavers belonging to SC/ST under IAY and training of 1 lakh weavers under TRYSEM. With a view to ensuring proper focus to programmes meant for assistance to handloom weavers under ongoing schemes of Ministry of Rural Development, it has now been decided to nominate a District Level Officer of the State Handlooms Department on the Governing Bodies of the DRDAs. A small group under the Chairmanship of DC(Handlooms) with representatives from NABARD, Ministry of Rural Development, Reserve Bank of India, State Governments and Commercial Banks has been constituted to go into the issues relating to credit flow to the handloom sector.

Powerlooms

10.46 The powerloom sector plays an important role in meeting the clothing needs of the country and it contributes about 72 per cent of the cloth production (excluding khadi, silk and wool). There are about 13 lakh powerlooms in the country compared to only 6 lakh in 1986. As per the Textile Policy Statement of 1985, registration of powerlooms in the decentralised powerloom sector is compulsory. Production of cloth in this sector is expected to reach a level of 20,100 million sq. mts. in 1994-95. The target for 1995-96 has been set at 22,000 million sq. mts.

10.47 There are 13 Powerloom Service Centres functioning under the Office of the Textile Commissioner and another 25 Powerloom Service Centres under the Textile Research Associations. During the Eighth Plan period, 20 new Powerloom Service Centres are proposed to be opened, out of which 10 were sanctioned up-to March, 1994.
10.48 In order to improve designs of powerloom cloth, 4 computer aided design centres have been approved. These Centres would upgrade the quality and design of cloth produced by the decentralised powerloom sector and also the powerloom fabrics to compete in international markets.

10.49 Under the enhanced export quota, the Government had allocated 3 per cent of the export quota of fabrics and made-ups under bilateral agreements exclusively for powerloom manufacturers. This quota was raised to 5 per cent in 1993 and the same percentage is being continued for 1994 and 1995 as well.

10.50 One of the schemes introduced by the Government of India during Eighth Plan for the benefit of workers of this sector is the Group Insurance Scheme. This was introduced in 1992-93 in association with the Life Insurance Corporation of India. All powerloom workers between the ages of 18 and 60 years are eligible for insurance under the scheme. The scheme has been reviewed recently and now a weaver who has a minimum average pay of Rs.700 per month during a year can join the scheme. The annual premium is to be shared equally by the Central Government, the State Government and the powerloom worker. For an insurance coverage of Rs.10,000, the annual premium works out to Rs.120.

10.51 For the year 1995-96, a budgetary provision of Rs. 4.5 crore has been earmarked. During this period, four additional Powerloom Service Centres would be opened. Two more Computer Aided Design Centres would be opened during 1995-96 in addition to the six centres already opened in Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Sholapur, Surat, Bangalore, Bhivandi and Bhilwara. In order to give an added thrust to the powerloom sector, the Government has approved setting up of a Powerloom Development and Export Promotion Council. National level census of handlooms and powerlooms is being undertaken by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) on behalf of the Ministry of Textiles. This census is expected to be completed by early 1996.

10.52 The Wool Industry broadly falls under two sectors: (i) the organised sector which includes composite mills, combing units and worsted/non-worsted spinning units and machine made carpet manufacturing units and (ii), the decentralised sector which would include hosiery and knitting, powerlooms, hand made knotted carpets, handlooms and independent dyeing houses.

10.53 The anticipated production of indigenous wool during 1993-94 was 41.2 million kgs as compared to 39.9 million kgs (provisional) during 1992-93. The target for 1994-95 was 43.6 million kgs. India has been importing raw-wool regularly and during 1994-95, 36.57 million kgs (provisional) of raw-wool was imported. The corresponding figure for 1993-94 was 57.2 million kgs. Indian imports are mainly from Australia and New Zealand and wool being imported from these countries is being used for carpet manufacturing and also for blending it with indigenous wool.

10.54 With a view to safeguarding the conflicting interests of the different sub-sectors of wool industry, the Government of India had set up Wool Development Board in 1987 with headquarters at Jodhpur. The Board is implementing the scheme of Integrated Sheep and Wool Development Project which was initiated in 1991-92. Aspects such as health coverage, breed improvement, product development, marketing societies and training are covered by this scheme. After successfully implementing in the States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, it has further extended the scheme to other wool growing states. The Wool Development Board has also established a Weaving and Designing Training Centre at Jaisalmer with a view to train weavers and dyers engaged in woollen handlooms in rural areas. Separately, to optimise utilisation of indigenous wool, to increase the production of carpets and to provide employment opportunities, the Board provides funds to state governments for opening of carpet weaving training centres. A total of 24 such centres have been set up up to August 1995 in various States. The promotional activities of the Board include establishment of ten centres in major wool producing States which would do market intelligence, setting up of Wool Testing Centre at Bikaner and establishment of Industrial Service Centre, also at Bikaner etc.

10.56 The approved outlay for the wool sector for 1993-96 is Rs.5.75 crore. Under the
scheme of Integrated Sheep and Wool Development Project (ISWDP), the target for 1995-96 is to cover 12.54 lakh sheep. Under the scheme of Wool Testing Centres, the Wool Development Board would set up two new centres in Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh. These Centres would provide testing and quality certification for wool. During 1995-96, the Central Wool Development Board also proposes to import 10 more shearing machines to further popularise the technique. Similarly, under the project for Wool and Woollen Development, the Wool Development Board proposes to implement the scheme in three clusters of major wool producing States during 1995-96.

10.57 The Wool Development Board proposes to introduce a new scheme "Wool Marketing Project" under which the Board proposes to procure 2.5 lakh Kgs. of wool during 1995-96. The Board has also set up three Industrial Service Centres in 1995-96 itself at Pashulok, Pithoragarh and Amritsar.

Sericulture

10.58 India is the second largest producer of silk in the world after China. Sericulture is an important labour intensive and agro based cottage industry providing employment to about 59 lakh persons. Mulberry sericulture is being practised in traditional states like Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. tasar sericulture provides livelihood for the tribal population of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa. Eri and Muga sericulture is practised in all the seven North-Eastern States. Mulberry accounts for 92.2 per cent, tasar 5.3 per cent, and muga 0.5 per cent of the total raw silk production in the country.

10.59 The production of raw silk was 15,300 MT in 1994-95. The anticipated production in 1995-96 is estimated at 15,160 MT. The area under mulberry plantations occupied 3.50 lakh ha. in 1994-95; which would be increased to 3.60 lakh ha. during 1995-96. The exports from silk industry were Rs.937.54 crore in 1994-95. A target of Rs. 1200 crore for exports has been set for 1995-96. The achievement in April-June 1995 is Rs. 185.28 crore which is less by about 8.3 per cent to the exports in the corresponding period of 1994-95. There is need to step up the exports to achieve the target set for 1995-96.

10.60 The Central Silk Board (CSB), a statutory organisation responsible for implementing the developmental schemes in sericulture supplements the efforts of the States by providing necessary support for research and development and extension and training through its countrywide network of institutions, units and extension centres. Silkworm Seed Production Centres provide disease free layings to farmers to enable them to get maximum raw silk production and income from silk rearing activities.

10.61 The National Silkworm Seed Project (NSSP) is implemented by the CSB and provides basic mulberry silkworm seeds to the reusers. Under this programme, 27 basic seed farms have been established to produce the basic stock and meet the seed requirement of other multiplication farms/State Department Farms. 35 Silkworm Seed Production Centres (SSPCs) have been set up in different States to produce DFLs for sale to the silkworm reusers. CSB is installing cold storage plants to meet the demand for bivoltine layings in all the seasons. The CSB has established 318 Chawki Rearing Centres under the Research Extension Centres and SSPCs to arrange supply of healthy young silkworms to the sericulturists. CSB has also established Basic Seed Multiplication Centres for supply of DFLs of tasar, muga and eri.

10.62 The CSB is carrying out R&D programmes for mulberry sericulture under Research & Training Institute at Mysore (Karnataka), Berhampore (West Bengal) and Pampore (J&K). For tasar sericulture, R&D is undertaken at Research and Training Institute, Ranchi (Bihar). Besides, Regional Mug Research Station at Jorhat (Assam), Central Eri Research Station at Mendipathar (Meghalaya) are functioning for R&D in Muga and Eri sericulture. With the assistance of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) a Bivoltine Sericulture Technology Development Project is being implemented for evolving suitable mulberry bivoltine silkworm races. JICA has made available the services of experts and trained 20 Indian Scientists under the counterpart training programme. The Central Silk Research Technological Institute, Bangalore, has developed an indigenous multi-end silk reeling machine with higher productivity for producing quality silk from bivoltine and multi x bi-voltine hybrid coconns. Efforts are being made to make this
machine popular with private reilers by providing subsidy.

10.63 A scheme for establishing decentralised peripatetic sericulture centres for farmers has been formulated by CSB and farmers/rearers are being provided training for improved sericulture practices. With financial participation of CSB and the Dept. of Rural Development (Ministry of Agriculture), 13 Sericulture Training Schools for farmers have been set up in various states. These STS provide advice, technical guidance and knowledge about sericulture to the farmers of non-traditional sericulture states.

10.64 National Sericulture Project (NSP) is being implemented in 17 States out of which State Governments of traditional sericulture states like Andhra Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are implementing NSP through the State Sericulture Directorates. In the other 12 States NSP is being implemented by the CSB on pilot basis.

10.65 Under NSP, the main thrust is directed towards strengthening infrastructural facilities in the five traditional states and twelve pilot states to provide long term support for development of sericulture. By the end of June, 1995, an area of 3,04,225 acres had been brought under mulberry plantation benefiting over 1.19 lakh farmers. The production of mulberry raw silk reached a level of 15,610 MT. The Foreign exchange earnings from silk exports increased from Rs. 330 crore in 1988-89 to Rs.937 crore in 1994-95.

10.66 The Steering Committee of the Project and World Bank/SDC Missions have periodically reviewed component-wise progress of NSP. The progress of NSP in the traditional sericulture states since inception upto September 1994 is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Area Under Rears Expenditure Mulberry (Nos.)</th>
<th>Apr.89 to Sep.94</th>
<th>1989-June,95 (Rs/Crore)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
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<td>99927</td>
<td>30.75</td>
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<td>J&amp;K</td>
<td>7452</td>
<td>28000</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
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<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>14080</td>
<td>26927</td>
<td>13.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Agenda for 12th meeting of Steering Committee of NSP

10.67 The Government have approved implementation of a tasar development project in Madhya Pradesh from 1993-94 over a period of five years with a total cost of Rs.64.21 lakh. The project is aimed at rejuvenation of Raily - a wild tasar silkworm race in Bastar district and introduction of Raily race in five more districts in the State of Madhya Pradesh. The project is being implemented in collaboration with the State Government of Madhya Pradesh with sharing of expenditure on 50:50 basis. Under the project five camps have been arranged and 3.12 lakh seed cocoons have been released.

HANDICRAFTS

10.68 The exports of handicrafts, excluding gems and jewellery, were Rs.3360 crore in 1993-94. The exports in 1994-95 were Rs.3870 crore, indicating a growth of 16 per cent. The main items which have shown better export achievements are metalware, woodware, embroidery goods and woollen carpets. In the context of generating employment in the rural non-farm sector, handicrafts which is primarily a rural based employment activity, has been accorded a pride of place. Nearly 80 per cent of the craftsmen live in rural areas. In order to enhance opportunities of employment and export potential, further strengthening of infrastructure has been given priority.

10.69 Four Regional Design and Technical Development Centres provide new designs and improved tools to the artisans. Training is also provided to the artisans in hand-printed textiles, cane and bamboo articles and in carpet weaving. There are common facility centres functioning in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat for hand-block printing. About 991 designs and 36 tool kits have been developed during 1994-95.

10.70 Forty-seven Marketing and Extension Centres provide market related services and guide craftsmen in marketing the products. In addition, the Ministry of Textiles organises craft bazaars, product promotion programmes, market meets, fairs and festivals. The Market Development Support scheme envisages various measures to expand and promote marketing of handicrafts. About 24,000 artisans have been benefited and sales realisation was of the order of Rs.390 lakh during 1994-95. For 1995-96, 60 programmes have been planned.

10.71 National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) had undertaken a preliminary census survey of the handicrafts. Based
on the findings of the survey, a programme has been formulated to organise a census in nine major states contributing nearly 85 per cent of artisans. Recently, three new schemes, viz, Workshed-cum-Housing, Health Package and Group Insurance for Artisans have been approved for handicraft artisans. The respective targets for the above schemes for 1995-96 are 750, 5000 and 5000 beneficiaries, respectively. In order to encourage exports, a new project has been formulated to provide financial assistance to State Handicrafts Development Corporations for export promotion, training in traditional crafts like embroidery, zari work, imitation and costume jewellery. The Craft Development Centres will provide package assistance, marketing inputs and export promotion incentives. The present export is expected to be doubled within the next two years and additional employment for 60,000 persons will be generated under this scheme.

Food Processing Industries

10.72 Food Processing Sector is an important sector of the economy not only in terms of its contribution towards GDP but also with regard to employment. This sector’s share in the industrial GDP in 1994-95 was of the order of about 18 per cent and it provided employment to about 15 lakh persons. Seventy per cent of the Food Processing Industries are in the unorganised sector. The range of products which falls within the purview of this sector is large and includes grain processing, food and vegetable products, milk products, meat and dairy products, fish and fish processing etc.

10.73 As per the Annual Survey of Industries, 1991-92, the number of units engaged in manufacturing food products in the organised sector decreased from 19,760 in 1990 to 19,721 in 1991. This accounts for about 18 per cent of the gross output and 9.2 per cent of the net value added during the year. From the export point of view, while having a negative growth during 1992-93, the performance was bright in 1993-94 wherein agro products registered an increase of 27 per cent in terms of US dollars. During 1994-95, exports grew at the rate of about 15% in value terms except in the case of rice and groundnuts which had a negative growth. India’s share in the world exports of fruit/vegetable juices, meat and meat products and also fish and fish products is very low amounting to 0.3 per cent to 1.5 per cent only. The presence of Indian processed foods is not felt in international markets due to various factors like over dependence on a few international markets, lack of quality control, poor packaging systems, high cost of production etc.

Review of 1994-95

10.74 Considering the stage of development of food processing industry in the country and the various policy changes introduced since the start of liberalisation process, this sector offers an excellent potential for growth and development. The response from the industry has been noteworthy. About 3334 Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEMs), envisaging an investment of Rs. 41,790 crore and employment of 5.63 lakh persons, have been received for various sectors of the Food Processing Industry till August, 1995. Out of this, 526 IEMs envisaging an investment of Rs. 6,229 crore and employment of 71,218 persons were received in 1994-95. The point of concern as far as this sector is concerned is stagnating levels of production as well as output per hectare in some areas such as pulses, horticulture etc. The production of marine fish has also been stagnating for some time now. In areas such as meat and poultry sector, a major constraint seems to be the non availability of cold chain facilities. Setting up cold chain facilities is an extremely capital intensive venture and the private sector is not easily forthcoming on its own. It is also felt that the growth of modern rice mills has not been satisfactory despite governmental efforts of offering incentives to rice mill owners to go in for modernisation. The position with respect to each of the sub sectors of the food processing industries has been described in detail in the following paragraphs.

10.75 Today there are about 34,000 modern rice mills compared to practically nil in 1970. Though this increase seems phenomenal, it may be stated that the growth in the number of modern rice mills has been rather unsatisfactory since mid-Eighties. The quantity of rice bran processed for oil extraction stands at about 30 lakh tonnes indicating 56 per cent utilisation of the total potential. Financial assistance is provided for modernisation of single hullers to encourage the huller owners to go in for modernisation. The scheme, however, has not been able to accelerate the growth of modern mills.

10.76 Another area of concern is the pulses sector where almost 15 per cent of the pulses arc lost due to inefficient processing technology, poor storage facilities etc. It is a well known fact that per capita availability of pulses
has been going down steadily and that production has not registered any appreciable increase in the last few years. The per capita availability of pulses in 1994 was about 32 gms. per annum compared to about 31 gms. in the 1960s. Productivity too is very low compared to productivity figures of countries like USA, China and Japan. In this background, the need to improve upon the technology for pulse milling becomes significant. It is imperative that the latest technology available is popularised through publicity, education and extension services.

10.77 In the case of wheat, about 10 MT of wheat is converted into various wheat products. The number of roller flour mills has increased to about 800 by the end of 1994 having a capacity of about 18 MT. The capacity utilisation, however, has not been satisfactory due to restriction on stock holdings, restrictions on inter State movements as well as due to selective credit controls.

10.78 India, despite being the second largest producer of fruits, processes less than 1 per cent of its total production. In view of the tremendous potential for development and exports of fruit and vegetable products, the New Industrial Policy of August 1991 has placed the Fruits and Vegetable Products (F&VP) industry in the list of high priority areas and various incentives have been provided for encouraging investments in this sector. The total installed capacity in this sector has been growing gradually and stood at approximately 14.02 lakh tonnes by the end of December, 1994. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 12.6 lakh tonnes. The growth of this sector requires special focus on development of linkages between processors and growers, encouragement of joint sector/cooperatives for creation of basic infrastructure, including cold chain system etc.

10.79 The Ministry of Food Processing Industries administers the Fruit Products Order 1955 (FPO) issued under the Essential Commodities Act. The total number of licensed units under FPO has increased to more than 4000 as on December 1994. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries also maintains a close liaison with the Ministry of Health for production of standards for food and vegetable products. There is also a Consultancy Cell in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries which offers professional services for preparation and appraisal of techno-economic feasibility reports for setting up of food and vegetable processing units.

10.80 There is a need for setting up Regional Research and Training Centres for food and vegetable products with a view to taking up research in the areas of development of new products, enhancement of shelf life of products, diversification of processed fruit and vegetable items and also to organise training for entrepreneurs on different aspects of this sector including quality assurance. Moreover, it is felt that the linkages between agriculture and the food processing industry are not strong enough. The Mushroom Research Centre of ICAR, Post Harvest Department of Agriculture University, Solan and other Horticulture Departments of the State Agriculture Universities should carry out research on food and vegetable products in consultation with the Ministry of Food Processing Industries so that research findings and latest technology/new products developed by them are taken to factory gates and also effectively used to remedy the problems of the industry.

10.81 Dairy products and meat industries are largely concentrated in the decentralised sector. The total meat production in the country including pork and beef is hovering around 3.8 million tonnes. Only about 1 percent of the meat is converted into meat products. Although there are about 3,600 slaughter houses, there are only 5 modern abattoirs. There is a need to increase the number of modern slaughter houses for effective utilisation of by-products. The key constraints on the development of meat industry in India are lack of necessary infrastructural facilities, non establishment of integrated production-cum-processing plants on scientific lines, non development of commercial culture for production of quality meat, various diseases affecting cattle, absence of cold storage chain etc. Other areas of concern are lack of training for artisans in processing of meat and meat products on scientific lines and also poor marketing infrastructure in the unorganised sector.

10.82 India is the second largest milk producer in the world and by 1994-95, the production level is expected to grow beyond 62 MT. The corresponding figure for 1988-89 was only 48.4 MT. In the organised sector, production of butter, cheese, infant milk powder has been exhibiting an upward trend. In the Dairy sector the National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnal is engaged in evolving proper
milk processing technology to suit Indian conditions.

10.83 The total fish production during 1994-95 was projected to be of the order of 4.75 MT; the production during 1993-94 was 4.68 MT. Exploitation of shrimp resources, however, has reached a saturation level and marine fish production is stagnating at around 2.3 MT. Substantial increase in fish production is now possible only from non-shrimp resources, effective exploitation of deep sea fishing resources and development of shrimp farming on scientific lines.

10.84 This sector has a tremendous export potential and India’s contribution in the world trade of fish and fish products is negligible. In order to boost exports of marine products, this sector needs to be modernised. The areas which need attention are protection of marine environment, diversified fishing, increase in the number of deep sea fishing vessels with inbuilt processing facilities, quality improvement of fish and fish products to meet international standards, setting up of cold storage facilities, training of fishermen in modern methods of fish processing and packaging etc.

10.85 The Fishery Survey of India (FSI) continues to provide valuable inputs to maritime Indian States and fishing vessels for effective exploitation of fishing resources. The Institute has been recognised as one of the data Centres for Deep Sea Fisheries in the country under the National Oceanic Information System.

10.86 This sector pertains to eatable items comprising a wide spectrum. It includes ready-to-eat products and also ready-to-cook products, pasta products, cocoa based products, bakery products, beer and wine, soft drinks etc. To promote the growth of consumer food industries, the Government has delicensed almost all food processing industries except beer, potable alcohol and winces. Automatic approval for foreign investments up to 51 per cent has been introduced practically in all sectors of the food processing industries except those reserved exclusively for the Small Scale Sector.

10.87 Though the demand for consumer processed foods will continue to rise due to several factors like improvement in the standard of living, growing urbanisation etc., lack of adequate packaging industry would hinder its growth. Though new trends like aseptic bulk packaging of fruit pulps, packaging of fruit juices in flexible pouches, thermoform cup and tray packaging of jams, jellies, etc. have emerged in the field of packaging, the packaging industry in India is still, by and large, at infant stage. The packaging industry is crippled due to high costs and non-availability of packaging materials, high incidence of packaging duty, poor transportation and handling facilities etc.

10.88 The two public sector undertakings engaged in the food processing sector are the Modern Food Industries Ltd. (MFIL) and the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd. (NERAMAC). Both these units are under administrative control of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries. The performance of MFIL has been fluctuating; it earned a profit of Rs.1.4 crore in 1992-93 as against a loss of Rs.3 crore in 1991-92. The Company’s profits again came down in 1993-94 when it was able to earn only Rs.0.63 crore. The Company, however, earned a profit of Rs.3.7 crore in 1994-95. The Company needs strengthening of its commercial viability by adopting measures such as diversification of products, aggressive marketing strategy including publicity campaigns etc.

10.89 The functioning of the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd. (NERAMAC) has been far from satisfactory. The Corporation was set up in March, 1982 with the main objective of marketing and processing of fruits and vegetables grown in the North Eastern region. A high level Committee was constituted to study the factors responsible for the unsatisfactory working of the Unit. Pursuant to various recommendations made by the Committee, steps are being initiated to revitalize the unit. Some of the steps taken in this direction are diversification of marketing activities from traditional agro products to products based on minor forest produce like agarbati sticks, icecream sticks etc. The Corporation also commissioned a cashewnut processing unit at Agartala during the first half of 1994-95.

Annual Plan 1995-96

10.90 The budgetary outlay for the food processing sector for 1995-96 is Rs.45.0 crore. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries had started the Eighth Five Year Plan with 38 Plan schemes but at present is in the process of rationalising its schemes by merging similar schemes. The process of rationalising the schemes will be completed in the year 1995-96.
and it is expected that the schemes so devised would be more effective and also easy to implement. One notable feature in the Plan of 1995-96 is that more emphasis will be given to the sector of fruits and vegetables vis-a-vis the previous year. Accordingly, the budgetary outlay for this sector has been enhanced by about Rs.1 crore. The Government will continue its effort of attracting more and more investments in this sector and till August, 1995, 233 IEMs envisaging an investment of Rs.2,691 crore and employment of 30,885 persons have already been received.

10.91 AREAS OF CONCERN

Village & Small Industries

- Inadequate credit availability and infrastructure facilities like industrial sheds, roads, power, etc.

- Strict adherence to appropriate quality standards to become competitive in international and domestic markets.

- Need to modernise and upgrade technology, installation of modern technology based plant and machinery, use of recent management techniques, etc.

- Increase of productivity and quality of khadi cloth, use of modern dyeing and printing practices and production of khadi cloth based on latest fashion trends so as to reduce its dependence on rebate and subsidy.

- Upgradation of technology for village industries by using simple but productive machines/equipment.

- To increase quality standards and better packaging of village industry products to make it attractive and to make it unable to face competition from the products of large and medium industries.

- Modernisation of coir industry is necessary to become export competitive and use of simple machines/techniques to reduce drudgery of workers/artisans.

- To provide welfare and medical facilities to artisans, most of whom are from SC/ST Minority communities, etc.

- To provide welfare measures like group insurance, health package, education to children, workshed-cum-housing facilities, design input, marketing support, etc.

- To upgrade manufacturing techniques for production of handicrafts, to make available quality raw materials, enhanced market support for exports and to encourage artisans to form cooperatives/associations.

- To provide welfare measures like group insurance, health package, workshed-cum-houses, etc, to the artisans engaged in handicrafts.

- To provide statutory facilities under labour laws and other welfare measures like group insurance, medical facilities, safe working place, etc, to powerloom workers.

- There is an urgent need to provide adequate credit from financial institutions and modern technology, latest looms, modern pre and post loom processing facilities, latest design inputs to make the powerloom sector more export competitive.

- It would be essential to improve quality of domestic raw silk in comparison to international levels, to introduce eco-friendly multivoltine and bivoltine mulberry silkworm races, sturdy silkworm races for tasar, eri and muga varieties.

- It would be desirable to provide better R&D and extension facilities to silkworm rearers/farmers for taking up improved rearing practices, training, adequate credit from financial institutions, remunerative prices for cocoons through competitive marketing setups, etc.

- There is an urgent need to provide better medicines/vaccines to sheep rearers and to introduce improved animal husbandry practices, adequate marketing support to enable the wool growers to get remunerative prices, to provide grading, testing and industrial service facilities.

- There is an urgent need to upgrade quality of Indian raw wool and increase productivity per sheep as compared to other wool growing countries.
Food Processing Industries

- The rate of growth of modern rice mills has started stagnating since mid 80's and this trend needs to be reversed in order to improve efficiency.

- The per capita availability of pulses is going down steadily and yield per acre is also very low. There is a need to improve upon the available technology for growth of pulses and also pulse milling.

- Only about 1 per cent of total meat production is being converted to meat products due to various reasons such as non- availability of cold chain facility, disease problems, virtual absence of modern abattoirs etc.

- Modern fish production is stagnating at around 2.3 million tonnes and fishing activity as such being very capital intensive is not growing to the extent required.

- The growth of consumer food industries is being hampered by stunted growth of the packaging industry in India.
### Annexure 10.1

**ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96 (TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS)**

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### Annexure 10.2

#### PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE - ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96

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276
PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE - ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96

(Rs. Crore)

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* Estimates  
Source: DGCIS
CHAPTER-11
CRAFTSMEN TRAINING AND LABOUR WELFARE

The employment objectives of the Eighth Plan, include, apart from quantitative expansion in the employment opportunities so as to achieve the goal of a near-full employment situation by the turn of the century, improvement in the qualitative aspects of employment such as higher labour productivity, better working conditions and adequate social security. Programmes in the Labour and Labour Welfare Sector are, therefore, designed to bring about expansion of facilities of vocational training, improvements in occupational safety of workers and employment services, promotion of social security and welfare of workers such as women, children, bonded labour and other unorganised categories of workers, a climate of healthy industrial relations and workers' participation in management.

11.2 Considering that skill mis-match is an important factor contributing to educated unemployment, the Plan gives special attention to programmes for development of market relevant skills to enhance the employability and productivity of the labour force. Gradual elimination of child labour is another thrust area of programmes in this sector.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

Outlay

11.3 In the Annual Plan 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 327.29 crore was approved for the Labour and Labour Welfare Sector, of which Rs. 126.00 crore was in the Central Sector and Rs. 201.29 crore was in the Plans of the States and Union Territories. Against this, the Revised Outlay was Rs. 265.64 crore, of which Rs. 100.05 crore was in the Central Sector Plan and Rs. 165.59 crore in the State Sector Plans. The reasons for the lower revised estimates are primarily problems in creating and filling posts due to economy measures, delays in the execution of civil works by the State Governments and in procurement and supply of equipment under the World Bank-aided Vocational Training Project.

(a) Programmes of the Central Sector

Craftsmen Training

11.4 Craftsmen Training Scheme and the Apprenticeship Training Programme are the principal programmes of skill development to make the youth better equipped to take up wage or self-employment as well as contribute to higher levels of quality of industrial production and productivity. Institutional training in 42 engineering and 22 non-engineering trades is provided under the Craftsmen Training Scheme through a network of 2,721 Industrial Training Institutes of which 1,038 are run by Government and 1,683 by the private sector. The total seating capacity of these institutes as on 31 July, 1994 was 4.07 lakh. In addition to the regular one or two-year courses, a number of short-term courses are also being organised by these ITIs in some States and Union Territories. While practically all the Government ITIs are administered by the States and Union Territories, 6 Model Training Institutes (attached to the Advanced Training Institutes) imparting training in 24 designated trades and 4 Model Industrial Training Institutes providing modular courses specializing in certain groups of trades are run by the Central Government. Advanced level training for workers in industry and training of craft instructors is provided by 7 Advanced Training Institutes, one Central Training Institute and two Foremen Training Institutes. A Central Staff Training and Research Institute undertakes research in the development of training methods and a Central Instructional Media Institute develops instructional material.

11.5 Vocational training for women is provided in 189 Industrial Training Institutes run by Government exclusively for women and in women's wings in 211 Government and private Industrial Training Institutes. The total seating capacity of these institutes/wings was 32,609 in June 1994. In addition, a National Vocational Training Institute and ten Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) for Women are run by the Central Government. These institutes, with a total seating capacity of about 1,500, provide training in a three-tier system, namely, basic skills, advanced skills and instructional training in selected trades having high employment potential. Training is also organised in some of these institutes for entrepreneurial development to enable those setting up self-employment ventures.

11.6 The Apprenticeship Training Scheme provides practical training in 132 designated trades to trade apprentices, in 88 subject fields
for graduates/diploma holders in engineering and in 60 subject fields for technicians (vocational) apprentices. Six Regional Directorates of Apprenticeship Training oversee the implementation of the programme for trade apprentices while 4 Regional Boards for Apprenticeship Training control the programme for graduate engineers, diploma holders and technician (vocational) apprentices. At the end of March 1994, nearly 1.42 lakh trade apprentices and nearly 20 thousand graduate and technician apprentices were undergoing training under the Apprenticeship Training Programme. To improve the quality of the Programme, the rates of stipends to all categories of apprentices have been enhanced in 1993. Recurring costs on Basic Training and Related Instruction Charges have also been increased.

11.7 One of the objectives of establishing National Renewal Fund (NRF) is to provide assistance for retraining and re-deployment of employees arising as a result of modernisation, technological upgradation and industrial restructuring. Five Employment Assistance Centres (EACs) were sanctioned during 1994-95 out of NRF for undertaking labour market surveys on marketable skills, job counselling, re-training for jobs/self-employment and re-deployment/placement. Till 31 December 1994, a total of 973 workers had received training in the five EACs. In addition, a special training scheme is also being implemented by the Ministry of Labour to train industrial workers who lost jobs as a result of rationalisation after 24 July 1991 in medium and large public and private establishments or have either taken voluntary retirement under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme or have been retrenched/rerendered surplus or have been affected by lockouts/layoffs for not less than 6 months. The Scheme is funded out of NRF.

Vocational Training Project

11.8 A seven-year Vocational Training Project was launched with assistance from the World Bank in 1989-90 with the objective of upgrading and modernising the vocational training programme. The Project consists of a number of schemes implemented by the Ministry of Labour as well as Centrally sponsored schemes covering craftsmen training, apprenticeship training, vocational training programme for women, training programmes for skilled workers under the Advanced Vocational Training System and hi-tech training. The expenditure on the Centrally sponsored Schemes included in the Project is shared equally by the Central Government and the State Governments. 28 States and Union Territories are participating in the project which envisages modernisation of equipment in ITIs, expansion and strengthening of the network of ITIs and RVTIs for women, diversification of training programmes including introduction of hi-tech and self-employment-oriented courses, media resource centres, strengthening of the apprenticeship training programmes and staff development. The originally approved cost of the project is Rs. 441.50 crore, made-up of Rs. 103.06 crore for schemes implemented by the Ministry of Labour and the rest for Centrally sponsored schemes. World Bank assistance for the project consists of credit-loan to the extent of about two-thirds of the actual expenditure on the project.

11.9 Till the end of 1994-95, an expenditure of Rs. 206.84 crore has been incurred in the implementation of the project since its inception. This includes the States' share of the expenditure on Centrally sponsored schemes. Details of the financial progress of the Project are shown in Annexure 11.4. Scheme-wise details are in Annexure 11.3. As stated earlier delays in filling up of posts and in execution of civil works have contributed to the slow progress in the implementation of the Project. The implementation of the Project is constantly reviewed by the Ministry of Labour and the World Bank.

Employment Service

11.10 At the end of 1994, the employment service consisted of a country-wide network of 891 employment exchanges which provide registration and placement services and vocational guidance to the jobseekers. They also collect and disseminate information on employment levels and trends in the organised sector of the economy. At the end of June 1995, there were 365.7 lakh jobseekers registered with the employment exchanges compared to 366.9 lakh jobseekers at the end of 1994. During the year 1994, the employment exchanges received 4.0 lakh vacancies and placed 2.0 lakh jobseekers. The corresponding figures for the first half of 1995 (Jan-June) were 2.0 lakh vacancies and 1.1 lakh placements. One of the important programmes of the employment service aims at bringing about efficiency and objectivity in the services through the gradual computerisation of the services at the employment exchanges. Under a Centrally sponsored Scheme implemented during the Seventh Plan and the An-
nual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92, various State Governments had, with Central assistance, taken up computerisation of 117 major employment exchanges and 71 exchanges linked with them for purposes of computerisation. With effect from 1992-93, this Scheme has been transferred to the State Governments in accordance with the decision of the NDC. The programme is now being continued by the States and the Union Territories in their own Plans. The State Governments have been advised by Planning Commission to make adequate provision for this programme so as to achieve the objective of computerising all the district employment exchanges during the Eighth Plan.

11.11 The employment exchanges are increasingly required to step-up their activities in the areas of vocational guidance and collection and dissemination of labour market information. The employment exchanges have also a role in motivating jobseekers to take up self-employment and in providing guidance and assistance for this purpose. Under a Centrally sponsored scheme which had been transferred to States from 1992-93, special Self-employment Promotion Cells were set-up in 28 selected districts. All these cells, except the two set up in Gujarat, are functioning. Till the end of 1993, over 53,000 persons were placed in self-employment, while 1.92 lakh were awaiting self-employment assistance.

11.12 The employment service provides special assistance to jobseekers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the handicapped. 21 Coaching-cum Guidance Centres for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes set-up by the Central Government in different States provide employment-related coaching and guidance to jobseekers from these communities. These Centres also undertake job development, conduct special coaching classes and organise pre-recruitment training. Facilities are also provided at many of these Centres for practising typing skills. Some of the State Governments, notably Uttar Pradesh, also run such Centres. 17 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for the Handicapped assess the residuary capacities of the handicapped and provide adjustment training and placement services to them. Some of these Centres also have Skill Training Workshops attached to them to facilitate skill training and quicker rehabilitation.

Labour Welfare

11.13 Schemes relating to industrial relations, occupational safety and health, women and child labour, welfare of unorganised labour and workers' education are included in this 'sub-sector'. In the area of industrial relations, the enforcement and adjudication machinery has been strengthened to cope with the increasing work. There are, at present, 12 Industrial Tribunals constituted by the Central Government and 312 (as on 30th June 1994) Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunals set-up by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for adjudicating in industrial disputes. The schemes relating to occupational safety concentrate on improvement of work environment, man-machinery interface, control and prevention of chemical hazards, development of protective gears and equipment, training in safety and development of safety and health information systems.

11.14 In the effort towards gradual eradication of employment of children (estimated at 1.7 crore as per 43rd Round of National Sample Survey 1987-88), elimination of child labour in hazardous industries by the end of the century has been taken up as the immediate priority objective. Among the existing Plan schemes designed to make effective interventions to prevent the abuse of child labour are the National Child Labour Projects initiated in the areas of concentration of child labour to rehabilitate the children withdrawn from work. At present, 12 National Child Labour Projects are under implementation covering about 15,000 children engaged in glass, brassware, locks, carpets, slate, tile, match & fireworks, gems, agri-chemicals and beedi industries. One of the important components of these Projects is the establishment of special schools to cater to the basic needs of children withdrawn from work, such as non-formal education, vocational training and supplementary nutrition. A National Authority for Elimination of Child Labour has also been set up to achieve convergence of services under various Central Ministries and Departments of State Governments which implement child-related programmes. Voluntary agencies are also being financially assisted for taking up welfare projects for working children. During 1994-95, 11 such voluntary agencies were provided assistance.

11.15 Programmes for women labour include action-oriented projects and studies, organisation of child care centres and welfare projects
for women construction workers. Important amongst schemes for workers' education are the programmes for education of rural workers for creating awareness about their socio-economic environment, the need for developing their own organisation and about the benefits available under various welfare and credit schemes. In recognition of the need for effective social security for unorganised workers, a Working Group has been constituted by the Ministry of Labour to review their access to benefits under various existing measures and to recommend a suitable model for providing social security to these workers. The report of the Working Group is expected shortly.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

11.16 A Centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented since 1978-79, under which Central assistance is provided on a matching basis for the identification, release and rehabilitation of identified bonded labour. According to the information available, a total of 2.51 lakh bonded labourers were reported to have been identified and freed as on 31 March 1993, of whom 6,000 are awaiting rehabilitation at the end of March 1995. Since the inception of the Centrally sponsored scheme till the end of March 1995, a sum of Rs. 39.14 crore was released as Central assistance to the State Governments.

(b) Programmes of the State Sector

11.17 Important programmes undertaken by the State Governments relate to diversification and expansion of the vocational training programme, improvement in the quality of training and extension of training opportunities for women, the World Bank-assisted Vocational Training Project, extension and modernisation of employment services, strengthening of labour administration, rehabilitation of bonded labour, welfare of rural and urban unorganised labour etc. Some of the State Governments also undertake special employment schemes in this sector.

11.18 The World Bank-aided Vocational Training Project covers only about 400 of a total of over one thousand Government-run ITIs. It is important to update the facilities and also diversify the training programmes in the remaining ITIs as well to make them responsive to the current needs of the labour market. In the area of employment services only a few States have heretofore made some headway in computerising the Employment Exchange operations. This process of modernising the services needs to be accelerated so as to cover at least all the district level offices in all the States during the Eighth Plan. It has, therefore, been suggested to the State Governments to bring forward schemes with adequate provisions in these two areas. Similarly, the State Governments have also been advised to propose the creation of a suitable machinery for monitoring the enforcement of legislation in the field of women and child labour in their Plans and some of the States have responded favourably to these suggestions.

Annual Plan 1995-96

Outlay

11.19 In the Annual Plan 1995-96, an outlay of Rs. 136.00 crore has been approved for the Plan programmes for Labour and Labour Welfare in the Central Sector and Rs. 300.62 crore in the Plans of the States and Union Territories. Details are given in Annexures 11.1, 11.2 and 11.3. The Schemes include a number of on-going Centrally sponsored Schemes under the World Bank-aided Vocational Training Project and one for the Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour.

11.20 In accordance with the decision of the National Development Council, five schemes (Computerisation of Employment Exchanges, Strengthening of Employment Exchanges for Promotion of Self-employment, Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in Minority Concentration Areas, Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery for Implementing Women & Child Labour Laws and Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Agencies for Identification of Bonded Labour) operated as Centrally sponsored Schemes till 1991-92 were transferred to the State Governments concerned with effect from 1992-93. In line with the 1991-92 level of funding of these schemes, the required amount due to the State Governments on account of the transferred schemes has been allocated for each State and the total amount thus needed was provided in the budget proposals for 1995-96 of the Central Government against Central Plan Assistance for State Plans.

(a) Central Sector

Craftsmen Training

11.21 The bulk of the Annual Plan outlays in the Labour and Labour Welfare Sector is on vocational training. In view of the shortfalls in the implementation of various training programmes in the first three years of the Plan, particularly the World Bank aided Vocational
Training Project, the outlay for these schemes has been kept at Rs. 63.90 crore in the Annual Plan 1995-96, which is considerably lower than the outlay of Rs. 98.37 crore for 1994-95. The outlay for the Vocational Training Project has, correspondingly, been kept at a reduced level of Rs. 53 crore in the Annual Plan 1995-96 against Rs. 90 crore in the previous Annual Plan. A proposal to establish a Management Information System for Vocational Training under the Project as stipulated by the World Bank is under process. The implementation of the hi-tech training scheme, which is one of the important schemes under the Project, is likely to gather momentum from the year 1995-96 onwards.

11.22 The special training programme for rationalised labour is being expanded. An amount of Rs. 10 crores has been provided by the Ministry of Industry to the Ministry of Labour for implementation of the Scheme in 1995-96 with a target to train 10,000 rationalised workers. The Scheme, which is already being implemented in Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and Kerala, is likely to be commenced in some other States.

Employment Services

11.23 The outlay on schemes related to employment service was Rs. 2.76 crore in the Central Sector Annual Plan 1994-95. This has been stepped up to Rs. 6.37 crore in 1995-96. The programme for 1995-96 includes, apart from continuation and expansion of the schemes for the benefit of weaker sections such as the handicapped and jobseekers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, revision of National Classification Occupations and development of the Employment Market Information and Vocational Guidance programmes, acquisition of land and construction of a new building for the Central Institute for Research and Training in Employment Service in Noida.

Labour Welfare

11.24 An outlay of Rs. 63.23 crore has been provided for these schemes in the Central Sector of the Annual Plan 1995-96 compared to Rs. 25.63 crore in the Annual Plan 1994-95. In addition to on-going activities, the programme for 1995-96 includes setting up of a new Regional Labour Institute at Faridabad and establishment of a HRD Centre for training officers dealing with safety in mines so as to enable them to play their regulatory, enforcement and advisory role effectively. Current efforts for elimination of child labour are likely to be substantially expanded in 1995-96 through a large programme, which will be much wider in scope and coverage than the existing programme of National Child Labour Projects. The outlay for the existing and the new programmes relating to child labour has, therefore, been raised to Rs. 34.40 crore in the Annual Plan 1995-96 from Rs. 4.34 crore in the Annual Plan 1994-95. Programmes for women workers are proposed to be expanded during 1995-96, for which a higher outlay of Rs. 0.50 crore has been provided compared to Rs. 0.21 crore in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

11.25 In the area of labour statistics and research, a number of on-going schemes would be continued in 1995-96. New programmes being taken up relate to conduct of fresh working class family income and expenditure surveys that would facilitate updating the series of consumer price index numbers, and grants-in-aid to research institutes and voluntary organisations for conducting research in labour related matters.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

11.26 An outlay of Rs. 2.50 crore has been provided for the Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour in the Central Sector of the Annual Plan 1995-96 against an outlay of Rs. 2.24 crore in 1994-95. The target for rehabilitation for 1995-96 has been fixed at 5,700 bonded labourers, most of whom are in Andhra Pradesh. A proposal to raise the level of expenditure on rehabilitation of each bonded labourer released from Rs. 6,250 to Rs. 10,000 is under consideration. Identification of bonded labourers, their release and rehabilitation is a continuous process and the State Governments have been urged to conduct periodic surveys to identify bonded labourers and take necessary steps for their rehabilitation. It is also necessary to ensure that rehabilitated bonded labourers do not slip back into bondage.

(b) State Sector

11.27 An outlay of Rs. 300.62 crore has been provided in the Annual Plan 1995-96 for programmes in the Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare, compared to Rs. 201.29 crore in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Areas of Concern

- the pace of implementation of the World-Bank aided Vocational Training Project is slow due to procedural bottlenecks, and re-
strictions on creation of posts in the Centre and in the States.

- slow down in the pace of computerisation of employment exchanges, especially after the transfer of the Centrally sponsored scheme to the State Governments.

- Labour and labour welfare sector schemes are service oriented and, therefore, staff oriented and consequently face hurdles in implementation like inadequate Plan provisions and restrictions on creation of posts.
### Annexure 11.1

#### Labour & Labour Welfare Sector: Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. crore)

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* These figures are exclusive of civil works components, while the total for the Centre includes civil works.

$ Includes outlay expenditure in respect of schemes for the welfare of SCs and STs implemented by Ministry of Labour, on which Eighth Plan Outlay, Actual Expenditure in 1993-94, Outlay and R.E. for 1994-95 and Outlay for 1995-96 are Rs. 1.05, 0.09, 0.32, 0.19, 0.34 crore respectively.
## Labour & Labour Welfare Sector - Outlay and Expenditure

### States and Union Territories

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh*</td>
<td>4,290</td>
<td>1,164</td>
<td>1,201</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>West Bengal*</td>
<td>1,1915</td>
<td>1,377</td>
<td>1,375</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (States)</strong></td>
<td>8,4052</td>
<td>1,3338</td>
<td>19,142</td>
<td>15,590</td>
<td>28,841</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* includes outlays and expenditure on special employment schemes.  
** includes Rs. 900 lakh for Special Self-employment Schemes.

---

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States/UTs</th>
<th>Eighth Plan Outlay</th>
<th>Actual Exp.</th>
<th>Revised Estimates</th>
<th>Outlay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A &amp; N Islands</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>51.71</td>
<td>67.65</td>
<td>67.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chandigarh*</td>
<td>158.00</td>
<td>20.98</td>
<td>27.00</td>
<td>27.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli*</td>
<td>68.00</td>
<td>12.99</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daman &amp; Diu</td>
<td>88.00</td>
<td>24.15</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>1,400.00</td>
<td>395.47</td>
<td>700.00</td>
<td>700.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>79.63</td>
<td>22.87</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pondicherry</td>
<td>347.00</td>
<td>70.87</td>
<td>124.00</td>
<td>106.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,440.63</td>
<td>599.04</td>
<td>986.65</td>
<td>968.65</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total (A + B)</strong></td>
<td>86,492.63</td>
<td>13,937.04</td>
<td>20,128.65</td>
<td>16,558.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes outlays and expenditure on special employment schemes.

** Includes Rs. 900 lakh for Special Self-employment Schemes.
Annexure 11.3

Labour and Labour Welfare Sector: Some Important Schemes in the Central Sector

(Rs. Lakh)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Central Sector Schemes (other than those under World Bank Project)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Setting up of four Model Training Institutes</td>
<td>440.00 (120.00)</td>
<td>37.96</td>
<td>62.00</td>
<td>50.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Central Instructional Media Institute</td>
<td>600.00 (100.00)</td>
<td>79.18</td>
<td>118.00</td>
<td>110.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Construction of Central Training in Employment Service (CIRTES) Bldg.</td>
<td>700.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Schemes for vocational rehabilitation of handicapped.</td>
<td>320.00</td>
<td>27.12</td>
<td>55.48</td>
<td>55.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Child Labour</td>
<td>1500.00</td>
<td>326.80</td>
<td>434.00</td>
<td>434.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Industrial Safety</td>
<td>890.00 (125.00)</td>
<td>68.10</td>
<td>259.00</td>
<td>151.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Mines Safety</td>
<td>650.00</td>
<td>86.37</td>
<td>137.00</td>
<td>127.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Labour Research and Statistics</td>
<td>1200.00</td>
<td>213.32</td>
<td>579.00</td>
<td>579.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Workers' Education</td>
<td>1000.00</td>
<td>83.45</td>
<td>201.00</td>
<td>218.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>National Labour Institute</td>
<td>700.00</td>
<td>140.70</td>
<td>185.00</td>
<td>185.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Labour Administration &amp; Industrial Relations</td>
<td>2155.00 (70.00)</td>
<td>86.88</td>
<td>329.00</td>
<td>259.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Central Schemes under World Bank Project</td>
<td>8122.00 (1,000.00)</td>
<td>203.86</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
<td>1,475.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Central Project Implementation Unit (CPIU)</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>44.79</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Setting up of Equipment Maintenance Trg. Centre</td>
<td>150.00 (15.00)</td>
<td>15.92</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>29.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Media Resource Centres</td>
<td>60.00 (35.00)</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>35.00</td>
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</tbody>
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## Labour and Labour Welfare Sector: Some Important Schemes in the Central Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Eighth Annual Plan Outlay (Rs. lakh)</th>
<th>Actual Exp. Outlay</th>
<th>Revised Outlay</th>
<th>Outlay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Setting up of Basic Trg. Centres (BTCs)</td>
<td>350.00 (240.00)</td>
<td>1.97</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Setting up of Related Instruction Centres (RICs)</td>
<td>122.00 (60.00)</td>
<td>5.38</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Advanced Vocational Training Centres</td>
<td>350.00 (25.00)</td>
<td>44.51</td>
<td>103.41</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Expansion of Central Staff Training Institute (CSTARI)</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>8.43</td>
<td>14.72</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Technical Assistance Programme</td>
<td>1500.00</td>
<td>9.18</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>450.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Trade Testing and Certification</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Setting up of new RVTIs</td>
<td>600.00 (400.00)</td>
<td>18.75</td>
<td>50.46</td>
<td>164.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Strengthening of NVTI/RVTIs &amp; Diversification</td>
<td>700.00 (150.00)</td>
<td>17.81</td>
<td>94.02</td>
<td>220.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Strengthening of Women’s Training Cell</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>3.37</td>
<td>10.45</td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>High Tech Training</td>
<td>4000.00 (1200.00)</td>
<td>24.99</td>
<td>648.00</td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Establishment of M.I.S.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Centrally Sponsored Schemes under World Bank Project (States &amp; UTs)</td>
<td>2,304.36</td>
<td>6,500.00</td>
<td>4,877.05</td>
<td>3,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Equipment Modernisation</td>
<td>6605.15</td>
<td>711.11</td>
<td>2,377.00</td>
<td>1,850.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Equipment Maintenance Scheme</td>
<td>547.61</td>
<td>190.09</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Audio-Visual Aids</td>
<td>173.65</td>
<td>55.47</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>New Trades in ITIs</td>
<td>1889.99</td>
<td>294.79</td>
<td>800.00</td>
<td>330.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Self-Employment Courses</td>
<td>127.43</td>
<td>12.16</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Setting up of Basic</td>
<td>518.86</td>
<td>101.43</td>
<td>130.00</td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annexure 11.3 (contd.)

Labour and Labour Welfare Sector: Some Important Schemes in the Central Sector

( Rs. lakh )

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Setting up of Related Instruction Centres</td>
<td>390.13</td>
<td>35.59</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Advanced Vocational Training Centres(AVTs)</td>
<td>948.21</td>
<td>130.82</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>105.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Setting up of New Women ITIs/Wings</td>
<td>2500.00</td>
<td>533.25</td>
<td>550.00</td>
<td>550.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>New Trades in Women ITIs/Wings</td>
<td>576.25</td>
<td>63.43</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>State Project Implementation Units (SPIUs)</td>
<td>226.74</td>
<td>44.84</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>55.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Hi-tech Training</td>
<td>800.00</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Establishment of M.I.S.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Centrally Sponsored Schemes under the World Bank Project for Union Territories</td>
<td>765.81</td>
<td>131.38</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>200.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Other Centrally Sponsored Schemes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>265.85</td>
<td>224.00</td>
<td>250.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do not include estimates in respect of civil works. total.
Annexure 11.4

World Bank Assisted Vocational Training Project
Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Particulars/Year</th>
<th>Central Plan</th>
<th>Total (including State share)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Central Sector</td>
<td>Centre’s share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Cost of the Project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>103.06</td>
<td>169.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Revised</td>
<td>163.00</td>
<td>266.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Actualls 1988-90</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>16.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1990-91 Actualls</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1991-92 Actualls</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>14.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1988-92 Actualls (cumulative)</td>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>38.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>1992-97 Outlay</td>
<td>81.22</td>
<td>160.70</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>1992-93 Actualls</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>18.56</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>1993-94 Actualls</td>
<td>2.04</td>
<td>23.04</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>1993-94 Outlay</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>65.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>1994-95 Revised Estimates</td>
<td>14.75</td>
<td>48.77</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>1995-96 Outlay</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>38.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Cumulative expenditure on the Project since inception as per the Statement of Expenditure (SOEs) upto end of the year.

** Includes retroactive financing by World Bank for expenditure incurred in connection with the Project during 1988-89.
INTRODUCTION AND MINERALS

Introduction

12.1 Since 1991 India is actively pursuing economic reform programmes whose broad ramifications relate to stabilisation, deregulation, liberalisation and global integration. The fundamental aim of these reforms has been to accelerate the development process through improved international competitiveness, increased efficiency in the allocation of resources, stimulating domestic savings and investment and strengthening of indigenous technological capabilities to reap the benefits of new technologies and dynamic comparative advantage. The 8th Plan strategy with regard to industrial development also lays emphasis on operationalisation and implementation of the policy initiatives taken in the field of economic reforms.

12.2 The new industrial policy envisaged enhancement of domestic competition through

Table 12.1
Trends in the Performance of Manufacturing Sector
(Base : 1980-81 = 100)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Industry Group</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>1992-93</th>
<th>1993-94</th>
<th>upto Jan.'95</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 2.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>5.</td>
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<tr>
<td>20-21</td>
<td>Food Products</td>
<td>5.33</td>
<td>-1.5</td>
<td>-8.0</td>
<td>9.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Beverages, Tobacco &amp; Products</td>
<td>1.57</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Cotton Textile</td>
<td>12.31</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>-3.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Jute, Hemp &amp; Mesta Products</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>-4.2</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>-12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Textile Products including wearing apparel other than footwear</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>-22.0</td>
<td>-3.2</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Wood &amp; Wood products</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Paper &amp; Paper Products</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Leather &amp; Fur Products</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Rubber, Plastics, Petroleum &amp; Coal Products</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Chemical &amp; Chemical Products</td>
<td>12.51</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>9.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Non-Metallic Mineral Products</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>6.8</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>Basic Metals &amp; Alloys</td>
<td>9.80</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>-10.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Metal Products &amp; Parts</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>-6.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>18.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Machinery &amp; Machine Tools</td>
<td>6.24</td>
<td>-1.2</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Electrical Machinery &amp; Appliances</td>
<td>5.78</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
<td>-6.3</td>
<td>27.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Transport Equipment</td>
<td>6.39</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>14.7</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Other Manuf.</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>-5.7</td>
<td>-3.9</td>
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<td>Div.2-3 Manf.</td>
<td>77.11</td>
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<td>4.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Div.1 Mining &amp; Quarrying</td>
<td>11.46</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<td>6.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Div.4 Electricity</td>
<td>11.43</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td></td>
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<td>GENERAL</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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virtual abolition of industrial licensing except for a short list of industries related to security and strategic concerns, social reasons, hazardous chemicals and overriding environmental concerns, reforms in the Monopolistic and Restrictive Trade Practice (MRTP) Act to remove threshold limit of assets and elimination of the requirement of prior approval for establishment of new undertakings, expansion, merger or amalgamation, enhancement of external competition through substantial deregulation of import procedure, reduction in quantitative restriction on capital goods, raw material and tariff rates, liberalisation of foreign investment approvals and foreign technology agreements and public sector reforms. Steps have been taken almost on all fronts. The number of industries exclusively reserved for the public sector was reduced initially from 17 to 8 and then to 5. Similarly, 18 industries retained under compulsory licensing were further reduced to 16.

12.3 The new policy aimed at generation of high rate of industrial growth to the tune of about 7.5% per annum during the 8th Plan. Sectorally it envisaged a growth of 8% in mining, 7.3% in manufacturing and 7.8% for electricity. The growth rates, however, remained sluggish during the first two years of the 8th Plan at 2.3% during 1992-93 and 5.1% during 1993-94. The industrial production showed an upward movement in 1994-95 and during April, 1994 to January, 1995, the growth rate was 7.6%. Table 12.1 gives the trends in the performance of manufacturing sector, mining and quarrying and electricity generation for the years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 ( upto January, 1995).

12.4 The slow growth in industrial production during the first two years can be attributed to the demand constraints faced by industry on account of the decline in Govt. and public sector spending, the contractionary credit policy of 1991-92 to help contain fiscal deficit and inflation and the unsatisfactory performance...

Table 12.2
(Rs. Crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BS IEBR</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>BS IEBR Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Cement &amp; Non-Metallurgical Ins.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fertilizers</td>
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<td>586.57</td>
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<td>16.00</td>
<td>643.31</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Eng. Ind.</td>
<td>12858</td>
<td>170.27</td>
<td>384.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telecom &amp; Electronics Ins.</td>
<td>12859</td>
<td>227.10</td>
<td>24.64</td>
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<td>Consumer Ins.</td>
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<td>69.11</td>
<td>224.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atomic Energy</td>
<td>12861</td>
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<td>25.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Ins.</td>
<td>12875</td>
<td>208.11</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other outlays on Ind. &amp; Minerals</td>
<td>12885</td>
<td>54.30</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1542.03</td>
<td>5498.97</td>
<td>7040.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

293
of the domestic capital goods sector. The recession in the capital goods sector occurred as private investment did not show any substantial increase partly because of the inevitable time-lag between intentions and actual placement of orders and partly because of postponement of investment decisions by the corporate sector in the face of uncertainty, competition and rapidly changing policy environment. Liberal imports resulting from reduction in customs tariff had some adverse impact in capacity utilisation in some industries like copper, lead and zinc, phosphatic fertilizers etc., initially, while import compression measures due to paucity of foreign exchange also affected adversely raw-materials and capital goods availability in some other import-dependent industries like electrical and electronics, metals and chemical and pharmaceuticals, engineering, paper, rubber, plastic, automobiles and ancillaries.

12.5 With the revival measures taken in 1994-95 Budget with rationalisation of tax and duty structures and the reform measures gradually developing stronger roots, industrial production has shown signs of recovery. The revival is most prominent in the capital goods sector which witnessed a growth rate of 19.8% during the period April, 1994 to January, 1995. Besides, during 1994-95, the index of six infrastructure industries (electricity, coal, saleable steel, crude petroleum, petroleum refinery products and cement), carrying combined weight of 28.77, recorded a rise of 8.0% as against 5.3% during 1993-94. The overall recovery in the industrial sector has been aided by the smooth progress in this infrastructure sub-sector. Continued emphasis requires to be given on infrastructural development to maintain this trend.

12.6 The industry-wise revised estimates in respect of the Central sector outlays for 1994-95 and the budgeted outlays for 1995-96 are indicated in Table 12.2. The Department-wise and scheme-wise details of budgeted outlays for 1995-96 are given in Annexure 12.1 and 12.2.

12.7 The outlays provided for large and medium industries, weights and measures and mineral sector in the Annual Plan 1995-96 of the States and Union Territories are indicated in Annexure 12.3. The targets of capacity and production for selected industries for 1995-96, and the targets and the anticipated achievements for 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given in Annexure 12.4. The targets of capacity and production for 1995-96 have been fixed in the light of the latest information in regard to implementation of the projects in public and private sectors and the likely trend of production and demand.

Public Sector Reforms

12.8 The 8th Plan visualises an important role for an autonomous and efficient public sector in providing essential infrastructural and strategic support for achieving the targeted rate of economic growth during the plan period. The New Industrial Policy stipulates public sector reforms so as to generate more internal resources through improved efficiency and better capacity utilisation as a result of which the pressure on budgetary support would be reduced. The measures taken in this regard include partial disinvestment of shares in selected Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) and bringing Sick PSEs within the purview of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) through an amendment of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) system has been introduced to ensure greater accountability and National Renewal Fund (NRF) established for retraining and redeployment of workers affected by industrial restructuring. 52 chronically sick CPSEs have been registered with BIFR. For the year 1993-94, 101 CPSEs signed MOUs with their respective administrative Ministries/Departments. For the year 1994-95, 99 CPSEs and for 1995-96, 103 CPSEs have signed MOUs. The budgetary support to CPSEs is being reduced to release resources for funding of social sector programmes. The reduction in budgetary support in financing CPSEs resource requirements is being made up by taking recourse to extra-budgetary resources (e.g. borrowings) and generation of internal resources.

12.9 As on 31.3.1994, there were 246 CPSEs with a total investment of Rs.164,332 crore, employing 21.49 lakh persons. During 1993-94 of 240 CPSEs operating, 120 CPSEs earned overall profit of Rs.9,722 crore, 117 enterprises suffered a loss of Rs.5,287 crore and 3 enterprises made neither profit nor loss. The return on investment was, however, only 2.78% which was a matter of serious concern.

National Renewal Fund (NRF)

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

12.10 The NRF has been operating since 1992 to protect the interests of labour affected by
industrial restructuring. To administer the NRF a high-power Empowered Authority has been set up. Funds were made available to Central Public Sector Units (CPSUs) to implement the Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) as a mechanism for reducing their surplus labour force. A total of 73,267 workers had availed of the VRS as on 31.10.1994. The amount spent on this purpose was Rs.528.24 crore in 1992-93 and Rs.476.06 crore in 1993-94 respectively. The average outgo for VRS per worker was approximately Rs.1.5 lakh.

Employee Resource Centres (ERCs) have been set up by 20 CPSUs and workers retraining schemes are being implemented by Employee Assistance Centres (EACs) at five places. Besides, Ministry of Labour has made retraining facilities available for rationalised workers in 15 ITIs and 6 ATIs. It is proposed to set up EACs in all locations where substantial worker outflows have taken place. An area regeneration scheme in respect of 19 closed textile units of Ahmedabad is being initiated. It is observed that even though initially the activities of NRF centred around VRS of CPSUs, recently more emphasis is being placed on retraining/redeployment and employment generation schemes. The budget provision of Rs.700 crore was revised at Rs.200 crore for 1994-95, but the actual expenditure was insignificant due to poor response for VRS.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

12.11 For the year 1995-96, a provision of Rs.300 crore has been made.

**Industrialisation of backward areas**

12.12 For promoting industrialisation of the backward areas in an effective manner, it was decided to develop 70 growth centres in all the States/Union Territories, during the 8th Plan, to serve as magnets for attracting industries in backward areas. These growth centres are to be endowed with adequate infrastructural facilities in respect of power, water, communications and banking, etc. Each growth centre would create infrastructural facilities of a high order. Till 1994-95, 41 growth centres have been approved and work for setting up these centres is in progress. The project reports of 28 more growth centres are in the process of appraisal. A sum of Rs.153.63 crore has so far (till March '95) been released as central assistance towards the approved Centres.

12.13 To promote industrialisation in specific hilly, remote and inaccessible areas such as Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, North-Eastern States, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh and Darjeeling district of West Bengal, the Transport Subsidy Scheme'1971 that was in operation upto 31.3.1995 is likely to be extended till 2000 A.D. Under the scheme, subsidy at rates ranging from 50% to 90% on the cost of movement of raw-materials and finished goods from/to selected rail heads/ports was provided to all industrial units except plantations, refineries and power generation units. The scheme worked on reimbursement basis, i.e., the subsidy to eligible units was first disbursed by the State/UTs concerned and disbursement claimed from Centre. From the inception of the scheme upto 15.10.1994, an amount of Rs.163.32 crore has been disbursed.

12.14 Besides, while deciding the location of Central Public Enterprises, due consideration is given to the backwardness of various regions subject to the over-riding consideration of techno-economic feasibility. Income tax holiday for five years was provided in the budget of 1993-94 for establishing new units in the North- Eastern and other hilly areas. The budget of 1995-96 proposes to establish a new North Eastern Development Bank to finance industrial enterprises in that region.

**Foreign Direct Investment**

12.15 The new Industrial Policy announced some major policy reforms with regard to FDI. First, FDI, with 51% equity, would receive automatic approval in 34 selected high priority industries. Existing companies in India were allowed to raise foreign equity upto 51% with or without an expansion programme. Secondly, the Govt. constituted a Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) to negotiate with large international firms and attract substantial FDI, which would also provide access to high technology and to world markets. Thirdly, the Govt. decided that foreign equity upto 51% would be allowed to trading companies primarily engaged in export activities. The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) was amended to remove a number of constraints on foreign firms. The policy for acquiring foreign technology by domestic firms was also liberalised. Non Resident Indians (NRIs) and Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs) predominantly owned by them were allowed to invest upto 100% foreign equity in high priority and other industries with full benefits of repatriation of capital invested and income accruing thereon. Foreign Institutional
Investors (FIIs) were allowed to invest in the domestic capital market subject simply to registration with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and obtaining Reserve Bank of India (RBI) approval under FERA. The Indian Corporate Sector, especially companies with good track records were permitted to seek access to international capital markets by issuing Global Depository Receipts (GDRs). During the post policy period i.e. from August '91 to May '95, approval involving a total foreign investment of Rs. 34,950 crore has been accorded. The actual flow so far has been of the order of Rs. 8,646 crore.

Steel

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

12.16 The production of saleable plain carbon steel in 1994-95 is estimated at 16.714 million tonnes as compared with estimated production of 14.31 million tonnes in 1993-94, thereby registering a growth rate of 16.8% over the previous year. The production from Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP), Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP) and Bokaro Steel Ltd. (BSL) exceeded the targets. However production from Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP), which is under modernization, as well as Vishakhapatnam steel plant (VSP), where the operational troubles are yet to be overcome completely, were short of target. The modernization of Durgapur Steel Plant is near completion. Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant has improved its capacity utilization but it was yet to attain full capacity. The power shortage and inadequate availability of melting scrap were the major constraints faced by the secondary steel manufacturing units. The production of sponge iron in the country has improved thereby reducing the growing dependency on imports of melting scrap.

Annual Plan 1995-96

12.17 The target of saleable steel production for 1995-96 is placed at 17.819 million tonnes. The details of production for integrated steel plants are at Annexure 12.4.

Iron Ore

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

12.18 Production target for iron ore for 1994-95 was 62.5 million tonnes including concentrates from Kudremukh. Of this, about 30.5 million tonnes were for domestic consumption and 32.0 million tonnes for export. The actual production during 1994-95 was 60.70 million tonnes including concentrates from Kudremukh, of which, about 30 million tonnes of iron ore has been domestically consumed and 30.51 million tonnes exported.

Annual Plan 1995-96

12.19 A production of 65 million tonnes including concentrates from Kudremukh has been targeted for 1995-96 to cater to the domestic requirements of about 33 million tonnes and exports of the order of about 32 million tonnes. In order to meet the export and indigenous demands of iron ore including the demand for calibrated lump ore from various sponge iron manufacturers, the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) has planned to open up two new mines, 10/11-A and 11-B at Bailadila, M.P. The 11-B mine is proposed to be taken up by the NMDC in the joint sector.

Non-ferrous Metals

Aluminium

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

12.21 Production of aluminium in 1994-95 was 480,262 tonnes against the target of 533,000 tonnes representing a capacity utilization of 76.23%, which though lower than the target, was higher than the production of 465,487 tonnes in 1993-94. Except Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. (INDAL), no other aluminium producer, namely, Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. (BALCO), Hindustan Aluminium Co. Ltd. (HINDALCO), National Aluminium Co. Ltd. (NALCO) was able to achieve targets set for the year 1994-95. While the shortfalls reported by BALCO and HINDALCO were marginal, in the case of NALCO, there was a substantial shortfall. The main reason for lower production by NALCO was some technical problems that emerged at NALCO's smelter at Angul in Orissa during the year 1994-95.

Annual Plan 1995-96

12.22 A production target of 525,000 tonnes has been set for the year 1995-96. In order to enable BALCO to produce thinner gauge cold
rolled sheets, a new cold rolling mill project to be set up at its Korba smelter is under active consideration.

**Copper**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

12.23 Production of refined copper was 46,134 tonnes against a target of 45,000 tonnes in 1994-95 representing a capacity utilisation of 97.12%. When compared with production of 39,000 tonnes of refined copper in 1993-94, performance in 1994-95 was better.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

12.24 A production target of 42,000 tonnes of refined copper has been set for the year 1995-96 taking into account the planned annual shut down of smelter and refinery of Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL) at Ghatailsa, Bihar. The Hindustan Copper Ltd. has taken up project for expansion of Kathri smelter from its present capacity of 31,000 tonnes per annum to 100,000 tonnes per annum. The first stage clearance for the project has been obtained. Taking advantage of the liberalised economic policies of the Govt. of India, three smelters with a total capacity of 250,000 tonnes of refined copper are being set up in the private sector.

**Zinc**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

12.25 Production of primary zinc during 1994-95 at 149,213 tonnes exceeded the target of 131,000 tonnes and represented a capacity utilisation of 88.29%. The higher production in 1994-95 as compared to 145,090 tonnes in 1993-94 was due to better performance by both Hindustan Zinc Ltd. - a public sector enterprise and Binani Zinc Ltd. - a private sector company.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

12.26 A production target of 155,000 tonnes of primary zinc has been set for the year 1995-96.

**Lead**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

12.27 Production of primary lead during 1994-95 at 49,274 tonnes also exceeded the target of 46,000 tonnes but reflected a capacity utilisation of only 55.36% and was higher than the production of 37,223 tonnes recorded in 1993-94. Lower capacity utilisation was due to decision of Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (HZL) to cut back production since it was not internationally competitive at the London Metal Exchange (LME) prices and the prevailing rates of duties.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

12.28 The production target for the year 1995-96 is placed at 60 million tonnes.

**Engineering Industry**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

12.29 The significance of engineering industry in the over all industrial development can be gauged from the fact that its weight in the index of industrial production is 30.4%, it has a 28.3% share in investment, 32.7% share in value of output, 34.1% share in the value addition of the overall industry. Engineering industry, which was having a negative growth rate for two years in succession in 1991-92 (-4.9%) and in 1992-93 (-.3%), started recovering in 1993-94, when it had a growth rate of 4%. During 1994-95 (April - December) the growth rate was 11.8%.

12.30 Keeping in view that the machinery and capital goods sector is a critical sector for our industry, incentives are being given consistently since the start of economic liberalisation process in 1991. Even in the 1995-96 budget measures were taken to further rationalise and simplify the import tariff structure for facilitating the industry in achieving a high rate of growth. The incentives in 1995-96 include reduction of import duty on certain capital goods like generating sets and weighing machinery, machine tools and quality control equipment to 25%, reduction in import duty on metals (ferrous and non-ferrous) and uniform import duty structure for ball and roller bearings.

12.31 In the public sector, major contribution for production in Engineering Industry comes from the units under Department of Heavy Industry (DHI). There are 52 Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) under this department, out of which only 49 units are in operation. These PSE’s are likely to achieve 8 % growth in production during the year 1994-95 as against a negative growth of 3.9% in 1993-94. The negative growth in 1993-94 was primarily due to negative growth of the capital goods sector during the previous two years. Keeping in view the healthier trend in this industry, a growth of 14.3% has been targeted for Annual Plan 1995-96. Despite reduced production, exports including deemed exports stood at
Rs.1053 Crore in 1993-94, an increase of 13% as against the level of Rs.928 Crore in the year 1992-93. The expected value of exports for 1994-95 is Rs.995 Crore.

12.32 Out of 49 PSEs of Deptt. of Heavy Industry, 34 are making losses. These PSEs incurred an aggregate loss of Rs. 1088 crore during 1993-94 as compared to an aggregate loss of Rs.437 Crore in 1992-93. The anticipated losses in 1994-95 and 1995-96, are estimated at Rs. 828 crores and Rs. 453 crore respectively. The main reasons for losses are reduction in the profits of "profit making" PSEs, shortfall in production of some major undertakings, shortage of working capital, excessive manpower, obsolete plant and machinery, besides the increase in cost of inputs etc. 23 PSEs are sick and have been referred to "Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction" (BIFR) for rehabilitation and revival. BIFR hearings in many cases have reached an advanced stage.

12.33 With a view to giving greater autonomy to the public sector undertakings and at the same time making them accountable for achievement of their objectives, the concept of MOU has been accepted and implemented by the Government. During the year 1994-95 seven leading manufacturing enterprises of Department of Heavy Industry namely Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., HMT Ltd., Bharat Bhair Udyog Nigam Ltd, Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd., Andrew Yule & Co Ltd., Hindustan Cables Ltd. and National Industrial Development Corporation, signed MOUs with the Government.

12.34 Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) has been introduced in a number of PSEs of DHI to shed surplus manpower without causing undue hardship to the workers. During 1992-93, 8500 employees opted for VRS involving an expenditure of Rs.128 Crore as against the retirement of 4500 employees during 1991-92, costing Rs.64 Crore. This num-

### Table 12.3

**Engineering Industries**

**Outlays in the Central Sector - (Rs. in crore)**

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<tr>
<th>Min/Deptt</th>
<th>Actual Outlay</th>
<th>BS</th>
<th>IEBR</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Petroleum &amp; Natural Gas (Engg. Units)</td>
<td>10.89</td>
<td>26.79</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>26.79</td>
<td>36.50</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>36.50</td>
<td>41.45</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Industrial Development (Engg. Units)</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3.77</td>
<td>3.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Heavy Industry (Engg. &amp; Non Engg. Ut)</td>
<td>263.99</td>
<td>368.43</td>
<td>134.36</td>
<td>234.07</td>
<td>495.91</td>
<td>147.91</td>
<td>348.00</td>
<td>396.11</td>
<td>175.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Surface Transport (Ship-buildings &amp; Ship repairs)</td>
<td>13.85</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>16.00</td>
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<td>16.36</td>
<td>16.36</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>35.00</td>
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</table>

298
ber is likely to go up to 10,000 in 1993-94 costing about Rs. 161 crore.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

12.35 The actual expenditure for the 1993-94, the approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for the year 1994-95 and the approved outlay for 1995-96 for Engineering Industries in the Central Sector are given in Table 12.3

12.36 Technology Upgradation is a continuous process. Liberalisation of Industrial Policy and deregulation of Controls have led to greater competition from both domestic as well as International Companies. This has resulted in a need for technology upgradation to attain international competitiveness and to be able to offer contemporary levels of technology. Efforts are being made to have latest technologies by entering into collaboration with reputed foreign manufacturers, forming joint ventures and through interaction with various research organisations.

12.37 With a view to utilising the facilities already developed by research organisations set up in the country, a number of research projects are being undertaken by the public sector undertakings in collaboration with these Research Organisations. Assistance of International Development Organisations like UNIDO/UNDP is also being availed of for setting up research facilities in newer technologies. Four institutes have been recently set up with UNIDO/UNDP assistance. These are:

1. Fluid Control Research Institute (FCRI),
2. Pollution Control Research Institute (PCRI),
3. Centre For Electric Transportation Technology (CETT) and

12.38 Some of the major developments in technology upgradation and R&D in the PSU's under DHI are as under:

- Improved Jelly Filling Process for medium and high power cables, 'S' screen PCM cables over 20 pairs and HDPE as sheathing compound for Fibre Optic Cables by Hindustan Cables Ltd.

- Demonstration and commercialisation of 33 KV Gas Insulated Panel for substations, development of improved static VAR compensating systems, pneumatic dense-phase fly-ash handling system for thermal power plants, 6 axis articulated robot, development of gantry robot with pay load of 150 kg and high purity aluminia rings for electron accelerator by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL).

- Introduction of Carbon-dioxide moulding process by Thungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.

- Stud Tensioning Device and 60KW Vacuum Brazing Furnace for Aluminium alloys by Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.

- Development of Ash Slurry Pump for Thermal Power Stations

**Ship building and ship repair industry**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

12.39 In the Eighth Five Year Plan, keeping in view the problems faced by the Shipbuilding Industry, it was felt that while efforts would be made to improve productivity and viability of the existing yards, more emphasis would be given to the repair activity which is far more profitable/foreign exchange saving than shipbuilding.

12.40 At present there are about 41 shipyards in India. Of these, seven are in the public sector, two in the State sector and the remaining in the private sector. The private sector shipyards are allowed to construct vessels of any size. However, at present the private sector shipyards are not building large sized ships due to non-availability of adequate resources. The capacity utilisation of the public sector shipyards under the Ministry of Surface Transport i.e. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd (HSL), Cochin Shipyard Ltd. (CSL), Hoogly Dock And Port Engineers Ltd. (HDPE) has been less than 20% in the first three years of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The major reasons for the poor capacity utilisation are lack of regular flow of adequate number of orders in time, reluctance on the part of Indian ship owners to place orders due to higher price of indigenous ships vis-a-vis the lower international price and long construction period and undue long time taken for indigenous procurement of steel.

12.41 The Government has taken a series of measures including delicensing, changes in the import/export policy etc. to improve the viability of the ship building industry.

12.42 Some of the measures which have already been taken in this regard are:

(i) The price of an ocean going vessel to be built at Indian Yard would be fixed on the
basis that the public sector yard would participate in open tender and permitted to match the lowest bid and thereafter be entitled to 30% extra price over the above price, 20% being payable by the Government and 10% by the Shipowners.

(ii) Loans at concessional rate of 9% to the extent of 80% of the cost of a ship would be given to shipping companies placing orders with Indian Shipyards.

(iii) Fixation of price in terms of US $ / Japanese Yen and the shipowners to pay each stage in instalment to the shipyard at market determined parity rate of foreign exchange prevailing on the date of actual payment.

(iv) Ship repair industry has been recognised as deemed export industry and a number of concessions given to 100% export oriented units are also available to this industry.

12.43 It is expected that the performance of this sector will improve with these measures.

Electronics Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

12.44 The electronics sector continues to be one of the fastest growing segments of Indian industry both in terms of production and exports. With the recent changes in policy regime, this sector is attracting considerable interest not only as a supply source but also as a potential production base by international companies. Electronics industry is expected to grow at rate of 31.6% in 1994-95, as compared to 16.6% in 1993-94, with the maximum growth rate of 73.3% in Software exports. On exports front, in the calendar year 1994, a growth rate of 33.3% is expected, as against 29.4% in the year 1993.

12.45 The major features/achievements of Annual Plan 1994-95 are as under:

- Consumer electronics, which overcame recessionary conditions in 1993-94, further consolidated its production in 1994-95. The component industry, in particular, continued its healthy momentum of growth during the year. The component industry, fueled

Table 12.4 Growth in Electronics Industry

(Rs.in crore)

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Electronics</td>
<td>3300</td>
<td>4050</td>
<td>4600</td>
<td>5400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Electronics</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td>2300</td>
<td>2750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commun. &amp; Broadcasting</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td>3150</td>
<td>4200</td>
<td>5200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer systems</td>
<td>1040</td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Components</td>
<td>2200</td>
<td>2600</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>3600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export orn. (Hardware)</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>2700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Electronics</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software Exports</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12350</td>
<td>14400</td>
<td>18950</td>
<td>23800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth (%)</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

300
by the growth in the consumer electronics sector, also showed excellent performance during this year.

The prototype of PARAM-9000, a second generation Parallel Super Computer operating at 2 GFlops was exhibited and received wide acclaim in the Supercomputing '94 exhibition held at Washington during November 1994.

The Electronics Hardware Technology Parks (EHTP) scheme, designed to attract investment in export-oriented production, has continued to evoke good response from the industry. Till January 1995, 125 proposals have been approved under this scheme for setting up industrial units and six proposals for infrastructure complexes, involving foreign direct investment of over US $ 47 million.

For the benefit of software exporters, Satcomm Services (India) have established High Speed Data Communication (HSDC) at Software Technology Park (STP), Noida during the year.

The major policy initiatives already taken for Annual Plan 1995-96 are as under:

(a) Reduction in the import duty on specified raw materials and piece parts from the levels of 20% and 30% to a uniform level of 15%, on electronic components including printed circuit boards and colour monitor tubes from 40 to 25%, on populated printed circuit boards from 50% and 65% to 35% and on computers from 65% to 40%.

(b) Reduction in the import duty on integrated circuits and hard disc drives to 25%.

(c) Import duty on picture tubes for colour TVs also reduced from 65% to 40%.

(d) Reduction in the import duty on optical fibres from 40% to 35%.

(e) Reduction in the import duty on both systems and application software to a uniform level of 10%.

Annual Plan 1995-96

12.46 The target of production for the year 1995-96 is Rs. 23800 crore indicating a growth rate of 25.6%. Sub-sector wise production target is given at Table 12.4.

