

Annual Report
2005-2006



सरलं धर्मं
Government of India
Planning Commission

ANNUAL REPORT 2005-06



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Planning Commission
New Delhi

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Chapter 1

Role, Composition and Functions

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

FUNCTIONS

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

- (a) Assessment of the material, capital and human resources of the country, including technical personnel, and formulation of proposals for augmenting such of these resources as are found to be deficient.
- (b) Formulation of Plan for the most effective and balanced utilization of the country's resources.
- (c) Definition of stages in which the Plan should be carried out on a determination of priorities and allocation of resources for completion of each stage.
- (d) Determination of the nature of machinery necessary for the implementation of the Plan in all its aspects.
- (e) Identifying the factors which, are tending to retard economic development and determine the conditions which in view of current social and political situation, should be established for the successful execution of the Plan.
- (f) Appraise from time to time the progress achieved in the execution of each stage of the Plan and recommend adjustment of policies and measures that such appraisal may show to be necessary.
- (g) Public Co-operation in National Development.
- (h) Specific programmes for area development notified from time to time.
- (i) Perspective Planning.
- (j) Institute of Applied Manpower Research.
- (k) The overall coordination of the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana.

Note: The overall coordination of the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) will be the responsibility of the Planning Commission. However, overall management and monitoring of the individual sectoral programmes under PMGY will be the responsibility of the concerned nodal Ministry/ Department.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION

Prime Minister of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Planning Commission and the present composition of the Planning Commission is:

1. Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister	:	Chairman
2. Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia	:	Deputy Chairman
3. Shri Pranab Mukherjee Minister of Defence	:	Member
4. Shri Arjun Singh, Minister of Human Resource Development	:	Member
5. Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	:	Member
6. Shri Lalu Prasad, Minister of Railways	:	Member
7. Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance	:	Member
8. Shri Dayanidhi Maran, Minister of Communications & Information Technology	:	Member
9. Shri M.V. Rajasekharan, Minister of State for Planning	:	Member
10. Dr. Kirit Parikh	:	Member
11. Prof. Abhijit Sen	:	Member
12. Dr. V.L. Chopra	:	Member
13. Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar	:	Member
14. Dr. (Ms.) Syeda Hameed	:	Member
15. Shri B.N. Yugandhar	:	Member
16. Shri Anwarul Hoda	:	Member
17. Shri Rajeeva Ratna Shah	:	Member-Secretary

1.3 Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission enjoys the rank of Union Cabinet Minister, whereas all full-time Members and the Member- Secretary (from S.No.10 to 17 of the above composition) are in the rank of Union Minister of State.

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

1.5 The Deputy Chairman and the full time Members (and the Member-Secretary)of the Planning Commission function as a composite body in the matter of detailed Plan formulation. They direct, guide and advise various Subject Divisions of the Commission in the exercises for preparing Approach Papers / Documents leading to Five Year Plans and Annual Plans formulations/Mid-Term Appraisals etc. Their expert guidance is also available to the subject Divisions for monitoring and evaluating the Plan Programmes, Projects and Schemes.

1.6 The Planning Commission functions through several Subject Matter Divisions and a few Specialist Divisions. Each Division is headed by a Senior Level Officer of the level of Joint Secretary or Additional Secretary designated as an Adviser and / or by a Secretary level officer designated as a Principal Adviser.

1.7 These Divisions fall under two broad categories:

- (i) Specialist Divisions which are concerned with aspects of the entire economy e.g. Perspective Planning, Financial Resources, Development Policy Division, etc. and
- (ii) Subject Divisions e.g. Agriculture, Education, Health, Housing Divisions, etc. which are concerned with specified fields of development in the related areas.

The Specialist Divisions functioning in the Planning Commission are :

- i. Development Policy Division,
- ii. Financial Resources Division, including State as well as Central Finances.

- iii. International Economics Division,
- iv. Labour, Employment and Manpower Division,
- v. Perspective Planning Division, including Statistics & Surveys
- vi. Plan Coordination Division,
- vii. Project Appraisal and Management Division,
- viii. Socio-Economic Research Unit
- ix. State Plan Division,
- x. Multi Level Planning Division including Hill Area Development, Western Ghats Development, Development and Reform Facility, Decentralised Planning etc.
- xi. Infrastructure Division [as Secretariat of the Committee on Infrastructure]
- xii. Programme Outcome and Response Monitoring Division

The Subject Divisions are :

- i. Agriculture Division,
- ii. Backward Classes and Tribal Development Division,
- iii. Communication & Information Division,
- iv. Education Division,
- v. Environment and Forests Division,
- vi. Health, Nutrition & Family Welfare Division,
- vii. Housing & Urban Development Division,
- viii. Industry & Minerals Division,
- ix. Power & Energy Division,
- x. Rural Development Division,
- xi. Science & Technology Division,
- xii. Social Justice & Women's Empowerment Division,

- xiii. Transport Division,
- xiv. Village & Small Enterprises Division,
- xv. Voluntary Action Coordination Cell
- xvi. Water Resources (including Water Supply) Division., and

- xvii. Tourism Cell

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

Chapter 2

Economy and the Plan : An Overview

STATE OF THE ECONOMY

2.1 The ambitious target set for the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at 8% per annum for the Tenth Five Year Plan included a key sub target of 4% growth in agriculture. The experience during the first four years of the Plan indicates shortfall vis-a-vis both overall growth target as well as agriculture sub-target. The actual average growth rate of GDP during these years is estimated to be around 7% per year as per the new series of National Accounts Statistics (NAS) with 1999-00 as base year, brought out recently by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO). There has been some recovery of agricultural sector since 2003-04 resulting in high overall GDP growth rate of 8.5% in 2003-04 followed by 7.5% growth in 2004-2005 and an anticipated growth rate of more than 8.0% in the current financial year, 2005-06.

2.2 The overall growth performance during Tenth Plan is likely to be below 8% as re-assessed during the Mid-Term Appraisal (MTA) of the Tenth Five Year Plan. The MTA revises the Tenth Plan growth target downward to about 7% on average per year. This revision has been made on the basis of actual growth rate in the first three years of the Plan and the behavioural relations underlining the Indian growth process. The annual average growth targets for the three broad sectors of the economy viz. agriculture, industry and services have been revised to 2.2%, 7.6% and 8.3% respectively from the original target of 4%, 8.7% and 9.3%.

2.3 The macro economic parameters consistent with the revised growth scenario have also been re-worked. Accordingly, the level of aggregate investment requirement has been revised from 28.4% of GDP to 26.6% of GDP. The requirement of public investment as a percentage of GDP has also been revised down to 7.1% from its original target of 8.4%. The domestic

saving as a ratio of GDP has been revised to 26.9%, which is marginally higher than the original target of 26.8%. The MTA estimates the savings and investment gap to be around 0.3% of GDP, which is to be supported by a surplus in the Current Account Balance of similar magnitude.

2.4 There has been phenomenal growth in exports of goods during the Tenth Five Year Plan with an average annual growth of 21% from 2002-03 to 2004-05 as against a projected growth of 12.4% for the Plan. India's merchandise exports are predominated by manufactured items and the share of primary products has declined. During this period, imports have also increased considerably with an average annual growth of 24% due to industrial recovery. Recent increase in oil prices have also contributed to the import bill. Invisibles have increased by over 28% during the first three years of the Plan. There was a current account surplus in the first two years although there has been a deficit of 1.02% of GDP during 2004-05 due to much higher imports.

2.5 Meeting the revised requirements of plan investment consistent with the macro-economic balances and sectoral investment needs may not be easy due to (a) fiscal constraint imposed by Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 on Central finance, which mandates bringing down the fiscal deficit of Central government to 3% of GDP and eliminate revenue deficit by the year 2008-9 (b) NCMP commitment of increasing government spending in critical areas such as health, education, irrigation, watershed management, employment guarantee programme etc., most of which may involve higher consumption expenditure; and (c) Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) award, mandating larger resource transfer from the Centre to the States. Provisioning of higher public investment, in this context, would critically depend on higher buoyancy in the revenue receipt of the Central government.