12.47 National Informatics Centre is providing computer-communication based informatics services and related facilities to the Central and State Government Departments, Union Territories and District Administrations for decision support and planning. NIC has set up 4 Regional Centres at Delhi, Pune, Bhubaneswar and Hyderabad each having large mainframe Computer (NECS-1000 Model). In the State capitals and Head Quarters of Union Territories, Super-Mini Computers (ND-550 or equivalent) have been installed to meet their computerisation requirements. In the districts, Super PC/ATs with four to ten terminals are installed. In each of the above locations, a micro earth station has been installed to connect all the computers installed there via a satellite based computer communication network called NICNET. The mother earth station has been installed at NIC, Delhi.

12.48 The major projects being executed by NIC relate to consolidation, sustaining and upgrading quality of computer based services, commissioning of NICNET Info. Highway nodes in major industrial/export potential cities/towns in India. The major programmes under implementation during 1995-96 are NICNET based Land Records Information System, Investment in joint venture with MTEL, Qual Communication, Swedish Aerospace, Tele Informatics Development and Promotion Programme (TDPP) and Grass root Informatics Development (GRID) Programmes etc.

Annual Plan 1995-96

12.49 The Annual Plan 1995-96 outlay for various departments relating to Telecommunication and Electronics industry are given in Table 12.5.

12.50 A number of new R&D projects have been initiated for technology development through Technology Development Council (TDC), the National Radar Council (NRC), National Microelectronics Council (NMC) Electronic Materials Development Council (EMDC), Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER), etc. Other projects like National Photonics Council (NPC) Programmes, Knowledge Based Computer System (KBCS), Advanced Technology
Table 12.5
Telecommunication & Electronics Industry
(Rs in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ministry of Communications</td>
<td>144.30</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>144.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Department of Scientific &amp; Industrial Research</td>
<td>8.54</td>
<td>8.54</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Department of Atomic Energy (Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.)</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Department of Electronics</td>
<td>174.65</td>
<td>146.10</td>
<td>28.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Ministry of Planning (Other General Economic Sev. - NIC)</td>
<td>77.00</td>
<td>77.00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Department of Electronics Secretariat expenses</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>417.39</td>
<td>234.54</td>
<td>182.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Programme on Computer Networking (ERNET), Development of High Power Devices, Retrofit Automation, Future Air Navigation system, Microelectronics, Photonics, Strategic components and Electronic Materials etc. have been taken up.

Petrochemicals

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

12.51 Subsequent to delicensing of the Petro-Chemical Sector and keeping in view the increase in demand for Petro-Chemicals and higher growth rates realised so far, several additional capacities of Olefins and Aromatic Complexes were sanctioned in the Private and Joint Sectors. These include Haldia Petro-Chemical Complex (to be implemented by the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation (WBIDC), Hazira Cracker (Gujarat), Auraiya Cracker (UP), Gandhar Cracker (Gujarat), a Naphtha Cracker at Vizag, expansion of National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd. (NOCIL’s) Cracker in Maharashtra, Assam Cracker etc.

12.52 Production of HDPE/LLDPE, Poly Propylene, PVC, Poly Styrene, Styrene Butadiene Rubber etc. is likely to exceed the target. Petro-Chemical intermediates such as Acrylonitrile, DMT/PTA, Caprolactam, Detergent, Alkylate etc., are expected to meet the target.

12.53 Continuing schemes of IPCL at Vadodra Complex are expected to be mechanically completed by early 1996. At Nagothane, the expansions of capacity of Ethylene from 3 lakh t.p.a to 4 lakh t.p.a. and HDPE by 75,000 t.p.a are likely to be delayed by about 6-10 months due to delay in finalisation of technology tie up for HDPE. IPCL Project at Gandhar Complex will be implemented in two phases. IPCL is also proposing to replace Alpha Olefins with Commodity Plastics due to non-availability of technology for the former.

12.54 In case of Petrofils Cooperative Ltd. (PCL), the Spandex (900 tpa) and PFY expansion (8000 tpa) plants were commissioned in April 1994 and June 1994 respectively. Other major on-going schemes such as additional POY lines and Spin bonded Fabrics (Geotextiles) costing about Rs. 45 crore and Rs. 182 crore are likely to be completed by April 1997.

12.55 Among the Refineries, the Bongaigaon Refineries and Petrochemicals Ltd. (BRPL) is manufacturing O-xylene, P-xylene, DMT and Polyester Staple Fibre at its Aromatics Complex. On-going Schemes include Aromatics (Benzene and Toluene) recovery from Naphtha, Cobalt Acetate recovery for recovery of catalyst and Methanol from waste streams of DMT plant.

12.56 Madras Refineries Ltd. (MRL) is implementing a joint venture (AROCHEM) with
Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Ltd. (SPIC) for manufacturing 2 lakh tpa of Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA). The original cost of Rs. 1725 crore (May 1992) has now gone up to Rs. 2230 crore mostly due to addition of a 63,000 tpa PFY plant to improve viability, escalation in cost of machinery, exchange rate variation etc. Implementation and viability of the project were also affected by various policy changes announced by GOI including changes in duties taxes. The revised cost is yet to be considered by PIB.

Table 12.6
Outlay in 1995-96
(Rs. Crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deptt./Sector</th>
<th>Outlay</th>
<th>BS</th>
<th>IEBR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dept. of Chemicals &amp; Petrochemicals (DCPC)</td>
<td>883.35</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>867.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrochemicals</td>
<td>147.64</td>
<td>3.95</td>
<td>143.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals &amp; Pesticides</td>
<td>38.19</td>
<td>13.96</td>
<td>24.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total - DCPC</td>
<td>1069.18</td>
<td>33.91</td>
<td>1035.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Petroleum &amp; Natural gas (MOPNG)</td>
<td>1193.92</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1193.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrochemical Units</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

@ - includes Rs. 11.50 Cr. World Bank Grant-in-Aid routed through the Budget.

Annual Plan 1995-96

12.57 An outlay of Rs. 1193.92 crore has been provided for 1995-96 for Petro-Chemicals in the Central Sector under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. For the Department of Chemicals & Petro-Chemicals, an outlay of Rs. 1069.18 crore has been provided for 1995-96, to be funded partly through Budgetary Support (Rs. 33.91 crore) and rest from Internal and Extra Budgetary resources (Rs. 1035.27 crore).

12.58 The following Table indicates the approved outlays and funding pattern for 1995-96 for the Petrochemicals sector (under the Deptt. of Chemicals and Petrochemicals and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas), Chemicals and Pesticides and Drugs and Pharmaceuticals sectors also under the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.

12.59 The Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET) under the Deptt. of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals is involved in training, development, testing, standardisation and quality control in the field of plastics products. This institution is providing technical services in plastics mould design, testing etc. for entrepreneurs and is also training them in plastics technology. Its Headquarters is at Madras and extension centres are functioning at Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Bhubaneswar, Bhopal, Imphal and Amritsar. Three more centres are being established at Mysore, Calcutta and Patna. The Institute is implementing a modernisation programme with Grant-in-Aid from World Bank of Rs. 37 crore routed through the Budget during the 8th plan. Contribution from the Government of India during the 8th plan was Rs. 1.5 crore. During 1994-95, against a Budget Estimate of Rs.17 crore, the World Bank has provided Rs. 10 crore and net budgetary support from GOI was Rs. 6 crore. During 1995-96, World Bank is expected to provide Rs. 11.5 crore through the Budget and GOI will contribute Rs. 4.5 crore.

12.60 The Chemical Industry in India recorded a rapid growth in the manufacture of basic chemicals like caustic soda, soda ash, carbon black, phenol, acetic acid, methanol, etc. The current installed capacity of soda ash is 16.24 lakh TPA. During 1994-95, the production is expected to be 14.20 lakh tonnes. The installed capacity of caustic soda is at present 13 lakh TPA against which the production in 1994-95 is likely to be 11.30 lakh tonnes. In case of calcium carbide, the installed capacity is 1.50 lakh TPA against which the production during 1994-95 is estimated to be 1.10 lakh tonnes.

12.61 The price and distribution of molasses and alcohol were de-controlled in June, 1993 with a view to making these essential inputs freely available in the country without any hindrance. However, some of the State Governments have continued regulating the production and prices of both these items and this
has resulted in a substantial increase in their prices. A meeting of the State Excise Ministers was convened in late 1993 to sort out the matter. Subsequently, a Committee headed by the then Karnataka Chief Minister, Mr. Veerappa Moily examined the matter and submitted its report towards the end of 1994 recommending 70% price control of molasses. A Committee of Secretaries has recently accepted the Moily Committee’s recommendations to impose control on 70% of molasses produced in the country, the remaining 30% to be left for open sale. A formal decision on the matter is expected to be taken at Ministerial meeting of States surplus and deficit in molasses.

Drugs and Pharmaceuticals
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

12.62 The Indian Pharmaceuticals industry is one of the largest and most advanced among developing countries. The industry manufactures bulk drugs belonging to several major therapeutic groups requiring various manufacturing processes and has developed good facilities for production of tablets, capsules, liquids, orals, injectibles, etc. Almost 70% of the country’s requirements of bulk drugs and almost all the requirement of formulations are met by indigenous production. During 1994-95, against a targeted production of Rs. 1450 crore of bulk drugs and Rs. 7300 crore of formulations, the production is likely to be Rs. 1518 crore and Rs. 7935 crore respectively. A COll,mittee of Secretaries has recently accepted the Moily Committee’s recommendations to impose control on 70% of molasses produced in the country, the remaining 30% to be left for open sale. A formal decision on the matter is expected to be taken at Ministerial meeting of States surplus and deficit in molasses.

12.63 The new Drugs Policy, 1994 was announced in August, 1994 whose provisions, inter-alia, include de-licensing of almost all bulk drugs and their formulations with the number of drugs under price control to be reduced from 142 to 73 and reduction of span of control from 70% to 50%, reservation of 5 identified bulk drugs, viz. vitamin B1, Vitamin B2, Folic Acid, Tetracycline and Oxy-tetracycline exclusively for the public sector, automatic approval for foreign technology agreements and greater operational freedom for drugs having a foreign equity of 51%, setting up of a National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority to take decisions on price control and also to ensure quality control and rational use of medicines etc.

12.64 There are 5 public sector undertakings, viz. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL), Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL), Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (SSPL) and Bengal Immunity Ltd. (BIL). Out of these, only HIL is making profits and the other 4 are incurring losses due to various constraints like power shortage, inappropriate technology, high wage bills due to excess manpower, shortage of working capital etc. These units were referred to BIFR and revival package suggested by BIFR, for all the 4 companies have been approved and are under implementation.

12.65 Pesticides including insecticides, fungicides, weedicides etc. are used extensively in Indian agriculture and public health. More than 60 technical grade pesticides are being successfully manufactured in the country. About 125 units are manufacturing these technical grade pesticides and over 500 units are making pesticides formulations. The import of technical grade pesticides has come down considerably due to increased indigenous production. Against an installed capacity of Rs. 1.16 lakh TPA during 1994-95, the estimated production is about 85,000 Tonnes.

12.66 Subsequent to opening up of the Indian economy, the pesticides industry in India has entered the competitive field of exports. During 1992-93 and 1993-94, the industry has exported pesticides valued at Rs. 168.70 crore and Rs. 261.24 crore, respectively.

12.67 Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Ltd. (BIBCOL) is implementing a Rs. 37.7 crore project in two phases to manufacture 100 million doses of Oral Polio Vaccines (OPV) and other immunobiologicals at Chola in Bulandshahr District (UP) with Soviet technology. Phase-I comprises production of OPV using imported bulk and was scheduled to be commissioned in April 1995; and Phase-II consists of indigenously developed OPV to be commissioned in October, 1995. The company has raised Rs. 4.5 crore through public issue during 1994-95. For 1995-96, the approved outlay is Rs. 18.38 crore to be financed entirely through Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) and no Budgetary Support is envisaged.

12.68 Indian Vaccines Corporation Ltd. (IVCOL) is a joint venture with the Department of Biotechnology (DBI), IPCL, Pasteur Merieux Serums and Vaccines (PMSV), France and the public - each holding 25% of the equity - was set up in 1989 to produce measles vac-
cines, rabies vaccines, polio vaccines etc. at Gurgaon. Subsequent to WHO's recommendation to use OPV in place of injectable vac-

ines the project has been held up since February, 1992. The viability of the project has also been adversely affected due to the backing

out of PMSV from the agreement. As per the Cabinet's decision taken recently, the DBT is exploring the options of locating a suitable

Indian partner in place of PMSV, increasing its equity or closing down the company if a suit­

able Indian partner is not found.

Annual Plan 1995-96

12.69 For 1995-96, the approved outlay is Rs. 0.75 crore to be financed entirely through IEBR and no budgetary support is envisaged.

Fertilizers

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

12.70 There are at present, 57 fertiliser units manufacturing a wide range of nitrogenous and phosphatic/complex fertilisers. Besides, there are about 80 small and medium scale units producing single superphosphate (SSP). At the time of formulation of Annual Plan 1994-95, the installed capacity of nitrogen was targetted at 92.00 lakh tonnes and 28.00 lakh tonnes, in case of phosphate. Total installed capacity as on March, 1995 stands at 89.72 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 28.22 lakh tonnes of phosphate.

12.71 The production of nitrogenous nutrients during the year 1994-95 was 79.45 lakh tonnes against the target of 81.00 lakh tonnes. The production of phosphatic fertilisers during the year was 24.93 lakh tonnes against a target of 23.00 lakh tonnes. The actual production of nitrogenous fertilisers has fallen short of targets mainly due to lower contribution of 'N' nutrients from the complex fertilisers whose production has gone down due to market con­

straints and shortage of gas for the gas based plants enroute Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur (HBJ).

12.72 Following the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on fer­

tiliser pricing, all phosphatic and potassic fertilisers were decontrolled in August 1992. As a consequence, the price of these fertilisers had increased considerably. However, at the same time, the price of urea were scaled down by 10%, thus significantly altering the price differ­

ential between 'Nitrogenous (N)' and 'Phosphatic (P)'/ potassic (K)' fertilisers. In spite of 20% rise in the price of urea in July, 1994 the difference in the phosphatic and nitrogenous fertilisers still remains sizeable. The market has not yet fully recovered from the price rise after de-control. The price differential in the prices of NPK had caused an imbalance in their consumption ratio which will have long term implications on soil fertility and crop production.

12.73 After the decontrol of phosphatic fertilisers and a free trade fertiliser policy since september, 1992, the domestic production suffered adversely due to stiff competition from low priced imported fertiliser. To ease this situation a subsidy of Rs. 1000 per tonne on Di-Ammonium phosphate (DAP) was reintroduced. This, however, has not helped the domestic manufacturers as their relative position with respect to imported stock remains un­changed. Only when exclusive subsidy to do­

mestic product was made applicable from May, 1993 the domestic manufacturers were able to restart/increase their production level.

Annual Plan 1995-96

12.74 The capacity and production targets for 1995-96 in respect of nitrogenous fertilisers have been set at 93.06 lakh tonnes and 86.32 lakh tonnes respectively. In case of phosphatic fertilisers the capacity and production targets are 28.22 lakh tonnes and 26.70 lakh tonnes respectively. The target set for phosphatic fer­

tilisers is at a low utilisation factor and that too assuming several favourable situations. Among these, one important factor is the continuation of Rs. 1000 per ton price support to domestic DAP production which been allowed during 1993-94 and 1994-95. It needs to be continued for 1995-96 also to enable the do­

mestic units recover the cost of production.

12.75 The fertiliser sector is facing an uncer­

tain future with increasing production costs, feed stock shortages and inconsistent pricing policies. No private initiatives to set up fertil­

iser plants have been forthcoming due to rigid pricing policies. To make fertiliser sector more attractive for investment, an attractive price policy and an assured supply of feed stock on long term basis has to be devised. Fertiliser sector needs preferential treatment in the allo­

cation of gas. A long term perspective plan is essential at this moment for fertiliser sector as the gestation period of fertiliser plants is long.

12.76 There are four major on-going projects under the public sector units. The work on the Rs. 487 crore revamp project of the Madras Fertilisers Limited (MFL) has been taken up
since January, 1993. The physical achievement of revamp project by the end of 1994-95 was 32.30% as against the target of 38.7%. The MFL had a plan to raise money from the market during 1994-95 through sale of equity at premium. However, due to slump in the stock market, MFL could not bring their public issue during 1994-95 and now plan to raise funds through equity issue during 1995-96.

12.77 The progress of Rs. 618 crore ammonia replacement project of Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore (FACT) for setting up a 900 TPD plant has started from September 1993. The physical progress for this project during 1994-95 had achieved at 28.8% against the target of 29.6%. Against the project outlay of 618 crore for ammonia replacement project, Rs. 118 crore were to be raised as internal resources and Rs. 500 crore was covered under OECF loan. However, as against the funds requirement of Rs. 200 crore under OECF loan during 1995-96, the budget provision was only 70 crore.

12.78 The two gas based expansion projects, Aonla (Indian Farmers Fertiliser Co-operative Ltd.) and Vijaipur (National Fertiliser Limited) have been approved and the project work is in progress since October, 1993. The planned expenditure for these two projects during 1994-95 was satisfactory. Besides, Phulpur and Kalol Plant Expansion of IFFCO and setting up workshop by RCF in Saudi Arabia also have been approved during the year 1994-95. The Shanjahanpur project (Bindal Agro) is expected to be commissioned by the second half of 1995-96.

12.79 A total outlay of Rs. 1974.00 crores has been provided in the budget for the schemes under the department of fertilisers for the year 1995-96. This will be financed through internal and extra budgetary resource of Rs. 1769.00 crore and a budgetary support of Rs. 205 crore. A sum of Rs. 77.00 crore is expected to be available from external aid (routed through Budget) making a net budgetary requirement of Rs. 128.00 crore.

Paper and Paper Board
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

12.81 There was no significant increase in the installed capacity for paper during 1994-95. Barring a few small scale units coming up in private sector, no integrated paper mill was installed in the large sector. The level of production achieved in 1994-95 was 24.8 lakh tonnes (estimated) as against 22.00 lakh tonnes (actual) during the previous year showing a growth rate of about 12.7%. All the mills improved their capacity utilization (66%) in 1994-95 over the previous year. The reasons for improved performance of the industry during the year are attributable to higher sales realisation on account of increased prices and improved profitability resulting from continuous improvement in operating results.

Annual Plan 1995-96

12.82 An outlay of Rs. 37.77 crore has been provided for HPC in the Annual Plan 1995-96 for meeting the spill over requirements and installation of additional equipment for improving efficiency and meeting the operational requirements. The target of production for paper/paper board for the year 1995-96 is 27.30 lakh tonnes.

Newsprint
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

12.83 All the four newsprint units in public sector are working satisfactorily. The indigenous capacity has gone up to 5.50 lakh tonnes by inclusion of about 18 private mills with a capacity of 5 to 20 thousand tonnes of newsprint per annum.

12.84 Against the projected demand of 8.50 lakh tonnes of newsprint by 1996-97 the total indigenous production has been estimated at 3.8 only lakh tonnes necessitating considerable imports. The annual import of newsprint in 1994-95 (April 94 to Feb., 95) was 2.59 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 427.14 crore. In a recent policy decision, Government has placed newsprint import under Open General Licence on zero duty and removed quantitative restrictions on newsprint for big newspapers.

12.85 The prices of newsprint are no more administered. The profitability is comparatively poor. As a result private sector investment is not forthcoming. Newsprint is not only capital intensive but a new plant has a gestation

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period of four to five years. Further in view of the difficult position of forest based raw materials, the future capacity would have to be based on bagasse.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

12.86 Target of production for newsprint for the year 1995-96 is 4.20 lakh tonnes.

**Textiles Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

12.87 The textile industry continues to be the largest industry in our country. It accounts for 20 per cent of total industrial output, provides employment to more than 20 million people and contributes nearly 30 per cent to the total value of exports. India's textile industry continues to be predominantly cotton based, with about 70 per cent of the raw materials consumed being cotton.

12.88 In line with the general policy of liberalisation, several measures have been undertaken to eliminate/reduce controls and bring about greater transparency in the textile sector. The textile industry has been delicensed as per the Textile (Development and Regulation) Order, 1993. The current Export Entitlement Distribution Policy (known as Quota Policy), effective from January, 1994 to December, 1996, aims at making the system of quotas more transparent and simple and realising increasing unit values from textile and garment quotas and encourages non-quota export of garments. The Agreement on Textiles and Clothing included as part of the Final Act of GATT, provides for dismantling of the discriminatory quota regime practised under the Multi-Fibre Arrangements (MFA), within a definite time span of 10 years. The Agreement is expected to boost textile exports in the coming years.

12.89 The per capita consumption of fabrics increased steadily from 13.84 metres in 1984 to 16.35 metres in 1987. However, after 1987, it declined to 15.07 metres in 1989 and 14.03 metres in 1990 and presently it is around 14.40 metres. This decline was mainly due to consumer preferences for blended fabrics of better durability, appearance and easy care properties.

12.90 The number of spinning mills increased steadily from 896 in October, 1993 as compared to 874 as on 31.3.1993 while the number of weaving mills were at 265. The spinning capacity increased from 28.09 million spindles in 1993-94 to 29.30 million spindles in 1994-95 while weaving capacity of the organised mill sector remained stagnant at 1.50 lakh looms during the same period. The capacity utilisation in spinning increased from 69% in 1985-86 to 84% in 1993-94 while it has decreased in weaving from 62% to 54% during the same period.

12.91 The cloth production (excluding khadi, silk and wool) is estimated at 27725 million square metres in 1994-95 as compared to 27472 million square metres in 1993-94 while the production of spun yarn is estimated to increase from 2067 million kg in 1993-94 to 2090 million kg in 1994-95. The cloth production in the organised mill sector has shown declining trend since 1986-87; it decreased from 2376 million square metres in 1991-92 to 1875 million square metres in 1994-95 mainly due to lack of modernisation, inability to exploit export market, increase in input costs and competition from the powerloom sector etc. The cloth production in the decentralised handloom and powerloom sectors including hosiery has increased considerably since last few years; it is estimated to increase from 25482 million square metres in 1991-92 to 25850 million square metres in 1994-95. The production of cloth in Khadi, Wool and Silk sectors is expected to be around 430 million square metres in 1994-95. During 1994-95, the production of cloth by the handloom sector has shown a marginal decline to 5750 million sq. metres as compared to 5851 million sq. metres in 1993-94.

12.92 Textiles and clothings export excluding jute and handicrafts has increased at a fast rate in the last few years amounting to Rs.21314 crore during 1993-94 thereby showing an increase of 30 per cent over the year 1992-93. Exports during 1994-95 upto December, 1994 are estimated at Rs.19104 crore constituting an increase of 33 per cent over the corresponding period in 1993-94. The textile items having significant increase (more than 20 %) in exports included cotton textiles including cotton yarn (41 %), ready-made garments (32.2%), man-made fibre textiles (23%), silk textiles (23.1%) and coir products (34.6%).

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

12.93 The target for production of yarn during 1995-96 is placed at 2150 million kgs. and that of cloth at 28300 million sq. metres. The Government have approved a new Turn
around Strategy in 1994 for the textile mills under the National Textile Corporation (NTC) Limited which inter-alia involves selective modernisation of NTC mills at a cost of Rs. 2005 crore through sale of surplus land and other assets.

Jute
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

12.94 There are 73 jute mills in the country having a capacity of 42991 looms and 633576 spindles (as on January, 1994) and employing about 2.15 lakh workers. The maximum achievable capacity of jute mills including export oriented units is at present 17.25 lakh tonnes per annum.

12.95 Production of jute goods during 1991-92 registered a sharp decline to 12.78 lakh tonnes from 14.30 lakh tonnes in 1990-91 mainly due to 50 days strike in jute mills in West Bengal during February/March, 1992. With the reopening of many closed mills and slow but gradual recovery in seasonal demand from various and user sectors, the production of jute goods reached 14.48 lakh tonnes in 1993-94. However, during the year 1994-95, the production of jute goods is estimated at 13.70 lakh tonnes mainly due to decreased demand in the international market and decrease in the production by the nationalised jute mills. A notable feature was the increased production and export of diversified and value-added jute goods during recent years.

Annual Plan 1995-96

12.96 The National Programme for Jute Sector launched in 1992 during the Eighth Five Year Plan involving UNDP assistance of US $ 23 million and Government of India’s matching contribution of around Rs.57.5 crores to enhance the production of jute and promote diversified end usages of jute will continue for 1995-96. The target for production of jute goods during 1995-96 is placed at 14 lakh tonnes.

Sugar
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

12.97 There has been a declining trend in sugar production in the first two years of the 8th Five Year Plan. The production reached a very low figure of 98 lakh tonnes in the 1993-94 sugar season necessitating large scale import of sugar. The production of sugar is expected to be around 145 lakh tonnes in 1994-95 sugar season which is about 48% higher than the previous year.

12.98 Sugar Development Fund (SDF) provides assistance for modernisation of sugar mills, cane development, research studies etc. For increasing productivity of sugar industry, the Govt. of India has launched a Technology Mission Programme in the year 1994. In order to keep the prices of sugar in check and build up adequate reserve stock the Govt. has allowed import of sugar in the year 1994-95.

Annual Plan 1995-96

12.99 The sugar industry continues to be controlled. Almost all aspects of the industry from entry to exports are controlled by the Govt. including fixation of Statutory Minimum Price (SMP), reduction in percentage of sugar to be given under levy etc. Such extensive controls are creating inefficiency and low productivity. As a part of restructuring of the sugar industry, price and distribution control on molasses were abolished w.e.f. 1993. This would help the sugar factories to pay better price of sugarcane to the farmers and improve their viability. The capacity licensed at 203.71 lakh tonnes (as on 30.9.94) has already exceeded the 8th Plan target of 198.67 lakh tonnes whereas the installed capacity has been 116 lakh tonnes. The wide gap between the licensed and installed capacity is distressing. The 8th Plan document recommends delicensing of the sugar industry, however, sugar continues to be under license. In order to bring about greater efficiency in this sector, there exists, a strong case for decontrol of sugar industry. The production target set for the 1995-96 season has been 150 lakh tonnes. In order to boost production, encouragement is being given to modernisation/expansion of sugar mills, sugar development, improvement of recovery etc.

Leather & Leather Goods
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

12.100 The export performance of leather sector has been improving considerably over the last 3-4 years. The value of exports went up from Rs.3693 crore(1992-93) to Rs.4193 crore in the year 1993-94. The export target of Rs. 5000 crore for 1994-95 is estimated to have been achieved. Footwear in the leather sector has been identified as an area of extreme focus for exports.

12.101 A National Leather Development Programme (NLDP) with UNDP assistance is
currently being implemented by the Govt. for integrated development of the leather industry through selected institutions/agencies in the country with an implementation period of 4 years w.e.f. June, 1992. The programme has since established linkages with some of the reputed international organisations in the areas of education and training artisans including women.

Annual Plan 1995-96

12.102 To bridge the gap between the requirement and availability of hides and skins, a series of measures would be necessary, these include setting-up of a network of mini-modern carcass recovery centres, use of improved flaying tools and techniques and viable modern slaughter houses. A Leather Technology Mission programme has recently been launched by Govt. of India for sustainable development of leather sector. This sector has great potential for export and employment generation.

Cement

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

12.103 The cement production target of 62 mt was met during 1994-95. This was 7 percent higher than the 1993-94 production. On the export front, the industry achieved a higher growth rate during 1994-95. A majority of cement units based on old and uneconomic wet process have been converted into modern dry process. Large scale modernisation has yielded lower energy consumption, improvement in quality and automation. A large number of plants of 1 mt and above capacity have been set up with the latest dry process pre-calciner technology.

12.104 The performance of the central public sector unit, the Cement Corporation of India, was however unsatisfactory during the year 1994-95. The production suffered badly due to power shortage, shortage of working capital, etc. The output target for the year 1994-95 was not achieved. Necessary corrective steps like installation of diesel generating sets in some of the cement units are being taken for which a provison of Rs.25 crore was made in 1994-95.

Annual Plan 1995-96

12.105 In view of growing demand for bulk distribution, the Govt. of India has been implementing "Kalahandi project in Maharashtra" for bulk handling of cement in association with a large private sector unit. Similar initiatives are required to cater to the need for other locations in the country.

12.106 The target for cement production in the year 1995-96 has been fixed at 68 mt.

Atomic Energy

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

12.107 In the Industry and Minerals sector, the main units of the Deptt. of Atomic Energy are the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Heavy Water Projects (HWP), Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC), Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology (BRIT), and Centre for Advanced Technology (CAT). Besides, there is Atomic Minerals Division dealing with exploration and exploitation of atomic minerals. There are also three corporations under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy, namely, Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), and Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL).

12.108 The performance of heavy water plants during the year 1994-95 has been reasonably good. There is no major on-going project under implementation for heavy water. A new project of 2X55 TPA Heavy Water was linked with Aonla Ammonia Plant during Eighth Plan. However, due to scaling down of the nuclear power target, this project is kept in abeyance.

12.109 There are three on-going projects of Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC) for augmentation of capacity. There has been considerable delay in progress of these projects due to equipment supply problems. The progress made on Phase-I in case of Uranium Oxide Fuel Plant, Uranium Fuel Assembly Plant and Zircaloy Fabrication Plant has been good. However, no significant progress has been made on Zirconium & Titanium Sponge Plants. The Zirconium & Titanium Plants were expected to be set up in joint ventures.

Annual Plan 1995-96

12.110 The major projects yet to be completed are 'Spent Fuel Reprocessing Plant at Kalpak-kam', Waste immobilisation Plant at Tarapore, Expansion of nuclear fuel facility at Hyderabad and Uranium Mine and Mill at Narwapahar and Turamdih. Expansion of Nuclear Fuel Complex is now expected to be completed by mid of 1995, while part of the Power Reactor Fuel Reprocessing (PREFRE) and waste im-
mobiliation plant (WIP) has been made operational. The original scope of mining project of Narwapahar and Turamdih has been reduced since no mine-mill will be set up at Turamdih. Rs. 3.75 crore has been spent on Turamdih so far and Rs. 44.00 crore will be required for the winding up operations.

12.111 Work has started on New Uranium Oxide Plant (670 TPA) and this project is likely to be completed by July, 1996. The New Fuel Assembly Plant (300 TPA), New Zircoloy plant (80 TPA) and Zirconium and Titanium Sponge Plant are expected to be completed by December, 1995. However, a major reduction in the scope is being made to suit the new power target of 3810 MW by 2001. The plan to make the two units - namely, New Zirconium & Titanium Sponge Plants under joint venture could not be materialised so far and the work is suffering.

12.112 The financial performance of Indian Rare Earth (IRE) has been discouraging during 1994-95 and the profit is getting eroded mainly due to loss incurred by its South Units i.e. Orissa Sand Complex (OSCOM). The Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL) and Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL) were expected to improve their performance in 1994-95 over 1993-94. However, their financial performance has further been deteriorated. For UCIL, the net profit for 1994-95 is estimated to be Rs. 0.79 crore against the profit of Rs. 1.05 crore in 1993-94. The ECIL is expected to make a profit of Rs. 5 crore for 1994-95 against Rs. 6 crore in 1993-94. For the year 1995-96, a profit of Rs. 4.04 crore and Rs. 6 crore has been projected for UCIL and ECIL respectively.

12.113 An outlay of Rs. 213.00 crore has been provided for the scheme of Deptt. of Atomic Energy under industry and mineral sector out of which Rs. 35.00 crore will be IEBR. The balance of Rs. 178.00 crore will be provided through Budget. Over and above Rs. 5 crore will come from the National Renewal Fund. This is to be given to ECIL for their manpower rationalisation.

12.114 Areas of Concern
- Shortfall in mobilisation of resources of the public sector enterprises. The generation of internal resources was inadequate resulting in reduced borrowing from external sources.
- Sickness of the public sector enterprises.
- Return of investment at 2.78% is grossly inadequate.
- Need for restructuring the public sector enterprises.
- There has been time overrun in a number of projects causing undue cost escalation.
- Recommendation of Rangarajan Committee Report on Dis-investment of public sector needs attention.
- Inadequate investment in Science and Technology programme.
- Slow progress in implementation of Growth Centre Scheme.
- Poor progress in NRF Programme.
## Annexure 12.1


Rs. Crore.

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Industrial & Minerals Projects/ Schemes included in other Sectors

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Rs. Crore.

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### INDUSTRY & MINERAL DIVISION - ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96

#### Rs. Crore.

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### INDUSTRY & MINERAL DIVISION - ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96

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### INDUSTRY & MINERAL DIVISION - ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96

#### Rs.Crore.

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### Annexure -12.2 (Contd.)

**INDUSTRY & MINERAL DIVISION - ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96**

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## INDUSTRY & MINERAL DIVISION - ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96

### Undertaking Scheme

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**INDUSTRY & MINERAL DIVISION - ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96**

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### INDUSTRY & MINERAL DIVISION - ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96

#### Undertaking

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### INDUSTRY & MINERAL DIVISION - ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96

**Rs.Crore.**

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### PRODUCTION - TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT
#### INDUSTRY & MINERAL DIVISION

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PRODUCTION - TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT
INDUSTRY & MINERAL DIVISION

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<td>2</td>
<td>Viscose filament yarn</td>
<td>000 tonne</td>
<td>58.00</td>
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<td>Viscose staple fibre</td>
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<td>170.00</td>
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<td>Viscose tyre cord</td>
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<td>10.00</td>
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<td>Nylon filament yarn*</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>30.00</td>
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<td>161.03</td>
<td>165.00</td>
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<td>Polyester filament yarn*</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>215.00</td>
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<td>Acrylic fibre</td>
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<td>50.00</td>
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* Under Broadbanding

Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

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<td>860.00</td>
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<td>Formulations</td>
<td>Rs. Crores</td>
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Food Products

Textiles

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<td>11</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>Million to</td>
<td>12.81</td>
<td>10.60</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Vanaspati</td>
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<td>900.00</td>
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Leather and Rubber Goods

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<td>13</td>
<td>Leather footwear (Orgnl.)</td>
<td>Mill. pair</td>
<td>27.00</td>
<td>16.53</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Rubber footwear (Orgnl.)</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td>28.42</td>
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<td>Million no</td>
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<td>19.30</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Automobile tyres</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>28.00</td>
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Paper and Paper Products

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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Paper and board</td>
<td>000 ton</td>
<td>2250.00</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Newsprint</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>315.00</td>
<td>311.00</td>
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Industrial Machinery

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<td>19</td>
<td>Machine Tools</td>
<td>Rs.Crs.</td>
<td>950.00</td>
<td>1043.80</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Mining Machinery</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>82.40</td>
<td>90.00</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Metallurgical Machinery</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>110.00</td>
<td>143.60</td>
<td>130.00</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Cement Machinery</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>169.50</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Chem. &amp; Phar. Machinery</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>506.90</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Sugar Machinery</td>
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<td>-do-</td>
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<td>Textile Machinery</td>
<td>-do-</td>
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<td>1100.00</td>
<td>1200.00</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Boilers</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>900.00</td>
<td>965.10</td>
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### PRODUCTION - TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT

**INDUSTRY & MINERAL DIVISION**

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<td>Target</td>
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<tr>
<td>62 Steam Turbines</td>
<td>Th MW</td>
<td>2.59</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>3.78</td>
<td>3.74</td>
<td>4.11</td>
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<td>63 Hydro Turbines</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.96</td>
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<td>64 Transformers</td>
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<td>34.80</td>
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<td>36.00</td>
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<td>65 Electric Motors</td>
<td>MHP</td>
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<td>5.30</td>
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<td>6.95</td>
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| **Construction Machinery** |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 66 Earthmoving Equipment | Nos.      | 2750.00   | 2149.00   | 2700.00   | 1605.00   | 2100.00   | 2135.00   | 2500.00   | 4200.00   |           |

| **Agricultural Machinery** |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 67 Tractors            | Th.Nos.   | 155.00    | 146.40    | 170.00    | 138.60    | 147.00    | 157.00    | 180.00    | 240.00    |           |

| **Rail & Water Transport Equipment** |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 68 Electric Locomotives | Nos.      | 140.00    | 140.00    | 135.00    | 135.00    | 155.00    | 155.00    | 155.00    | 200.00    |           |
| 69 Diesel Locomotives  | -do-      | 225.00    | 555.10    | 555.00    | 150.00    | 135.00    | 135.00    | 135.00    | 250.00    |           |
| 70 Railway Coaches     | -do-      | 1800.00   | 2500.00   | 2481.00   | 1900.00   | 1900.00   | 1900.00   | 1900.00   | 2500.00   |           |
| 71 Railway Wagons      | Th.Nos.   | 25.00     | 25.00     | 30.00     | 19.20     | 24.00     | 14.00     | 16.00     | 40.00     |           |
| 72 Ship Buildings & Repairs Rs.crores | 175.00 | 578.40 | 62.00 | 486.90 | 440.00 | 500.00 | 550.00 | 200.00 |

| **Road Transport Equipment** |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 73 Commercial Vehicles | Th.Nos.   | 170.00    | 133.20    | 150.00    | 140.70    | 146.00    | 147.00    | 180.00    | 240.00    |           |
| 74 Passenger Cars.     | -do-      | -105.00   | 162.60    | 170.00    | 209.70    | 250.00    | 300.00    | 250.00    | 250.00    |           |
| 75 Jeeps               | -do-      | 40.00     | 39.30     | 45.00     | 48.10     | 72.00     | 45.00     | 50.00     | 45.00     |           |
| 76 Scooters, Motor Cycles and Nappads | -do- | 2000.00 | 1118.00 | 1600.00 | 1329.30 | 260.00 | 1600.00 | 1900.00 | 2400.00 |
| 78 Bicycle(Ord.Sect)   | -do-      | 7000.00   | 6944.40   | 7500.00   | 7739.70   | 8000.00   | 9000.00   | 10000.00  | 9000.00   |           |

| **Mechanical Components & Consumer Goods** |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 79 Ball & Roller Bearings | Mill Nos. | 110.00    | 93.80     | 105.00    | 97.70     | 110.00    | 100.00    | 105.00    | 130.00    |           |
| 80 Typewriters          | Th.Nos.   | 120.00    | 108.10    | 110.00    | 78.30     | 84.00     | 78.00     | 78.00     | 130.00    |           |
| 81 Sewing Machines(Ord.Sect)-do- | 100.00 | 127.00 | 150.00 | 111.00 | 120.75 | 100.00 | 95.00 | 160.00 |

| **Electrical Components** |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 82 ACSR & A A Conductors | Th.Tons   | 30.00     | 25.60     | 55.00     | 27.20     | 31.50     | 28.00     | 30.00     | 100.00    |           |
| 83 Dry Cell            | Th.Nos.   | 1300.00   | 1122.50   | 1300.00   | 1214.90   | 1312.50   | 1220.00   | 1250.00   | 2000.00   |           |
| 84 Storage Batteries   | Mill. Nos.| 4250.00   | 2065.90   | 4000.00   | 2819.70   | 3650.00   | 2800.00   | 2900.00   | 5000.00   |           |
| 85 Domestic Refrigerators | Th.Nos. | 1400.00   | 997.10    | 1200.00   | 1276.90   | 1485.00   | 1600.00   | 2000.00   | 2200.00   |           |
| **Electronics** |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |

(A) Consumer Electronics Rs. crores 3800.00 | 3300.00 | 3900.00 | 4050.00 | 4600.00 | 6600.00 | 5400.00 | 8500.00 |
(B) Industrial Electronics- do- | 1700.00 | 1700.00 | 1950.00 | 1750.00 | 2000.00 | 2000.00 | 2750.00 | 4500.00 |
(C) Communication & Broadcasting- do- | 2200.00 | 2800.00 | 3400.00 | 3150.00 | 4200.00 | 4200.00 | 5200.00 | 6000.00 |
(D) Computer Systems- do- | 1000.00 | 1060.00 | 1250.00 | 1050.00 | 1500.00 | 1500.00 | 1850.00 | 3300.00 |
## Production - Target and Achievement

### Industry & Mineral Division

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<td>-do-</td>
<td>2200.00</td>
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<td>2600.00</td>
<td>3100.00</td>
<td>3100.00</td>
<td>3600.00</td>
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<td>Production in free Trade zones</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>350.00</td>
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<td>1500.00</td>
<td>1500.00</td>
<td>2700.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Software</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>325.00</td>
<td>400.00</td>
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<td>450.00</td>
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CHAPTER-13
ENERGY

Energy is an essential input for the growth of the economy which needs it for a variety of uses in the form of either primary energy or secondary energy. Primary energy sources are the ones which exist in nature as such, like coal, lignite, crude oil, hydro power etc. Secondary energy sources are derived from the primary energy sources through physical or chemical process. For example, thermal electricity is generated from coal, natural gas or liquid fuels. Refined petroleum products are another example of secondary energy sources which are obtained by refining crude oil in oil refineries. As per international practices currently prevalent, the primary and secondary energy is accounted for in oil equivalent units. A kilogram of standard oil contains 10,000 kcal. All other fuels are converted in oil equivalent units using the respective conversion factors vis-a-vis a kilogram of standard oil. The trends in primary commercial energy production and its total availability in the economy for the first four years of the Eighth Plan period are given in Table 13.1:

13.2 It may be seen that the indigenous production of primary commercial energy has increased from 161.42 Mtoe in 1992-93 to 175.12 Mtoe in 1994-95. The indigenous production is estimated to increase to 193.05 Mtoe in 1995-96 keeping in view the targets of production being envisaged for various primary energy sources.

13.3 In order to meet the projected demand, the total primary commercial energy availability should be 236.36 Mtoe in 1995-96 as compared to 198.08 Mtoe in 1992-93. The gap between demand and supply of primary energy will need to be filled up through imports. The level of net imports, which touched 45.14 Mtoe in 1993-94 is estimated to come down to 41.55 Mtoe in 1995-96. The reduction in net imports, which mainly comprise crude oil, petroleum products and lubricants (POL), is possible due to increase in domestic production of crude oil and natural gas.

13.4 The specific issues pertaining to the energy sub-sectors are given in the following paragraphs.

Table 13.1
Availability of Primary Commercial Energy (Mtoe)

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<td>Indigenous Production</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coal &amp; Lignite</td>
<td>109.36</td>
<td>112.21</td>
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<td>Crude oil</td>
<td>27.68</td>
<td>27.76</td>
<td>33.40</td>
<td>38.46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natural gas</td>
<td>16.61</td>
<td>16.86</td>
<td>17.78</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hydro power</td>
<td>6.01</td>
<td>6.05</td>
<td>7.10</td>
<td>6.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nuclear power</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>2.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>161.42</td>
<td>164.28</td>
<td>175.12</td>
<td>193.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Imports</td>
<td>42.84</td>
<td>45.14</td>
<td>41.73</td>
<td>41.55</td>
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<td>Stock Changes</td>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>4.27</td>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>3.46</td>
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<td>Intl. Bunkers</td>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>0.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nat. Gas Flared</td>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>1.33</td>
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<td>Total Primary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial Energy</td>
<td>198.08</td>
<td>204.00</td>
<td>219.23</td>
<td>236.36</td>
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</table>

Prov.- Provisional
Mtoe - Million tonne of oil equivalent

335
POWER
An Overview

13.5.1 The Eighth Plan envisaged a power generation target of 450.21 BKwh (billion kilowatt hour) in 1996-97 of which 418.21 BKwh is targeted from utilities and the balance from captive generation. The first three years of the 8th Plan i.e. 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 achieved a generation of 302.37 BKwh, 323.53 BKwh and 351.02 BKwh respectively. For the year 1995-96 the target for generation has been fixed for 377.15 BKwh. Against the targetted growth rate of 7.84% during the 8th Plan, the electricity generation during the first three years has registered annual average growth rate of 6.98 % only. If the same trend continues, then the generation from the utilities in 1996-97 may be of the order of 404 BKwh against the target of 418.21 BKwh from utilities i.e. a shortfall of 14.21 BKwh.

13.5.2 Against the target of 30538 MW capacity addition envisaged during 8th Plan, the achievement during the first three years has been 12674.5 MW. A capacity addition of 2161.55 MW has been targetted for 1995-96. The actual addition in the first three years of 8th Plan is 41.5% of the Plan target. There would be significant shortfall of capacity addition during the 8th Plan vis-a-vis the target. The targetted capacity addition during 8th Plan included 2810 MW from private sector of which only 1622 MW would be feasible to commission during the Plan.

13.5.3 At the beginning of the 8th Five Year Plan i.e. in the year 1991-92, the energy deficit was 9 %. With the capacity addition of 30538 MW during the Plan period, the power supply position was assessed as 20.7 % peaking deficit and 9 % energy deficit. But as per the feasible capacity addition, the anticipated peaking and energy shortages at all-India level at the terminal year of the 8th Plan is likely to be more than what were assessed at the time of 8th plan formulation. The main reasons for shortfall in capacity addition are deficiency in project management, fund constraint, delay in supply of equipments, etc..

13.5.4 There has been significant improvement in the performance of thermal power stations during 8th Plan over that of 7th Plan period. However, the Plant Load Factor (PLF) of thermal power stations which rose to 61 % in 1993- 94 came down to 60 % as against the target of 62 % in 1994- 95. The reasons for lower PLF in 1994-95 are unscheduled capital maintenance and short supply & poor quality of coal to some of the power stations.

Thrust Areas

13.6 The thrust areas for Annual Plan 1995-96 are:

i) High priority has been accorded for renovation/modernisation of existing power plants for minimising technical losses and operational costs.

ii) Increasing the Plant Load Factor of the thermal power plants is to be treated as an over-riding priority for raising revenue as well as overall success of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

iii) Speedy completion of ongoing projects in time has been emphasised so that the time and cost over-run of the projects can be restricted.

iv) Adequate provision has to be made for ensuring speedy completion of the externally aided projects.

(v) The State Governments should endeavour to bring down the Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses during the year 1995-96 by providing adequate outlays for T&D schemes, especially system improvement schemes aimed at reducing T&D losses.

(vi) The State Governments should also raise Agricultural Tariff to a minimum of 50 paise per unit as per the consensus arrived at during the Conference of State Power Ministers held in New Delhi in February, 1992.

(vii) The endeavour should be to meet the demand to the extent feasible through appropriate measures of energy conservation, demand side management and through additional capacity installation in the private sector as presently envisaged by the Government of India.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95
Generation of Electricity (Utilities)

13.7.1 Against a target of 352.0 Bkwh, actual generation during the year was 351.02 Bkwh, representing marginal shortfall of 0.3 %. The hydel generation exceeded the target by 19.6 %, whereas thermal and nuclear generation fell short of the target by 4.3 % and 32.5 % respectively. The shortfall in nuclear generation was
mainly due to unscheduled forced outages of
the units, whereas the thermal generation fell
short of the target due to unscheduled capital
maintenance, various operational problems,
short supply and poor quality of coal to some
of the thermal power stations. The total gen-
eration during 1994-95 was higher than that in
1993-94 by 8.5%, thermal, hydel and nuclear
generation being higher by 6.1%, 17.3% and
3.8% respectively. Contribution of the Central
Sector in the total generation was 35.9%.

13.7.2 In addition to the above, about 1.36
Bkwh of electricity also became available
from Chukha hydel project in Bhutan.

13.7.3 The source-wise generation targets
and achievements for 1994-95 with actuals for
1993-94 and projections for 1995-96 in respect
of utilities are given in Table 13.2.

13.7.4 The region-wise break up of actual
generation in 1994-95 is given in Annexure
13.1.

13.7.5 During 1994-95, the target for All
India Plant Load Factor was 62% for thermal
stations. The actual PLF achieved was 60%.
Table 13.3 gives the sector-wise break-up of
PLFs for the years 1993-94, 1994-95 and
1995-96.

13.7.6 The reasons for achieving low PLF by
State Sector thermal power stations during the
year 1994-95 have been the unscheduled capi-
tal maintenance and short supply and poor
quality of coal to some of the power stations.
The targets and achievements in regard to PLF
for all State Electricity Boards, Central Power
Organisations and private sector are indicated
in Annexure 13.2.

Addition in capacity

13.8.1 The target for addition to generating
capacity during 1994-95 was 4818.75 MW
(including major, medium & small units)
against which the achievement was 4598.50
MW (95.4%), as given in the Table 13.4.

13.8.2 The project-wise details of achieve-
ments are given in Annexure 13.3. There were
11 generating units totalling 510.25 MW
which had slipped from 1994-95 generating
capacity addition programme. This comprised
24.75 MW of hydro (seven generating units)
and 485.5 MW of thermal (four generating
units). The complete list is at Annexure 13.4.
The slippages were mainly due to delays in
equipment supplies and delays in construction
work. Three generating units totalling 290
MW i.e. Thirot HEP unit-1 (1.5 MW), Gand-
har ST-1 (255 MW) and Kathalguri GT-3

Table 13.2
Source-wise Electricity Generation (Mkwh)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydro</td>
<td>70375</td>
<td>69000</td>
<td>82518</td>
<td>72300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal</td>
<td>247757</td>
<td>274700</td>
<td>262897</td>
<td>297000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear</td>
<td>5399</td>
<td>8300</td>
<td>5605</td>
<td>7850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>323531</td>
<td>352000</td>
<td>351020</td>
<td>377150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 13.3
Sector-wise Plant Load Factor (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Sector</td>
<td>69.8</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td>63.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Sector</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>56.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Sector</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>58.9</td>
<td>65.9</td>
<td>58.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All India</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>62.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Table 13.4
Addition in Capacity (MW)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1993-94 Actual</th>
<th>1994-95 Target</th>
<th>1995-96 Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>797.15</td>
<td>473.25</td>
<td>450.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal</td>
<td>3741.60</td>
<td>4125.50</td>
<td>3928.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>220.00</td>
<td>220.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4538.75</td>
<td>4818.75</td>
<td>4598.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(33.5 MW) were commissioned in advance during the year 1994-95. A capacity of 710 MW (four generating units) was added during the year under review in the private sector.

13.8.3 As on 31.3.1995, the total installed capacity in utilities (provisional) in the country was 81164 MW comprising 20829 MW hydel, 58110 MW thermal and 2225 MW nuclear. The share of the Central Sector, including nuclear, was 22766 MW.

### Transmission & Distribution

13.9 One of the most disturbing aspects in performance of the Power Sector is its high level of transmission and distribution (T&D) losses which is about 22 %. While rural electrification can partly account for the high technical losses, it is a fact that State Power Utilities operate under severe resource constraints hindering matching T&D investments and adoption of innovative approach to reduce losses. The programme and achievement in respect of construction/ energisation of 400 KV/ 220 KV transmission lines is given in Table 13.5.

### Renovation & Modernisation

13.10.1 With a view to improving the performance of 34 old thermal power stations, renovation and modernisation (R&M) programme covering 163 units aggregating to 13555.5 MW was started in 1984. The latest sanctioned cost of the schemes covered under the programme is Rs.1174.01 crore, comprising Rs. 431.43 crore under Central Loan Assistance (CLA) and Rs. 742.58 crore under State Plan (SP). The programme was anticipated to give an additional generation of 7000 MW per annum by improving the overall PLF of units covered by 7 %. Out of total 1163 activities under CLA, 1094 (94 %) and out of 600 activities under State Plan, 470 (78.3 %) have been completed. The balance activities are expected to be completed by 1995-96. The total expenditure up to December 94 was Rs.970.95 crore (Rs.367.98 crore under CLA and Rs. 602.97 crore under SP). Against the target of 7000 Mkw, additional generation per annum by some of the units, where substantial R&M work has been carried out, is 7834 Mkw (April-Dec. 94).

13.10.2 On achieving encouraging results from R&M programme (Phase-I), R&M programme (Phase-II) was started in the year 1991-92. This programme covers 212 units of 47 old thermal power stations, with aggregated capacity of 21671.4 MW and latest sanctioned cost of Rs.2105.2 crore. The programme is anticipated to give an additional generation of 8750 Mkw annually by improving the overall PLF by 5 % from 51.2 % to 56 %. The programme is also anticipated to extend the life of some units of Neyveli, Amarkantak, Korba-II, Satpura-I and Kothagudem (B) TPS aggregating to a total capacity of 1402.5 MW by 15-20

### Table 13.5
Transmission Lines additions (Ckt. km)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1993-94 Actual</th>
<th>1994-95 Target</th>
<th>1995-96 Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>400 KV</td>
<td>1377</td>
<td>1506</td>
<td>1593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220 KV</td>
<td>3260</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>3059</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ckt. km - Circuit kilometer
years. The programme, on completion, will also increase the peaking capacity of certain units by a total of 100 MW. Out of total 1634 activities, 327 have been completed and 1307 are under progress as on 31.12.94. The total expenditure upto December 94 is Rs.437.36 crore. Out of total 46 approved schemes, 21 are being partly funded by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) /World Bank (WB) and the balance are funded from internal resources. During the year 1994-95, the PFC has disbursed Rs.82.83 crore against the sanctioned amount of Rs.118.33 crore of loan assistance to State Power Utilities for R & M schemes.

13.10.3 The CEA has also identified 55 hydro power stations with an aggregate capacity of 9658 MW for coverage under renovation, modernisation and uprating (RM&U) to yield an additional capacity benefit of 340 MW by way of restoration of lost capacity, 519 MW by way of uprating and 1337 MW as prevention of capacity loss and an additional energy generation of 6709 MWh annually. The estimated cost of the programme is Rs.1260 crore approximately. Out of 55 schemes, 32 schemes have already been approved by CEA and are under various stages of implementation.

Financial Performance of SEBs

13.11.1 The internal resources of the SEBs continued to be negative. As per the latest information available based on the resources discussion for the Annual Plan 1995-96, the net internal resources of the SEBs were Rs (-) 1339 crore in 1993-94 and Rs. (-) 843 crore in 1994-95 (RE). In the year 1995-96, it is likely to be Rs.(-) 390 crore indicating an improvement in their resource position. However, the commercial losses of the SEBs are estimated at Rs.(-) 6332 crore in 1994-95 (RE) and Rs.(-) 7130 crore in 1995-96 (estimates). The Rate of Return (ROR) on the net fixed assets of the SEBs would be at the level of (-) 13.5 % in 1994-95 and 1995-96.

13.11.2 In case the SEBs are to achieve break-even rate of return, i.e. 0 % ROR in 1995-96, they would have to raise average tariff on an all-India basis by 26.7 paise/unit over the current average tariff of 140.7 paise/unit. This would yield additional revenue of as much as Rs.7174 crore. For achieving 3 % ROR, the average tariff on all-India basis has to be increased by 32.6 paise/unit and it would yield additional revenue of Rs.8727 crore which is 76.7 % of the Plan Outlay for States and UTs for 1995-96. If the minimum rate of 50 paise/unit of agriculture tariff is levied by the SEBs, they could mobilise additional revenue of Rs.1925 crore.

Annual Plan 1995-96

Generation of Electricity (Utilities)

13.12.1 The total electricity generation in utilities in 1995-96 is estimated at 377.15 Bkwh (Table 13.2). Regionwise details are given in Annexure 13.1.

13.12.2 The total generation envisaged for 1995-96 is 7.14 % higher than the target for the preceding year. The overall Plant Load Factor envisaged is 62.3 %. Additional Energy of 1.38 Bkwh is also expected to become available from the Chukha project in Bhutan.

Addition in Capacity

13.13.1 The target for addition to installed capacity during 1995-96 is 2161.55 MW (Table 13.4). This includes a capacity of 510.25 MW which has spilled over from 1994-95.

13.13.2 Of the total additional generating capacity targetted for 1995-96, a capacity of 810.5 MW is expected to be commissioned in the Central Sector. The scheme-wise details of additions to installed capacity during 1995-96 are indicated in Annexure 13.5.

Plan Outlay

13.14.1 The 8th Plan approved outlay for power sector is Rs.79589 crore representing 18.3 % of the all-sector outlay. This is comprised of Rs.31181 crore for Central Sector Public Sector Undertakings and Rs.48408 crore for States and UTs.

13.14.2 Against an outlay of Rs.48408 crore for States and UTs, the likely expenditure in the first 3 years of the 8th Plan would be about 42 % of the approved outlay at constant prices. This was mainly on account of inability of the States/UTs to mobilise resources to meet their plan expenditure for power. In case of Central Sector against Rs.31181 crore, the likely expenditure in the first 3 years of the 8th Plan may be of the order of 48 % of the approved outlay at constant prices. There has been shortfall in mobilisation of internal resources, market borrowing and utilisation of direct foreign assistance.

13.14.3 The total expenditure in the power sector (including Rural Electrification) during 1994-95 is estimated around Rs.15672 crore against the approved outlay of Rs.18455 crore,
as shown in Table 13.6. The Statewise details are given in Annexure 13.6.

13.14.4 The utilisation of other provisions excluding Rural Electrification (RE) component, available for development programme in the power sector, is given in Table 13.7

13.14.5 The total outlay for power sector (including Rural Electrification component) for 1995-96 is Rs.19637.44 crore (as shown in Table 13.6).

13.14.6 The outlay for 1995-96 is 6.4 % higher than the Budget Estimates for 1994-95. The break-up of outlay for the States and Union Territories and Central Sector is given in Annexure-13.7. Scheme-wise details of the outlay for power generation schemes are given in Annexure-13.8 and 13.9.

13.14.7 In addition to above, a provision of Rs.250 crore is expected to be available for special area programme for the power sector under NEC Plan.

Captive Power

13.15 The addition to installed capacity in respect of Non-Utilities during 1993-94 was about 105 MW. With this addition, the total installed capacity of such plants is estimated to have gone up to 10,150 MW by the end of 1993-94. The generation from Non-Utilities in 1993-94 was placed at 32.10 Bkwh.

Externally Aided Power Projects

13.16 The actual utilisation against the cumulative assistance for power projects by March,1995 through bilateral and multilateral arrangements was 49.7% only. However, in 1994-95, the target was Rs.4138.18 crore against which Rs.3766.05 crore (91 %) had been utilised. The schemewise details are given in Annexure-13.10. Some of the factors contributing to non-utilisation of external aid in the case of power projects are as follows:

i) Deficiencies in project management
ii) Delays in construction work
iii) Delays in forest/environment clearances
iv) Financial constraints of SEBs

Private Participation in Power Sector

13.17.1 The policy for private Sector participation in Power was announced in October, 1991 in order to bring in additionality of resources for the capacity addition programme. A number of incentives have been provided for private investment in Power Sector. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 have been amended to bring about a new legal and financial environment for private enterprises in the electricity sector. In response to GOI’s policy, so far 196 offers have been received for setting up power plants for a total capacity of 77719 MW involving an investment of approximately Rs.287253 crore. 47 of these offers are from foreign private firms including NRIs and Joint Venture proposals. 15 of these proposals have been approved by the Government from the foreign investment angle. During the first three years of the eighth Plan a capacity of 848 MW (168 MW hydro and 680 MW thermal) has been commissioned in the private sector. The following issues need to be resolved:

- Coverage of risk of power purchase payment by SEBs
- Coverage of fuel supply risk

Table 13.6

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Approved</td>
<td>Revised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Outlay</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>States &amp; U.T</td>
<td>8156.60</td>
<td>9991.91</td>
<td>8618.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Sector</td>
<td>6616.48</td>
<td>8463.54</td>
<td>7053.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>14773.08</td>
<td>18455.45</td>
<td>15671.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Inclusive of REC outlay of Rs 300 lakh which was earlier indicated under Rural Electrification separately.
Table 13.7
Utilisation of other provisions

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power component of Special Area Programme of North Eastern Council (NEC)</td>
<td>116.62</td>
<td>116.00</td>
<td>122.43</td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Issues relating to tariff
- Foreign exchange remittance risk
- Equal treatment of Indian and foreign shareholders in the matter of distribution of dividend in Joint ventures
- Rationalising the tariff policy towards infusing a more market-oriented approach
- Induction of competitive bidding by all States
- Introduction of more distribution companies

13.17.2 In January, 1995, Ministry of Power has issued guidelines for competitive bidding route for private power projects. The salient features of the guidelines are as under:

(a) The technical aspects of a pre-selected power project should include matters such as type and size of the plant technology, mode of operation, back up fuel requirements, etc.

(b) It is preferable to offer a fully identified and developed project for competitive bidding, wherever possible.

(c) The competitive bidding process should normally be followed in two stages -

(i) The RFQ (Request For Qualifications) stage with the objective to shortlist competent bidders to participate in the RFP (Request For Proposals) stage.

(ii) RFP solicitation documents should include technical parameters of the plant in detail, the allocation of responsibilities of State Govt., SEBs and private promoters and also the associated documents such as Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and Implementation Agreement (IA).

Areas of concern

Some of the major areas of concern are:

- Increased energy and peak shortages due to shortfall in targeted capacity addition
- Resolving a number of issues relating to private sector participation
- Rationalisation of tariff structure by SEBs
- Improvement in PLF
- Improved utilisation of external aid
- Adequate investments for T&D sector for reducing T&D losses

Rural Electrification Programme

13.18.1 The Rural Electrification Programme is mainly the State’s programme for which Government of India is giving necessary support by providing financial assistance in the form of concessional loans through Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), which is an autonomous financial corporation under the Ministry of Power. The State Governments also directly participate by funding this programme. There is a Minimum Need Programme (MNP) component which is covered under REC’s programme, especially for the States where the village electrification is not yet completed.

13.18.2 The two main programmes under Rural Electrification are electrification of villages and energisation of pumpsets. Upto March, 1995, 4,97,439 villages have been electrified out of total number of 5,79,132 villages in the country (84%). Out of the total estimated potential of 145,00,000 pumpsets, 107,11,953 pumpsets have been energised throughout the country. Annexure-13.11 gives the details of actual expenditure and the physical achievements for the year 1993-94.

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Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

13.19.1 For the year 1994-95 a target of electrification of 3708 villages and energisation of 2,80,119 pumpsets was fixed by the Planning Commission. An outlay of Rs.694.96 crore including Rs.192.85 crore under RE-normal and Rs. 160 crore under MNP, both funded through REC, was recommended. While finalising the above plan, the programme of pumpset energisation under Special Project Agriculture (SPA) had also been taken into account in which REC, NABARD and Commercial Banks were funding in the equal ratio of 1:1:1. An amount of Rs. 125.00 crore was provided as REC’s share for the SPA programme.

13.19.2 The physical achievements during 1994-95 was electrification of 2924 villages and energisation of 3,91,236 pumpsets. The Statewise financial outlays and physical targets during 1994-95 is shown in Annexure 13.11.

13.19.3 In order to ensure quality and reliability of power supply in rural areas, especially in the electrified villages, system improvement programmes are implemented. These programmes help in maintaining the voltage profile, improving the power factor of the supply, reducing the distribution losses and reducing power supply interruptions. An amount of Rs.145 crore was exclusively provided to REC in their 1994-95 Annual Plan for this purpose. Besides system improvement, load intensification programmes are being undertaken with the objective of developing load in the electrified villages. The funds for load intensification works are met out of the outlay provided under RE Nonormal programmes as well as under State Plan.

Annual Plan 1995-96

13.20.1 Based on the Annual Plan discussion for 1995-96, the Planning Commission finalised the plan targets for the electrification of 4325 villages and energisation of 3,37,990 pumpsets including 2,26,600 pumpsets under SPA programme. An outlay of Rs. 846.74 crore including Rs.305 crore under RE-normal and Rs.175 crore under MNP to be funded through REC was approved. An amount of Rs.150 crore is provided exclusively for system improvement works. For other programmes of REC like RE-Cooperatives and decentralised generation programmes, an amount of Rs.20 crore is provided in REC’s Annual Plan of 1995-96. An amount of Rs.5 crore is provided in the Ministry of Power budget to be transferred as grant to REC for Kutir Jyoti programme under which single point connections for lighting the households of the rural poor who are below poverty line will be provided. The total plan for REC to fund the Rural Electrification Programme during 1995-96 was fixed at Rs.800 crore. This would be met from the budgetary support of Rs.348 crore, MNP loans of Rs.175 crore, Rs.5 crore as grant for Kutir Jyoti programme, Rs. 67 crore as OECF assistance for system improvement programme and market borrowings/bonds and internal resources for the total amount of Rs.205 crore.

13.20.2 The main issue facing rural electrification programme, besides the overall financial constraints, is the slow progress in the case of village electrification. The performance review meeting of Ministry of Power revealed that the States had assigned preference to pumpset energisation so as to clear the heavy backlog of pending applications for pumpset connections and, consequently, the village electrification programme was affected. Bulk of the village electrification targets was to be achieved in the States having serious financial difficulties, which failed to repay their outstanding dues to REC. This had come in the way of REC’s disbursement of funds to such States for taking up the work of electrification of new villages.

Energy Conservation

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

13.21.1 A provision of Rs. 16 crore was made in the budget estimate 1994-95 for energy conservation activities like energy audits, demonstration projects, awareness campaign, studies, training, etc. This provision of Rs.16 crore included an amount of Rs. 55 lakh for Energy Management Centre (EMC).

Energy Management Centre

13.21.2 The activities undertaken by EMC during the year towards fulfillment of the objectives of the centre revolved around dissemination of information on energy conservation projects and studies, acting as the implementing agency for several international cooperation projects in the field of energy conservation and handling of energy conservation awareness campaign on behalf of the Ministry of Power. An amount of Rs.43 lakh by EMC was incurred as expenditure against the grants-in-aid of Rs.55 lakh allocated to EMC during the year.
Demonstration Project

13.21.3 Agricultural sector continued to be one of the major target sectors for demonstration projects. The other various programmes on demonstration project included installation of amorphous metal core distribution transformers, energy audits in distribution systems of State Electricity Boards, energy audits in twenty thermal power stations, awareness campaigns and Demand Side Management projects. The new schemes taken up during the year included demonstration projects on energy efficient lighting systems, pilot project for introduction of load management in rural areas, etc.

Petroleum Conservation

13.21.4 During 1994-95, petroleum conservation activities included fuel oil conservation in industries, diesel conservation through rectification of pumpsets, setting up of model depots, improving driving skill, kerosene and LPG savings through improved stoves and mass awareness and education campaigns. These programmes were implemented by Oil Industry Development Board through Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) for 1994-95.

Annual Plan 1995-96

13.22.1 In 1995-96, an outlay of Rs. 13 crore has been earmarked for schemes relating to conservation of energy including Rs. 55 lakh for Energy Management Centre.

13.22.2 In addition to the above programmes, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas would take up petroleum conservation activities through PCRA. Various activities under petroleum conservation would include energy audits, drivers' training programmes, diesel pumpset rectification and mass awareness programmes for education of target groups like drivers, housewives, farmers, etc.

New and Renewable Sources of Energy

An Overview

13.23.1 The 8th Plan for new and renewable sources of energy was approved with the main objective of meeting a significant proportion of cooking and heating needs in the country, especially in the rural areas through a set of programme for Biogas, Improved Chullah, Low Grade Solar Thermal Devices and also for installing a total capacity of 600 MW power generation on the basis of Renewable Energy technologies, viz, Wind Energy, Micro Hydel, Urban/Agricultural Wastes, Solar Photovoltaics (SPV) and Cogeneration. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy sources (MNES) later on had formulated a strategy and action plan to implement a larger programme with revised goals different from the originally fixed 8th Plan targets as given in Annexure-13.12.

13.23.2 Under the National Project on Biogas Development, 6.04 lakh plants were already installed upto March, 1995 against the Eighth Plan target of 7.5 lakh plants. At the present rate of installation, the target of 10 lakh plants as revised by the MNES is likely to be achieved by the end of the 8th Plan.

13.23.3 Under the National Programme on Improved Chullah, 70.71 lakh Chullahs were installed upto March, 1995 and the trend shows that the 8th Plan approved target of 100 lakh Chullahs would be achieved, but the revised target of 180 lakh Chullahs as fixed by MNES is unlikely to be achieved.

13.23.4 In the case of SPV lights and SPV water pumps, the 8th Plan approved targets have already been achieved. The SPV water pump programme was initiated during 1993-94 for a target of 1000 pumps, against which only 106 pumps could be installed during the year, the remaining were likely to be installed by March, 1995. During 1994-95, a programme for another 1000 SPV water pumps was proposed against which the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE) had desired that the second phase could be considered only when a total of 900 pumps have been installed and an evaluation made.

13.23.5 Another important programme of distributing one lakh solar lanterns in the difficult and economically backward areas by March, 1995 has been taken up by MNES consisting of 90,000 under the subsidy scheme and 10,000 through market orientation programme to be achieved through the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA). Upto March, 1995, 33371 solar lanterns were distributed.

13.23.6 In the solar thermal energy sector, greater emphasis was given for market orientation and commercialisation. The physical progress is slower than expected and at this rate, the 8th Plan target is not likely to be achieved. The cash subsidy for solar water heaters has been abolished since July, 1993. Instead, soft loan assistance has been provided.
through IREDA. Similarly, cash subsidy on solar cookers has been withdrawn from April, 1994 and instead Grants-in-aid are being provided to the state nodal agencies for infrastructure development and publicity. MNES had revised the Eighth Plan target of solar cookers from 3 lakh to 7 lakh, but at the present rate of progress, even the 8th Plan approved target of 3 lakh is unlikely to be achieved.

13.23.7 Of all the power generation programmes based on non-conventional energy sources, wind power generation is performing extremely well. 8th Plan envisaged 100 MW in the wind power programme including private sector; this target has been revised by MNES to 500 MW. Till the end of 1994-95 around 309 MW of wind power capacity has been installed. The achievement of private sector in wind power generation has been been very encouraging.

13.23.8 In the case of micro-hydel programme, the 8th Plan target of 200 MW has been revised to 600 MW by MNES. The overall achievement in small hydro development programme has fallen short of expectations due to various problems related to environment, site clearance, inadequate private sector interest, etc. Similarly, the 8th Plan target of biomass power generation programme of 300 MW has been revised to 800 MW by MNES. The achievement has so far not been very significant. Demonstration projects on Bagasse based cogeneration in the sugar plants have been taken up to attract the private sugar mill owners to set up cogeneration plants by availing soft loan assistance through IREDA.

Thrust Areas

13.24 The thrust areas for Annual Plan 1995-96 are:

(i) Subsidy content in most of the programmes has to be reduced gradually and the approach of the market orientation and commercialisation has to be promoted. The central subsidy for biogas and improved chullah is supposed to be abolished by the end of the 8th Plan. Appropriate actions in this respect have to be initiated.

(ii) Major emphasis would be given for greater involvement of NGOs, voluntary organisations and the private sector, especially in the rural energy programmes like biogas and improved chullah.

(iii) Instead of budgetary support being provided to IREDA to give soft loan to users and manufacturers for certain programmes like SPV pumps, solar thermal system etc., IREDA will provide loan from its own funds and budgetary support is to be provided only for interest subsidy. The amount already provided to IREDA for similar purposes is proposed to be converted as equity to raise IREDA’s base to borrow from market for these programmes.

(iv) Appropriate policy measures have to be evolved to attract private sector in implementation of mini/micro hydel schemes.

(v) All the states should announce proper policy for buying, banking and wheeling of power produced by private agencies by non-conventional sources.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

13.25 The financial and physical targets and achievements are provided in the annexure-13.12 and 13.13. In the rural energy sector, subsidy rate for biogas and improved chullah programmes continued at the same level as for 1993-94. The main objective of R&D programme was to improve efficiency of biogas production through micro-biological manipulation, better designing of digestors suitable for other biomasses and development of portable family size biogas plants. The solar water heating system has been completely commercialised by giving free hand to manufacturers for generating business and installing the systems on their own. Cash subsidy on other solar thermal systems like solar still, solar driers, solar green houses etc. continued. The procurement and distribution of 30 portable micro-hydel sets upto 15 KW capacity has been initiated. The progress of indigenisation of wind electric generators upto 250 KW capacity has been good; nearly 70 % indigenisation has been achieved except for blades, special bearings, etc. Installation of two 400 KW wind electric generators for the first time at Muppandal was a major achievement. In the SPV lighting system all efforts have been made for repairing of non-functioning units in various States. In the Biomass based power programme, a national programme on bagasse based cogeneration has been taken up for implementation. Demonstration projects in few sugar mills have been initiated. Development of other renewable energy sources including animal energy, chemical sources of energy,
ocean energy, hydrogen energy, geo-thermal energy and alternate fuel for surface transportation has also been implemented.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

13.26. The financial and physical programmes for 1995-96 are provided in Annexure 13.12 and 13.13. All the major schemes like National Project on Biogas Development, National Programme on Improved Chullah, Solar Photovoltaics, Wind Energy, Small Hydro and Biomass programmes would be continued. Greater attention would be given to implementation of Community/Institutional/Night Soil based biogas plants. The R&D programme on Biogas and Improved Chullah would be continued. In the SPV programme, major emphasis will continue on R&D for newer technology, improving the existing technologies, reduction in cost and widespread demonstration, utilisation and commercialisation of solar photovoltaics. In the SPV power programme, 1 MW grid interactive SPV power plants have been targetted. Under the wind energy programme, greater emphasis has been given to private sector; however, 10 MW demonstration projects has been targetted to be implemented through state agencies. Installation of more higher capacity wind electric generators and indigenisation will enable more cost effective harnessing of wind energy. The Small Hydro programme of about 35 MW capacity would be taken up. Various policies would be initiated to attract the private sector in the Small Hydro Programme. Under the Biomass based Power Generation Programme, demonstration programme on Bagasse based Co-generation, Biomass Combustion, Biomass Gasifier and Projects based on Urban and Industrial Wastes would be continued. The other renewable energy development programmes including alternate fuel for transportation, chemical energy, hydrogen energy, geo-thermal energy, ocean energy etc. would continue as R&D/demonstration projects.

**Areas of concern**

Some of the major areas of concern are:

- Shortfall in achievement of village electrification Target

- Legislative back-up yet to be evolved for accelerating energy conservation programme

- Continuance of Subsidy in socially oriented programmes

- Inadequate policy measures for promotion of commercially proven technologies for renewable energy instead of merely depending on demonstration projects

**Coal & Lignite**

**An Overview**

13.27.1 Coal consumption grew at the rate of 5.5 per cent per annum in the first three years of the 8th Plan as against the rate of 6.3 per cent envisaged during 1992-97. However, based on present assessment, the coal demand is expected to reach the projected level of 311 million tonnes (MMT) by 1996-97 and may even be higher in case power sector continues to operate at higher Plant Load Factor (PLF). Coal production, on the other hand, grew at the rate of 3.4 per cent annually in the first three years of the Eighth Plan against the targetted growth rate of 6 per cent annually. This was mainly due to lower production targets fixed for Coal India Limited (CIL) in order to liquidate the mounting pithead stocks. Coal production in the terminal year of the Eighth Plan is now assessed at 300 MMT against the original target of 308 MMT. As against the targetted creation of about 72 MMT of annual coal production capacity from new projects during the 8th Plan period, so far the proposed and sanctioned projects have been for a capacity of about 36 MMT.

13.27.2 Transportation bottlenecks persist in the movement of coal and are partially responsible for the mounting pithead stocks and supply problems. Short supplies have been experienced in case of major end-users like the power sector and inadequate availability of rolling stock has emerged as one of the key constraints.

13.27.3 It was envisaged that the imports of coking coal would be kept at 3 MMT by 1996-97; however the imports are expected to touch 8 MMT (1994-95) mainly on account of delays in implementation of new washery projects and revamping and modernisation of existing washeries. It is also understood that the performance of existing washeries has also suffered due to deterioration (i.e. high ash content) in the quality of coal feed.

13.27.4 There has been some improvement in the overall output per man-shift (OMS), both in CIL and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL). Major component of the improvement in overall productivity has resulted
mainly due to the increase in the opencast production. The improvement in case of underground mines so far has been marginal.

13.27.5 The cumulative expenditure in the coal and lignite sector, considering actual/anticipated expenditure during the first three years of the Eighth Plan and the approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1995-96, would be Rs.10320.21 crore (at current prices) against Eighth Plan outlay of Rs.11357 crore (at 1991-92 prices). Based on the progress of various projects and other programmes, the coal sector may need 15 per cent to 20 per cent higher outlay than the approved 8th Plan outlay, mainly due to cost escalations in major ongoing projects.

13.27.6 Private sector participation has been permitted in coal sector, but at present it is limited to captive mine development for specific power projects or industrial units. In addition, setting up of coal washeries have been permitted in the private sector. The privatisation initiatives taken so far may need re-examination for ensuring flow of private capital to the required extent.

Thrust Areas

13.28 The major thrust areas for Annual Plan 1995-96 are:

(i) Attention is to be given to the transport bottlenecks for improving coal movement to the end-users.

(ii) Implementation of new projects for creation of additional coal capacity is to be speeded up.

(iii) Improvements in the productivity levels especially in underground mines are emphasised.

(iv) Steps have been taken for expediting capacity creation for coal beneficiation.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

Demand

13.29.1 At the time of Plan formulation, the coal demand for 1994-95 was assessed at 268.50 MMT (excluding 5 MMT of washery middlings) against the actual consumption of 252.87 MMT (excluding 2.73 MMT of washery middlings) in 1993-94. Subsequently, the higher demand of 177 MMT for power sector was agreed to by Ministry of Coal. Thus the overall raw coal demand for 1994-95 was fixed at 275.5 MMT. This demand was 8.9 per cent more than the consumption level in 1993-94. The sector-wise coal demand/consumption is given in Table 13.8. The anticipated coal supply/consumption in 1994-95 has been estimated at 268.50 MMT (excluding 5.9 MMT of washery middlings).

13.29.2 The details of sector-wise consumption/demand are given in Table 13.8.

Production

13.30.1 Coal production target for the year 1994-95 was fixed at 253.60 MMT (CIL 223 MMT, SCCL 25.6 MMT and TISCO/IIISCO/DVC 5 MMT) against the actual coal production of 246.04 MMT in 1993-94. The anticipated coal production in 1994-95 has been estimated at the same level as targeted, i.e. 253.60 MMT. The overall anticipated coal production at 253.60 MMT would be 3 per cent more than the level of production in 1993-94.

13.30.2 Company-wise details of Coal production are given in Table 13.9.

Demand - Supply Management

13.31 The gap between the demand (275.50 MMT) and the production (253.60 MMT) i.e. 21.90 MMT was proposed to be met through supplies from the pithead stocks and imports of superior quality coking coal to meet a portion of the requirement of steel plants. The pithead stocks of coal, as on 1.4.1994, stood at 50.69 MMT (CIL 49.49 MMT, SCCL 0.92 MMT and TISCO/IIISCO/DVC 0.28 MMT) and it was decided to reduce the pithead stocks by 15.90 MMT from CIL sources. Considering the anticipated demand materialisation at 268.50 MMT and the anticipated coal production at 253.60 MMT plus import of about 8 MMT of coking coal, the targeted reduction in pithead stocks from CIL may not materialise.