2.6 The TFC award, which covers the financial years 2005-06 to 2009-10, includes several recommendations for improving the State finances. The salient features of these awards are: (a) Share of the states in the net proceeds of shareable Central taxes shall be 30.5 percent. (b) Statutory grants include grant for panchayati raj institutions and urban local bodies; grant for calamity relief; non-Plan revenue deficit grant; grants to specific states for education and health sector; maintenance grant for roads and bridges; grants for maintenance of public buildings and forest; heritage conservation grant and grant for states specific needs. (c) Central loan to the states contracted till 31 March, 2004 may be consolidated and rescheduled for repayment in 20 equal annual instalments with an interest rate of 7.5 percent per annum subject to the state enacting the fiscal responsibility legislation. (d) A debt write-off scheme linked to the reduction of revenue deficit of states may be introduced in which the quantum of write-off would be linked to the absolute amount by which the revenue deficit is reduced in each successive year during the award period. Although the TFC has recommended significant relief for States, the benefit of debt restructuring and debt write off schemes to be accrued to the States are conditional upon the States improving their fiscal position by bringing down their respective gross fiscal deficit to below 3 percent of GSDP and eliminating revenue deficit by the year 2008-09.

Performance of the Economy:

Growth and Sectoral Output

2.7 The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) as approved by NDC targeted an average growth rate of 8.0% per annum for the economy as a whole. In the Tenth Plan period, the agricultural sector was projected to grow at 4% per annum while the industrial and services sector was targeted to grow by around 9% per annum. The growth rate for the first three years of the Tenth Five Year Plan is estimated to be 6.6%. The sectoral growth performance during this period works out to 1.3%, 6.9% and 8.7% per annum, respectively for agriculture, industry and services. In the year 2002-03, the economy registered a growth rate of 3.8% only. The deceleration was

mainly explained by significant negative growth in agricultural sector estimated at (-) 6.9% over the previous year. Industry and services sector grew at 6.8% and 7.3%, respectively in 2002-03.

2.8 In 2003-04, the economy moved on to an accelerated growth path recording a high growth rate of 8.5%. Agricultural growth rate increased to 10%, industrial growth rate was stable at 6.6% and the services sector grew at 8.5%, which was higher than the previous year by 1.2 percentage point. According to the latest GDP estimates brought out by the CSO, the growth rate in 2004-05 is estimated to be 7.5% as against 8.5% in 2003-04. The estimates of sectoral GDP, for the year 2004-05 in comparison with the previous year, show growth of 0.7% in agriculture, 7.4% in industry and 10.2% in services sector.

2.9 During the first two years of the Tenth Plan, the States, which have grown faster than the national average growth, are Jharkhand, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Chattisgarh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa and West Bengal.

Saving and Investment

2.10 The Tenth Plan projected investment rate of 28.4% whereas the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Tenth Plan reassessed the investment rate at 26.6% of GDP. The domestic savings rate was projected at 26.8% and the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Tenth Plan has assessed it at 26.9%. According to the CSO estimates, in the year 2003-04, the gross saving rate increased to 28.9% in comparison with 26.5% in 2002-03. The rate of Gross Domestic Capital Formation also increased from 25.3% in 2002-03 to 27.2% in 2003-04.

2.11 The contribution to an increase in Gross Domestic Saving rate has come from the three entities viz. the household sector, private corporate sector as well as the public sector. The rate of saving of household sector has gone up from 23.1% in 2002-03 to 23.5% in 2003-04. The rate of saving in private corporate sector has gone up from 4.1% in 2002-03 to 4.4% in 2003-04. Decrease in rate of dissaving of public sector, from (-) 0.7% in 2002-03 to 1.0% in 2003-04, has occurred mainly due to an increase in savings of non-departmental enterprises and small

increase in savings of departmental enterprises and reduction in dissavings of government administration.

2.12 The share of public, private and household sector in gross capital formation has undergone a change in 2003-04 in comparison with 2002-03. During this period, share of public sector has gone up from 24.4% to 24.8%, private sector has gone up from 22.9% to 26% whereas household sector has gone down from 50.4% to 45.8%.

Fiscal Performance

2.13 The first four years of the Tenth Five Year Plan indicate improvement in the fiscal position of the Central Government. The fiscal deficit of Central Government was 5.9% of GDP in 2002-03, declined to 4.5% in 2003-04, 4.0% in 2004-05 and 4.1% in 2005-06 (RE). The revenue deficit of the Central Government has come down from 4.4% of GDP in 2002-03, to 3.6% in 2003-04, 2.5% in 2004-05 and 2.6% in 2005-06 (RE). The FRBM target is to bring down the gross fiscal deficit of the Centre to below 3% of GDP and eliminate revenue deficit by the year 2008-09. The union budget 2006-07 is another step forward in this direction, in which, the fiscal deficit and revenue deficit to GDP ratio are fixed at 3.8% and 2.1% respectively.

2.14 The fiscal consolidation effort by the State governments along with implementation of TFC award has improved the overall state finances. The fiscal deficit of all States as percent of GDP was 4.15% in 2002-03, 4.4% in 2003-04, 3.84% in 2004-05 (RE) and further declined to 3.07% in 2005-06 (BE). The revenue balance position of States Government also indicates substantial improvement by declining to 0.7% of GDP in 2005-06 (BE) from 2.24% of GDP in 2002-03.

2.15 The interest payments of Central Government have declined from 4.8% of GDP in 2002-03, to 4.5% of GDP in 2003-04 and 4.1% of GDP in 2004-05 and 3.6% in 2005-06 (RE). The decline in interest payment is due to low interest rate, which is driven by market forces. The impact of low interest rate and TFC recommendation is yet to be fully reflected in the interest burden under States' finances. There has

been marginal decline in the expenditure incurred on interest payment by the States from 2.85% of GDP in 2002-03 to 2.65% of GDP in 2005-06 (BE).

2.16 On the revenue receipt side, the gross tax revenue of the Central government has been rather buoyant at more than 1.4 during the first four years of the Tenth plan. The tax-GDP ratio of Centre has improved from 8.8% in 2002-03, to 9.2% in 2003-04 and 9.8% in 2004-05 and 10.5% in 2005-06 (RE). State Own Tax Revenue to GDP ratio has remained stable at 5.7% during the first two years of the Tenth Plan. However improved rate of State Own Tax Revenue has been observed in the years 2004-05 (RE) and 2005-06 (BE) at about 5.97% and 6.05% respectively.

2.17 Total Outstanding Liability of Central Government has declined from 63.6% of GDP in 2002-03 to 62.2% in 2005-06 (RE). Aggregate Liability of all States together is estimated at 32.6% of GDP in 2005-06 (BE). This is a marginal improvement over the Outstanding Liability of 33% in previous two years.

Price Stability

2.18 The average inflation rate is measured by changes in Wholesale Price Index (WPI). In the first year of the Tenth plan (2002-03) the Indian economy experienced an average inflation rate of 3.4%. The realization of inflation at a reasonably low level is mostly explained by the price indices of manufacturing product, which constitutes about 64% of the weight assigned to various commodity groups in the WPI. Inflation rate during the year 2003-04 was 5.5% and during the financial year 2004-05 the rate has been higher at 6.5%. The price rise is mostly explained by hike in the international crude oil prices and increase in the edible oil prices. The WPI index for the first nine months of the financial year 2005-06 indicates an average inflation rate of 4.5%.

Balance of payments

2.19 There has been substantial increase in exports during 2004-05, with total exports at \$ 82150 million as against \$ 66285 million during 2003-04, signifying

a growth of 23.9%. Exports to GDP ratio were 12.58% in 2004-05 as against 11.53% in 2003-04. During April-September 2004-05, exports are valued at \$ 44761 million as compared to the level of \$ 36715 million during April-September, 2003-04.

2.20 During 2004-05, imports also increased considerably aggregating to \$ 118779 million as compared to \$ 80003 million in 2003-04 recording thereby a growth of 48%. Oil imports during 2004-05 are valued at US \$ 29844 million which is 45.1% higher than oil imports valued at US \$ 20569 million in the corresponding period last year. Imports to GDP ratio have been 18.9% in 2004-05 and 14.5% in 2003-04. During April-September 2005-06, imports are valued at \$ 76396 million as against \$ 51483 million during April-September, 2004.

2.21 With imports much higher than exports during 2004-05, there has been a current account deficit of \$ 5400 million as compared to a current account surplus of \$ 14083 million during 2003-04. During April-September 2004-05, there has been a current account deficit of \$ 12956 million. Current account deficit to GDP ratio has been 1.2% in 2004-05.

2.22 Foreign exchange reserves have been increasing during the current year and reached

\$144050 million by December 30, 2005 as compared to \$ 141514 million in end March 2004-05. The present level of reserves consist of \$ 138209 million of foreign current assets, \$ 4925 million worth of gold, \$ 5 million of SDRs and \$ 911 million reserve position in the IMF.

2.23 Foreign investment net inflows during 2004-05 were \$ 12147 million as against \$ 13744 million in 2003-04. During April-September, 2004-05 foreign investment net inflows stand at \$ 7411 million (foreign investment inflow being \$ 30742 million and outflows at \$ 23331 million) with \$ 2304 million of foreign direct investment (\$ 3505 million inflow and \$ 1201 million of outflows) and \$ 5107 million of Portfolio Investment (\$ 27237 million inflow and \$ 22130 million outflow).

2.24 India's external debt stood at \$ 124326 million by end-September, 2004-05 and was slightly higher (by 0.85%) as compared to \$ 123310 million in end March, 2005. The size of short-term debt remained modest at \$ 7524 million at the end of March, 2005 and \$ 8303 million at the end of September, 2005 constituting 6.1% and 6.67% of the total external debt. Debt stock to GDP ratio was 17.4% in March 2005.

Chapter 3

The Plan

ANNUAL PLAN 2005-06

3.1 The Annual Plan Outlay of 2005-06 amounts to Rs. 2,11,253.49 crore, comprising of Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 1,10,385.00 crore and Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Rs. 1,00,868.49 crore. A GBS of Rs.62,115.00 crore has been allocated as Central Assistance to State/ Union Territories (inclusive of loans to the extent of Rs. 29003.22 crore to be raised by State and UT (with legislature) as per the recommendation made by the 12th Finance Commission). The GBS has been allocated between the Central Sector Plan and the Central Assistance to State Plans keeping in view the balance in the flow of Plan resources between the two, so as to cover all important NCMP programmes and priority areas indicated by the National Advisory Council.

Background to the Annual Plan 2005-06

3.2 Keeping in view the declining trend in the ratio of Gross Budgetary Support to GDP as also the ratio of public investment to GDP almost continuously during the last decade and particularly in the Ninth Plan period, it was emphasized at the outset of allocations for Annual Plan 2005-06 that necessary steps need to be taken to reverse these trends in keeping with our overall approach to economic policy and development planning. Further, it was highlighted that number of evaluation studies have revealed that plan outlays are not fully reflected in terms of physical achievements due to many possible reasons such as thin spread of scarce resources on account of proliferation of both Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes with similar objectives within a sector and across sectors, inadequate monitoring of Plan expenditure and, more importantly, the general inefficiency and ineffectiveness in transforming scarce resources into desired outcomes. As a trajectory of average GDP growth rate of 8% has been projected

over the Tenth Plan period, serious steps have to be taken for mobilizing additional resources for stepping up our investment rate and also to address all these other concerns. The Plan has to be an instrument for setting new benchmarks for efficiency and effectiveness in implementing our development policies and programmes.

3.3 The share of Central Assistance to States and UTs averaged over 43 per cent in the Annual Plans of the Ninth Five Year Plan. However, it declined to 41.08 per cent in the Annual Plan 2002-03, 40.36 per cent in the Annual Plan 2003-04, to 39.63 per cent in the Annual Plan 2004-05 and further declined to 36.00 per cent in 2005-06 in Budget level estimates. Though, it would be desirable to raise this share to the Ninth Plan average of over 43 per cent, it has not been possible to do so on account of additional resource commitments and policy announcements in respect of schemes/ programs in the Central Sector. The allocation of Central Sector in 2005-06 has increased by 25.60 per cent over Annual Plan 2004-05.

3.4 While finalizing the Tenth Five Year Plan proposals an emphasis was laid to prioritize all Plan programmes/ schemes/projects with a view to utilizing the available resources in the most judicious and economically efficient manner. This emphasis was further reiterated while preparing the Annual Plan proposals for 2005-2006 and Central Ministries/ Departments and States / UT's were suggested to make an attempt to outline the "Core Plan" highlighting the basic sectoral priorities and the minimum programme for public action required in different sectors. Implicit in this is the idea that critical programmes in each sector should not suffer for lack of allocation over the Plan period and should be completed as planned so that the projected benefits from their implementation could be fully realized. It was also suggested that the priorities indicated in the

Mid-Term Appraisal of the Tenth Five Year Plan should get reflected in the Annual Plan 2005-06. It was emphasized to introduce policy correctives and new initiatives in critical areas in the context of the new priorities outlined in the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP). Attention was also drawn towards the "Saat Sutra" identified by the Prime Minister - Agriculture, Water, Education, Health Care, Employment, Urban Renewal and Infrastructure - which have been declared as the pillars of Development Bridge to ensure higher economic growth and more equitable social & economic development.

3.5 It was also emphasized that as far as possible, only such Central sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programme/Projects should be included in the Plan which have been approved for the Plan period/ for which the necessary investment decisions have already been taken by the designated body or proposals which are in public interest and cannot be delayed without significant implications for the economy and for which at least the preliminary feasibility study has already been carried out.

3.6 The need to have a realistic assessment of resources was emphasised so that the proposal formulated for the Annual Plan 2005-06 are credible and the exercise itself is meaningful in comparison with Tenth Plan targets. The internal resources and the functioning of public sector undertakings and departmental undertakings such as the Electricity Boards, Transport Corporations and Irrigation Departments have been a matter of concern and deliberated extensively in the Commission. There has to be a concerted effort to enhance the internal accruals of such undertakings so that they do not constitute a drain on the budgetary resources of the government and on the contrary they should be in a position to make a positive contribution to the government's efforts at mobilising resources for the Plan. It has also been observed that in some cases the gap between the approved Plan outlay and the revised/actual Plan outlay is largely on account of the failure of the PSUs to mobilise the agreed quantum of internal and extra budgetary resources for the Plan. This has to be examined closely and such Ministries/Departments

that have Public Sector Undertakings under them, need to bridge the said gap.

3.7 In order to improve the efficiency and impact of the Government programs, a detailed exercise to converge, weed out and transfer the Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes has been undertaken. In pursuance of the announcements made in the Union Budget 2001-02, all on-going schemes were subjected to zero-based budgeting in the Planning Commission. As a result of these exercises, there has been a significant reduction in the number of schemes being implemented by the Central Ministries/ Departments. The results are being reflected in the allocations that are being made to the Central Sector Plan and to the Central Assistance to State/UT Plans. Further, an Expert Group has been set up by the Planning Commission to develop concrete proposals for restructuring the CSS, in consultation with the Ministries / Departments concerned.