Movement

13.32 The Railway is the major mode for coal transportation in India, and about 62 per cent of the coal is moved by the Railways. Coal is the largest single commodity transported by the Railways and constitute 40 per cent of their total originating goods traffic. The total rail movement of coal for CIL and SCCL was targetted at 152.80 MMT, i.e. 18200 Four Wheeler Wagons (FWW) per day, in 1994-95. The daily average coal loading by CIL and SCCL during the period April to December, 1994 was 16492 FWW per day as compared...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>(MMT)</td>
<td>(MMT)</td>
<td>(MMT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Steel Coke Oven*</td>
<td>32.39</td>
<td>34.50</td>
<td>37.20**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Steel (DR)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Power (Utilities)</td>
<td>162.50</td>
<td>174.00</td>
<td>167.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2.73)</td>
<td>(3.00)</td>
<td>(3.20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Railway</td>
<td>1.93</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Cement</td>
<td>10.36</td>
<td>13.10</td>
<td>13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Fertilizer</td>
<td>4.96</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. LITC/Soft Coke/SSF</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Export</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Other industries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Captive Power</td>
<td>36.24</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>13.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2.00)</td>
<td>(2.70)</td>
<td>(2.70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Brick &amp; Others</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>22.00</td>
<td>24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Total(9):</td>
<td>36.24</td>
<td>39.00</td>
<td>35.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2.00)</td>
<td>(2.70)</td>
<td>(2.70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Colliery Consm.</td>
<td>3.83</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>3.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong>:</td>
<td>252.87</td>
<td>275.50</td>
<td>268.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2.73)</td>
<td>(5.00)</td>
<td>(5.90)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:-- 1. Figures in bracket indicate washery middlings.
+ Excludes 1 MMT of lignite from NLC
** Including anticipated imports of coking coal about 8.00 MMT
LTC: Low temperature carbonisation
SSF: Special smokeless fuel
DR: Direct reduction
to 15370 FWW per day during the corresponding period of 1993-94. It is unlikely that the targeted rail movement of coal for CIL and SCCL would materialise.

Productivity
13.3.1 Productivity in coal sector is measured in terms of raw coal output in tonne per man shift (OMS). Target for CIL in 1994-95 was fixed at 1.53 tonne against an actual achievement of 1.52 tonne. The likely achievement of OMS, in case of CIL would be 1.56 tonne in 1994-95. This would be higher by about 2 per cent than the target for 1994-95 and by 2.6 per cent than the actuals in 1993-94. For SCCL, the target for OMS in 1994-95 was 1.34 tonne against which the likely achievement would be 1.12 tonne. This would be 16 per cent lower than the 1994-95 targets and higher by 6.7 per cent than the actuals in 1993-94.
13.3.2 The details of company-wise productivity are given in Table 13.10.

Coal Quality
13.3.4 Progressive deterioration in the quality of coal has led to the increase in the imports of coking coal, wasteful hauling of inert matter resulting in higher delivered costs, loss of effective capacity of the rail infrastructure, operational problems to the end users, environmental problems, etc. The performance of washeries has been adversely affected due to
Table 13.9
Companywise Coal Production Plan (MMT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ECL 1</td>
<td>22.60</td>
<td>26.50</td>
<td>24.50</td>
<td>29.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>BCCL 2</td>
<td>29.04</td>
<td>28.50</td>
<td>29.60</td>
<td>30.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>CCL 3</td>
<td>33.52</td>
<td>34.40</td>
<td>34.45</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>NCL 4</td>
<td>31.41</td>
<td>32.50</td>
<td>32.40</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>WCL 5</td>
<td>26.50</td>
<td>27.00</td>
<td>27.00</td>
<td>28.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>SECL 6</td>
<td>47.54</td>
<td>48.00</td>
<td>48.00</td>
<td>50.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>MCL 7</td>
<td>24.29</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>25.95</td>
<td>30.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>NECL 8</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total CIL:</td>
<td>216.10</td>
<td>223.00</td>
<td>223.00</td>
<td>241.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. SCCL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. TISCO/</td>
<td>SCCL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TISCO/DVC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.73</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL INDIA:</td>
<td></td>
<td>246.04</td>
<td>253.60</td>
<td>253.60</td>
<td>274.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The deterioration in the quality of coal feed. The coal quality has been deteriorating due to non compliance of good mining practices and increasing share of opencast mining in total production.

13.34.2 Washed coal production target for CIL for the year 1994-95 was set at 12.30 MMT (including direct feed of 0.98 MMT and blend of 0.85 MMT). Against this, the likely achievement would be 11.56 MMT (including direct feed of 0.91 MMT and blend of 0.70 MMT) in the year 1994-95. Reasons for anticipated shortfall would mainly be delays in implementation of revamping and modifications of existing washeries as well as supply of desired quality of feed to the washeries.

13.34.3 For improving the quality of coal despatched to power stations, CIL has taken an action plan for installing coal handling plants (CHP) in all its subsidiaries. Till 1993-94, the total installed capacity of the CHP in CIL was 193.33 MMT and 24.8 MMT in SCCL. The programme for creation of additional coal handling capacity during 1994-95 was 26.88 MMT.

Table 13.10
Companywise Productivity in terms of OMS (tonne)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Coal India Ltd.</th>
<th>SCCL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Open-cast</td>
<td>Under-ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Actual)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>4.12</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Target)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>4.28</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Antic.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>4.58</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Target)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 13.11
Companywise Washed Coal Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>1993-94 Actual (Clean Coal)</th>
<th>1993-94 Target (Clean Coal)</th>
<th>1994-95 Anticipated (Clean Coal)</th>
<th>1995-96 Target (Clean Coal)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prime Coking BCCL</td>
<td>3.81</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>4.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Coking BCCL</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCL</td>
<td>4.80</td>
<td>5.10</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCL</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Washed Coal:</td>
<td>9.23</td>
<td>10.07</td>
<td>9.76</td>
<td>10.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blendable ECL</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECL</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEC</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct feed BCCL</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCOP</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Washed, Blendable &amp; Direct feed:</td>
<td>10.90</td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>11.56</td>
<td>12.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MMT in CIL and 2 MMT in SCCL. This includes major CHP, mini CHP and feeder breakers. The total handling capacity anticipated by the end of 1994-95 would be 247.01 MMT.

Company-wise washed coal production is given in Table 13.11.

Exploration

13.35.1 Regional exploration provides the key inputs for subsequent detailed exploration ultimately leading to the identification of new deposits and updation of the national inventory of resources. Geological Survey of India (GSI) and Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. (MECL) are the two nodal agencies for carrying out the exploration work. Coal reserve presently stands at 200 billion tonne (bt), as on 1.1.1995, up to a depth of 1200 metres, spread over 11 States. Of this 200 bt of coal reserves, 34.4 per cent is in the proved, 44.8 per cent is in the indicated and 20.8 per cent is in inferred category. Coking coal constitutes 15 per cent of the total reserves, balance being non coking coal. Similarly, the reserves of lignite stands at 26.2 bt, and 88.7 per cent of these reserves are located in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry.

13.35.2 For 1994-95, exploratory drilling of 77000 metres was planned with activities concentrated in Talcher, Hasdeo-Arand, Singrauli, Sohagpur, North Karanpura, Namchik, Godavari Valley, etc. for coal and Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Kerala for lignite. This programme is expected to be achieved.

Project Implementation

13.36.1 In 1994-95, three new projects, namely Urimari Opencast Project (OCP), Padminivathi Khani Underground (UG), Mugoli OCP and two Revised Cost Estimates (RCE), Sonapurbarzi OCP, RG OCP II, were sanctioned by Government of India (as on 31.1.1995), for a total cost of Rs.1835.19 crore with a total capacity of 8.3 million tonne per year. In addition, 14 projects (10 New & 4 RCE) costing less than Rs.50 crore were sanctioned at company level for a total cost of Rs.459.25 crore and a total capacity of 7.13 million tonne per year.

13.36.2 As on 31.12.1994, out of 358 mining projects of CIL, 229 projects stand completed (including exhausted projects). Out of remaining 129 projects under various stages of implementation, 79 are on schedule and 50 are delayed. In SCCL, out of total 61 mining projects, 37 projects have been completed and out of remaining 24 projects, 10 are on schedule.
Table 13.12
Lignite Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Anticipated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. NLC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) 1st Mine</td>
<td>6.15</td>
<td>6.50</td>
<td>6.40</td>
<td>6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) 2nd Mine</td>
<td>8.01</td>
<td>8.90</td>
<td>8.60</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total NLC:</td>
<td>14.16</td>
<td>15.40</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>15.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. GMDC</td>
<td>3.86</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total:</td>
<td>18.02</td>
<td>15.40</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>15.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Environmental Measures

13.39.1 Under the 'Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control' Plan head, an apex Monitoring Committee consisting of representatives of coal companies, district administration, Director General of Mines Safety, Central Mining Research Institute and MLAs and MPs was constituted to examine 49 unstable localities of Raniganj coalfields. The Committee opined that 38 localities covering an area of 11.8 sq. km are unsafe of which 4.8 sq. km area is covered by buildings constructed illegally. The stabilisation work of these areas can be taken up only after institutional arrangements with the Government of West Bengal is finalised.

13.39.2 Regarding fire control in Jharia coalfield, a number of schemes are under various stages of implementation. A diagnostic study has been undertaken in the Jharia mine fire control technical assistance project for which World Bank assistance of US $ 12 million has been approved. Work on the study is under progress.

Coal Bed Methane

13.40 Utilisation of coal bed methane is a new concept in the energy scenario. This has developed quite fast in U.S.A. as well as in some of the European countries in recent years. India too has wide spread coal deposits which are likely to contain very significant reserves of coal bed methane. This area needs to be taken up for systematic time bound programme covering resource assessment, pilot testing and commercial exploitation. A number of companies have shown interest in the exploitation of coal bed methane in India.
Safety and Welfare Measures

13.41 The importance of ensuring the safety of the personnel working in the mines needs no reiteration. Greater stress is being laid on introducing safe mining technologies with a proper layout of mines, haul roads, lighting, degassification of mines, electronification, mechanisation of the loading systems and the training of workers, etc. The overall welfare of the workers is ensured through provision of facilities such as housing, water supply, medical care, cooperatives, banking and recreational facilities for workers.

Annual Plan 1995-96

Demand

13.42 Against an anticipated coal consumption of 268.50 MMT (excluding 5.90 MMT of middlings) in 1994-95, the demand for 1995-96 has been assessed at 288 MMT (excluding 6.70 MMT of washer middlings). This demand estimate includes 6 MMT of imported coking coal for steel sector. Surplus lignite of about 1 MMT available at NLC after meeting the requirements of the downstream units will be made available to cement industry to make good the coal shortages anticipated in the South. The details of sectoral demand assessed are given in Table 13.8.

Production

13.43 Coal production target for the year 1995-96 has been fixed at 274.50 MMT against the anticipated production level of 253.60 MMT in 1994-95. This shows a step up of 8.2 per cent over the anticipated production in 1994-95. Companywise production targets are given in Table 13.9.

Supply Plan

13.44 It has been planned that the gap of 13.50 MMT between the demand of 288.0 MMT and the production of 274.50 MMT will be covered by the import of 6 MMT of superior coking coal for steel plants and draw down of pit-head stocks with CIL by 7.5 MMT.

Movement

13.45 The target for rail movement for 1995-96 is placed at 185 MMT including 0.70 MMT for own consumption of railways. This works out to 22086 FWW per day at the rate of 23 tonne per FWW.

Productivity

13.46 The overall OMS for 1995-96 is targeted at 1.66 tonne in case of CIL and 1.17 tonne in case of SCCL. The OMS in case of CIL is 6.4 per cent more than the anticipated levels in 1994-95 and 4.5 per cent more in case of SCCL. The details of companywise productivity are given in Table 13.10.

Coal Quality

13.47 The target for washed coal production for 1995-96 has been set at 12.25 MMT (including direct feed of 0.75 MMT and blendable 0.65 MMT) which is about 6 per cent more than the washed coal production of 11.56 MMT in 1994-95. The companywise washed coal production target is given in Table 13.11.

Exploration

13.48 For 1995-96, under the regional exploration head, the drilling programme of 1,08,250 metres has been planned with major focus in Talcher, Hasdeo-Arand, Singrauli, Sohagpur, North Karanpura, Korba, Godavari Valley, etc. for coal and Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Kerala and Maharashtra for lignite. The details are given in Table 13.13.

Lignite

13.49 Against the likely achievement of 15 MMT of lignite in 1994-95, a target of 15.50 MMT has been fixed for NLC for 1995-96. About 1.01 MMT of surplus lignite is expected to be made available for use in cement industry after meeting the requirement of downstream units at NLC in 1995-96. The details of lignite production is given in Table 13.12.

Plan Outlay

13.50.1 The Plan outlay for the Ministry of Coal covers the financial requirements of the three Public Sector Undertakings viz. CIL, SCCL and NLC and also the provisions for Science & Technology, Regional Exploration and Environmental Measures & Subsidence Control. The present pattern of financing the Plan is based on increasing share of Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources and the Budgetary Support, as a percentage of total Plan outlay, is steadily coming down from a level of 35.4% in 1991-92 i.e. at the beginning of the Eighth Plan to a level of 14% in 1995-96.

13.50.2 Against an approved outlay of Rs. 2898.48 crore, in 1994-95, the anticipated ex-
Table 13.13
Drilling Programme for 1995-96 (Regional Exploration)
(in thousand metre)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>CIL</th>
<th>SCCL</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Tamil Nadu</th>
<th>Guja- Rat</th>
<th>Rashtra</th>
<th>Kerala</th>
<th>Maha- Rashtra</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GSI</td>
<td>17.25</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>20.25</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MECL</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>27.00</td>
<td>36.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>43.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(5.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26.25</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>56.25</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td>9.50</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>52.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:-Figures in brackets are for scout drilling under geophysical exploration.

penditure has been estimated at Rs. 2627.66 crore which is Rs. 270.82 crore (9.3 per cent) short of the approved outlay. This shortfall in expenditure is mainly because of funds constraint arising out of inadequate raising of capital from the market by issue of bonds as per targets and increased outstanding coal sale dues from State Electricity Boards (SEBs) to CIL.

13.50.3 The approved outlay for 1995-96 at Rs.3386.20 crore is about 17 per cent more than the approved outlay of Rs.2898.48 crore in 1994-95. Full matching provision of funds have been made for projects tied up with foreign aid/loan taking into account the projected flow of foreign assistance available for such projects. The outlays for 1995-96 for S&T, Regional Exploration and Environmental Measures & Subsidence Control are Rs. 21.30 crore, Rs.17.00 crore and Rs.5.52 crore respectively.

13.50.4 The company-wise break-up of outlay and expenditure is given in Table 13.14.

Externally Aided Coal Mining Projects
13.51 A number of coal mining projects have been taken up in collaboration with U.K., CIS Countries, Germany, France, Canada, Australia and China mainly for bringing in new technologies, importing equipment not being manufactured in the country and for seeking financial assistance to meet the investment requirements under bilateral agreements. CIL is also negotiating a fresh loan of US $1 billion from World Bank for taking up some new and expansion projects in order to meet the increasing requirement of investment to fulfill the coal demand. There are presently 33 projects under various stages of implementation with foreign credit/assistance. The details are listed in Annexure 13.14. Ministry of Coal and Department of Energy, U.S.A., have signed an agreement on July '94 to co-operate in the activities and market deployment of fossil energy technologies. The key areas identified are (i) exchange of publicly available technical and economic data, (ii) technology demonstration, (iii) training and (iv) joint ventures.

Private Sector Participation
13.52.1 In line with the liberalisation policy of the Government, private sector participation has been allowed in the coal industry w.e.f. 9.6.1993 in the areas of (i) Captive coal mining by consumers engaged in power generation and iron and steel industry, (ii) Construction of washeries and captive power plants on Build-Own-Operate (BOO) basis.

13.52.2 Forty (40) mining blocks have been identified and offered for captive mining purpose. So far 15 proposals have been received for captive mining from power generating companies. Out of these proposals, 11 have been shortlisted for which 15 blocks have been allotted/identified. For steel and sponge iron sector, 10 proposals have been received and captive blocks for 3 of them have been identified, which are under consideration. Similarly, tenders have been invited for construction of 7 washeries (coking coal-3 & non-coking coal 4) in the first phase. Implementation of these washeries is expected to commence during the 8th Plan period. Likewise, action has been taken to construct 7 captive power plants based
Areas of concern

Some of the major areas of concern are:

- Inadequate availability of coal for power sector due to production and movement constraints
- Inadequate domestic availability of coking coal of the required quality for the steel sector
- Inadequate private participation
- Inability of coal companies for generating necessary internal resources and for raising money from the capital market through the issue of bonds

Petroleum & Natural Gas
An Overview

13.53.1 The 8th Plan envisaged crude oil production of 47.08 million tonne (MMT) by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) together in 1996-97. The crude oil production increased from 27.025 MMT in 1993-94 to 32.1 MMT (RE) in 1994-95 and is expected to reach 37.45 MMT in 1995-96. Going by current programme, crude oil production will fall short of target set for the terminal year of the Eighth Plan.

13.53.2 Accretion to hydrocarbon reserves has been sluggish. About 250 MMT of in-place hydrocarbon reserves have been discovered during first three years of the plan. At this pace, the Plan target of 1325 MMT of hydrocarbon reserves would be beyond reach. An Accelerated Programme of Exploration (APEX) has been launched during 1994-95. The future levels of production would very significantly depend upon the success of APEX and related exploration programmes.

13.53.3 The actual growth in consumption of petroleum products was 3.4 percent and 3.8 percent during 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively. However, consumption has picked up during 1994-95 and it is expected that the

Table 13.14
Company-wise Outlay and Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actual Expenditure</td>
<td>Budget Estimate</td>
<td>Revised Estimate</td>
<td>Budget Estimate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>CIL</td>
<td>1687.92</td>
<td>2062.90</td>
<td>1850.00</td>
<td>2260.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>SCCL</td>
<td>544.98</td>
<td>483.40</td>
<td>550.00</td>
<td>516.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>NLC (Mines)</td>
<td>43.24</td>
<td>211.40</td>
<td>116.17</td>
<td>387.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Science and Technology</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>8.50</td>
<td>8.50</td>
<td>21.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Regional Exploration</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Environmental Measures &amp; Sub-sidance Control</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total: Coal &amp; Lignite</td>
<td>2293.14</td>
<td>2781.20</td>
<td>2539.67</td>
<td>3207.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>NLC (Power)</td>
<td>94.25</td>
<td>117.28</td>
<td>87.99</td>
<td>179.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total: (MOC)</td>
<td>2387.39</td>
<td>2898.48</td>
<td>2627.66</td>
<td>3386.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: - * In 1993-94 expenditure includes Rs.212 crore as Andhra Pradesh Govt.'s share of equity.
actual rate of growth would be higher than the average projection of 6.9 per cent per annum during the remaining years of Eighth Plan period. However, due to low growth rates of consumption in the first two years, demand for petroleum products is expected to reach a level of about 75 MMT in 1996-97, against Eighth Plan estimate of 81 MMT.

13.53.4 It was envisaged that the domestic refining capacity would need to be augmented during the Eighth Plan period from about 52 MMT (1992) to 65 MMT (April, 1997). The total domestic refining capacity is now expected to reach a level of 67 MMT by the end of Eighth Plan, thus exceeding the target.

13.53.5 Continuation of soft crude oil and petroleum product prices in the international market have greatly helped in keeping the POL import bills at manageable levels during the first three years of the Eighth Plan. The outlook for the remaining two years of the Plan looks favourable as there is no marked tendency in the international market for hardening of prices in the next few years.

13.53.6 Due to lower availability of gas, as a consequence of lower crude oil production, gas supplies to major downstream users (power, fertilizers etc.) were somewhat rationed and the major end-users had to fall back on petroleum products to meet their full requirements. The gas availability position has, however, started to improve following increase in crude oil production from offshore fields from 1994-95. Gas utilisation would improve further from 1995-96 onwards with gas flaring coming down to 6.8 percent of total production and, commissioning of development projects in Joint Ventures (JV), mainly in offshore regions.

13.53.7 The pace of private participation is picking up with time in respect of exploration and production & oil and gas refineries, marketing and imports of certain petroleum products and manufacture and blending of some speciality products. However, the dual pricing system as well as decanalisation of imports of some of the petroleum products have resulted in certain distortions at the market place and various approaches for rationalisation of pricing system are under examination.

13.53.8 The petroleum sector would need much higher plan outlays for completing the programmes and projects of the Plan due to increase in cost of some projects and inclusion of new projects. However, internal and extra budgetary resources raised by the oil companies have so far been adequate to meet the plan expenditure.

Thrust Areas - Annual Plan 1995-96

13.54.1 Greater emphasis has been planned on exploration during 1995-96. Seismic surveys would be intensified in offshore areas and thrust on coverage of deep water areas would continue further. It has been planned to step up exploratory drilling in Upper Assam areas considering the prospectivity of this region. Further build up of crude oil production levels, particularly from western offshore areas, would increase domestic crude oil production by 5.44 MMT during 1995-96. There would be also increase in associated gas production and its availability. Thrust would continue to complete projects in field developments, capacity expansions in existing refineries, creation of new refining capacities, laying of new gas and petroleum product pipelines, augmentation of marketing infrastructure etc. in a timely manner. Adequate outlays have been earmarked for all such lifeline projects.

13.54.2 The programmes of private participation initiated at the start of 8th Plan is gradually taking shape. Further exploratory work would continue in exploration blocks awarded to private sector so far. Similarly, contracts for development of small and medium size fields have also been awarded to private sector and major work programme towards development of these fields would also commence during 1995-96.

13.54.3 Many LOIs have been issued to private sector for setting up oil refineries. Though not much of progress has been witnessed so far, some of the parties have established their seriousness for such projects and have already raised finances from capital market for financing their projects.

13.54.4 Further reforms are expected to be undertaken in petroleum sector to bring in the changes necessary for switch over from an administered pricing regime to one which is more market oriented. Divestment of Government equity in oil sector PSUs would progress further and more and more PSUs are expected to approach capital market for raising additional financial resources.
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

Crude oil production

13.55 As against the target of 32.519 MMT for crude oil production in 1994-95, the likely achievement would be 32.099 MMT as shown in Table 13.15. The increase of more than 5 MMT in domestic crude oil production compared to 1993-94 would be mainly on account of new production from major development projects in offshore viz. Neelam field, L-II, L-III and South-Heera Phase-I development.

Surveys

13.56 The position with regard to seismic survey in onland and offshore areas of ONGC and Oil India Limited (OIL) is given in Table 13.16. The survey programmes of OIL were modified to accommodate greater quantities of 3-D surveys by deployment of 2-D seismic parties for 3-D surveys.

Exploratory and development drilling

13.57 The exploratory and development drilling targets and likely achievements are shown in Table 13.17. ONGC would over-achieve the exploratory drilling targets for onland and offshore areas. In case of OIL, the exploratory drilling targets are likely to be achieved to the extent of 85 per cent. The shortfall would be mainly due to delays in commencement of exploratory drilling in offshore areas of North-East Coast and Saurashtra.

Development drilling

13.58 The development drilling targets in case of ONGC are expected to be over achieved to the extent of 102 per cent. In case of ONGC, there would be a quantum jump in development drilling in Bombay offshore due to the fact that more development wells would be required for achieving the crude oil production targets. As regards onland, the likely achievements would be 85 per cent of the target (Table 13.17). The major shortfall in development drilling is expected from upper Assam area. OIL would achieve the development drilling target to the extent of 66 per cent mainly on account of non availability of charter hire rig.

LPG and NGL production

13.59 Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is available from two sources viz., (i) fractionation of natural gas and (ii) crude oil processing by refineries. The targets and likely achievements of LPG production from gas fractionation are given in Table 13.18. Similarly, Natural Gas Liquids (NGL) is also produced along with the natural gas as well as during the processing of natural gas in LPG plants. The position with regard to NGL is also given in Table 13.18. LPG production would be to the extent of 95 per cent of the Plan target. The variation in LPG production is due to inadequate availability of gas at Gas Authority of India Limited’s (GAIL) LPG plants and also on changes in gas composition.

Natural gas production and utilisation

13.60 The targets and achievements of natural gas production and despatches are given in Table 13.19. ONGC will be achieving 99 per cent of total gas production targets during the year 1994-95, whereas in case of OIL the achievement would be 97 per cent. The gas flaring was about 10.5 per cent of the total production.

Table 13.15

Crude Oil Production (Million tonne)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>RE</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OIL &amp; NATURAL GAS CORP (ONGC)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offshore</td>
<td>15.512</td>
<td>20.010</td>
<td>20.117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>24.215</td>
<td>29.589</td>
<td>29.149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIL INDIA LIMITED (OIL)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onland</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td>2.930</td>
<td>2.950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>27.025</td>
<td>32.519</td>
<td>32.099</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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production in the year 1993-94. This flaring is likely to marginally reduce to about 10.0 per cent in the year 1994-95. The gas sales targets for both ONGC and OIL are likely to be achieved to the extent of 97 per cent of the target.

Exploration Programme and Development Projects

13.61.1 In order to augment the exploration efforts as well as to take advantage of opportunities outside India, Government of India approved an Accelerated Programmes of Exploration (APEX) during 1994 for Rs.6500 crore. The APEX, to be implemented during 1994-97 period, has many significant project components and programme of work i.e. i) additional seismic surveys and exploratory drilling in the areas already being operated by ONGC/OIL, ii) national seismic programme for undertaking geotechnical surveys in various basins for their upgradation, iii) frontier areas of work including seismic surveys/parametric drilling/enhanced oil recovery (EOR) projects and development of alternate sources of energy viz coal bed methane, geothermal energy etc., iv) foreign acreage acquisition and v) special loans to oil companies as well new programmes of Directorate General of Hydrocarbons etc.

13.61.2 The major oil and gas production projects under progress include development of Gandhar field phase-II, development of South Heera field and S-1 gas reserves in Bombay High. In addition, the expansion of Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur (HBJ) pipeline and setting up of LPG plant at Usar and Lakwa by GAIL would progress further. Work would also progress on augmenting facilities for evacuation and treatment of offshore gas.

13.61.3 In addition numerous new projects for oil and gas production were taken up for investment decision. This includes development of oil and gas field in Bombay offshore i.e. B-55, B-173A, B-119/121 and Heera Phase-III, as well as EOR projects for Balol and Santhal heavy oil fields in Gujarat.

13.61.4 During 1993-94, various projects like modernisation of Digboi refinery, catalytic reformer at Digboi, Barauni and Mathura refineries for producing low lead/lead-free gasoline and LPG import facilities at Kandla & Mangalore were approved. In addition, various other projects like Haldia-Barauni crude oil pipeline, expansion of Vizag refinery, Vizag Vijayawada Product Pipeline, Bombay-Mandla Product Pipeline, Central India refinery, Mangalore refinery and West Coast refinery were either approved or taken up for investment decisions.

Table 13.16
Surveys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>1993-94</th>
<th>1994-95</th>
<th>1995-96</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>RE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. ONGC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onland</td>
<td>SLK</td>
<td>24720</td>
<td>21950</td>
<td>21590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2D Dept.</td>
<td>SLK</td>
<td>2608</td>
<td>3450</td>
<td>1550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3D Dept.</td>
<td>Sq.Km.</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offshore</td>
<td>LK</td>
<td>32510</td>
<td>34300</td>
<td>36225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2D +3D Dept.</td>
<td>LK</td>
<td>2230.40</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>1800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3D Dept.</td>
<td>SLK</td>
<td>2705.59</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>950.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3D Cont.</td>
<td>Sq.Km.</td>
<td>218.67</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2D-2 Dimensional; 3D-3 Dimensional; SLK- Standard Line Km.; LK- Line Km.; Dept-Departmental; Cont-Contractual)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 13.17</th>
<th>Drilling Metreage ('000 Metre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Exploratory Drilling (ONGC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Onshore</td>
<td>335.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Offshore</td>
<td>96.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total (i)</td>
<td>432.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Exploratory Drilling (OIL)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Onshore</td>
<td>38.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Offshore</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL EXPL</td>
<td>470.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Development Drilling (ONGC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Onshore</td>
<td>441.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Offshore</td>
<td>263.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total (a+b)</td>
<td>705.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Development Drilling (OIL)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Onshore</td>
<td>67.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Offshore</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>772.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13.6.1.5 The imports of gas from West Asian countries (Oman, Iran) are under serious consideration. An Agreement on the Principle Terms of Long Term Gas Supply contract was signed with Sultanate of Oman in September 1994. The work on feasibility study on Iran-India gas pipeline has already started. Utilisation of imported gas would call for very large investments in creating gas supply infrastructure comprising of cross country pipelines, distribution lines, and gas receipt and compression stations etc. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 crore has therefore been provided in Annual Plan 1995-96 of Gas Authority of India Ltd. for undertaking preliminary studies on various alternatives for transportation of imported gas including gas supplies to Southern regions.

Private participation

13.6.2.1 During first three years of the Plan, the following areas of petroleum industry have been opened up for private participation:

i) A number of rounds of bidding for hydrocarbon exploration have been announced.

ii) Bids for development of discovered oil and gas fields have been invited.

iii) Bids have also been invited for speculative seismic surveys for the basins/areas where seismic survey coverage is not adequate.

iv) Decanalisation of imports and parallel marketing of petroleum products viz kerosene, liquified petroleum gas (LPG), Naphtha and Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS), etc. has been introduced.

v) New refineries are being allowed to be set up joint venture projects as also in the private sector.

vi) Private parties have been allowed in manufacturing/ blending and marketing of speciality products, a variety of lubes, bitumen emulsions, etc.

13.6.2.2 In case of hydrocarbon exploration, a total of six bidding rounds (from fourth to Ninth) have been announced so far. Four contracts for blocks offered under Fourth round have been awarded and the contracts for six blocks under Fifth round are being negotiated/ finalised. The bids received against the remaining rounds are under evaluation. The processing of bids as well as award of contract would need to be expedited to achieve the
Table 13.18
LPG and NGL Production
('000 tonne)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>R.E.</td>
<td>Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG production by gas fractionation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. ONGC</td>
<td>930.79</td>
<td>895.00</td>
<td>876.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. OIL</td>
<td>50.42</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. GAIL</td>
<td>414.64</td>
<td>427.25</td>
<td>378.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total LPG Production</td>
<td>1395.85</td>
<td>1372.25</td>
<td>1304.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGL Production</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONGC</td>
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<td>1228.00</td>
<td>1228.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIL</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total NGL Production</td>
<td>1324.39</td>
<td>1253.00</td>
<td>1253.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Objective of intensification in exploration through private participation.

13.62.3 As regards parallel marketing of petroleum products, there has been encouraging response from the private sector. The access to import and storage facilities provided by the PSU's on commercial basis too resulted in such increase in imports. Private sector is now keen to set up infrastructural facilities for import and distribution either on their own or as JV partner with PSU's.

13.62.4 The project proposals of three new JV refineries, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) with Oman Oil Co. and Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) with Kuwait Petroleum Corporation are at various stages of investment approvals. Two private sector companies (Reliance, Essar) are seriously pursuing their refinery projects and have already raised finances from the capital market.

13.62.5 The emerging scenario clearly indicates that the private capital flow to oil sector would increase very substantially with commencement of exploration in number of on-land and offshore blocks, development of oil and gas fields, particularly the medium sized offshore fields and setting up of grassroot re-

Table 13.19
Natural Gas Production and despatches
(million cu. m)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Actuals(P)</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>i) Natural Gas Production</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. ONGC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. ONLAND</td>
<td>3446.55</td>
<td>4058.00</td>
<td>3902.00</td>
<td>4372.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. OFFSHORE</td>
<td>13367.57</td>
<td>13721.00</td>
<td>13636.00</td>
<td>16636.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (ONGC)</td>
<td>16814.12</td>
<td>17779.00</td>
<td>17538.00</td>
<td>21008.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. OIL</td>
<td>1552.05</td>
<td>1560.00</td>
<td>1518.40</td>
<td>1675.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ONGC+OIL</td>
<td>18366.17</td>
<td>19339.00</td>
<td>19056.40</td>
<td>22683.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) Natural Gas Despatches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. ONGC</td>
<td>13370.48</td>
<td>13920.00</td>
<td>13510.00</td>
<td>16300.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>II.OIL</td>
<td>646.05</td>
<td>750.00</td>
<td>730.00</td>
<td>1025.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (ONGC+OIL)</td>
<td>14016.53</td>
<td>14670.00</td>
<td>14240.00</td>
<td>17325.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
fineries and marketing related infrastructural facilities.

Refining capacity and crude throughput
13.63 The installed refining capacity in the country spread over 13 refineries at the end of 1994-95 would be 56.40 MMT. The refinery crude throughput during 1993-94 was 54.30 MMT against the target of 53.20 MMT. For 1994-95 the refinery crude throughput would be 54.234 MMT against the target of 53.516 MMT. Most of the refineries are likely to achieve more than 100 per cent of their throughput target for 1994-95. The major shortfall in crude throughput would be from Barauni refinery of IOC on account of inadequate supply of crude oil. The refinerywise installed capacity and crude oil throughput are given in Table 13.20.

Demand & supply of petroleum products
13.64 The growth rate in the consumption of petroleum products, which was depressed during first two years of Eighth Plan, is anticipated to go up during 1994-95. The anticipated consumption of petroleum products during 1994-95 is 64.10 MMT. The availability of petroleum products from the domestic refineries during 1994-95 would be of the order of 50.48 MMT, excluding 1.30 MMT of LPG from fractionation of gas outside the refineries. Government of India had earlier permitted marketing of some of the petroleum products (LPG, SKO, LSHS) in the private sector. More than 166 parties have already indicated their intention to undertake activities related to marketing of SKO and LPG and some of the parties have already taken action to develop LPG import facilities. Such facilities would augment the supplies of petroleum products in coming years.

Annual Plan 1995-96
Seismic surveys
13.65 Whereas ONGC has planned similar quantum of departmental 2-D and 3-D seismic surveys in onland areas as during 1994-95, step up has been proposed for onland contract surveys and offshore surveys (Table 13.16). In terms of basinwise coverage, the pattern would be on similar lines as during 1994-95. The deeper waters where seismic surveys were initiated during 1994-95, would continue to be surveyed further during 1995-96 and 10000 km of survey work has been planned. OIL has also planned for step up in 2D surveys. The processing and interpretation of seismic data would need to be prioritised and particularly the data from deep waters would need to be interpreted expeditiously to upgrade vast areas to the exploratory drilling stage.

Exploratory drilling
13.66 An overall step up of about 25 per cent has been proposed in the exploratory drilling targets for 1995-96 compared to 1994-95 (RE). OIL has also proposed to step up exploratory drilling in Assam (50 percent) and to twice the likely achievement of 1994-95 for Rajasthan areas. OIL also intends to undertake exploratory drilling in the North bank of Brahmaputra river. However, mobilisation of additional drilling rigs would be critical for implementation of drilling programmes proposed for 1995-96 by OIL.

Development drilling
13.67 There would be sharp reduction in development drilling during 1995-96 vis-a-vis 1994-95 (Table 13.17). The reduction would be in both the onland and offshore areas of ONGC. In case of offshore, the reduction is mainly due to the fact that no major development project would be under implementation by ONGC. The scaling down of onland programme is mainly on account of earmarking larger number of rigs for exploration in Assam. This cutting down of development drilling in Assam would further slow down the build up of oil production from Assam.

Oil production
13.68 The turn around in domestic crude oil production witnessed during 1994-95 would continue during 1995-96 also and the domestic crude oil production is expected to increase to 37.452 MMT (Table 13.15). The major increase would be on account of higher production from Bombay High, Neelam and South Heera fields in Bombay offshore basin. A smaller increase is also expected from Cambay, Assam and Southern onland basins. Some additional production, though in small quantities, may also result following development/exploitation of small fields awarded to private sector, but the same is not included in the target.

Gas production and utilisation
13.69 Due to the increase in oil production the gas production will also increase in the year 1995-96. The targets for natural gas production have been fixed at 22.68 billion cubic meters (BCM) which is about 3.6 BCM
higher than 1994-95 target. The bulk of the increase in gas production would be from Bombay offshore region (Table 13.19). The gas supplies are likely to increase by about 8.5 million standard cubic meters per day (MMSCMD) during the year 1995-96 as compared to 1994-95. Due to better utilisation of gas, it is expected that flaring of gas would decline to 6.8 per cent of the total production against an anticipated flaring of 10 per cent during 1994-95.

**LPG production**

13.70 The targets for LPG production for 1995-96 has been fixed at 1.47 MMT through fractionation of natural gas. The increase in LPG production would be mainly on account of processing of additional volume of gas in the existing LPG plants as well as availability of larger quantities of natural gas liquids for processing/fractionation.

**Reserve accretion through exploration**

13.71 Major exploration campaigns continues to be in Category-I basins, which represent a relatively small percentage in the total sedimentary area of the country. Exploration in other areas is now being addressed through the exploration bidding rounds inviting private/JV parties.

**Refining capacity and crude throughput**

13.72 The domestic refining capacity has increased by 3.0 MMT due to the completion of expansion at Cochin Refinery in December 1994. In addition BRPL expansion (1 MMTPA) is likely to be completed by April'95. Hence, the additional benefit from Cochin and BRPL refineries would be available during 1995-96. The installed refining capacity would then increase to 57.4 MMT. The crude oil throughput target for 1995-96 has been fixed at 56.22 MMT, compared to anticipated throughput of 54.23 MMT during 1994-95.

**Petroleum products demand and supply**

13.73 The total demand for petroleum products for 1995-96 has been estimated at 69.50 MMT, indicating a growth rate of about 8.4 per cent over the likely consumption of 64.10 MMT in 1994-95. The total availability of petroleum products from domestic refineries during 1995-96 would be of the order of 55 MMT. In addition, there would be imports.

### Table 13.20

**Refining Capacity and Crude Throughput**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation/ Refinery</th>
<th>Installed Capacity as on 1.4.95</th>
<th>Installed Capacity as on 1.4.96</th>
<th>Crude throughput 1993-94</th>
<th>Crude throughput 1994-95</th>
<th>Crude throughput 1995-96</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i) IOC, Guwahati</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) IOC, Barauni</td>
<td>3300</td>
<td>3300</td>
<td>2222</td>
<td>2825</td>
<td>2300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii) IOC, Gujarat</td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>9434</td>
<td>9650</td>
<td>9650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv) IOC, Haldia</td>
<td>2750</td>
<td>2750</td>
<td>3106</td>
<td>2950</td>
<td>2960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v) IOC, Mathura</td>
<td>7500</td>
<td>7500</td>
<td>8518</td>
<td>7700</td>
<td>8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi) IOC, Digboi</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1150</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>525</td>
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<tr>
<td>vii) HPC, Bombay</td>
<td>5500</td>
<td>5500</td>
<td>6023</td>
<td>5136</td>
<td>5350</td>
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<tr>
<td>viii) HPC, Vizag</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>4448</td>
<td>4300</td>
<td>4550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ix) BPC, Bombay</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>7203</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>7101</td>
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<tr>
<td>x) MRL, Madras</td>
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<td>6500</td>
<td>5728</td>
<td>6150</td>
<td>6580</td>
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<tr>
<td>xi) CRL, Cochin</td>
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<td>7500</td>
<td>4861</td>
<td>4650</td>
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<td>xii) BRPL, Bongaon</td>
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<td>2350</td>
<td>1167</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>1280</td>
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<tr>
<td>xiii) MRL, Cauvery</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>400</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>58050</strong></td>
<td><strong>54300</strong></td>
<td><strong>53516</strong></td>
<td><strong>54234</strong></td>
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</table>
both by PSU's and private sector parties to bridge the gap between demand and supply.

**Imports of POL**

13.74 During the year 1994-95 it was estimated that about 27.35 MMT of crude oil and about 10.70 MMT of petroleum products would be imported. The estimated exports of petroleum products, mainly naphtha and natural gas liquified (NGL), were expected to be about 3.25 MMT. Due to soft crude oil and product prices in the international market, the POL import bill is estimated to be Rs 16250 crore in 1994-95.

**Major oil and gas development projects under implementation/Completed during 1994-95.**

13.75.1 Gandhar Development Phase II: Gandhar field, located in Cambay basin was discovered during the Seventh Plan. After commissioning of all the facilities, peak production of 2.54 MMTPA of oil plus condensate and 6.85 MMSCMD of gas have been projected from this field. The total anticipated cost of the project is Rs.1250.99 crore. The project is likely to be completed by May, 1996.

13.75.2 Development of L-II Reservoir: L-II reservoir is present in the North block of Bombay High field. The peak production of 1.528 MMTPA of oil and 2.45 MMSCMD of gas have been projected from this field. The total anticipated cost of the project is Rs.1900.35 crore. The project has been completed in December, 1994.

13.75.3 L-III Infill: This project in the Bombay High South envisages the additional development of L-III reservoir by drilling infill wells to improve oil recovery. The peak production of 3.478 MMTPA of oil and 4.844 MMSCMD of gas have been projected from this field. The total anticipated cost of the project is Rs.4172.36 crore. The project has been completed in December, 1994.

13.75.4 Neelam Development: Neelam field is located in the Bombay Offshore basin. The peak production of 4.5 MMTPA of oil and 1.804 MMSCMD of gas have been projected from this field. The total anticipated cost of the project is Rs.2571.28 crore. The project was completed in July, 1994.

13.75.5 Gas Flaring Reduction Project (GFRP): The project envisages the reduction in flaring of natural gas from Bombay Offshore fields. Currently, gas is being flared due to non-availability of adequate compression and transportation facilities. The total anticipated cost of the project is Rs 2839.40 crore. The project is likely to be completed by May, 1997.

13.75.6 6MMTPA Grassroot Refinery of IOC at Panipat: The Refinery, being set up in the district of Panipat, would help in meeting the deficits of petroleum products in Northern Region. The estimated cost of the refinery at March, 1992 prices is Rs.2794 crore. The refinery is likely to be commissioned by April, 1997.

13.75.7 Marketing Complex of IOC at Panipat: The project would ensure effective handling of finished products from the refinery for onward distribution to the consumption centres. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 347.73 crore. The project is expected to be completed by April, 1997.

13.75.8 Viramgam-Chaksu-Karnal (VCK) Crude Oil Pipeline of IOC: The project will ensure uninterrupted and reliable transportation of imported and Bombay High Crude Oil to Panipat Refinery. It is now estimated to cost Rs.569.05 crore at March 1992 prices. The project is likely to be completed by April, 1997. It is linked with commissioning of Panipat Refinery.

13.75.9 Kandla-Bhatinda Pipeline Project of IOC: The pipeline will provide economical and reliable mode of transportation of petroleum products to the consuming centre in the North West and Kandla-Koyali-Okha regions which are presently being fed by rail. The approved revised cost estimate of the project is Rs.2391.84 crore including Rs.310.00 crore for Marketing facilities. The project is scheduled for completion by September, 1995.

13.75.10 LPG Import facility of IOC at Kandla: The project would enable receipt of 0.6 MMT of LPG imports per annum to supplement indigenous availability. The project is estimated to cost Rs.160.82 crore (based on Nov.92 prices) and is expected to be completed by October, 1996.

13.75.11 LPG Import facilities of HPCL at Mangalore: In view of large deficits in Southern & Eastern sectors, LPG import facilities of 0.6 million tonne per annum capacity at Mangalore port have been envisaged by HPCL. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.175.65 crore. The project is expected to be completed by Sept., 1996.
Outlay

13.76 An outlay of Rs.7396.51 crore has been provided for the programmes of exploration, production and transportation of oil and gas, which would be met by internal resources of Rs.6559.73 crore and extra budgetary resources to the extent of Rs.832.49 crore and Government budgetary support of Rs.4.29 crore. For refining and marketing, the outlay is Rs.4541.69 crore, which would be met by internal resources of Rs.1451.05 crore and extra budgetary resources to the extent of Rs.3090.64 crore. The organisationwise outlay is given in the Annexure 13.15 and schemewise outlay in Annexure 13.16. The R&D outlay which is a part of the total outlay is Rs.71.12 crore for the Exploration sector and Rs.33.39 crore for the Refining and Marketing sector.

Externally Aided Projects

13.77 The utilisation of external aid for oil and gas production, gas processing and transportation in the upstream sector has been low in 1994-95. However, the utilisation has been satisfactory for refinery and product transportation projects in the downstream sector. The position is indicated in Annexure - 13.17.

Research and development

13.78.1 The focus of the R&D institutes of ONGC in the exploration sector would be in the areas of Satellite Imagery Processing, Geochemical modelling, Basin analysis and upgrading the seismic data processing capabilities. The frontier areas in the drilling sector would focus on design and development of drilling fluid system, development of optimised technology of cementation and specialised drilling techniques like High Drift Wells and Cluster Drilling. The major thrust areas under reservoir and production sector would focus on commercialisation of thermal recovery in the heavy oil belt of north Gujarat, setting up of chemical and thermal stimulators for EOR performance, automated control Telematry/SCADA application and Software for field design.

13.78.2 In OIL's R&D complex, thrust areas would be Geochemical and EOR techniques, development of suitable fluid for drilling and workover jobs and bench level R&D activities related to Oil-Shale exploitation.

13.78.3 The work plan of R&D centre of IOC includes product development of high performance diesel engine oils, setting up of a hydrocracker laboratory project for simulation, modelling & optimisation etc.

13.78.4 CRL proposes to establish pilot plant facilities for FCC and conduct the studies in the secondary processing plant. The studies will include adoption and improvement of imported technologies by simulation and optimisation of the process parameters, better selection of catalysts, etc.

13.78.5 Lubrizol India Limited (LIL) plans to upgrade the existing research facilities by setting up pilot plants for new developmental products such as pour point depressants, flow improvers, drag reducers, etc. There are also plans to expand the R&D laboratory with the installation of certain equipments in order to cater to new business needs and customer requirements.

Areas of concern

- Low accretion of new hydrocarbon reserves
- Smooth transition from the administered pricing mechanism
- Timely completion of existing projects and quick formulation and implementation of low cost refinery expansion projects
- Timely formulation and completion of pipeline projects for transportation of natural gas and petroleum products
### Annexure - 13.1


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>REGION</th>
<th>ALL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Western</td>
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<td>96910</td>
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<td>Hydro</td>
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<td>Hydro</td>
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<td>Thermal Actual</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>104060</td>
<td>116407</td>
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1993-94: Total
1994-95: Total
1995-96: Total

---

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## Annexure-13.2

### Plant Load Factor of Thermal Power Plants 1994-95

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>SEB/Organization</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<td>56.8</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>U.P.S.E.B.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>G.E.B.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>M.P.E.B.</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>A.P.S.E.B.</td>
<td>72.5</td>
<td>70.2</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>K.E.B.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>T.N.E.B.</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>B.S.E.B.</td>
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<td>20.1</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>O.S.E.B.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>W.B.S.E.B.</td>
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<td>41.2</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>W.B.P. DEV. CORP.</td>
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<td>60.4</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>A.S.E.B.</td>
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<td><strong>Average: SEB's</strong></td>
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<td>58.6</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

**Central Sector**

<table>
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<th>Target</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
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<td>1.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Badarpur</td>
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<td>S.T.P.S.</td>
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<td>76.5</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Total : NTPC</strong></td>
<td>73.9</td>
<td>76.2</td>
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<td>69.3</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>D.V.C.</td>
<td>42.6</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Average: Central</strong></td>
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<td>69.2</td>
<td>69.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Private Sector**

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## Annexure-13.3

### Generating Units Commissioned/Rolled during the Year 1994-95

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**Northern Region**

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**Summary**

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<td>210.00</td>
<td>Delay in supply of balance material by BHEL due to late ordering. Delay in supply of C&amp;I equipment by Birla-Kent-Tailors. Slow pace of TG erection. Slackness on the part of project authorities.</td>
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<td>Bihar</td>
<td>DVC</td>
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<td>Delay in readiness of control room by RPPN. Delay in supply of C&amp;I equipment by KELTRON. Delay in readiness of cable trenches by B&amp;G. Delay in availability of raw water due to non-readiness of raw water piping by BSSK.</td>
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**TOTAL ALL INDIA SLIPPAGE:** 510.25
Annexure-13.5

Generating Capacity Addition Programme for the Year 1995-96

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| Western Region |              | Central State | Private State | Total |
|                |              | HYDRO         | THERMAL       | NUCLEAR |
| 15              | S.Sarovar CPH | 1 Hydro       | Joint G+MP+MAH | SSNNL | 50.00 | 03/96 | 0.00  | 255.00 | 0.00 | 255.00 |
| 16              | S.Sarovar CPH | 2 Hydro       | Joint G+MP+MAH | SSNNL | 50.00 | 03/96 | 0.00  | 255.00 | 0.00 | 255.00 |
| 17              | S.Sarovar CPH | 3 Hydro       | Joint G+MP+MAH | SSNNL | 50.00 | 03/96 | 0.00  | 255.00 | 0.00 | 255.00 |
| 18              | Kadana PSS    | 3 Hydro       | State Guj.    | GEB   | 60.00 | 03/96 | 0.00  | 255.00 | 0.00 | 255.00 |
| 19              | Bhandardara II | 1 Hydro      | State Mah.    | ST.GOVT | 34.00 | 03/96 | 0.00  | 255.00 | 0.00 | 255.00 |
| 20              | Surya         | 1 Hydro      | State Mah.    | ST.GOVT | 06.00 | 01/96 | 0.00  | 255.00 | 0.00 | 255.00 |
| 21              | Dimbhe        | 1 Hydro      | State Mah.    | ST.GOVT | 05.00 | 01/96 | 0.00  | 255.00 | 0.00 | 255.00 |
### Generating Capacity Addition Programme for the Year 1995-96

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**Central State** | **Private** | **Total**
--- | --- | ---
HYDRO | 0.00 | 8.00 | 8.00
THERMAL | 100.50 | 16.00 | 116.50
NUCLEAR | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00

**TOTAL (NER)** | **Central State** | **Private** | **Total**
--- | --- | --- | ---
100.50 | 24.00 | 124.50

**ALL INDIA CAPACITY ADDITIONS**

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**TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)** | **Central State** | **Private** | **Total**
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810.50 | 1351.05 | 2161.55
Outlays/Expenditure - Power Sector

(Rs. crore)

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Total (STATES) 7798.64 9529.98 8152.68 10869.94

B. Union Territories

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Total (U.T.s) 357.96 461.93 465.90 513.12

Total (States & UTs.) 8156.60 9991.91 8618.58 11383.06
## Annexure-13.6 (Concl.)

### Outlays/Expenditure - Power Sector

(Rs. crore)

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### Annexure-13.7

#### Power Sector Approved Outlays for Annual Plan 1995-96

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**Total (States)**: 35965.0 | 45943.5 | 40228.9 | 529117.4 | 43775.0 | 40503.0 | 19514.1 | 80784.5 | 1086994.0

B. Union Territories

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**Total (U.T.s)**: 1000.0 | 8587.3 | 749.5 | 10336.8 | 650.0 | 39120.0 | 408.4 | 105.0 | 51312.1

**Total (States & U.T.s.)**: 33965.0 | 46430.9 | 40978.4 | 539454.2 | 44425.0 | 445615.0 | 19922.5 | 88889.5 | 1138306.1

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### Power Sector Approved Outlays for Annual Plan 1995-96

(Rs. lakh)

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Annexure-13.7 (Concl.)
## Annexure - 13.8

### Schemewise Outlay and Expenditure for Major Generation Schemes - States/UTs
(Rs. lakh)

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<td>7</td>
<td>Mini/Micro Hydels</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>180</td>
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|        | ARUNACHAL PRADESH   |         |         |         |         |           |                     |
| 1      | Nuranang HEP        | 665     | 850     | 850     | 1200    |           |                     |
|        | (3x2 MW)            |         |         |         |         |           |                     |
| 2      | Diesel Sets         | 146     | 258     | 258     | 261     |           |                     |
| 3      | Sipit (2x1 MW)      | LS      | 150     | 150     | 400     |           |                     |
| 4      | Kambang WHS         | LS      | 150     | 150     | 100     |           |                     |
|        | (3x1 MW)            |         |         |         |         |           |                     |
| 5      | Donkhrong (1x1 MW)  | LS      | LS      | LS      | 200     |           |                     |
| 6      | Sirnyuk (2x1 MW)    | LS      | LS      | LS      | 400     |           |                     |
| 7      | Sidip (3x1 MW)      | LS      | LS      | LS      | 200     |           |                     |
| 8      | Other Micro Hydels  | 800     | 600     | 600     | 300     |           |                     |
|        |                     | LS      | LS      | LS      | LS      |           |                     |

|        | ASSAM               |         |         |         |         |           |                     |
| 1      | Dhangsiri HEP      | 272     | 1500    | 1500    | 1500    |           |                     |
|        | (15x1.33 MW)       |         |         |         |         |           |                     |
| 2      | Lakwa TPS Phase II | 344     | 1060    | 1060    | 1000    |           |                     |
|        | (3x20 MW)          |         |         |         |         |           |                     |
| 3      | Lower Borpani (Karbi Langpi) HEP | 169 | 500 | 500 | 470 |           |                     |
|        | (2x50 MW)          |         |         |         |         |           |                     |
| 4      | Amguri CCGT        | 30      | 500     | 500     | 200     |           |                     |
|        | (8x30 MWGT+4x30 MWST) |         |         |         |         |           |                     |

|        | BIHAR               |         |         |         |         |           |                     |
| 1      | Tenughat TPS St-1   | 728     | 14600   | 4024    | 13385   |           |                     |
|        | (2x210 MW)          |         |         |         |         |           |                     |
| 2      | Eastern Gandak HEP  |         |         |         | 96      | 734      |                     |
|        | (3x5 MW)            |         |         |         |         |           |                     |
| 3      | North Koel HEP      | 338     | 845     | 150     | 470     |           |                     |
|        | (2x12 MW)           |         |         |         |         |           |                     |
| 4      | Chandil L.B. Canal  |         |         |         | 857     | 500      |                     |
|        | (2x4 MW)            |         |         |         |         |           |                     |

375
Annexure - 13.8 (Contd.)

Schemewise outlay and expenditure for major generation schemes-States/UTs

(Rs. lakh)

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<td>GUJARAT</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Kadana II HEP (2x60 MW)</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Kutch Lignite TPP Extn.U-3 (1x70 MW)</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Utran CCGT (3x33+1x45 MW)</td>
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<td>450</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Micro Hydel Schemes (3x1.5 MW)</td>
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<td>128</td>
<td>70</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Sardar Sarovar Project (Gujarat share 16% i.e. 232)</td>
<td>1587</td>
<td>5200</td>
<td>5200</td>
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<td>HARYANA</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Panipat - IV TPS (1x210 MW)</td>
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<td>HIMACHAL PRADESH</td>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>Thirot HEP (3x1.5 MW)</td>
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<td>Baner HEP (3x4 MW)</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Gaj HEP (3x3.5 MW)</td>
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<td>Bhaba Aug. Scheme (3 MW)</td>
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<td>Larji HEP (3x42 MW)</td>
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<td>Parbati St.II HEP (4x200 MW)</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>NJPC Schemes (State's Share 25%)</td>
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<td>5000</td>
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<td>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</td>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>Upper Sindh II (2x35 MW)</td>
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<td>2800</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Pampore-II GT (4x25 MW)</td>
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<td>Upper Sindh II (3rd unit 35 MW)</td>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>Raichur TPS 4th Unit (1x210 MW)</td>
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<td>Kalindi HEP St.II (3x40+3x50MW)</td>
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<td>8989</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Gerusoppa (Sharavathy) TRP (4x60 MW)</td>
<td>1473</td>
<td>3625</td>
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376
Annexure - 13.8 (Contd.)

Schemewise outlay and expenditure for major generation schemes - States/UTs (Rs. lakh)

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<td>4.</td>
<td>Brindavan Small Hydel (2x6 MW)</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>194</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Bhadra RBC Addl. Unit HEP (1x6 MW)</td>
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<td>DG Sets at Yelahanka (6x21.32 MW)</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Mallarpur HEP (2x4.5 MW)</td>
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Keral

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<td>Kakkad HEP (2x25 MW)</td>
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<td>400</td>
<td>1300</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Kallad HEP (2x7.5 MW)</td>
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<td>68</td>
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<td>Lower Periyal HEP (3x60 MW)</td>
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<td>4200</td>
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<td>Poringalkutthu B. Extn. HEP (1x16 MW)</td>
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<td>Malankara HEP (2x3.5 MW)</td>
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<td>Kuttiadi Ext. HEP (1x50 MW)</td>
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Madhy Pradesh

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<td>1.</td>
<td>Sanjay Gandhi TPS (2x210 MW)</td>
<td>8170</td>
<td>8700</td>
<td>6960</td>
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<td>Bansagar Tons HEP (3x105+2x15+3x20 MW)</td>
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<td>Hasdeo Bango HEP (3x40 MW)</td>
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<td>Rajghat HEP (3x15 MW) (MP's Share 50%)</td>
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<td>Mini/Micro Hydels</td>
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<td>275</td>
<td>265</td>
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<td>Sardar Sarovar Project (6x200+5x50 MW)</td>
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<td>19220</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Narmada Sagar (8x125 MW)</td>
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Maharastra

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<td>Ujjani HEP (1x12 MW)</td>
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<td>Bhandardara Phase-II HEP (1x34 MW)</td>
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377
### Schemewise outlay and expenditure for major generation schemes—States/UTs

(Rs. lakh)

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<td>Manikdoh HEP</td>
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<td>Dimbhe HEP</td>
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<td>Warna HEP</td>
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<td>Micro Hydels</td>
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<td>Dudhganga “EP”</td>
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<td>Koyna HEP St.IV</td>
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<td>Ghatghar PSS</td>
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<td>(2x125 MW)</td>
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<td>Sardar Sarovar Project</td>
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<td>9374</td>
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<td>(Maharashtra share 27% i.e. 392 MW)</td>
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<td>Uran WH Plant Unit 1&amp;2</td>
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<td>Chandrapur TPP Unit-7</td>
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### Annexure - 13.8 (contd.)

**Schemewise outlay and expenditure for major generation schemes—States/UTs**

(Rs. lakh)

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<td>Basin Bridge GT (4x30 MW)</td>
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Annexure - 13.8 (Concl'd.)

Schemewise outlay and expenditure for major generation schemes - States/UTs

(Rs. lakh)

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<td>Rokhia GT Extn.Ph.III</td>
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<td>Anpara&quot;B&quot; TPS</td>
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<td>Kolaghat TPS St.II</td>
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<td>Purutia Pumped Storage</td>
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<td>(3x5+1x7.5 MW)</td>
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### Schemewise outlay and expenditure for major generation schemes - Central Sector (Rs. lakh)

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### Annexure 13.10

Outlays and expenditure of on-going externally aided power generation projects

(Rs. crore)

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<td>963.22</td>
<td>489.85</td>
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<td>Talcher STPP St-I (1000 MW)</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>27.81</td>
<td>89.89</td>
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<td>OECF</td>
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<td>Basin Bridge GT (120 MW)</td>
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385
## Details of Externally Aided Projects—Coal Sector

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<th>Name of the Project/Company</th>
<th>Capacity Million tonnes per year</th>
<th>Collaborating Country &amp; nature of Currency</th>
<th>Total Credit/Loan in Donor (US$)</th>
<th>Total Aid Loan in Donor (Rs. Crore)</th>
<th>Date of Commissioning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kottadih U/GOC</td>
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<td>9.68 8.82 3/98</td>
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<td>1.950</td>
<td>0.74 1.60 -</td>
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<td>Pattherdih Washery</td>
<td>2.0 Ex-Soviet modernisation BCCl</td>
<td>Russia Credit Roubles</td>
<td>3.071</td>
<td>1.764</td>
<td>0.00 - 12/90 3/96</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>5.0 Wb</td>
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<td>52.047</td>
<td>153.73 - 3/93 3/93</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>- 15.60 15.60 9.76</td>
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<td>Bina Deshaling Plant NCL</td>
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<td>4.0 (Deshaled)</td>
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<td>Chinakuri UG ECL</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>Jhanjra</td>
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## DIRECT

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<th>Sl. No.</th>
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<th>Capacity Million tonnes per year</th>
<th>Collaborating Country &amp; nature of Currency</th>
<th>Total Credit/Loan in Donor (US$)</th>
<th>Total Aid Loan in Donor (Rs. Crore)</th>
<th>Date of Commissioning</th>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Rajmahal OC ECL</td>
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Annexure - 13.14

Details of Externally Aided Projects-Coal Sector

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<th>Capacity (Million tonnes per year)</th>
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<th>Total Credit/Total Aid (Rs.Crore)</th>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Pipanwar CCP CCL</td>
<td>6.5</td>
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<td>DCM</td>
<td>6/95 12/96</td>
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<td>0.00 58.38 58.38 56.98</td>
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<td>Total CIL:</td>
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<td>460.91 205.38 205.38 97.98</td>
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<td>(Coal Sector)</td>
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**SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LTD.**

17. a) GDK-11A -3rd LW
   - Set & 3 Nos of 300KW Drive Heads
   - Grant (Yet to be filled up)

18. GDK-10A LW Equip. 0.57
   - UK
   - Grant Pound
   - 6.300 6.192 32.81
   - 3/92 3/95

19. Vakilpalli Block-A 0.45
   - UK
   - Grant Pound
   - 4.950 3.919 20.41
   - 3/95 3/95

20. Central LW Workshop
    - UK
    - Grant
    - 1.10

21. JK-5/GDK-7/9 LW
    - Grant
    - 1.013 0.949 2.52

22. Safety
    - UK
    - Grant Pound
    - 0.105 0.110 0.30

23. Ramagundam OC-II 2.0
    - Germany
    - Loan DM
    - 172.38 94.691 182.73
    - 37.25 90.23 18.75
    - 3/95 3/95

24. GDK-10 BQM for Developed Pillars 0.250
    - France
    - Credit FF
    - 34.042 30.758 18.12
    - 1.54 1.73
    - 0.25 3/95 3/95

25. GDK-8 BQ for Dev. Pillars 0.200
    - France
    - Credit FF
    - 29.699 4.80 3.07
    - 9.10 3.00
    - 3/96 3/96

26. No.5 Inlc.Wangawalli
    - Australia
    - Credit (Yet to be filled up)
    - 1.07

27. RK-New Tech. 1.170
    - Bilateral/suppliers credit (yet to be filled up)
## Details of Externally Aided Projects-Coal Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Project/Company</th>
<th>Capacity Million tonnes &amp; nature of per year</th>
<th>Collaborating country</th>
<th>Total Credit/ Total Aid</th>
<th>1994-95</th>
<th>1995-96</th>
<th>Date of Commissioning</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>28. Padavathi Khani</td>
<td>1.200 China supplier credit</td>
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<td>(Coal Sector)</td>
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### NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD.

#### INDIRECT

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<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Credit Loan in Donor</th>
<th>Total Aid Utilisation</th>
<th>1994-95</th>
<th>1995-96</th>
<th>Date of Commissioning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29. Neyveli Mine-II Stage-II</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Loan DM</td>
<td>304.166</td>
<td>300.989</td>
<td>269.78</td>
<td>8.52</td>
<td>83.63</td>
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<tr>
<td>30. Float Machine</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Loan DM</td>
<td>40.537</td>
<td>3.135</td>
<td>6.10</td>
<td>38.94</td>
<td>36.94</td>
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<td>31. Preparation of Master Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td>Germany</td>
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<td>1.929</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<td>32. Life Ext. of 2nd BMEs in Mine I</td>
<td></td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Loan DM</td>
<td>5.586</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>6.27</td>
<td>-</td>
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Sub-Total INDIRECT: | | | | 255.88 | 55.36 | 35.10 | 38.57 |

#### DIRECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Credit Loan</th>
<th>Total Aid</th>
<th>1994-95</th>
<th>1995-96</th>
<th>Date of Commissioning</th>
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<tr>
<td>33. I Mine Expansion</td>
<td></td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>45.06</td>
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Total NLC: | | | | 255.88 | 55.36 | 36.94 | 83.63 |

#### GRAND TOTAL:

| | (Coal & Lignite Sector) | 988.89 | 347.11 | 402.21 | 203.61 |

---

388
Organisation Wise Plan Outlays for Petroleum Sector

(Rs. crore)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<td>Actuals</td>
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<td>R.E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>I. Exploration &amp; Production</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. ONGC</td>
<td>17511.00</td>
<td>7721.82</td>
<td>6798.36</td>
<td>7000.00</td>
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<td>2. OIL</td>
<td>1063.00</td>
<td>310.87</td>
<td>424.00</td>
<td>395.00</td>
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<td>3. GAIL</td>
<td>1426.00</td>
<td>114.97</td>
<td>901.30</td>
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<td><strong>7758.10</strong></td>
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<td>II. Refining and Marketing</td>
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<td>1. IOC</td>
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<td>673.44</td>
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<td>155.08</td>
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<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
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### Schemewise Outlay for Petroleum Sector

(Rs. crore)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Schemes</th>
<th>1993-94</th>
<th>1994-95</th>
<th>1995-96</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual BE RE BE</td>
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#### 1. EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION SECTOR

**A. OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION (ONGC)**

**Continuing Schemes**

<table>
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<th>1993-94</th>
<th>1994-95</th>
<th>1995-96</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surveys</td>
<td>156.07</td>
<td>189.70</td>
<td>195.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exploratory Drilling</td>
<td>882.06</td>
<td>1200.00</td>
<td>1500.63</td>
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<td>Development Drilling</td>
<td>1383.45</td>
<td>950.00</td>
<td>1070.23</td>
</tr>
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<td>Gas Lift for BH field</td>
<td>5.77</td>
<td>11.02</td>
<td>12.35</td>
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<td>R&amp;D Schemes</td>
<td>34.22</td>
<td>64.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital Acquisition</td>
<td>435.07</td>
<td>850.00</td>
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<td>L-II Development</td>
<td>941.19</td>
<td>114.64</td>
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<td>Neelam Development</td>
<td>1248.10</td>
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<td>BML III Infill</td>
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<td>Gandhar Dev. Phase II</td>
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**Sub-total**

7721.82 6756.91 7428.35 4478.67

**New Schemes**

<table>
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<th>1995-96</th>
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<td>Santhal Ph-II</td>
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<td>Participation in JVC</td>
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**Others**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>220.55</td>
<td>449.13</td>
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**Sub-total**

7721.82 6756.91 7428.35 4478.67

**Total (ONGC)**

7721.82 6798.36 7780.31* 5524.00

* Restricted to Rs. 7000.00 crores.
## Schemewise Outlay for Petroleum Sector (Rs. crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>1994-95</th>
<th>1995-96</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>BE</td>
<td>RE</td>
<td>BE</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>B. OIL INDIA LIMITED (OIL)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Continuing schemes</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Other Backup Equipments &amp; Facilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Drilling &amp; Surveys</td>
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<td>3. Rajasthan Drilling Proj.</td>
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<td>5. N.E. Coast Surveys and Drilling</td>
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<td>2. Ganga Valley Surveys</td>
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<td>3. Brahmaputra Expl</td>
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<td>4. Others</td>
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<td><strong>Sub-total</strong></td>
<td>12.12</td>
<td>48.02</td>
<td>40.10</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total (OIL)</strong></td>
<td>310.87</td>
<td>424.00</td>
<td>395.00</td>
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<td><strong>C. GAS AUTHORITY OF INDIA (GAIL)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Continuing Schemes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. HBJ Pipeline</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>151.37</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. LPG Bijaipur</td>
<td>7.83</td>
<td>9.07</td>
<td>7.77</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Addnl Lines in K-G</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>3.64</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Spur lines along HBJ</td>
<td>10.43</td>
<td>42.98</td>
<td>64.31</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Bombay Gas Distributio</td>
<td>3.38</td>
<td>4.25</td>
<td>1.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. HBJ upgradation</td>
<td>4.24</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>101.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

391
### Schemewise Outlay for Petroleum Sector

(Rs. crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Schemes</th>
<th>1993-94</th>
<th>1994-95</th>
<th>1995-96</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>BE</td>
<td>RE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. LPG Lakwa
   - 10.67
   - 70.00
   - 37.37
   - 65.00

6. LPG Usar I
   - 0.55
   - 50.00
   - 22.70
   - 60.00

7. Other Schemes
   - 98.74
   - 122.24
   - 166.12
   - 157.22

**Total (GAIL)**
   - 114.97
   - 901.30
   - 363.10
   - 1262.51

---

**GRAND TOTAL(Exploration & Production)**
   - 8147.66
   - 8123.66
   - 7758.10
   - 7396.51

---

### II. REFINING AND MARKETING SECTOR

#### A. INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LTD. (IOC)

**Continuing Schemes:**

1. Panipat Refinery
   - 111.29
   - 350.00
   - 350.00
   - 750.00

2. Kandla-Bhatinda Product P/L
   - 231.45
   - 1000.00
   - 800.00
   - 600.00

3. Tap off Points on KBPL
   - 40.15
   - 80.00
   - 80.00
   - 61.07

4. V.C.K. Crude pipeline
   - 0.22
   - 120.00
   - 78.00
   - 200.00

5. Marketing Terminal at Karnal
   - 15.86
   - 20.00
   - 25.00
   - 63.17

6. Digboi Refinery Modernisation
   - 90.15
   - 75.00
   - 80.00
   - 40.00

7. LPG Import facilities at Kandla
   - 22.01
   - 50.00
   - 50.00
   - 60.00

8. Other schemes
   - 129.04
   - 191.71
   - 178.81
   - 481.90

**Sub-total**
   - 640.17
   - 1886.71
   - 1641.81
   - 2256.14

**New Schemes:**

1. 6 MMTPA G.R Ref.in East Sector
   - -
   - 0.10
   - 10.00
   - 50.00

2. LPG Phase V(Mkt-VIII Plan)
   - 22.87
   - 150.84
   - 113.12
   - 155.69

3. Other Schemes
   - 10.40
   - 54.30
   - 84.81
   - 153.82

**Sub-total**
   - 33.27
   - 205.24
   - 207.93
   - 359.51

**TOTAL (IOC)**
   - 673.44
   - 2091.95
   - 1855.74
   - 2615.65

---
Annexure 13.16 Contd.

Schemewise Outlay for Petroleum Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Schemes</th>
<th>1993-94</th>
<th>1994-95</th>
<th>1995-96</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>BE</td>
<td>RE</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. (HPCL)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuing Schemes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Lube Augment. at Bombay</td>
<td>75.40</td>
<td>65.00</td>
<td>65.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Other Schemes</td>
<td>93.88</td>
<td>81.17</td>
<td>29.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>169.28</td>
<td>146.17</td>
<td>94.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Schemes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Visakh Ref. Expansion</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. LPG import at Mangalore</td>
<td>10.42</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>41.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LPG Phase V</td>
<td>23.91</td>
<td>19.43</td>
<td>39.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mangalore Ref. Expansion</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 6MMTPA W.C Ref (JVC)</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Visakh-Vijayawada P/L</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Other Schemes</td>
<td>23.41</td>
<td>108.61</td>
<td>67.56</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Sub-total (New Schemes)</td>
<td>60.05</td>
<td>188.04</td>
<td>164.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL (HPCL)</td>
<td>229.33</td>
<td>334.21</td>
<td>258.72</td>
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C. BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD. (BPCL)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Schemes</th>
<th>1993-94</th>
<th>1994-95</th>
<th>1995-96</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>53.92</td>
<td>49.55</td>
<td>34.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Schemes</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Central India Refinery</td>
<td>4.97</td>
<td>66.50</td>
<td>18.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Bombay Manmad Prod P/L</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>15.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. New LPG bott plants</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Other Schemes</td>
<td>15.93</td>
<td>4.20</td>
<td>26.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>21.39</td>
<td>170.70</td>
<td>74.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL (BPCL)</td>
<td>75.31</td>
<td>220.25</td>
<td>109.87</td>
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</tbody>
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393
Annexure 13.16 Contd.

Schemewise Outlay for Petroleum Sector (Rs. crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Schemes</th>
<th>1993-94</th>
<th>1994-95</th>
<th>1995-96</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actual</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. MADRAS REFINERIES LTD. (MRL)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuing Schemes:</td>
<td>136.30</td>
<td>11.31</td>
<td>39.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New schemes:</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>5.01</td>
<td>18.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL (MRL)</td>
<td>136.57</td>
<td>16.32</td>
<td>57.82</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. COCHIN REFINERIES LTD. (CRL)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuing Schemes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Cochin Ref. Expansion</td>
<td>154.87</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>110.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Other Schemes</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>13.62</td>
<td>6.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sub-total</td>
<td>155.02</td>
<td>133.62</td>
<td>116.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Schemes</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>7.80</td>
<td>4.73</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total (CRL)</td>
<td>155.08</td>
<td>141.42</td>
<td>120.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>F. BONGAI GAOON REFINERY &amp; PETROCHEMICALS LTD. (BRPL)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuing Schemes:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Expansion of Ref.</td>
<td>51.07</td>
<td>78.00</td>
<td>63.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Other Schemes</td>
<td>23.61</td>
<td>24.00</td>
<td>16.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td>74.68</td>
<td>102.00</td>
<td>79.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Schemes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (BRPL)</td>
<td>74.68</td>
<td>103.00</td>
<td>79.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. LUBRIZOL INDIA LTD. (LIL)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Continuing Schemes:</td>
<td>9.34</td>
<td>10.12</td>
<td>20.79</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Schemes</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>3.24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total (LIL)</td>
<td>10.90</td>
<td>10.92</td>
<td>24.03</td>
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### Annexe-13.16 conlud.

**Schemewise Outlay for Petroleum Sector**

(Rs. crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Schemes</th>
<th>1993-94</th>
<th>1994-95</th>
<th>1995-96</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>BE</td>
<td>RE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### H. ENGINEERS INDIA LTD. (EIL)

- **Continuing Schemes**
  - 6.84
  - 4.75
  - 6.42
  - 6.50

- **New Schemes**
  - -
  - -
  - -
  - -

- **Total (EIL)**
  - 6.84
  - 4.75
  - 6.42
  - 6.50

#### I. IBP CO. LTD. (IBP)

- **Continuing Schemes**:
  1. Assam Refinery (Numaligarh) 10.23 135.00 9.50 50.00
  2. New Depots 16.59 40.00 52.33 40.00
  3. Other Schemes - 0.50 - 0.50

- **Sub-total**
  - 26.82
  - 175.50
  - 61.83
  - 90.50

- **New Schemes**
  - 19.65
  - -
  - 11.73
  - 20.00

- **Total (IBP)**
  - 46.47
  - 175.50
  - 73.56
  - 110.50

#### J. Numaligarh Ref. Ltd.

- 33.00
- 165.00
- 165.00
- 400.00

**TOTAL REFINING AND MARKETING**:

- **a. Continuing Schemes**:
  - 1305.37
  - 2684.73
  - 2265.90
  - 2955.66

- **b. New Schemes**:
  - 136.25
  - 578.59
  - 485.44
  - 1586.03

**GRAND TOTAL(Ref.& Market.)**

- 1441.62
- 3263.32
- 2751.34
- 4541.69

**TOTAL PETROLEUM SECTOR**

- 9589.28
- 11386.98
- 10509.44
- 11938.20

---

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Annexure - 13.17

Externally Aided Projects—Petroleum Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Sources</th>
<th>Project of Financing</th>
<th>Size Estimated VIII</th>
<th>Actual VIII</th>
<th>Proposed Anticipated Utilisation</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>a) Upstream Sector</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. HBJ Pipeline</td>
<td>OECF</td>
<td>596.98</td>
<td>35.59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>French Credit</td>
<td>700.75</td>
<td>60.60</td>
<td>0.65</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ODA, UK</td>
<td>29.40</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. HBJ Upgradation</td>
<td>ADB/Exim Japan</td>
<td>1100.80</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>82.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. UP Petrochemical</td>
<td>ADB/Exim Japan</td>
<td>275.20</td>
<td>105.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Gas Training Inst.</td>
<td>DANIDA</td>
<td>7.85</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Oil India Projects</td>
<td>IBRD</td>
<td>700.58</td>
<td>98.00</td>
<td>11.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>b) Downstream Sector</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Kandla-Bhatinnda Pipeline</td>
<td>IBRD</td>
<td>96.10</td>
<td>17.10</td>
<td>35.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Full Scale Re vamp of lube oil block at Haldia Refinery</td>
<td>IBRD</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>9.44</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Fuel Gas Desul phurisation Fac. at Haldia</td>
<td>IBRD</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Cat. Reformer at Barauni</td>
<td>IBRD</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Yield &amp; Energy opt. at IOC Ref.</td>
<td>IBRD</td>
<td>5.80</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Instal. of reformer at Digboi</td>
<td>IBRD</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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CHAPTER-14
TRANSPORT

Introduction

Overall efficiency and productivity in the transport sub-modes in tune with the liberalized economic policies is the essence of the 8th Plan objectives for the Transport sector. As a corollary of this objective, technological upgradation, management, innovation and increase in efficiency will get primary focus and private sector was expected to play a dominant role in the Transport sector. At the same time, a well integrated multi-modal system relying on technological upgradation is an essential element of the transport scenario. During the first two years of the 8th Five Year Plan because of general slow down in the growth in the industrial and manufacture sectors, impact was also felt in the Transport sector. Since 1993-94, there has been perceptible change in the growth scenario which, coupled with efforts to achieve a growth rate of 5 to 7%, has made it necessary to gear up various activities in the Transport sector to be in tune with the overall growth scenario in the economy. Efforts are underway, therefore, to improve productivity of various sub-sectors through technological upgradation, timely replacement of overaged assets, better management and maintenance of transport assets, etc. At the same time schemes for augmentation of capacity where necessary, occupies a prominent part of the objective. Considering that efficient use of energy is a thrust area of the Plan, efforts are underway to have, in the long run, timely co-ordination between different modes of Transport. Determination of the most energy efficient mode thus continues to be an important objective of Transport Sector Planning.

Private Sector Participation - Policy Initiatives

14.2 Various Ministries have started facilitating measures for introduction of private sector in the transport activities. The National Highways Act has been amended to enable levy and collection of toll on roads by private builders. In the Ports Sector, the major areas of public sector investment have been identified. Private investment has already taken place in cargo handling equipment; some agreements for operation of berths, leasing of port trust land to private sector have already concluded. Negotiations are on for leasing of terminals to private entrepreneurs for management. In the civil aviation sector, a number of private airlines have started their operations. Several MOUs have been signed for construction of new airports by private sector.

14.3 The government have formulated policy prescriptions and issued guidelines with a view to reduce dependence of the transport sector on budgetary resources. Bulk of the plan fund requirements of the railways, the ports, the airlines are met from their internal resources/commercial borrowings. The Airports Authority of India (AAI) also meets its Plan expenditure almost entirely from internal resources. Small budgetary support is given to AAI to supplement their funds for improvement of airport infrastructure in North East region.

14.4 There are many areas of concern in the transport sector. The financial performance, in general, of the public sector transport undertakings is far from satisfactory. The performance of State Road Transport Undertakings, Delhi Transport Corporation and Central Inland Water Transport Corporation (CIWTC) is unsatisfactory. They are incurring heavy losses. Not much headway has been made in Inland Water Transport and Coastal Shipping. Necessary measures would be taken to remove the constraints in their development.

Energy Efficiency

14.5 Rail transport is more energy efficient and cost effective compared to road transport and therefore it is necessary that rail freight traffic should increase. The growth of multi-modal container transport has to be given priority as this would benefit not only the Railways but also the users.

14.6 The performance of different sub-modes of transport in 1994-95 are reviewed with their programmes in 1995-96.

Railways

14.7 The objectives and strategies enunciated in the Eighth Five Year Plan and implemented in the first 3 years i.e. from 1992-93 to 1994-95, will be continued in the Annual Plan, 1995-96. The overall objective remains the same, viz: to increase Railways' share in total traffic and to improve the efficiency of Rail-
ways’ operations in such a way as to meet the growing demand for transportation of goods and passengers. The strategies adopted for achieving this objective are:

(i) accelerate the process of replacement, rehabilitation and renewal of over-aged assets;
(ii) to augment line, terminal and rolling stock capacities;
(iii) to convert selected meter-gauge routes to broad-gauge;
(iv) to increase profitability and reliability of services and assets through improved methods of maintenance;
(v) aggressive marketing and introduction of containers for both international cargo movement to/from Ports and domestic freight movement; and
(vi) to improve overall efficiency through technology upgradation, reduction of operating costs, etc.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

14.8 The Railways carried 364.96 million tonnes of revenue earning and originating traffic during 1994-95 as compared to 358.73 million tonnes in 1993-94. In terms of total transport effort, this works out to 249.35 billion tonne kilometres of revenue earning traffic in 1994-95.

14.9 Railway passenger traffic, which had declined in the first two years of the Plan, has shown significant improvement during 1994-95. The total passenger km. was 319.21 billion in 1994-95 compared to 296.24 billion in 1993-94.

14.10 The progress in freight traffic carried over the years is given in Annexure 14.1. Passenger traffic carried by Railways over the years is given in Annexure 14.2.

14.11 The composite index of operating efficiency, i.e. wagon utilisation, was at a level of 1475 net tonne kms (NTKM) per wagon day in 1993-94 as against 1457 NTKM per wagon day in 1992-93.

14.12 During 1993-94 achievement in respect of new lines was 211 km. In 1994-95, 42 km of new lines would be completed. As regards gauge conversion, the Railways had exceeded the target of 1600 km. by 19 km. in 1993-94. In 1994-95, the target was 1600 km.

Conversion of the following sections into Broad Gauge (BG) was expected to be completed by the end of 1994-95:

(i) Hissar-Rewari
(ii) Rewari-Jaipur, Phulera-Ajmer
(iii) Mehsana-Khodiyar of Delhi-Ahmedabad route
(iv) Chikajur-Harimar-Hubli-Londa-Miraj of Miraj-Bangalore route
(v) Hubli-Gadag and Alnavar-Ambedwadi of Hospet-Vasco route along with the connected branch lines
(vi) Jodhpur-Jaisalmer
(vii) Birur-Shimoga
(viii) Donakonda-Giddalur of Guntur-Guntakal Route
(ix) Chikajur-Chitradurg of Bellary-Chikajur route
(x) Parabhani-Purna-Nanded of Parbhani-Adilabad route
(xi) Arjuni-Wadsa of Gondia-Chanda Fort route
(xii) Muzaffarpur-Raxaul
(xiii) Lumding-Dimapur of Guwahati-Dibrugarh route
(xiv) Chaparmukh-Haibargaon

14.13 At the end of 1993-94, 11,793 kms of Indian Railways were electrified. Against the target of 500 Route Kilometres (RKM) for 1994-95, electrification of 473 RKM would be completed by the end of March, 1995.

14.14 The Railways had achieved renewals of 2814 km of track in 1993-94. In 1994-95, the target was 2400 km. The likely achievement during the year would be 2762 km.

Annual Plan 1995-96

14.15 The Railways have set a target of 398 million tonnes of revenue earning freight traffic for 1995-96. The passenger traffic is targeted to increase to a level of 325.25 billion passenger kms in 1995-96 as against the achievement of 319.21 billion passenger kms.

14.16 Two new lines, namely, Dallirajahara-Jagdalpur in Madhya Pradesh and Kottur-
Table 14.1
Targets and Achievements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Achieve-</td>
<td>Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>Wagon (4 wheelers)</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>19,649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Diesel locos</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>Electric locos</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>Coaching Stock EMUs</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>Others (Coaches)</td>
<td>2,149</td>
<td>2,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Track Renewals</td>
<td>2,420</td>
<td>2,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Track KMs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Electrification</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Route KMs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Harihar in Karnataka have been approved and included in the Annual Plan 1995-96. In addition, two new railway lines, Thane-Turbhe-Jui Nagar-Vashi and Belapur-Panvel have also been included under the Plan Head "Metropolitan Transport Projects". The target set for gauge conversion for 1995-96 is 1500 km.

14.17 The target for electrification for 1995-96 is 600 RKMs for which an outlay of Rs.390 crore has been earmarked.

14.18 During 1995-96, the Railways propose to renew 2600 kms track. An outlay of Rs.1050 crore has been allocated for this work in 1995-96. The Railways propose to ensure complete track renewal on all important routes and not to leave more than 1950 km of arrears on other routes at the end of 8th Plan.

Safety and Technological Improvements

14.19 Safety of rail users continues to receive the highest priority of the Indian Railways. Railways have improved the communication system and accelerated the pace of safety works like track circuiting and second distant signals on priority basis. Besides, many unmanned level crossings are being manned in an increasing rate. Special teams have been constituted at Railway Board and Zonal levels to conduct on the spot assessments of deficiencies and lapses and for taking immediate remedial steps. Indian Railways have introduced a number of technological upgradation measures to improve efficiency. The track structure is being strengthened by use of heavier rails of high tensile strength, long continuous welded rails and increased ballast cushion. A computerised track management system has been developed. Three-Phase AC electric locomotives are being imported on technology transfer basis. Automatic warning system to warn the driver about the approaching signal and installation of optic fibre communication system on the Bombay sub-urban section are some of the technological upgradation measures being introduced.

Physical Targets & Achievements

14.20 Table 14.1 gives the physical progress in respect of acquisition of rolling stock, track renewals and electrification schemes.

Plan Outlay

14.21 An outlay of Rs.7694 crore has been approved for the Railways in 1995-96 against Rs.7149 crore in 1994-95. The outlay comprises :-

(a) Budgetary Support - Rs.1150 crore
(b) Market Borrowing - Rs.2370 crore of which Rs.2250 crore by Indian Railway Finance Corporation and Rs.120 crore by Konkan Railway Corporation;
(c) Internal Resources - Rs.4100 crore; and
(d) EBR of Container Corporation of India Rs.74 crore.

Plan headwise details in respect of Indian Railways are given in Annexure 14.3.
Mobilisation of Resources

14.22 The dependence of the Railways on Budgetary Support has declined over the years. Market borrowing has emerged as an important source of funding over the past few years.

14.23 Internal resources generation of Indian Railways improved significantly from Rs.2,548 crore in 1992-93 to Rs.4,030 crore in 1993-94. The target for 1994-95 was Rs.4,315 crore. However, for the year 1995-96, the Railways have a target of Rs.4,100 crore only as internal resources.

Externally Aided Projects

14.24 An outlay of Rs.320 crore has been made in the Annual Plan for ongoing externally aided projects. Important externally aided projects are: Procurement of High Horsepower three-phase electric locos, Third line Expansion of Sonnagar-Moghalsarai section and Electrification of Sonnagar-Patratu section.

Problems and Prospects

14.25 The major areas of concern continued to be capacity constraints on the major trunk routes which carry the bulk of both passenger and freight traffic, the inadequate wagon utilisation compared to the 8th Plan target of 1750 NTKM per wagon per day, inadequate provision for replacement of certain types of overaged assets, time and cost overruns in the execution of railway projects and mobilisation of adequate resources to fund the Plan schemes. While investments are being made for augmentation of capacity through gauge conversion, doubling and additional lines to meet the heavy traffic density, this has to be accompanied by technological upgradation and upward revision of standards. The improvement in wagon utilisation would require, apart from other measures, reduction in wagon detention en route and at terminals. While the railways’ ongoing programme of replacement of overaged assets like track is proceeding as planned, replacement of certain types of assets like signalling and telecommunication equipment and bridges is lagging behind. It is important to ensure that there is no backlog in the replacement activities in regard to both fixed and mobile assets and equipment. Reduction in time and cost overruns is to be ensured by identifying and prioritising projects in such a way as to obtain optimum utilisation of limited resources. The monitoring mechanism of the Railways needs to be strengthened for timely completion of projects. Equally important is availability of sufficient resources not only to complete the ongoing projects in time but also to take up essential new projects. In this context, the Railways have identified areas such as gauge conversion, doubling, electrification and rolling stock for enlisting private sector participation. Private investment has been sought under Build, Own, Lease and Transfer (BOLT) scheme which envisages the construction, manufacture/procurement, ownership and leasing by individual firms or groups of firms of assets created by them. Such assets will be leased to the Railways on rental basis on mutually agreed terms. The 1995-96 Annual Plan of Railways has a provision for financing deposit works to the extent of Rs.350 crore under infrastructure.

Roads

14.26 In the Eighth Plan and the Annual Plan 1995-96, the major thrust in the Roads Sector is on removing the deficiencies like construction of missing links, improvement of low grade sections to single lane National Highways(NH) standards, road safety and drainage etc. in the NH network. Besides, priority will be given to the completion of ongoing road and bridge works. Narrow, weak, missing and submersible bridges will be reconstructed. Two laning and strengthening of two lane sections will receive priority. Strengthening of weak pavements and maintenance of National Highways will receive requisite attention. In view of the resource constraint, private sector participation in roads and bridges construction will be actively encouraged.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95


14.28 Against the outlay of Rs.665 crore in 1994-95 including Rs.650.94 crore for the National Highways, the revised estimate of expenditure is Rs.655 crore including Rs.640.94 crore for National Highways. There is significant increase in the number of highway projects processed for revised cost estimates during the year.

Private Sector Participation

14.29 To encourage private sector participation, various steps have been initiated to fa-
cilitate entry of private sector in road & bridge construction through Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis. To attract private investments including NRIs, provisions of the National Highway Act (1956) have been amended to provide for private investments in the building of National Highways and their maintenance. For this purpose, the Road Sector has been declared as an "Industry" to facilitate borrowing on easy terms. The provisions of the MRTP Act have been relaxed to enable large firms to enter the Highway Sector. Keeping in view, the use of sophisticated construction machinery in the construction of Roads and Bridges, excise duty on import of construction equipment have been considerably revised and the procedure simplified. National Highway Authority of India which invited proposals from the private sector for preparation of feasibility studies in June, 1995 for 13000 kms of crosscountry express roads have received 22 proposals from various companies. The evaluation of these proposals are in progress.

14.30 In the State Sector, the revised outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.2508.79 crore including Rs.462.08 crore for roads under the Minimum Needs Programme. In 1994-95, 998 villages with population of 1000 and above are expected to be connected with all weather roads under this programme.

Annual Plan 1995-96

14.31 An outlay of Rs.765.9 crore has been approved for the Central Sector Roads in 1995-96 which includes a provision of Rs. 744.34 crore for National Highways. Schemewise details are given below in Annexure 14.5.

14.32 An outlay of Rs.2987.44 crore has been approved for road development in the States and the Union Territories in 1995-96. It is proposed to link 1294 villages with population above 1000 during the year; for this purpose an outlay of Rs.571.08 crore has been allocated.

14.33 The following table indicates the outlay and expenditure on the roads sector during the first 3 years of the VIII Plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Externally Aided Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.34 The details of works/projects under NHs funded by World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (O.E.C.F. - Japan) etc. are given in Annexure 14.6. These works would improve the capacity of high density traffic corridors in the country.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Road Transport

14.33 Road transport sector plays an important role in the movement of both passengers and goods. It is the sole mechanised means of surface transport in hilly, rural and backward areas not connected by Railways. Passenger (Bus) transport services are operated both by the private and the public sector, while freight services, by and large, are owned and operated by the private sector. The percentage share of State Road Transport Undertakings (SRTUs) in the national bus fleet is presently around 27%.

14.36 In line with the objectives of the Eighth Plan, the thrust during the Annual Plan 1995-96 is on encouraging and enabling private sector to meet the growing traffic demand. For improvement in the overall performance of SRTUs, the measures envisaged are:

i) Timely replacement of over-aged fleet;

ii) In-service training of staff for both operations and maintenance;

Table 14.2

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<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Sector Roads</td>
<td>583.00</td>
<td>534.87</td>
<td>665.00</td>
<td>665.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Sector Roads</td>
<td>2155.59</td>
<td>2053.31</td>
<td>2510.68</td>
<td>2508.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2738.59</td>
<td>2588.18</td>
<td>3175.68</td>
<td>3173.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

401
iii) High priority to technology upgradation, introduction of state-of-the-art engine which is fuel efficient;

iv) Technological changes to improve upon the design of the chassis and bodies for buses; and

v) Traffic safety measures.

14.37 With a view to improve road transport services and to involve the private sector, the following guidelines have been issued to State Governments/SRTUs:

i) The incremental demand for passenger traffic can well be met by the private sector. Therefore, there is no need for the public sector to add to their fleet of buses. However, exceptions in specific difficult areas where private sector may not be in a position to come can be made.

ii) Budgetary support for capital requirements to meet expansion of bus fleet/services would, therefore, be confined to "exceptional" areas only; and

iii) Operational efficiency and financial performance of SRTUs must improve; if a public sector SRTU is functioning well and generates sufficient internal resources for expansion of its services and fleet without dependence on budgetary support, it may do so.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95:

14.38 The Annual Plan 1994-95 provided an outlay of Rs.28 crore which included Rs.10 crore for Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC), Rs.3.25 crore for payment of arrears of Centre’s capital contribution to the State Road Transport Corporations and Rs.12.90 crore for road safety programme. The anticipated expenditure during the year is, however, lower at Rs.17.98 crore.

14.39 DTC is incurring heavy losses. In 1993-94, it had a working loss of Rs.84 crore which is expected to increase to Rs.90 crore in 1994-95. The net loss, however, is over Rs.345 crore primarily on account of heavy interest liability on loans. The losses are mainly attributed to over-staffing, uneconomic passenger fare, low staff productivity, low vehicle productivity, fare concessions to students and residents of resettlement colonies etc. Already 4780 DTC employees have taken voluntary retirement leaving about 5040 surplus staff with DTC. Restructuring of the capital of DTC is overdue. Measures are also required to improve the physical and financial performance of DTC.

14.40 In the States/UTs sector, an outlay of Rs.805.86 crore was provided for Road Transport; the expenditure is likely to be of the order of Rs.791.81 crore. In keeping with the guidelines, some States have taken steps to denationalise certain routes to allow entry to the private sector. While this is a welcome development, efforts need to be continued in this direction if the objective of reducing the pressure on budgetary resources is to be realised.

14.41 The details of selected physical performance indicators during the Annual Plans 1992-93 to 1994-95, alongwith estimates for Annual Plan 1995-96 in respect of 46 SRTUs, whose resources are assessed in Planning Commission are given in Table 14.3.

14.42 The financial performance of the SRTUs is unsatisfactory. Continuing commercial losses incurred by most of the SRTUs is a matter of concern. The net loss of Rs.359.08 crore in 1992-93 increased to Rs.378.39 crore in 1993-94. As per 1994-95(RE), net loss is estimated at Rs. 443.01 crore. The major reasons for these losses are surplus staff, uneconomic fares and time lag in cost increase and the fare revision. SRTUs are dependent on the State Governments for clearance of their fare revision proposals. Efforts need to be made by SRTUs at cost reduction including cutting down on excess man-power. A fair and timely increase in passenger fares is unavoidable if SRTUs are to run efficiently and viably.

Annual Plan 1995-96:

14.43 The Annual Plan 1995-96 provides an outlay of Rs.28 crore including Rs.10 crore for DTC, Rs.6 crore for arrear payment of Centre’s capital contribution to State Road Transport Corporations and Rs.10.11 crore for road safety programme. Scheme-wise details of the outlay and expenditure for road transport are given in Annexure 14.7.

14.44 In the States/UTs sector, an outlay of Rs.772.47 crore has been approved for road transport programme.

Externally Aided Projects:

14.45 The Eighth Plan provides Rs.10 crore for purchase of Road Safety Equipment comprising (i) Driving Training Simulators, (ii)
### Table 14.3
Performance of State Road Transport Undertakings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overaged fleet (As % of total fleet)</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle productivity (Kms. per bus held per day)</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus Staff Ratio (on fleet operated)</td>
<td>8.07</td>
<td>7.95</td>
<td>7.82</td>
<td>7.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff productivity (Kms. per worker/day)</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>39.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel efficiency (Kms. per litre)</td>
<td>4.48</td>
<td>4.48</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>4.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portable Weighing Bridges and (iii) Vehicle Testing Equipment. The expenditure on this account during 1992-93 and 1993-94 was Rs.3.39 crore and Rs.1.76 crore respectively, while for 1994-95 the anticipated expenditure is Rs.6.00 crore. In the Annual Plan 1995-96, only a token provision of Rs.0.01 crore has been made on this account.

**Ports**

14.46 The Annual Plan 1995-96 aims at achieving the 8th Plan objectives of modernisation of ports and cargo-handling facilities, intensive utilisation of the existing infrastructure through operational and managerial measures and inducing private sector investment in all port operations/activities.

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

14.47 The actual traffic handled by major ports has continued to exceed the targets. The 11 major ports handled traffic of 179.26 million tonnes in 1993-94 against the target of 170 million tonnes. In 1994-95, traffic handled increased to 197 million tonnes against the target of 181 million tonnes. Portwise traffic handled is given in Annexure 14.8. The cargo handling capacity of major ports has also shown steady improvement. From 173.04 million tonnes as on March 31, 1994 it increased to 174.01 million tonnes on March 31, 1995. The additional capacity was created in container and general cargo at Calcutta, Vishakapatnam and Kandla. The higher traffic handled during 1994-95 as compared to the port capacity is on account of larger share of bulk cargo namely coal which was handled at general cargo berths and resulted in speedier movement. The berth occupancy has also been higher than normal.

14.48 Productivity in terms of ship turnaround time and ship berth day output also improved. The average turn-around time reduced from 7.4 days in 1990-91 to 6.9 days in 1993-94. Ship berth-day output increased from 3942 tonnes to 3956 tonnes over the corresponding period. However, labour and equipment productivity is far less than that at the ports in neighbouring countries. Our most modern Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) handles 8.5 boxes per ship-hour compared to 69 in Singapore and 30-40 in Colombo. Even in terms of per crane hour, productivity at 9.5 containers handled at JNPT does not compare favourably with 25 boxes at Singapore and 20 at Colombo. Therefore much more needs to be done to improve the productivity levels of port labour and equipment. Greater flexibility in manpower deployment, rationalisation of manning scales, change in equipment-mix in favour of more modern and versatile equipment and proper maintenance of equipment would, inter alia go a long way in improving productivity at ports.

14.49 The anticipated expenditure in the Ports Sector during the Annual Plan 1994-95 is Rs. 305.75 crore which is far short of the
Table 14.4
Commodity-wise Traffic at Major Ports

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POL</td>
<td>73.70</td>
<td>76.92</td>
<td>76.07</td>
<td>82.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Ore</td>
<td>29.79</td>
<td>34.13</td>
<td>34.22</td>
<td>34.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>23.87</td>
<td>26.43</td>
<td>26.55</td>
<td>29.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertiliser</td>
<td>7.38</td>
<td>7.45</td>
<td>7.68</td>
<td>8.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Container</td>
<td>8.98</td>
<td>12.25</td>
<td>36.48</td>
<td>41.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Cargo</td>
<td>22.89</td>
<td>22.08</td>
<td>181.00</td>
<td>197.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>166.61</td>
<td>179.26</td>
<td>181.00</td>
<td>197.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

approved outlay of Rs. 475 crore. Portwise details are given in Annexure 14.9. The short-fall in expenditure is mainly due to delays in sanctioning of new schemes, slow progress of works by contractors, contractual disputes/litigation or delays in commencement of works.

14.50 Against the outlay of Rs. 78.58 crore for minor ports in the State Sector, the expenditure is anticipated at Rs. 78.01 crore in 1994-95.

Annual Plan 1995-96

14.51 The traffic target for 1995-96 has been fixed at 202 million tonnes. This level of target will be achieved with greater efficiency at ports and optimal utilisation of capacity. Portwise targets may be seen at Annexure 14.8. Commodity-wise details are given in Table 14.4.

14.52 In 1993-94, the major schemes completed include container handling facilities and replacement of Dredger 'Lady Wellington' at Cochin Port and the Coal Jetty (Phase 1) at Tuticorin Port. During Annual Plan 1994-95, schemes for deepening of Approach Channel at Cochin Port, construction of an LPG Jetty at Vishakapatnam, the 8th Cargo Berth at Kandla, multi-purpose Cargo Berth No. 7 at Tuticorin were sanctioned.

14.53 The capacity available at major ports is given in Table 14.5.

14.54 For the Annual Plan 1995-96, an outlay of Rs. 814.13 crore has been approved in the Central Sector Ports. This includes Rs.

Table 14.5
Capacity Available at Major Ports

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POL</td>
<td>106.15</td>
<td>78.00</td>
<td>78.00</td>
<td>78.00</td>
<td>83.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Ore</td>
<td>42.50</td>
<td>41.50</td>
<td>41.50</td>
<td>41.50</td>
<td>34.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>42.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>29.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertiliser</td>
<td>6.60</td>
<td>7.95</td>
<td>7.95</td>
<td>7.95</td>
<td>8.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Container</td>
<td>17.33</td>
<td>8.38</td>
<td>8.62</td>
<td>8.98</td>
<td>) 45.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Cargo</td>
<td>38.91</td>
<td>28.20</td>
<td>29.97</td>
<td>29.58</td>
<td>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>253.49</td>
<td>171.03</td>
<td>173.04</td>
<td>174.01</td>
<td>202.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
721.43 crore for the major ports and the rest for Dredging Corporation of India (DCI). Andaman & Lakshadweep Harbour Works (ALHW), R&D and Minor Ports Survey Organisation (MPSO). The funding pattern for the Ports Sector will be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Rs. crore)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Internal Resources</td>
<td>520.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Inter-Corporate Loans</td>
<td>15.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) User Funds</td>
<td>133.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Gross Budgetary Support</td>
<td>145.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Of which External Aid)</td>
<td>95.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>814.13</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14.55 The resource position of some of the ports like Calcutta, Cochin and Jawaharlal Nehru Port remains a matter of concern. The arrangement of inter-port loans as a source of funds to the deficit ports, has had limited success. But on the other hand, funding by user-agencies for the captive projects has shown an increase.

14.56 The financing pattern for the ports sector is given in Annexure 14.10.

**Externally Aided Projects**

14.57 For externally aided projects, an outlay of Rs. 95 crore has been provided. Among major externally aided projects are replacement of Pir Pau Oil Pier at Bombay, construction of new port at Ennore, further extension of container terminal at Madras and mechanised coal handling facilities and construction of two coal berths at Paradip. The details of externally aided projects are given in Annexure 14.11.

**Dredging Corporation of India**

14.58 In 1994-95 the anticipated expenditure of DCI was Rs.4.42 crore as against the approved outlay of Rs.20 crore. The main reasons for shortfall in expenditure were delay in formulation of detailed project report for survey launches, defferment of schemes for replacement of Dredger-7 etc. Outlay of Rs.71.35 crore in 1995-96 is to be funded entirely through internal resources of DCI.

**Andaman & Lakshadweep Harbour Works**

14.59 The main schemes to be taken up during Annual Plan 1995-96 include construction of breakwaters on the northern side of Androth Islands and eastern side of Kalpeni Islands and construction of additional wharf at Hadoo in Port Blair. An outlay of Rs.20.70 crore is available in 1995-96 for these schemes.

**Lighthouses and Lightships**

14.60 An outlay of Rs.15 crore has been approved for Lighthouses and Lightships in 1995-96. Department of Lighthouses is a revenue earning department. However, being a government department, its entire outlay is routed through the budget. The main schemes during the year include replacement of MV Sagardeep and construction of lighthouses at various places. Progress on MV Sagardeep' sanction in 1986 at a cost of Rs. 11.57 crore has been slow due to problems with M/s. HDPE, Calcutta. Efforts are being made to get the vessel completed through some other agency.

14.61 In 1995-96, an outlay of Rs.67.27 crore has been allocated for minor ports in the state sector.

**Shipping**

14.62 In the shipping sector, the thrust areas are scrapping of obsolete vessels and their replacement by modern fuel efficient vessels and streamlining the procedure for acquisition/sale of ships by the private sector.

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

14.63 The net tonnage held by the Indian Shipping was 6.55 million GRT (or 10.87 million DWT) at the end of March, 1995. The tonnage has been increasing and as on June 1, 1995 it touched a record 6.77 million GRT.

**Shipping Corporation of India (SCI)**

14.64 SCI held a tonnage of 3.14 million GRT (or 5.3 million DWT) at the end of March, 1995. There is a proposal to scrap 14 vessels (4.35 million DWT) and acquire 17 vessels (4.63 million DWT) during 1995-96. Accordingly, SCI is expected to have 163 ships aggregating 5.58 million DWT at the end of March, 1996.

14.65 Although SCI's profit has increased over the years, it has heavy loan repayment obligations. There is need for SCI to enlarge its equity base and reduce dependence on budgetary support. Outlay and expenditure
for SCI in 1994-95 may be seen in Annexure 14.12.

Assistance to Sailing Vessels Industry

14.66 Under this scheme, loans are granted by state financial corporations/nationalised banks for construction of mechanised boats or mechanisation of existing sailing vessels. The scheme has not taken off. There is need for a review of the scheme which may need restructuring to make it more attractive.

Directorate General of Shipping

14.67 The main plan schemes under DG(Shipping) included procurement of engine room simulator and a liquid cargo handling simulator under grant-in-aid from Government of Japan and completion of the Shore Based Academy at Bombay. As the work on the Academy has suffered heavy time and cost overruns, Ministry of Surface Transport are examining the feasibility of shifting the civil works from CPWD to the local port trust in consultation with the Ministry of Urban Development.

14.68 The outlay of shipping in the state sector in 1994-95 is Rs. 78.58 crore; the likely expenditure is higher at Rs. 84.79 crore.

Annual Plan 1995-96

14.69 In the Annual Plan 1995-96, an outlay of Rs. 925.50 crore has been approved for the shipping sector. The pattern of funding, headwise is given in Table 14.6.

14.70 The SCI’s programme in 1995-96 includes acquisition of crude and product tankers, bulk carriers, off-shore vessels and container vessels. Projectwise details are given in Annexure 14.12.

14.71 Under DG(Shipping), the main activities proposed are training and welfare activities as well as development of sailing vessels industry. The main schemes include completion of the Shore Based Academy, acquisition of a navigational simulator under grant-in-aid from Government of Japan and training equipment for Maritime Training Institutes.

Inland Water Transport

14.73 Inland Water Transport (IWT) forms a very small part of the total transport network of the country carrying only about 3% of total freight traffic. Most waterways have inadequate infrastructural facilities and face navigational hazards. These IWT schemes mainly relate to development of waterways and augmentation of traffic carrying capacity through expansion and modernisation of IWT vessels.

14.74 Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is responsible for the development, maintenance and management of the National Waterways in the country. Central Inland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>GBS</th>
<th>External Net Aid</th>
<th>Internal Resources</th>
<th>EBR/ Bonds</th>
<th>Outlay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>27.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>27.00</td>
<td>169.06</td>
<td>683.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DG(Shipping)</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance to Sailing Vessels Industry</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of Hydrographic Survey Vessels</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>73.10</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>38.00</td>
<td>169.06</td>
<td>683.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

406
Water Transport Corporation (CIWTC) was set up to offer reliable, economic, safe and efficient system of IWT services and to develop captive infrastructure for repair and maintenance of their vessels and those of other agencies.

14.75 Government have declared three waterways as National Waterways. These are (1) Ganga National Waterway (between Allahabad and Haldia); (2) Brahmaputra National Waterway (between Sadiya and Dhubri) and (3) West Coast Canal (between Kollam and Kottapuram along with Udyogmandal and Champakara canals).

14.76 IWT traffic operations are predominantly controlled by private entrepreneurs. CIWTC is the only public sector undertaking and it operates in the Eastern and North Eastern Region.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95
14.77 Against the outlay of Rs.20 crore, the anticipated expenditure is Rs.17.25 crore in 1994-95. The carrying capacity of CIWTC at the end of 1994-95 was 7.03 lakh tonnes and traffic carried was 3.31 lakh tonnes.

14.78 CIWTC has been incurring losses. Its cash losses were Rs.10.93 crore in 1993-94 which went up to Rs.11.44 crore in 1994-95.

14.79 The revised scheme of modernisation of Rajabagan Dockyard (RBD), excluding ship-building component, was approved in 1992 at an estimated cost of Rs.71.34 crore including Dutch assistance of Rs.26.45 crore. With Dutch assistance becoming uncertain, the progress of the scheme lagged far behind schedule. However, the technical and financial assistance has been finally agreed to by the Government of Netherlands, though its quantum is yet to be determined. The project is expected to pick up during 1995-96.

14.80 The main schemes under IWAI during 1994-95 included river conservancy works on the National Waterways (Ganga and Brahmaputra), setting up of infrastructural facilities between Haldia and Farakka, development of West Coast Canal and construction of terminals on Ganga and Brahmaputra. Besides, the Annual Plan also provided for grant of subsidy to IWT entrepreneurs to enable them to obtain loans from banks at subsidised rate of interest for acquisition of new inland craft for augmentation of IWT tonnage in the country.

14.81 In the state sector, against the outlay of Rs.20.00 crore for IWT schemes, expenditure is anticipated at Rs. 22.22 crore in 1994-95.

Annual Plan 1995-96
14.82 An outlay of Rs.20 crore has been approved for Annual Plan 1995-96 to be entirely funded through budgetary support. Schemewise break-up is given in Table 14.7.

14.83 The major schemes of CIWTC are modernisation of RBD for which an outlay of Rs.3.50 crore has been approved. The cargo throughput of CIWTC is projected at 5.78 lakh tonnes in 1995-96.

Civil Aviation
14.84 In the state sector, an outlay of Rs.24.40 crore has been provided for IWT schemes in 1995-96.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95
14.86 Against the outlay of Rs.1686.05 crore for Civil Aviation in the Central Plan for 1994-95, the revised estimate is Rs.2293.87 crore. The higher expenditure during 1994-95 is due to change in procedure for reflecting the payments made in respect of procurement of aircraft by Air India (AI) and Indian Airlines (IA). As per the earlier practice, both AI and IA include in their plan outlay/expenditure only repayment of loans to the financial institutions which were obtained for purchase of aircraft. Under the revised procedure, the entire amount of payments to the manufacturers of aircraft through foreign loans etc. contracted are included in the outlay/expenditure of the Airlines.
Table 14.7
Outlay and Expenditure - Inland Water Transport
(Rs. crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1993-94 Actual</th>
<th>1994-95 Outlay (RE)</th>
<th>1995-96 Outlay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CIWTC</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13.50</td>
<td>12.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IWAI/</td>
<td>6.03</td>
<td>6.15</td>
<td>6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Schemes</td>
<td>)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;D</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</td>
<td>)</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6.03</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annual Plan 1995-96

14.87 In the Central Sector, an outlay of Rs.3810.91 crore has been provided for Civil Aviation in 1995-96. The organisation-wise break-up of the outlay is given in Annexure 14.13.

Air India

14.88 The traffic of Air India is estimated to have increased from 1093.8 million RTKm in 1993-94 to 1440.9 million RTKms in 1994-95. The target for 1995-96 is 1651.4 million RTKm as shown in Table 14.8.

Air India has projected a net profit of Rs.197 crore during 1995-96.

14.89 An outlay of Rs.2952.44 crore has been provided for the programme of Air India during 1995-96. The major part of the outlay is for loan repayment in respect of aircraft already acquired by the Airlines and instalment payment to the manufacturers for the aircraft to be acquired. The outlay is to be financed from internal and extra budgetary resources. The scheme-wise break-up of the outlay is given in Annexure 14.14.

Indian Airlines

14.90 The traffic of Indian Airlines increased from 659.29 million RTKm in 1993-94 to an anticipated 689.83 million RTKm in 1994-95. The target for 1995-96 is 724.44 million RTKm as shown in Table 14.9. Vayudoot amalgamated into Indian Airlines with effect from 25.5.1993.

14.91 An outlay of Rs.411.41 crore has been provided for Indian Airlines in 1995-96. The entire outlay is to be financed from internal and external resources.

Table 14.8
Physical Targets and Achievements - Air India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Available Tonne kms. (million)</td>
<td>1912.90</td>
<td>2689.20</td>
<td>2399.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Revenue Tonne kms. (million)</td>
<td>1093.80</td>
<td>1583.93</td>
<td>1440.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Load Factor (%)</td>
<td>57.30</td>
<td>58.90</td>
<td>60.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 14.9
Physical Targets and Achievements - Indian Airlines
(In million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Available</td>
<td>1056.89</td>
<td>1193.00</td>
<td>1030.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Revenue</td>
<td>659.29</td>
<td>767.00</td>
<td>689.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Load Factor(%)</td>
<td>65.80</td>
<td>64.30</td>
<td>66.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

extra budgetary resources. The major part of the outlay (Rs.325 crore) is for aircraft projects. The scheme-wise break-up of the outlay is given in Annexure 14.14. Indian Airlines have projected a net loss of Rs.69.75 crore during 1995-96.

Airports Authority of India (AAI)

14.92 International Airports Authority of India (IAAI) and National Airports Authority (NAA) have merged w.e.f. 1st April, 1995. The two organisations are now functioning as the divisions of the newly created organisation named Airports Authority of India (AAI).

International Airports Division

14.93 An outlay of Rs.162.31 crore has been provided for International Airports Division in 1995-96. The entire outlay is to be financed from its internal resources. The major part of the outlay is for construction of the International Terminal Complex Phase-III at Bombay. The Division has projected a net profit of Rs.49.87 crore during 1995-96.

National Airports Division

14.94 An outlay of Rs.225.50 crore has been provided in 1995-96 for the development programme of the National Airports Division. One of the major projects taken up by the Division is the modernisation of Air Traffic Control System (ATS) at Bombay and Delhi airports. The outlay is to be financed from internal and extra budgetary resources of Rs.179.25 crore and budgetary support of Rs.46.25 crore.

Pawan Hans

14.95 Pawan Hans Ltd., the helicopter Company, provides air support services to meet the requirements of petroleum sector besides providing limited services to inaccessible areas and difficult terrains. An outlay of Rs.29.80 crore has been provided in 1995-96 for Pawan Hans. The entire plan outlay would be met out of its internal resources. Pawan Hans has projected a net profit of Rs.35.66 crore during 1995-96.

Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Academy (IGRUA)

14.96 An outlay of Rs. 4.33 crore has been provided for IGRUA in 1995-96 to be contributed equally by Air India and Indian Airlines.

Externally Aided Project

(a) Modernisation of Civil Aviation Training Centre (CATC), Allahabad

14.97 The project has two components: (i) Equipment to be imported under UNDP assistance, project personnel, fellowship etc., at an estimated cost of Rs.4.95 crore; (ii) Building, equipment and training aids at an estimated cost of Rs.23.11 crore. The cost of the project has increased to Rs.32.59 crore. Out of the UNDP grant of Rs.4.95 crore, Rs.4.37 crore were received up to March, 1993 and Rs.0.11 crore is expected to be received during 1994-95. The construction of CATC building commenced on 16.7.1993 and is likely to be completed by July, 1995.

(b) Aurangabad Airport under OECF assistance

14.98 The upgradation of Aurangabad airport is a part of Ajanta-Ellora Development project to be partly funded (85%) through loan from OECF, Japan. In the first phase of the project, Rs. 16.80 crore would be required in the Eighth Plan.
Table 14.10
External Aid Component in Civil Aviation Sector
(Rs. crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Outlay</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td>Approved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10.36</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>2.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECF</td>
<td>8.10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14.99 The position of outlay and expenditure with reference to externally aided projects is given in Table 14.10.

Outlay in States/UT Sector
14.100 Against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.47.03 crore in 1994-95, a sum of Rs.35.73 crore has been provided for Civil Aviation schemes in the States/U.T. sector in the Annual Plan 1995-96.

Privatisation in Civil Aviation
14.101 The introduction of Air Taxi Services by private operators since 1990-91 and the repeal of Air Corporation Act have opened up the Indian skies to private sector and ended the monopoly of Indian Airlines. The private operators already account for a substantial part of passenger traffic and their share is likely to increase in the future. The fleet of private scheduled and air taxi operators increased from 45 in 1993 to 64 in 1994. Indian Airlines will need to improve the efficiency and quality of their services if they want to retain their share of traffic.

14.102 It will be desirable to induce/encourage private sector investment for building airport infrastructure to reduce the pressure on budgetary resources. There are indications that certain airports such as Calicut and Mangalore are proposed to be developed through private agencies. Private sector airports near Cochin and Bangalore are also expected to come up.

Areas of Concern
Railways
- Capacity constraints on the major trunk routes,
- lower than targetted increase in wagon productivity,
- inadequate technological upgradation in certain areas,
- time and cost overruns in respect of Railway projects, and
- inadequate internal resources generation,
- coordination and watching of movement requirements of different Ministries

Roads
- inadequate allocation of funds for maintenance of National Highway and State Highways,
- deficiencies in the existing NH network -
- cost and time overrun in roads and bridges projects -
- work schedule of externally aided projects
- need for private sector participation

Road Transport
- financial performance of State Road Transport Undertakings,
- delay in timely revision of fares affecting physical performance,
- technological upgradation,
- integrated arrangements for transport services between public and private transport systems,

Ports & Lighthouses
- techniques for increasing productivity,
- container handling capacity linked to the capacity of neighbouring ports,
- modernisation of port handling equipments,
- creation of adequate maritime facilities,
- stepping up process of private sector participation or leasing of port berths and equipment

**Shipping**
- vessel acquisition activities,
- capital restructuring of the Shipping Corporation of India to reduce dependance on budgetary support,
- harnessing potential of coastal shipping,
- development of minor ports for coastal shipping

**Inland Water Transport**
- need to attract more traffic to this mode to relieve congestion on Railways and Roads,
- private investment,
- modernisation of Rajabaghab Dockyard to avoid time and cost overrun,
- continuing cash losses incurred by Central Inland Water Transport Corporation

**Civil Aviation**
- reorganising the uneconomical routes,
- raising funds from the internal and external capital markets for future developmental programmes of Indian Airlines
- efficiency and productivity of IA and AI
Annexure 14.1

Freight Traffic Carried By Indian Railways

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Originating Traffic (in million tonnes)</th>
<th>Net Tonne Km. (in billions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1985-86</td>
<td>258.5 27.8 286.3 196.6 9.3 205.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986-87</td>
<td>277.8 29.5 307.3 214.1 9.0 223.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987-88</td>
<td>290.2 28.3 318.5 222.5 8.7 231.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>302.1 27.4 329.5 222.4 7.7 230.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>310.0 24.3 334.3 229.6 7.3 236.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>318.4 23.0 341.4 235.8 6.9 242.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>338.0 22.0 360.0 250.2 6.7 256.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>350.0 20.8 370.8 252.4 5.7 258.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>358.7 18.7 377.4 252.4 4.6 257.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>365.0 20.0 385.0 249.4 5.0 254.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>398.0 16.0 414.0 278.8 3.2 282.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(BE)
## Passenger Traffic Carried By Indian Railways

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Passengers (in millions)</th>
<th>Passenger Km. (in billions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suburban</td>
<td>Non-Suburban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985-86</td>
<td>1884.0</td>
<td>1549.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986-87</td>
<td>2016.0</td>
<td>1578.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987-88</td>
<td>2156.0</td>
<td>1637.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>2005.0</td>
<td>1495.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>2109.0</td>
<td>1544.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>2258.0</td>
<td>1599.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>2411.0</td>
<td>1637.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>2297.5</td>
<td>1467.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>2318.0</td>
<td>1406.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>2463.5</td>
<td>1491.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(RE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>2628.7</td>
<td>1508.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Annexure 14.2*
Annexure 14.3

Outlay and Expenditure - Indian Railways

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Rolling Stock</td>
<td>2360</td>
<td>2700</td>
<td>2480</td>
<td>2940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Workshops &amp; Sheds</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Machinery &amp; Plant</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Track Renewals</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Bridge Works</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Gauge Conversions</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>1038</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Doublings &amp; other traffic facilities</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Signalling &amp; Safety</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Computerisation</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Electrification</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Other Elec. Work</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. New Lines</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Staff Quarters</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Staff Welfare</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Users Amenities</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Other Specified Works</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Inventories</td>
<td>(-)143</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>(-)67</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. M.T.P.</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Railway Research</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Investment in PSUs</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5901</td>
<td>6515</td>
<td>6255</td>
<td>7500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Annexure 14.4

#### National Highways - Physical Target & Achievements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Achieve-</td>
<td>Achieve-</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Achieve-</td>
<td>Achieve-</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Achieve-</td>
<td>Achieve-</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>(As per Plan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Missing links</td>
<td>Kms.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Improvement to low grade sections</td>
<td>Kms.</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>301</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Widening with or without strengthening of single lane section to double lane width</td>
<td>Kms.</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>787</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>(d) Strengthening of existing double lane carriageway</td>
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<td>(g) Construction of missing bridges/ replacement of submersible major bridges</td>
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### Central Roads Sector - Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. crores)

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<th>1995-96 (RE)</th>
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@ Included under Ext. Aided Projects
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LC - Local Component
EA - External Aid

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LC - Local Component
EA - External Aid
### Outlay and Expenditure - Road Transport Sector

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## Annexure 14.8

### Traffic Handled at Major Ports

(In million tonnes)

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Total: 166.58 179.26 181.00 197.17 202.00
### Ports Sector: Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

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### Others:

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## Annexure 14.10

### Financing Pattern of Ports Sector Annual Plan - 1995-96

*(Rs. crore)*

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Notes:
- **ADB**: Asian Development Bank
- **US**: United States
- **Yen**: Japanese Yen
- **WLG**: World Bank Loan Guarantee

**Sources**:
- **a)** Foreign Equivalant
- **b)** Currency Valant
## Major Ports - Externally Aided Projects

 Annexure 14.11 (Contd.)

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Outlay/Expenditure - Shipping Corporation of India

(Rs. crore)
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* Eighth Plan approved outlay for SCI is Rs.3300 crores.
Outlay and Expenditure - Civil Aviation

(Rs. crore)

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<tr>
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<td>13.11</td>
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<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>VAYUDOT **</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Pawan Hans</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>14.90</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>I.G.R.U.A.</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>t</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>A.C.I.</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>H.C.I.</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>b</td>
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Total 3.62 1118.59 1122.21 23.11 1662.94 1696.05 14.44 2269.34 2277.78 53.37 3757.54 3810.91

p Actual expenditure of Vayudoot in 1993-94 has been Rs.2.98 crore provided by IA.
r Outlay of Rs.4.00 crores for Vayudoot is to be provided by IA and is included in its outlay.
u IGRUA spent Rs. 2.71 crores in the year 1993-94 which was provided by Air India. This amount is included in Air India's expenditure.
v The total outlay of IGRUA for 1994-95 was agreed at Rs. 9.99 crores of which Rs. 4.99 crores would be B.S. from the Govt. and Rs. 5.00 crores is to be contributed equally by AI & IA and is included in their respective outlays.
x HCl has anticipated an expenditure of Rs.15 in 1994-95 which is included in Air India’s anticipated expenditure.
y Outlay for HCl for 1994-95 is Rs. 15.0 crores to be provided by AI. It is, however, included in Air India’s outlay.
a The outlay of Rs.4.33 crores for IGRUA in 1995-96 is to be contributed equally by AI & IA.
b The outlay of Rs.18 crores for HCl in 1995-96 is to be contributed by AI.
t IGRUA has anticipated an expenditure of Rs.2.54 crore in 1994-95 which is included in Air India and Indian Airlines anticipated expenditure.
* IAI and NAA were merged w.e.f. 1.4.95 to form Airports Authority of India.
** Vayudoot has amalgamated into IA w.e.f. 25.5.1995.
## Schemewise break-up of Outlay - Air India & Indian Airlines

(Rs. crore)

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<td>3. Computer &amp; communication facilities</td>
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<td>4. Others including operational buildings, ground supporting facilities etc.</td>
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<td>31.00</td>
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<td>(i) HCI</td>
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<td>15.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>18.00</td>
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<td>(ii) IGRUA</td>
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<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td><strong>Sub-Total:</strong></td>
<td>4.31</td>
<td>17.50</td>
<td>17.50</td>
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431
### Indian Airlines

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<td><strong>cation facilities</strong></td>
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<td><strong>supporting facilities</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>etc.</strong></td>
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#### Contribution to PSUs

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<tr>
<td>3.18</td>
<td>6.50</td>
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#### Total:

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<td><strong>Sub-Total</strong></td>
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<td>434.68</td>
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CHAPTER 15
COMMUNICATIONS

POSTS

15.1 Indian postal network with its 1.53 lakh post offices spread throughout the country offers a means of social integration and is an instrument of economic development and rural regeneration. The postal system also plays a vital role in resource mobilisation efforts of the nation by providing a variety of banking as well as non-banking financial services. The revolution in the information technology can provide great impetus for the development of Postal sector both in terms of coverage of area as well as quality of services.

15.2 The principal objective of the Eighth Plan is to transform the postal system into a modern and efficient one. Major thrust of the Eighth Plan and Annual Plan 1995-96 is on mechanization of operations and modernization of services. This is sought to be achieved by introduction of necessary technological inputs, upgradation and modernization of existing technology and introduction of new services based upon modern technology. The main areas involved are:

i) Counter computerization;
ii) Modernization of post and mail offices;
iii) Electronic money transfer system;
iv) Mechanization of mail handling;
v) Computerization of other services; and
vi) Introduction of mechanical aids.

15.3 Expansion of the postal network is the other thrust area of the Eighth Plan and Annual Plan 1995-96. Under the programme, priority is accorded to opening of new post offices in tribal, hilly, far flung rural areas and in the new and up-coming areas of fast growing cities. A change of strategy is envisaged from 1995-96 with the launching of a new scheme called Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Yojana. The scheme seeks to make use of the existing panchayat infrastructure to provide the basic postal facilities on contractual basis in the Gram Panchayat villages without a post office.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

15.4 An outlay of Rs.77 crore was approved for the Department of Posts. Against this, the expenditure is anticipated to be Rs.92 crore (RE). For the Annual Plan 1994-95, technology upgradation/modernization schemes accounted for 38.75% of the approved outlay. Rapid progress of the various schemes in this priority area was the main reason for excess utilization of approved outlay during the year.

15.5 Introduction of multi-purpose counter machines at various service counters in post offices is the most visible effort at modernization of postal services. Besides increasing labour productivity significantly, it will bring in major improvement in the quality of customer services. A target of installing 5000 machines had been fixed for the Eighth Plan. The scheme failed to start in 1992-93. In 1993-94 also, the progress was not satisfactory when against the target of 1000 machines, only 250 such machines could be commissioned. The main reason for the shortfall in achieving targets was the delayed response from the suppliers in customising the software necessary for these machines to meet the special requirements of the postal operations. After these initial problems have been sorted out, the programme has taken off very well during 1994-95. Against the target of installing 1000 such machines, the actual achievement is expected to be 1500.

15.6 The first automated integrated mail sorting system was commissioned at Bombay in April 1993. The rated capacity of the plant is 12 lakh letters per day as per the manufacturer’s specifications. However, its optimum rated capacity as per the present work design is only nine lakh letters per day. Evaluation of the working of the plant indicated that its output was 4.89 lakh letters per day. (the maximum reached on any single day). Thus the capacity utilization works out to about 54.3% of the optimum rated capacity. The major constraint for achieving higher capacity utilization is that large part of mail is not machinable. As a result of various measures initiated, the capacity utilization is expected to increase to about six lakh letters per day. The second such system is being set up at Madras and is likely to be commissioned by September, 1995. The expected cost of the project is about Rs.22.69 crore.

15.7 The scheme for commissioning of satellite based money transfer system through in-
installation of Very Small Apperture Terminals (VSATs) at 75 selected locations in the country was originally scheduled to be completed by April, 1993. The scheme could not start in 1993-94 due to initial problems relating to development of appropriate software with adequate safeguards and provision for adding value added services later on. During 1994-95, the Department of Post has installed and commissioned Very Small Apperture Terminals (VSATs) at six locations namely Delhi, Madras, Bangalore, Lucknow, Shimla and Patna. Besides, equipment for installing the system at 20 additional locations of the country was procured during the year.

15.8 Expansion of postal network in 1994-95 fell short of target. Against a target of opening of 650 Extra Departmental Branch Offices (EDBO’s), i.e., rural post offices, the actual achievement is expected to be four only. The performance in respect of opening of Departmental Sub Offices (DSOs) was also short of target as only 31 such Offices were opened against the target of 150.

15.9 Details of performance in respect of other schemes during 1994-95 may be seen in Annexure 15.2.

Annual Plan 1995-96.

15.10 Keeping in line with the policies and priorities of the Eighth Plan, the thrust areas of the Annual Plan 1995-96 will continue to be technology upgradation/modernisation of the postal operations and expansion of the postal network especially in the rural, tribal, hilly and far flung areas of the country. For implementing various schemes during the year, an outlay of Rs.85.00 crore has been approved for the Deptt. of Posts. The entire outlay is funded through budgetary support.

15.11 For the core area of mechanization, technology upgradation and modernisation of postal operations, an outlay of Rs.46.82 crore i.e. 55% of the total outlay, has been provided. The major targets envisaged for 1995-96 are:

i) setting up of satellite based money transfer system at remaining 49 selected locations in the country;

ii) installation of 1000 multi-purpose counter machines;

iii) setting up of computer aided track and trace system at additional 20 speed post centres;

iv) computerisation of post office saving banks at selected Post offices in the country; and

v) computerisation of additional three Postal Life Insurance circles.

15.12 Manpower development has a crucial role to play in the entire process of modernisation under way in the sector. In-service training/refresher courses need to be reoriented keeping in view the changing requirements. A comprehensive training programme in computers needs to be drawn up and implemented to ensure optimum returns on investment being made on computerisation. For the year 1995-96, a target of training 11300 employees has been fixed for various service/refresher courses and computer courses.

15.13 Inspite of rapid expansion of postal network since independence, there are still 1,09,800 Gram Panhayat Villages in the country without any post offices as on 31-3-1995. The pace of expansion of the network has to be accelerated and new strategies adopted to cover all these villages in a time bound manner. For the Annual Plan 1995-96, a target of opening of 80 branch offices (EDBO’s) and 150 DSOs has been fixed. Another essential component of expansion of postal network is provision of adequate number of letter-boxes. A target of installation of 26000 letter boxes has been fixed for 1995-96.

15.14 Judged by outlays, construction of buildings has been the most vigorously implemented component of the Postal sector Plan. In the Eighth Plan buildings - both office as well as staff quarters - account for about 37% of the approved outlay. The first three years of the Plan has seen almost 81% of the approved outlay for construction being utilised. Thus, there has been excessive expenditure on construction of buildings. The construction activities, especially staff quarters, will be reduced in the remaining two years of Eighth Plan so that inter-scheme plan priorities are not distorted. In view of the committed liabilities, an outlay of Rs.24 crore had to be provided for this activity for the year 1995-96 though a significant reduction in outlay would have been more appropriate.

Policy Issues

15.15 The pace of implementation of various schemes for technology upgradation was slow in the first two years of the Eighth Plan. During 1994-95 the problems relating to
Table 15.1
Subsidy on Postal Stationery
(Rs. crore)

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<tr>
<td>1. PostCard</td>
<td>75.16</td>
<td>75.40</td>
<td>94.13</td>
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<td>2. Printed Card</td>
<td>8.32</td>
<td>12.86</td>
<td>11.56</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Letter Card</td>
<td>60.67</td>
<td>69.87</td>
<td>87.22</td>
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</table>

choice of technology, standardisation, procedural delays etc. were sorted out and the schemes have taken off quite well. An outlay of Rs.46.82 crore has been provided in 1995-96 for this vital programme, representing an increase of 57% over BE 1994-95.

15.16 Due to continued deficit on revenue account, the entire Plan outlay of Department of Posts is funded through budgetary support. Large amounts of subsidy provided on postal stationery and services is one of the main reasons of deficit. The table above indicates the extent of subsidy on some of the main items of postal stationery.

15.17 Postal sector has not seen much of change in the wake of economic reforms. Some of the areas that may help in improving efficiency, quality of service and also ensure greater flow of funds into the sector are:

i) opening of new post offices in urban areas through licenced postal agents;

ii) printing of postal stationery on contractual basis;

iii) sale of stationery through licenced agents on franchise or commission basis;

15.18 Schemewise details of physical achievements/targets and outlay/expenditure are given in Annexure 15.1 and 15.2 respectively.

Areas of Concern

15.19 The major areas of concern are:

- Lower than targetted pace of expansion of postal network, especially in the rural areas;

- Excessive expenditure on construction of buildings; and

- Large subsidy on postal stationery leading to sizeable deficit.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

15.20 An efficient telecom network is one of the basic inputs for a competitive and vibrant economy. Indian telecom network with only one lakh lines by the end of March 1948 has increased to 97.95 lakh lines by the end of March 1995. Of the 6.05 lakh villages in the country about 1.85 lakh villages have been covered as on 31st March 1995. In absolute terms this is a commendable performance. However, in the background of 21.53 lakh applicants who are on the wait-list, a vigorous effort is needed so that the objective of providing 'telephone on demand', as enunciated in the National Telecom Policy, could be achieved by the end of the Eighth plan.

15.21 Manufacture of telecom equipment was deregulated during 1991. Provision of value added services was thrown open to the private sector in July 1992. With the announcement of the National Telecom Policy in May 1994, private sector participation in basic telecom has been allowed, thereby ending the last vestige of state monopoly. Thus, the sector is geared up for rapid expansion and higher levels of efficiency. The present telephone density of one per hundred persons in India compares unfavourably not only with the world average of ten per hundred, but it is also lower than that of many developing countries like China (1.7), Pakistan (2), Malaysia (13) etc.

15.22 Rapid expansion of the telecom network and transforming it into a modern and efficient one are the two main thrust areas of the Eighth Plan and Annual Plan 1995-96. A target of providing 75 lakh new telephone connections was fixed for the Eighth Plan. Accessibility, connectivity and reliability are the other primary goals of the Eighth Plan. The objective of accessibility was envisaged to be achieved by providing telephone facilities to 3.38 lakh villages by April, 1997. The goal of connectiv-
ity envisaged providing subscriber trunk dialing (STD) facility to all exchanges by the Plan end. As a part of this objective, all district headquarters are to be linked by digital network. The goal of reliability envisaged introduction of the state-of-art and latest technology like optical fibre systems, digital switches and use of satellite based systems. Introduction of a range of value added services (telematics) is another major objective of the Eighth Plan.

15.23 The National Telecom Policy was announced in May 1994. The main objectives of the Policy are to ensure telephones on demand; to achieve universal service coverage and to ensure international standard service to consumers. Assuming substantial flow of investment, domestic as well as foreign, the Policy seeks to revise upwards the major targets of Eighth Plan as below:

i) Telephones to be available on demand by 1997;

ii) All villages to be covered by telephones by 1997;

iii) Provision of a PCO for every 500 persons in urban areas by 1997, and

iv) Ensuring availability of international standard value added services in the Eighth Plan, preferably by 1996.

15.24 For achieving the originally approved Eighth Plan targets, an outlay of Rs. 23,946 crore (at 1991-92 prices) has been allocated for Department of Telecom (including Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited). The National Telecom Policy estimates that additional resources of Rs. 23,000 crore (at 1993-94 prices) will be needed. The Policy envisages use of private initiative to supplement DOT’s efforts to achieve these targets. As a result of the Policy, the basic telecom services have been thrown open to private sector. Companies registered in India are eligible to participate in the expansion of basic telecom network. The private operators are required to maintain a balance in their coverage between urban and rural areas. In the area of value added services, the Telecom Policy proposes to continue issue of licences selectively for operating radio paging and cellular mobile telephones as only limited number of companies can be allowed to operate these services. In respect of other value-added services, the present policy of allowing companies registered in India to operate under licence on non-exclusive basis is to continue. Radio Paging service licences have been issued for 27 cities and the service has commenced in 22 cities. Most of these licences were issued during 1994-95. Licences for operating cellular mobile telephone service in four metros were issued to eight Indian Companies (two for each metro city). The service is expected to be operational in four metros by September 1995 and in the rest of the country by end of 1995. The tenders for basic telephone service are at present under evaluation in the Department of Telecommunication.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

15.25 For the Annual Plan 1994-95, an outlay of Rs. 7250.49 crore was approved for telecommunication sector - Department of Telecommunications (DOT) including Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited.

<table>
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</table>

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hanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL) and Wireless Monitoring Organization (WMO) and its allied Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). Against this, the expenditure is estimated to be Rs.7541.15 crore.

15.26 Department of Telecom including MTNL is the agency responsible for provision of basic telecom services in the country. Its outlay accounts for about 95% of the outlay of the Telecom sector. For the year 1994-95, an outlay of Rs.6751.00 crore was allocated to the Department of Telecommunications (DOT) including MTNL. The approved outlay is expected to be utilized fully. The details of the financing pattern are summarised in the table 15.2.

15.27 Internal resources during 1994-95 would fall short of the target by Rs.22.42 crore. Shortfall in internal resources has occurred despite a 15-20% increase in telephone tariff during 1993-94. The gap in internal resource generation has primarily been made up by increased market borrowings. Against the approved outlay of Rs.6751 crore, the expenditure is likely to be Rs.6988.00 crore during 1994-95 for DOT (including MTNL). The increase in expenditure is to be financed by increase in market borrowings which is likely to be Rs.1685 crore against the approved outlay of Rs.1335 crore.

15.28 During the year 1994-95, switching capacity of 22.30 lakh lines was added to the local telephone network. As a result, 17.69 lakh new telephone connections (DELS) were provided during the year. The achievement has been specifically impressive in case of MTNL. During the year, 3.58 lakh new telephone connections were provided.

15.29 Rural connectivity is one of the priority areas of the Eighth Plan. The aim is to provide a telephone connection to each Gram Panchayat by April 1, 1997. In the first three years of the Eighth Plan only about 36% of the target is likely to be covered. During 1994-95, switching capacity of 5.35 lakh lines were created in the rural areas but in the area of providing Panchayat Phones, the achievement fell short of the target by about 5%. Against the target of providing 50,000 new connections, only 47604 connections have actually been installed.

15.30 Keeping in line with the general policy of accelerating the pace of economic development in the North Eastern Region of the country, high priority has been accorded in the Eighth Plan to development of telecom facilities in the region. During the year, special efforts were made by DOT to fulfil the recommendations made by high level Focus Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary North Eastern Hill Council. The achievement during 1994-95 has been more than the targets fixed. The table below gives detail in this regard.

15.31 Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), the prime research and development (R&D) unit in the Government sector, is responsible for developing the indigenous technologies for Deptt. of Telecom. The R&D expenditure is being funded as a Plan scheme of the Department. The expenditure during 1994-95 is expected to be Rs.60 crore. A provision of Rs.70 crore has been kept for Annual Plan 1995-96. The major achievements of C-DOT include development of 30,000 lines main exchange and development of 10 channel digital radio system. Research work is in progress towards development of CCS No.7 Signal Line System, Telecom Management System, Satellite Systems etc.

### Table 15.3

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<td>(ii) DELs (Nos)</td>
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<td>(iii) Gram Panchayat Phones (Nos)</td>
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Table 15.3
Expansion of Telecom Network - North Eastern Region
Wireless Monitoring Organisation (WMO)

15.32 The Wireless Monitoring Organisation is responsible for monitoring wireless transmissions of all government and government users and to provide technical and allied data for effective and efficient Radio Frequency Spectrum Management and radio regulatory aspects. For this purpose, it has a network of 21 monitoring stations located at suitable places in the country. During 1994-95 the subsystems for Satellite Monitoring Facility at Jalna (Maharashtra) were procured/developed and tested. Other major achievements included modernization/strengthening of Radio Monitoring Facilities in High Frequency (HF) Band, setting up of Specialised Monitoring Terminal for Delhi and augmentation of Radio Noise Survey Units. For the Annual Plan 1994-95, an outlay of Rs.5.00 crore was approved. Against this, the expenditure is anticipated to be Rs.4.17 crore.

Indian Telephone Industries Limited (I.T.I.)

15.34 ITI manufactures a wide range of equipments in its seven manufacturing units located at Bangalore (two units), Naini (Allahabad), Rae Bareli, Srinagar, Palghat and Mankapur. The equipments manufactured include different type of switches, transmission equipment and telephone instruments.

15.35 The financial performance of the Company during 1994-95 has not been encouraging. The turn-over of the Company during the year 1994-95 is expected to be about Rs.1100 crore against a turn-over of Rs.1600 crore during 1993-94. During the year, the Company has not been in a position to generate any internal resources.

15.36 I.T.I. represents a case of a company in transition; trying to readjust its activities in line with the changes taking place in the sector. With the adoption of open tender system by DOT for purchase of equipment, the company is facing tough competition from private sector especially foreign multi national companies (MNCs). In a bid to effectively compete with the MNC’s to supply switching equipment @ Rs.4600 - 5000 per line as compared to Rs.10000-12000 two years ago, the company is modernising its production process by shifting to the new state-of-the-art technology. Towards achieving this, ITI is implementing OCB-283/CSN project in technical collaboration with ALCATEL, France for the manufacture of large switches based on OCB technology. With a view to upgrade production technology programme, ITI signed Memorandum of Understanding with Siemens, Germany and Telespazio of Italy to manufacture packet switch and VSAT equipment respectively. To implement various plan
schemes, an outlay of Rs.130 crore was approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95. Against this, the expenditure is estimated to be Rs.130.00 crore (RE).

**Hindustan Teleprinters Limited (HTL)**

15.37 For the Annual Plan 1994-95, an outlay of Rs.6.15 crore was approved for the various modernization schemes being implemented by the Company. The major schemes included EWSD Local Exchange, Multi Access Rural Radio Systems (MARR), FAX and Data Products and Provision of Supplementary and Supporting Facilities for new schemes. An expenditure of Rs.8.70 crore is likely to be incurred on the various schemes during the year.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

15.38 The programmes of the Annual Plan 1995-96 are based upon critical evaluation of the performance of DOT in the last three years and the Eighth Plan broad objectives. Keeping in line with the higher priority accorded to telecommunications in the Eighth Plan, a substantially enhanced outlay of Rs.8377.34 crore has been provided for the sector for the year 1995-96. This will be funded almost entirely by the resources mobilized by the telecom sector - internal resources of Rs. 6541.72 crore, bonds of Rs. 1700 crore and Rs. 130.62 crore through other means like issue of public equity, term loans etc.

15.39 To implement the various programmes during 1995-96, an outlay of Rs.7838.80 crore has been provided for DOT including MTNL. It is envisaged to be financed by internal resources of Rs.6108.24 crore, market borrowings (bonds) of Rs. 1700 crore and Rs.30.56 crore through other means like issue of public equity, term loans etc.

15.40 The major physical targets envisaged for the Annual Plan 1995-96 of DOT (including MTNL) are:

i) net addition of 19 lakh lines in switching capacity,

ii) provision of 16 lakh new telephone connections (DELS),

iii) providing 3,70,000 lines capacity of Trunk Automatic Exchange; and

iv) provision of 1,05,000 Village Public telephones.

**Special Focus Areas - Rural Connectivity:**

15.41 As per the National Telecom Policy 1994, all the 6.05 lakh villages have to be covered by 1997. During 1994-95, 47604 Panchayat villages were provided with telephone facility. Keeping in view the target set by the National Telecom Policy, a substantially increased target of providing additional one lakh Panchayat phones has been fixed for the Annual Plan 1995-96. Another 30,000 additional Panchayat phones are envisaged to be provided out of the proposed ADB Loan.

**North Eastern Region**

15.42 Development of North Eastern Region of the country has been receiving special attention in view of the strategic importance of the location and general backwardness of the area. To accelerate the pace of economic development of the region, it is envisaged to strengthen the telecom network by adding 37500 lines of switching capacity, provision of 20000 DELs and by opening about 5000 Long Distance Public Telephones (LDPTs) during 1995-96.

**Tribal and Hilly areas**

15.43 With a view to give fillip to the economic development and growth in tribal and hilly areas and their integration into mainstream of national life, Eighth Plan has laid special emphasis on accelerated development of telecom facilities in such areas. The telecom network is envisaged to be further strengthened during 1995-96 by:

i) adding 56000 lines to the switching capacity for providing 45000 new telephone connections;

ii) providing 5000 panchayat phones and

iii) setting up 95 telephone exchanges, 230 telegraph offices and five earth stations.

**National Capital Region (NCR)**

15.44 A National Capital Region consisting of 20 priority towns and five counter-magnet towns in the five States adjoining Delhi will receive special attention in the Eighth Plan. During 1994-95, about 70000 connections were provided. As a result, the waiting list declined substantially in many towns like Rohtak, Meerut and Faridabad. In
fact, there was no waiting list for Noida as on March 31st, 1995.

15.45 To reduce the pressure on the national capital, Delhi, it has been decided to provide all modern telecom facilities to the selected priority towns and counter-magnet towns. In this regard, DOT has drawn a sub-plan under which the entire expansion in the telecom network in the National Capital Region would be of electronic type. As a result of the envisaged expansion of network during 1995-96, the entire waiting list of 65000 is expected to be cleared fully.

Wireless Monitoring Organisation (WMO)

15.46 An outlay of Rs. five crore has been provided for the Annual Plan 1995-96 which would be supported entirely through the budget. The targets for the year, apart from completion of continuing schemes, include strengthening of VHF/UHF Systems, provision of Direction Finding System and upgradation of Training Centres.

Public Sector Undertakings

15.47 Equipment cost constitutes the bulk of expenditure on expansion of telecom resources. On an average about 75 to 80% of Plan funds of DOT are spent on equipment and other materials procured from various sources, both indigenous and foreign. In the public sector, the traditional indigenous sources of equipment and materials have been ITI, HCL and HTL. Under the new economic policy, manufacturing items of telecom sector have been de-licensed and thrown open to private sector. As a result, DOT is procuring switching, transmission equipment and other items such as cables, Multi Access Rural Radio (MARR) etc. from private manufacturers to supplement their supplies for meeting the Plan objectives.

Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (VSNL)

15.48 The approved outlay of VSNL for the year 1995-96 has been fixed at Rs. 389.24 crore. It is envisaged to be funded through internal resources of Rs. 344.18 crore and Rs. 45.06 crore of EBR. During the year, the thrust would be on completion of schemes taken up during the first three years as new schemes of Eighth Plan. Some of the important schemes envisaged for implementation during 1995-96 include:

i) Setting up Intelsat Business Service (IBS) Earth Stations and associated links. IBS enables Data Transmission at the speed of 64 KBPS or its multiples.

ii) Implementation of Inmarsat Std-B/M project is another major scheme envisaged for 1995-96. These modern digitalised versions of existing services will provide the ability to communicate globally using a small brief case size terminal. These services are expected to be of considerable use in view of low cost and compact size. The maritime and surface transport are the two important sectors targeted to use these services.

iii) Setting up of additional International Gateways at Jallandhar and Ernakulam.

iv) Gateway Digital Expansion Phase II is another major scheme envisaged for 1995-96. The project is expected to be set up at a cost of Rs. 50 crore. This would raise the installed capacity at the existing four gateways to more than 30,000 terminations. These state-of-art switches would have facilities like intelligent network services, credit card calling etc.

v) The Company envisages to participate in a new project called Inmarsat - P during 1995-96. Inmarsat - P envisages setting up of a global personal communication system. Inmarsat-P system envisages to provide satellite based hand held mobile communication to users located throughout the world- in air, on land or at sea. Services will comprise digital voiced, data, fax and paging.

15.49 The company intends to enter the area of value added services in a big way. The services identified are E-Mail, Voice and Data Transmission and Store and Forward Fax Services. The company has been granted licence for E-Mail and the service has commenced since August, 1995. For the provision of the identified services, the Company proposes to set up two joint ventures in collaboration with a foreign and an Indian partner. The intended joint ventures are:

i) The first joint venture is between VSNL and Telstra, a government owned Australian company for store and forward fax services.

ii) The second joint venture is for providing voice and data network services utilizing VSAT technology. The proposed com-
pany called AMADEUS Investments and Finance Limited would be a joint venture between VSNL, Telstra Corporation Limited, Australia and Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services India Limited (IL&FS).

**Indian Telephone Industry (ITI)**

15.50 ITI continues to be the major supplier of all types of switching equipment in the country viz. digital, electronic, crossbar and strowger - both for local and trunk automatic applications. Besides, ITI also supplies transmission and satellite equipments to DOT.

15.51 An outlay of Rs. 132 crore has been approved for ITI for the Annual Plan 1995-96. The company is expected to generate internal resources of Rs 77 crore during 1995-96.

15.52 Completion of the continuing scheme of setting up of CSN/OCB 283 switching project at Bangalore, Mankapur and Palghat would be the single most important activity of the company during 1995-96. The other important switching projects include XD project at Bangalore and upgradation of components plants at various ITI units. The major activities with regard to transmission projects are: manufacturing of optic fibre equipment, point to multi point system, UHF equipment, digital microwave equipment, digital cellular radio, setting up of earth stations, rural transmission equipments, micro electronics etc. Broad scheme-wise break up of approved outlay would be as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schemes</th>
<th>Rs. crore</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i) New Schemes</td>
<td>110.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) Continuing Schemes</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii) Science &amp; Technology</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(R &amp; D)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>132.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Out of Rs.110 crore allocated for new schemes, a provision of Rs.53 crore is kept for networking and value added services.

**Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. (HTL)**

15.53 HTL, which till recently has been producing mainly electronic teleprinters, has undertaken a process of diversification in line with emerging technology and customer preferences. An outlay of Rs.12.30 crore has been approved for the company for the year 1995-96. This would be entirely funded through its internal resources. The increased outlay for 1995-96 is basically due to provision made for basic services and value added services.

**Policy Issues**

15.54 Evolving an appropriate organizational set-up for the existing telecom network under the Government control is a priority item in the agenda of reforms in the telecom sector. The Departmental set-up of telephone services of DOT should not continue indefinitely. There has to be a corporate structure whereby the existing network is operated on commercial lines by one or more corporate entities with full functional freedom.

15.55 To ensure a level-playing-field and fair competition among multiple operators in the telecom services, the regulatory function has to be separated from policy making and operational functions. This has already been started and a statutory Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) is contemplated. To provide the necessary legal framework for operationnalis TRAI the Indian Telegraph Act 1885 is envisaged to be amended appropriately.

15.56 During the first three years of the Eighth Plan, the performance in respect of internal resource generation has not been encouraging. This is more so, when viewed in the light of the 15 to 20% hike in tariffs during 1993-94 and the Eighth Plan target of resource mobilization. At constant prices, the internal resource generation during the first three years i.e. 1992-95 is likely to be about 60% of the Eighth Plan target fixed by the Commission and 37% of the target originally proposed by the Department. It has to be noted that the Eighth Plan target did not assume any tariff changes. This would call for a more forceful implementation of a two-pronged strategy of cutting down on costs both capital and operational and improving productivity and efficiency of the system. An important element of the cost cutting strategy is to reduce the manpower employed per telephone line. A beginning has already been made during 1994-95 by bring down the staff from about 60 in 1993-94 to 45 per thousand lines. It is still very high compared to other countries both developed as well as developing, as indicated in the following table:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Staff (per thousand DELS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15.57 Investment in R&D is closely linked to the development of indigenous technology capabilities and successful adoption of latest available technology in the outside world. Investment in R&D has been rather low and restricted to Government sector. Necessary policy changes are needed to ensure sufficient flow of funds into R&D by all companies operating in the Telecom sector.

15.58 The provision of value added services on franchise basis by the private sector is one of the basic objectives of the Eighth Plan. The services envisaged include cellular mobile phones, voice mail and electronic mail services, video conferencing services, radio paging and videotex. The pace of implementation so far has been encouraging. Radio paging, mail services and cellular mobile phones have been introduced in some cities and coverage of other places is in hand.

15.59 Schemewise details of physical achievements/targets and outlay/expenditure for the telecom sector are summarised in Annexure 15.4 and 15.5 respectively.

Areas of Concern

15.60 The major areas of concern are:

- Shortfall in internal resource mobilization despite 15 to 20 per cent increase in tariff;
- Slow pace of rural connectivity in relation to the Eighth Plan target and the target set out in the National Telecom Policy;
- Deterioration in the level of customer satisfaction for the telecom services provided by DOT and MTNL;
- Low manpower productivity in DOT and MTNL (judged by number of employees per thousand lines);
- Surplus labour force and low capacity utilization in I.T.I.; and
- Little progress in reorganization and restructuring of DOT and MTNL.
Annexure 15.1

Schemewise Outlay/Expenditure - Department of Posts.

(Rs crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Expansion of postal network</td>
<td>23.65</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>2.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Construction of post buildings</td>
<td>121.35</td>
<td>32.33</td>
<td>38.98</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>50.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Manpower Development (Training Program)</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>1.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mechanisation &amp; Modernisation</td>
<td>132.53</td>
<td>34.28</td>
<td>15.26</td>
<td>36.00</td>
<td>6.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mail Motor Services (transport services)</td>
<td>14.80</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>2.98</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>3.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>RMS Vehicles</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Speed Post Service</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Material Management</td>
<td>4.90</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>National Savings (POSB)</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td>6.50</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Postal Life Insurance</td>
<td>5.77</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>325.00</td>
<td>77.00</td>
<td>61.13</td>
<td>77.00</td>
<td>66.28</td>
</tr>
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</table>

* Rs.2.00 crore should be allocated for heritage buildings.
### Physical Targets and Achievements

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<td></td>
<td>(Nos)</td>
<td>(Nos)</td>
<td>(Nos)</td>
<td>(Nos)</td>
<td>(Nos)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th plan</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Target</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Achievs</td>
<td>Achievs</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1. Expansion of Postal Services

a. Opening of post offices

- **EDBOs**: 3000*
  - 600 635 600 667 650 4 80
- **DSOs**: 500**
  - 100 116 100 115 150 31 150

b. Panchayat Dak Sewa Yojana (New Scheme)

- 0 0 0 0 0 500 0 1000

b. Planting of Letter Boxes

- **Rural**: 44921 at 56000 42125 26000
- **Urban**: 51000 37125 21000

b. Provision of operational equipment (New Scheme)

- 0 0 0 0 0 100 113 Nil

#### 2. Upgradation of Technology

i) **Counter computerisation**

- a. Supply of M P C Ms: 5000 1000 0 1000 250 1000 1500 1000
- b. Other programme for Modernisation of postal operations (No. of P0s): NA NA 0 NA 0 53 115 50

ii) **Mechanisation of Mail handlings**

- a. Mechanised Mail Processing (Metros): 3
  - Bhubn 0 Madras 0 Madras 0
  - Coi 19
- b. Electronic Money Transfer (at Stations): 75
  - 75 0 75 0 75 26 49
- c. Track & Trace System for Speed Post (at SPCCs): 0
  - 0 0 2 0 0 2 2 20
- d. Computerisation of accounting & inventory Functions - MIS (at circles): 19
  - 19 0 19 6 13 0 13
- e. Vehicular Support in Rural Areas (i.e. cash Vans): NA
  - 0 0 0 0 0 50
- f. Introduction of Mechanical Aids

- **Hand stamp cancellers**: 10000 100 10000 6000 20000 14000 5000
- **High/low speed stamp cancelling machine**: 0 0 270 0 0 135 0
- **Electronic franking machine**: 0 0 0 0 40 0 20
3. Training Programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In service training to Dept.officials.</td>
<td>32500</td>
<td>7100</td>
<td>6307</td>
<td>7100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refresher training to EDPMs</td>
<td>119000</td>
<td>23900</td>
<td>43800</td>
<td>4108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer training (New Scheme)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refresher training in SB.</td>
<td>22500</td>
<td>4600</td>
<td>4564</td>
<td>4900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Material Management

- House printing machines
- Paper cutting machines
- Computerising PSDs.

5. Transport Service

a. R M S Vans
   1) New construction (MG Bogies)
   2) Remodelling

b. M M S Vans

6. Speed Post Service (establishment of Business centre)

7. Construction of

| Postal Buildings | 242 | 160 | 136 | 120 | 101 | 125 | 188 | 143 |
| Staff Quarters   | 1000| 400 | 236 | 225 | 297 | 200 | 456 | 335 |
| Other buildings  | 0   | 5   | 0   | 4   |

8. Postal Life Insurance

| Computerisation of circles | 13+1 Dt. | 5   | 5   | 3   | 1   | 4   | 4   | 3   |
| Upgradation of circles    | 5       | 2   | 2   | 3   | 2   | 1   | 1   | 0   |

Note: The POSBI schemes included in computerisation of postal operations.

* Later revised to 3600 in 1993-94.
** Later revised to 650 in 1993-94.
@ Includes Achv. of 92-93.
### Annexure 15.3
#### Outlay, Expenditure and Financing Pattern of Telecom Sector

(Rs. crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Approved outlay</td>
<td>Expnd actual</td>
<td>Expnd actual</td>
<td>Approved Antcd</td>
<td>Approved Outlay</td>
<td>Expnd Antcd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. DOT including C-DOT</td>
<td>23946.00</td>
<td>3985.83</td>
<td>4846.00</td>
<td>5765.00</td>
<td>5965.00</td>
<td>6895.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Internal Resources</td>
<td>16556.00</td>
<td>2716.02</td>
<td>3056.67</td>
<td>4530.00</td>
<td>4380.00</td>
<td>5195.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) Bonds</td>
<td>7026.00</td>
<td>1243.00</td>
<td>1600.00</td>
<td>1350.00</td>
<td>1585.00</td>
<td>1700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii) Others (ECB)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv) Budgetary Support</td>
<td>364.00</td>
<td>26.81</td>
<td>89.33</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. MTNL</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>703.80</td>
<td>836.87</td>
<td>986.00</td>
<td>1023.00</td>
<td>943.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Internal Resources</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>553.24</td>
<td>643.30</td>
<td>666.69</td>
<td>794.27</td>
<td>913.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) Bonds</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>193.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii) Others</td>
<td>150.56</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>219.31</td>
<td>128.73</td>
<td>30.56</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total DOT including MTNL</td>
<td>23946.00</td>
<td>4689.63</td>
<td>5682.87</td>
<td>6751.00</td>
<td>6988.00</td>
<td>7838.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Internal Resources</td>
<td>16556.00</td>
<td>3269.26</td>
<td>3699.97</td>
<td>5196.69</td>
<td>5174.27</td>
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<td>ii) Bonds</td>
<td>7026.00</td>
<td>1243.00</td>
<td>1793.00</td>
<td>1335.00</td>
<td>1685.00</td>
<td>1700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii) Others</td>
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<td>4.17</td>
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<td>26.00</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<td>25137.00</td>
<td>4942.11</td>
<td>5972.47</td>
<td>7250.49</td>
<td>7541.15</td>
<td>8377.34</td>
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<td>IR</td>
<td>17721.00</td>
<td>3440.04</td>
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<td>5278.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>25137.00</td>
<td>4942.11</td>
<td>5972.47</td>
<td>7250.49</td>
<td>7541.15</td>
<td>8377.34</td>
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* The MTNL's figures are included in the DOT's figures.
### Annexure 15.4

**Schemewise Physical Target /Achievements - Telecommunication Services**

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<td>Proposal ments</td>
<td>Achieve ments</td>
<td>Achieve Target.</td>
<td>Achieve Target.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Local Telephone System:</td>
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<tr>
<td>i) Switching Capacity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lakh Lines</td>
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<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>11.84</td>
<td>18.27</td>
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<td>(22.70)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1.61)</td>
<td>(3.41)</td>
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<td>(4.75)</td>
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<td>ii) Direct Exchange Lines</td>
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<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
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<td>12.29</td>
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<td>(19.20)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1.91)</td>
<td>(2.62)</td>
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<td>(3.0)</td>
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<tr>
<td>iii) Leasing (DELS)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Long Distance Switching System:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Trunk Auto Exchange</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nos.</td>
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<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>ii) Trunk Capacity (TAX)</td>
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<td>272000</td>
<td>700000</td>
<td>44000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lines</td>
<td></td>
<td>(16000)</td>
<td>(55000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Long Distance Transmission System:</td>
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<tr>
<td>i) Coaxial Cable System</td>
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<td>Route Kms.</td>
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<td>ii) Microwave System</td>
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<td>iii) UHF System</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>150000</td>
<td>90000</td>
<td>5710</td>
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<td>iv) Optical Fibre System</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20000</td>
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<td>v) Earth Stations</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>vi) VSAT</td>
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<td>4. Openwire &amp; Telegraph:</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>i) Village Public Telephones:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nos.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ii) Telex Capacity</td>
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<td>a) Local Lines</td>
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<td>25000</td>
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<td>2132</td>
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<td>b) Transit Lines</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1708</td>
<td>668</td>
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**Note:** Figures in brackets indicate MTNL component.
16.1 A well-developed efficient information and communication system is necessary for rapid social transformation and economic growth. Information, electronic media and films form an integral part of such a system. Effective participation of the people, especially at the grass-root level, is essential for development programmes to be successful. This is possible only if they are adequately informed. Following the economic reforms, the role of Government in the social sectors has increased as also programmes for a large section of people who may not derive optimum benefit from the market economy. This makes it more imperative to create awareness among the people of the changed albeit heightened role of the government and the new programmes. Naturally, the information, publicity and broadcasting media have to play a significant part in disseminating the programme and creating the necessary awareness. This calls for optimum investment on collection, processing and dissemination of information and ensuring adequate access to different media including radio and television. Recognizing this need, a substantially increased outlay of Rs.3634 crore has been provided for the Information and Broadcasting sector for the Eighth Plan.