3.8 As per the Prime Minister's initiative for the North-Eastern region, all Central Ministries/ Departments (except those specifically exempted) were requested to earmark at least 10 per cent of the Budget for the North-East . It was also requested that a scheme-wise break up of this allocation may also be indicated for the Annual Plan 2005-06.

3.9 The need to encourage public-private partnership in promoting infrastructure was emphasized in order to provide leverage to public funds, improve quality of service delivery and to ensure better value for money. The PPP could be effectively used in the delivery of social services like health care, primary education, provision of quality transportation facilities in the form of roads, railroads, ports and airports and safe drinking water and sanitation. What is required is a change in the paradigm of the public sector in 'providing' public goods and services without necessarily "producing" them itself.

3.10 In pursuance of recommendations of a High-Powered Committee for improving administrative efficiency by using IT, all Central Ministries / Departments were requested to make a provision of

2-3% of their Plan / Budget for programmes / schemes relating to IT application.

Highlights of Plan Allocations for Annual Plan 2005-06

3.11 The budget allocations of the Ministries / Departments in 2005-06 have been made keeping in view the commitments and policy announcements of the Government in the corresponding sectors as well as the objective of achieving the fiscal targets. Care has been taken to the extent possible for all important NCMP programmes, the seven sectors ("Saat Sutra") identified by the Prime Minister i.e. agriculture, water, education, health care, employment, urban renewal & infrastructure, and in particular greater attention has been paid to priority areas listed by the National Advisory Council. The priority areas indicated by the National Advisory Council (NAC) viz. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Employment Guarantee Scheme (FFW-SGRY), Rural Health Mission, Mid Day Meal, ICDS/Supplementary Nutrition, and Road Network in the North Eastern Region have been adequately provided outlays.

3.12 Keeping in view the commitment of NCMP, the GBS allocation for the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of Agriculture Research and Education and Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying have been enhanced by Rs. 1529.32 crore, Rs. 150 crore and Rs. 169.08 crore respectively mainly to meet the requirements of the National Horticulture Mission, various schemes of Micro Irrigation as well as for enhancing the sustainability of dry land and Rain-fed farming system, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), strengthening of Agricultural Education System, and for setting up the National Board for Strategic Research for undertaking strategic research in agriculture.

3.13 The budget support for the Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, has been increased to Rs. 12531.76 crore, providing an increase of Rs.6531.76 crore over 2004-05(BE) mainly to meet the requirements of funds for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for achieving universalisation in the 6-14 years age group and for the National Programme of Nutrition Support to Primary Education, popularly known as the Mid-day Meal scheme. The outlay for Secondary

Education & Higher Education has been enhanced to Rs.2712 crore; a net addition of Rs.487 crore over 2004-05(BE) .

3.14 The budget support of Department of Women and Child Development has been increased to Rs.3875.29 crore, providing an increase of Rs.1475.29 crore over 2004-05(BE).The increased outlay is mainly for ' Universalization' of Integrated Child Development Services(ICDS) and for meeting the 50 per cent cost of ' Supplementary Nutrition' by the Central Government.

3.15 The GBS of the Department of Health and the Department of Family welfare has been enhanced to Rs.2908 crore and Rs.6424 crore respectively for such national schemes which are to be eventually integrated with the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for improving public health intervention for common people and for strengthening primary health care at grass root level. For the Department of AYUSH, the budgetary support has been increased to Rs. 350 crore to provide support to Educational Institutions, Hospitals, and Research councils and to take a major initiative in the form of Central Sector Golden Triangle Scheme in collaboration with CSIR and ICMR for validating the technical knowledge on AYUSH. Provision has also been made for construction of National Institute of Ayurveda at New Delhi.

3.16 Since drinking water and sanitation are key components of any health intervention strategy, the ambit of National Rural Health Mission has been widened to include those sectors as well. The budgetary support to Department of Drinking Water Supply has been increased to Rs.4750 crore. The substantial enhancement has been provided to reflect Government's commitment to meet the needs of the two sub-sectors viz. Rural Drinking Water Supply and Rural sanitation.

3.17 Department of Rural Development has been provided Rs.18334 crore, a substantial hike of 60 % over 2004-05(BE), essentially to meet the commitment of the Government for generating employment in rural areas through asset creating public works. The Planning Commission has provided

Rs. 10,000 crore for rural employment in Annual Plan 2005-06, which covers only the cash component under SGRY (RS. 4000 crore) and National Food for Work Programme (Rs. 6000 crore) being implemented in 150 most backward districts of the country. In these 150 districts, these programmes would provide 100 days of the employment to at least one able body's person of every rural poor household. NREGA has since been enacted by the Parliament in September, 2005 and NREGP has been launched in February, 2006 in 200 districts of the Country. In non-NREGP districts, SGRY would continue to be implemented for generating wage employment. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been adequately provided to provide connectivity to all unconnected habitations in the rural areas with a population of more than 500 persons through all weather quality roads.

3.18 To meet the urgent need of cities and towns Government has decided to launch a comprehensive programme in mission mode called 'National Urban Renewal Mission (NURM)' and has set up two sub-mission - National Urban Renewal Sub-Mission for Urban Infrastructure and Transport and National Urban Renewal Sub-Mission for Slum Development - with allocation of Rs. 5500 crore in 2005-06, as the cities and towns are true engines of growth and contribute about 50% of country's GDP.

3.19 To develop the road network of national highways, the GBS for Department of Road Transport and Highways has been raised to Rs.10585 crore in 2005-06 leading to an increase of Rs.3541 crore over 2004-05 (BE) mainly for accelerated programme for development of roads in North-East and also a provision for the road projects in Jammu Kashmir as a part of Jammu Kashmir package and for viability gap funding of projects like NHDP-III and 2-laning of highways. The GBS of Rs.6520 crore has been provided to the Railways for modernization, track renewal and safety programmes as the Railways constitute the core of our infrastructure.

3.20 To meet the NCMP objective of completion of household electrification in five years, an amount of Rs.1100 crore has been provided in the form of ACA for meeting the capital subsidy requirement (up to

90%) of the newly approved scheme on 'Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification' which is now being operated as Central scheme.

3.21 To develop and promote the infrastructure in industrial clusters of the country, Rs.275 crore has been provided to Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion specially under the 'Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme' keeping in view the commitment of the government outlined in NCMP.

3.22 The Plan Outlays for Ministry of Textiles has been enhanced by Rs.272 crore for Cotton Technology Mission, Apparel Park, Textile Centre, Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS), Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme and Special Jute Development Fund.

3.23 Considering the fact that R&D activities enhance the multiplier for developmental activities, Science & Technology sector has been given a major step-up while finalizing the Plan allocations. Thus, the Budget Support of the Department of Atomic Energy, Science & Technology, Space, Scientific & Industrial Research, Ocean Development has been raised to Rs.3931.39 crore, Rs.1250 crore, Rs.2800 crore, Rs.846 crore and Rs.340 crore respectively. In particular, greater attention has been paid to "Tsunami and Storm Surge Warning System" and Data Buoy Programme under Ocean Development; Drug and Pharmaceutical Research and National Mission on Nano Science & Nano Technology under the Department of Science and Technology; Expansion of Solar Photovoltaic facility; Central Electronics Limited for R&D under the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and Satellite Navigation System under the Department of Space.

3.24 The allocation of GBS for the Ministry of Tourism has been raised by Rs. 286 crore over 2004-05 (BE) to tap vast potential of international tourism and employment generation. The GBS for the Ministry of Culture has been raised by Rs.151.12 crore over 2004-05 (BE). The increased GBS, inter alia, provides for proposed launching of three national missions viz., National Mission on Intangible Heritage, National Mission on Monuments and National Mission on Antiquities.