16.2 An outlay of Rs.425.30 crore was approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 (Central Sector) for this sector. The outlay was substantially utilized. As per the revised estimates the expenditure is expected to be Rs.422.29 crore. Details of outlay and expenditure along with financing pattern are given in Annexure 16.1.

16.3 An outlay of Rs.495.50 crore has been approved for the entire sector for the Annual Plan 1995-96 representing an increase of 16.5% over BE 1994-95. This is to be funded by internal resources of Rs.394.50 crore - Rs.390.40 crore by AIR and Doordarshan and Rs.4.10 crore by NFDC - and a budget support of Rs.101 crore. The budget support represents an increase of 66% over the BE 1994-95. Details of financial pattern may be seen in Annexure 16.1.

Electronic Media / Broadcasting Sub-Sector

16.4 The Electronic Media / Broadcasting Sub-Sector consists of Sound Broadcasting (All India Radio - AIR) and Doordarshan (DD). An outlay of Rs.388.32 crore was approved for Broadcasting sub-sector for the year 1994-95. The approved outlay is likely to be fully utilized. In tune with the priority given to consolidation and modernization of existing facilities in the Eighth Plan, the continuing schemes accounted for the bulk of expenditure during 1994-95.

16.5 The targets for both the electronic media i.e. AIR and Doordarshan for the year have been determined keeping in view the goals and objectives of the Eighth Plan. The thrust during the year 1995-96 would continue to be on consolidation and modernization of existing facilities so as to bring about a qualitative change in the broadcast/telecast. An outlay of Rs.448.78 crore has been approved for the broadcasting services for 1995-96. This is envisaged to be financed by internal resources of Rs.390.40 crore and budget support of Rs.58.38 crore.

All India Radio (AIR)

16.6 AIR’s Plan during the Eighth Plan and Annual Plan 1995-96 is largely geared towards bringing about a qualitative change in the programme content. This is sought to be achieved through consolidation and upgradation of existing facilities and modernization of the network and production facilities.

16.7 AIR’s network comprises of 181 broadcasting centres - 173 full-fledged radio stations, four relay centres, one auxiliary centre and three exclusive Vividh Bharati commercial centres. AIR has 287 transmitters of different capacities including 146 Medium Wave (MW), 50 Short Wave (SW) and 91 Frequency Modulated (FM) and mobile transmitters. About 97.2 per cent of the population and 89.9 per cent of area of the country has been covered by AIR services by the end of 1994-95.

Review of Annual Plan - 1994-95

16.8 In line with the thrust of the Eighth Plan on maximisation of the coverage of the National Channel, the target of covering 85% population of the country by this Channel is sought to be achieved by having the National Channel programme carried on time-sharing basis on the FM transmitters. For this reason, emphasis on setting up FM transmitters was continued in 1994-95. The other important
areas included strengthening and consolidation of external services, setting up of new studios to improve the quality of programmes and upgradation / modernization of existing facilities. Approved outlay for A.I.R. for 1994-95 was Rs. 132.32 crore which is anticipated to be fully utilized during the year. Some of the major achievements in this regard include:

i) Strengthening of external services network by setting up of four 500 Kilowatt (KW) shortwave transmitters at Bangalore (making this one of the largest shortwave transmitting complexes in the world) and setting up of two 250 KW shortwave transmitters for Gulf countries.

ii) Stereo FM service has been introduced from Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Panaji.

iii) Introduction of FM Radio Data Service (RDS) (paging service) at 17 centres in the country.

iv) Introduction of sky radio service with 20 channels leading to availability of different regional language programmes all over the country.

v) Setting up of a multi-track state-of-the-art technology studio at Bombay for recording high quality musical programme.

vi) Provision of audio refurbishing facilities for old and degraded archival material (on discs and tapes) as part of first phase of UNDP aided project making AIR a pioneer broadcaster in the Asian region to have such a facility.

vii) Strengthening of radio networking of stations by increasing the number of radio networking channels to 34.

16.9 Review of the physical progress of the schemes in 1994-95 indicates that achievement generally fell short of the target fixed for the year. Against the target of setting up of 14 radio stations, only nine were actually established. As regards transmitters, against targets of setting up of 29 new radio transmitters and upgradation of 36 transmitters, the achievement was only 19 and 27 respectively. However, the target of setting up of two studios during the year has been achieved. Details of targets and achievements for 1994-95 may be seen in Annexure 16.3.

Annual Plan - 1995-96

16.10 An outlay of Rs.135.00 crore has been approved for the year 1995-96. This is to be financed by internal and extra budgetary resources (IEBR) of Rs.110.00 crore and budget support of Rs.25.00 crore.

16.11 During the year 1995-96, priority will be given to the completion of continuing schemes. The network will be further strengthened by setting up thirteen full fledged broadcasting centres and two studios. To improve the quality of transmission, fifteen FM transmitters are envisaged to be set up during 1995-96. The other major targets include installation of eight MW and one SW transmitter and upgradation of twelve MW and SW transmitters of different capacities. Some of the important programmes/ schemes envisaged for 1995-96 are:

i) extension of FM RDS paging service to more stations in the country.

ii) setting up a multi-track recording studio at Madras.

iii) introduction of FM stereo service from more State capitals and important cities.

iv) introduction of Compact Disc (CD) players and R-dat system at various broadcasting centres.

v) consolidation of network storage services by computer network. Details of physical targets for 1995-96 may be seen in Annexure 16.3.

Doordarshan (DD)

16.12 The thrust of Doordarshan’s Plan is on modernization and upgradation of existing facilities and extension of coverage especially in the border, hilly and remote areas.

16.13 Services of Doordarshan were available to the 85.2 per cent of population and 68 per cent area of the country (inclusive of fringe areas where boosters and high antenna are required for clear reception). Its network comprised of 33 various type of programme production centres and 699 transmitters of varying power and capacity as on 31.3.1995 (DD-1-672, DD-2 and others - 27).

Review of Annual Plan - 1994-95

16.14 The approved outlay for Doordarshan for the Annual Plan 1994-95 was Rs.256 crore. Unlike the previous years, the approved outlay
was utilized fully due to taking up of new schemes and better implementation of continuing activities. While the target of setting up of seven programme production centres is expected to be achieved fully, there may be a short-fall of 27% in the achievement of the target fixed for transmitters. The major achievements during 1994-95 included:

i) commissioning of 108 Low Power Transmitters (LPTs) (DD-1 -93 and DD-2-15) including at Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Gangtok and Trivandrum.

ii) commissioning of 21 Very Low Power Transmitters (VLPTs) including one at Kavarati for relay of DD-2 services.

iii) commissioning of two LPTs for coverage of proceedings of Parliament and one LPT at Srinagar for Kashmir Channel.

iv) commissioning of five High Power Transmitters (HPTs), including two interim ones set up at Calicut and Rameshwaram.

v) power of HPT at Bhuj augmented to 10 KW with the help of temporary 100 M tower.

vi) commissioning of two HPTs for DD-2.

16.15 Strengthening and upgradation of programme production facilities was one of the thrust areas of Annual Plan 1994-95. Towards achieving this objective, second channel studio at Madras and programme generation facility (PGF) centres at Gulbarga and Muzaffarpur were commissioned.

Annual Plan - 1995-96

16.16 The approved outlay (BE) for Doordarshan for the Annual Plan 1995-96 is Rs.313.78 crore. This is envisaged to be financed by IEBR of Rs.280.40 crore and budget support of Rs.33.38 crore.

16.17 Keeping in view the Eighth Plan thrust of modernization and upgradation of existing facilities and extension of coverage in the selected areas, the network will be further strengthened by setting up 82 LPTs and 77 VLPTs. Another major scheme envisaged for 1995-96 concerns establishment of permanent set-up for live coverage of the proceedings of Parliament. The other major targets envisaged for 1995-96 include:

i) commissioning of HPTs at Bhuj and Rameshwaram (permanent set-up) and interim set-up at Kurnool, Nandyal, Fazilka, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Leh, Lunglei and Mukokchung.

ii) commissioning of DD-3 HPTs at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

iii) earth stations with ground segment receiving equipment for regional service in Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab to be completed.

iv) commissioning of studio centres at Shimla, Patna (interim set-up), Calcutta (second channel), Aizwal and Itanagar.

v) commissioning of PGF Centres at Jalpaiguri, Port Blair, Bareilly, Daltanganj, Raipur and Mau. Details of other physical targets envisaged for Annual Plan 1995-96 may be seen in Annexure 16.4.

Information and Publicity Sub-sector

16.18 The Information and Publicity sub-sector consists of ten Information Media units and nine Films Media units (details in annexure 16.2). These media units have their offices all over the country at Central as well as State level.

16.19 Modernization of information storage, retrieval and transmission network and re-orientation of the functioning of the organizations based on modern methods are the two thrust areas of Information and Film media during the Eighth Plan and Annual Plan 1995-96.

Review of Annual Plan - 1994-95

16.20 The approved outlay for Information and Publicity in the Central sector for the Annual Plan 1994-95 was Rs.36.98 crore - Rs.11.45 crore for Information Media and Rs.25.53 crore for Films Media. The revised expenditure estimates are Rs.10.57 crore for Information Media and Rs.23.40 crore for Films Media, aggregating to Rs.33.97 crore for the sub-sector. The outlay was funded almost entirely by budgetary support. Internal resources of Rs.3.81 crore expected to be generated by the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) the only media unit to do so, constitute a small portion of the total outlay. Media wise details of outlay and expenditure are given in Annexure 16.2.
Annual Plan - 1995-96

16.21 The approved outlay for Information and Publicity sector for the Annual Plan 1995-96 is Rs.46.72 crore comprising Rs.17.79 crore for Information media units and Rs.28.93 crore for the units under Films media. Out of the total, Rs.4.10 crore are envisaged to be financed by internal resources of NFDC.

Information Media

Review of Annual Plan - 1994-95

16.22 The main projects/schemes implemented during the year included:

(i) completion of Phase II and III of Soochna Bhawan which would house the offices of various media units

(ii) installation of FAX machines and computers in Regional offices of Press Information Bureau (PIB);

(iii) upgradation of the computer system at the headquarters of Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity (DAVP);

(iv) acquisition of sophisticated equipment by Photo Division;

(v) procurement of Desk Top Publishing (DTP) equipment and off-set printing machinery by IIMC; and

(vi) modernization and procurement of mobile video projection system for Directorate of Field Publicity.

Annual Plan - 1995-96

16.23 The main thrust of the Media units under Information will be on improvement of communication system through introduction of modern technology and consolidation and upgradation of the existing infrastructure. This would help in ensuring efficient and timely dissemination of developmental news and views to people, especially at the grass root level. With this end in view, it is proposed to open new branches of IIMC at Kottayam, Dhenkanal, Jhabua and Dimapur. The other important activities envisaged for the year 1995-96 include:

(i) setting up of National Press Centre at New Delhi;

(ii) modernization of the communication system of PIB so as to provide an integrated transmission network for the Bureau by acquisition of sophisticated equipment, computer system and software package for various work stations;

(iii) modernisation of the Publication Division with the purchase of latest DTP and off-set printing machinery;

(iv) computerisation of bill handling at DAVP; and

(v) acquisition of latest equipment for electronic still photography by Photo Division.

Films Media

Review of Annual Plan - 1994-95

16.24 The main achievements during the year 1994-95 included (i) completion of preliminary work pertaining to Phase III of Films Division’s building at Bombay; (ii) new building complex with air conditioned film vaults and auditoria and administrative block, construction of specialised vaults for nitrate films etc. at National Archives of India; (iii) acquisition of equipment by the Film and Television Institute of India (FTII), Pune and (iv) preliminary civil works for Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute of India (SRFTII), Calcutta and (v) opening of New Production Centre at Bhubaneshwar.

Annual Plan - 1995-96

16.25 The major programmes/schemes envisaged to be taken up under various Film Media Units during the Annual Plan 1995-96 include:

i) setting up of Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute of India (SRFTII) at Calcutta.

ii) production of special featurette films in 16 mm specially intended for rural audience; augmentation and replacement of cinematographic equipment and construction of the building at Bombay by the Films Division;

iii) construction of airconditioned film vaults, laboratory, archive office building etc. for the National Film Archive of India as a continuing scheme;

iv) modernisation of TV Wing of FTII, Pune;

v) production of feature, featurette and short films for children and purchase of foreign films besides modernization and augmentation of production facilities;
vi) production of quality films either by NFDC or on co-production basis with foreign producers and Doordarshan.

State Sector
16.26 The Information and Publicity Departments of States/UTs continued to strengthen their organizations by creating infrastructure and acquisition of modern publicity equipment, providing for greater mobility and expansion of field publicity to render timely and effective publicity campaigns possible and to cover maximum areas. An outlay of Rs.43.13 crore was approved for the State sector for 1994-95.

16.27 The Information and Publicity Departments of States/UTs will continue to strengthen their organisations and acquire modern equipment for effective functioning. One of the important components of the sector in most of the States is installation of Community Radio and Television sets especially in the tribal, remote and backward areas with concentration of Scheduled Caste/Tribe population.

16.28 An outlay of Rs. 51.75 crore under the State sector has been provided for the Information and Publicity for the year 1995-96.

Policy Issues
16.29 Doordarshan is facing stiff competition from foreign TV channels which are cutting into its market share of advertising revenue. Flexibility of advertisement rates and aggressive marketing are two major advantages enjoyed by the foreign TV media. Under the present scenario, any substantial increase in revenue from the existing level may be difficult, without change in strategy to neutralize these advantages. This would call for a fresh look at its advertisement policy.

16.30 Non-Lapsable Fund (NLF) created as a repository of the revenue generated by commercial services of AIR and Doordarshan has been the main source of financing Plan investment of AIR and Doordarshan since 1987-88. The manner in which NLF has been operated, imposes two constraints on resources available from it.

i) Part of the funds under NLF is being used for financing expenditure of non-plan nature thus reducing the quantum of funds available for Plan finance.

ii) Withdrawal from NLF during a particular year is restricted to the net accruals during the year, thus impounding the carry forward surpluses from previous years. These two constraints stand in the way of deploying more resources for Plan activities.

16.31 In the areas of Field Publicity and Films Division proper software has to be developed for reflecting national themes. Wider dissemination of the software in conjunction with the organizations in the States, rather than expanding the number of offices and increasing the staff is a more cost effective option. Modernization of equipment and switching over to latest technology producing software has to receive due attention.

16.32 The pace of modernization of the Press Information Bureau (PIB) has been slow. Due to lack of availability of modern equipment and techniques, this prime media organization is not able to discharge effectively the important role envisaged for it. Besides the establishment of a state-of-the-art media centre in the national capital, offices of PIB throughout the country need to have modern facilities and equipment. In this context, proper implementation of the scheme of computerisation is of great importance.

16.33 To ensure optimum development of the sector and provide it the right direction, adoption of a clearly enunciated information and broadcasting policy is necessary. This becomes imperative in the wake of introduction of foreign satellite and cable T.V., technological innovations and the programme of liberalization and economic reforms initiated by the Government. Such a policy would provide the basic approach towards development of information and broadcasting services in the country including extent of Government control, private participation and growth and regulation of Cable T.V., financing of the services, pricing of electronic media etc.

Areas of Concern
16.34 Some of the important areas of concern are:

- Slow pace of utilisation of outlay during the first three years of the Eighth Plan; utilising only about 25% of the approved outlay.

- Pace of resource mobilisation lower than targeted.
- Incomplete project planning and delay in project execution leading to frequent time and cost over-runs.
- Disproportionately high increase in Non-plan expenditure being financed out of NLF leading to reduced availability of funds for Plan expenditure.
- Need for a long-term policy.
## Annexure 16.1

### Outlays, Expenditure and Financial Pattern of Information & Broadcasting Sector (Rs. crore)

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*Total IR figure includes Rs.15 crore of NFDC during the Eighth Plan.*
### Media Expenditure/Outlay of Information and Publicity Sector

**(Rs. in crore)**

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| (B) Films Media                              |                  |         |         |         |         |
|----------------------------------------------|                  |         |         |         |         |
| 1. Films Division                            | 34.00            | 6.37    | 2.52    | 4.32    | 1.65    | 3.00    | 3.95    | 4.58    |
| 2. National Film Archive of India            | 6.00             | 1.20    | 0.78    | 0.52    | 0.62    | 0.90    | 1.42    | 2.40    |
| 3. Film & TV Instt. of India Calcutta        | 29.50            | 11.00   | 0.35    | 5.68    | 0.00    | 5.68    | 2.65    | 4.50    |
| 4. Film & TV Instt. of India Pune            | 8.00             | 1.00    | 1.00    | 0.65    | 0.75    | 5.50    | 5.50    | 6.54    |
| 5. National Centre of Films for Children & Young People | 10.00            | 1.20    | 1.17    | 1.40    | 1.11    | 1.50    | 1.00    | 1.50    |
| 6. NFDC                                      | 20.00            | 6.84    | 5.33    | 6.50    | 4.50    | 5.80    | 5.81    | 5.60*   |
| 7. Dte. of Film Festivals                    | 15.00            | 2.00    | 3.60    | 2.44    | 2.54    | 3.00    | 2.92    | 3.53    |
| 8. Film Societies Movement                   | 0.15             | 0.03    | 0.03    | 0.03    | 0.03    | 0.03    | 0.03    | 0.03    |
| 9. Central Board of Film Cert.               | 1.00             | 0.20    | 0.17    | 0.10    | 0.15    | 0.12    | 0.12    | 0.25    |
| TOTAL (B)                                    | 123.65           | 29.84   | 14.95   | 21.64   | 11.35   | 25.53   | 23.40   | 28.93   |

TOTAL OF A&B (Information & Publicity) 199.05 42.84 19.27 32.00 15.29 36.98 33.97 46.72

* : NFDC's outlay/expenditure figures also include its Internal Resource of Rs. 4.10 crore.  
@ : includes 1.8 of Rs. 3.81 cr.
**Annexure 16.3**

### Schemewise Physical Targets/Achievements - Sound Broadcasting (AIR)

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456
Scheme-wise Physical Targets/Achievements - Doordarshan

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<td>Targets</td>
<td>Targets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. TV Programme production Centres</td>
<td></td>
<td>8th Plan</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Studio centres</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) PGR centres</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) UDR Channel Studios</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Transmitters</td>
<td></td>
<td>8th Plan</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) UPTs (100W)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>11+30</td>
<td>4+30</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) LPTs (100W)</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) VUPTs</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Transposers</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Coverage (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>8th Plan</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Area</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>65.5</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>66.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) Population</td>
<td>82.9</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>83.4</td>
<td>82.9</td>
<td>84.5</td>
<td>84.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Urban</td>
<td>94.1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>94.5</td>
<td>94.1</td>
<td>94.5</td>
<td>94.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Rural</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td>81.4</td>
<td>81.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$ Coverage figures are cumulative and based on the fringe coverage.

* Locations of transmitters have yet not been finalised, the coverage
  could not be computed.

@ Interim Set-up.
# Including interim set-up and two permanent set-ups (in replacement
  of existing interim set-up)
CHAPTER-17
EDUCATION

Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE), Eradication of Illiteracy (EOI) in the age group of 15-35 years, and strengthening of Vocational Education are the major thrust areas of Eighth Plan in the education sector. Formal and non-formal methods of education, adult education programmes and open learning systems are the strategies envisaged to attain these goals. During the Annual Plan 1994-95, financial assistance was continued to all the schemes taken up by the Centre as well as the States to attain the above goals. In the elementary education sector, the major schemes included 'Operation Blackboard', assistance to Voluntary Agencies for taking up non-formal education, teacher education and externally aided projects like Bihar Education Project, U.P. Education for All in Uttar Pradesh, and Shiksha Karmi & Lok Jumbish in Rajasthan. District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) was a new initiative in decentralised planning for the purpose of UEE.

National Literacy Mission (NLM) continued to get assistance for Total Literacy Campaigns (TLC). Under NLM, the overall target is to make literate 10 crore people in the age group of 15-35 by the year 1997. Participation of Voluntary Agencies is being utilised in this sector and State Resource Centres act as umbrella organisations to voluntary agencies and are funded on 100% basis. In the secondary education sector, major part of the plan assistance is provided to improve the quality of education through the use of computer under the Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) project, improvement of science education and opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas in rural areas. During 1994-95 a decision was taken to provide plan funds to the Kendriya Vidyalayas which were hitherto funded from Non-plan funds.

17.2 The Vocational Programme, which was confined to the secondary school level, has been extended to the university system during the year. Thirty five vocational courses identified by the University Grants Commission (UGC) are being introduced at the undergraduate levels. During 1994-95, government in collaboration with industry has approved seven generic areas of strategic importance of Technology Development which are being taken up by IITs and IISc., Bangalore.

17.3 The year 1995-96 is the penultimate year of the Eighth Five Year Plan. Strenuous efforts will have to be made towards implementation and consolidation of the achievements of various schemes in education sector so that the Eighth Plan targets are met. With a view to improving enrolment and also to reducing drop outs at the primary stage, a major centrally sponsored scheme on "Nutritional Support to Primary Education" (NSPE) popularly known as the Mid-Day Meal Programme has been started from August, 1995.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS
17.4 Outlay for the Eighth Plan for the Education Sector (including Art and Culture and Sports and Youth Affairs) has been fixed at Rs. 21217.02 crore (Rs. 8178.00 crore in Central Sector and Rs. 13039.02 crore in the State Sector). This is nearly three times more as compared to the Seventh Plan outlay of Rs.8540.00 crore. During the first two years of the Eighth Plan, i.e. 1992-94, an expenditure of Rs. 6787.86 crore was incurred on various programmes, and during 1994-95 the anticipated expenditure would be Rs. 5071.80 crore. An allocation of Rs. 5811.15 crore (Rs. 2042.00 crore under Central Sector and Rs. 3769.15 crore in State Sector) has been approved for the education sector in the Annual Plan, 1995-96.

ELEMNTARY EDUCATION
REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95
17.5 Government have continued the efforts to fulfil the constitutional commitment for Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE). To fulfil this commitment, efforts have been made to provide necessary infrastructure through the Scheme of "Operation Blackboard" by ensuring adequate number of teachers, school buildings and educational aids. Efforts are also on to improve access to schools of children of weaker sections, girls and working children. Seven micro-planning projects, one each in state of Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh and two in Rajasthan were started in 1994-95. This effort was targeted to bring about the additional enrolment, in Classes I to V and Classes VI to VIII, of 47.22 lakh and 18.21 lakh, respectively, during the year 1994-95.
17.6 In 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 25.00 crore was provided for non-formal education through voluntary agencies. Of this, Rs. 16.69 crore were sanctioned to about 425 voluntary agencies for running 29,000 No-formal Education (NFE) centres, and 237 voluntary agencies for implementing experimental and innovative projects for achieving the objective of Universalisation of Elementary Education. In the States Sector grants amounting to Rs. 106.37 crore were sanctioned to 14 States / UTs for running 2.26 lakh NFE centres in 1994-95.

17.7 Quality of performance of children in schools depends upon the competence of teachers. With this objective in view, a Centrally sponsored scheme of restructuring and re-organising the teacher education is being implemented since 1987-88. The main achievements under this scheme in 1994-95 are:

i) Amount spent (Rs. in crore) 77.75

ii) Number of District Institute of Education and Training (DIETs) sanctioned 13

iii) Number of Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) sanctioned 6

iv) Number of Institutes of Advanced Study in Education (IASEs) sanctioned 3

v) Number of States / UTs covered 28

17.8 To achieve the goals set out in the education policy, following externally aided projects have been taken up in the educationally backward States of Bihar, U.P. and Rajasthan:

(i) Bihar Education Project—(BEP) To strengthen elementary education and to promote adult literacy, including the post-literacy and women's education, are the objectives of the project. The outlay of Rs. 60.00 crore during 1994-95 was shared by the UNICEF, Government of India and the State Government to the extent of Rs. 30.00 crore, Rs. 20.00 crore and Rs. 10.00 crore, respectively. The project is operational in seven districts of Bihar.

(ii) U.P. Education for All Project—To provide education to all children up to the age of 14 years and functional literacy to all adults in ten selected districts of Uttar Pradesh are the objectives of the project. Expenditure on the project is shared between the World Bank and the State Government in the ratio 87 : 13. Outlay for 1994-95 was Rs. 140.16 crore.

(iii) Shiksha Karmi Project

(iv) Lok Jumbish Project—These projects are being implemented in Rajasthan, the first since the Seventh Plan and the second since 1992. The Shiksha Karmi Project is implemented with funding from Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). The pattern of funding between SIDA and Government of Rajasthan is 90 : 10. The main strategy of the project is substitution of primary school teachers by a team of two volunteer education workers called Shiksha Karmis. These are selected from the local community and imparted intensive training for teaching job.

The second project aims at achieving education for all through mobilisation and participation of people. It is funded in the ratio of 3:2:1 by SIDA, GOI and the State Government. Outlay for 1994-95 was Rs. 9.33 crore.

District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)

17.9 District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) was introduced in collaboration with International Development Association (IDA) and the European Community. The programme seeks to adopt the strategy of disaggregated target setting and decentralised planning to achieve the objectives of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE). In 1994-95 the project formulation was completed in 42 districts, 19 of Madhya Pradesh with funding from the European Community and 23 selected districts of Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Haryana, Assam and Tamil Nadu with the funding from IDA. Planning process was also initiated in five districts each in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal through Overseas Development Agency (ODA) on a pattern similar to DPEP.

ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96

17.10 Priority is being accorded to Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE). To ensure this, efforts would be made for reducing the drop-out rate from 40 per cent to 20 percent in case of Classes I to V and from 60 per cent to 40 per cent in Classes I to VIII. To bring about a qualitative improvement, efforts will be made to ensure achievement of Minimum Levels of Learning (MLLs). An outlay of Rs. 651.90 crore has been provided for the elementary education sector for 1995-96.
MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME (MNP)

17.11 The outlay earmarked for MNP (elementary and adult education) in the Annual Plan 1995 is Rs.2381.50 crore (Centre and States) which constitutes 41% of the total approved outlay. An outlay of Rs.279.00 crore has been provided during 1995-96 to cover primary schools under "Operation Blackboard". Efforts will be made to provide third teacher to every primary school which has enrolment beyond 100. Efforts will also be made to extend the "Operation Blackboard" scheme to selected upper primary schools.

17.12 As stated earlier, a centrally sponsored scheme 'Nutritional Support to Primary Education' (NSPE) has been introduced from August 1995 for school children. The objective of the scheme is to improve enrolment and to reduce drop-outs. This scheme is to cover all government, local body and private aided primary schools (Classes I-V) in the country during the next three years. In 1995-96 all schools in the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) blocks (numbering 2368) would be covered under the scheme. A sum of Rs. 611.79 crore has been provided for the scheme in 1995-96.

17.13 As per the National Policy on Education, NFE (Non-Formal Education) would be continued to meet special needs of the deprived sections of society. An outlay of Rs.133.50 crore has been provided for NFE during 1995-96 under States Sector and Rs.25.00 crore to be routed through the voluntary sector. It is proposed to operate 2.31 lakh NFE centres (132000 centres for co-education and 99000 exclusively girls' NFE centres) and 29000 NFE centres by the voluntary agencies in 1995-96. It is also proposed to de-centralise monitoring, appraisal and supervision of NFE programme.

17.14 Efforts will be made to expand the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) by establishing its Regional Committees for achieving planned and coordinated development of the teacher education system throughout the country.

17.15 In 1995-96, 4.5 lakh teachers are to be covered under Special Orientation Programme for Teachers (SOPT). Under this programme teachers will be trained for using educational aids supplied under the "Operation Blackboard", and Minimum Levels of Learning (MLLs) strategy. It is proposed to sanction 25 'DIET's and 15 'CET's / 'IAS' s in 1995-96. For Teachers Training Programme, Rs. 118.00 crore has been allocated for 1995-96.

Bihar Education Project

17.16 The project will be implemented in a mission mode in order to achieve the goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE). An outlay of Rs.90.00 crore has been provided for this project for 1995-96 out of which the share of the Govt. of India would be Rs.30.00 crore.

UP Education for All Project

17.17 The project is to be implemented in ten selected districts of the State to strengthen education for all. Opening of primary and upper primary schools, construction and reconstruction of primary and upper primary school buildings, repair and maintenance of buildings, health check-up of students, education of handicapped children and non-formal education will also be taken up under this project. An outlay of Rs.160.00 crore has been provided for this project for the year 1995-96.

Shiksha Karmi Project

17.18 The project would give special focus on qualitative improvement of primary education in remote, socio-economically backward villages in Rajasthan with primary attention given to girls. An outlay of Rs.8.00 crore has been provided for this project in 1995-96.

Lok Jumbish Project

17.19 Phase II of the Lok Jumbish Project would cover the period from July 1994 to June 1997. The main emphasis would be on providing basic education facilities for girls, SCs and STs. Efforts would be made to de-centralise the management structure of the programme with the revival of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rajasthan and involvement of people's participation. An outlay of Rs.22.14 crore has been provided for this scheme in 1995-96.

District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)

17.20 The implementation of DPEP would be continued for effective improvement and full scale development of the entire elementary education sector. In Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal the task would be to complete the projects required for firming up ODA funding. An outlay of Rs.25.00 crore has been provided for DPEP from Govt. of India's fund in addi-
ADULT EDUCATION

17.21 The National Literacy Mission (NLM) was originally launched with the objective of imparting functional literacy to 80 million non-literates in the age group 15-35 by 1995. It has now been extended up to 1997 to cover 100 million non-literates. Apart from covering 15-35 age group, children in the 9-14 age group would also be covered.

REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95

17.22 The main focus of NLM during 1994-95 was to cover four major Hindi Speaking states namely Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. One hundred twenty-five out of 197 districts, in these states were covered under Total Literacy Campaigns (TLC). Twenty one out of these districts have reached the post literacy phase. TLC has become the dominant strategy for implementing the literacy programmes and it is envisaged to cover 90% of the target of 10 crore enrolment through this programme. Rs. 154.75 crore was the plan allocation for this scheme during 1994-95.

17.23 To sustain literacy and acquired skills of neo-literates, the NLM lays special emphasis on Post Literacy and Continuing Education (PL & CE) for them through the institutional set up of Jana Shikshan Nilayams (JSNs). During 1994-95 about 18000 JSNs were in operation and a sum of Rs. 18.00 crore was allocated for the scheme during 1994-95. A new scheme of continuing education has now been formulated after considering evaluation report of the Operation Research Group (ORG) and the Arun Ghosh Committee. Zila Saksharta Samities (ZSSs) would henceforth formulate project proposals for the establishment and running of continuing education centres. The existing JSNs will be gradually merged with the revised scheme.

17.24 During 1994-95, 38 TLC projects were approved for Voluntary agencies making a total of 20 lakh persons literate. State Resource Centres (SRCs) have been accorded functional autonomy and funded on a 100% basis. Seven district Resource Units providing techno-pedagogic resource support to Adult Education (AE) programme have also remained in operation. An outlay of Rs. 11.50 crore was provided during 1994-95 for assistance to voluntary organisations.

17.25 Rural Functional Literacy Project (RFLP) continued its operation in border and other difficult terrain, hilly areas and isolated pockets. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 crore was provided for this project during 1994-95.

17.26 Thirty-seven Shramik Vidyapeeths (SVPs) continued to function in different industrial and urban centres of the country. The SVPs are institutions of non-formal continuing education which combine literacy and vocational education primarily in the urban and industrial areas.

17.27 The Directorate of Adult Education (DAE) continues to function as the National Resource Centre in the field of Adult Education and Total Literacy Campaigns and it provides guidelines and leadership to the State Resource Centres.

ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96

17.28 The outlay earmarked for Adult Education in the Annual Plan 1995-96 is Rs. 234 crore under the Central Sector constituting 13% of the total approved outlay for Education. The Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) will continue to be followed as a dominant strategy of the National Literacy Mission. A major proportion of funds amounting to Rs. 120.00 crore would be allocated under this scheme during 1995-96. The Rural Functional Literacy Programme (RFLP) will be continued in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, North-East States, border districts of Rajasthan and other difficult terrain and hilly areas with an outlay of Rs. 6.00 crore during 1995-96. Under the scheme of Post Literacy and Continuing Education (PL&CE) assistance of Rs. 16.00 crore will be provided to States/UTs for institutional framework during 1995-96.

17.29 The scheme to provide financial assistance to the registered voluntary societies for field projects is being revised. The programme is made more flexible and area-specific so as to follow the concept of improved pace and concept of learning. Voluntary agencies would now participate in the non-TLC districts too. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 crore has been provided for this scheme during 1995-96. The State Resource Centres which are functioning as voluntary agencies and providing academic and technical resource support to the programme will also be funded under this scheme.
SECONDARY EDUCATION

17.30 Secondary education is an important stage for preparing the students either for higher education or for setting in a vocation. Due emphasis is therefore, given to revitalise this important stage of education during the Eighth Plan.

REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95

17.31 The Centrally Sponsored scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education (VE) introduced in 1988 is being implemented in all States/UTs except Lakshadweep. The strategy in the Eighth Plan is to improve vocational education at the 10 + 2 stage and the target during the Plan is to create a capacity to divert about 11.63 lakh students to the vocational stream. During 1994-95 at the +2 level 579 schools were assisted for diversion of students to the Vocational stream. A provision of Rs.88.46 crore was made in 1994-95 for this scheme. Implementation aspect of the scheme is still weak and has resulted in a large gap between capacity created and its utilisation. Quality of the courses remains a cause of concern, which has also hampered its linkages with industry in promoting apprenticeship to those who pass-out. In order to give direction to the programme of VE, the Pandit Sunderlal Sharma Central Institute of Vocational Education (PSSCIVE) was set up in Bhopal under NCERT on 1st July, 1993. An outlay of Rs. 5.07 crore was earmarked for setting up the Institute during 1994-95.

Use of Educational Technology at School Stage

17.32 A Centrally sponsored scheme of "Educational Technology", seeks to improve utilisation of Radio and TV in the school sector. Evaluation of the project shows a positive relationship between viewing of Educational Telecasts and performance by children on issues such as curiosity, language, skills and visual representations. An outlay of Rs. 23.18 crore was made for the project during 1994-95.

Improvement of Science Education

17.33 The scheme for improvement of Science Education in schools continued to be in operation during the year with 100% Central Assistance to the States / UTs and voluntary organisations. The scheme aims at promoting scientific temperament and quality of science education in schools. This is done by providing science kits to upper primary schools, strengthening of science laboratories, supply-

Programme For Disabled Children

17.34 Financial assistance to the tune of Rs.4.70 crore has been provided to State / UT Govts. and voluntary agencies for providing facilities to the disabled children in common schools. This is done through provision of books & stationery, transport, uniform, reading material, equipment allowances and hostel charges. Under the scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IED) four Text Creation Units for braille textbooks are to be set up in the four regions of the country.

Programme For Population Education

17.35 National Population Education Project is being implemented in 29 States / UTs. It aims at institutionalising population education for all stages of school education. The project is fully funded by United Nations Population Fund which is used for developing curriculum for teacher-training and instructional materials on the subject. Contents of Population Education have been incorporated in the syllabi from classes I-XII. More than 12 lakh teachers have been trained. Four hundred titles in 17 Indian languages have been brought out. An outlay of Rs.1.02 crore was earmarked as Government of India's contribution for the project during 1994-95.

Open Learning System at School Stage

17.36 In order to provide an alternative mode for drop-outs and adults to improve their basic education, open-schools upto Secondary stage have been visualised under the NPE. At the national level, there is a National Open School (NOS), as an autonomous organisation. It caters to the needs of rural / urban poor women, SCs/STs, and working adults through distance mode of learning. In 1994-95, 67970 students of various categories were enrolled in NOS. In some States, there have also been set up open-secondary schools.
A pilot project "Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS)", is to cover 1320 additional senior secondary schools during the Eighth Plan. Additional 449 schools were covered during 1994-95 with an outlay of Rs.27.00 crore.

Establishment of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas as pace setting residential schools is a nationwide programme basically for talented children from rural areas, to enable them to proceed to a faster pace irrespective of their socio-economic status. Opening of new Vidyalayas was slowed down during 1994-95 due to financial constraints. The work of nine Vidyalayas was taken up in 1994-95. The outlay for the year was fixed at Rs.152.63 crore.

During 1995-96 infrastructural facilities at the secondary level will be expanded keeping in view the growth at primary level. States and UTs will be funded for expanding infrastructural facilities, and strengthening of management structure at all levels. Assistance will be rendered to voluntary organisations for innovative projects for making available non-formal flexible and need-based vocational programme to school drop-outs, neo-literates etc. Vocational education, being one of the key components of thrust areas, will be extended to cover 1000 new vocational sections in 1995-96. Efforts will be directed to make vocational stream a field / industry-oriented professional education with orientation towards self-employability. The centrally sponsored scheme of pre-vocational education launched in 1993-94 at the lower secondary level will cover 250 schools.

In the revised strategy of implementing the Pilot Project under the CLASS (Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools) necessary modifications will be made for adequate training of teachers and instructional material so as to make the programme more effective. The target is to cover 500 additional senior secondary schools under the project during 1995-96.

Under the scheme of improvement of science education in schools about 5000 upper primary schools will be provided with science kits and 700 secondary / senior secondary schools with new laboratories. About 6600 senior secondary teachers will be trained through summer institutes and another 20000 upper primary teachers through DIETs and District Science Resource Centres (DSRCs).

About 10560 secondary teachers are also envisaged to be trained during 1995-96.

NCERT will bring out the final report of the Sixth All-India Educational Survey which was launched in September 1992. This has been taken up jointly by NCERT and National Informatics Centre (NIC) to build a database at the State and District level. This report will be helpful in the Ninth Plan formulation.

The National Open School is launching a crash programme in different disciplines in the field of vocational education. In order to supervise the activities of 353 accredited institutions (NOS Study Centres) spread all over the country, a comprehensive programme, Student Support Service, will be started. The school has initiated action for producing audio-visual tapes and is planning to set up a mini production unit for this purpose. Courses on community health, women's development, parenting, instructional technology, information science, music and graphic arts etc. are being developed. The NOS would be organising training of Open School functionaries from all States, NGO activists, Panchayati Raj institutions and also cater to the needs of international participants in the context of Joint Agreement on Distance Education in EFA summit. For the year 1995-96, the NOS has fixed an enrolment target of 80000 students.

Under the scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas 215 Vidyalayas will have complete Vidyalaya complexes. Emphasis will be on selecting Vidyalayas to improve academic excellence which will be followed by monitoring and evaluation of the functioning of these institutions.

It is proposed to cover 5000 disabled children during 1995-96 under the scheme of Integrated Education for the Disabled Children bringing the total coverage to 45000. Assistance will be provided in the form of books, stationery, transportation and uniform allowance and setting up of resource room etc.

Major initiatives carried out in this sector during 1994-95 included operationalisation of three new Central Universities - Silchar, Tezpur and Nagaland Universities, setting up of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University at Lucknow, International Hindi University at Wardha and Urdu University at Hyderabad. Libraries and laboratories occupy the centre...
stage in the educational system at all levels. Recognising this fact, an amount of Rs. 25.00 crore was earmarked for the upgradation of libraries and laboratories of nine Central universities, 16 State universities (established before 1947) and institutions dealing with scientific research. National Policy on Education, 1986 and Programme of Action, 1992 emphasised the need for developing vocational educational streams at the higher education level. During 1994-95, University Grants Commission (UGC) started thirty five vocational educational courses at the first degree level. Planning Commission has provided a special outlay of Rs. 26.00 crore for this programme during 1994-95.

17.47 Under the Special Assistance Programme the University Grants Commission continued to provide assistance to 41 centres of Advance study and Special assistance to 115 Departments of Science, Engineering and Technology and 16 centres of Advanced Study and 118 departments of Humanities and Social Sciences. In addition, 84 Departmental research support projects in science and 47 in humanities and social sciences were under implementation. Under the programme for coordinated strengthening of infrastructure of Science and Technology (COSIST), during 1994-95, Six new departments were identified for support. The Commission provided a grant of Rs. 9.35 crore for new and on-going activities under the scheme during the year. Three hundred and fourteen colleges under College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP) and 685 colleges under College Humanities and Social Science Improvement Programme (COHSSIP), continued to receive financial assistance during 1994-95. An Eastern centre for Research in Astrophysics was set up with a view to establishing a world class astro-physics group. At Sri Venkateshwara University a radar was made fully operational for the study of middle atmosphere dynamics. Government provides plan and non-plan grants to UGC for disbursement to various central/state/deemed universities and colleges. The UGC allocated grants to the tune of Rs. 184.30 crore under the plan scheme during 1994-95.

Distance Education at Tertiary Sector

17.48 Distance education system provides an avenue for access to higher education to a large segment of population particularly to specific groups like women, people in remote and backward regions etc. Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) introduced three certificate, 16 diploma, seven Bachelor’s degree and three masters degree programmes during the year. A Staff Training and Research Institute in Distance Education (STRIDE) for developing training facilities for distance education manpower is being developed by the University with the support provided by the Commonwealth of Learning. During 1994-95 Rs. 47.00 crore were allocated to the IGNOU for its activities. Besides IGNOU, there are other open-universities in the country which are providing alternative distance education to the target population.

17.49 In order to raise the quality of research for different areas, other institutions of higher learning supported projects under their jurisdiction. These institutions are Indian Council of Historical Research; Indian Council of Philosophical Research; Indian Institute of Advanced Study and Association of Indian Universities. Tie-ups with international agencies continued for financial/technical aid. Banaras Hindu University under JICA programme imported sophisticated medical equipments from Japan. Similarly, IGNOU also firmed up with Japan for the second phase of the JICA - IGNOU project for improvement of educational media production facilities.

17.50 North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology at Itanagar and the Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology at Longowal in Punjab were given financial support to strengthen their physical and academic infrastructures. The allocation was made to NERIST to the tune of Rs.8.00 crore and to SLIET of Rs.6.75 crore during 1994-95.

ANNUAL PLAN - 1995-96

17.51 For 1995-96, the allocation for university and higher education sector is Rs. 245.00 crore which comes to 13% of the allocation for the education sector. The approved outlay for the UGC is Rs. 205.74 crore. The UGC will take up new initiatives during 1995-96 like (i) expansion of its vocational education programme; (ii) grants to colleges in 56 educationally backward districts; (iii) Establishing of Rajiv Gandhi Chairs at JNU, BHU and North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU); (iv) matching grants to universities for mobilising additional resources, (v) Construction of girls hostels etc. Efforts will be made to set up the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Com-
puter and Allied Sciences (RAGNICAS) during the year. An amount of Rs.0.50 crore has been kept for this project during 1995-96.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95

17.52 In the technical education sector, the emphasis continued to be on promotion of excellence. Financial support was given to the seven generic areas under Technology Development Missions (TDM). These TDMs are to be taken up by the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. These generic areas are; (i) Genetic Engineering And Bio Technology, (ii) Food Processing Engineering, (iii) Integrated Design And Competitive Manufacturing, (iv) Photonic Devices And Technologies, (v) Energy Efficient Technologies, (vi) Communication Networking And Intelligent Automation and (vii) New Materials. One IIT/IISc. Bangalore, will be the lead institute for each of these Missions. In addition, there will be participation from industry and the other IITs. An amount of Rs. 60.00 crore has been provided for the Mission during the 8th Plan. About Rs. 2.00 crore was released to various IITs/IISc. Bangalore, during 1994-95 for the project.

17.53 Closer and continuous interaction among universities, technical institutions, R&D laboratories, and industries will be helpful to assess manpower requirements by industry, thereby, regulating the intake of these institutions, keeping in view the curricula relevant to the needs of the industry, and resource generation by universities. A Standing Committee on Industry- Institute - R & D organisation - interaction was constituted under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission, dealing with Technical Education and Higher Education in March, 1995 with representatives from Universities, Technical Institutions, Constituent Ministries, public sector and private industry. The Committee provides a forum for consultation and deliberation on the subject for developing policies and promoting serious academic enquiry.

17.54 The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) issued various regulations, norms and standards for streamlining the technical education system. The Council also issued regulations for establishing new institutions and starting new courses. It also laid down norms and standards for diploma, degree and post-graduate courses in various fields, besides issuing guidelines for charging tuition and other fees. The Council also finalised the procedures for assessment of courses and institutions in the field of architecture and pharmacy in consultation with the Council of Architecture and Pharmacy Council of India. An allocation of Rs. 58.65 crore was provided during 1994-95 to AICTE to discharge its above mentioned responsibilities functions.

17.55 The Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati was declared an Institute of national importance by amending the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. The Guwahati Institute started functioning with effect from September 1st, 1994. For all the six IITs Plan outlay of Rs. 31.88 crore was allocated during 1994-95. Outlays of Rs.11.87 crore and Rs.8.50 crore were allocated to IIMs and IISc, Bangalore respectively during 1994-95.

17.56 The Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs), 17 in number, continued with their regular academic programmes. To bring RECs at par with IITs, a programme of making them 'Centres of Excellence' has been initiated since 1993-94 for which Rs. 1.00 crore is being provided to each REC for improving the general management, buildings, library and laboratory facilities, computer linkage system, teacher upgradation and programmes for the industry and public. An outlay of Rs. 41.00 crore has been allocated to RECs during 1994-95.

17.57 Under the scheme of community Polytechnics, more than 70000 rural youth and women, including school dropouts, have been trained in various technical/vocational trades during the year 1994-95. The allocation for the scheme during 1994-95 was Rs. 10.65 crore. Under the scheme, 304 polytechnics and 31 Centres for Development of Rural Technology (CDRT) are given 100% central assistance for meeting the recurring and non-recurring expenditure.

17.58 The technical education sector continued to get assistance from the World Bank for upgradation and modernisation of polytechnics. The Project is mainly a state-sector project being funded under state plan allocations and it covers about 542 polytechnics in 17 States.

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17.59 The existing scheme of community polytechnics is to be implemented in a more effective manner by revising norms and by enlarging the scope of activities. Outlay of Rs.
30.00 crore has been allocated for this purpose during 1995-96. The seven Technology Development Missions will become fully operational with necessary funding from Government and industry. Outlays of Rs. 26.00 crore and Rs. 12.00 crore have been allocated to IITs and IIMs respectively on the basis of new pattern of funding since 1993-94. Additional construction and introduction of degree courses in SLJET and new courses at NERIST will be the capacity-building programmes of these institutions during 1995-96. For AICTE an outlay of Rs. 71.98 crore has been allocated which would be spent mainly on the on-going schemes of AICTE in its capacity as the apex statutory body for the Technical Education sector in the country. For Technical Education sector as a whole, the approved outlay for 1995-96 comes to Rs. 253.41 crore as against an approved outlay of Rs. 231.00 crore during 1994-95.

LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT; BOOK PROMOTION & COPYRIGHT REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95

17.60 For development of Hindi as a link language in the States, the Central Scheme of Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi speaking states/UTs continued to operate and Rs. 2.50 crore was allocated to States/UTs. Two hundred voluntary Hindi organisations availed financial assistance for promotion of Hindi. The Central Hindi Directorate offered correspondence course to 15164 persons. The International Hindi university and Urdu University have been approved and appropriate Bills will be introduced in the Parliament for consideration. The Regional Language Centres of the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore, continued imparting training to graduate teachers deputed by State Governments. The CIIL has taken up special programmes for the development of newly recognised scheduled languages for which were Rs. 1.10 crore was provided.

17.61 The Taraqui-E-Urdu Board, has published 14 books including re-prints in Urdu and brought out first volume of a comprehensive English-Urdu Dictionary. It set up one calligraphy training centre (CTC) taking a total of them to 44. A National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language was constituted on 4th October, 1994. Steps for recruitment of staff and acquisition of office accommodation for the Sindhi Vikas Board at Vadodara has been initiated. A National Council for Promotion of Sindhi language was registered as a Society on 26th of May 1994. The outlay approved for the Sindhi Vikas Board was Rs. 0.85 crore.

17.62 The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an apex body for propagation and development of Sanskrit, was provided financial assistance of Rs. 3.18 crore during 1994-95. The scheme of Modernisation of Madrasas on voluntary basis is being implemented with the objective of encouraging traditional institutions like Madrasas and Maktabs to introduce Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi and English in their curricula.

17.63 The National Book Trust of India (NBT) organised workshops, seminars, exhibitions, and book fairs in various cities under its new scheme for promoting books in Indian languages. Grants were provided for organising training courses, seminars and workshops for book promotion and financial assistance to voluntary organisations. An outlay of Rs. 1.89 crore was approved for NBT for 1994-95.

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17.64 Schemes for promotion of Hindi, Modern Indian Languages, Sindhi, Urdu and Sanskrit would continue. The Centrally sponsored scheme for appointment of Urdu teachers and grant for promoting Urdu teaching and its study has been cleared by Planning Commission. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore and Regional Language Centres would focus on improving competencies in Modern Indian Languages, training of teachers in third language, production of teaching materials, and carrying out studies and surveys. The National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language is being set up as an autonomous body replacing Sindhi Vikas Board. The Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, will provide financial assistance to individuals and organisations for bringing out publications in Indian languages and English. The Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati, is teaching Sanskrit at all levels and trains teachers at graduate and post-graduate levels. The Vidyapeeth also provides opportunities to promote interaction between modern and traditional scholars for mutual enrichment of knowledge. Central Assistance to voluntary organisations working in the field of Arabic, Persian and Modernisation of Madrasas and Maktabs will continue to be provided. The NBT will hold 118 seminars/ workshops/ exhibitions and take up the construction of its building. The National Society
of Authors is likely to be set up since the Copyright Act has been amended in 1994 and has a provision to undertake these activities.

EDUCATION FOR WOMEN’S EQUALITY

17.65 The Eighth Plan aims at universal primary education through formal and non-formal arrangements for working children and girls in particular. Under the Operation Blackboard scheme it has been made mandatory that at least 50% of the teachers recruited should be women. Under Non-Formal Education, the ratio of NFC centres exclusively for girls has been raised from 25 to 40 percent of the total. Educationally backward State governments are provided 90% assistance for these centres. The number of these centres has increased to 99,252 (44%). The DEPEP programme has a component of women’s empowerment and special interventions for girls. Free education is imparted to girls up to class XII in Kendriya Vidyalayas and navodaya Vidyalayas.

17.66 Women’s education at college and university level has increased significantly particularly in the States of Kerala, Punjab, Haryana, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram and Tamilnadu. Bihar showed the lowest enrolment i.e. 16.9% of the total enrolment. The UGC has been providing financial assistance for studies in women’s education. It has provided assistance to 22 universities and 11 colleges for setting up women cells in addition to creating 40 positions of part time research associaship for women.

17.67 A scheme for assistance to voluntary organisations in creating boarding/hostel facilities for girl students in Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools has been initiated. The Mahila Samakhya, a Dutch assisted project for Women’s empowerment, has had a visible impact in the villages that were covered under the scheme. Under the scheme 1752 villages in 15 districts of Karnataka, Gujarat, U.P. and A.P. Through this programme women were able to address themselves to day-to-day problems viz. drinking water, health services, payment of minimum wages, ensuring reservations for women in Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, functioning of village schools, and domestic and social violence.

EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

17.68 Education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been a priority agenda for Government at the Central and State levels. This concern has been reflected in making for them special provisions like reservation of seats (15% for SCs and 7.5 for STs) in admission and in appointment of teachers upto the level of lecturer in educational institutions funded by the Government of India. Relaxation in qualifying marks in entrance examinations, and provision of junior research fellowships and Teacher fellowships exclusively for the students belonging to SC/ST were continued. During the period 1994-95 The Indian Institute of Technology operated a scheme under which candidates belonging to SCs and STs, who fail in the joint entrance examination by a slender margin of marks are given further training and admitted to relevant course.

ART & CULTURE

REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95

17.69 All human activities revolve around culture which governs life and pattern of Indian society in different regions and areas. We look to our past for direction and guidance for attainment of our goals in day to day life. By preserving this rich cultural heritage for posterity, we strengthen the state sovereignty as well as bring people closer. Departments of Culture both at the Centre and State, Private and Corporate Sectors synergise community involvement and voluntary efforts for conservation, dissemination and promotion of Indian Culture by arousing cultural consciousness among people. Their creative energies are to be utilised for expressions in various arts forms.

17.70 Department of Culture at the Centre in the Ministry of Human Resource Development continued its efforts to preserve, promote this rich and historic cultural heritage through a network of institutions working in the field of Archaeology, Archives, Museums, Libraries, Anthropology, Buddhist studies etc. Plan budget allocated for Culture was Rs.385 crore under the Eighth Plan with an additional outlay of Rs.75 crore to be released over subsequent Annual Plans. Upto 1994-95, Rs.288.35 crore have been spent and for 1995-96, Planning Commission has allocated Rs.113 crore.
17.71 The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has specially identified 300 monuments for large scale comprehensive conservation work. Besides, work on 500 monuments for structural repairs, chemical preservation, environmental development in and around the monuments continued. The major works include Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, Jama Masjid, Fatehpur Sikri, Agra, Ajanta, Ellora, Elephant Caves, Vijaydurg Fort, Monuments at Badami, Bijapur, Narayana Temple, Tipu’s palace, Vimana of Lord Jagannath Temple -Puri, Lingaraja Temple, Bhubaneswar, Khajuraho, temple complex in Chandigarh, Pa pasasi, Nataraja cave, monuments at Kanchipuram and Mamallapuram. The ASI also undertook conservation of un-protected monuments like Tawang Monastery, Tawang besides executing deposit work of rampart at Red Fort in Delhi, Rampur Raja Library, Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, Thanjavur Palace, Bell Tower, Sardar Madi, Arsnal Tower, Madras for the State Government and Patiala Fort for Sports Authority of India (SAI). Chemical Conservation was carried out in Venkateshwara, Vishnu Temple, Srinivasa Mangapuram, Diwan-ae-am, Diwan-ae-khas and Red Fort in Delhi, and Bom-Jesus Church, Rozari Church, Velha, (Goa).

17.72 A large number of sites and remains ranging from pre-historic to the medieval times have been discovered under exploration in different parts of the country like District Dholpur, Rajasthan, the Ghaggar River Basin of Haryana, the South-West Kutch in Gujarat, explorations and documentation of Rock paintings and engraving in North Karnataka, etc. Excavations/clearance operation of the Gingee Fort in South Arcot district Tamil Nadu has revealed the Palace of 16th Century sub-terranean passage and throne platform.

17.73 The original works taken up by the ASI were Sculpture shed at Suhanla, Sathdara, Bija Mandal, Thaban, Lakh Mandir, Modhara Museum building at Daria Doulatha Bagh, Srinagapatnam, Lothal, quarters for chowkiders and attendants at Aurangabad, Bagali, Hampi, Mallhar, Cooper Bihl Palace, Chandanagiri, Ranthambhor etc.

17.74 The National Museum (NM) continued to make progress as envisaged in 8th Plan in all areas viz. acquisitions, conservation of Art objects; publications on art & culture, holding of exhibitions etc. A permanent Jewellery Gallery has been set up in the National Museum. The Indian Museum, Calcutta acquired handicrafts from Mongolia. A new Animal Ecology Gallery has also been set up. The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLC), Lucknow has evolved an indigenous method of control of bronze disease by using Zinc Dust. It has collaborated with the ASI for studying effects of micro climate of the caves on Ajanta Wall Paintings.

17.75 The National Council of Science Museums (NCSM) added an Engine Hall to the Bangalore Museum. It also took up the fabrication of a large animated exhibit Dinosaur. The regional science centres at Silliguri, Guwahati, Bardhaman, Bhopal, Dhenkanal, and Tirupati were inaugurated and opened for public. Fifty school science centres were added during the year in rural areas.

17.76 The National Archives of India (NAI), having Central government records of permanent value & private papers of national importance carried out scientific investigations and rendered consultancy services through its conservation research laboratory for maintenance and preservation of records on scientific lines besides extending research facilities through its reference & research division to research scholars from India & abroad.

17.77 The National Reference Library (CRL) Calcutta continued the compilation and Publication of Indian National Bibliography and Index India, being published as annual volumes covering 6 Indian Languages. Volume for 1989-91 is being brought out. The Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library (KBOPL), Patna has produced 14 books (selections from rare urdu material). Being one of the largest repositories of oriental manuscripts in the sub-continent, it has launched a crash programme of intensive research by holding seminars for creating an academic infrastructure for SARC. The Rampur Raza Library (RRL), Rampur, having the largest and most valuable collection of oriental manuscripts, printed books, miniatures and more than 200 paintings of Uzbek, Iranian, Mughal, Rajput and Kangra Schools; has also initiated a joint project for preservation of damaged and weather-beaten manuscripts with INTACH, Lucknow.

17.78 The Asiatic Society, Calcutta made notable progress in the field of academic research particularly Indology. Computerisation in the library had brought tremendous improvement in its reference services. UNESCO has identified the Society, the only one in India, as one
of its resource base for its Memory of the World Programme. The Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library (TMSML), one of the few medieval libraries having a priceless repository of Art, Literature and Culture made a good progress and microfilmed 700 manuscripts for the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA).

17.79 For promotion and preservation of Puppetry (an 8th Plan scheme) the Sangeet Natak Academy (SNA) organised workshop and a festival of marionettes at Udupi in October 1994 in association with Karnataka Janapada, Yakshgana Akademi and Regional Resource Centre for Folk, performing arts, Udupi. A traditional Theatre Festival titled "Paramparik Natyotsav" featuring 1993 awardees was also organised. The Documentation Unit carried out extensive documentation of tribal music of Andhra, ritualistic festival of Lamas-Kalchakra Mahabhishek at Jispa, Himachal Pradesh. The Sahitya Akademi (SA) organised 3 national seminars, 3 week long workshops and 15 Literary Forum meetings at Bangalore, New Delhi and North Eastern States. Eighty four books in Indian languages both in original and translated were published. The Lalit Kala Akademi (LKA), apart from holding 15 exhibitions of various art works, participated in the 4th Asian Art show, Fukuoka, Japan and organised Rashtriya Kala Mela at Bangalore. Other activities included seminars, talks, lectures on various topics related to Arts and creative expressions, film festival on Art and Artists, Artists' workshops and camps were organised by the regional Centres in collaboration with State Art Akademies.

17.80 The National School of Drama (NSD), the premier theatre institution imparted training in Dramatic Arts leading to a 3 year Diploma course. It conducted 14 workshops including short term collaborative children theatre workshops. The regional centre at Bangalore also started functioning.

17.81 The Department of Culture (DOC) implemented the schemes of Financial Assistance for (i) Tribal Folk Art and Culture, (ii) Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of Himalayas, (iii) Research Support to Voluntary Organisations engaged in cultural activities, (iv) Building grants to Voluntary cultural organisations, engaged in Dance, Drama and Theatre Ensembles, (v) Multipurpose cultural complexes at States including those for children, (vi) grants to cultural organisations, fellowships etc.

17.82 The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) organised 16 workshops; trained 1021 teachers and 2511 students in arts and crafts. It prepared 600 cultural kits and distributed 219 kits to teachers. It also distributed 73 sets of Folk dances of Asia and Pacific containing one VHS-60 minutes video cassette album alongwith guidebook. The Seven Zonal Cultural Centres organised workshops and exhibitions of paintings, sculpture;festivals of folk songs, folk theatre and dances; poets' meet, elocution contests and programmes for military personnel and prisoners. The Zonal Cultural Centres have also launched the scheme for documentation of vanishing art forms and contemporary arts.

17.83 The Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti (GSDS), while celebrating the 125th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, in collaboration with other institutions, organised a six month long Gandhi Sahitya Utsav Programme in 14 districts of Kerala. It held exhibitions, conferences, seminars, creative talent competitions, and screening of films, on Gandhiji's life and writings. The Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Calcutta apart from holding academic meeting and seminars on subjects of social, cultural, political and economic movements in Asia, took up a number of research projects.

17.84 The Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA) comprises of five main divisions viz i) Kala Nidhi, ii) Kala Kosa, iii) Janapada Sampada, iv) Kala Darshana and v) Sutradhara. Kala Nidhi added 2204 selected works of eminent authors to its Reference Library, acquired 478 rolls of micro-films of rare Indian manuscripts from abroad and 1532 microfiches from SBPK, Berlin University of Vienna. The Kala Kosa Division, under the Kalamulasstra Series, brought out 5 volumes related to sculpture, an early text on music and dance, and completed documentation of Numismatic Art of India. The Janapada Sampada Division, received interim reports on six multi disciplinary life style studies of tribal communities. The Kala Darshana Division organised exhibitions and memorial lectures.

17.85 The Shantarakashita Library of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies (CIHTS) at Sarnath, Varanasi, acquired 2284 books on different subjects, offered 9 year graded course of Madhyama, Shastri and
Acharya to 265 students. The Central Institute of Buddhist Studies (CIBS), Leh imparted education in all fields of Buddhist studies to the young lamas and other students.

ANNUAL PLAN - 1995-96
Thrust Areas -

17.86 As envisaged under the VIII Plan, the thrust areas are:

i) Preservation of cultural heritage through Museums, Archaeology, Archives and National Academies,

ii) Setting up of Rural Libraries,

iii) Documentation of Vanishing art forms,

iv) Promotion and strengthening of regional and local museums,

v) Promoting and encouraging classical arts, crafts, music, theatre through traditional institutions, interlinking of culture with other developmental sectors like Education, Tourism, Handloom, Handicrafts etc.

vi) Establishment of Translation Bureau.

17.87 The Archaeological Survey of India would continue conservation, preservation and maintenance of monuments and sites. The excavation is proposed in the submergence area of Sardar Sarovar Project in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The excavations at Hampi, District Bellary would continue and fresh excavation work will be carried out in district Krishna Hazaribagh, Bhavnagar, Karnal, Puri and Khurda. Under the Temple and Building Survey Project, Parmara temples and Chola temples would continue to be surveyed. Under water Archaeology, off-shore explorations in Kudungallur, Kerala in collaboration with Geological Survey of India, is proposed along with other areas around coast of Pondicherry, Goa and Kaveripatnam. Under publications, printing of "Indian Archaeology 1990-91" is envisaged as well as A Review and guidebooks and Memoirs of A.S.I.

17.88 The National Museum, under "Modelling of Fibre glass" proposes to prepare 200 replicas; conserve 60 objects of Central Asian Wall Paintings, and conduct an intensive In-service Training Course on conservation. Re-organisation of old galleries and opening of new galleries are also envisaged. The Museum also plans to catalogue Central Asian Textiles, Thanjavur paintings. An exhibition "Alankara; 5000 years of India" after return from Singapore, would be organised in Israel and Brussels. The National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi, which conducts full and part time courses leading to Master's degree in Art and Doctor of Philosophy, would continue acquisition of teaching aids and software, setting up of slide studio, prepare syllabus oriented video films, award fellowships/scholarships, and conduct seminars and symposias.

17.89 The Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad would undertake popular diverse programmes for the public in general and students and scholars in particular. The museum holds European oil paintings of 19th Century in original and very rare and varied art collections. The museum would hold about 6 exhibitions next year as well as organise illustrated lectures, gallery talks and film shows for the school children. Indian Museum, Calcutta, founded in 1814, houses very unique treasures of Indian and foreign art like paintings, bronzes, coins, sculptures, art objects, etc. Next year, the museum plans to continue structural repairs, besides scientific preservation of its artefacts and continue construction of the New Annex building. The Victoria Memorial Hall (VMH), Calcutta, restore paintings of non-Indian origin at its laboratory. The National Gallery of Modern Art proposes to document about 500 works of Art, and produce 3 films. It also proposes to build up a library as well as carry out renovation of Sir C.J.Hall, Bombay.

17.90 The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library (NMML) would augment its collection of research material on microfilm/microfiche. It would bringout 7 publications on various topics, and strengthen its reprography unit. It proposes to construct a modest hostel for accommodating scholars. The National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), Calcutta manages and administers 21 science museums in the country. It would set up sub-regional science centres. It would construct space theatre and science city project at Calcutta. It would organise science fairs, quiz programmes, design and develop new exhibits, develop life size animated dinosaurs at Delhi Centre etc.

17.91 Anthropological Survey of India (A.S.I.) will fund research projects on bio-cultural diversities of Indian population with special emphasis on tribals and other weaker sections. The data collected for the studies like
tribal art and tribal oral tradition, bio-anthropometric study of Indian women, agrarian system and agrarian laws in tribal India etc, would be analysed. The ethnographic artefacts would be collected from various parts of the country to strengthen Zonal Anthropological Museums. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalya (IGRMS), Bhopal plans to exhibit some representative house types from some states. The IGRMS also plans to organise cultural performances with live demonstration of traditional ways to prepare Cine-video document.

17.92 Under Promotion of Art and Culture, the Sahitya Academy (SA) would link its library with Delhi Library Network. It plans to publish 200 titles and 20 re-prints of books in demand, to organise 20 regional, national, international seminars; 40 literary forum meetings, ten "Meet The Authors" Programme and 4 Men and Books Programmes. Under the major scheme of Translation Bureau and Allied Schemes, the academy will hold workshops, declare translation prizes, bring out 40 titles of Translation of Awards Winning books and publish 13 children books. It also plans to fund publications and develop tribal languages. The Sangeet Natak Academy (SNA) will continue with the on-going schemes of grants to cultural institutions. It would organise national and regional festivals of music, dance and theatre. It would award SNA fellowships, and document collections and research. It would promote and preserve puppetry. There is new scheme of setting up of activity centres. The Lalit Kala Academy (LKA) will undertake possession of studios from D.D.A. It would undertake construction of its three centres at Lucknow, Bhubaneswar and Calcutta. It would take up seven projects under "Survey of Folk, Tribal and Traditional Art", and organise special exhibitions, Kalamel, International Artist Workshop. It would also give grants to art organisations. The National School of Drama (NSD) would organise intensive theatre workshops (Acting, Technical and Environmental theatre workshops), and 13 children Theatre Workshops. The Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCC) would further carry out studies through their documentation centres and initiate action for networking of institutions working in this field. The C.C.R.T. would also undertake training. Under the sub-scheme of Production, 700 cultural kits, 12 publications and 15 audiovisual material are planned.

YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS

REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN - 1994-95

17.93 The major emphasis of Youth programme is to promote employment through vocational training. The programmes are carried out through the agency of Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs), National Service Scheme and Scheme of youth development centres for non-student youth in rural areas. The Department of Youth Affairs and Sports, Ministry of HRD brings about linkages both at the State and Central levels with all Departments and Agencies involved in youth development work.

17.94 The thrust areas in Youth programmes during 1994-95 were major expansion of the Nehru Yuva Kendras with emphasis on vocational training and employment promotion. The national service scheme was also expanded. A new scheme of youth development centres for non-student youth in rural areas for their mental and physical development and promotion of entrepreneurial capabilities was also initiated. The major health related programme "Universities Talk AIDS" under National Service Scheme (NSS) covered a large number of colleges and universities. More than 3.43 lakh students comprising of 2200 higher secondary schools and 5300 colleges joined the campaign. NSS helped 7215 villages to attain total literacy. Other programmes of NSS related to: (i) Indira Gandhi NSS Awards, (ii) Integrating NSS in curriculum, (iii) AIDS Awareness and Education, etc.

17.95 Under the scheme of Promotion of Adventure, more than 122 voluntary agencies relating to educational institutions were given finance for adventure activities like mountaineering, trekking, rowing, boating, hiking, exploration for collection of data, study of flora and fauna in mountains, deserts and the seas, coast sailing etc. The outlay for the scheme during 1994-95 was Rs.1.50 crore.

17.96 National integration camps attended by 550 participants were held in various states and U.Ts. About 100 National Integration group camps for rural and urban Youth, and 6 centre state youth exchange programmes were organised during the year. An outlay of Rs.5.25 crore was allocated for this scheme for 1994-95.

17.97 During 1994-95, Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) organised several cultural programmes such as nukked nataks, skits, one-act
plays, folk songs, puppet shows etc. to motivate and educate youth for taking self-employment projects, to check social evils like corruption in society and to spread awareness against AIDS, drug-abuse, alcoholism and so on. The other activities taken up by NKYs include organising National Integration Camps, health awareness classes, Theatre workshops and National Youth Festival. An outlay of Rs.10.27 crore was allocated for NKYs for 1994-95.

17.98 The scheme "Training of Youth" aims at training youth in subjects relating to agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy and poultry. It also included subjects like establishment of co-operative societies and setting up of agro-service centres, health education, food, nutrition, management, preparation of scientific methods of using smokeless chulhas, biogas plant and other non-conventional energy sources, training programmes aimed at uplifting the functional capabilities of the rural youth and preparing them for self-employment. Voluntary organisations, reputed institutions and State governments covered 6795 youths approximately under the scheme "Promotion of Youth Activities among Backward Tribes". Under the scheme of "Assistance to Youth Clubs" an amount of Rs. 0.53 crore was sanctioned to support about 550 youth clubs. Through NYKs, 17 State level best youth clubs were awarded to promote the growth of youth clubs under the scheme "Awards schemes for outstanding youth clubs". The units of Bharat Scouts and guides continued their sustained activities throughout the country in the areas of adult literacy, tree plantations, community services and projects, leprosy awareness campaigns, crafts centres and promotion of hygiene for which an outlay of Rs.0.60 crore was allocated during 1994-95.

SPORTS

17.99 In pursuance of the new Programme of Action (POA) of the National Sports Policy, the emphasis during 1994-95 was given on creating a sport environment, broadening and improving competitive standards and sports management. Initiatives included encouraging private import of quality sports equipment, formulating a new scheme entitled "Pension to meritorious sports Persons" and revising the rural sports clubs. A number of measures were introduced during the year to encourage investment in sports and make the imports of sports goods easier and cheaper for the sports persons. Section 35/A(c) of the Income Tax Act 1961 was amended to enable the expenditure incurred by industrial houses on sports promotion or development programmes to be counted for the benefit of 100% deduction from income tax.

17.100 An allocation of Rs. 7.50 crore was provided during 1994-95 to promote sports infrastructure for training and coaching of the athletes in the State Sector under the scheme "Creation of Sports Infrastructure". About 130 schools were sanctioned assistance to the extent of Rs. 1.06 crore under the scheme "Development of Playfields and Purchase of Sports Equipments in Rural Schools". The scheme has been entrusted to Sports Authority of India (SAI) for implementation. A budget of Rs. 2.50 crore was allocated for promotion of excellence in games and sports in universities through three broad segments of infrastructure, inter-university tournaments and incentive / scholarships in universities and Colleges". The scheme was revised with reference to the pattern of assistance to the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) for the conduct of inter university tournaments. The amount of scholarships being given to talented sports persons was also enhanced from Rs. 3600 to Rs.6000 per annum per head. About 450 scholarships are to be given under the scheme every year. During 1994-95 Sports Authority of India (SAI) received Rs.27.61 crore as grants-in-aid (Plan) from the Government. The major schemes taken up by SAI during 1994-95 included National Sports Talent Contest, Special Area Games, National Coaching scheme, and Sports Science Research Fellowship schemes.

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17.101 An outlay of Rs.95.00 crore has been approved for the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports for 1995-96. In addition to the on-going schemes, the major thrust areas for plan assistance during 1995-96 include preparation of Indian teams for 1996 Olympic Games and 1998 Asian Games. An allocation of Rs.7.80 crore is made available in the 1995-96 budget for this programme. For camping activities and on-going schemes of Sports Authority of India, an outlay of Rs.27.95 crore is allocated to SAI during 1995-96.
17.102 AREAS OF CONCERN

- providing access to elementary education for all school age children. Necessitates augmentation of school buildings, teachers and instructional materials.
- drop-out rates continue to be high: 45% at the primary stage and 60% at the upper primary stage. Number of non-literate in the 15-35 age group will increase in the subsequent years.
- quality of education even in the educationally forward states, a cause of concern.
- emphasis of adult education programmes mainly on enrolment; qualitative achievements of these programmes to be strengthened.
- implementation of adult education programmes in the Hindi speaking States is slow because of high concentration of non-literate persons.
- vocational education yet to emerge as a viable alternative stream of education. Quality and employability of programmes require strengthening.
- linkages among institutions, industry and R & D laboratories in the identified areas and strengthening of community polytechnics in the rural areas to be streamlined.
- mobilising resources for higher and technical education from private sources.
- strengthening of monitoring of programmes of enrolment drive with particular reference to girls, non-formal education, adult education programmes, incentives schemes for SC/ST/Girls and nutritional support for Primary Education.
- diverting funds for improving cultural component of HRD.
- integrating culture with education, tourism, handloom, handicrafts, mass media, etc. and inducting artists, craftsmen and master craftsmen to ensure preservation and documentation of wall-paintings and vanishing art forms like folk and tribal arts.
- identifying and recognising reputed private, autonomous cultural organisations and allow them to act as facilitators.
- need for effective coordination between Department of Culture, State and National level academies.
- to include in the curriculum of teachers' education various aspects of Indian Culture and to develop one school in each district as Cultural Focal Point where performance of artists could be organised through Zonal Cultural Centres.
- improving the quality of sports and sports persons in order to ensure their international competitiveness
- need for meaningful coordination among various sports associations / federations.
CHAPTER 18
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

Health
18.1 Realizing that achievement of the goal Health for All by 2000 AD which was laid down in the National Health Policy (1983) is unlikely to be achieved within the time specified. The Eighth Plan consciously and consistently focused the attention on promoting the health care to the under-privileged segments of vulnerable population through consolidation and operationalising the Primary Health Care infrastructure and strengthening referral system through District Health Care models. Thrust areas include:

a) Major investment in development and strengthening of primary health care infrastructure aimed at improving the quality and out reach of services.

b) Consolidation and expansion of the secondary health care infrastructure upto and including the district level services.

c) Optimization of the functioning of the tertiary care.

d) Building up of referral and linkage system so that optimal utilization of available facilities at each level is possible.

e) Control of communicable diseases which continue to dominate major public health concerns in the country.

f) Tackling the emerging problem of non-communicable diseases.

g) Improving the utilization of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy (ISM&H).

h) Creation of well trained skilled medical and paramedical manpower, adequate in quantity and appropriate in quality, to take care of the health needs of the population.

18.2 Specific efforts have been made to ensure that the ongoing economic restructuring doesn’t lead to any adverse effect on provision of essential care to meet the health needs of the most needy segments of the population. Some of the major efforts in this direction include allocation of funds under the Social Safety Net Scheme to improve Maternal and Child Health (MCH) infrastructure in a phased manner, beginning with the 90 poorly performing districts. Specific efforts are also being made to promote Indian Systems of Medicine especially in view of the fact that these are traditionally well accepted by the population, personnel belonging to these systems are available in the remote and rural areas and provide treatment at affordable cost. Involvement of voluntary organisations and improved Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities are supported so that there is adequate community participation and improved utilisation of the available health facilities.

Comprehensive Review of Public Health System
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.3 The major problems facing the Public Health System in the country is need to ensure the outreach of appropriate services at affordable cost and at the same time maintain quality of services. Under the direction of the Prime Minister an Expert Group has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Member (Health) to comprehensively review existing Public Health System in India and suggest measures for improving it. The Committee has the mandate to comprehensively review:

a) Public Health System in general and the quality of epidemic surveillance and control strategies in particular;

b) The effectiveness of existing health schemes, institutional arrangements and the role the State and local authorities play in improving public health system;

c) Status of Primary Health Care infrastructure (Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres) in rural areas especially their role in providing intelligence and alerting the system to respond to the signs of outbreak of disease and the effectiveness of the District level administration for timely, immediate action; and

d) The existing Health Management Information System and its capability to provide up-to-date intelligence for effective
surveillance, prevention and remedial action.

The Committee, while giving the report, is also to recommend short and long term measures to prevent recurrence of epidemics and generally improve the standards of hygiene in the country and inter-alia delineate the financial arrangements to be adopted for achieving the goal set out in their recommendations.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

18.4 The Committee had so far held three meetings. In each of the meetings in-depth review of specially prepared background document on each of the terms of reference was undertaken and appropriate recommendations were made. The Report of the Committee is expected to be finalised shortly. It is expected that immediate action on some of the recommendations will be initiated as a part of the Annual Plan 1996-97. The Recommendation of the Committee is expected to form the base and basis for formulation of Ninth Plan proposals for the Public Health System in the country.

**Rural Health**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

18.5 Primary Health Care infrastructure provides mechanism for sustained and continuous outreach of all health and family welfare programmes in the country. Earmarked outlay under Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) is provided for consolidation and operationalisation of Primary Health Care infrastructure. The total approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for the improvement of three-tier system of rural health services viz. Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres under the Minimum Needs Programme of the States and Union Territories was Rs. 386.2 crore. The target set for 1994-95, 1995-96 along with cumulative achievements by the end of the year (31.03.1995) are given in Table 18.1 below:

18.6 During Working Group discussions with States/UTs on their draft Annual Plans 1994-95 and 1995-96, no targets for additional Sub-Centres were given to the States. All the States and UTs were advised to consolidate and operationalise their primary health care infrastructure so that qualitative improvement in the delivery of primary health services is achieved and made available at the village level. As far the establishment of Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres, the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya and Mizoram have been able to achieve their targets both for Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres for 1994-95. Nagaland was able to only achieve the targets for Community Health Centres and Rajasthan and West Bengal were able to achieve the targets for Primary Health Centres only during Annual Plan 1994-95.

18.7 There has been substantial shortfall in the achievement of targets set for Primary Health Care infrastructure. One of the major reasons for this is the fact that financial norms for construction were drawn up decades ago and the States are unable to achieve physical targets within the sum allocated. The financial norms for construction, as well as recurring cost of running the Primary Health Care institutions need to be worked out on the basis of

### Table 18.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sub-Centres</td>
<td>131605</td>
<td>17030</td>
<td>4066</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Primary Health Centres</td>
<td>20716</td>
<td>4450</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Community Health Centres</td>
<td>2189</td>
<td>1269</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


* Progress Report for 1994-95, Deptt. of Programme Implementation.
current costs in order to prevent these shortfalls.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

18.8 The Rural Health Annual Plan 1995-96 has also been formulated keeping in view the assessment made by Planning Commission on quality and quantity of rural health services during Working Group discussions and the strategies envisaged in the Eighth Five Year Plan document. The States have been advised to consolidate the physical facilities by completion of buildings of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres and their staff quarters that are already underway; ensure provision of essential equipments, drugs and dressings as per the approved standard list; filling up of all the vacant posts and improve in-service and other training of staff.

### Health Manpower in Primary health care: Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.9 Substantial proportion of the specialist posts in the community health centres are vacant; because of this Community Health Centres (CHCs) will be unable to fulfil their function as first referral units (Table 18.2). In view of the serious implications of this lacunae in the establishment of referral system, as well as effective provision of MCH/FP care, there is an urgent need to rectify this.

18.10 Though the norms require one male and one female multi-purpose worker per 3000 to 5000 population, the number of sanctioned posts of male multi-purpose workers is only half of that of female multi-purpose workers. The vacancies in radiographer lab-technicians and other para-professional posts have serious implications in malaria and TB control programmes.

### Table 18.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>No. in Position</th>
<th>% Vacant</th>
<th>No. in Position</th>
<th>% Vacant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. Surgeons</td>
<td>652 (As on 31.03.92)</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>703 (As on 31.3.95)</td>
<td>45.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Obst &amp; Gynaecologists</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>47.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Physicians</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. Paediatricians</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. Doctors at PHCs</td>
<td>22013</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi. Block Extension Educators</td>
<td>5125</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii. Health Assistant (Male)</td>
<td>9726</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii. Health Workers (Male)</td>
<td>64008</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ix. Health Assistants (Female)/LHV</td>
<td>21233</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x. Health Workers (Female)/ANMs</td>
<td>121765</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi. Pharmacists</td>
<td>16287</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xii. Lab Technicians</td>
<td>8875</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiii. Nurse Midwives</td>
<td>12479</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. Radiographers</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Annual Plan 1995-96

18.11 The Annual Plan 1995-96 discussion focussed on this problem of vacancies in the vital paraprofessional posts and the States were requested to initiate appropriate steps to rectify the above lacunae utilising the 10+2 vocational training courses so that the functioning of primary health care infrastructure is optimised.

18.12 For the Annual Plan 1995-96 target of 601 PHCs and 206 CHCs have been given to the States and UTs especially in remote, tribal and hilly areas.

Areas of concern

- Poor utilisation of funds allocated under MNP especially in poorly performing States.
- Substantial shortfall in the achievement of targets for Primary Health Care infrastructure.
- Financial norms for construction and recurring costs of running Primary Health Infrastructure do not take into account cost escalation.
- Substantial proportion of specialist posts in CHCs are vacant.
- Number of specialists posts and number of sanctioned posts of Male Multipurpose worker is only half of the prescribed norms.

Control of Communicable Diseases

Vector Borne Diseases

National Malaria Eradication Programme

18.13 The National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) is the oldest of the communicable disease programme of the country and was launched by the Government of India in the year 1958. After the initial success of the modified Plan of operation the estimated number of Malaria cases have remained around 2 million during the last few years.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.14 Resistance to chloroquine and to a variety of insecticides used for spraying operation are increasingly being reported in many States. The country witnessed focal epidemic during 1994 in Rajasthan, Manipur, Nagaland and 3-4 fold increase in malaria deaths. In several States there are major shortfalls in smear collection from fever cases and administration of presumptive treatment as well as delays in smear reading and administration of radical treatment.

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18.15 Government of India appointed a Committee of Experts to identify the worst affected malaria areas and to suggest specific remedial measures. The Committee observed that though appropriate technology for control of malaria is available for different epidemiological paradigms of malaria, the organisational weakness and operational problems, in the States had led to periodic epidemics and high mortality. Based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee, the Directorate of NMEP has prepared the revised strategy for the control of malaria in the country which will be adopted to the extent possible during 1995-96. It is envisaged that the State health authorities will re-orient the health organisation conforming with the revised strategy taking into consideration the new epidemiological parameters for accelerating the programme activities in different malaria paradigms especially hard-core tribal areas, epidemic prone areas, development project areas and problematic urban agglomerations. The seven North Eastern States predominantly having tribal population, hilly terrain and high incidence of falciparum malaria were provided with 100 per cent Central assistance for control of malaria, from 1.12.1994. A proposal to intensify malaria control measures in Tribal areas in some States is currently under formulation.

Kala Azar

18.16 Kala-azar is a public health problem in the States of Bihar and West Bengal. Presently, 30 districts of Bihar covering a population of 6.81 Crore (1991 Census) and few districts of West Bengal are at risk of kala-azar. The strategy for kala-azar control broadly includes the following three major activities:

(i) interruption of transmission by reducing vector (Phlebotomus) population contact by undertaking indoor residual insecticidal spraying twice annually during the transmission season;

(ii) early diagnosis and complete treatment of kala-azar cases; and
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.17 Following resurgence of Kala-azar, a separate budget under Kala-azar Scheme was approved in 1990-91, to intensify control measures. During 1992-93, a total plan expenditure of Rs.20 crore was incurred for kala-azar control of which Rs.19.26 crore was provided to Bihar as assistance in kind and Rs.0.74 crore for West Bengal. During 1993-94, out of Rs.20 crore plan allocation, expenditure of Rs.17.24 crore was incurred by Bihar and Rs.1.40 crore by West Bengal. During 1994-95, a provision of Rs.20 crore was approved and the same amount has been kept for Annual Plan 1995-96.

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18.18 It is noteworthy that the incidence of kala-azar cases and deaths due to kala-azar have shown a decreasing trend in the last three years. The activities have to be kept up to ensure that the gains during the last three years are consolidated.

Other Vector borne Diseases

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.19 Filaria Control Programme which is at present in operation in only urban areas is being extended to rural areas by providing drugs to the cases through Primary Health Care system.

18.20 Dengue fever was considered essentially an urban problem; in the last few years, several States have reported Dengue fever in rural areas. Yet another area of concern are the reports of a Dengue haemorrhagic fever and Dengue shock syndrome from some States.

18.21 With increasing development of irrigation projects, the areas from where Japanese encephalitis cases are reported in the country have been progressively increasing.

18.22 Increasing morbidity and mortality due to vector borne diseases can be reduced by appropriate vector control measures aimed at reduction of disease transmission and strengthening of facilities for early diagnosis and treatment of cases in primary and secondary care settings. It is also necessary to intensify the information, education and communication activities with the objective of making the community aware about malaria, filaria, kala-azar and japanese encephalitis control and thereby ensuring their active cooperation.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

18.23 India has over half of the known leprosy cases in the world. With the availability of multi drug therapy in the 100% CSS National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), there has been considerable decline in the number of leprosy cases. As against 40 Lakh estimated leprosy patients in 1981, there are about 10 Lakh cases on record now. On an average, about 4-5 lakh cases are being detected every year. The main aim of the programme is early case detection and domiciliary treatment; the ultimate goal is arresting transmission of the disease in the country by 2000 AD. The main strategy during the Eighth Plan is to provide Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) to all the districts with endemicity of two and more per thousand population on modified pattern.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.24 Currently about 50 per cent of the leprosy patients are getting benefit of MDT in the country. To spread the MDT coverage to as yet uncovered areas and to further intensify the efforts, the Government has taken World Bank assistance for extension of MDT services in the 66 endemic districts on regular vertical pattern and for extension of MDT services in 253 moderate and low endemic districts through primary health care services and a limited number of trained leprosy workers. The health education and training activities of the programme are also being intensified. Disability and ulcer care services are also being strengthened. The Table 18.3 shows targets and achievements for case detection, cases under treatment and cases discharged.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.25 The following strategy under the programme will continue to be pursued during 1995-96:

(i) provision of domiciliary Multi Drug Treatment coverage in 201 districts with prevalence of five or more leprosy cases per 1,000 population, by specially trained staff in leprosy;

(ii) provision of Multi Drug Therapy (MDP) services through mobile Leprosy Treatment Units with the help of existing health care services in 77 moderately en-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Targets Achievements</th>
<th>Case Detection</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
<th>Cases under Treatment</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
<th>Cases Discharged</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>3.69 4.82</td>
<td>3.69 4.74</td>
<td>8.81 9.85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>3.35 5.13</td>
<td>3.35 5.10</td>
<td>6.12 8.26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>2.89 5.48</td>
<td>2.89 5.41</td>
<td>5.74 10.53</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>2.65 4.94</td>
<td>2.65 4.86</td>
<td>5.25 7.19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

demic districts and 176 other low endemic districts;

(iii) intensification of health education activities; and

(iv) appropriate rehabilitation.

18.26 A provision of Rs.94 crore was made for the Annual Plan 1994-95 including World Bank assistance and a provision of Rs.80 crore has now been made for Annual Plan 1995-96.

National Tuberculosis Control Programme

18.27 The National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTCP) is a continuing Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50:50 cost sharing between the Centre and the States since 1962 and is integrated with the general health services. The programme aims to detect cases early and treat them. The Central share is in the form of material and equipments including X-Ray machines and anti-TB drugs. In the district, the programme is implemented through the District Tuberculosis Centre (DTC) and a number of peripheral health institutions. The DTC organises and coordinates tuberculosis control activities within the district. Out of 460 districts in the country, DTCs have been established in 390 districts. The changing prevalence and incidence of the disease over the last three decades, emergence of multi drug resistant strains and anticipated increases in number of persons with dual infection (Tuberculosis and HIV infection) have been sources of concern. Hence the National TB Control Programme has been accorded a high priority by the Government during the Eighth Plan and the outlays have been increased to Rs.50 crore for 1995-96 so that additional funding for improving diagnostic facilities and providing drugs for short course Chemotherapy for treatment of Tuberculosis.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.28 The detection of new TB cases has been doubled within the last 2-3 years and now more than 18 lakh cases are being detected annually under the programme. Short Course Chemotherapy containing more effective drugs is being introduced in the country in a phased manner. So far, more than 250 districts have been covered. The targets and achievements of various activities under the programme are given in the Table 18.4 below:

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.29 The targets under the programme for 1995-96 are sputum examination at PHCs - 39.99 lakh and New TB case detection - 12.70 lakh.

18.30 The NTCP has suffered due to poor detection due to acute shortage of Lab technicians and Radiographers at primary health centres. Case holding is also poor and is to some extent attributable to the non availability of male multi purpose workers to follow up the defaulters. A Task Force under DG,ICMR developed revised strategy for control of Tuberculosis with the following features:

(i) Achieving 90 per cent cure rate of infectious cases through supervised Short
TABLE 18.4
Targets and Achievements under National T.B. Control Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>New case detection</th>
<th>Sputum Examination at PHC level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Achievement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>16.50</td>
<td>16.16 (Provisional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>12.79 (Provisional)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>17.50</td>
<td>15.39 (Provisional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>13.30 (Provisional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>13.59 (Provisional)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Course Chemotherapy involving peripheral health functionary;

(ii) Augmentation of case finding activities through quality sputum microscopy to detect at least 70 per cent of estimated cases; and

(iii) NGO involvement, Information Education Communication (IEC), improved Management and Information System and operational research.

18.31 The revised strategy was launched with SIDA assistance in three cities viz. Bombay, Delhi and Gujarat and subsequently in Calcutta and Bangalore to cover a population of about 25 lakh. The operational feasibility and implementation of this strategy is being tested in one district each of the five States of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat and West Bengal and one area each of the ten cities viz. Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Bhopal and Pune with assistance from World Bank.

National AIDS Control Programme

18.32 HIV infection has been reported from almost all the States and Union Territories of the country. The common mode of transmission of HIV infection in the country is through heterosexual contact; however, the pattern of transmission in North Eastern States is predominantly due to sharing of infected needles by IV drug users. Realising the gravity of the epidemiological situation of HIV in the country, the Government of India launched a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme with an estimated cost of Rs 222.6 crore during the 8th Plan with the World Bank assistance. Under the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), the following strategies have been intensified during the 8th Plan:

(i) Surveillance of the population with special emphasis on high risk behaviour groups for detection of infection;

(ii) Strengthening of the blood banks and blood safety measures with priorities on special areas and metropolitan and large cities to start with;

(iii) Area specific strategy for control of infection and target specific IEC activities based on epidemiological data;

(iv) Integration of the control programme with the activities of the departments like Social Welfare, Youth & Sports etc. and other Government and non-Governmental organisations;

(v) Strengthening of STD Control Programme; and

(vi) Training of staff.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.33 According to the figures reported to NACO till March 1995, 24.76 lakh persons have been screened for HIV; 18.02 lakh persons have been found to be sero positive (Sero positivity rate 7.3 per thousand). A total of 1094 AIDS cases have been reported in the country till March, 1995.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.34 During the year 1995-96, in addition to 516 already modernised blood banks, 92 will be taken up, thus making a total of 608 modernised blood banks in the country. The sanctions for establishment of State AIDS Cell
have already been issued to all 26 States and six Union Territories. 62 Surveillance Centres have also been established in the country. Poor utilisation of funds and tardy progress of AIDS programme in some States has been a cause of concern.

**Environmental Health**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

18.35 The interactive interdependence of health, environment and sustainable development was accepted as the fulcrum of action under Agenda 21 at the Earth Summit in Brazil in 1992. The essence and the essentials of health programmes include control of communicable diseases and reduction of health risks from environmental pollution and its attendant hazards. Population growth and rapid urbanisation have resulted in marked deterioration of sanitation and waste disposal especially in large cities. A High Power Committee on Urban Solid Waste Management in India was constituted by Planning Commission, under the Chairmanship of Member (Health). The terms of reference of the Committee were:

(i) To assess the impact of the present system(s) of Solid Waste Management on community health and suggest remedial measures aimed at minimizing health hazards and adverse health outcomes.

(ii) To identify the potential hazardous wastes in cities and towns including hospital wastes, and the associated health risk.

(iii) To assess the quantum and characteristics of domestic, trade and industrial solid wastes in towns exceeding Ten Lakh inhabitants (1991 census).

(iv) To review the existing technologies for solid waste collection, transportation and disposal and suggest the most appropriate and feasible ecofriendly and cost-effective technology option(s) keeping in view the cost-benefit, the waste characteristics, socioeconomic status and demographic structure of the community.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

18.36 The Committee has submitted its report. Waste reduction, reuse and recycling utilising appropriate technology, avoidance of risk transference from one source to other, reduction in the potential risk to human health and environmental degradation, conservation of energy or its generation through non conventional sources are the major thrusts of the recommendations of the Committee. The report of the High Power Committee also emphasises the need for appropriate legislation to regulate industry, hospitals and town planning, need for health impact assessment along the lines of environmental impact assessment for major projects. The report of the High Power Committee was discussed in the Internal Meeting of Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission on 23rd September 1995 and was adopted. It is expected that urgent action will be initiated through allocation of funds for infrastructural development of solid waste management under the Centrally Sponsored Megacity project during the remaining period of the Eighth Plan. The implementation of the recommendations would also require major outlay for urban development during the Ninth Plan.

**Control of Non-Communicable Diseases**

**National Programme for the Control of Blindness**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

18.37 The National Programme for the Control of Blindness (NPCB) was launched in 1976. The programme aims to reduce the rate of blindness due to cataract to 0.3 per cent by the year 2000 AD. Reducing disability due to blindness is imperative in view of the increase in longivity. The programme is a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The assistance provided to the service component under the programme has been stepped up from Rs.25 crore during 1993-94 to Rs.40 crore during 1994-95 and there is a provision of Rs.72 crore during 1995-96. The achievement in cataract operations has gone up. The target in 1993-94 was 24.3 lakh operations and 19.14 lakh operations were performed. A target of 24.5 lakh cataract operations was set for the year 1994-95 and achievement was about 90 per cent. During 1995-96, a target of 25.50 lakh cataract operations has been given to the States. The new dimension in the implementation of the NPCB is: (i) improvement in efficiency levels of existing systems by way of optimum utilisation of existing resources, research, introduction of new technologies and strengthening of monitoring systems; and (ii) additional inputs in terms of infrastructure, manpower, new technologies and equipments. The voluntary organisations are also playing a very significant role in this programme. With the success
achieved and experiences gained through the pilot district projects, District Blindness Control Societies are being established throughout the country. By the end of 1994-95, 40 per cent District Blindness Control Societies were established. The grants to non-governmental organisations are now being released through District Blindness Control Societies to ensure timely payment. The targets and achievements in respect of cataract operations under the programme are given in Table 18.5 below:

Table -18.5
Targets and Achievements of Cataract Operations under National Programme for Control of Blindness
(In lakh )

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>12.84</td>
<td>11.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>19.90</td>
<td>15.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>24.30</td>
<td>19.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>24.50</td>
<td>21.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The approved strategies of the Eighth Plan are:

i) Upgradation of District Hospitals to perform greater number of cataract operations. This is done by appointing an Ophthalmic Surgeon and one P.M.O.A.

ii) Strengthening of Mobile Ophthalmic Units and creating more permanent infrastructure for ophthalmic services.

iii) More and more involvement of voluntary organisation in the National Programme for Control of Blindness.

iv) Establishment of District Blindness Control Societies.

v) Increasing the Targets for cataract operations in successive years with the intention of speedy clearance of cataract backlog.

18.38 A provision of Rs.40 crore was made for various activities under the NPCB for 1994-95 including World Bank assistance. The World Bank project is being implemented in seven States and similar project is implemented in J&K utilising funds provided by Govt. of India.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.39 Programme will be vigorously implemented through the infrastructure and the mechanism created earlier; an amount of Rs.72 crores has been kept under the programme for the year 1995-96.

National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme

18.40 It is estimated that in India alone, more than 6.3 Crore people are suffering from various iodine deficiency disorders. Realising the magnitude of the problem of iodine deficiency disorders, the Government of India re-named this 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored National Goitre Control Programme which was in operation since 1962 to National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP). Sample surveys conducted by the DGHS and other agencies have shown that IDD is confined to sub himalayan region. The survey results indicate that out of 243 districts, IDD is a major public health problem in 200 districts of the country.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.41 Universal iodisation of salt is the strategy adopted by the Government of India since 1985. To promote the production of iodised salt, 641 private manufacturers have been licensed by the Salt Commissioner. The annual production of iodised salt has been raised from 5 lakh MT in 1985-86 to 50 lakh MT in 1994-95. In order to ensure use of only iodised salt, majority of the States and UTs have issued notification banning the sale of uniodised salt for edible purposes under PFA Act. For ensuring quality control at consumption level i.e. household level, testing kits for on-the-spot qualitative testing have been developed and distributed to all the District Health Officers in endemic States for regular monitoring.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.42 For effective implementation of National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme in all the States/UTs, Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Cells are being set up in all the States and UTs. A reference national lab for monitoring of IDD has been set up at
Bio-chemistry Division of NICD for training of both medical and paramedical personnel and monitoring salt and urinary iodine. Several training programmes are being organised. The IEC activities have been intensified by broadcasting/telecasting on radio/TV spots. Video films have been distributed to States. Posters highlighting the storage technique of iodised salt for use by wholesalers and retailers are being distributed.

National Mental Health Programme

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.43 The National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) was launched as a purely Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 7th Five Year Plan with a view to ensure availability of mental health care services, did not make much of a headway in the Seventh Plan. During Eighth Plan, a fresh thrust is being given to widen the scope of programme. The following specific activities are being undertaken:

(a) implementation of district level mental health programme;
(b) improvement in the mental hospitals with particular reference to the improvement in the rehabilitation units;
(c) training of trainers of PHC personnel;
(d) welfare measures for the chronic mentally disabled ensuring gender equity; and
(e) programme for substance use disorders.

For all these activities, a sum of Rs.15 lakh has been allocated under this programme during 1995-96.

18.44 During the Eighth Plan period, there had been some public interest litigation regarding some major mental hospitals in the country; as directed by the Supreme Court, the Central Government has been providing additional funds to improve conditions in these hospitals.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.45 A comprehensive review of the situation in different States to chalk out methods to improve these institution is under consideration.

National Cancer Control Programme

18.46 India has one of the lowest Cancer rates in the world. It is estimated that incidence of Cancer is 4-6 lakh. The two most common ones are Cancer of cervix in woman and oral Cancer in both sexes. Both these Cancers have easily recognisable symptoms; diagnosis by biopsy is easy. Inspite of all these advantage, most cases are detected in stage III or IV even in States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Goa where health infrastructure is fairly well-developed. There is a need to educate the people so that Cancer detection is done at early stages at the peripheral level.

18.47 During the Eighth Plan, emphasis is on prevention, early detection of cancer and augmentation of treatment facilities in the country. The National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) was started during the year 1975-76 when a pattern of Central assistance for the projects of cobalt therapy units for treatment of cancer patients was laid down. Subsequently, 10 major institutions were recognised as Regional Cancer Centres. These centres received grant-in-aid from the Government under the programme.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.48 During the year projects at district level for prevention of cancers through health education, early detection and introduction of pain relief measures have been initiated. Under the scheme, assistance is provided to the State Governments for each district project selected under the scheme. Financial assistance for development of Oncology Wings in medical colleges/hospitals for purchase of equipments is also provided which includes Cobalt Wing. So far, financial assistance has been provided to more than 25 medical colleges in the country and also to regional institutions and to the registered voluntary organisations for the purpose of undertaking health education and early detection activities in cancer.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.49 To implement the programme in a phased manner in the country, a sum of Rs.15 crore has been allocated for this programme during 1995-96.

National Diabetes Control Programme

18.50 The National Diabetes Control Programme was included in the Seventh Five Year Plan as one of the Central health programme; a sum of Rs. 25 lakh was allocated for the programme to initiate district diabetes control programme. A Central Steering group co-ordinated the programme, monitored the progress
of the work in different districts. The project was initiated in two districts in Tamil Nadu (Salem and South Arcot), one district in J&K (Jammu) during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.51 During the Eighth Plan period, some of the States had initiated District Diabetes Control Programmes as a part of the State Plan Schemes; the State of Karnataka has initiated the programme in two districts and now proposes to expand to three more districts.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.52 Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab have indicated that they intend to initiate district diabetes control programme during 1995-96. Training material and health education material in local languages is available in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka and J&K. The Deptt. of Health is reconstituting and convening the Steering Committee; the Committee is expected to provide necessary guidance and help in the preparation of necessary training material and assessment of the requirement of various states to ensure smooth functioning of the programme.

Medical Research

18.53 Indian Council of Medical Research, the nodal organisation for biomedical research in India, formulates, conducts, coordinates and reports basic, clinical, applied and operational research studies relevant to major health problems in the country. These studies are carried out in the permanent Institutes of ICMR as well as the ICMR funded research projects in Universities, Medical Colleges and Non-Governmental Organisations. In addition to ICMR, DST, DBT, CSIR fund research studies predominantly basic research-in R&D establishments and universities.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.54 Major thrust areas of research include existing problems of communicable diseases, emerging problems of non communicable diseases, improvement of health and nutritional status of women and children and increasing contraceptive acceptance and continuation. Indigenous development of immuno-diagnostics, research studies on improved drug regimens to combat emerging drug resistance among several bacteria, alternative strategies for vector control in view of the increasing insecticide resistance among vectors, testing innovative disease control strategies through increased community participation has been the major focus of research in communicable diseases.

18.55 ICMR has recently completed a 10 year study on health consequences of Bhopal Gas Disaster providing data base for planning the infrastructure needed to meet the health care requirements of the population exposed to toxic gas over the next decade. Anti tobacco community education, early detection and prevention of cervical cancers in women and oral cancers in both sexes, life style modification to reduce the rising morbidity due to hypertension and cardiovascular diseases, documenting the health problem associated with life style changes and increasing longevity of life are some of the major research areas in Non Communicable disease. Evaluation of ongoing Mid day meal programmes in schools, assessment of changes in dietary intake and nutritional status of urban and rural population in different States over the last two decades, investigating the health effects of food contaminants, adulterants and increasing use of pesticides are some of the activities in nutrition research.

18.56 Studies on safety and efficacy of non-surgical methods for inducing abortion in early pregnancy, basic research studies to evolve and test immunodiagnostics, as well as innovative methods for contraception are some of the major areas of research in Reproductive Health. Operational research aimed to improve maternal and child health under existing health infrastructure, and epidemiological studies to estimate the prevalence of STD/RTI in different segments of women have also been initiated in the last year. A case control study has been initiated to evaluate the long term health consequences of vasectomy, in view of the fact that majority of the 1.3 Crore vasectomised men in India are likely to be over fifty years of age during the late nineties.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.57 Research studies in all these areas will be continued. The Annual Plan outlay for 1995-96 for ICMR is Rs. 7.5 crore from Deptt. of Family Welfare and Rs. 29 crore from Deptt. of Health.
Education in Health Sciences
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.58 There is, at present, no proper central mechanism to interlink the growth and development of health manpower with the needs of health care system, to plan a balanced development of all categories of human resources for health, or to ensure that the quality or competency of such manpower produced are relevant or commensurate with the country's needs. The Health Manpower Planning, Production and Management Committee in its Report submitted in 1987 and the Eighth Plan Working Group on Medical Education, Training and Manpower Planning recommended that the Education Commission for Health Sciences must be established as a Central organisation on the lines of the UGC for professional and para-professional education in health sciences, inter alia, to provide realistic projections for national health manpower requirements and suitable mechanism to continuously review the projections based on felt needs. The Draft National Education Policy for Health Sciences (1988) prepared by a Consultative Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. J.S. Bajaj, now Member (Health), Planning Commission reiterated the urgent need to set up the Education Commission in Health Sciences.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.59 For the establishment of the Commission through necessary legislation and preparation of implementation details, a token provision of Rs.10 lakh is made for Annual Plan 1995-96.

Medical Education
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.60 The Medical Education should be oriented towards supplying the necessary number of specialists/general duty officer in each category with appropriate training. There is also need to standardise the curriculum both at the undergraduate and postgraduate level; improved teaching methods and effective training in the required areas. Funds have been provided in the State plan for improvement and augmentation of facilities in terms of staff, equipment, libraries, laboratories and buildings in medical colleges and attached teaching hospitals to meet the requirements of the standards laid down by MCI.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.61 The schemes for strengthening the postgraduate facilities in specialities and certain super-specialities taken up by the various State Governments will continue. The Centre has set up regulatory bodies for monitoring the standards of medical education, promoting training and research activities. This is being done with a view to sustaining the production of medical and para-medical manpower to meet the requirements of the health care delivery system at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels in the country. Special efforts are also underway to improve the dental education facilities so as to be able to cope with the manpower requirements for dental care at primary, secondary and tertiary care levels. Health related vocational courses at 10+2 level of education as part of vocationalisation of secondary education is being done to provide manpower required as per the needs and especially the urgent need for removing the backlog of paramedical manpower and imbalance of medical and para-medical personnel. Funds have been provided for this under the Education sector for 1995-96 also.

Nursing Education
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.62 There is an acute shortage of nurses in the country. The accepted norm is a doctor-nurse ratio of 1:3. In India there are an estimated 4.5 lakh doctors belonging to allopathic system; there are only 2.3 lakh registered nurses. There is thus a shortage of about 6.1 lakh nurses. Nursing education and nursing services have been given a high priority during the Eighth Plan in order to bridge this gap. There is an increasing need for nurses with specialised training in specialities such as oncology, psychiatry and pediatrics and in wards providing intensive care to patients for improving quality of patient care.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.63 With the objective of improving the situation regarding nursing training the following schemes are being implemented during 1995-96:

(a) Establishment of 10 new school of nursing with a very substantial intake of SC/ST students.
(b) Strengthening/adding seats to existing schools of nursing.
(c) Training of Nurses under Continuing Education Programme.

(d) Nurses colony in Delhi.

A provision of Rs. 9 crore has been made for above activities during 1995-96.

National Board of Examinations

18.64 The National Board of Examinations (NBE) was established by the Government of India in 1975 and it became an independent autonomous body under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare with effect from 1st March, 1982. The Board conducts post-graduate and post-doctoral examinations in 39 disciplines of medical sciences and awards its own degrees known as Diplomate of National Board which are equivalent to MD/MS/DM/M.Ch. of other Indian universities. The Board is thus a national level body helping in maintenance of a high and uniform standard of post-graduate medical education and training. About 124 hospitals/institutions with in-take capacity of 550 candidates in various disciplines have been accredited by the Board after inspection.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.65 The Board has created a well-stocked question bank in various disciplines. A peer-review for appraisal of examination conducted by NBE has been initiated. Research into evaluation methodologies have also been carried out. Several structural reforms have been introduced in the context of theory, practical, clinical and viva voce. The Board is developing linkages for interaction with specialty, professional associations, other national and international academic and examination bodies.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.66 All the ongoing activities will be continued during 1995-96. The NBE is now generating substantial resources for its ongoing activities. For additional support, a sum of Rs.17 lakh has been allocated during Annual Plan 1995-96.

National Academy of Medical Sciences

18.67 The National Academy of Medical Sciences (NAMS) was established in 1961 as a registered society with the objective of promoting the growth of medical sciences. It recognises talent and merit throughout the country in the form of election of fellows and members of the Academy. The National Academy of Medical Sciences recently has established regional centres for Continuing Medical Education (CME) Programmes and provided seed money to enable the establishment of minimal but relevant infrastructure for the conduct of such programmes.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.68 The CME Programme is being implemented by NAMS since 1982 as per pattern approved by the Government of India to keep medical professionals abreast with newer current problems of the country and update their knowledge in those fields for the required degree of health care and also helps medical students in preparation for post-graduate examinations of various universities and National Board of Examinations. The CME Programme also covers human resource development by sending junior scientists to centres of excellence providing training in advanced methods and techniques. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between the NAMS and the Indira Gandhi National Open University to develop distance education and learning as a critical mode for ensuring expeditious implementation of the long term policies developed by the NAMS.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.69 Efforts will be made to establish more regional centres during 1995-96 and for its continuing activities, an amount of Rs.23 lakh is allocated during Annual Plan 1995-96.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

Primary Health Care in Urban Areas:

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.70 With increasing urban population especially migrant labourers living in poor and unhygienic condition settling near major cities and towns as urban slums, a need for primary health care for this vulnerable and underprivileged population has been felt. In order to provide primary health care to these urban slum population dispensaries and hospitals are being established by the state govt's under state plan. The slum population of the urban areas are also looked after by mobile vans.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.71 Alternative approaches to provide services to urban slums are also being tried; the feasibility, outreach, and cost quality care in
each of these approaches will be assessed during the year.

Secondary Health Care
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.72 Provision has been made for continuing and further strengthening the schemes for improvement of medical care facilities in the hospitals and dispensaries under the charge of the State Governments/Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in order to take care of referrals from primary health care and to reduce overcrowding at tertiary centre.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.73 Many of the States e.g. Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, West Bengal etc. have formulated project proposals for development of secondary level hospitals with the assistance of bilateral funding agencies. Adequate provision has also been made for augmentation and consolidation of the facilities already available and opening of additional dispensaries and hospitals, depending upon the local needs of the people. The network of hospitals would be strengthened gradually towards achieving the objective of one hospital bed for every 1000 population.

District Health Care Model

18.74 Development of District Health Care model has been initiated by the Planning Commission during Working Group discussions with State Governments on their Annual Plan proposals. The primary objective behind these models is to link the primary health care system with secondary care level centres so that referral for management of communicable and non-communicable diseases and health problems of women and children could be achieved. The secondary care centres, will in turn establish linkages with tertiary care centres for referral of cases requiring specialised facilities not available at secondary level.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.75 To begin with, in the Eighth Plan attempt has been made to develop district health models in some districts with distinctive features. The ongoing project in Nagpur district explores the feasibility of establishing the linkage at all levels in a district where over 50% of the population is urban. The project at Visakhapatnam looks at establishment of similar linkages in a coastal district.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.76 A proposal for an operationalising district care model in two border, desert districts in Rajasthan is under consideration. It is expected that the experience gained through these will be of use in formulating the district health care proposals in the Ninth Plan.

Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.77 Indian systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy (ISM & H) are widely accepted in the country specially in the rural, remote and difficult areas. There are 5.65 lakh practitioners belonging to these systems who are available and provide health care at affordable cost in remote rural areas. Measures for popularisation and development of Indian systems of medicines and homoeopathy are being vigorously pursued during Eighth Plan. Efforts will be continued to integrate Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy with the mainstream of primary health care delivery network has been given a thrust.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.78 For a proper direction and accelerating the promotion of ISM&H at the national level, a separate department for Indian system of medicines and homoeopathy including a directorate for Ayurveda has been set up vide notification dated 8.3.95. Emphasis has been given to the programme by propagating and promoting the development of medicinal plants; strengthening of ISM&H research institutes. An amount of Rs.23.82 crore is allocated for the further development of ISM&H in the country during Annual Plan 1995-96.

Recent Health Legislations
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.79 The legislation on 'Transplantation of Human Organs' was enacted to regulate the removal, storage and transplantation of human organs for therapeutic purposes and for the prevention of commercial dealings in human organs. The Act and the Rules thereunder were enforced from 4th February, 1995 in all Union Territories and States of Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra. Other States have been requested to adopt the legislation.
Voluntary Organisation

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.80 Voluntary Organisations are being encouraged to supplement and complement the Govt.’s efforts in providing Health & Family Welfare services to the community and by educating and motivating them to utilise health & Family Welfare services. The financial assistance is provided to voluntary agencies for providing medical care to rural and high density urban slum population. The Voluntary Organisations which are running hospitals in rural areas or in urban areas (high density slums) are eligible to get financial assistance for expansion and improvement of existing hospital facilities. Financial assistance is provided for the purpose of purchase of costly essential equipments. The financial assistance is also given for setting up of new hospitals, dispensaries in rural areas with a maximum bed strength of thirty. The voluntary organisations are also being provided with necessary assistance under several programmes such as Blindness Control Programme, Leprosy Eradication Programme, AIDS Control Programme and under several schemes of Department of Health & Family Welfare.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.81 To provide further encouragement to voluntary organisations to participate in the development of medical care facilities, an outlay of Rs.80 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1995-96 under Central Health Sector Programmes.

Funding

18.82 There is an increasing recognition that human health is an essential prerequisite for development and the movement to ‘invest’ more, not only ‘in’ but ‘for’ health is gathering momentum. In India both the State and the Central Governments provide funding for programmes aimed at prevention of diseases, promotion of health, providing curative and rehabilitative services. In addition the private and the voluntary organisations play an important role in providing health care to the population. The outlays for the various Health Sector Programmes are given in Annexure 18.1 and 18.2.

External Assistance

18.83 Over the last few years there has been an increase in the quantum of external assistance for health care projects. The institutions/programmes shown in the Table 18.6 will receive External Assistance during the Annual Plan 1995-96.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Programme</th>
<th>Amount of Assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. National AIDS Control Programme</td>
<td>79.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. National Leprosy Eradication Programme</td>
<td>61.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Blindness Control Programme</td>
<td>61.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. National TB Control Programme</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. National Institute of Biologicals (NOIDA)</td>
<td>19.50</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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Plan Outlay for 1995-96

18.84 For the Annual Plan 1995-96, an outlay of Rs.2173.90 crore has been provided for the health sector as compared to the provision of Rs.1819.48 crore and revised estimates of Rs.1709.59 crore in 1994-95 as shown in Table 18.7.

Areas of Concern

- Periodic focal outbreaks of malaria with high morbidity and mortality.
- Increasing prevalence of falciparum malaria, chloroquin resistance in parasite and insecticide resistance in the vector.
- Re-emergence of Kala Azar
- Multidrug resistance in tuberculosis
- Emerging HIV epidemic and secondary epidemic of tuberculosis
- Poor utilisation of funds and tardy progress in AIDS control programme.
TABLE 18.7
Annual Plan Outlay for Health Sector for 1994-95 & 1995-96

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Centre</th>
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<td><strong>1994-95</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Approved Outlay</td>
<td>578.00</td>
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<td>Revised Estimates</td>
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<td><strong>1995-96</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Approved Outlay</td>
<td>670.00</td>
<td>1503.90</td>
<td>2173.90</td>
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</table>

- Demographic transition, lifestyle changes and increasing prevalence of non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, cardio-vascular diseases and malignancies.
- Emerging problem of environmental health.

Family Welfare

18.85 India, with 2.5% of the world's land mass, is the home of 1/6th of the world's population. The population of the country was 84.63 crore in March 1, 1991 (1991 census) as against 68.33 crore in 1981. Technological advances and improved quality and coverage of health care have resulted in rapid fall in mortality rates from 27 in 1951 to 9.3 in 1993. There had been increasing use of contraceptives over the same period, but the fall in birth rate, from over 40 in 1951 to 28.7 per 1000 in 1993 has been less steep; as a result the annual population growth had been over 2 percent in the last three decades. The rapid increase in population has come in the way of improvement of quality of life of citizens in the country. Rightly, therefore, population stabilisation was recognised as one of the six major objectives of the Eighth Plan. The Family Welfare Programme launched in 1951 aims to deliver a package of services for Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health through a countrywide network of Primary Health Care System supported by secondary and tertiary care institutions linked by appropriate referral systems.

NDC Committee on Population

18.86 With a view to give new thrust and dynamism to Family Welfare Programme, a Sub-committee of National Development Council on Population was constituted. The report of the Sub-committee was considered in the meeting of the NDC held on 18th September, 1993 and the recommendations made by the sub-committee were endorsed in the meeting.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.87 Department of Family Welfare has taken up implementation of the recommendations of the Committee; some of these which involve large financial and policy implications are under consideration. The Department is expected to convene the meeting of the Chief Ministers of the States for wider consultations regarding some of the recommendations of the Committee.

Integration of MCH and FP into Family Welfare Programme

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.88 Recognising the fact that reduction in Infant and Child mortality is essential prerequisite for acceptance of small family norm, Government of India has attempted to integrate MCH and Family Planning as part of Family Welfare services at all levels. The NDC in 1991 approved the Gadgil-Mukherjee formula which for the first time gave equal weightage to performance in MCH sector (IMR reduction) and FP sector (CBR reduction) as part basis for computing central assistance to Non-Special Category states. The central assistance given under Plan allocation to non-special category States under Gadgil-Mukherjee Formula during 1994-95 is given in Annexure 18.3. At secondary and tertiary care level FP services are closely integrated with obstetric/gynaecology and paediatric care. At the primary health care level the PHC doctor and the ANM provide both MCH and FP services. The integration of these services has been recognised as a key intervention strategy for population stabilisation and is accorded a high priority in the Eighth Plan.
Performance of FW Programme

18.89 The Eighth Plan targeted to achieve the following by 1997, the terminal year of the plan.

- Crude Birth Rate 26 per 1000 population
- Infant Mortality Rate 70 per 1000 live births
- Couple Protection Rate 56%

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.90 The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has declined from 80 per 1000 live births in 1991 to 74 in 1993. The target of IMR of 70 per thousand live births by 1997 is certainly achievable. The target of CBR of 26 per thousand and couple protection rate of 56% by 1997 is, however, likely to be more difficult to achieve within the remaining short period of the Eighth Plan in view of the fact that CBR in 1993 is 28.7 and estimated couple protection rate on 31.3.1995 is only 45.4%. Inspite of similar norms under this Centrally Sponsored Programme, there have been substantial differences in the performance between States as assessed by IMR and CBR (Annexure 18.4). At one end of the spectrum is Kerala with mortality and fertility rates similar to those in some of the developed countries. At the other end there are the four large northern States (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan) with high Infant Mortality Rate and Fertility Rates; even within the States, there are differences in performance between districts. These reinforce the need for expeditious implementation of the recommendations of the NDC Committee on Population regarding area specific, decentralised micro-planning and involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions in the programmes tailored to meet the local needs.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.91 The NDC Committee on Population recommended that a differential area specific approach should be followed while attempting to improve the performance in the Family Welfare services. Based on the existing infrastructure and the performance as assessed by demographic indicators, States can broadly be classified into four broad categories. In the first category are States such as Kerala with good infrastructure and are performing well; these States require only uninterrupted supply of drug and devices. Recognising the fact that these States are performing well Kerala and Tamil Nadu have been exempted from method specific targets during the year. In the second category are the States like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh with poor infrastructure and poor performance; the Deptt. of Family Welfare is making several special provisions to improve the infrastructure so that performance could improve. In between these two extremes are two categories of States. In one group are the States with below average level of infrastructure but average level of performance such as Himachal Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh; attempt to improve infrastructure in these States might result in rapid improvement in performance. The last category are the States like Punjab with above average level of infrastructure and below average performance; in these States specific efforts need be made to identify the factors responsible for the relatively poor performance and correct them.

Additional assistance to poorly performing districts

18.92 Available information indicate that investment in health especially in the primary health care infrastructure is low in many poorly performing States (Annexure 18.4). Recognising the need for special attention and necessity for additional inputs to improve the performance in poorly performing States, one-half of the total funds for Social Safety Net Scheme have been provided to the Department of Health and Family Welfare. On the basis of data from 1981 census, 90 districts with Crude Birth Rates of over 39 per thousand population, high Infant Mortality Rate and low literacy among women have been chosen and interventions aimed at reduction in maternal and infant mortality and increase in institutional delivery have been initiated in 1992-93. The CSSM programme was also initiated first in the poorly performing districts. Besides Area Development Projects aimed at establishing primary health care infrastructure for providing family planning and MCH services have also been taken up in some poorly performing States. A project aimed at revitalising the Family Welfare Programme in Uttar Pradesh was initiated with assistance from USAID in 1993. Effort should be made to optimally utilise the available funds made available through all these projects, avoid duplication of efforts and improve quality of services so that their utilisation increases. There is also a need to assess progress of work in these projects through process and impact indicators.
18.93 To achieve desired demographic goals, Family Welfare has evolved an action plan in consultation with the States and UTs so as to reach a national consensus in support of the family welfare programme. Some of the features of the action plan are as under:-

(i) Improving the quality and outreach of family welfare services;

(ii) Differential strategy for focus on 90 poorly performing districts (birth rate of 39 and above per one thousand population as per 1981 census);

(iii) Increasing the coverage of younger couples;

(iv) Introducing new contraceptives and improving the quality of contraceptives;

(v) Strengthening family welfare schemes in urban slums;

(vi) Reorientation of information, education and communication system in spreading the message of family welfare programmes;

(vii) Involving voluntary and non-governmen-tal organisations to promote community participation in the programme;

(viii) Evolving high level inter-sectoral coor-dination mechanism at the national, State and district levels.

Family Planning
Permanent methods of contraception
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.94 Review of the performance regarding sterilisation during 1994-95 reveals that there has been a small decline as compared to the period 1993-94 (Table 18.8). A decline in performance has been reported in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal and Bihar. Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have shown an improvement in performance while in Rajasthan, the performance is stagnant at the level of 1993-94. The decline in the acceptance of sterilisation is a cause of concern, because surgical sterilisation is the safest and most effective method of ensuring freedom from pregnancy for the next two decades or longer in young couples who have completed their family.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.95 Vasectomy is safer, simpler and easier than tubectomy and the procedure is well-suited to the primary health care services; however over the years there has been a progressive decline in number of couples protected by vasectomy. Efforts to improve the acceptance of vasectomy should receive due attention in 1995-96.

Reversible methods of contraception
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.96 In the year 1994-95, there has been an improvement in acceptance of temporary methods of contraception as compared to 1993-94. The States of Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have shown improvement in performance of IUD insertions during 1994-95 as compared to 1993-94, however, Bihar, West Bengal and Rajasthan have shown a decline.

18.97 Reversible methods of contraception like IUD and Oral Contraceptives are needed to achieve appropriate spacing between pregnancies and to prevent unwanted pregnancies. Over the last two years, there has been a progressive improvement in the acceptance of IUD, OC and Condoms. But there has been a fall in the offtake of OC and CC through commercial and social marketing outlets. Continuation rates for these reversible contraceptives in India are low. Counseling, providing information on the contraceptive options, helping the users to choose the method best suited to their needs and providing follow up services are some of the steps that might go a long way in improving both acceptance and continuation rates.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.98 The expected levels of achievements during 1995-96 under different contraceptive methods are sterilisation 50.6 Lakh, IUD insertion 75.5 Lakh and OC Users 33.1 Lakh. In the year 1995-96, the Department of Family Welfare has exempted two States - Kerala and Tamil Nadu from method specific targets. In addition, one district from each State has also been exempted from method specific targets. Data on acceptance of different methods will be collected and reported in the same manner as the rest of the States. It is expected that in a couple of years information on the impact of removal of method specific targets allocation on acceptance of suitable contraceptive method by eligible couple will become avail-
able. This experiment is in line with the NDC Committee’s recommendation that decentralised planning and area specific approaches should be adopted for improving performance in terms of reduction in crude birth rate.

Maternal and Child Health Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.99 As a part of overall strategy for reduction of maternal, infant and child mortality rates, the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme was launched in August, 1992. The programme aims at sustaining the ongoing programmes of immunisation, management of diarrhoeal diseases, prophylaxis and treatment of anaemia in pregnant women and children under five years of age, administration of vitamin A to children under three years of age. The new interventions also include treatment of pneumonia by the peripheral health staff, improvement of essential obstetric and newborn care, and establishment of first referral units for providing emergency obstetric care. This programme was taken up in a phased manner; under the child survival component, 51 districts were covered in 1992-93, 103 districts in 1993-94, 101 districts in 1994-95. As many as 98 new districts will be taken up during 1995-96. Under the Safe Motherhood Programme, 21 districts were covered in 1992-93, 32 in 1993-94, 51 in 94-95.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.100 Forty eight districts will be covered in this programme during 95-96. An allocation of Rs. 220 crores has been made in 1995-96 for the programme.

Immunisation Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.101 Under Universal Immunisation Programme, the percentage achievement of target under different methods of immunisation during 1994-95 are given in Table 18.8. There has been a decline in achievement under almost all methods as compared to the achievements in 1993-94; this is a cause of concern. Though there had been significant achievement in terms of overall coverage during the Eighth Plan period, 100% coverage of vaccine preventable diseases before infant becomes one year old is still not achieved. There are occasional slip in the quality of services resulting in morbidity and mortality.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.102 Though there has been a steep fall in the reported cases of polio over years, majority of States still report polio cases. In an effort to achieve the set goals of eradication of polio by 2000 A. D. Delhi had taken up a pulse polio immunisation from the year 1994-95. The lessons learnt from this effort may be of use to the programme implementors in other metropolitan cities.

Ante-natal Care Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.103 Maternal Tetanus Toxide (TT) coverage and iron and folic acid supplements is given in Table 18.8. There is an urgent need to improve TT immunisation programme. There has been some improvement in coverage of pregnant women for prophylaxis against anaemia. The impact of this in terms of improvement in the maternal Haemoglobin status or reduction in anaemia in pregnancy need to be assessed. In majority of the States availability and utilisation of ante natal and intra partum care in rural areas continue to be poor. It is also noteworthy that while in some States like Kerala over 90% of women have access to institutional delivery, majority of deliveries in poorly performing States are still conducted at home and by untrained personnel.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.104 Many States have attempted several innovative strategies to improve ante natal care and intra partum care; the impact of these in terms of reduction in neonatal and maternal morbidity and mortality have to be assessed and appropriate mid-course correction initiated during the 9th Plan.

Child Health Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.105 Available data indicate that there are marked differences between States in both neonatal and infant mortality rates. Efforts to improve neonatal and infant care services are underway in all States. Making ORS available through social marketing and supply of ORS through revamped PDS is being advocated in areas where ready access to health services are not available.

Research and Development

18.106 ICMR is the nodal research agency for carrying out basic, clinical and operation
Table 18.8
Performance in the Family Welfare Programme Annual Plan 1994-95

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target/ELA</th>
<th>Achiev. %age</th>
<th>%age of proportionate decrease/ increase/ targets over 93-94</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family Planning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterilisation</td>
<td>52.4</td>
<td>42.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUD</td>
<td>75.9</td>
<td>62.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC users</td>
<td>217.5</td>
<td>171.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP Users</td>
<td>54.6</td>
<td>47.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPT</td>
<td>242.9</td>
<td>219.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polio</td>
<td>242.9</td>
<td>220.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCG</td>
<td>242.9</td>
<td>230.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DT</td>
<td>214.5</td>
<td>106.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT (10 years)</td>
<td>203.1</td>
<td>84.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT (16 years)</td>
<td>181.5</td>
<td>65.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Pregnant Women)</td>
<td>270.0</td>
<td>214.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles, Prophylaxis against</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutritional Anaemia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant Women</td>
<td>275.0</td>
<td>208.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>247.7</td>
<td>162.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*FIGURES PROVISIONAL.

Research in contraception/MCH. Some of the other agencies carrying out research in these areas include National Institute of Health & Family Welfare, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, and Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.107 Basic research efforts for development of newer technology for contraceptives devices are currently underway; though they are unlikely to lead to availability of newer methods for use in the programme during 90s, these efforts are needed to cater to the requirements of the population in the coming decade.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.108 For improving the contraceptives coverage during remaining years of the Eighth Plan and during 90s efforts need be directed towards improving the quality of care and assist men and women to choose appropriate contraceptives from those currently available. Therefore, more stress is being laid on operation research for improving the performance of Family Welfare Programme. In order to ensure that quality control in products utilised in the programme, a National Centre for Technological Evaluation of IUDs and Tubal Rings has been set up at IIT, New Delhi.

Monitoring of Family Planning Services Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.109 In order to conduct research on various socio-economic, demographic and communication aspects of population and Family Welfare Programme, 18 Population Research Centres are at present functioning in various parts of the country. These are located in universities and institutions of national repute. The Centres are provided with 100% grant-in-aid by the Centre. For quick
evaluation of the family planning programme, the Deptt. of Family Welfare has constituted regional evaluation teams which carry out regular verification and validate acceptance of various contraceptives. Planning Commission has suggested, that the Department may explore the feasibility whether these evaluation teams can be used to obtain vital data on failure rates, continuation rates and complications associated with different family planning methods.

18.110 The Office of the Registrar General of India works out the annual estimates of crude birth rate, crude death rate and infant mortality rate through their scheme of Sample Registration System. The system provides an independent check / evaluation of the impact of the Family Welfare programme in the country. Besides, the decennial growth rate as estimated by the office of the Registrar General of India on the basis of the census also provides indirect evaluation of impact of the Family Welfare programme.

Involvement of Non-Government Organisations and Voluntary Organisation for Promotion of Family Welfare

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.111 The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has initiated several programmes involving NGOs in efforts to improve Family Welfare Programme. These include:

(i) revamping of Mini Family Welfare Centre where couple protection rates are below 35%
(ii) involvement of ISM & H practitioners
(iii) area specific IEC activities through NGOs
(iv) establishment of State Standing Committees for Voluntary Action (SCOVA) to fund NGO projects promptly
(v) identification of Govt/ NGO organisations for training of NGOs in project formulation, programme management and monitoring.

Village Health Guide Scheme

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

18.112 The Village Health Guide Scheme (VHG) was started in 1977 for the purpose of providing primary health care and health education in villages. The Dept of Family Welfare took up the funding of the scheme since 1981. Currently, more than three lakh Village Health Guides are available in the country.

Annual Plan 1995-96

18.113 The scheme is being revamped taking into account the lessons learnt from the past experiences so that VHGs can play an effective role in improving community participation and effective utilisation of the Health and Family Welfare services.

Funding

18.114 Realising the urgent need to build up the primary health care network in order to reach the services to the vulnerable group of women and children underserved rural, remote regions of the country, Family Welfare Programme has been providing funding for establishment of PHCs and CHCs under MNP. The Externally Aided Area Projects also provide funds for establishment of physical infrastructure for primary health care, inservice training and orientation of existing personnel. The Social Safety Net Scheme provided funds for establishment of First Referral Units and delivery rooms in an attempt to improve intrapartum care. In spite of all these efforts, the progress has been tardy in several States and the achievements well below the set targets (Table 18.1).

18.115 There has been a serious concern that funds earmarked under MNP for creating primary health care infrastructure has been underutilised. The utilisation of funds under MNP was worse in the poorly performing States where primary health care infrastructure is weak and require urgent improvement. There had been time and cost overruns in Area Projects as well as bilateral Externally Aided Projects in many States.

18.116 Realising the critical role of ANMS in providing MCH/FP Care the centre has provided funding for creation of this post in all States. As a result the number of ANM Course sanctioned and in position fulfils the norms suggested. However, for the male multipurpose worker, a substantial number of posts are yet to be sanctioned by the States. There are also vacancies in the Specialist posts at CHCs (Table 18.2) which have seriously hampered the establishment of first referral unit to take care of the emergencies especially during intrapartum and neo-natal period.
Table 18.9
Scheme-wise Family Welfare Outlay (1995-96)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Outlay for 1995-96</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Services &amp; Supplies</td>
<td>755.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Training</td>
<td>28.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Information, Education and Communication</td>
<td>33.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Research and Evaluation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Maternal and Child Health</td>
<td>220.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Organisation</td>
<td>11.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Village Health Guide Scheme</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Area Projects</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>UP Projects</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Other Schemes/ New Initiatives</td>
<td>84.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Arrears</td>
<td>141.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1581.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18.117 The National Family Welfare Programme is a 100% centrally sponsored programme. Every year the problem of arrear payable to the State Government is an important issue in Annual Plan discussion and invariably substantial funds are earmarked for this purpose. The arrears accumulate because of the increase in maintenance cost of the various health centres as well as cost of delivery of services. The reimbursement has to be made to the States as per the norms fixed. There is an urgent need to revise these norms in order to check the accumulation of arrears payable to the States.

Family Welfare Programme Outlay for 1995-96

18.118 The entire outlay under the Family Welfare Programme continues to be Plan Outlay since the beginning of the programme. For 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.1581 crore has been approved representing an increase of 10.5% over 1994-95 approved outlay. The scheme-wise breakup of the outlay is given in Table 18.9.

Externally Aided Projects

18.119 Funds are being provided for Family Welfare Programme from United Nations Agencies, bilateral and multilateral donors. A statement of ongoing projects, their cost and budgetary requirement is given in Annexure 18.6.

Areas of concern

- Small but perceptible fall in the total number of sterilisation
- Continued progressive decline in number of vasectomies.
- Fall in offtake of OP and CC through social marketing outlets
- Shortfall in 100% coverage of infants under vaccine preventable diseases.
- Occasional slip-up in the quality of immunization services
- Poor coverage of pregnant women
- Inadequacy of ante-natal, intra-natal and neo-natal services.
## Annexure - 18.1

### OUTLAY FOR HEALTH IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR

(Rs. in Crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PLAN</td>
<td>OUTLAY</td>
<td>ACTUAL</td>
<td>OUTLAY</td>
<td>OUTLAY</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>EXPEND.</td>
<td>EXPEND.</td>
<td>EXPEND.</td>
<td>EXPEND.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. CENTRAL SCHEMES</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. RURAL HEALTH</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES</td>
<td>14.75</td>
<td>3.62</td>
<td>4.71</td>
<td>7.56</td>
<td>7.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>III. CONTROL/CONTAINMENT OF NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES</td>
<td>85.00</td>
<td>11.90</td>
<td>34.19</td>
<td>37.50</td>
<td>35.31</td>
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<td>IV. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES</td>
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<td>15.95</td>
<td>14.11</td>
<td>14.57</td>
<td>14.31</td>
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<tr>
<td>V. INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH (18)</td>
<td>125.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>25.55</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>28.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (EXCLUDING ICMR)</td>
<td>266.50</td>
<td>36.65</td>
<td>68.31</td>
<td>81.39</td>
<td>85.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII. HOMEOPATHY</td>
<td>83.00</td>
<td>10.50</td>
<td>13.58</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td>24.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII. OTHER PROGRAMMES</td>
<td>74.75</td>
<td>13.28</td>
<td>7.57</td>
<td>14.67</td>
<td>25.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>SUB-TOTAL (A) (CENTRAL SCHEMES)</td>
<td>744.00</td>
<td>114.50</td>
<td>187.22</td>
<td>202.55</td>
<td>229.55</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>II. CONTROL OF MALARIA</td>
<td>425.00</td>
<td>65.00</td>
<td>98.03</td>
<td>110.00</td>
<td>167.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. CONTROL OF LEPROSY</td>
<td>140.00</td>
<td>24.00</td>
<td>17.59</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>72.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. CONTROL OF BLINDNESS</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>13.50</td>
<td>17.59</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td>82.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. NATIONAL AIDS CONTROL PROGRAMME (INCLUDING STD AND BLOOD SAFETY MEASURES)</td>
<td>280.00</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>29.71</td>
<td>33.06</td>
<td>71.21</td>
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<td>VI. GUINEA WASH ERADICATION</td>
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<td>0.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>VII. PLAGUE CONTROL PROGRAMME</td>
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<td>186.00</td>
<td>207.05</td>
<td>278.50</td>
<td>375.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIII. OTHER PROGRAMME</td>
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<td>166.00</td>
<td>207.05</td>
<td>278.50</td>
<td>375.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>SUB-TOTAL (B) CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES</td>
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<td>187.50</td>
<td>208.89</td>
<td>280.75</td>
<td>375.25</td>
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<td>GRAND TOTAL (A+B)</td>
<td>1800.00</td>
<td>302.00</td>
<td>396.11</td>
<td>483.30</td>
<td>578.00</td>
</tr>
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* - EXCLUSIVE OF FUNDS PROVIDED UNDER FAMILY WELFARE
## Annexure - 18.2

**OUTLAY FOR HEALTH IN THE STATES & UNION TERRITORIES**

(Rs. Lakh)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>States</strong></td>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td>MNP</td>
<td>HEALTH</td>
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<td>1 Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>18332.00</td>
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<td>2 Arunachal Pradesh</td>
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<td>4 Bihar</td>
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<td>5 Goa</td>
<td>9000.00</td>
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<td>6 Gujarat</td>
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<td>11787.00</td>
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* Revised approval letter not issued
** Recommended by the Working Group
### Outlay for Health in the States & Union Territories

#### (Rs. Lakh)

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#### Annexure 18.2 (Concl.d.)

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(States & Uts)
Annexure 18.3

1% Allocation of Central Assistance under Gadgil Mukherjee Formula to non-Special Category States

(Rs. Crore)

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(Source: FR Division, Planning Commission)
### Annexure 18.4

**Selected Indicators For Major States**

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**Note:** Relate to the year 1990
### STATE WISE OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE UNDER FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

(Rs. Lakhs)

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<td>OTHERS(CENT. SECT./ COST OF SUPPLIES)</td>
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<td>ARREARS PAID TO STATES</td>
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**FIGURES IN BRACKETS ARE REVISED ESTIMATE**

**PROVISION MADE FOR ARREARS**

501
### Annexure 18.6

**Foreign Assistance Routed Through Budget: ANNUAL PLAN (1995-96)**

(Rs. in Crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Project</th>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Foreign Aid</th>
<th>Total Foreign Sources</th>
<th>Eighth Plan Foreign Source</th>
<th>1992-93 (Actual) Foreign Source</th>
<th>Comp-Cost</th>
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<td>New Organised Sector Project</td>
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502
## Annexure 18.6 (Concl.)

**Foreign Assistance Routed Through Budget: ANNUAL PLAN (1995-96)**

(Rs. in Crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Area Projects</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Training of Non-Scalpel Vasectomy</td>
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CHAPTER 19
SOCIAL WELFARE & NUTRITION

SOCIAL WELFARE
19.1 The programmes in the social welfare sector have been especially designed to meet the needs of women, children, the handicapped and the aged, to enable them to overcome their social, economic and physical handicaps and to improve quality of their life.

Review of Annual Plan: 1994-95

19.2 In the Annual Plan 1994-95, a total outlay of Rs.1082.80 crore was provided - Rs.732.43 crore in the Central sector and Rs.350.37 crore for the States/UTs. As against this, the revised estimates for the year were Rs.732.63 crore in the Central sector and Rs.396.43 crore in the State sector, making a total of Rs.1129.06 crore.

Welfare and Development of Children

19.3 The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is the major programme under implementation for the development of children below 6 years of age; it also covers pregnant women, nursing mothers and adolescent girls. The scheme aims at reducing the incidence of infant mortality, morbidity, and malnutrition through a package of services viz. supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up and referral services, pre-school education and health & nutrition education. During 1994-95, 200 ICDS projects were sanctioned bringing the total number of projects to 3907. The World Bank assisted ICDS project-I covering 110 blocks in Andhra Pradesh and 191 blocks in Orissa, continued during 1994-95 and the World Bank assisted ICDS project-II is being implemented in 210 blocks of Bihar and 244 blocks of Madhya Pradesh. Under the ICDS Programme, supplementary feeding was provided to 168.8 lakh children and 36.7 lakh women. Besides, 92.7 lakh children received pre-school education in 2.33 lakh Anganwadi centres.

19.4 In order to expand child care services, a National Creche Fund was set up in March 1994, with a corpus fund of Rs.20.00 crore, with the World Bank assistance provided under the Social Safety Net. During 1994-95, the target of starting 450 additional creches and 150 Anganwadi cum Creches benefitting 15000 children was achieved. A total number of 12470 creches providing day care services to 3.11 lakh children of working/ailing mothers, belonging to lower economic strata, were in operation at the end of 1994-95.

19.5 The Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) continued to be implemented in 507 selected ICDS blocks in the country. This special intervention for the adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years attempts to meet their special needs in the areas of nutrition, health, education, and skill development. This scheme extended services to 4.50 lakh adolescent girls during 1994-95.

19.6 The two National Plans of Action - one for children and the other for the Girl Child envisaged 'survival, protection and development' of these two groups. Based on the National Plans of Action, the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh and Meghalaya have formulated their own plans of action.

19.7 The National Institute of Public Coopera­tion & Child Development (NIPCCD) conducted 48 training programmes during the period April-December 1994 and trained 1813 functionaries of voluntary organisations, government departments, educational and technical bodies, etc. As regards, training of ICDS functionaries, achievement exceeded the target in case of the Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs), and supervisors but fell short by over 3000 in the case of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs).

Welfare and Development of Women:

19.8 All sectoral development programmes address women’s issues and most include separate targets for them. In addition, there are specific programmes for the advancement and empowerment of women which focus on provision of support services, awareness generation and some income generating activities.

19.9 The scheme of Hostels for Working Women (WWH) was launched in 1973, with the objective of providing safe and cheap accommodation to young girls and women who come to cities/towns in search of employment. Since inception of WWH scheme, a total of 692 hostels had been sanctioned, 240 with Day Care Centres, benefitting 45300 working women and their 6215 dependent children. As
against, a target of construction of 50 hostels in 1994-95 for benefit of 2500 women, 53 hostels were constructed, benefiting 4592 women. The scheme of Short Stay Homes continued to provide temporary shelter to girls and women in distress. During 1994-95, 42 new short stay homes were started against a proposal of 30 homes.

19.10 The income generating schemes taken up by the Department of Women and Children are as follows:

(i) The scheme of Support to Training cum Employment Programme (STEP) has been successful in providing training and employment to 1.50 lakh women in the traditional sectors of agriculture, dairying, handlooms, handicrafts, sericulture, fisheries etc. During 1994-95, 68950 women were benefitted from this programme.

(ii) The scheme for setting up of "Employment and Income Generating Training-cum-Production Centres for Women" with Norwegien assistance (NORAD) extends training and employment opportunities in non-traditional trades like computer operations, electronics, watch repairing and assembling, garment making, hotel management etc. Since 1982-83, this programme has benefitted 45,000 women. During the year under review, this programme provided employment to 9635 women.

(iii) The Socio-Economic Programme (SEP) provides 'work and wage' to the needy, destitute/widows and deserted women to enable them to earn their livelihood and support their families. While the SEP, since its inception in 1958, has provided employment to more than two lakh women all over the country, only 6768 women got employment in 1994-95.

(iv) The programme of Condensed Courses of Education and Vocational Training (CCE&VT), also started in 1958 has provided continuing education and vocational training and employment opportunities to about 7.20 lakh adult women and girls. The beneficiaries of CCE&VT during 1994-95 numbered 30375.

19.11 The Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) and Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) are the relatively new schemes, initiated in 1993, for economic empowerment of women. The RMK is for extending credit to poor and needy women in the informal sector through the intermediation of the Non Government Organisations (NGOs). By January, 1995 a total credit of Rs.8.88 crore has been extended to benefit about 59524 poor women through 47 NGOs. The MSY provided the rural women, a special incentive to save and thus have greater control over household resources. About 84.78 lakh MSY accounts with a total deposit of Rs. 72.67 crore have been opened by end of March 1995.

19.12 The National Commission for Women (NCW), a statutory body was set up in 1992 to safeguard the rights of women. Review of existing legislations, intervention in case of specific individual complaints of atrocities, examination of working for safeguards for women etc. are within its purview.

19.13 In preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women at Beijing in September, 1995, six regional consultations were held at Hyderabad, Jaipur, Bangalore, Calcutta, Pune and Lucknow. The draft country paper was prepared in consultation with the Voluntary Organisations (VOs) and experts in the field of women's development and empowerment.

Welfare of Handicapped

19.14 During the last few years, considerable headway has been made in extending the network of rehabilitation services for the disabled so as to make them active, independent and productive members of the society. The schemes, developed for this purpose, consist of aids and appliances, setting up of the special cells in employment exchanges, establishing infrastructure facilities in different areas of disability etc. About 400 NGOs were given financial assistance for providing these services to the handicapped persons. In addition to the existing 1200 special schools for education of handicapped children, a scheme of assistance upto 90 percent to VOs for establishment of Special Schools continued to be implemented in the 240 districts of the country where no special school existed. Seven NGOs were assisted to set up special schools during 1994-95.

19.15 The six National Institutes/Apex Level Institutions continued and expanded their services in the area of education, training and vocational guidance, counselling, research, rehabilitation, and development of suitable serv-
ice modules for the handicapped. Besides, a large number of Voluntary Organisations also offered a wide range of services in the field of education, vocational guidance, counselling and rehabilitation to persons afflicted with various disabilities and handicaps.

19.16 The scheme to provide durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured aids and appliances for the physically handicapped was continued. Financial assistance was provided to 66 implementing agencies located in different parts of the country and more than one lakh disabled persons have benefitted. In order to provide cost effective aids and appliances through the application of technology, suitable Research and Development Projects were identified and funded. Under a Science & Technology project in Mission Mode, 10,000 inter-pointing braille slates specially designed and produced in the country and close circuit T.V. with magnification capacity upto 30 times were developed for the blind. Steps were taken to start production of these so as to make them available to the needy persons.

19.17 Eleven District Rehabilitation Centres (DRCs), functioning in 10 States of the country, provided comprehensive rehabilitation services including early detection, medical intervention, fitment of aids and appliances etc. to the disabled persons specially in rural and interior areas. The DRCs also carried out survey of disabled population.

19.18 There were 23 special employment exchanges for physically handicapped and 55 Special Cells in normal Employment Exchanges. As compared to 3.38 lakh handicapped registered in these exchanges, the total number of placements were 48374 only by the end of 1993, despite 3 percent reservation of jobs for the them. In the year 1993, the placement of handicapped was only 4451, against a total registration of 49330. During the period Jan.-June 1994, the placement of handicapped was 2167 out of a total registration of 20556. However, 17 Vocational Rehabilitation Training Centres continued to provide necessary rehabilitation assistance to the handicapped job seekers.

19.19 The Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) had standardised 43 courses for personnel training and also funded programmes for conducting the refresher courses in the field of locomotor and visual disabilities. In addition, the RCI also conducted joint entrance examination on all India basis for the courses in physiotherapy, occupational therapy, prosthetic and orthotic engineering etc. for the National Institutes. To deal with aspects like early intervention, prevention, education, employment, vocational training, affirmative action, non-discrimination etc. a comprehensive legislation called ‘People with Disabilities (Security and Rehabilitation) Bill, 1994, was finalised.

Social Defence:

19.20 In order to take care of the increasing population of the aged, the scheme ‘Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for programmes relating to Aged’ was continued to provide financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations for setting up and continuance of Day Care Centres, Old Age Homes and Mobile Medicare Services. During 1993-94, the NGOs were assisted to set up 126 Old Age Homes, 182 Day Care Centres and 11 Mobile Medicare Units in the country benefitting about 83,000 aged persons. By February 1995, assistance has been extended for setting up of new and additional 86 old aged homes, 44 day care centres and 20 mobile medicare units.

19.21 Efforts for the development of the neglected and delinquent juveniles were made in order to help them re-adjust with their families, and the community. A scheme for the ‘Welfare and Development of Street Children’ was started with the support of VOs in the major cities. Under this scheme, grant-in-aid was given to 66 VOs to provide integrated community-based non-institutional basic services for the care, protection and development of street children in 37 most populous cities, with each VO expected to implement one project covering 300 children.

19.22 The activities of the National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) cover research, training, and technical advice in the field of prevention of crime and treatment of offenders. Emphasis is on dealing more effectively, with the newly emerging problems including drug abuse prevention, juvenile justice administration and prevention of delinquency and crime. To strengthen drug abuse prevention, a Bureau of Drug Abuse Prevention was set up in the NISD. Upto December 1994, the NISD conducted 25 training courses in various fields of social defence against a target of 40 courses in 1994-95.

19.23 The scheme for Prohibition and Prevention of Drug Abuse continued. A variety of
services, including those of awareness, counselling, motivation, de-addiction, treatment, follow-up and rehabilitation services, were provided through Government agencies and the NGOs. Presently, about 201 Voluntary Organisations are involved in the area of prevention of drug abuse. Upto September 1994, 1,40,948 drug addicts were registered and 59,822 were detoxified in the 121 deaddiction-cum-rehabilitation centres.

19.24 To assess the effectiveness of the ongoing programmes, to comprehend emerging social problems and to identify the shortcomings in the implementation of existing welfare schemes for the handicapped and children, about 20 research/evaluation studies were sanctioned during the year.

Annual Plan: 1995-96

19.25 An outlay of Rs.1,292.96 crore has been approved for Social Welfare for the Annual Plan 1995-96. The plan outlays and revised estimates for 1994-95 and budget estimates for 1995-96 for the Central and State sector are given in Annexure 19.1, 19.2 & 19.4. The distribution of outlays between Centre and States is presented in the following Table 19.1.

Welfare and Development of Children

19.26 The child care services are proposed to be further expanded by opening 450 new creches and conversion of 150 anganwadis into creches under the National Creche Fund. Also the maintenance and services in the existing creches/day care centres for the children of poor, working and ailing mothers will be improved.

19.27 Efforts would be made to improve quality of services particularly early childhood education, health and nutrition components of ICDS projects through close monitoring. The 36300 ICDS functionaries would be trained. Special attention would be paid to fill up the vacancies of the CDPOs, Supervisors and AWWs. The scheme for adolescent girls would continue to be operated in 507 ICDS blocks to provide essential services to girls in the age group of 11-18 years.

19.28 The World Bank assisted ICDS project I in 110 blocks of Andhra Pradesh and 191 blocks of Orissa would continue during 1995-96. Similarly, the World Bank assisted ICDS project II would continue in 210 blocks of Bihar and 244 blocks of Madhya Pradesh.

19.29 The NIPCCD would be organising orientation/training programmes for representatives of NGOs and government departments engaged in planning and implementation of programmes for the welfare and development of mother and children. During the year 1995-96, the NIPCCD would conduct 55 programmes covering 1630 participants. Besides, 40 ongoing research/evaluation studies, 15 new studies would be taken up.

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<th>Table 19.1 Plan Outlay &amp; Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)</th>
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<td>(ii) M/o Welfare</td>
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<td>(iii) Deptt. of Economic Affairs</td>
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<td>2. States/UTs</td>
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* Interest relief on Loans to persons affected by 1984 riots.
Welfare and Development of Women

19.30 The scheme of construction/expansion of hostels for working women with day care centres would be expanded with an addition of 60 hostels for 3000 women. 35 short stay homes for women and girls, in social and moral danger, would be constructed and efforts would be made to improve the living conditions in these homes.

19.31 More projects would be sanctioned for employment/income generation under STEP, NORAD, SEP and CCE&VT. During 1995-96, a total number of 61,780 women are expected to benefit from these schemes.

19.32 Under the RMK scheme, efforts would be made to extend credit and training facilities to 50,000 poor and needy women in the informal sector. In order to achieve the target of opening four crore (cumulative) MSY accounts by the end of 1995-96, an effective publicity campaign to encourage rural women to open MSY accounts, would be launched in all the States.

19.33 To create a general awareness and to mobilize women for their self-development in a multi-faceted manner and to improve their socio-economic status, Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY) is being launched in 200 selected blocks in the country.

Welfare of Handicapped

19.34 Efforts would be made to consolidate services provided to the handicaps in the preceding years and extend the services to areas hitherto unattended. To check the increasing incidence of disabilities, preventive measures through early detection and latest technology aid, would be strengthened further. Research and development would be continued for evolving cost effective suitable aids and appliances for the handicapped. In addition, assistance would be provided to the VOs for rehabilitation of spastics, the mentally retarded and leprosy-affected persons.

19.35 The six National Institutes would continue to implement the programmes of education, training, research, evaluation, documentation, fitment/development of aid and appliances, and training service modules in their respective areas of disability. High priority would be given for enhancing their role in the development and upgradation of services via trained manpower in the States. Evaluation studies of these institutions would be undertaken.

19.36 Greater assistance would be provided to the VOs, working for welfare of the handicapped. Financial assistance would be provided for projects, such as vocational training centres, special schools, counselling centres, etc.

19.37 Assistance would also be given to the VOs for rendering training courses for teachers in the areas of cerebral palsy and mental retardation. The Indian Spinal Cord Injury Centre, being set up by a NGO, would become functional during this year. This centre would deal with the treatment and rehabilitation of patients suffering from spinal injuries.

Social Defence

19.38 Implementation of the programmes of Social Defence would be consolidated further to ensure greater impact on the target groups. The State Governments would be assisted in streamlining the juvenile justice administration and in upgrading the institutional and probationary services extended to juvenile offenders. The scheme to prevent beggary would continue for their rehabilitation through provision of vocational training and work-cum-production centres. The scheme for the proper care and development of street children through education, counselling, vocational training, maintenance and rehabilitation services, would continue to be implemented in the major cities. Attempts would be made to modernise the prison administration by improving security and discipline in prisons, expanding medical and health facilities and a ‘gainful work’ programme.

19.39 A multi-pronged strategy would be adopted towards awareness building and educating people for prevention of drug abuse, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts, and training of functionaries belonging to both governmental and non-governmental organizations. The VOs would be given assistance upto 90% of the total approved expenditure of each project for awareness generation and the setting up of counselling, de-addiction and after care centres. The NISD would continue research, training and technical advice in the field of prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

19.40 To tackle the problems of the aged, support system would be provided through day
care centres, old age homes, medicare units, etc.

NUTRITION
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

19.41 For the nutrition programme, an outlay of Rs.438.62 crore was provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95, including Rs.2.47 crore in the Central Sector and Rs.436.15 crore in the State sector. As compared to plan outlays, the revised estimates for the year were Rs.381.25 crore of which Central Sector accounted for Rs.2.28 crore and the State sector for Rs.378.97 crore.

19.42 The nutrition programmes consist of (1) Nutrition Education and Extension (2) Development and Promotion of Nutritious Foods and (3) Fortification and Enrichment of Food items, through a network of 43 field units known as Community Food and Nutrition Extension Units (CFNEUs). These units are equipped with a vehicle, audio visual aids and technically trained personnel to impart nutrition education in rural, tribal and urban areas. They conduct training in home preservation of fruits and vegetables, and provide orientation training to grass root level workers and supervisors in the concerned areas.

19.43 During the period April - November 1994, the CFNEUs organised 7719 nutrition demonstration camps, of which 6555 were held in rural areas and 2820 for SC/ST communities benefitting 2.5 lakh people, mainly women (42.8% belonged to SC/STs). During the same period, these units also trained 15994 housewives in homescale preservation of fruits and vegetables through 570 training courses and inspected 4607 Anganwadi Centres. Eight training courses were organised exclusively for SC/ST groups benefitting 225 women. Also, at these units, the community prepared 283 metric tonnes of fruits and vegetable products such as pickles, sauces, jams, jellies, squashes etc. for domestic consumption of the beneficiaries. Under the Integrated Nutrition Education scheme, 16 orientation training camps were organised for the field level functionaries like AWWs, ANMs, Gram Sevikas etc. and 38 short-term training courses were organised for trainers like ICDS Supervisors, CDPOs, LHVs, teachers from VO's, etc. A total of 2850 field level workers and 480 supervisors were trained.

19.44 A National Nutrition Council (NNC) has been set up in the Planning Commission on 7th September, 1994 with Prime Minister as its Chairman. The NNC is the highest body for overseeing the implementation of the NNP through various sectoral plans of action contained in the National Plan of Action on Nutrition.

19.45 The Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) extended modest financial support to 19 NGOs upto March 1994 for undertaking nutrition education activities on the lines undertaken by the field units of FNB in specified areas. During 1994-95, 17 more NGOs received the financial assistance for undertaking nutrition education activities. During the period April-November, 1994, 1950 demonstration programmes had been organised by these NGOs.

19.46 Three community based production of nutritious foods units were set up, one each at Phulbani in Orissa, Mehrauli in Delhi and Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh along with sanction of five more such units in March, 1994, two at Nagpur in Maharashtra and one each at Ahmedabad in Gujarat, Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh and Udaipur in Rajasthan. All these 8 units would be run by NGOs. Three more Food and Nutrition Extension Centres were also set up, one each at Kohima (Nagaland), Aizawl (Mizoram) and Naharl Gaon (Arunachal Pradesh) in collaboration with the State Govts. These centres also impart nutrition education and training in home scale preservation of fruits and vegetables.

19.47 All the existing five Ready to Eat (RTE) food production plants, one each at Dhar in Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad in A.P., Jaipur in Rajasthan, Gangtok in Sikkim and Delhi produced 17145 metric tonnes of RTE during the period April-November 1994. About 5124 metric tonnes of energy food (a blend of cereals and pulses or oilseeds flour fortified with vitamins and minerals and sweetened with sugar) was produced at four energy food plants.

19.48 For public education two consolidated cassettes containing different films on nutrition, ICDS, MSY, Health and Hygiene were prepared. One booklet namely 'You and Your Diet' and one poster titled 'conserve nutrients while preparing the food' had been produced. The country wide celebration of the 13th National Nutrition Week from 1st to 7th September, 1994 included 188 exhibitions, 588 cooking demonstration, 237 films/slide shows, 90 receive competitions, 42 baby
shows, 93 group discussions/seminars and 165 essay/slogan competition.

19.49 To prevent blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency, the scheme of fortification of milk with Vitamin A covered 54 dairies in 17 States and one Union Territory fortifying about 25 lakh litres of milk daily.

19.50 Two plants, each with a capacity of producing 15,000 metric tonnes per annum of iron fortified salt, located in Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan continued their operations and produced 1600 MTs of fortified salt during April-Oct 1994, which was supplied for use in midday meal programme in Tamil Nadu and supplementary feeding under ICDS scheme.

19.51 The Department of Women & Child Development has sponsored a study to develop district level diet and nutrition profiles of 26 States and Union Territories through some National Institutes in the field. Recognising the need for a nation wide monitoring system, a task force for establishing a nutrition surveillance system in the country has also been set up.

19.52 The existing Supplementary Feeding Programme consisted of Special Nutrition Programme (SNP) and Mid Day Meal Programme. The SNP covering children of age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls is intended to provide supplementary food containing 300 calories including 8-12 grams of protein is given to children and 500 calories including 20-25 grams of protein to women per day for 300 days in a year. During the year, 16.88 million children and 3.67 million women received the benefit of supplementary feeding mainly through the ICDS programme.