3.25 The BE for Annual Plan 2005-06 for Centre, by heads of development, is summarized in Table 3.25 and Figure-1.

Figure - 1
Review of Annual Plan 2005-06

3.26 In the Revised Estimates (RE), Central Sector outlay for the Annual Plan 2004-05 revised to Rs. 150818.15 Crore, a decrease of 7.88 Per cent over

the Budget Estimates (BE) of Rs. 163720.29 crore. This has been mainly due to reduced IEBR of the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) by 9.9 Per cent. According to the BE of the 2004-05 Annual Plan, nearly, 46.32 per cent of the Central Sector Outlay was to be funded through IEBR by the CPSUs and the remaining Rs. 87886.25 crore was to be met from GBS. The RE for Annual Plan 2004-05 for Centre, States/UTs, by heads of development, is summarized in Table-3.26 and Figure 2.

Table 3.25

Budget Estimates of Annual Plan 2005-06 for Centre, States & UTs

(Rs. Crore)

S.No.	Head of Development	Centre		States & UTs	Total	
		Budget Support	IEBR			Outlay
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	6360.72	64.78	6425.50	7414.13	13839.63
2	Rural Development	11494.50	0.00	11494.50	12436.01	23930.51
3	Irrigation & Flood Control	524.34	0.00	524.34	26432.77	26957.11
4	Energy	5196.81	52994.38	58191.19	19164.92	77356.11
5	Industry & Minerals	4840.67	7157.48	11998.15	3304.45	15302.60
6	Transport	21613.70	20803.02	42416.72	17575.54	59992.26
7	Communications	507.38	11632.4	12139.78	86.31	12226.09
8	Science, Technology & Environment	7074.65	0.00	7074.65	444.97	7519.62
9	General Economic Services	4539.18	0.00	4539.18	5540.89	10080.07
10	Social Services	47665.18	8216.43	55881.61	50488.26	106369.87
11	General Services	567.87	0.00	567.87	2551.12	3118.99
12	Special Area Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	4546.52	4546.52
TOTAL		110385.00	100868.49	211253.49	149986.00	361239.38

Table 3.26

Revised Estimates of Annual Plan 2004-05 for Centre, States & Union Territories

(Rs. Crore)

S.No.	Head of Development	Centre			States & UTs	Total
		Budget Support	IEBR	Outlay		
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	4775.65	23.10	4798.75	6076.08	10874.83
2	Rural Development	8588.76	0.00	8588.76	11328.44	19917.20
3	Irrigation & Flood Control	364.69	0.00	364.69	20140.09	20504.78
4	Energy	4402.28	39154.6	43556.87	16587.10	60143.97
5	Industry & Minerals	3471.78	4361.55	7833.33	2363.13	10196.46
6	Transport	17019.63	9312.66	26332.29	12654.07	38986.36
7	Communications	275.76	8856.00	9131.76	40.88	9172.64
8	Science, Technology & Environment	5293.74	0.00	5293.74	329.59	5623.33
9	General Economic Services	2511.46	0.00	2511.46	3109.18	5620.64
10	Social Services	35404.31	6581.32	41985.63	39771.25	81756.88
11	General Services	420.87	0.00	420.87	1872.78	2293.65
12	Special Area Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	4176.23	4176.23
TOTAL		82528.93	68289.2	150818.15	118448.82	269266.97

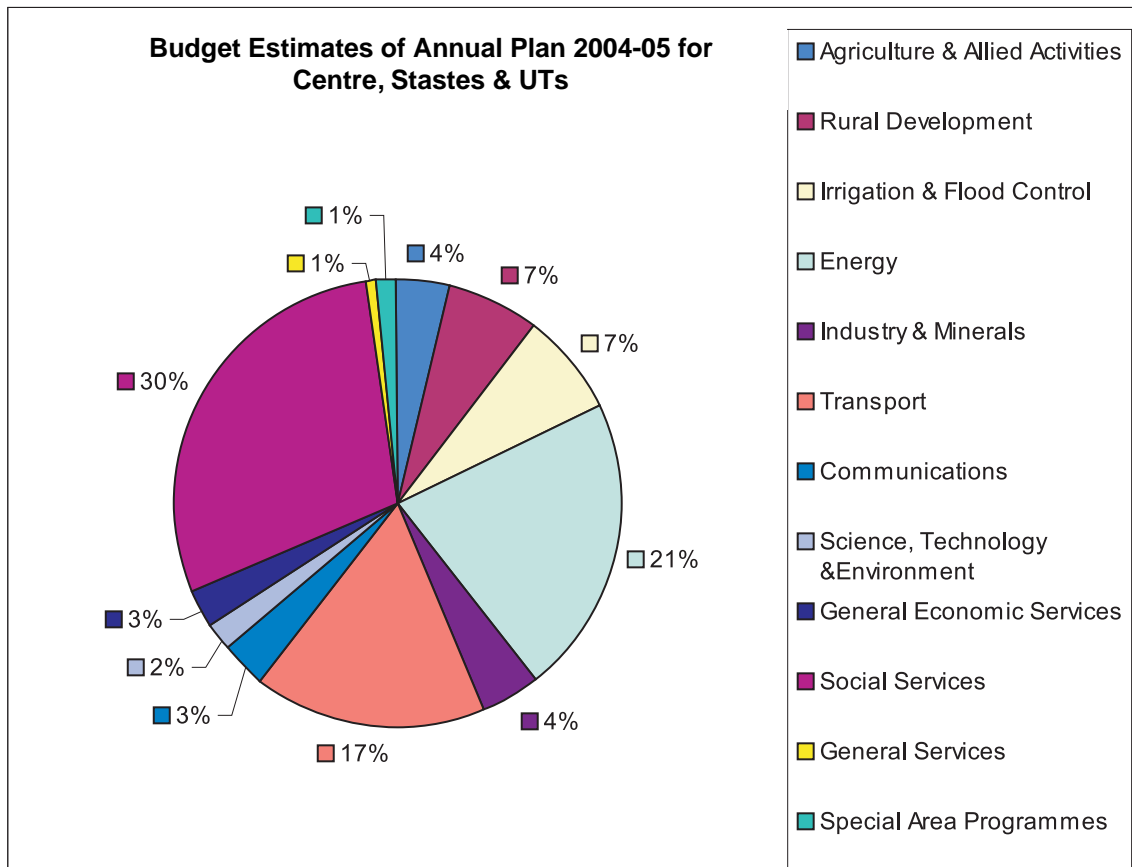
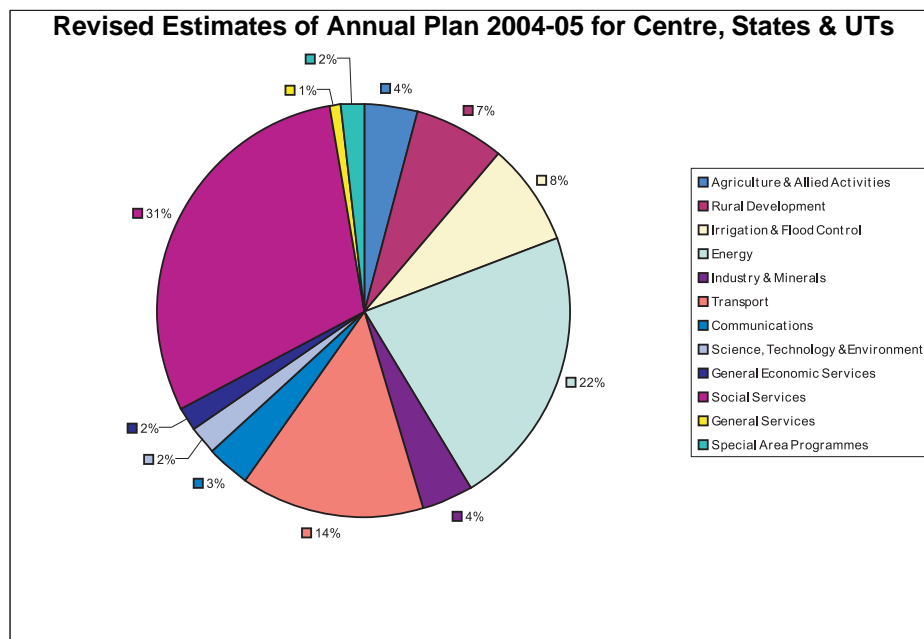


Figure - 2



Chapter 4

Major Activities in the Planning Commission

4.1 AGRICULTURE DIVISION

1. The activities of the Agriculture Division in the year 2005-06 comprised monitoring of the ongoing programmes, schemes and projects and examining new schemes, proposals and programmes of the Central and various State Government Departments pertaining to agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy, fishery, plantation sectors and agricultural research.