19.53 The outlays for nutrition in the State sector generally fall short of the requirement for funds for the SNP. At the Revised Estimates (RE) stage, the outlays are further reduced. During 1994-95, RE of Rs.378.97 crore in the State sector indicated a reduction of Rs.57.18 crore from the approved plan outlays. As a result, supplementary nutrition could be provided for lesser number of days than envisaged in most of the States/UTs.

Annual Plan: 1995-96

19.54 An outlay of Rs.563.45 Crore has been provided for nutrition in the Annual Plan 1995-96. The plan outlays and revised estimates for 1994-95 and budget estimates for Central and State sector can be seen at Annexure 19.3 and 19.5. The distribution of outlays between Centre and States is given in the following table 19.2.

19.55 In the Central sector, nutrition education and extension activities would be continued as a long-term measure to improve nutrition/health status of the people. Activities of the Integrated Nutrition Education Scheme would further be strengthened through increased production of educational/training material for the training centres and for the community, and by improving training skills of the trainers. The production of video films, slides, posters, and booklets on the subject would be increased. Exhibitions promoting nutrition awareness would be organised. Financial assistance would be given to VOs home science colleges and other institutions for expanding the activities of nutrition education specially in the rural & tribal areas, and in urban slums. Orientation camps and training courses would be organised for training the village level functionaries like AWWs, ANMs, school teachers and their trainers and supervisors. The training programmes would cover important aspects of nutrition like the

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 19.2</th>
<th>Plan Outlay &amp; Expenditure</th>
<th>(Rs. in Crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>States</td>
<td>334.46</td>
<td>436.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>336.96</td>
<td>438.62</td>
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</table>

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prevention and management of major nutritional problems, with special attention towards vulnerable groups like infants, toddlers, adolescent girls, pregnant women and nursing mothers. Electronic media would be used more frequently to broadcast/telecast important nutrition messages.

19.56 The scheme of fortification of milk with Vitamin A would be extended to other dairies to increase the quantity of fortified milk for consumption of weaker sections of the society. Two more energy food production units of six metric tonnes and two metric tonnes capacity respectively would be set up at Bhubaneshwar and Koraput (Orissa). The third energy food production unit would be set up at Dodaballapur in Karnataka.

19.57 The Deptt. of Women & Child Development would identify the areas of research and development studies for providing technical back up to improve nutrition programme. The existing infrastructure in the four quality control laboratories, one each at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras would be strengthened, in order to maintain quality check on food products.

19.58 The Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project (TINP), taken up in 1990 with the World Bank assistance in the State sector to provide supplementary nutrition to the children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers, would continue to cover 317 blocks in Tamil Nadu.

19.59 The outlay for nutrition programme in 1995-96 of SNP and MDM in the State sector has been enhanced by about 47 percent over the revised estimates for 1994-95, as the provision for SNP was observed to be far less than the requirement. Some of the States have agreed to provide more funds for nutrition. This would help to increase the number of days for which supplementary feeding would be available in the year. Efforts would be made to ensure regular supply of quality food in the Anganwadi centres.

19.60 Areas of Concern

- Inadequacy of support facilities for delivery of services under ICDS programmes.
- Insufficient provision of outlays for supplementary nutrition under State sector.
- Shortfall in filling of posts and training particularly that of AWWs under ICDS programme.
- Large unmet demand for seats in Working Women’s Hostels.
- Lack of involvement of NGOs in the welfare programmes for handicapped in rural areas.
- Placement of handicapped in jobs through special employment exchanges is falling short of reservation norms.
- Higher percentage of relapse of drug addiction cases.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
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<th>B.E.</th>
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<td>A1</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Creches/Day Care Centres for Children of Working/Ailing Mothers.</td>
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<td>B1</td>
<td>Welfare and Development of Women</td>
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<td>Hostel for Working Women.</td>
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<td>Setting up of Employment and Income Generating Training-cum-Production Centres for Women (NORAD)</td>
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<td>Support to Training-cum-Employment Programme.</td>
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<td>Short Stay Homes.</td>
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<td>Mahila Samriddhi Yojana.</td>
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<td>Awareness Generation Project for Rural Poor Women in Public Cooperation.</td>
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<td>2.21</td>
<td>Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations through Centrally Sponsored World Bank (CSWB) and Stren-</td>
<td>4.05</td>
<td>4.48</td>
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<td><strong>64.05</strong></td>
<td><strong>103.61</strong></td>
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### PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE - SOCIAL WELFARE -
DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

(Rs. in Crore)

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Outlay</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>III. OTHER PROGRAMMES</strong></td>
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<td>1.</td>
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<td>135.53</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL - (B) (I + II)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL - (B) (I + II)</strong></td>
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<td>566.86</td>
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* Included under Serial Number 21.

** Transferred to State Sector from 1.4.1992.
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<td>B.E.</td>
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<td>Assistance to Disabled for Purchase/</td>
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<td>Fitting of Aids and Appliances</td>
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<td>11.</td>
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514
### PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE - SOCIAL WELFARE - MINISTRY OF WELFARE

(Rs. in Crore)

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<td>R.E.</td>
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#### SOCIAL DEFENCE AND CHILD WELFARE

1. Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA)  
   0.12 0.20 0.20 0.20
2. Assistance to Adoption Homes (Shishu Griha)  
   0.40 0.55 0.55 1.00
3. National Institute of Social Defence  
   1.97 1.30 2.25 0.50
4. Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention  
   9.87 14.00 14.00 15.00
5. Prevention and Control of Juvenile Mal-Adjustment  
   1.11 3.00 3.00 2.00
   0.28 0.50 0.30 0.07
7. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for providing Social Defence Services.  
   0.22 0.45 0.25 0.38
8. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for programmes related to the Aged.  
   3.05 3.50 4.80 6.00
   0.13 0.50 0.50 0.40
10. Information and Mass Education Cell  
    1.09 1.50 2.10 2.10
11. Scheme for Street Children  
    1.12 5.00 3.00 5.00
12. Scheme for Beggary Prevention  
    0.23 1.00 0.55 0.55
13. Scheme for Rehabilitation Centres  
    0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
    0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

**T O T A L:**  
19.59 31.50 31.50 33.20

**GRAND TOTAL (A + B):**  
47.05 73.50 73.50 79.70

Total for Social Welfare **  
47.05 72.90 72.91 78.60

* Rs.10 lakh towards Secretariat Services from BE & RE (1994-95) and BE (1995-96)
** Rs.50 lakh towards Secretariat Services from BE 1995-96
\[\text{\textcopyright} \text{Classified under 'Other Industries'.}
\][At after taking care of above points at *, **, and \[\text{\textcopyright} \text{from the Schemes No. 8, 12 and 18 of Handicapped Welfare.}

515
Plan Outlays and Expenditure - Nutrition
Department of Women and Child Development
(Rs. in Crore)

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### PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE IN THE STATES/UTs - NUTRITION

(Rs. in lakh)

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**TOTAL (STATES):** 32280.00 42249.00 36528.00 53717.00

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**TOTAL (UTs):** 1166.38 1365.68 1368.68 2379.61

**TOTAL (STATES & UTs):** 33446.38 43614.68 37896.68 56096.61

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518
The Socio-Economic development of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Minorities has been receiving special attention of the Government. Efforts are being made to improve their living conditions specially in the areas of education, health, drinking water, sanitation and housing and to improve their economic status through support for income generating activities in different welfare programmes.

20.2 The Scheduled Castes are distributed in 22 States and 5 Union Territories, numbering 13.82 crore, representing 16.48 per cent of the total population of the country (Annexure 20.1). In a few States, they constitute more than 20% of the total population : Punjab (28.31%), Himachal Pradesh (25.34%), West Bengal (23.62%) and Uttar Pradesh (21%). Of the total SC population, 11.23 crore (81.28%) live in rural areas. Their literacy rate, according to 1991 Census (Annexure 20.2), is 37.41% (Male 49.91% and Female 23.76%). It is estimated that the SC families living below the poverty line has decreased to 44.7 per cent in 1987-88 from 64.6 per cent in 1977-78.

20.3 According to 1991 Census (Annexure 20.3), the Scheduled Tribe population was 6.78 crore constituting 8.08% of the total population of the country. They inhabit 22 States and 4 Union Territories. They are predominantly distributed in Mizoram (93.15%), Lakshadweep (93.15%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (78.99%) and Arunachal Pradesh (63.62%). In addition, there are ST concentrations in the States of Madhya Pradesh (23.27%), Orissa (22.21%), Gujarat (14.92%), Maharashtra (9.27%) and Bihar (7.66%). The literacy rate among the STs has increased from 16.35 per cent in 1981 to 29.6 per cent in 1991 (Annexure 20.4). According to the N.S.S.O. survey, the number of ST families living below the poverty line has been brought down to 52.60 per cent in 1987-88 from 72.43 per cent in 1977-78.

20.4 The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes continue to be the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. There has been a concerted effort for the socio-economic development of SCs and STs through various plan and non-plan programmes. Their welfare and development are being taken up through the Special Component Plan (SCP) for SCs and the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for STs, in addition to various central sector/centrally sponsored schemes. The financial institutions at national and State level like : National SC/ST Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), Scheduled Caste Development Corporation (SCDC) and Tribal Co-operative Marketing Federation (TRIFED) have been working for various income generating activities for the benefit of these target groups.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

20.5 An amount of Rs. 1768.85 crore was provided as revised outlay in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for socio-economic development programmes to directly benefit the SC/ST/OBC/Minorities under the Backward Classes Sector (Welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities). In addition, during 1994-95, Rs. 273.85 crore for SCP and Rs. 275.00 crore for TSP, as Special Central Assistance (SCA) were allocated. A statement on outlay and expenditure under Backward Classes Sector (States/UTs), Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CS/CSS) and SCA to SCP and TSP is given in Table 20.1

State Plan and Union Territories Plan

20.6 Emphasis has been laid on improving the educational level of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities through different educational incentive programmes during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The important educational development programmes for these sections of the society include Pre-Matric Scholarships/Stipends, various educational incentives in the form of free books, stationery and uniforms, reimbursement of tuition fee, noon meals etc. In addition, construction/maintenance of hostels for boys and girls, ashram schools, book banks, coaching and guidance centres have been set up. Various programmes for improving their living conditions are being implemented, which include provision of financial assistance for purchase of house sites and construction of houses and digging of drinking
### Table 20.1
Plan Outlay and Expenditure

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</table>

---

water wells. The national and State level Corporations are also providing financial assistance in the form of subsidy and margin money loan for various income generating projects. **Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

20.7 For implementation of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the Ministry of Welfare was provided an outlay of Rs. 357.65 crore during 1994-95. The major schemes for the welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities being implemented by the Ministry include Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupation, Post-Matric Scholarships, Liberation of Scavengers and their Rehabilitation. In addition, National and State level SC/ST Corporations, National Minority Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NB-FCDFC) have been set up by the Government for improving access of the SCs/STs/OBCs and Minorities to additional financial resources. They act as guarantors, promoters and catalysts to facilitate greater credit mobilisation from financial institutions and provide Margin Money loans and subsidy to the target groups.

20.8 To improve the quality of education among the children of those engaged in unclean occupation, Pre-Matric scholarship programme is being undertaken for day scholars and hostellers studying in classes I-X. The rate of scholarship varies from Rs.25 to Rs.50 per month for a day scholar and from Rs.200 to Rs.250 per month for hostellers of classes from III-X. Besides, both are eligible for a lump sum grant of Rs. 500 per annum. Central assistance is provided on matching basis to the states, and to the extent 100 per cent to UTs to meet the expenditure over and above their committed liability. An allocation of Rs.7.50 crore has been provided for this in the Annual Plan 1995-96. The Post-Matric Scholarship has been in operation from 1944-45 and is important for encouraging the SC/ST students to pursue higher education. At present, the scholarship is given for two children in a family with an income ceiling of Rs. 2000 per month. For effective implementation and for coverage of more students, central assistance...
is being provided to States and UTs to meet the expenditure over and above their committed liability. During 1994-95, 17.53 lakh SC/ST students were assisted with scholarships against the target of 22.30 lakh students.

20.9 The scheme of Book Banks play a vital role in Professional colleges. This scheme assists students receiving post-matric scholarships who pursue medical, engineering, agriculture, veterinary, polytechnic and law courses. The number of SC/ST students availing these benefits increased from 32,120 during 1993-94 to 37,880 in 1994-95. Further, the Coaching and Allied Scheme enables SC/ST students to undergo coaching for admission to such professional courses.

20.10 For promoting education and arresting the high rate of drop-outs from schools among the SC/ST children, a scheme of hostels both for boys and girls has been in operation for a long time. Under the scheme Financial Assistance is provided for construction and maintenance of hostels on sharing basis between Centre and States. An outlay of Rs. 18.50 crore was allocated for the scheme of boys' hostels and girls' hostels for SCs and STs during 1994-95. In addition, there is a scheme of Ashram Schools for Tribals.

20.11 Pre-Examination Coaching for the weaker sections based on economic criteria was introduced in 1992-93 for priority coaching and training to the students belonging to the weaker sections including minorities to enable them to compete in different competitive examinations. The scheme intends to impart coaching and training facilities to students and are being provided by national and state level professional coaching institutions. The criteria adopted for admission to these institutions for such coaching is based on the family income limited to Rs. 24,000 per annum. The number of beneficiaries covered under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the year 1994-95 is around 11,000.

20.12 Vocational Training Institutes are being set up in inner tribal areas to provide facilities to the tribal youth for employment. Training courses of short duration are being given to upgrade traditional skills of the tribals. To improve the educational level among the ST girls in low literacy areas, the scheme of setting up of educational complexes has been launched in the year 1993-94. It is reported that 23 educational complexes have been set up for ST girl students in various States.

20.13 The scheme of Liberation of Scavengers and their Rehabilitation has three components; (i) identification of those currently engaged in scavenging; (ii) training of scavengers identified for various trades and occupations; and (iii) rehabilitation assistance. The survey to identify the practicing scavengers in various States and UTs, has been completed in 18 States, and 2 Union Territories. According to the report of the Ministry of Welfare, 7,77,349 scavengers have been identified. The State of Bihar, J & K, Gujarat, Orissa and West Bengal have not yet completed their survey. Training of liberated scavengers as a rehabilitation measure has reportedly been taken up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka Kerala, Maharashtra, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi. The target of training 1.50 lakh scavengers and rehabilitating 0.80 lakh in 1994-95 is likely to have been achieved.

20.14 Grants-in-aid to Tribal Development Co-operative Corporations for minor forest produce was started in 1992-93 to provide assistance to these State Co-operatives for improving their financial position. The basic aims of the Corporation are - (i) to set up scientific warehousing facilities; (ii) to establish processing industries; (iii) to supplement R&D efforts; (iv) to give concessional loans to tribals; and (v) to strengthen their share capital base.

20.15 The Tribals' Co-operative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFED) at national level has been playing a vital role in helping tribals to sell their produce. It has been the endeavour of TRIFED to pay remunerative prices to the tribals for their produce.

20.16 The Scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDCs) functioning in 19 States and 4 Union Territories, aim at economic development of SCs living below the poverty line while acting as guarantors, promoters and catalytic agency for mobilising credit from financial institutions and providing margin money loan and subsidy to the beneficiaries. Margin money upto 25% of the unit cost, from out of their share capital, at the rate of 4% interest is being given to the beneficiaries. The subsidy amount is limited to a maximum of Rs. 5000 per beneficiary. During 1994-95, Rs. 22.00 crore was provided to benefit 5.5 lakh beneficiaries.
20.17 The National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), set up in 1989, extends financial assistance to SCs and STs having income up to "twice the poverty line" for income and employment generating schemes. The channelising agencies of this national level Corporation are State SCDCs. Financial assistance is provided for economic activities for purchase and distribution of agricultural land and development of horticulture, minor irrigations, fisheries, poultry, dairy, small scale industries, transport etc. During 1994-95, Rs. 63.77 crore was released to channelising agencies to benefit 10,260 beneficiaries.

20.18 The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), established in the beginning of Eighth Plan, lays emphasis and takes care of the economic development of backward classes through various income generating entrepreneurship projects. The NBCFDC was allocated a sum of Rs.35.90 crore during 1994-95.

20.19 The State Level Minorities Development and Finance Corporations have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka to meet the requirements of the minority population. At the National level, National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) is the apex agency for the welfare of minorities and was provided Rs. 50.00 crore during 1994-95.

20.20 Financial assistance has also been provided to Maulana Azad Education Foundation, which was set up in 1989, for remedial coaching to the students belonging to minority communities and educationally backward sections of the society. In 1994-95, Maulana Azad Education Foundation was allocated with Rs. 25 crore as a supplementary grant to meet the requirement of the Foundation.

Annual Plan 1995-96

20.21 Recognising the importance of the development of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities, the plan outlay for 1995-96 has been considerably enhanced. The outlay provided to the Backward Classes Sector of States and UTs and for various Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector schemes during 1995-96 are given in table 20.1.

Plans for States and Union Territories

20.22 Concerted efforts have been made to improve the socio-economic condition of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities through various measures for welfare of these groups. The State and UT plan outlays under Backward Classes sector have also been enhanced and an outlay of Rs.1162.03 crore has been allocated.

Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes

20.23 There are 31 Central and Centrally sponsored Schemes being implemented for development of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities. An outlay of Rs. 535.50 crore under Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes has been allocated during 1995-96 against approved outlay of Rs. 357.65 crore during 1994-95.

20.24 As the magnitude of the problems is vast and there is an urgent need to meet the requirements, larger allocation has been provided to schemes like post-matric scholarships and liberation of scavengers, and to the various national level corporations. The total provision under Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities including Special Central Assistance for Special Component Plan for SCs during 1995-96 is Rs. 810.30 crore against the approved outlay of Rs. 631.50 crore in 1994-95.

20.25 Pre-Matric scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupations is another vital programme being implemented to arrest the high drop outs among the SC children. In 1995-96, it is proposed to cover 2.2 lakh children with an allocation of Rs.7.50 crore. Under the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme an outlay of Rs. 145.00 crore has been allocated during 1995-96 for the scheme. It has been agreed that 30 per cent be provided for non technical courses, 50 per cent for professional and technical courses and the rest for covering other courses out of the total budgetary provision made during 1995-96. For boys' hostels Rs.13.50 crore and for girls' hostels Rs.10.50 crore has been allocated during 1995-96 against Rs.9.25 crore each respectively during 1994-95. To improve the literacy rate among the ST females, educational complexes have been set up in low literacy areas for which Rs.2.00 crore has been allocated in 1995-96. The complex envisages residential facilities for students up to V standard for imparting primary education, crafts and vocational training and adult education to the parents of the girl children.

20.26 To speed up the implementation of the scheme "Liberation of Scavengers and their Rehabilitation", Rs. 90.00 crore has been allo-
cated during 1995-96. It is proposed to provide training to 1.08 lakh scavengers in various trades and to rehabilitate about 1 lakh scavengers in 1995-96.

20.27 With a view to improve the economic condition through income generation among the SCs/STs/OBCs and Minorities, national and state level financial institutions such as NSFDC, SCDCs, NBCFDC and NMDFC have been substantially assisted with plan funds. These financial institutions continue to play a vital role in the economic development of these vulnerable groups. While considering the requirement of backward classes and minorities, Rs. 39.00 crore each to NBCFDC and NMDFC have been allocated during 1995-96.

For providing financial assistance to SCs and STs for income generation projects, the allocation for NSFDC has been increased to Rs. 65.00 crore in 1995-96 from Rs. 40.00 crore during 1994-95. In addition, Rs. 4.25 crore has been allocated to NSFDC to meet the interest subsidy. The State Scheduled Caste Development Corporations (SCDCs) have also been allocated a substantial amount to the tune of Rs. 30.00 crore during 1995-96 against Rs. 22.00 crore in 1994-95. Thus the total provision under Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities has been fixed at Rs. 535.30 crores during 1995-96 as against Rs. 357.65 crores during 1994-95 excluding provision for SCA for SCP, SCA for TSP and grants under Article 275(1).

Special Central Assistance to SCP and TSP

20.30 To give an additional thrust to the socio-economic development programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Special Central Assistance to SCP and TSP is being provided as an additive to fill the gap in the programme contents for family oriented income generating schemes. The allocations indicated as SCA to SCP and TSP during 1995-96 are Rs. 275.00 crore and Rs. 330.00 crore respectively.

AREAS OF CONCERN

The Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships needs to be made more effective by appropriate incentives for courses which have a market demand and improving the performance, if necessary, by prescribing minimum standards.

Bottlenecks in the implementation of the Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers still exist and need to be identified by welfare and urban development.

The National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) should identify viable projects and activities. A sound monitoring system to ascertain the benefits reaching the target group is to be developed.

National Minority Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) set up in 1994 should identify schemes for assistance to the target groups for setting up of self-employment ventures.

A thorough review/evaluation of existing programmes is requested to assess their impact on the target group, particularly those related to educational provisions and the sub-plan approach for tackling the problems of SCs and STs.
### Total Population of Scheduled Castes (SC) & Percentage of SC Population to Total Population (1991)

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**INDIA**

| 138223277 | 71928960 | 66294317 | 16.48 | 16.98 |

**SOURCE:** Census of India 1991: Final Population Total (Paper 2 of 1992)
### Annexure 20.2

**Literacy Rates of Scheduled Castes: 1991 Census**

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| INDIA                  | 37.41                    | 49.91| 23.76  |

**SOURCE:** Census of India 1991, Final Population Total (Paper 2 of 1992)
## Total population of Scheduled Tribe (ST) & Percentage of ST Population to Total Population (1991)

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**INDIA**

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Annexure 20.4

Literacy Rates of Scheduled Tribes: 1991 Census

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| INDIA                | 29.60   | 40.65 | 18.19  |

### Annexure 20.5


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Annexure 20.6


(Rs. crore)

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**TOTAL:**                     248.80 | 272.12 | 273.85 | 275.00(*)

(*) : State/UT-wise break-up yet to be finalised.
Annexure 20.7

Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) during 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 and allocation for 1995-96 (Rs. crore)

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Total : 250.00 294.84 275.00 330.00(*)

(*) : State/UT-wise break-up yet to be finalised.
Annexure - 20.8


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26. Damand & Diu 0.15 0.15 0.29 0.29 0.26
27. Delhi 4.70 5.18 16.00 16.00 16.00
28. Pondicherry 1.78 2.00 2.40 2.40 4.35

**Total (UTs):** 7.12 8.34 20.27 20.27 22.49

**Total States & UTs:** 449.74 652.85 746.79 763.67 1162.03

Includes provision of Rs. 80.60 crores for SCP and TSP

* Includes Rs. 117 lakhs for Nucleus Budget for Tribal Areas and Tribal Development Machinery.

** Includes Rs. 145 lakh for Nucleus Budget for Tribal areas and Tribal Development Authority.
CHAPTER 21
MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

21.1 The Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) was initiated during the Fifth Five Year Plan in order to provide certain basic minimum services in the country. The various components of MNP constitute items of social consumption perceived to be essential for a minimum standard of life in the urban as well as rural areas. The objective is to attain a minimum acceptable level of social consumption or a national norm with respect to different social indicators within a given time frame.

21.2 While some components are exclusively provided for only in the State Sector, the funds for certain other components are complemented by the Centre through Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Since 1991-92, the Indian economy embarked on a path of economic reforms and structural adjustment, with a greater reliance on the market mechanism. There is an apprehension that a large number of the rural and urban poor would be bypassed in the process of economic growth and that the programme of structural adjustment might affect them adversely, in the short-run. Hence, it is essential that social safety nets in the form of effective poverty alleviation programmes as well as other social sector programmes for the vulnerable groups be expanded and implemented rigorously. In this background, the Minimum Needs Programme assumes utmost importance. However, a glance at the levels of social consumption achieved so far under various components of MNP reveals that the attainment of these social norms is still below acceptable levels. This should not, however, undermine the great strides which have been made in some areas under the MNP.


Elementary Education

21.4 The goal of Universalisation of the Elementary Education (UEE) is enshrined in the 'Directive Principles' of the Constitution. The revised National Policy on Education, 1992 stipulates the target of UEE to be achieved before the turn of the century. This implies that children in the age group 6-14 years must have 8 years of schooling by the year 2000 AD. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) defined as percentage ratio of the enrolment in elementary classes (I-VIII) to the estimated population in the age group 6-14 years, for boys at the elementary level was as high as 102.3 for the year 1993-94 while for girls, the figure was 79.3. For both boys and girls, average GER was 91.2 for the same year. However, the goal of UEE is far from being achieved. This is because gross enrolment includes both underage and overage children estimated to be at least 15 per cent. Based on the assumption of 15 per cent incidence of overage/ underage children at the elementary stage, the target for the Eighth Plan was fixed at 5.61 crore children. Enrolment of about 4.38 crore children was to be achieved through formal schools, one crore through non-formal schools and the rest through the open learning channel of upper-primary stage. But these calculations conceal the fact that drop out rates (percentage children dropping out in various classes) though coming down slowly over a long period of time, still remain at a very high level. The latest figures (1993-94) show that the drop out rates in the elementary stage was as high as 49.95 for boys and 56.78 for girls. The figure for SC and ST children dropping out is much higher at 68.47 and 81.40 respectively. Efforts to achieve UEE, therefore, has moved towards retention along with enrolment. A number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes are currently being implemented to complement the efforts of the State Governments for achieving UEE. Some of these schemes are Operation Blackboard, Non-Formal Education and Teacher Education. Apart from this, a scheme to achieve certain Minimum Levels of Learning (MLL) at the elementary stage has been initiated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on a pilot basis. The scheme emphasises attainment of a minimum quality of elementary education standardised for the whole country.

21.5 There has been a great deal of inter-State variation in the achievement of UEE. While the State of Kerala has achieved UEE and has been made fully literate, some of the educationally backward States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan lag far behind. Some special schemes
with external assistance have been launched in these educationally backward States. The approved outlay under the elementary education for 1995-96 is Rs 2050.84 crore of which Rs. 1399.80 crore (provisional) have been provided in the State Sector and Rs. 651.04 crore in the Central Sector.

Adult Education

21.6 The Education For All (EFA) by 2000 AD is a broader goal which encompasses both UEE and eradication of adult illiteracy from the country. The 1991 Census reveals a literacy rate of over 52 per cent for the country.

21.7 In absolute terms, the number of illiterates in all age groups is 33.6 crore out of which 11.2 crore are in the age group 15-35. The target during the Eighth Plan is about 10.98 crore compared to the achievement of 2.65 crore during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The National Literacy Mission has been mandated to make 10 crore people literate in the age group of 15-35 all over the country by 1997.

The main approach towards literacy is through volunteer-based Total Literacy Campaigns which are implemented by the Zilla Saksharata Samitis by involving all leading voluntary organisations in the district. So far, 335 districts spread all over the country have been covered by Total Literacy Campaigns (TLCs) either partially or fully. Where the TLCs have not been taken up as yet, voluntary agencies are supported for taking up literacy work in small pockets. Since the launching of National Literacy Mission, 7.2 crore persons have been covered under the literacy campaigns and 4.47 crore persons have been made literate under all literacy programmes. The approved outlay for Adult Education for 1995-96 is Rs.234 crore for the Central Sector and Rs. 96.66 crore (provisional) in the State Sector.

Rural Health

21.8 The entire rural population of the country is targeted to be provided with Primary Health care facilities during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The norm for establishment of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres are as follows:

(i) One Sub-Centre for a population of 5,000 in the plains and 3,000 in tribal and hilly areas.

(ii) One Primary Health Centre for 30,000 population in the plains and 20,000 in tribal and hilly areas.

(iii) Finally, one Community Health Centre for 4 PHCs(80,000 to 1.20 lakh population).

21.9 As per this norm, there is a need for 1.34 lakh (according to 1991 census) Sub-Centres against which the availability is of the order of 1.32 lakh, for Primary Health Centres (PHCs), there is a need for 22,346 PHCs against which there is an availability of 21,787. For Community Health Centres (CHCs), there is a need for 5,591 against which the present availability is of the order of only 2436 leaving a gap of 3,155 such centres which need to be established. The focus of the Eighth Plan is on investment in consolidation, development and strengthening of primary health care infrastructure aimed at improving the quality and outreach of services, with ear-marked funding under the MNP. Primary health care infrastructure provides a mechanism for sustained and continuous outreach of all the health and family welfare programmes in the country. The emphasis during the Eighth Plan is mainly on consolidation and operationalisation of the Primary Health Care Institutes so that the performance is optimised. This is to be done through completion of buildings, filling up of vacant posts, supply of equipment, drugs/materials and in-service training of health workers. In recent years, there has been a shortfall in establishment of SCs, PHCs and CHCs. This is because the financial norms for construction of health Centres were fixed decades ago. There has been enormous cost escalations in the meanwhile. There is a need to review these norms and thereafter to draw out realistic funding requirement and target allocation. The progress of work towards strengthening the three-tier system of health infrastructure in rural areas has been relatively more satisfactory. A lot, however, needs to be done to improve the quality of the services being provided by this three-tier system. In the year 1994-95 as against an approved outlay of Rs.386.20 crore, an anticipated expenditure of Rs.370.00 crore has been incurred. For 1995-96, Rs.501.34 crore (provisional) have been fixed as approved outlay. The physical performance with regard to the establishment of PHCs and CHCs has been poor. Against a target of 780 PHCs for 1994-95, only 296 were established. For CHCs, against a target of 157, only 67 were established. The major States for whom the targets have been achieved are Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. The target for 1995-96 is to establish 602 PHCs and 180 CHCs.
Rural Water Supply

21.10 The norms for Rural Water Supply (RWS) are for provision on a sustainable basis of 40 litres of safe drinking water per capita per day (lpcd) for human beings, 30 lpcd for cattle in the DDP areas and one handpump for every 250 persons. Additionally, the water source should exist within 1.6 kms. in plains and within a 100 metres elevation difference in the hills.

21.11 As on 1.4.1995, 82.42 per cent of the population (1991 Census) were provided water supply leaving a gap of 17.58 per cent of population yet to be covered with any water supply facility.

21.12 The task with regard to Rural Water Supply still remains significantly larger than what was thought to be the case earlier. The 1985 survey indicated that 3000 'No Source' villages and 1.5 lakh partially covered villages/habitations were to be covered during the Eighth Plan. However, the latest survey conducted between 1991-94 indicate that these figures have gone up to 1.4 lakh 'No Source' villages and 3.67 lakh partially covered villages/habitations respectively. During 1994-95, 132 'No Source' villages (1985 Survey) were provided with safe drinking water facilities out of 278 which existed at the beginning of 1994-95. In all, 70,200 villages/habitations were provided with safe drinking water facilities against the target of 58,916 for the year. In terms of population, 217.27 lakh persons including 67.03 lakh SC/ST population were targetted against which 227.66 lakh including 67.95 lakh SC/ST population provided with safe drinking water facilities. During 1995-96, 146 'No Source' problem villages of the 1985 list remain to be covered in six States. The next priority will be given to the newly emerged 'No Source' villages/habitations and also the partially covered villages/habitations. The quality of drinking water would also need special attention in States like Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, part of Haryana and Punjab where there is an acute fluoride, chemical and bacteriological contamination. The target for 1995-96 have been fixed at 86,746 villages/habitations where safe drinking water needs to be provided. For both Centre and State allocations, as against the approved outlay of Rs.1,944.95 crore for the year 1994-95, the anticipated expenditure incurred for Rural Water Supply has been of the order of Rs.1,826.80 crore. The approved outlay for 1995-96 is fixed at Rs. 2,420.80 crore (provisional).

Rural Sanitation

21.13 The comprehensive concept of Rural Sanitation includes liquid and solid waste disposal, food hygiene, personal, domestic as well as environmental hygiene. The objective during the Eighth Plan is to accelerate coverage of rural population specially those below the poverty line with sanitation facilities, complement efforts in rural water supply, generate felt needs through awareness creation and health education, involve voluntary organisations and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to establish sanitary latrines, eradicate manual scavenging by converting dry latrines into low cost sanitation latrines and encourage suitable, cost effective and appropriate technologies. The strategy to achieve these objectives are to provide subsidy to the poor to encourage households to buy the appropriate facilities through rural sanitary marts, to launch campaign to establish new sanitary latrines, to build sanitary complexes exclusively for women and finally to encourage locally suitable model latrines. Only about 10 per cent of the population were covered by sanitary latrines at the beginning of the Eighth Plan. Eighth Plan envisages providing rural sanitation through Government as well as private initiatives.

21.14 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) launched in 1986-87 is in operation. This programme has been restructured with the involvement of local people and the NGOs from 1993-94. The restructured Rural Sanitation Programme will provide facilities on the basis of felt needs and with full participation and involvement of NGOs, Panchayats and women groups. During 1994-95, as against total approved outlay of Rs.115.74 crore (Centre + State), the anticipated expenditure was of the order of Rs.119.15 crore. An approved outlay of Rs.158.79 crore (Provisional) has been fixed for 1995-96. As regards the corresponding physical performance for 1994-95, 5.79 lakh sanitary latrines in the rural areas against the target of about 6.27 lakh have been constructed. The target for 1995-96 is to provide 7.58 lakh sanitary latrines in the rural areas.

Rural Electrification

21.15 The criterion is to cover the States where the village electrification is below 65 per cent, those districts having a level of elec-
trification of 65 per cent and below and all North Eastern Hill States and areas included in the Tribal Sub-Plan.

21.16 During 1994-95, an amount of Rs.160.00 crore had been provided and an amount of Rs.157.16 crore had been disbursed by REC (Rural Electrification Corporation) against this provision. For 1995-96, an amount of Rs.174.90 crore has been provided for MNP to electrify 2,525 villages and energise 14,395 pumpsets.

Rural Roads

21.17 The rapid development of rural roads is considered essential for linkage of the villages to markets and services and, therefore, for the overall development of rural areas. The norms with regard to rural roads are as follows:

(i) Linking of all villages with population of 1,500 and above and 50 per cent of the villages with population of 1,000 - 1,500.

(ii) Eighth Plan priority is to link all villages with the population of 1000 and above (on the basis of 1981 census), with all weather roads.

21.18 The outlays for the programme for development of rural roads are provided in the Plans of States/UTs. For 1993-94, the expenditure on rural roads under MNP was Rs.400.18 crore against an outlay of Rs.511.72 crore. For the year 1994-95, against an outlay of Rs.610.99 crore, the anticipated expenditure was of the order of Rs.462.08 crore. Cumulative figure for the physical achievement i.e. the actual linking of villages by all-weather roads has been 43,404 villages as against the total number of 58,229 villages for population between 1,000 - 1,500 (upto March 31, 1994). For the villages with population 1,500 and above, against a total of 71,623, the villages provided with all-weather roads has been of the order of 65,736. During 1994-95, 998 villages were provided with all-weather roads. The target for 1995-96 has been fixed at 1,294 villages to be provided with all-weather roads. For 1995-96, an outlay of Rs.571.08 crore (provisional) is likely to be provided for Rural Roads under MNP.

Rural Domestic Cooking Energy

21.19.1 The cooking energy in rural areas is primarily non-commercial in nature like the firewood, animal waste, etc. However, these sources are rapidly dwindling exerting pressure on the environment and ecology. The programme with regard to this component of MNP envisages meeting the requirement of fuelwood, fodder and small timber for rural people and to provide them with thermal efficient chullahas.

(i) Improved Chullahs

21.19.2 Under the National Programme on Improved Chullahs, during 1994-95, it was targetted to install 26 lakh chullahs with an outlay of Rs.21 crore (provided entirely by the Central Government). Against this target, 26.7 lakh chullahs had been installed during 1994-95. The Improved Chullah Programme includes R&D, demonstration of new model, organising training courses on construction and maintenance and provision of infrastructural facilities. For 1995-96, an outlay of Rs.15 crore has been provided for this programme for setting up of 24 lakh chullahs.

(ii) Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Project

21.19.3 The main objective of the scheme is to promote integrated development of identified watersheds by combining activities like tree planting, agro-forestry, silvi-pasture development, horticulture, soil & moisture conservation with a view to augmenting the production of fodder, fuelwood and forest products, especially from community and degraded forest lands and to involve the village community/local people in the programme. The scheme is shared on a 50 : 50 basis between Centre and States. The Central allocation for this scheme for 1995-96 is Rs.34 crore and the State Sector allocation is a matching Rs.34 crore as well.

Rural Housing

21.20 The total number of occupied residential houses in rural areas was 1079.40 lakh in 1991. The National Building Organisation (NBO) estimated a total housing shortage of 310 lakh units in the country, out of which 206 lakh units are in the rural areas. In addition to this, 20 lakh new units are needed every year for the increasing population.

21.21 A number of initiatives to provide housing facilities in rural areas have been taken in recent years. These are Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), a sub-scheme of JRY for SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers now extended to all people living below the poverty line, various rural housing schemes of the State Governments, HUDCO loan scheme for eco-
nomically weaker sections, LIC/GIC funded schemes of State Government and allotment of house sites-cum-construction assistance in the State Sector. Out of these, only the last scheme i.e. house sites-cum-construction assistance, is being implemented and monitored under the MNP.

21.22 The allotment of house sites scheme was introduced in the Central Sector to provide house sites to landless agricultural workers free of cost in October, 1971. The scheme was transferred to the State Sector in the year 1974 and included in the Minimum Needs Programme. Originally, the scheme was meant for landless agricultural workers but subsequently, all landless artisans in rural areas were also brought under it. Under the scheme, the landless families are also provided with construction assistance. During 1994-95, house sites were provided to 9,02,198 families and construction assistance was given to 4,31,986 families against the target of 6,25,996 and 3,63,541 families respectively. For 1995-96, an outlay of Rs.305.64 crore has been made (provisional). During 1995-96 the physical target is to cover 646146 families under the scheme of allotment of house-sites and 295049 families under the scheme of construction assistance.

Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums

21.23 Instead of a massive clearance and relocation of urban slums, the present policy of the Government is for their environmental improvement. The scheme envisages provision of seven basic amenities like water supply, storm water drains, community bath and latrines, widening and paving of existing pathways and street lighting and other community facilities for urban slum dwellers. These are intended to improve the living conditions of urban slum dwellers. The scheme was introduced during the Fifth Five Year Plan and is continuing in the Eighth Five Year Plan. During 1994-95, 16,71,939 slum dwellers were covered as against the target of 14,62,660. During 1995-96, the target is to cover 14,30,031 slum dwellers for which an outlay of Rs.108.33 crore has been made.

21.24 In view of the escalation in the cost of material and labour, it has been decided to revise the ceiling on per capita cost from Rs.525 to Rs.800 for the remaining period of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The revised ceiling cost would be applicable from April 1, 1995.

Nutrition

21.25.1 The level of nutrition is an important indicator for assessing the extent of absolute poverty in any country. Against the recommended minimum diet intake of 2400 k.calories, the average actual dietary intake per consumption unit is only around 2280 k.calories.

21.25.2 The two major nutrition programmes that are being implemented are - Special Nutrition Programme (SNP) and the Mid Day Meal (MDM). The approved outlay for 1995-96 is Rs. 548.93 crore (Provisional) for the nutrition programmes

Special Nutrition Programme (SNP)

21.25.3 The Special Nutrition Programme (SNP) covers children below 6 years of age, expectant women and nursing mothers. Supplementary food providing 300 calories and 10 gms. of proteins per child and 500 calories and 15-20 gms. of proteins per woman is given for 300 days in a year. Adolescent girls are also covered under the programme in 507 ICDS projects. SNP mainly operates through ICDS. The programme covered 205.5 lakh beneficiaries in 1994-95, of which 168.8 lakh were children and 36.7 lakh were pregnant and lactating mothers.

21.25.4 The norms of ICDS is to have a population of one lakh per project in rural/tribal areas/urban project areas. There is a felt need to have 5923 projects. As against this, as on 31.3.1995, there were 3907 projects leaving a gap of 2016 projects which need to be set up.

Mid - Day Meal (MDM)

21.25.5 Under this programme, nutritional supplement to the extent of 300 calories and 8-12 gms of proteins per child is given to school going children in the age group of 6-11 years for 200 days in a year. Stress is laid on consolidation of the programme by linking it with other inputs of health, portable water, improvement in sanitation etc. rather than on its quantitative expansion. Many of the States are finding it difficult to provide adequate funds under both plan and non-plan, with the result that the targetted beneficiaries were not provided supplementary food either at the prescribed nutrition allowances or for the prescribed number of days.
Public Distribution System (PDS)

21.26 The PDS was introduced as a component of MNP during 1987-88. The objective was to supply foodgrains and other essential commodities like sugar, kerosene oil, edible oil, etc. to the poor and vulnerable sections of the society at subsidised prices through the network of Fair Price Shops (FPS). As on March 31, 1995, there were 4.35 lakh FPSs of which 3.28 lakh were located in rural areas. Each FPS is generally required to serve a population of 2,000. From January 1992, a special scheme called the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) was introduced in 1752 blocks identified as economically and socially backward where additional items like tea, soap, pulses and iodised salt are being supplied by the State Governments, especially to serve the tribal, hill and arid area populations. The scheme has now been extended to serve 2446 blocks. Additional quantities of 3.1 million tonnes of foodgrains (rice and wheat for RPDS) over and above the normal allocations to States are assured for distribution in the RPDS at a price which is lower than the Central issue price by Rs.50 per quintal as compared to the normal PDS elsewhere.

21.27 For the year 1994-95 against an approved outlay of Rs.38.01 crore (both Centre and States), an expenditure of Rs.33.86 crore was incurred for this programme. For the year 1995-96, a total outlay of Rs.49.32 crore has been approved of which Rs.34.97 crore are in the State Sector and Rs.14.35 crore are in the Central Sector.

Areas of Concern

- Under some components of MNP the goals seem difficult to achieve within the specified time frame for instance "Universalization of Elementary Education", "Education for All" and "Health for All" are to be achieved by 2000 A.D., and at the present level of attainment these targets seem difficult to achieve.

- Another area of concern is the considerable Inter-State variation with respect to certain items. Focussed attention needs to be given to these respective components in states lagging behind in order to achieve the national average. For this, some suitable mechanism needs to be devised.

- Inadequate expenditure vis-a-vis the earmarked outlay for MNP in some states undermines the efficacy of the programme.

- Lack of integration in planning and implementation of various components of MNP with the on-going RD sector and other social sector programmes at the decentralised level in respect of some components of MNP has resulted in shortfalls in achievement.

- Inadequate provision of funds for basic village amenities like street-lighting, hand pumps, bio-gas plants etc. which are an integral part of MNP needs to be remedied. A certain amount of untied funds should be left at the discretion of local bodies and village level organisations.

- The delivery system at the grass-roots level for all programmes needs to be revamped and streamlined for efficient implementation of these programmes.
# Annexure 21.1


(Rs. Crore)

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1. **Elementary Education** 6056.46 2880.00 8936.46 928.02 284.00 1212.02 1080.11 1133.25 442.20 1575.45 1190.12
2. **Adult Education** 394.44 1400.00 1794.44 80.60 120.00 200.66 157.73 76.71 177.97 254.68 218.91
3. **Rural Health** 2250.38 0.00 2250.38 0.00 391.03 300.82 403.68 0.00 403.68 331.17
4. **Rural Water Supply (#)** 4954.52 5100.00 10054.52 1307.12 1305.37 948.15 740.00 1688.15 1605.86
5. **Rural Roads** 3066.10 0.00 3066.10 0.00 508.31 446.41 511.72 0.00 511.72 400.18
6. **Rural Housing** N.A. N.A. N.A. 107.30 0.00 107.30 82.34 275.73 0.00 275.73 248.19
7. **Rural Electrification** N.A. N.A. N.A. 145.00 0.00 145.00 91.78 160.00 0.00 160.00 150.53
8. **Environmental Improvement** N.A. N.A. N.A. 79.64 0.00 79.64 81.79 74.33 0.00 74.33 65.65
9. **Nutrition** 1786.31 0.00 1786.31 281.29 0.00 281.29 204.61 355.65 0.00 355.65 293.68
10. **Rural Domestic Cooking**
    - i) Improved Chulahs
    - ii) Area oriented Fuel-wood & Fodder Project
11. **Rural Sanitation ($)** 294.23 380.00 674.23 50.45 20.00 70.45 68.16 50.21 30.00 80.21 70.12
12. **Public Distribution System**

| System | 127.60 | 21.07 | 148.67 | 21.74 | 4.27 | 26.01 | 35.71 | 25.74 | 11.00 | 36.74 | 25.44 |

**Grand Total** 19088.04 10019.07 29107.11 3461.66 925.37 4387.03 3921.62 4005.27 1451.07 5496.34 4675.09

- 100.00                   - 100.00

| $ | 3945.27 | 5396.34 |

* Include WG recommended outlay for Gujarat
# Provisional
@ Revised Outlay
$ The figures represent outlay/Expenditure for Rural Sanitation included under Water Supply & Sanitation sector as well as the Rural Development Sector, in the case of few States
### Includes Rs.100.00 crores for AP 1995-96 & Rs.102.00 crores for AP 1994-95 & Rs.100.50 crores for AP 1995-96
Provided outside MNP for a Project of laying pipe lines for Saurashtra & Kutch in Gujarat Region.
& Scheme of PDS shown by J & K and MP under food, Storage & Warehousing and Outlay is included in total.
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* Include WG recommended outlay for Gujarat
# Provisional
B Revised Outlay
$ The figures represent outlay/Expenditure for Rural Sanitation included under Water Supply & Sanitation sector as well as the Rural Development Sector, in the case of few States
## Includes Rs.100.00 crores for AP 1995-96, Rs.102.00 crores for AP 1994-95 & Rs.100.50 crores for AP 1995-96
Provided outside MNP for a Project of laying pipe lines for Saurashtra & Kutch in Gujarat Region.
& Scheme of PDS shown by J & K and MP under food, Storage & Warehousing and Outlay is included in total.

#### Annexure-21.2

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**As per recent survey the number of 'No-Source' & partially covered villages/habitations have gone up to 1.4 lakh & 3.67 lakh respectively. The aim in the 8th Plan would be to cover all the 'No-Source' villages/habitations along with selected partially covered and quality problem ones.**

**Target of establishment of 1 Sub-Centre shelved on advice of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on account of resource crunch.**

* to cover all villages with population 1000 and above and also connect villages with small population in backward and tribal areas.

# MNP target form the part of 8th plan target of 50 thousand village. ## MNP target form the part of the 8th plan target of 25 lakh pump set.

$ Physical Projection for Eighth Plan. (\&) - Targets are not fixed.
## Approved Outlay for Minimum Needs Programme for 1995-96 (Provisional)

(Rs. lakh)

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### Annexure 21.3 (Concl.)

**Approved Outlay for Minimum Needs Programme for 1995-96 (Provisional)**

(Rs. in lakh)

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Total State/Uts 139979.73 9666.37 50133.88 131080.00 9563.00 17490.00 57108.00

-10050.00 +(316.00) 121030.00 9879.00

Total Central 65104.00 23600.00 0.00 111000.00 6000.00 0.00 0.00

Grand Total 205083.73 33066.37 50133.88 242080.00 15563.00 17490.00 57108.00

-10050.00 +(316.00) 232030.00 15879.00

S. State / Uls. Rural Environmental Improvement Housing of Urban Nutrition Slums
No ------------ Rural Domestic Cooking P.D.S. Total Energy Improved Area Oriented Chulha Fuelwood & Fodder Project

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Total State/Uts 30563.55 10833.00 54953.38 0.00 3400.00 3496.61 518207.52

-10050.00

508157.52 +(316)

508473.52

Total Central 0.00 0.00 0.00 1500.00 3400.00 1435.00 211839.00

Grand Total 30563.55 10833.00 54953.38 1500.00 6800.00 4931.61 720312.52

Working Group Figures:
- $\text{Represents outlay for Rural Sanitation including under R.D. Sector.}$
- $\text{Excludes Rs. 100.50 crore provided for R.W.S. outside MNP under project of laying Pipeline for Saurashtra and Kutch region.}$
- $\text{Schemes of PDS shown under Food, Storage & warehousing and outlay included in total.}$
CHAPTER - 22
HOUSING, WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

HOUSING

The National Housing Policy has been adopted by the Government and the long term goal of the policy is to reduce houselessness, to improve the housing conditions of the inadequately housed and to provide a minimum level of basic services and amenities to all. The policy recognises that the magnitude of housing task calls for involvement of various agencies including the Government at different levels, cooperatives, the community and the private sector. The policy envisages a major shift in Government's role to act as a facilitator than as a provider. The needs of the vulnerable sections will continue to be taken care of by the Government.

22.2 In line with the National Housing Policy, which is a statement of the long term objectives, the core strategy of the 8th Plan consists of creating an enabling environment in housing activity viewed as an important component of the national economy by eliminating various constraints and providing direct assistance to the specially disadvantaged groups including rural and urban households, SC/ST, physically handicapped, widows and single women. The areas where the Government would function as a facilitator include provision of basic infrastructure, technology development and dissemination, flow of finance, removal of bottlenecks from legal and regulatory provisions.

22.3 With a view to augmenting the flow of institutional finance to the housing sector and promoting and regulating housing finance institutions, National Housing Bank (NHB) was set up as a subsidiary to Reserve Bank of India in July, 1988. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) is functioning with equity support provided by Government of India, as the apex national techno-financing agency in the sector with focus on housing for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG).

22.4 In the field of Housing Finance, the Planning Commission took a new initiative and set up a Working Group on Housing Finance for the Eighth Five Year Plan. The Group has recommended doubling of the formal sector contribution to housing finance, removal of bottlenecks in resource mobilisation and flow of credit to meet housing needs. A major recent policy statement by the Reserve Bank of India has been to recognise bank lending to housing sector (upto Rs.2 lakh in case of new housing and Rs.25000 for repairs) as a part of priority sector lending.

22.5 The envisaged target of creating 159.5 lakh units of new housing stock and upgradation of 58.2 lakh units will require total investment of Rs.97,500 crore at 1991-92 prices. Of this, only about Rs.5035 crore (5.2%) will come through Central and State Plan budgets. The contribution of institutional finance and other formal sector financing institutions is expected to be in the range of Rs.25,000 crore (25.6%), thus leaving a balance of Rs.67,500 crore, or about 69% of total investment, through informal enterprises, own saving or sale of assets.

22.6 During 1994-95, the Central Government operated schemes mainly for providing institutional and research support. On the other hand, the various State Governments implemented the schemes in accordance with the plan priorities and local requirements to meet the housing requirements of the people of different income groups, specially those belonging to economically weaker sections. Thus, the scheme of allotment of house-sites cum construction assistance which is a part of the Minimum Needs Programme, as also the 20-Point Programme, with a view to providing housesites and construction assistance in rural areas, comes under the State Sector.

22.7 The physical performance under the Scheme of Rural House-sites cum Construction Assistance, houses for economically weaker section and low income group is indicated in Table 22.1.

22.8 It will be seen from table 22.1 that during 1994-95, 9.02 lakh families were allotted house-sites as against the target of 6.26 lakh families. It may be mentioned here that the achievement in the case of States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and the Union Territory of Pondicherry had exceeded the target fixed for 1994-95. Likewise, 4.32 lakh families were provided construction assistance as against the target of 3.64 lakh families fixed
Table 22.1

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</table>

for 1994-95. During 1994-95, the achievement was higher in comparison to the target fixed for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. In the case of Economically weaker section (EWS) housing, 1.17 lakh and in the case of Low Income Group (LIG) housing, 0.40 lakh dwelling units have been constructed during 1994-95 as against the target of 0.90 lakh and 0.40 lakh dwelling units, respectively.

During 1995-96 (April-June, 1995), 0.92 lakh families were allotted housesites against the annual target of 6.46 lakh families. The performance was not good in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Mahara­ashtra, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Chandigarh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. In the case of construction assistance during 1995-96 (upto June, 1995), 0.44 lakh families had been assisted against the annual target of 2.95 lakh families. The performance was very good in the case of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. In the case of others, it was rather slow. In the case of EWS housing, 0.12 lakh and in the case of LIG housing, 0.02 lakh houses have been constructed during April-June, 1995 as against the target of 0.75 lakh and 0.36 lakh dwelling units, respectively for the year 1995-96.

In the case of EWS housing, very good performance was observed in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Tripura but the performance was not good for Assam, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Daman & Diu. As regards LIG housing, performance was slow in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal, but it was very good in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Karnata­ka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

22.10 The Eighth Plan provides for an outlay of Rs.3581.67 crore in the State Sector and Rs.2795.35 crore under the Central Sector. Out of the total central plan outlay, the share of Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment is Rs.1454 crore, which includes allocation of Rs.1104 crore for Indira Awas Yojana and Rs.350 crore for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rural Housing. The total outlay of the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment for the Eighth Plan for housing is Rs.1341.35 crore, consisting of Rs.860 crore as IEBR and Rs.481.35 crore (inclusive of equity support for both housing and urban development) of budgetary support. The budgetary support of the Ministry of Urban Affairs
and Employment for housing is Rs.466.35 crore for the Eighth Plan period. The expenditure on housing for the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment in 1993-94 was Rs.82.46 crore. An outlay of Rs.72.60 crore has been approved for the year 1994-95.

22.11 The newly introduced Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rural Housing under the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment has a provision of Rs.350 crore for the Eighth Five Year Plan. Under this scheme, funds are provided by the Ministry to the States to the extent of 50 per cent of the total allocation made by them for the Rural Housing Programme including institutional finance for weaker sections and people below the poverty line in rural areas under their Minimum Needs Programme over and above the level of expenditure incurred by them in 1992-93. The expenditure in 1992-93 was Rs.5 crore and in 1993-94, it was Rs.10 crore. For 1994-95, an outlay of Rs.30 crore was approved for this scheme.

22.12 In the case of State Sector, an outlay of Rs.3581.67 crore was provided for the Eighth Five Year Plan. During 1992-93, the actual expenditure was Rs.526.97 crore. The expenditure during 1993-94 was Rs.737.58 crore and the approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.820.31 crore.

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

22.13 On the financial side, as against the Annual Plan 1994-95 outlay of Rs.1347.91 crore for housing programmes, comprising of Rs.820.31 crore in the State Sector and Rs.527.60 crore (Budgetary support of Rs.127.60 crore and IEBR of Rs.400 crore) in the Central Sector, the anticipated expenditure is Rs.1384.68 crore comprising of Rs.834.53 crore in the State Sector and Rs.550.15 crore (Budgetary Support of Rs.150.15 crore and Rs.400 crore IEBR) in the Central Sector. The various housing schemes in the Central Sector are under the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, Rural Areas & Employment and Home Affairs as given in Annexure 22.1. In addition, the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) aiming at providing dwelling units free of cost to the members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers in rural areas, is being implemented under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). Ten per cent of the resources under the JRY are earmarked for IAY at the State level. From 1993-94, the scheme has also been extended to non-SC/ST rural poor, living below the poverty line, subject to the condition that the expenditure on such people should not exceed 4 per cent of the total allocation under JRY. As far as possible, the IAY houses are to be built in clusters/micro-habitat approach so that the common facilities can be provided for the clusters. During the year 1994-95, an outlay of Rs.439.69 crore was provided under IAY. During the year 1994-95, 373669 houses have been constructed as against the target of 253580 houses.

22.14 Schemewise details of Central Sector, expenditure during 1993-94, outlay and anticipated expenditure during 1994-95 and outlays for 1995-96 are given for Housing and Water Supply programmes in Annexure 22.1. During 1994-95, the HUDCO had been authorised to raise Rs.400 crore by floating tax free bonds of Rs.300 crore and taxable bonds of Rs.100 crore. It raised only Rs.174 crore through tax-free bonds and the balance amount could not be achieved due to adverse market conditions. As a part of Plan outlay (Negotiated loans), the contribution of LIC and GIC in 1994-95 is envisaged at Rs.295.01 crore, compared to an allocation of Rs.259.7 crore in 1993-94.

22.15 Details of the State Sector outlay are given in Annexure 22.2. It will be seen therefrom that during 1994-95, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Tripura, West Bengal and Union Territory of Pondicherry had reduced their approved outlays in their revised plan. The most striking phenomenon of nil outlay was observed in the Housing Sector in case of Bihar.

Annual Plan 1995-96

22.16 The Annual Plan 1995-96 provides for an outlay of Rs.1527.96 crore comprising of Rs.974.11 crore in the State Sector and Rs.553.85 crore in the Central Sector (including Rs.148.85 crore as budgetary support and IEBR of Rs.405 crore). In the State Sector, an outlay of Rs.305.64 crore has been provided for the scheme of Housesites-cum-construction Assistance in the rural areas. States/UTs which have provided for a larger outlay in 1995-96 compared to that of approved outlay in 1994-95 are Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

22.17 The largest provision in the Central Sector of Rs.40 crore has been made for General Pool Accommodation, keeping in view the shortage of residential accommodation for government employees. The contribution of Government of India to the share capital of HUDCO for housing schemes has been kept at Rs.15 crore. A part of the financing of HUDCO operations comes from market borrowings and loan assistance from LIC and GIC refinancing by National Housing Bank. The Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council was set up in 1990 in order to bridge the gap between research and development and to promote large scale application of innovative building materials and technologies. The Council has been provided with an outlay of Rs.2.8 crore during 1995-96. The Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation has been set up and the Government has been providing financial assistance to this organisation as seed capital for purchasing land for construction of dwelling units/flats for Central Government Employees. A provision of Rs.1 crore has been made as contribution to this organisation during 1995-96.

22.18 State-wise details with regard to physical achievement for 1994-95 and targets fixed for 1995-96 in respect of MNP as well as 20-Point Programme are given in Annexures 22.4 to 22.7.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

22.19 The objective envisaged in the Eighth Plan is to provide safe drinking water on a sustainable basis to the entire population in the rural areas and to a larger population in the urban areas with local participation. The Plan proposes to address adequately the problem of rural water supply through sustained investment in the sector, both from the Centre and the States and strengthening operation and maintenance. The Plan also envisages a small headway in the field of rural sanitation in terms of investment, awareness campaign, participatory mechanism etc.

22.20 While provision of safe drinking water and sanitation is a State subject and primary responsibility of the State Governments, the Central Government has taken up a large scale Centrally Sponsored Programme in the case of rural water supply, the Plan allocation for which has been substantially stepped up in the last few years, to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in tackling the problem, particularly in the "problem villages" (P.V.s), which were as large as 1.62 lakh at the beginning of the 7th Plan. While the achievements, both through State and Central efforts, have been substantial i.e., about 1.59 lakh P.V.s during the Seventh Plan and two Annual Plans (1990-1992), the assessment at the beginning of the Eighth Plan was that substantial backlog and deficiencies were remaining, particularly in terms of "partially covered" villages/habitats with inadequate or uncertain or unsatisfactory quality of supply of water. More recent assessment of 1991-94 has tended to indicate, that the tasks remaining are significantly larger than what were envisaged by way of re-emergence of "no-source" villages/habitats, extent or quality and quantity problems of Water supply to be tackled and more importantly the sustainability of the programme. The challenge appears to be larger not merely in financial terms, but also in terms of organisational and motivation efforts as well.

22.21 In the case of urban water supply and sanitation, there was no Central support till 1992-93. From 1993-94 a modest scheme of water supply for small towns with less than 20,000 population has been initiated. However, the State Governments have put in substantial plan allocations for urban water supply schemes and significant institutional funding is also forthcoming in the recent past. However, the per capita or unit cost of incremental water supply and modern underground sewerage schemes is beyond the means of most of the Urban local bodies in their current financial status and also beyond affordability of the majority of the people. More innovative "User Charges" and Pricing Principles need to be adopted.

22.22 The rural sanitation, which is an MNP component and also a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, covered about 10% of the population at the beginning of the Eight Plan (through Govt. as well as private initiatives). A restructured programme with involvement of local people and NGOs has been set in motion from 1993-94. In the case of urban sanitation, the limited focus under the Central sector programme is on welfare objective of eliminating the practice of scavenging through conversion of all existing dry latrines into sanitary latrines and rehabilitation of the liberated scavengers and their dependents. As in the case of rural
sanitation, this programme also requires substantial financial allocations, strengthening of organisations and involvement of communities.

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

22.23 The Annual Plan 1994-95 included an outlay of Rs.3588.31 crore - Rs. 2581.91 crore in the State and UT Plans and Rs.1006.40 crore in the Central Plan - under water supply and sanitation sector. It is expected that during the year, an expenditure of Rs.3435.13 crore - Rs. 2459.73 crore(22.89% of the 8th Plan outlay) under State and UT Plans and Rs. 975.40 crore(16.98% of 8th Plan outlay) under Central Plan would have been incurred. Of this, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme accounted for Rs.1939.22 crore and Urban Water supply and Sanitation Programme for Rs.1495.91 crore, as indicated in the Table 22.2. The States, where the revised outlays for the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector have significantly declined from their approved levels, are Bihar, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The scheme-wise and State-wise details of outlays/expenditure for Central Plan and State and UT Plans are given in the Annexure 22.1 and 22.3 respectively.

22.24 The balance of ‘No-source’ problem villages of 1985 - List at the beginning of 1994-95 was 278 including 152 in Jammu & Kashmir. As regards physical progress, on the basis of the reports furnished by the State Governments to the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment, 70200 villages/habitations including 132 ‘problem villages’ of 1985-List are reported to have been provided with the safe drinking water supply facilities, against a total target of 58916 villages/habitations including 132 ‘problem villages’ of 1985-List. In terms of population, 217.27 lakh population including 67.03 lakh SC/ST population were targeted to be provided with drinking water facilities, against which, 227.66 lakh population including 67.95 lakh SC/ST population has been provided with such facilities during the year.

22.25 Under the Mini Mission Programme of the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, the integrated area based programme in selected 55 backward districts having drinking water problems are under implementation since 1987. Total approved cost of the projects is Rs.227.82 crore (Revised) against which the funds released and utilised from 1987 till March, 1995 amount to Rs.2 22.34 crore and Rs.203.72 crore, respectively. Against the target of providing water supply facilities in 20,357 villages in these districts, 18,749 (provisional) have been covered. Under the Sub-Mission programme, 483 Defluoridation plants in 150 districts of 14 affected States and NCT of Delhi, 163 Desalination plants in 50 Districts of 12 affected States and 3 UTs and 11,908 Iron Removal plants in 50 districts of 14 affected States and UT of Pondicherry had been sanctioned. Of these, 415 defluoridation plants, 150 desalination plants and 5328 Iron Removal Plants (Excluding 3640 plants set up under other schemes) have been commissioned up to March, 1995. Performance of Sub-Missions showed appreciable progress, but much remains to be done, especially in the control of fluorosis and removal of brackishness.

22.26 In view of the large areas affected with excess fluoride and salinity content in water, the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment had also sanctioned a large number of schemes under the Sub-Mission to provide alternative sources of water to such areas. 676 schemes for 3995 habitations to benefit 50.65 lakh rural population in fluoride affected areas at an estimated cost of Rs.301.11 crore and 91 schemes for 566 habitations in seven States to benefit a population of 12.04 lakh affected with excess salinity at an estimated cost of Rs.79.18 crore have been approved by the Ministry up to March, 1995. In order to overcome the problem of excess arsenic in drinking water of certain areas in West Bengal, 9 schemes for 1133 habitations to benefit a population of 15.74 lakh at an estimated cost of Rs.98.10 crore have also been approved by the Ministry. Against these schemes, Rs.75.13 crore and Rs.100.92 crore have been released to the State Government during 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively.

22.27 As per the base line survey conducted, Guineaworm was prevalent in 40 districts of six States in 1984 and numbers of affected villages and reported cases of disease were 12,840 and 39,792 respectively in these States. The control measures are mainly conversion of step-wells into sanitary wells and provision of alternative safe sources of water. A Guinea Worm Eradication Programme was launched in 1984 by the Government of India in collaboration with WHO and the affected State Governments with National Institute of Communicable Diseases as the nodal depart-
ment. The programme got further boost with the launching of National Drinking Water Mission in 1986, which included this programme as a separate Sub-Mission. Under the 'Guineaworm Eradication Programme' of the National Drinking Water Mission, 7284 stepwells were approved for conversion into sanitary wells in the affected villages. Of these, 6750 have already been converted into sanitary wells up to March 1995. There are, however, still 123 Guineaworm affected villages with inadequate safe drinking water sources. The number of affected villages and reported cases have reduced to 803 and 363 respectively as on March 1995. A time bound programme for achieving zero level incidence of Guineaworm cases has been targeted with a view to declare complete eradication of Guinea worm by 1995 with next 2 years as surveillance period.

22.28 The progress in respect of rural sanitation was rather slow. As per the reports, made available by the State Governments to the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment, it is expected that about 5.79 lakh individual low cost sanitary latrines were constructed during 1994-95 against a target of about 6.27 lakh.

22.29 Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "low cost sanitation for liberation of scavengers", HUDCO sanctioned a total of 613 schemes covering 914 towns after 1989-90 till March 31st 1995, costing Rs. 710.52 crore for conversion of 13.62 lakh individual dry latrines into sanitary latrines and construction of 10.34 lakh new individual sanitary latrines and 3843 community toilets in various States. Out of the total cost of Rs. 710.52 crore, Rs. 227.64 crore are Central subsidy component, Rs. 351.60 crore HUDCO loan component and the balance Rs. 131.28 crore as beneficiary’s contribution. Against this, the cumulative amounts of Rs. 114.47 crore as subsidy and Rs. 1.22.22 crore as loan have been released up to March 31st 1995. These include Rs. 27.27 crore as subsidy and Rs. 42.14 crore as loan released during 1994-95 alone.

Annual Plan 1995-96

22.30 In keeping with the Eighth Plan objectives, the emphasis on provision of safe drinking water facilities, particularly in rural areas, would continue during 1995-96. Despite severe resource constraint, a larger plan outlay, particularly for rural water supply, has been provided during the Annual Plan 1995-96 under water supply and sanitation sector. The Annual Plan includes an outlay of Rs. 4323.62 crore for water supply and sanitation sector - Rs. 3089.27 crore under State and UT plans (28.75%, of Eighth Plan outlay) and Rs. 1234.35 crore under Central Plan (21.49%, of Eighth Plan outlay). Of the approved outlays Rs. 2576.43 crore are meant for rural water supply and rural sanitation and Rs. 1747.19 crore for urban water supply and sanitation, as can be seen in the Table 22.2. The outlay (State and Central Plans) for 1995-96 of Rs. 4323.62 crore is 20.49% higher than the previous year’s outlay of Rs. 3588.31 crore. The major States, where the State Sector outlays have significantly stepped up over the previous year’s outlays are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The scheme-wise details of the approved outlay under Central Plan and State-wise details for State and UT’s Plans are indicated in Annexure 22.1 and 22.3 respectively.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

22.31 The highest priority during 1995-96 will continue to be accorded to the remaining ‘No-source’ hard-core problem villages of 1985-List numbering 146 as on 1.4.95 in 6 States. The next priority will be given to the newly emerged/identified ‘No-source’ villages/habitations and those with acute chemical and bacteriological contamination and the "partially covered" villages/habitations in that order. The Annual Plan 1995-96 envisages to cover 55850 "No Source" and 30750 "Partially Covered" villages/habitations besides 146 "Problem Villages" of 1985 list, making a total target of 86746 villages/habitations.

22.32 A large area of the country, particularly, the coastal and desert areas, suffer from excess salinity problem in drinking water. In view of techno-economic considerations of viability, installation of desalination plants in the identified villages/habitations with excess salinity should be the last option. It has therefore, been felt that efforts should be made to go in for alternative sources for such villages/habitations.

22.33 Rain-water harvesting has been recognised as an important source of drinking water supply, particularly in hilly regions of North-Eastern States and in the islands. Recharging of aquifers is felt necessary in view of the depleting ground water tables due to over exploitation for irrigation activities. Effective
monitoring of ground water tables is also very essential. Concerted efforts need be made to construct rain water harvesting strutures to solve the drinking water supply problems and all out efforts be made by the State/UT Governments to conserve the rain water under/over ground and harvest the same to the maximum possible extent to meet the drinking water demand.

22.34 Operation and maintenance of rural water supply is an area of concern, which needs special attention with involvement of community, particularly the women. The community participation should not mean merely collection of water charges, but their full involvement in day-to-day up-keeping and running of the schemes. It is also advisable to involve NGOs to the extent possible.

TABLE 22.2
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION-SUMMARY OF OUTLAYS/EXPENDITURE
(Rs. Crores)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>1993-94</th>
<th>1994-95</th>
<th>1995-96</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Outlay</td>
<td>Anti-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expr.</td>
<td>Expr.</td>
<td>Outlay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. State & UT’s Plan
   a) Minimum Needs programme
      1) Rural Water Supply 869.10 1054.95 1016.80 1310.80
      2) Rural Sanitation 37.62 49.24 52.42 95.63
   b) Other Programmes
      1) Urban Water Supply & Sanitation 987.06 1477.72 1390.51 1682.84

Sub-Total (State and UT’s Plan) 1893.78 2581.91 2459.73 3089.27 *

2. Central Plan
   a) Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment
      1) Centrally sponsored Rural Water Supply Programme including Rajeev Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission 736.76 890.00 810.00 1110.00
      2) Centrally sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme 32.50 60.00 60.00 60.00
   b) Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment
      1) Centrally sponsored Urban Low-cost Sanitation scheme for liberation of scavengers 25.80 25.80 25.00 27.80
      2) Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for Small towns with Population less than 20,000. 11.77 16.00 17.35 20.00
      3) Other Schemes 18.78 14.60 63.05 16.55

Sub-Total (Central Plan) 925.61 1006.40 975.40 1234.35

GRAND TOTAL 2719.39 3588.31 3435.13 4323.62

* Provisional figures.
# Excluding Rs.0.20 crore provided under Revenue Section.

@ Excluding outlays/expenditure on Rural Sanitation, reflected under R.D. Sector in the case of a few States, the details of which are indicated in the Annexure-22.3

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22.35 The rural sanitation programme is now gaining momentum in a few States. Realising the urgent need for the rural sanitation programme with the overall objective of improving the quality of life in rural areas, a re-structured Rural Sanitation Programme, as approved by the CCEA, has been launched from 1993-94. Type of facilities to be provided would be decided based on the felt-need and full participation and involvement of Gram Panchayats, the people, particularly the women and NGOs. The programme of construction of low-cost house-hold sanitary latrines will continue to get a higher emphasis with priority to conversion of dry latrines into sanitary ones. The concept of 'Total Environmental Sanitation' need be adopted. As the Govt. scheme of low-cost sanitation is mainly for the people below poverty line, it may be necessary to ensure alternative delivery system through "Rural Sanitary Mart", a commercial enterprise with social objective, which apart from being a sales outlet also serves as a counselling centre as well as a service centre.

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

22.36 Due to rapid urbanisation and ever increasing population of the cities and towns, the demand for adequate drinking water supply and hygienic disposal of liquid and solid wastes is assuming greater importance year after year. The service levels of water supply in several cities and towns are far below the desired norms, in some cases particularly the smaller towns, even worse than the rural norms and, therefore, augmentation of water supply systems is necessary. While the coverage of urban population by protected water supply is estimated to be around 85% at the beginning of the Eighth Plan, this however does not truly reflect the inadequacy of water supplied and the deprivation of the poor, particularly those in slums. Similarly in the case of urban sanitation, though about 46% population had access to sanitary excreta disposal facilities at the beginning of the Eighth Plan, only 29% had sewerage system, whereas the balance had only the low-cost sanitation facilities. Even where sewered, the same were partial and without adequate treatment facilities in most of the cases. Slums are mostly without the basic environmental sanitation facilities.

22.37 In view of constraint on budgetary resources, it would be necessary, as envisaged in the Eighth Plan, that the Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes should increasingly depend on the institutional finance and the State budgetary support be provided adequately to meet the counterpart matching requirements of the institutional finance from LIC/HUDCO. It was observed, that during the Annual Plan 1994-95, the State Governments could lift a loan of only Rs.126.93 crore against an allocation of Rs.228.11 crore of LIC loan assistance under the Plan. The main hurdle in the way was the inability of the local bodies to repay the loan and also of the State Governments to provide the counterpart funds in their State budgets. Under the revised financing pattern, adopted by the LIC, above 50% of the project cost is financed by the LIC, if the cost of the project is upto Rs.5.00 crore and around 45%, if the same is upto Rs.10 crore. The tentative allocation of LIC loan under the State Plans for 1995-96 has been kept at Rs.236 crore. All out efforts need be taken by the local bodies/State Governments to avoid huge shortfall, as had been in the past.

22.38 In keeping with the objective of the Eighth Plan to provide special thrust to drinking water supply in small towns with population less than 20,000 (as per 1991 census), a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 sharing basis by the States and the Centre has been launched during 1993-94. Central allocation of Rs.20 crore has been kept for 1995-96 under the scheme.

22.39 The Operation and Maintenance and Management of Urban Water Supply Schemes has not been given due attention and in most of the cases the actual recovery of Operation and Maintenance cost is hardly 35-40%. This calls for an urgent need for revision of Water Tariff and Improvement of Billing and Collection Mechanism. Though, many State are transferring the burden of Operation and Maintenance cost to non-plan side, quite a few States, for example, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, etc. are charging it to plan, resulting in low availability of funds for other developmental schemes.

22.40 The coverage of urban population with sanitation facilities is rather slow. While sophisticated sewerage system and sewage treatment facilities are necessary in the case of metropolitan cities and a few important cities/towns, the low-cost sanitation approach has to be adopted in all other cases due to constraints on financial resources and other competing demands. Waste-water-recycling for non-domestic uses in the water scarcity areas needs to be given due priority, if found techno-economically viable. This would save
a large quantity of fresh water to be used for domestic purpose.

22.41 With a view to eradicate the most degrading practice of manual handling of night-soil completely in the country by the end of the Eighth Plan, the scheme of conversion of dry latrines into sanitary ones for liberation of scavengers and their rehabilitation has been accorded a high priority during the Eighth Plan. The revised financing pattern, which restricts the Central subsidy to only the EWS category of beneficiaries and only for conversion of existing dry latrines into sanitary latrines, needs to be made operative. The Central legislation titled "The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of dry Latrines (Prohibition) Bill 1993" has already been passed by the Parliament and assented by the President in June, 1993. All the State Governments have been requested to adopt State legislation in lines with the Central legislation.

World Bank Aided Projects

22.42 Besides several Bilateral donor agencies the World Bank is assisting various States in Water Supply and Sanitation Programme in urban and rural areas. Currently 7 schemes are under implementation with World Bank assistance in various States at the total estimated cost of about Rs.4671 crore with IDA credit of US $ 978 million. The Annual Plan 1995-96 includes Rs.521.80 crore under the State Plans for these projects.

AREAS OF CONCERN

22.43 Housing:
- The performance was slow in case of certain States in regard to the Schemes relating to allotment of House-sites cum construction assistance and also Economically Weaker Section housing and low income housing.
- The utilisation of Eighth Plan outlay is rather slow in the case of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rural Housing.

22.44 Water Supply and Sanitation
- The recent assessment of rural water supply made through survey of 1991-93 has tended to indicate that the tasks remaining are significantly larger than what were envisaged.
- Operation and maintenance of Rural Water Supply is not in a good shape in many States.
- Hardly 50%-55% of the allocated annual LIC loan assistance (under the Plan) is being lifted.
- The progress of the scheme of "Urban Low Cost Sanitation for Liberation of Scavengers" has been rather slow.
Annexure-22.1

Scheme-wise Outlays on Housing, Water Supply and Sanitation-Central Sector

(Rs. Lakh)

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<tr>
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<td>Actual Expdr.</td>
<td>Approved Anti-Expdr.</td>
<td>Outlay</td>
<td>Expdr.</td>
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<td>Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>General Pool Accommodation</td>
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<td>5000.00</td>
<td>5188.00</td>
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<td>HUDCO (Equity for Housing)</td>
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<td>1400.00</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>(I) H.P.L. (Equity &amp; Loan)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>(II) H.P.L. (VRS)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Housing Census Periodic Survey and MIS through NBIO</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>58.00</td>
<td>58.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Science &amp; Technology and Grant to Institute and other programme &amp; Building Centre</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Night Shelter Scheme</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>I.Y.S.H. Activities/conferences</td>
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* The Scope of the Scheme has now been enlarged to accommodate the Scheme of Pilot projects on Solid Waste disposal near Airfields in selected Cities.

$ Excluding Rs.20 lakh provided under "Revenue" Section.
### Outlays on Housing - States and Union Territories

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Total (States & UTs) 73758.18 24819.27 82031.00 25152.82 83553.00 235538.81 97410.75 30563.55

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## Annexure 22.3

### OUTLAY/EXPENDITURE ON WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION - STATES AND UTS.

(Rs. Lakh)

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**Total**

- Grand Total: 189578 86910 3762 258191 105495 4694 245973 101680 5242 309927 131080 9563
- (+779) (+650) (+673) (+316)

**Notes:**

- **RsM** = Rural Water Supply
- **RsR** = Rural Sanitation
- * Indicates amount provided for rural water supply outside M.P. for a Project of laying pipeline for Saurashtra and Kuchchh region.
- # Provisional figure.
- @ Represents Outlay/Expenditure on Rural Sanitation, included under the R.D. Sector.
## Physical Achievement of MHP Schemes (Allotment of House-sites)

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**Annexure-22.5**
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<td>Pondicherry</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total (States &amp; UTs)</strong></td>
<td><strong>52971</strong></td>
<td><strong>53908</strong></td>
<td><strong>45262</strong></td>
<td><strong>59729</strong></td>
<td><strong>9805</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 23
URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The overall strategy for urban development adopted during the Eighth Plan was essentially a continuation of the Seventh Plan approach based on the premise that the process of urbanisation is essentially supportive of economic development per se and accordingly, enhanced and qualitatively better provision of urban infrastructure, ensuring access to it for all segments of urban population, is an important contributory factor in improving productive efficiency. In the light of the experiences gained during the Seventh Plan and the two Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 and also taking into account the emerging issues and perspectives, the thrust areas for Urban Development in the Eighth Plan consist of more effective implementation of the strategies adopted during the Seventh Plan and also in formulation of new strategy in the context of emerging macro economic scenario.

23.2 Some of the important strategies and thrust areas incorporated in the Eighth Plan and as further focussed in the context of macro economic reforms initiated by the Government during the last three years relate to: (a) integrated approach to urban development with explicit recognition of rural-urban linkages; (b) qualitative and quantitative improvement in the provision of urban infrastructure; (c) more innovative and broad based approach to financing and management of urban infrastructure, implying a shift from exclusive dependence on budgetary support to resource mobilisation through institutional financing, market borrowings and private participation; (d) synchronising legal, procedural and institutional measures to enhance efficiency and ensure equitable supply of land and provision of urban infrastructure; (e) simplification and rationalisation of development rules, building permission byelaws etc. to facilitate development/location of enterprises, housing and infrastructure in urban areas; (f) balanced growth of smaller towns and large cities, recognising inter-dependence in terms of economic and social functions, through combined programmes in the Government Sectors and institutional and private sector; (g) reorientation of the approach to the problem of urban poverty by designing an integrated scheme emphasising both employment generation and access to basic services involving community level organisations; and (h) recognition of the emerging problems of environmental degradation in various forms and integrating remedial measures with the urban development strategy as a whole and city plans in particular.