2. The Agriculture Division undertook the mid-term appraisal of Tenth Five Year Plan, in respect of policy framework and plan schemes / programmes of agriculture and allied sectors including animal husbandry, fisheries and agricultural research and education and prepared the draft mid-term appraisal chapter of the agriculture and allied sectors. The mid-term appraisal has since been approved by the National Development Council.

3. The National Development Council (NDC) in its meeting held on 27-28 June, 2005 to consider the mid-term appraisal of the Tenth Five Year Plan had decided to constitute a Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Sharad Pawar, Union Minister of Agriculture, Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, to examine in-depth the problems facing Indian agriculture and to suggest implementable action plans. The Sub-Committee of the NDC on Agriculture and Related Issues has since been constituted vide Planning Commission's order dated 25th August, 2005 with 11 Chief Ministers, those of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the Union Ministers of Finance, Commerce & Industry, Rural Development, Water Resources, the Deputy

Chairman, Planning Commission, the Minister of State for Food Processing Industries and the Member (Agriculture), Planning Commission as Members. Member, Planning Commission is convener of the Sub-Committee. The NDC's sub-Committee has held its 1st Meeting on 4th October, 2005 in Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi wherein it was decided to constitute the following Working Groups on the important issues :-

- Market reforms, contract farming, agro-processing sector under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister, Punjab.
- Irrigation including minor irrigation under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister, Maharashtra.
- Dryland/rainfed farming systems including regeneration of degraded/wasteland, watershed development programme under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister, Gujarat.
- Region/crop specific productivity analysis & agro climatic zone-wise plan under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister, Orissa.
- Credit and risk management under the Chairmanship of Member (Agriculture), Planning Commission and Chairperson, NABARD.
- Animal husbandry (piggery, goatry, poultry, etc.) dairy and fisheries under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh.

4. A meeting of the full Planning Commission under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister

was held on 27th September, 2005 to consider exclusively the issues concerning the agriculture sector. In the meeting, the Prime Minister observed that there was need for expeditious completion of on-going irrigation projects as well as bringing more land under irrigation in command areas of completed projects. The Prime Minister had also asked to look at various ways to boost domestic and export demand, to enhance competitiveness of agricultural exports, to make agriculture more profitable and sustainable in the dryland/rainfed areas and to converge the resources of Bharat Nirman and the National Employment Guarantee Scheme with the schemes of the agriculture sector. He suggested to identify the key initiatives required in each of the regions which have the promise to achieve break-through in agricultural development to identify the crops which should be focused upon and to suggest the institutional and organizational changes required to take the next leap forward. The Sub-Committee of the NDC on Agriculture and Related Issues would take guidance from the suggestions given by the Hon'ble Prime Minister while finalising its recommendations.

5. Planning Commission constituted an expert committee under the chairmanship of Dr. S.S. Johl, Vice-Chairman, Punjab State Planning Board to prioritise and operationalise the recommendations of the task Group on Revamping and Refocusing National Agricultural Research. The Division conducted three meetings of the Expert Committee on 28th June, 2005, 20-21 July, 2005 and 27th July, 2005 respectively. The Expert Committee submitted its report on 27th July, 2005.

6. One of the important recommendations of the Task Group was to establish a National Board for Strategic Research in Agriculture (NBSRA) under the chairmanship of Member (Science), Planning Commission. This recommendation has since been accepted by the Government and the Finance Minister had announced in his Budget Speech (2005-06) creation of a National Fund for Strategic Research in Agriculture with an initial provision of Rs. 50 crore. The National Fund is yet to be operationalised by the DARE/ICAR.

7. The recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee (Task Group) and the suggestions made

by the Johl Committee were examined in the Planning Commission and a composite compilation of the recommendations of the Task Group, recommendations of the Johl Committee and the views of the Planning Commission were sent to Prime Minister's office.

8. 'In-principle' approval for setting up of National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) at an estimated cost of over Rs. 2000 crore for five years was issued by Planning Commission on 16.12.2005. The Board will act as an umbrella organization for all the fisheries development matters including certain activities on a large scale for development of inland fisheries and aquaculture, setting up of infrastructure etc. with better coordination among various Ministries, States / UTs and other organizations.

9. In order to monitor the performance of the plan schemes, this Division conducted Quarterly and Half Yearly Performance Review meeting to review the Central Sector (CS) and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of the Department of Agriculture & Co-operation (DAC) and Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries under the Chairmanship of Prof. Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission.

10. The plan outlay of the Ministry of Agriculture has been stepped up considerably since 2004-05. The outlays of the Ministry of Agriculture for the Annual Plan 2002-03 and 2003-04 were relatively low at Rs. 3242 crore in each year, against which the actual expenditures were still lower at Rs. 2536.95 crore and Rs. 3068.67 crore respectively. The Budget Estimates (BE) for the Ministry of Agriculture for 2004-05 was Rs. 4150 crore which has further been stepped up to Rs. 5998.40 crore in 2005-06. Thus, a substantial step-up has been made in the Plan outlay of the Ministry of Agriculture in 2004-05 and 2005-06. During the year 2005-06, the Division examined and assisted in finalization of the Outcome Budget of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries and Department of Agricultural Research and Education / ICAR for the year 2005-06.

11. The Division prepared a draft Chapter on Agriculture and Allied Sectors for the Annual Plan

Document – 2005-06 of Planning Commission highlighting the performance of the agriculture and allied sector during 2004-05 and performance of schemes / programmes of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries and Department of Agricultural Research and Education concerning agriculture and allied activities.

12. With regard to the proposed programme on Enhancing Sustainability of Dryland / Rainfed Farming System by the DAC, the Agriculture Division had initially suggested that the programme could be taken up for implementation on pilot basis and then depending on the progress it could be taken up in other districts, as well. The EFC memo prepared by the DAC, on the scheme, was examined and it has been reiterated that it is necessary for DAC to converge the programme as far as possible with existing programmes of watershed development in rainfed / arid areas. Other observations were sent to the PAMD, Planning Commission for preparation of Appraisal Note.

13. Another major project proposal for introduction of a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Micro-irrigation had been forwarded to Planning Commission by the DAC. The approval of full Planning Commission to the scheme was facilitated by the Agriculture Division.

14. The Division received and examined various proposals from the State Governments of Rajasthan, Kerala, UP and MP for watershed based developmental approach/rainfed farming/ soil and water conservation as also for development of oilseeds etc. These proposals were submitted through Department of Agriculture and Cooperation for concurrence and for poring for financial assistance from the International Agencies.

15. In the Fishery Sector, The Central / Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely Development of Marine Fisheries and Infrastructure, Fresh Water and Coastal Aquaculture, Welfare of Fishermen through Insurance of Fishermen and Construction of Fishermen Houses and programmes of Fisheries Institutes are proposed to be continued with emphasis towards faster growth of the sector through increased production and

productivity as well as employment generation during 2005-06. A new scheme implemented during Tenth Plan on Strengthening of Database and Information Networking in Fisheries will be continued with GIS for mapping of suitable water bodies up to 0.5 ha., census of fishers etc. Implementation of mandatory programmes of exploratory survey of fishery resources, training of personnel for manning mechanized fishing vessels, pre investment survey of fishing harbours, brackish water farms etc. by fisheries institutes will also be continued during 2005-06.

16. A reference to aquaculture has been made under Agriculture and Allied Sectors in the NCMP as potential area for providing additional employment opportunities. Steps are being taken for generation of additional employment opportunities in the rural areas through vertical and horizontal expansion of aquaculture.

17. An allocation of Rs. 174.36 crore has been made for Central / Centrally Sponsored Schemes under the Fisheries sector during 2005-06. A token provision for Rs. 5 crore has been made for the proposed new scheme of National Fisheries Development Board which is under examination.

18. A new exercise for evolving a monitoring mechanism viz. an Outcome Budget in terms of quantifiable deliverables was initiated in the fisheries sector also during 2005-06. The main quantifiable deliverables identified under the fisheries sector were: water area to be brought under aquaculture, training of fish farmers for development of inland fisheries motorisation of traditional craft introduction of intermediate craft of improved design development of infrastructure under marine fisheries etc.

19. The Working Group on Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries has been constituted and it will submit Interim Report in March 2006 and final report in September, 2006. In the year 2005-06, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying implemented 6 Centrally Sponsored Schemes and 8 Central Sector Schemes.

20. The Outcome Budget is being monitored through quarterly / half-yearly performance review

meetings to assess the performance of the schemes and ensure timely realization of physical targets. The bottlenecks in the utilization of funds and obstacles against realization of physical targets under Central / Centrally Sponsored Schemes are discussed in these meetings for smoother implementation of the schemes.

21. Working Group discussions on State Annual Plans for Agriculture & Allied Sector for 2006-07 for the States of Uttar Pradesh, Mizoram, Kerala, Tripura, West Bengal, Nagaland & Assam were conducted.

22. Cabinet Note pertaining to up gradation of Subsidies under the Horticulture Technology Mission for the North East was examined. Further, Techno-Economic Feasibility Report on setting up of Perishable Cargo Centre at Amritsar, portion on Agriculture & Allied Sector of – State Development Reports for the States of Goa and Pondicherry and Detailed Project Report on Conservation and Management of Loktak Lake and Associated Wetlands Intergrating Manipur River Basin was examined and evaluated.

4.2 BACKWARD CLASSES & TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

1. The Backward Classes Division continued its task of reorienting / rationalizing the ongoing policies and programmes towards empowering the socially disadvantaged groups viz., Scheduled Castes (SCs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Minorities to bring them on par with the rest of the society. Details of various activities undertaken by the Division during the financial year 2005-06 are as given below:

Backward Classes

2. In pursuance of the approach of the Tenth Five Year Plan, viz., empowering the socially disadvantaged groups, Government continued its efforts to fulfil the constitutional commitment of raising their status on par with the rest of the society. Empowerment as a long drawn process adopted the following three-pronged strategy:

- (i) Social empowerment to remove all the persisting inequalities as disparities and other problems besides providing easy access to basic minimum services. Education being the key factor for social development, the same has been accorded top priority;
- (ii) Economic empowerment to promote employment-cum-income generation activities with an ultimate objective of making them economically independent and self-reliant; and
- (iii) Social justice to eliminate all types of discrimination against them with the strength of legislative support, affirmative action, awareness generation / conscientisation and requisite change in the mind-set of people.

3. The basic approach is to empower these groups to achieve overall improvement in their socio-economic status, by giving due weightage to the programmes catering to their socio-economic development governed by their needs and requirements especially accomplishing the task of providing easy access to these groups to basic services like education, health, nutrition, sanitation, safe drinking water, along with innovative initiatives for economic development.

4. Based on the progress of the implementation of programmes during the last three years (2002-05), an outlay of Rs.1171 crore for the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment in respect of SCs, OBCs and Minorities was earmarked for the Annual Plan 2005-06. The Division has been interacting actively with the nodal Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and with the State Governments in the implementation of various policies and programmes adopted in the Tenth Plan.

5. The Division also arranged both Central and State Plan Working Group discussions to discuss the Annual Plan proposals for 2005-06 in detail and recommended outlays based on their performance. Implementation of SCP, utilization of SCA to SCP, diversion of SCA funds to general development programmes etc., were some of the important points

which received attention during the State Plans discussion.

6. Priority has been given to mitigate and reduce poverty gap between general population and SCs, OBCs and Minorities and to make these socially disadvantaged groups self-reliant and economically empowered. This has been sought to be achieved through Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan and National Finance & Development Corporations.

7. An important area of National concern is the eradication of the most inhuman and obnoxious practice of manual scavenging. The efforts towards eradicating the practice of manual scavenging continue to be the priority commitment. There are about 6.67 lakh scavengers in the country and up to 2004-05, 4.09 lakh scavengers have been rehabilitated. There are still 2.58 lakh scavengers to be rehabilitated. The pace of implementation has to be geared up so as to achieve the national goal of eradicating manual scavenging by 2007.

8. The Division has also examined QPR proposals of the nodal Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and State/UT Governments for the BC Sector and attended the meetings.

9. The Division examined and offered comments on Cabinet Note/EFC Memorandum relating to the schemes meant for welfare and development of these Disadvantaged Groups, Research proposals/projects relating to SCs, OBCs and Minorities from the point of policy guidelines and for extending financial assistance.

Tribal Development

10. During the Annual Plan 2005-06, the Planning Commission had closely and continuously interacted with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in connection with the exercises relating to formulation of and implementation of various programs and policies towards the socio-economic development of the tribals leading to their empowerment. In order to implement the schemes that benefit the target groups, the schemes were rationalized through application of

Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB). In this exercise, 25 schemes implemented during Ninth Five Year Plan were brought down to 14 (10 Central Schemes and 4 Centrally Sponsored Schemes) in the Tenth Five Year Plan. However, while the Central Sector Scheme of "Village Grain Banks" was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture, a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship" for ST students in the Annual Plan 2005-06 has been approved for implementation.

11. The Division participated in various meetings organized by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to discuss various aspects viz., development of forest villages focusing the tribals and development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), rights of tribals over forests not only to ensure their livelihood but also for their overall economic development. Guidelines were issued for effective formulation and implementation of TSP strategy both at Centre & State levels, specially stressing the need to allocate funds under TSP, not less than population percentage of Scheduled Tribes in the States/UTs. The development of 75 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) spread over 15 States/UTs continued to assume priority importance during the Annual Plan 2005-06. To this effect, the nodal Ministry was suggested to formulate comprehensive PTG specific projects to suit their socio-economic needs and thus ensure their survival, protection and development. The division had effectively participated in various meetings held in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs both for examining various PTGs specific development project proposals and suggested effective and appropriate measures to be taken by NGOs who have been sponsored to undertake such projects.

12. The implementation of various schemes by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in terms of pace of expenditure and physical achievements has been reviewed during the Annual Plan 2005-06 and the Ministry has been suggested to fix annual and quarterly targets both in terms of physical and financial targets to enable the scheme more monitorable. Similarly, the review of implementation of various welfare and development programs by the State Governments has also been taken up. The implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan in the Central Ministries/Departments and States/UTs was reviewed with a view to suggest and revamp the effective

mechanism for implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan under the chairmanship of Dr. B.L. Mungekar, Member, Planning Commission.

13. Working Group Meeting to discuss and finalise the Annual Plan 2005-06 of the State Governments were held. While reviewing the progress of various policies and programs of tribal development in the State Sector, assessment of the impact was made besides giving State specific suggestions for effective implementation of various programs.