23.3 The two major considerations in formulating the urban development policy relate to: (1) The process of macro economic reforms initiated in the country during the last three years will have far reaching implications in terms of pace and pattern of future urbanisation. If the potential advantage of macro economic reforms in terms of higher growth and efficiency are to be availed of, the reforms in the urban areas are important pre-requisites. (2) The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 is an epoch-making legislation in the urban sector which makes major structural reforms towards efficient governance based on the principles of democratic decentralisation. The Urban Local Bodies would be endowed with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as democratic units of self-government and this would also give decision making powers to the people at the grass-root level.

23.4 For the Urban Development sector, the Eighth Plan outlay was placed at Rs.3984.88 crore in the State Sector and Rs.1307.10 crore in the Central Sector, of which, Rs.600 crore was by way of IEBR. The revised outlay for the Eighth Plan comes to Rs.1407.10 crore (as against the original figure of Rs.707.10 crore) with the inclusion of the new Centrally Spon­sored Scheme of infrastructure development of mega cities with an allocation of Rs.700 crore.

23.5 The outlay for the Eighth Plan for urban development in the Central Sector is envisaged at Rs.707.10 crore. As against this, the actual expenditure during 1992-93 including Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) was Rs.110.14 crore and this increased to Rs.150.56 crore in 1993-94 including NRY and the approved outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.240.50 crore (including NRY).

23.6 In the case of State Sector, an outlay of Rs.3984.88 crore had been agreed for the Eighth Plan. The actual expenditure during 1992-93 was Rs.750.92 crore. The expenditure in 1993-94 was Rs.780.20 crore and the outlay for 1994-95 was approved at Rs.1170.65 crore.
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

23.7 An outlay of Rs.1411.15 crore comprising Rs.1170.65 crore in the State Sector and Rs.240.50 crore (including NRY) in the Central Sector had been provided for Urban Development in the Annual Plan 1994-95. As against this, the anticipated expenditure was Rs.1142.38 crore (Rs.901.88 crore in the State Sector and Rs.240.50 crore (including NRY) in the Central Sector). The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal had shown a decline in their revised outlay for 1994-95 compared to the approved outlay. The State of Bihar has considerably reduced the outlay to Rs.530 lakh in the revised Plan against the approved outlay of Rs.1505 lakh.

23.8 The Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) was formulated as a response to the growing problem of slums during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The scheme was made an integral part of the Minimum Needs Programme as well as 20-Point Programme and was transferred to the State Sector. It aims at ameliorating the living conditions of urban slum dwellers and envisages provision of drinking water, drainage, community baths, community latrines, widening and paving of lanes, street lighting and other community facilities. 16.72 lakh slum dwellers as against the target of 14.63 lakh slum dwellers were covered under this scheme during 1994-95. During 1994-95 most of the States (except Bihar, Goa, J&K and Punjab) had shown very good performance (with the achievement of more than 90 to 100 per cent of target). During 1995-96 (April-June), 2.49 lakh slum dwellers were covered under the scheme against the target of 14.30 lakh slum dwellers. The performance was not good in the case of certain States. Necessary details are given in Annexure 23.3. In view of the escalation in the cost of material and labour, it has been decided to revise the ceiling on per capita cost from Rs.525 to Rs.800 for the remaining period of the 8th Plan. The revised ceiling cost would be applicable from 1.4.95.

23.9 With a view to reduce migration of population from rural areas to large cities, generate employment opportunities in the small and medium towns and also to provide infrastructural facilities in these towns, the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns was initiated during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Scheme was continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92. The Scheme has also been continued in the Eighth Five Year Plan with an allocation of Rs.155 crore. During 1994-95, an amount of Rs.25 crore was provided for this Scheme. Under the Scheme, 104 additional towns have been covered during 1994-95.

23.10 The Scheme of Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) seeks to bring about functional integration between the provision of social services under UBSP and provision of physical amenities under the State Sector Scheme of EIUS. The broad goal of the Scheme is to create a facilitating environment in the quality of life of the urban poor. This is envisaged to be achieved through community organisation and mobilisation, empowerment of communities, decision making and community management to enhance the reach and effectiveness of the existing sectoral programmes for the urban poor. During 1994-95, an outlay of Rs.18 crore had been provided for this Scheme.

23.11 During 1994-95, a sum of Rs.22 crore has been provided for Urban Transport including Rs.2 crore for carrying out studies and Rs.20 crore for the equity contribution for implementing Mass Rapid Transit System in Delhi and Light Rail Transit System in Hyderabad.

23.12 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities has been started to promote investment in economic and physical infrastructure in the mega cities. The Scheme is applicable to Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore and Hyderabad and would be administered through the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment. The funds under the Scheme would be channelised through a specialised nodal agency at the State level. The sharing between the Central Government and the State Governments would be in the ratio of 25:25 and the balance 50% is to be met from the institutional finance. An outlay of Rs.75 crore had been provided during 1994-95 for distribution amongst cities covered under the Scheme.

23.13 In response to the challenge posed by urban poverty, the Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) was launched by the Government in 1989. The Yojana consists of the following three Schemes:
1) The Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) assists the urban poor in upgrading their skills and setting up micro enterprises. A subsidy of 25% of the Project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs.5000 for SCs/STs and women beneficiaries and Rs.4000 for general beneficiaries is provided under this scheme. The remaining amount of the project cost is available from banks as a loan up to a maximum of Rs.15000 for SCs/STs and women beneficiaries and Rs.12000 for general beneficiaries. The Scheme is applicable to all urban settlements.

2) The Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE) seeks to provide wage employment to the urban poor by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets in the jurisdiction of urban local bodies. The material labour ratio of 60:40 is to be maintained under the Scheme for various public works. This scheme is applicable to all urban areas with a population below 1 lakh.

3) The Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU) seeks to provide assistance for housing and shelter upgradation of economically weaker sections of the urban population as well as to provide opportunities for wage employment and upgradation of construction skills. Loan upto a ceiling of Rs.9950 and a subsidy upto a ceiling of Rs.12000 for general beneficiaries and Rs.12000 for general beneficiaries. The Scheme is applicable to urban settlements having a population between 1 lakh and 20 lakh. Urban settlements in newly developed industrial townships, UTs, Goa and in hill districts having population below 1 lakh are also covered.

23.14 The entire expenditure on the NRY is to be shared between the Central Government and the State Government on a 60:40 basis. A provision of Rs.70 crore has been made for the NRY during 1994-95.

Annual Plan 1995-96:
Major Centrally Sponsored Schemes

23.15 In the Central Sector, the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) was continued during 1995-96 with an allocation of Rs.35 crore. During 1995-96, the Scheme has undergone certain revisions. The major revisions are that the maximum population limit for covering towns under IDSMT has now been raised from 3 lakh to 5 lakh. The financing pattern under the IDSMT Scheme has also been modified and the share of institutional finance now varies between 20 to 40% for different categories of towns. The towns have been classified into five categories depending upon the size of population.

23.16 Urban Basic Services for the poor is another Centrally Sponsored Scheme, which was initiated during the Seventh Five Year Plan for urban poverty alleviation and a sum of Rs.18 crore has been provided for this scheme during 1995-96.

23.17 The Nehru Rozgar Yojana is targeted towards persons living below poverty line and the criterion of urban poverty is an annual household income of less than Rs.11850 at 1991-92 prices. A provision of Rs.71 crore has been made for the NRY during 1995-96.

23.18 A provision of Rs.9 crore has been made for the Urban Transport Consortium Fund for the Annual Plan 1995-96.

23.19 The outlay on contribution to National Capital Region (NCR) Planning Board during 1995-96 has been increased to Rs.40 crore as compared to Rs.25 crore in 1994-95.

23.20 For the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Infrastructural Development in Mega Cities, an outlay of Rs.84 crore has been provided during 1995-96 to be allocated amongst Calcutta, Bombay, Bangalore, Madras and Hyderabad. The progress of this Scheme has been rather slow and identification and sanction of projects to be implemented under the Scheme have not yet been completed in a few cases.

23.21 Recognising the seriousness and complexity of urban poverty problem, Prime Minister’s Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme has been formulated with the objective to attack several root causes of urban poverty simultaneously and in an integrated manner. A sum of Rs.100 crore has been earmarked for this programme during 1995-96 as the central share.

Externally Aided Urban Development Projects

23.22 Several State Governments are implementing urban development projects with the assistance of World Bank. These projects cover several sectors such as sites and serv-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Project</th>
<th>Project Cost</th>
<th>Date of commencement</th>
<th>Closing Date</th>
<th>Cumulative Expn. incurred upto March, 1995</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bombay Urban Dev.</td>
<td>282.33</td>
<td>9/85</td>
<td>9/94</td>
<td>435.82 (Upto 30.9'94)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Gujarat Urban Dev.</td>
<td>165.25</td>
<td>11/85</td>
<td>12/94</td>
<td>148.55 (Upto 30.9.94)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu Urban Dev.</td>
<td>632.55</td>
<td>3/88</td>
<td>3/95</td>
<td>586.245</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ices/area development, transport, low cost sanitation, water supply, shelter/slum upgradation etc. The Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment monitors the implementation of World Bank Assisted Projects. The details of the projects may be seen in the above table:

23.23 Slum Improvement Projects have also been taken up in certain States with the support of the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) of the Government of U.K., ODA-UK is funding three habitat improvement projects in Andhra Pradesh and one each in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. Two Projects in the cities of Cuttack (Orissa) and Cochin (Kerala) have been approved by ODA. These Slum Improvement Projects entail not only development of physical infrastructure and provision of civic amenities but also community development and provision of social, economic and other inputs which help in raising the living standards of slum dwellers. The details are given in Table 23.2.

Areas of Concern
- Inadequate performance by a few States in implementing the Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums;
- Slow progress of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Infrastructural Development in Mega Cities.
Table 23.2
ODA Funded Slum Improvement Projects

(Rs. in Crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Project &amp; Implementing agency</th>
<th>Duration of the Project</th>
<th>Total Project Cost</th>
<th>No. of slums proposed to be covered</th>
<th>Expenditure incurred May, 1995</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Hyderabad SIP-III, Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>42.75</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>38.92</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Indore SIP, Indore Development Authority</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>60.50</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>43.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Calcutta SIP, CMDA</td>
<td>1990-91 to</td>
<td>39.17</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>24.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Cuttack HIP, Phase I</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>31.12.96</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Cochin Urban Poverty Reduction Project, Phase-I</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>152</td>
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</table>

* This is being done as an extension of Vishakhapatnam SIP and is a resettlement project.
### Annexure 23.1

**Schemewise-Outlay: Urban Development - Central Sector**

(Rs. lakh)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Revised</td>
<td>Outlay</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>Outlay</td>
<td>Outlay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT)</td>
<td>2150</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>2500</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Contribution to NCR Planning Board</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>2500</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Urban Basic Services for the poor</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>1800</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Urban Transport Consortium Fund</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>2200</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Equity to HUDCO</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Research in Urban and Regional Planning and Urban Mapping</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Nehru Rozgar Yojana</td>
<td>7500</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>7000</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Mega City Scheme</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7500</td>
<td>7500</td>
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</table>

**New Schemes**

| 9.    | Provision for infrastructural facilities in the displaced persons' colonies in West Bengal |    |    | 2000 |
| 10.   | PM's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme |    |    | 10000 |

| TOTAL | 15056* | 24050* | 24050* | 38270* |

* includes outlay for NRY
## Outlays on Urban Development—States & Union Territories

(Rs. Lakh)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>States/UTs</th>
<th>Actual Expenditure (MNP)</th>
<th>Outlay (MNP)</th>
<th>Revised Outlay (MNP)</th>
<th>Total Outlay (MNP)</th>
<th>Of which Expenditure (MNP)</th>
<th>Of which Outlay (MNP)</th>
<th>Of which Revised Outlay (MNP)</th>
<th>Of which Total Outlay (MNP)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>5257.00</td>
<td>111.55</td>
<td>5046.00</td>
<td>291.50</td>
<td>5207.00</td>
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<td>5207.00</td>
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<td>34.00</td>
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CHAPTER 24

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The major thrusts in the science and technology sector continues to be promotion of applied and basic research leading to innovative and emerging technologies to achieve self-reliance, utilisation of appropriate technologies and integration of Science and Technology in the socio-economic and rural sectors to fulfil the basic needs. Sustained efforts have been made to implement the well defined, time bound programmes in various disciplines of science and technology such as atomic energy, space, biotechnology, ocean sciences, industrial research etc. and to use them as important inputs in the developmental processes. One of the most important achievements has been the successful launching of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-D2) carrying Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (lRS-P2) experimental satellite. Several other major programmes have been initiated which include technology mission-mode projects on sugar production technologies, advanced composites, flyash utilisation, leather technologies, biofertilizers, biological pest control, aquaculture; marine information system including the data buoy programme etc. Mechanisms for the seismological observations and research both in the Himalayan and peninsular regions of the country have been strengthened. The various committees for policy guidelines, implementation and monitoring, such as the Cabinet Committee on Science and Technology; the Empowered Committee of Secretaries on Science and Technology; the Science and Technology Advisory Committees in the socio-economic development departments and the State Science and Technology Councils/Departments were set up or strengthened further. Some of the major achievements of the S&T Departments/Agencies during 1994-95 and the programmes proposed for the year 1995-96 are briefly outlined below:

Atomic Energy Research and Development Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

24.2 An important landmark of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) was the signing of a memorandum of understanding with the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. for collaboration in the development, manufacture and commissioning of the upgraded Bilateral Master Slave Servo-manipulators for the Waste Immobilisation Projects. The development of technology for repairs in inaccessible portions of the machines, rectification of the leakages at the over pressure relief devices of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station-1, successful fabrication of the Mixed Oxide fuel as an alternative to enriched uranium fuel and Uranium-233 based fuel, were some of the other challenging jobs pursued. In addition, a 32 node Parallel Processing System with a peak speed of 2.56 GFLOPS was made functional. At the Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre (VECC), an Isotope Online facility was commissioned and the work on superconducting cyclotron has also made considerable progress. Among the basic research in nuclear physics, the important work was centered around the 14 Million Volt Pelletron Facility. The Centre for Advanced Technology (CAT), Indore, has developed a PC controlled laser welding machine for welding of titanium shell of the heart pacemaker assembly besides the fabrication of an assembly of a wave guide - a far infrared laser resonator. Advances were also made in the development of technologies in the high-tech areas like the development of Laser Enhanced Ionisation Spectrometer for studying the atomic and molecular species in flames, R&D studies on laser glazing, laser cutting including underwater cutting, multi-sheet cutting, profile cutting and laser surface alloying etc.

24.3 At the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), the Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) was operated at full power of 10.4 MWt, using an indigenous core of mixed carbide fuel. The work on the design and development of the 500 MWe Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) has also continued. At the Tata Institute of Fundamental research (TIFR), significant results were achieved in the areas of high energy physics, condensed matter physics and mathematical physics etc. Fifteen antennas of the Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope (GMRT) were erected. At the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, a new laboratory for "surface physics research" is being set up in collaboration with the Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan. This will investigate the molecular interactions in surfaces and interfaces. The installation of an Elcint Gamma Camera at the Tata Memorial Centre provided an in-house imaging investigation facility for
isotope scanning of bone, brain, liver etc. The phase-I activity on the Advanced Centre for Treatment, Research and Education in Cancer (ACTREC) at Vashi has also started.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

24.4 The important projects to be taken up at the BARC include: Resonance Ionisation Spectroscopy, Development of Plasma Physics and Development of materials and crystals. Emphasis would also be laid on nuclear physics instrumentation for the accelerator utilisation, development of optical components systems and thin film devices, development of advanced plasma devices, laser material processing etc. The VECC would concentrate on fabrication of the superconducting cyclotron besides the procurement and installation of liquid helium plant, liquid nitrogen plant and a state-of-the-art computer system for the upgradation of cyclotron. At CAT, Indore, the synchrotron radiation beams would be made available to the users. In addition, the production of dipole magnets and quadrupole magnets for the INDUS-II, testing of prototypes for the main power supply for magnets and fabrication of prototype vacuum chamber etc. would be taken up. The focus of IGCAR would be on the development of sodium pump rotor for the validation of design concepts of the PFBR, bulk manufacture of the equipment for sodium water reaction studies, manufacture of spare steam generator for FBTR, commissioning of ruby laser etc. All the antennas of the GMRT would be erected and it will be dedicated to the nation as a globally unique facility in the world for pursuing fundamental studies. Under the National programme on Lasers, the centres would be set up at various suitable academic institutions to take up R&D projects. The National centre for Analytical Characterisation of High Purity Materials would be engaged in developing new methodologies for compositional characterisation of pure materials used in high tech areas of atomic energy, electronics etc.

**Space**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

24.5 The Department of Space (DOS) was successful in launching the Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV-D4) carrying Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS-2) experimental satellite weighing 113 Kg. This was followed by the first highly successful launch of the PSLV-D2 launch vehicle from Shri Hari Kota Range (SHAR) carrying the IRS-P2 (experimental) satellite. Thus, a crucial milestone in the establishment of indigenous capability in a heavier and a higher class of launch vehicle has been achieved. For the Geosynchronous Launch Vehicle (GSLV) programme, which would be capable of placing the 2000-2500 Kg. class Indian National Satellite (INSAT) into the orbit, all civil works, cryostage electronics, heat shield assembly fabrication etc. have progressed well as per the renegotiated contract entered with Russia in 1994. In order to gain credibility in the PSLV class launching and related technologies, which would feed into the development of GSLV, three more projects on PSLV (C1, C2, C3) have been approved for their flights during the 1996-99 period. To develop indigenously the highly complex cryo-upper stage technology meant for achieving end to end capabilities in the GSLV development, the activities relating to procurement and indigenisation of strategic items were initiated. These activities would be strengthened further by building up of inventories; designing and commissioning of major critical test facilities and components entirely with indigenous efforts, and involving the Indian industry.

24.6 In the field of remote sensing, the second generation Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS), namely the IRS-1C fabrication is nearing completion and the work on IRS-1D is progressing as per the schedule. These IRS spacecrafts which increasingly cater to the user requirements with improved specifications in respect of resolutions, spectral bands, revisit capabilities, stereo-viewing and onboard data technology for sustainable recording, were expected to be launched from abroad (Russia) during 1995-96 and 1997-98 periods respectively. Under the Integrated Mission for Sustainable Development (IMSD) project, which has been taken up in 157 districts and utilizes the remote sensing technology, the development of action plans was completed for the districts of Ananthapur (Andhra Pradesh), Chandarpur (Maharashtra), Palkakkad (Kerala), Kishenganj and Shahabad (Rajasthan), Bijapur ( Karnataka) and Nilgiri (Tamil Nadu) for the identified watersheds in the blocks of these districts. Further, as a part of the Remote Sensing Application Mission programme, at National Remote Sensing Agency, operational second phase of the mission aimed at agricultural applications was launched. A near real time assessment of the forest fire in Orissa was carried out. A microwave earth station was set up to disseminate the information related to poten-
tial fishing zones and new projects in the areas of horticulture and jute development were initiated. The project on Marine Satellite Information Service was launched in collaboration with the Department of Ocean Development (DOD). Under this, the DOS was successful in identifying the potential fishing zones. The IRS data have been recognised as fully comparable with the data generated through international remote sensing satellites like the LANDSAT. Consequently, the DOS has been making its own importance felt in the international market. Hence, an agreement has been reached between the Earth Observation Satellite Organisation (EOSAT), USA and the DOS to receive and market the IRS data and the EOSAT has started receiving the IRS-1B data.

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24.7 The major projects proposed to be undertaken/realised are as follows:

- The IRS-1C launch by 1995; launch of PSLV-D3 carrying IRS-P3 (experimental); INSAT-2C launch on board the European launcher, Ariane;
- Finalisation of fabrication of the INSAT-2D and the initiation of activities for its space chamber testing;
- Speeding up the GSLV development for its first flight scheduled to be held in 1997-98;
- Undertaking concrete efforts on the advanced R&D relating to future PSLV (PSLV-C1, C2, C3);
- The development of cryo-upper stage in close nexus with the industries both in India and abroad;
- The development of payloads for the INSAT-2E etc.

24.8 Towards the development of communication facilities, the development of technology related to multiple video transmission and multiple digital audio broadcast will be given emphasis. In the area of interactive (talk back) TV education, a teaching aid which has been set up in Delhi would become operational and the work for a satellite operational network for Banking sector would be initiated soon. The other new Satellite Communication (SATCOM) applications include:

(a) demonstrations in the Very Small Aperture Terminal applications,
(b) mobile satellite services (through INSAT-2C),
(c) data broadcasting services using KU band payloads on the INSAT-2C etc.

24.9 Under remote sensing, while the crop production estimates for major food grains and oil seeds in 15 states and the mapping of the wetlands would continue, the major thrust would be on the study of microwave data utilisation as received through the European Remote Sensing Satellite-1 for various applications. Under the IMSD programme, 21 blocks have been targeted for their completion during the year 1995-96. A major part of the generation of action plans would be in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. Activities on the design and fabrication of a dedicated Oceansat (IRS-P4) for mapping the ocean parameters has also been planned by restricting the activities essentially for designing the scatterometer, altimeter and the total payload.

24.10 Under the technology transfer, while eight new products/processes were transferred to the industries, nine technologies relating to echo cancellor, thread checking machines, hand held data terminal, metal bonding adhesive etc. are in the pipeline for their transfer to the industries. Initiatives taken for the export of high technology space products and services have begun yielding results. A contract from Italy for the Packet Telecommanding software has been bagged by M/s Antrix Corporation. These contractual jobs would be taken up during 1995-96.

Biotechnology Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

24.11 The biotechnology related R&D projects relevant to various sectors like agriculture, health, environment and industry were supported. Achievements made in the cultural biotechnology included:

(a) the standardisation of tissue culture for apple, soapnut, rosewood, cocoa and pepper;
(b) isolation and cloning of a seed-storage protein gene from the grain amaranth;
(c) development of transgenic mustard plant for field evaluation; standardisation of
technique for the production of transgenic silkworm;
(d) development of the PCR based sex determination methods for cattle and buffalo;
(e) development of vaccine for the Ranikhet disease of poultry and the herpes virus in cattle which are ready for commercialisation;
(f) increased production under semi-intensive prawn aquaculture;
(g) indigenous feed development for prawn aquaculture etc.

24.12 Extensive study on cholera strain, testing of tuberculosis probes, development of monoclonal antibodies for neuro-ectodermal tumours etc. were some of the significant achievements under the biotechnology related to health-care system. In the areas of industrial biotechnology, major programmes were on the development of liposomal technology for the treatment of fungal infection. In addition, microplate ELISA and DOT ELISA technology have been developed for the detection of leishmaniasis. The biotechnology programmes related to environmental conservation were focussed on the development of DNA probe and on the PCR technology for the detection of pathogens in drinking water. Species-specific DNA isolation protocols for the mangroves and endangered plants, the setting up of three national gene banks for the medicinal and aromatic plants at Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow; Tropical Botanical Garden Research Institute, Trivandrum and National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi are in progress.

24.13 The National institute of Immunology and National Facility for Animal Tissue and Cell Culture have also made significant contributions in diagnostics, vaccineology, animal cell and tissue culture particularly in the development and supply of media to the eye banks for the preservation of cornea etc. In addition, special biotechnology programmes related to the production of biocontrol agents, biofertilisers, sperulina, animal health etc. have been supported.

24.14 Among the demonstration projects, the important ones were two tissue culture pilot plant facilities set up at Tata Energy Research Institute, New Delhi and National Chemical Laboratory, Pune. These have produced about 5.50 lakh tissue culture raised species of forest trees. Of these, nearly 4 lakh have already been planted for field trials by the various forest departments covering an area of about 400 hectares. Similarly, the demonstration project on cardamom implemented in planters' field over an area of 100 hectares in Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu has recorded high yields from the tissue culture raised plants. In the areas of biofertilisers, several achievements are worth mentioning. These include an increase of paddy yield due to the use of blue green algae, distribution of large quantity of different types of biofertilisers, organisation of 8000 experimental field trials and 575 training programmes, development of new technology for the production of algal biofertilisers inoculum, standardisation of the new carrier materials, isolation of efficient nitrogen-fixing and pesticides degrading strains, standardisation of fermenter process parameters for the production of rhizobial inoculants for the use in leguminous crops etc. Biological pest control programmes have also made significant progress. Twenty Biocontrol production units and one repository facility have been set up. Biocontrol agents have been tested in an area of 18000 hectares covering various crops such as cotton, chickpea, tobacco, sugarcane, groundnut, sunflower, blackgram, greengram, pigeonpea, pulses, seasamum, cauliflower etc. Besides these, Integrated Pest Management kits for the control of tobacco pest have been distributed to the farmers in Andhra Pradesh.

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24.15 The important activities include the demonstration and validation of the potential R&D leading to the development of vaccines, diagnostics, genetic probe, biocontrol agents, biofertilisers, feed for aquaculture etc. Accelerated efforts will be made for the development of transgenic cotton as well as transgenic animals. Other programmes include: the refinement of protocols for tissue culture of plantation crops like vanilla; the development of feed and hatchery for aquaculture; sericulture; cardiovascular diseases; neurosciences; drug design, development and targeting; medicinal plants; molecular modelling studies; strengthening of the molecular biology research; setting up of the parasite bank; special programme on the conservation of biodiversity; strengthening of biosafety guidelines and regulatory procedures including new initiatives on human genetics, food biotechnology etc. Apart from these, some of the new initiatives would include setting up of a centre for
DNA finger printing facilities; strengthening of NII in terms of various sophisticated equipment and facilities; new centres for M.Sc. in biotechnology teaching are proposed to be started in Rajasthan, Pondicherry, Madras, Punjab and Kerala etc. These activities notwithstanding, since they appear to be fragmented and disjointed, an attempt would be made to formulate an integrated profile of biotechnology research, development and demonstration including manpower development and to orient the development of technology to the users’ needs.

**Ocean Development**

**Review of Annual Plan 1994-95**

24.16 The 14th Antarctic expedition was sent with a programme on ozone monitoring, multimetre wave experiments, creation of additional infrastructure at Maitri Station in Antarctica etc. Under the polymetallic nodules programme of deep seabed exploration, about 47 tonnes of nodules were collected from the Central Indian Ocean Basin. The design and development of a second generator collecting system was also completed and a Remotely Operated Vehicle developed and field tested at a shallow basin of five metre depth. The National Laboratories namely the National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML), Jamshedpur and the Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Bhubneshwar have completed two and one pilot plant projects respectively, and also the supportive experiments on the extraction of metals from nodules.

24.17 The Marine Satellite Information Service (MARSIS) has picked up momentum and the work on the data collection and user interaction has been actively pursued at the MARSIS centres in Goa, Hyderabad, Bhubaneswar, Madras and Cochin. By utilising the NOAA-AVHRR satellite data, the data products, namely the Sea Surface Temperature (SST) and the Potential Fishing Zone (PFZ) were finalised and distributed to the various fishery departments of the coastal states. Similarly, the coastal area maps on wetlands, shore line changes etc. for the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Gulf of Kutch, Gulf of Mannar, Lakshadweep and A&N Islands were completed.

24.18 Under the Coastal Monitoring and Prediction System, intensive monitoring of pollutants has been going on at certain locations, as designated by the State Pollution Control Boards. For the sea level monitoring and modelling, modern tide gauges at eleven stations are in the process of being established, two tide gauges at Goa and Bombay have already been commissioned and the coastal maps for the Nellore-Machalipatnam have also been completed. To accelerate the studies on Marine Pollution Monitoring along the coastal waters and to promote research on the near shore phenomenon, action has been initiated for the procurement of two coastal research vessels.

**Annual Plan 1995-96**

24.19 The 15th Scientific expedition to Antarctica would be sent and the R&D activities relating to marine biology; oceanography, vertical ozone profile measurements using laser heterodyne system will be taken up.

24.20 The important activities proposed under the polymetallic nodule programme are: sampling of nodules at 12.5 km grid-spacing, collection and analysis of the data with the help of hydrosweep, sub-bottom profiler and side scan sonar, the identification of 10% of the pioneer area for the relinquishment to the International Seabed Authority; commissioning of a fluidised bed roaster with 200 kg/day capacity by the NML, Jamshedpur and RRL, Bhubneshwar; design and development of sand mining system in shallow sea-bed areas etc.

24.21 Under the Marine Satellite Information Service, work on the generation and dissemination of SST and PFZ maps would be continued. Closely linked to this activity, would be the National Data Buoy Programme under the Indo-Norwegian Technical Agreement. The programme includes the processing of meteorological, oceanographic and environmental data which would commence soon after the arrival of 15 data buoys from Norway. For this project, the techniques of telemetering via the satellite and the validation of satellite remote sensing data, the PFZ maps and weather forecasts etc. would be fully utilised. For the monitoring of marine pollution, the work on the preparation of a profile of pollution regions, indicating the levels of pollutants, has been under preparation and would be finalised during the year 1995-96. The National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), established during the Eighth Plan would be further strengthened and a new location would be identified for the construction of a separate building for the NIOT. Some of the other important programmes that would be undertaken pertain to: the identification of marine organisms potentially rich in bioactive substances and the syn-
thesis of the identified compounds; improvement of the tide gauges, generation of power from ocean currents; designing of the ocean bottom magnetometer etc. The ultimate aim of the activities of DOD would be to formulate a concrete plan for the utilisation of ocean resources in the development process of the country.

Science and Technology
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

24.22 The Deptt. of Science and Technology (DST) has laid greater emphasis on the technology development, international cooperation and for providing sustained support to promote basic research in the country. During the year 1994-95, Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC) approved more than 300 R&D projects of various areas of S&T and extended support to the young scientists programme. National facilities were set up in the areas of liquid crystals, neuroscience, X-ray crystallography, climate research, mathematical sciences, robotics and geotechnical engineering. Major coordinated R&D programmes launched included the lasers, superconductivity, ionosphere and thermosphere studies. A number of joint R&D projects in the areas of building materials, orthopaedic devices, Chloro-Floro-Carbon substitutes, carbon based chemicals, carbon fibre etc. have been initiated in association with the other ministries/departments. The R&D projects supported under the engineering sciences include: design of passenger car with a prototype engine to be run on Compressed Natural Gas, indigenous development of the cross flow turbine, development of two stroke engine with in-cylinder fuel injection etc. Several technologies have been assigned to the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) to promote basic research in the country. During the year 1994-95, Science and Technology development, international cooperation included the promotion of new/improved technologies for increased income/ employment and local value addition; integrated approach for sustainable socio-economic development for coastal fishermen community has been adopted by introducing synthetic fish aggregation devices etc. Science popularisation programmes include: TV serials on different themes of S&T; networking of a large number of radio clubs; development of integrated information system on the S&T communication; organisation of the first ever children science congress etc.

24.24 Technology Mission-Mode projects in the areas of sugar production technologies, advanced composites and fly ash utilisation have been launched. The seismology programme has been strengthened both in the Himalayan region and in the deccan plateau. A programme for the upgradation of seismological instrumentation in the peninsular shield with the assistance of World Bank has been initiated. The objective of all these activities is to formulate a comprehensive seismology programme for the entire country. In the areas of weather forecasting, numerical weather prediction model for three days weather forecasting has become operational. The Survey of India has initiated the modernisation of map making and has released standardised national formats of digital cartography. The S&T initiatives under the liberalised economic regime include: the creation of Technology Development Fund, setting up of a National Accreditation Board to ensure international standards and launching of a programme on the drugs and pharmaceuticals, in association with the drug companies. The operationalisation of TDF for commercialisation of indigenous technologies is on the anvil.

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24.25 The programmes proposed during this year include: support to new R&D projects in the areas of drug designing, biodiversity, plasma chemistry, bioprocess engineering, nanomaterials/carbon, noise control, development of water jet cutting machine, advanced
manufacturing processes, software engineering etc. Core groups would be set up to promote research in the areas of biodiversity, new materials, bio-engineering, molecular electronics, mathematical sciences etc.

24.26 In the areas of advanced materials, it is proposed to take up the projects on standardisation and production of various rehabilitation aids-based gadgets made of polymeric composites, the development of oil and heat resistant thermoplastics, ceramic-based catalytic converter etc. Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) would take up long term forecasting studies in the various sectors like power, agro-food processing, future technology in the year 2020 in India and on transportation etc. This would be in addition to the ongoing activities on Technology Assessment/Technology Forecasting studies, technology information services etc. Special emphasis would be given on the implementation of technology mission mode projects, seismology, selective strengthening of autonomous scientific institutions, popularisation of science programmes like the organisation of regular courses in the S&T communication, support to popular science magazines, preparation of software of folk media, strengthening of the S&T information network etc. Society-related coordinated S&T programmes on blacksmithy, carpentry, organic farming, waste recycling, low cost sanitation, bamboo-based products etc. would be particularly taken up for benefitting the women, SC/ST and other weaker sections of the society. International S&T programme would be further strengthened through the collaborative R&D projects, training, exchange of visits etc. with the various developed countries. In order to provide the early agro-met forecasting services expeditiously to the users, the activities proposed under the medium range weather forecasting include: the expansion of agro-meteorological field units, the establishment of communication link through satellite, the issue of weather forecasts 4 days in advance on an operational basis, the upgrading of super computer etc.

Scientific and Industrial Research Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

24.27 Major focus of the Scientific and Industrial Research has been on reorienting the R&D programmes and realigning the priorities to meet the needs of the industries, in response to the economic liberalisation policy. Some of the important scientific achievements of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratories during 1994-95 are: the development and marketing of technology for centchroman, a new non-steroidal once-a-week oral female contraceptive under the trade name "Sahe1"; development of a herbal drug, picroliv, for the treatment of liver disorders, licensed to M/s. Dhupar Interferan Ltd.; development of technology for a semisynthetic antibiotic Roxythromycin being commercially manufactured by M/s. Lupin Laboratories, based on the CSIR developed process; finalisation of a full-scale mock up model of 14-seater light transport aircraft - (Saras-Duet); technology for a bimetallic reforming catalyst to improve the octane number of gasoline; an alumina catalyst for the dehydration of ethanol to ethylene for the petro-chemical industry; commercialisation of a polyurethane-based water proofing polymer coating compound sold under the brand name "Beckbond"; development of fibre-reinforced plastic gear casing for 2600 HP traction motor of broad gauge diesel locomotives; development of two types of substitutes for the wood door shutters, viz., expanded polystyrene composite door shutters and red mud polymer hollow core door shutters; establishment of tissue culture pilot plant facility with a capacity of production of 1 million plants per year etc.

24.28 In the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (DSIR), one of the activities relates to providing financial support to projects oriented to technology promotion, and their development and utilisation by the industry. During the year 1994-95, the DSIR organised the Eighth National Conference on the inhhouse R&D and accorded recognition to 75 new R&D units and 35 new Small Industries Research Organisations; approval was accorded to several new technology absorption, development and demonstration projects for funding under its Programme Aimed at Technological Self Reliance (PATSER); brought out under the Scheme to Enhance the Efficacy of Transfer of Technology (SEETOT) a compendium on the foreign collaborations approved during the year 1993; completed reports on the technology profiles of Ghana, Singapore and South Africa; etc. It also continued its Institutional support for the Asia and Pacific Centres for Transfer of Technology (APCTT). Important among the activities of the National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT) are: maintainance of the ten Sectoral Information Centres and nine access centres to the international data
base services; initiation of the work on new library networks at Mysore and Ahmedabad and the provision of technical support to about 1000 CDS/ISIS centres.

24.29 The National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) continued to finance the technology development projects. Some of the major technologies licensed include: invert sugar, gallic acid, phone-in-programme system, detergent grade zeolite, glucose biosensors etc. and those completed/executed include: development of an independent Braille Interpreter for the blind and a contract for setting up rice husk board project in Malaysia.

24.30 The activities of the Central Electronics Ltd. (CEL) were focussed in the areas of solar photovoltaic cells, modules and systems; selected electrical systems and selected electrical components like the ferrites; electronic ceramics, microwave components, etc. It has been supplying the components and systems to various users like the Deptt. of Telecommunications, the Rural Development Programme, the Indian Oil Corporation etc. The CEL has exported, for the first time, its ferrite cores to USA.

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24.31 The CSIR continues to work within the framework of the new policy of economic reforms, vis-a-vis, industrial liberalisation. Accordingly, the high priority Mission Mode programmes relating to leather technology and clean coal technologies would be vigorously pursued. Among the socio-economic sectoral programmes, only those projects/areas that would inter alia, receive priority include: research and testing of new drugs for anti-fertility, anti-filaria, centpropazine etc.; the knowhow for carbon monoxide based chemicals such as carbamates, vitamin 'A' etc.; indigenous technology for the various types of agrochemicals; design and development of a 14 seater light transport aircraft in collaboration with Myassishchev Design Bureau (MDB-Russia); new and innovative processes for synthesising polymers; new varieties of optical glasses and laser glasses for defence; specific robotic systems for industrial application; design and development of environmental monitoring instruments and control systems; process technology for de-aromatisation of full range (140 C - 270 C) kerosene for the production of aviation turbine fuel using solvent extraction; development of construction technologies for primary/community braille centres in hilly areas, schools etc. and for disaster proof buildings; post-harvest technologies for food and vegetables etc. Some of the important areas where basic research studies are proposed pertain to: plant pathogen interaction; genetics, DNA fingerprinting; biodiversity studies, electro-optical materials, superconductivity programme etc. Apart from these projects, the CSIR would upgrade the stock of well qualified highly specialised scientists, engineers and technologists through its ongoing Human Resource Development Programme. Also efforts are being made to formulate a National Science and Technology Manpower System in coordination with DST and IAMR. Despite achievements, a common observation in the CSIR planning system has been to utilise plan outlay for non-plan activities.

24.32 The DSIR would continue its financial support for strengthening the inhouse R&D infrastructure, technology absorption, development and demonstration projects under its PATSER and SEETOT schemes. The 9th National Conference on the Inhouse R&D in industry is likely to be organised; about 25 new technology development/absorption/demonstration projects have been supported; a compendium of foreign collaborations approved during the year 1994 would be brought out; a number of technology status studies would be completed; and institutional support to AP-CTT and CDC would be continued.

24.33 During the year 1995-96, the NRDC proposes to finance the technology development projects in the areas of: carbon fibre for braiding applications, negative photo resist (used in semi-conductor device manufacture), neem oil (as spermicidal and abortifacient) etc. Apart from this, the other activities that would be continued are: the development, transfer and export of technologies, innovation promotion programme, technology development for the priority projects, techno-commercial support for the NRDC licensees and the small and medium industries innovation programme etc. If any project on the technology development, assessment and forecasting is a common concern of both DSIR and TIFAC, they have generally been working towards establishing appropriate linkages between them and the concerned socio-economic sector in the formulation and implementation of such projects; these linkages would be further strengthened.
24.34 In the CEL, the emphasis would be on the development of a production worthy process for the ultra high efficient solar cells, in collaboration with the University of New South Wales, Australia; development of indigenous submersible pump; large scale deployment of the Solar Photo-voltaic (SPV) water pumping system; successful interfacing of the SPV power plants with the AC grid and development and the large scale induction of battery chargers for defence applications. Under the railway electronics project, field trials of the interface unit between the block equipment and fibre optical link would be completed and rugged and tropicalised visual display unit will be developed for use in solid state interlocking and other applications in railways. To improve the production efficiency, the CEL envisages modernisation of SPV Cell and Module Plant II; the establishment of an independent commercial production line of one MWp per year capacity for the production of Ultra High Efficiency Solar Cells Plant; renovation of civil, electrical, water supply and other infrastructural systems; strengthening of the internal security etc.

S&T Components of the Socio-Economic Sectors

24.35 The S&T programmes of the various socio-economic ministries such as agriculture, health, industry, energy, transportation, communication etc. were coordinated with the concerned subject division in the Planning Commission for ensuring that the integration of S&T component with the concerned development sector is established properly. Science and Technology Advisory Committee of the concerned ministry and the Inter-Sectoral Science and Technology Advisory Committee of DST are fully involved in the integration of the S&T in the various socio-economic sectors. The details of the S&T programmes in each of the socio-economic ministries have been included in the respective chapters of this document.

Financial Analysis

24.36 The details of the plan outlays/expenditure for S&T sector are given in Annexures 24.1 & 24.2. In the Science and Technology sector as a whole (excluding the states and socio-economic sectors) the extent of utilisation of resources during 1993-94 has been of the order of 93% (B.E. Rs. 1119.96 crore, Actuals Rs. 1040.76 crore). In the State sector however the extent of utilisation is only 74.7% (B.E. Rs. 35.96 crore, Actuals Rs. 26.87 crore). During the year 1994-95, the anticipated utilisation in the central sector is estimated to be of the order of 103.8% (B.E. Rs. 1209.54 crore, R.E. Rs. 1255.74 crore), whereas in the State sector, it would be only 92.2%. As compared to the 1993-94 central plan expenditure, the estimated step up during 1994-95 is of the order of 20.66%. For the Annual Plan 1995-96, the step-up of approx. 19.25% has been provided over 1994-95 under Science and Technology in the Central sector and 16.65% in the state sector.

Areas of Concern:

24.37 The major areas of concern are:

- integration of Science and Technology in the socio-economic and rural sectors -
- slow progress in programmes like the Giant Metre wavelength Radio Telescope (GMRT), Advanced Centre for Research, Treatment and Education in Cancer (AC-TREC) at Vashi and Fast Breeder Test Reactor under Atomic Energy Research -
- indigenous development of strategic items and also building up of inventories of these items by involving the Indian industry -
- designing and commissioning of the major critical test facilities and components with indigenous efforts in the area of space research -
- lack of an integrated profile of biotechnology research & development and demonstration including the manpower development and training, application of research results to technology development on the basis of users' needs -
- formulation of a concrete plan in respect of utilisation of ocean resources for development -
- formulation of a comprehensive seismicity programme for the entire country -
- using the Technology Development Fund for commercialisation of indigenous technologies which is yet to be made operational -
- provision of better and expeditious agromet services through Medium Range Weather forecasting -
- formulation of a National Science and Technology Manpower System
- utilisation of plan outlay for non-plan activities by the CSIR
- appropriate linkages between the TIFAC, DSIR and the socio-economic sectors for technology development/assessment/forecasting
## Science & Technology Plan Outlays Under Scientific Departments

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Actuals B.E. R.E.</td>
<td>Total Centre States UFs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Deptt. of Atomic Energy (R&amp;D)</td>
<td>100.21</td>
<td>125.00</td>
<td>149.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deptt. of Ocean Development (Including I&amp;B)</td>
<td>35.83</td>
<td>46.00</td>
<td>46.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deptt. of Sc. &amp; Technology (Excluding Meteorology)</td>
<td>167.75</td>
<td>225.08</td>
<td>224.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deptt. of Bio-Technology (incl. I&amp;B)</td>
<td>78.00</td>
<td>87.00</td>
<td>86.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific and Indus. Research (Excluding I&amp;B)</td>
<td>133.63</td>
<td>156.50</td>
<td>156.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Council of Sc. &amp; Indus. Res.</td>
<td>122.00</td>
<td>140.00</td>
<td>141.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Deptt. of Sc. &amp; Indus. Res. (Excluding I&amp;B)</td>
<td>11.63</td>
<td>16.50</td>
<td>15.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deptt. of Space</td>
<td>547.37</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>620.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forensic Sc. &amp; Police Wireless</td>
<td>0.75</td>
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<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Test House (Deptt. of Supply)</td>
<td>3.61</td>
<td>4.40</td>
<td>4.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronics (Other Sc. Res.)</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** TOTAL (S&amp;T)**</td>
<td>1067.63</td>
<td>1248.92</td>
<td>1292.05</td>
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* Including Rs.26.87 crore for States & UFs, but excludes Capital Works Component.  
** Including Rs. 39.38 crore for 1994-95 Outlay under States & UFs.  
*** Including Rs. 36.31 Crore for 1994-95 R.E under States & UFs.  
* Includes Rs. 0.30 Crore for Secretariat Economic Services of DST.  
** Excluding Rs.19.13 Crore IEBR under I&B Sector for BIBCOIL & IVCOIL.
## Annexure 24.2

### S&T Plan Outlays under Socio-economic Ministries/Departments

<table>
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<td>Act. B.E.</td>
<td>R.E. B.E.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Agricultural Research (ICAR)</td>
<td>228.49</td>
<td>275.00</td>
<td>282.96</td>
<td>310.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Bio-medical Research (ICMR)</td>
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<td>37.00</td>
<td>36.50</td>
<td>36.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Chemicals</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Civil Aviation</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Civil Supplies</td>
<td>3.03</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>2.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Coal</td>
<td>3.92</td>
<td>8.50</td>
<td>8.50</td>
<td>21.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Commerce</td>
<td>4.23</td>
<td>5.10</td>
<td>5.63</td>
<td>7.57</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 Communications</td>
<td>75.25</td>
<td>111.60</td>
<td>117.84</td>
<td>117.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Drugs &amp; Pharmaceuticals</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>7.42</td>
<td>7.42</td>
<td>10.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Ecology &amp; Environment</td>
<td>27.49</td>
<td>29.19</td>
<td>29.34</td>
<td>29.69</td>
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<td>11 Education</td>
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<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
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<td>12 Electronics</td>
<td>14.58</td>
<td>23.35</td>
<td>23.35</td>
<td>34.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>13 Fertilizers</td>
<td>15.42</td>
<td>13.09</td>
<td>15.86</td>
<td>15.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Food</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>6.47</td>
<td>6.41</td>
<td>8.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Food Processing</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 Forests &amp; Wild Life</td>
<td>36.28</td>
<td>50.25 *</td>
<td>54.22</td>
<td>57.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Heavy Industries</td>
<td>5.90</td>
<td>6.12</td>
<td>6.07</td>
<td>9.07</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 Industrial Development</td>
<td>8.45</td>
<td>26.50</td>
<td>22.20</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Information &amp; Broadcasting</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>1.61</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Irrigation (Water Resources)</td>
<td>9.18</td>
<td>12.55</td>
<td>13.33</td>
<td>14.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Labour</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>2.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Mines</td>
<td>6.04</td>
<td>7.98</td>
<td>8.43</td>
<td>10.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 National (Supply)</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>4.40</td>
<td>4.70</td>
<td>3.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 Non-conventional Energy</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>9.80</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>21.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Petro-Chemicals</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Petroleum &amp; Natural Gas</td>
<td>47.73</td>
<td>86.51</td>
<td>73.14</td>
<td>97.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>27 Power</td>
<td>56.20</td>
<td>43.96</td>
<td>32.15</td>
<td>89.80</td>
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<td>28 Railways</td>
<td>2.68</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>8.39</td>
<td>20.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>29 Rural Development</td>
<td>8.21</td>
<td>13.20</td>
<td>13.35</td>
<td>16.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Shipping</td>
<td>3.76</td>
<td>3.49</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>6.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Social Welfare &amp; Nutrition</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Steel</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>21.93</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Textile</td>
<td>13.85</td>
<td>14.94</td>
<td>14.94</td>
<td>16.86</td>
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<tr>
<td>34 Urban Development</td>
<td>6.73</td>
<td>6.50</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>8.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Including Housing &amp; Water Supply)</td>
<td>3.54</td>
<td>4.47</td>
<td>4.13</td>
<td>6.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Increase of Rs. 39.41 Crore over the 1994-95 published figure is due to three more S&T schemes identified under ICFRE and Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute.
CHAPTER - 25

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

The schemes/programmes covered under the Head of Development ‘General Economic Services’ are:

(i) Secretariat Economic Services;
(ii) Tourism;
(iii) Foreign Trade & Export Promotion;
(iv) Census, Surveys & Statistics;
(v) Meteorology;
(vi) Civil Supplies;
(vii) General Financial & Trading Institutions;
(viii) Technical & Economic Cooperation with other Countries; and
(ix) Other General Economic Services.

25.2 The outlay for the Annual Plan 1995-96 for the programmes/schemes under the Plan Head "General Economic Services" is Rs.1827.38 crore, which is 6.31% lower than the budgeted outlay of Rs.1950.42 crore for the Annual Plan 1994-95. The shares of the Central Sector and State & Union Territories (UTs) are Rs.540.42 crore and Rs.1286.96 crore, respectively, for 1995-96. However, the revised estimate (RE) for 1995-96 is Rs.2193.54 crore. The allocation by States & UTs for Secretariat Economic Services for 1995-96 is Rs.77.32 crore as against the revised outlay of Rs.43.86 crore in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

25.4.1 The outlay for SES for Annual Plan 1994-95 was Rs.221.77 crore comprising Rs.59.21 crore for the Central Sector and Rs.162.56 crore for the States & UTs. In the RE, the provision came down to Rs.103.32 crore comprising Rs.59.46 crore for Centre and Rs.43.86 crore for the States & UTs.

25.4.2 The provision of Rs.68.19 crore for the Central Sector under this sub-head is to cover the Secretariat expenditure of Economic Services, mainly of the Ministry/Department of Agriculture, Water Resources, Electronics, Planning, Food and Food Processing Industries. The provision in the Central Sector under this head is 14.68% higher than the previous years revised outlay of Rs.59.46 crore. The allocation by States & UTs for Secretariat Economic Services for 1995-96 is Rs.77.32 crore as against the revised outlay of Rs.43.86 crore in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

25.4.3 The major component in the outlay of Rs.68.19 crore for Secretariat Economic Services in the Annual Plan 1995-96 in the Central Sector is the provision for National Informatics Centre (NIC). The provision for NIC, mainly, relates to expenditure on salaries, travel, computer consumables, acquisition of bibliographic data and contingent expenditure for various programmes. The major programmes of the NIC being NICNET Based Land Records Information System, Grass Root Input to District Programme, Project COURT-IS (Court Information System) regarding computerisation of High Courts in the country, Biblio-informatics Services Programmes, Utility Mapping Project under Modelling, Graphics and Design Programme and continuation of NICNET support to Central Government Departments, State Government Departments and District Administrations. NIC also proposes to set up NIC Services Inc as a Section 25 B Company to undertake commercial and turnkey projects and to participate in Joint ventures. The other programmes to be...
continued during 1995-96 are commissioning of NICNET Info Highway nodes in major state capitals and cities, Tele-informatics Development and Promotion Programme, Project NIC-SAT (NIC Satellite), Project NODE, (NICNET Overlay Development and Enterprise) and GISTNIC (General Informatics System Terminal of NIC).

II. Tourism

25.5.1 Tourism is an important segment of our economy especially in terms of its contribution towards foreign exchange earnings and creation of employment opportunities. The foreign exchange earnings during 1994-95 were Rs.7367 crore compared to Rs. 6509 crore in 1993-94. The gross value added and employment generated in the tourism sector has been estimated at Rs.8484.2 crore and 0.77 crore persons respectively in 1993-94.

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25.5.2. Bulk of the expenditure under tourism in the Central Sector is for the schemes of Department of Tourism (DOT). In 1994-95, against the budgetted outlay of Rs.103.51 crore for Tourism in the Central Sector, the Revised Estimate is Rs.100.41 crore.

25.5.3 For the States & UTs against the outlay of Rs.125.65 crore for 1994-95, the RE is Rs.113.82 crore.

25.5.4 The foreign tourist arrivals in India have increased from 18,71,262 in 1993-94 to 19,09,601 in 1994-95. The share of India in world during 1994 was approximately 0.36%. This shows that much of our tourist potential is yet to be tapped. The foreign tourist arrivals in India is targetted to grow by at 8% during 1995-96.

Annual Plan 1995-96

25.5.5 The Central Sector outlay for tourism in 1995-96 is Rs. 102.70 crore. Marketing and publicity efforts overseas and inside the country continue to be the major thrust area for tourism promotion for which an outlay of Rs. 59 crore has been provided in 1995-96. Another major scheme is development of tourism infrastructure for which an outlay of Rs. 13.56 crore has been made.

25.5.6 The outlay for ITDC in the Annual Plan 1995-96 is Rs. 18 crore, schemewise break-up of which is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Outlay (Rs. in crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Joint Venture Schemes / Development Schemes</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Renovation/Improvement of existing hotels/units</td>
<td>14.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Transport</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Misc. Schemes</td>
<td>2.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25.5.7 The ITDC is to fully fund its plan programme for 1995-96 from internal resources. The scheme-wise details of outlay and expenditure of Department of Tourism and ITDC are given in Annexure 25.3.

Strategy for Tourism in the Annual Plans

25.5.8 The Eighth Plan thrust is on a dynamic tourism marketing and publicity strategy in terms of spread, innovation, imagination, new techniques and coordination. The Department of Tourism will make efforts at rationalising the working of its overseas offices and initiate market research with a view to imparting impetus to tourism in the country.

25.5.9 The Tourism Plan stresses the need for identification and development of special tourism areas with high tourism potential. The ongoing projects of Buddhist places of tourism interest in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the Agra Heritage Project as well as development of Ajanta & Ellora caves are being closely monitored by the Department of Tourism.

25.5.10 Trained manpower is essential for development of tourism in the country. At present, there are 17 Government Hotel Management and Catering Technology Institutes and 15 Food Craft Institutes with an annual intake of about 1200 trainees. These institutes are managed by National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology. There are a few Institutes of Hotel Management in the private sector. Besides, some Universities have courses for tourism with an annual capacity of about 1000 students. The Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management and its chapters have an approximate annual capacity of 1300 trainees in tourism management. In terms of the policy prescription, the private sector will be encouraged to
set up new institutes in order to reduce the pressure on budgetary resources.

25.5.11 Provision of affordable accommodation to tourists is an essential pre-requisite for development of tourism. The present network of ITDC services include 26 hotels and six restaurants as own units, six hotels and one overseas restaurant under joint ventures and one hotel, one forest lodge and one restaurant as managed units, besides others. The Department of Tourism has also proposed to increase the accommodation capacities at Yatri Niwas, Forest Lodges, Yatrikas, Tourist Guest Houses/Bungalows etc. to cope up with the increasing tourist demand.

Externally Aided Projects
(i) Buddhist Circuit of UP and Bihar

25.5.12 The project for the development of infrastructure in the Buddhist Circuit is being implemented with the assistance of Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan. The estimated cost of the project was Rs. 220.47 crore when the loan agreement was signed on 15.9.1988. The revised cost is estimated at Rs. 284.56 crore. The loan agreement is valid upto January, 1997. The OECF assistance is to the tune of Rs. 244 crore.

(ii) Ajanta-Ellora Conservation and Tourism Development Project

25.5.13 This is an OECF assisted project; the estimated cost of the project is Rs. 83.11 crore. The OECF is to reimburse nearly 85% of the project cost and the balance has to be met by the respective implementing agencies. The project is at the stage of finalisation of designs, tendering etc. Some of the items of work like afforestation and conservation have already started.

(iii) Agra Heritage Project

25.5.14 This project, taken up with the assistance of National Park Service, USA, essentially aims at preparing a plan for the conservation of all the world heritage monuments and the orderly development of the city and its environs at Agra.

25.5.15 States & UTs have provided an outlay of Rs. 187.37 crore in the Annual Plan 1995-96 for tourism development.

25.5.16 Tourism forms an important segment of Indian economy in terms of its contribution towards foreign exchange earnings and creation of employment opportunities. The major thrust in the Eighth Plan is to develop tourism facilities mainly through private initiative. The Government, for most parts, will play a promotional role.

25.5.17. The State Governments have been advised to formulate a Master Plan on Tourism with a perspective of 12-15 years. This is expected to facilitate effective use of the plan expenditure on tourism. Provision of affordable accommodation to tourists is an essential prerequisite for development of tourism. The DOT has proposed to increase the accommodation capacities in Yatri Niwas, Forest Lodges, Yatrikas, Tourist Guest Houses/Bungalows etc., to cope up with the increasing tourist demand. The Government will offer incentives to the private sector for attracting investments in tourism infrastructure projects for augmenting the capacity. The private sector will also be encouraged to set up new institutes to provide training on tourism related activities to augment the availability of trained manpower in the tourism sector. The tourism plan stresses the need for identification and development of special tourism areas with high tourism potential.

Areas of Concern

25.5.18 Following are some of the areas of concern:

- Low percentage share in world tourist arrivals.
- Inadequacy of tourism infrastructure.
- Concentration of tourist inflow in a few areas.
- Short tourist season in the country.

III. Foreign Trade & Export Promotion

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

25.6.1 This sub-head occurs only in the Central Sector. The RE for the sub-head was Rs. 99.00 Crore as against BE of Rs. 99.05 crore.

Annual Plan 1995-96

25.6.2 In the Central Sector, an amount of Rs. 145.00 crore has been provided for foreign trade and export promotion in Annual Plan 1995-96 which is 46.39% higher than the budget provision of Rs. 99.05 crore for 1994-95. The items covered under this sub-head are: development of Export Processing Zones (EPZs) (Rs. 35 crore); Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) (Rs. 50.00 crore); Marine
Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) (Rs.13 crore); Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP) (Rs.7 crore) and Export Promotion Industrial Parks (EPIP) (Rs.40 crore).

25.6.3 The Plan outlay of Rs.35 crore for the development of Export Processing Zones includes provision for EPZs set up at Bombay, Madras, Falta, Cochin, NOIDA and Vishakhapatnam. These Zones continue to function as effective instruments to promote export of manufactured goods.

25.6.4 The EPIP scheme for which Rs.40 crore have been earmarked, aims at providing infrastructural facilities of international standard to support the production of high quality goods for export market. The EPIP will be owned, managed and maintained by the State Governments. The units established in the park will have to export at least 33% of their production in value terms. The Central Government will provide a grant of 75% of the capital expenditure incurred by the State Government limited to Rs.10 lakh for a Park. Proposals in respect of 14 States have been approved.

25.6.5 The Plan outlay of Rs.50 crore for APEDA includes air freight subsidy, establishment of auction houses for flowers at Delhi, Bombay, and Bangalore, vapour heat treatment for fruits, collection of international market intelligence etc.

25.6.6 The MPEDA which was set up with the objective of developing and regulating the marine products industry with special reference to exports, will continue to provide financial support by participating in equity capital of the companies engaged in deep sea fishing, value added items and aquaculture. Funds are released to MPEDA against the collection of cess on marine products.

IV. Census, Survey and Statistics:
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

25.7.1 An amount of Rs.46.19 crore was allocated in the Annual Plan 1994-95 comprising of Rs.25.74 crore in the Central Sector (Rs.17.26 crore for Department of Statistics and Rs.8.48 crore for the Office of Registrar General of India) and Rs.20.45 crore for the States & UTs. In the RE, the provision was Rs.37.23 crore; Rs.18.98 crore in the Central Sector and Rs. 18.25 crore in the States & UTs plans.

Annual Plan 1995-96

25.7.2 In the Central Sector, an outlay of Rs.25 crore has been allocated for Census Survey and Statistics during 1995-96. This includes Rs.17 crore for the Department of Statistics (including Rs. 4 crore for Indian Statistical Institute) and Rs.8 crore for the Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs. The main thrust of the programmes is on strengthening of statistical activities by creating new data bases and improving quality of the existing ones. The allocation for this sub-Head by States & UTs amounts is Rs.25.39 crore for 1995-96.

V. Meteorology
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

25.8.1 The modernisation process to improve the quality of meteorological services was continued under the Eighth plan. The RE for meteorology for 1994-95 was Rs.41.13 crore against BE of Rs.39 crore. During 1994-95 the ground segment of INSAT-II and Earth Station were made operational round the clock and 100 DWS Receivers were installed at selected coastal stations as a part of the extension programme under Disaster Warning System. 25 Thermal Recorders were commissioned to improve the quality of INSAT imagery at the Secondary data Utilisation Centres. Aeronautical Meteorological Instruments were installed and commissioned at three major national airports. Fourteen Radiosonde Ground Equipment were replaced and five Radiotheodolites commissioned for improving the quality of upper air observations. The replacement of six Multi-met radars & four storm detection radars were being finalised. Two Message Switching Computers were installed at Guwahati and Madras airports to facilitate exchange of high speed meteorological data transmission. An advanced scientific computer was installed at HQ for development of Numerical Weather Prediction. A thermovac chamber was made operational and an ozone spectrophotometer was installed and commissioned for detection of minor constituents in the atmosphere. The seismological observatory network was strengthened for better monitoring of earthquake events. A High Resolution Picture Transmission equipment (HRPT) was installed at Madras and Guwahati. Deployment of Doppler Radars in the National Cyclone Warning Network has been approved.
Annual Plan 1995-96

25.8.2 An outlay of Rs.40 crore is provided for Annual Plan 1995-96. The major programmes for 1995-96 include commissioning of x-band Radar and multimet and utilisation of Wing Finding Weather Radar in replacement of old ones at a few stations. The HRPT ground system at Madras will be operationalised and the sophisticated thermal recorders at field stations will be made operational to receive the high quality INSAT II imagery. The other activities would be upgrading of Regional Telecommunication Hub (RTH) computer, strengthening of seismological observatories, commissioning of aeronautical meteorological instruments at a few more airports etc. Installation of doppler radars would be finalised. The major construction works particularly the training institute at Pune, Observatory Building at Pondicherry, office building at Madras and Calcutta etc. would be completed.

VI. Civil Supplies

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

25.9.1 The provision under this sub-head in the Annual Plan 1994-95 at Rs.40.60 crore came down to Rs.36.51 crore in the RE. While the Central Sector outlay was Rs.14.95 crore in both BE and RE, the outlay in States & UTs plans came down from Rs.25.65 crore in the BE to Rs.21.56 crore in the RE.

Annual Plan 1995-96

25.9.2 An outlay of Rs.47.30 crore has been provided for 1995-96 under Civil Supplies/Public distribution System (PDS) in the Central Sector and States/UTs plans as against an outlay of Rs.40.60 crores in 1994-95. The Central Sector schemes account for Rs.17.05 crore and States/UTs sector schemes account for Rs.30.25 crore. The Central Sector outlay is mainly for the construction of godowns and for providing assistance to National Cooperative Consumer Federation (NCCF) and Super Bazar. It also includes provision for schemes of consumer protection, Intelligence, Enforcement and Manpower Training for PDS, regulation of Weights and Measures, regulation of Forward Market and assistance to States/UTs and State Civil Supplies Corporations: The outlay allocated for States and UTs for 1995-96 also includes a new scheme for strengthening of State consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (State Commissions) and District Consumer Disputes Redressal to be set up under the Consumer Protection Act.

VII. General Financial and Trading Institutions

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

25.10.1 This sub-head occurs only under Central Sector. The outlay for 1994-95 increased from Rs.6.00 crore in B.E. to Rs.9.36.48 crore in the RE. The sharp increase in the RE was mainly to provide for subscription to share capital of nationalised banks for strengthening their capital base.

Annual Plan 1995-96

25.10.2 A provision of Rs.9.75 crore has been made for this sub-head for the Annual Plan 1995-96.

VIII. Other General Economic Services

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

25.11.1 The outlay provided for 'Other General Economic Services' for 1994-95 was Rs.1268.65 crore which in the RE came down to Rs.723.64 crore mainly due to sharp reduction in the provision in the States & UTs plans from Rs.1144.55 crore in the BE to Rs.608.63 crore in the RE. The provision in the Central Sector also came down from Rs.124.10 crore in the BE to Rs.117.01 crore in the RE.

Annual Plan 1995-96

25.11.2 A provision of Rs.1099.36 crore for 1995-96 has been made under this sub-head which consists of Rs.132.73 crore in the Central Sector and Rs.966.63 crore in the plans of States & UTs.

25.11.3 In the Central Sector an amount of Rs.71 crore has been provided for Nehru Rozgar Yojana which aims at providing employment opportunities for the urban poor. The provision includes the expenditure under on-going wage-employment schemes, micro enterprises schemes and shelter upgradation schemes of the Ministry of Urban Development. An allocation of Rs.59.40 crore has been made for the Department of Planning under this sub-head for (a) National Informatics Centre (NIC) for procurement of computer and communication hardware; (b) Grants-in-aid to the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR); (c) Grants in aid to Universities, Training, and Research Institution; (d) Payments for Professional and Special Services including the Agro-climate Regional Planning Project (ARPU), (e) Grants-in-Aid to States under the schemes. (i) Strengthening of Planning Board/District Planning Machinery in the States and (ii) Micro-level planning and sup-
port of voluntary agencies, (f) Modernisation of office systems, Island Development Authority and Management Consultancy Development etc.

25.11.4 Untied funds are placed at the disposal of District Planning Boards/Councils/Committees for works not covered by normal plan funds in order to fill in crucial gaps in infrastructure at the local level. The funds are allocated amongst the districts according to a formula generally based on population and economic development considerations and is decided by the concerned State Government. For 1995-96, funds are to be spent on various schemes such as repair/extension of school buildings and health centres, small bridges, rural roads, latrines, drinking water, etc. The total allocation for District Planning/District Councils for 1995-96 of various States/UTs is Rs.694.91 crore which is about 1.5% of the total approved plan outlay of the States & UTs.
### PLAN OUTLAYS BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT: CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES: GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

(Rs. crore)

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Centre &amp; U.T.s</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Centre &amp; U.T.s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Economic Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Secretariat Economic Services</td>
<td>59.21 162.56</td>
<td>221.77 59.46 43.86</td>
<td>103.32 68.19 77.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Tourism</td>
<td>103.51</td>
<td>125.65 229.16 100.41 113.62</td>
<td>214.23 102.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Foreign Trade &amp; Export Promotion</td>
<td>99.05 0.00</td>
<td>99.05 99.00</td>
<td>99.00 145.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Census, Surveys &amp; Statistics</td>
<td>25.74 20.45</td>
<td>46.19 18.98 18.25</td>
<td>37.23 25.00</td>
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<td>5 Meteorology</td>
<td>39.00 0.00</td>
<td>39.00 41.13</td>
<td>0.00 41.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Civil Supplies</td>
<td>14.95 25.65</td>
<td>40.60 14.95 21.56</td>
<td>36.51 17.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 General Financial &amp; Trading Institutions</td>
<td>6.00 0.00</td>
<td>6.00 936.48</td>
<td>0.00 936.48</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 Technical &amp; Economic Cooperation with other Countries</td>
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<td>0.00 0.00</td>
<td>0.00 0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 Other General Economic Services</td>
<td>124.10</td>
<td>1144.55 1268.65 117.01 608.63</td>
<td>725.64 132.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** | 471.56 1478.86 | 1950.42 1387.42 | 806.12 2193.54 | 540.42 | 1286.96 | 1827.38 |
Annexure 25.2

PLAN OUTLAYS BY SUB-HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT:
CENTRE: GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

(Rs. Crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>1 Secretariat Economic Services</td>
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<td>(a) Agriculture</td>
<td>59.21</td>
<td>59.46</td>
<td>68.19</td>
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<td>(b) Planning</td>
<td>2.89</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>2.60</td>
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<td>(c) Water Resources</td>
<td>51.60</td>
<td>52.44</td>
<td>60.60</td>
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<td>(d) Electronics</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.29</td>
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<tr>
<td>(e) Agricultural Research &amp; Education</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Food Processing Industries</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>(g) Industrial Development</td>
<td>1.86</td>
<td>1.86</td>
<td>1.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>(h) Animal husbandry</td>
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<td>0.15</td>
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<td>(i) Food</td>
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<td>(j) Science &amp; Technology</td>
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<tr>
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<td>102.70</td>
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<td>(a) Commerce</td>
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<td>145.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Census, Surveys &amp; Statistics</td>
<td>25.74</td>
<td>18.98</td>
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<tr>
<td>(a) Home Affairs</td>
<td>8.48</td>
<td>7.51</td>
<td>8.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>(b) Statistics</td>
<td>17.26</td>
<td>11.47</td>
<td>17.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Meteorology</td>
<td>39.00</td>
<td>41.13</td>
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<td>(a) Science &amp; Technology</td>
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<td>41.13</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Civil Supplies</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>124.10</td>
<td>145.00</td>
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<td>(a) Civil Supplies</td>
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<td>7 General Financial &amp; Trading Institutions</td>
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<tr>
<td>(b) Economic Affairs</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>936.48</td>
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<td>9 Other General Economic Services</td>
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<td>(d) Industrial Development</td>
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<td>(e) Planning</td>
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<td>44.31</td>
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<td>(f) Urban Development</td>
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<td>70.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>471.56</strong></td>
<td><strong>1387.42</strong></td>
<td><strong>540.42</strong></td>
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Annexure 25.3

Outlay and Expenditure - Tourism

(Rs. crore)

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<tr>
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<td>1. MANPOWER &amp; INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT</td>
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<td>(a) Hotel Management &amp; Catering Technology</td>
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<td>(d) Institute of Mountain-eering &amp; Skiing</td>
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### Outlay and Expenditure - Tourism

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<td>(6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>DEVELOPMENT OF ATTRACTIONS FOR TOURISM AND RURAL BACKWARD AREAS</td>
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<td>2.44</td>
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<td>(b) Rural Craft Melas</td>
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<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Floodlighting/SEL Show</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) India Tourism Year</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>RESEARCH STUDIES</td>
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<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE</td>
<td>14.80</td>
<td>15.81</td>
<td>13.14</td>
<td>13.56</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Financial Assistance for Integrated Development of Tourist Centres/</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Areas(Special Tourism Areas) Destinations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Equity Schemes/Other Tourist Infrastructure</td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>12.31</td>
<td>10.64</td>
<td>10.31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Externally Aided Projects</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS/ADVENTURE TOURISM</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>1.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>DEVELOPMENT OF TOURIST TRANSPORT</td>
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<td>1.00</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>SUBSIDIES/INCENTIVES</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.76</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>ORGANISATION</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<td>B.</td>
<td>INDIA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (ITDC)</td>
<td>7.28</td>
<td>10.70</td>
<td>10.70</td>
<td>10.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Budgetary Support</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Internal Resources and Others</td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>8.70</td>
<td>10.70</td>
<td>10.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>85.52</td>
<td>103.51</td>
<td>100.41</td>
<td>102.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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Annexure 25.3 (Concl.)
A provision of Rs.1247.25 crore has been made for the Annual Plan 1995-96 for various programmes/schemes under the Plan Head "General Services"; the outlay under Central Sector and for the States and Union Territories (UTs) being Rs.204.51 crore and Rs.1042.74 crore respectively. The outlay of Rs. 1247.25 crore for 1995-96 under 'General Services' marks an increase of 87.94% over the outlay of Rs.663.64 crore for Annual Plan 1994-95. However, in the Revised Estimates (RE) for 1994-95, the provision under the Head was raised from Rs.663.64 crore in the Budget Estimate (BE) to Rs.965.06 crore; an increase of 45.42% over the budgeted outlay for the year. The increase in the outlay at RE stage was mainly the net result of a sharp increase in the outlay for 'Other Administrative Services' for the States and UTs from Rs.97.04 crore in BE to Rs.458.09 crore in RE. However, there was a decline in the outlay for 'Currency,Coinage and Mints' under the Central Sector from Rs.108.71 crore in the BE to Rs.60.26 crore in the RE. There were minor adjustments in the outlay for other heads also. The details of Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for Annual Plan 1994-95 and approved outlay for Annual Plan 1995-96 are given in Annexure 26.1.

26.2 A brief account of the programmes/schemes covered under various sub-Heads of Development under General Services is given in the following paragraphs.

I. Secretariat General Services

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

26.3.1 The outlay under this sub-head for 1994-95 was Rs.1 crore for the Central sector. There was no allocation for the State Sector. In the RE stage also this amount remained Rs.1 crore.

Annual Plan 1995-96

26.3.2 An amount of Rs.1 crore has been provided for the year 1995-96 under the Central Sector for the Secretariat General Services.

II. Stationery and Printing

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

26.4.1 The outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 was Rs.21.67 crore in 1994-95 comprising of Rs.3.00 crore in Central Sector and Rs.18.67 crore in the State Sector. In the RE stage, the provision came down to Rs.16.44 crore. Of this, Rs.3.00 crore was the RE for the Centre, and Rs.13.44 crore for States & Union Territories.

Annual Plan 1995-96

26.4.2 A provision of Rs.2.50 crore has been made under the Central Plan for the year 1995-96 under the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment for Stationery and Printing. For the States & UTs an outlay of Rs.18.23 crore has been set apart during 1995-96 for Stationery & Printing.

III. Public Works

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

26.5.1 The outlay for Public Works for Annual Plan 1994-95 was Rs.333.94 crore of which the amount allocated for Central Sector was Rs.12.30 crore and Rs.321.64 crore for States & UTs. In the RE this amount was Rs.327.54 crore, of which Rs.17.14 crore was the amount for Centre and Rs.310.40 crore for States & UTs.

Annual Plan 1995-96

26.5.2 In the Central Sector, an outlay of Rs.16.40 crore has been made for Public Works which includes expenditure on General Pool (Non-residential) accommodation for the Central Government and expenditure on a Training Institute, R&D Cell and a unit of CPWD in the North Eastern Zone. An amount of Rs.371.50 crore has been provided by the States & UTs under Public Works for 1995-96.

IV. Administration of Justice

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

26.6.1 An amount of Rs.50 crore was allocated under this scheme for Annual Plan 1994-95 in the Central Sector. In the RE stage, the provision came down to Rs.49.55 crore.

Annual Plan 1995-96

26.6.2 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme (50:50 sharing basis between Centre and States) is in operation to augment infrastructural facilities for Judiciary since 1993-94. The scheme provides for construction of official and residential buildings for High Courts and District Courts. The assistance under the scheme is confined to the expenditure on capi-
tal works. A certain percentage of the allocable funds, decided each year, is set apart for meeting the requirements of Union Territories and the balance amount is divided between the States on the basis of a State index which gives weightage to both the population per court in the State and the population of the State subject to a minimum allocation to each State. For Annual Plan 1995-96, an outlay of Rs.50 crore has been provided for the scheme under the Central Sector.

V. Forensic Science and Police Wireless
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95
26.7.1 An amount of Rs.5.50 crore had been allocated for Annual Plan 1994-95 in the Central Sector. In the RE stage also, the provision was Rs.5.50 crore.

Annual Plan 1995-96
26.7.2 In the field of Forensic Science, during 1994-95 the Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) and the Govt. Examiners of Questioned Documents (GEQDs) were strengthened in terms of equipments. Some of the major achievements include: development of a new spectrophotometric method for the determination of psilocin and psilocybin, morphological study of fired cartridge and gun shot residue particles by scanning electron microscope and other allied techniques. The National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (NICFS) has set up a well equipped animal house facility for carrying out metabolic studies. Further screening of new plants for blood group specific lectins is also continuing.

26.7.3 During 1995-96, equipments like Fourier transform infrared spectrophotometer, Infrared imaging system, liquid scintillation counter, Nano-spec, UV-VIS spectrophotometer, computerised voice spectrograph etc. are planned to be procured for undertaking further R&D work in identified areas of Forensic Science and Questioned Documents. The NICFS would be concentrating on large scale purification of lectins and in-vivo study of barbiturate drugs in experimental animals.

26.7.4 The Directorate of Coordination and Police Wireless (DCPW) would be engaged in the design, development & field trials of microprocessor based computerised concentrators and packet radio system at 10 selected places in the country. This will provide the police, communication connectivity in remote and inaccessible areas. An amount of Rs.6 crore had been allocated in the Central Sector for Annual Plan 1995-96.

VI. Jails
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95
26.8.1 An amount of Rs.31.43 crore had been allocated for Annual Plan 1994-95. Of this, the outlay for Central Sector was of Rs.12.00 crore and that for States & UTs Rs.19.43 crore. In the RE the provision was Rs.31.67 crore of which the provision for Central Sector was Rs.12.00 crore and the States and UTs was Rs.19.67 crore.

Annual Plan 1995-96
26.8.2 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the modernisation of prison administration is in operation since November, 1994. The objective of the scheme is to strengthen security arrangements in Jails, renovation of old prison buildings keeping in view the security aspects, better organisational arrangements, providing facilities to women offenders, strengthening training arrangements and providing vocational training and work programme for the prisoners. In the Central Sector, the outlay provided for 1995-96 is Rs. 20 crore mainly for improvement and renovation of Jail buildings, medical and dispensary facilities, strengthening training arrangements and providing vocational training and work programme for the prisoners. For the States & UTs, an outlay of Rs.29.18 crore has been provided for under this sub-head for 1995-96.

VII. Currency, Coinage and Mints
Review of Annual Plan 1994-95
26.9.1 An amount of Rs.108.71 crore had been allocated for Annual Plan 1994-95 in the Central Sector. In the RE, the provision was Rs.60.26 crore in the Central Sector.

Annual Plan 1995-96
26.9.2 For modernisation of Mints at Bombay, Calcutta, and Hyderabad a provision of Rs.95 crore has been made in the Central Sector for the Annual Plan 1995-96. The civil works have already been completed and the procurement of plant & machinery from abroad is in progress. Majority of equipment will be acquired during 1995-96. The modernised Mints are likely to be commissioned during 1996-97.
VIII. Other Administrative Services

Review of Annual Plan 1994-95

26.10.1 For the Annual Plan 1994-95, an amount of Rs.111.39 crore had been allocated under this sub-head. Of this, Rs.14.35 crore had been allocated in the Central Sector and Rs.97.04 crore in State Sector. In the RE the provision was Rs.473.10 crore of which Rs.15.01 crore was for the Central Sector and Rs.458.09 crore for the States & UTs.

Annual Plan 1995-96

26.10.2 A sum of Rs.637.44 crore has been provided for 1995-96 under this sub-head. The Central Sector outlay of Rs.13.61 crore includes Rs.7.10 crore for the various training schemes of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (details of schemes are given in Annexure 26.2); Rs.2.75 crore for promotion of the Official Language under the Ministry of Home Affairs; Rs.1.83 crore for the administration and implementation of the Insecticide Act under the Ministry of Agriculture; and Rs.1.93 crore for the National Institute of Financial Management and other training programmes of the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance (The details of schemes are given in Annexure 26.3). For the States & UTs, a provision of Rs.623.83 crore for the year 1995-96 has been made for the sub-head ‘Other Administrative Services’.
### Annexure 26.1

#### PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT: GENERAL SERVICES: CENTRE, STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head of Development</th>
<th>1994-95 Approved Outlay</th>
<th>1994-95 Revised Estimates</th>
<th>1995-96 Approved Outlay</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Centre</td>
<td>States &amp; U.T.s</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Secretariat-General Services</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Stationery &amp; Printing</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>18.67</td>
<td>21.67</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Public Works</td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>321.64</td>
<td>333.94</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Administration of Justice</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Currency, Coinage and Mints</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
<td>108.71</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Other Fiscal Services</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Police</td>
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<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Jails</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>19.43</td>
<td>31.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Other Administrative Services</td>
<td>14.35</td>
<td>97.04</td>
<td>111.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>206.86</strong></td>
<td><strong>456.78</strong></td>
<td><strong>663.64</strong></td>
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595
Plan Schemes of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

(Rs. Crore)

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Training for Development Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td>1.00</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>0.13</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Developing the faculty for training in Decentralised Planning at LBSNAA, Mussoori</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Improvement of infrastructure &amp; Upgradation of essential facilities</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>3.39</td>
<td>3.39</td>
<td>2.27</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Additional residential accommodation for Grade 'C' and 'D'.</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Software Development</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Modernisation of Indian Institute of Public Administration</td>
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<td>Modernisation of CBI Training Centre</td>
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<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
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<td>Modernisation of Government Offices</td>
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<tr>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
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<td>7.41</td>
<td>8.10</td>
<td>8.49</td>
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### Annexure 26.3

**Plan Schemes of the Ministry of Finance**  
(Department of Expenditure)

(Rs. Crore)

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<td>(a)</td>
<td>National Institute of Financial Management</td>
<td>7.11</td>
<td>1.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Setting up of Training Facilities for Civil Accounts</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.49</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong>:</td>
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<td>1.69</td>
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