14. During the year 2005-06, the Division examined Annual Plan proposals of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Among others, the Cabinet Note on Scheduled Tribes (Recognition of Forests Rights) Bill 2005 was examined and appropriate comments were offered. EFC and Cabinet Notes on National Rajiv Gandhi Fellowship for tribal students were examined and comments were offered. Sub-Committee was set up to prepare a base paper for formulation of Eleventh Five Year Plan covering and focusing on ownership rights over forests, rehabilitation and resettlements of Project Displaced People (PDP), formulation of Tribal Sub-Plan, effective implementation of PESA and to review the Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Lined Alienation Act in Scheduled Areas.

4.3 COMMUNICATION & INFORMATION DIVISION

1. Communication and Information Division is primarily concerned with the Plans, programmes and policies relating to Telecom, Postal, Information and Broadcasting and Information Technology sectors of the economy. During the year the major items of work handled include examination of various policy issues and examination and finalisation of Annual Plan proposals for Telecom, Posts, IT and I&B sectors. The proposals submitted by the respective Ministries / Departments in the above areas were critically examined.

2. C&I Division has been designated as the Nodal Division for 'National Knowledge Commission to the Prime Minister'. Shri Sam Pitroda will be Chairperson and Dr P.M. Bhargava will be Vice-Chairperson. The Members of the Commission will

be Shri Nandan Nilekani, Dr. Deepak Nayyar, Shri Ashok Ganguly, Dr. Andre Beteille, Dr. Jayati Ghosh and Dr. Pratap Bhanu Mehta. The Commission will advise the Prime Minister on matters relating to institutions of knowledge production, knowledge use and knowledge dissemination. The mandate of the Commission is to sharpen India's "knowledge edge". The Terms of Reference of the Commission are as under:

- Build excellence in the educational system to meet the knowledge challenges of the 21st century and increase India's competitive advantage in fields of knowledge.
- Promote creation of knowledge in S&T laboratories.
- Improve the management of institutions engaged in intellectual property rights.
- Promote knowledge applications in agriculture and industry.
- Promote the use of knowledge capabilities in making government an effective, transparent and accountable service provider to the citizen and promote widespread sharing of knowledge to maximize public benefit.

3. Planning Commission is implementing two IT projects, namely (i) Spatial Data Infrastructure for Multi-Layered Geographical Information System (GIS) for Planning and (ii) Computer Aided Digital Mapping Project or the six cities – Chennai, Ahmedabad, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Mumbai and Bangalore.

4. The objective of the Project relating to Spatial Data Infrastructure for Multi-Layered Geographical Information System (GIS) for Planning is to build necessary framework to evolve self-sustaining system for continuing development of GIS applications, in the area of Resource & Infrastructure Planning, Disaster Management and Soil & Water Conservation etc. The basic aim of the proposal was to strengthen the necessary infrastructure at the district level to set up and then constantly update comprehensive village level

spatial and non-spatial information systems. Starting with village as a unit, multi-layered databases would be created and maintained for block and district levels.

5. The convergence of Information Technology with Communication Technology as Information & Communication Technology (ICT) has brought a paradigm shift in the approach for management of data & information for planning. Geographical Information System (GIS) has emerged as powerful tool that has potential to organize complex spatial environment with tabular relationships.

6. The objectives are to develop minimum multi-layer GIS for planning purpose in G2G domain, to set-up National GIS facility with State of the Art Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) with mirror server facility at Planning Commission supported by SDI at State & District Level, Web-GIS, GIS Data Visualization & thematic mapping and Training Services for planning and institutional Arrangements with spatial data agencies for data sharing for GIS for planning in G2G domain. The applications are to be developed in standalone GIS, distributed GIS as well as Web-Based Network – Centric GIS environments to demonstrate the benefits of GIS at various levels of planning & decision-making. Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) under the Chairmanship of Member-Secretary, Planning Commission approved the project at a total cost Rs.40.50 crore. The Project is expected to be completed in 15 months.

7. Computer Aided Digital Mapping Project for six Cities i.e. Chennai, Ahmedabad, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Mumbai & Bangalore is essential for longterm planning and other usages. Digital maps are useful for all the agencies in the Cities. The benefits of the Project will provide better services to citizens at large, better preparedness for disaster management, etc. The proposal envisages establishment of a Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) for each city so that all Departments of City Administration could have access to data without sacrificing the security concern of the country. NIC has completed Computer Aided Digital Mapping Project for Delhi City. Keeping in view the utility of this Project, the Planning Commission has requested NIC to replicate the same Project in six more metro cities.

8. The objectives of the project are Creation of Digital Basemaps of Ahmedabad Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Kolkata, to establish a communication network to exchange the data among the utility agencies in secured environment, Mapping of utility network and related appurtenances by the utility agencies, Analysis facilities for each utility e.g. water, sewage, electricity, roads, communication, gas, pipelines, etc. EFC under the Chairmanship of Member-Secretary, Planning Commission approved the project at a total cost Rs.47.67 crore. The Project is expected to be completed in 15-20 months.

9. The Division also looks after the printing and distribution of the publications of the Planning Commission. Some of the major publications brought out during the year included:

- Expert Group on the criterion for allocation of funds under major rural poverty alleviation programme.
- Detailed Demand Grant 2004-05
- India on the Move 1,2,& 3 (Shri K.C. Pant, Speeches)
- PPP Sub-Group on Social Sector
- Annual Report 2004-05 (Hindi)
- Annual Report 2004-05 (English)
- “Report of the Taskgroup on Revamping & Refocussing of National Agricultural Research”
- Bio-fuel Report
- Bamboo Development Report
- Annual Plan Document 2004-05

10. The Division also acts as the nodal Division for maintaining and updating the website of the Planning Commission. Efforts were constantly made to keep the site up-to-date by putting on the web the latest publications of Planning Commission including, Mid-Term Appraisal of Tenth Five Year Plan, reports

of Task Forces set up for the Tenth Plan, Study Reports and other Planning Commission publications. There was also a constant stream of queries, comments including appreciation and suggestions on the website content and about publications of the Planning Commission. About 486 such queries were responded to satisfactorily and on immediate basis.

11. The Division is also associated in the management of ‘Soochana Dwar’ or ‘Cyber Cafe’. The facility enables visiting media persons to browse the Internet for development information. It also provides information and publications to visitors.

12. “Internal Information Service” is another service assigned to the Division. It includes bringing out a computerized Daily Digest of selected news items and providing newspaper clippings of Plan related items to the Office of the Deputy Chairman, MOS and other senior officials of the Commission on daily basis. Both the services continued well during the year.

Telecom Sector

13. Telecommunication is one of the prime support services needed for rapid growth and modernization of various sectors of the economy. It has become especially important in recent years because of enormous growth of Information Technology (IT) and its significant potential for the impact on the rest of the economy. India is perceived to have a special comparative advantage in information technology and in IT enabled services. The extent of

advantage depends critically on high quality telecommunication infrastructure.

14. Telecommunication is one of the few sectors, which has witnessed the most fundamental structural and institutional reforms since 1991. The entire sector is now open to unrestricted competition in all segments except cellular services where spectrum is a limiting factor. The reforms process in the telecom sector is still on, aiming to remove the balance hurdles and limitations. One such hurdle is ensuring expansion of sustainable connectivity in rural areas. To encourage rural telephony, the Govt. has set up a Universal Service Fund earlier.

15. The opening of the sector has not only led to rapid growth but also helped a great deal towards maximization of consumer benefits. The tariffs have been falling continuously across the board as result of healthy and unrestricted competition. Besides, as a result of the various measures and initiatives taken by the Govt., the country is now fast emerging as one of the leading telecom nations. Since beginning of the Ninth Plan, the telecom services have registered a consistently high growth rate of more than 20 per cent per annum. The robust private sector participation has resulted in unprecedented growth in the cellular and WLL services. As a result of this fast growth, Indian telecom network has emerged as the fifth largest network in the world. The segment-wise status is given below :

16. The major policy issues/notes examined in the Telecom sector in the year included:

Telecom Network as on 31-11-2005

(Lakh lines)

Items	PSUs	Private	Total
Fixed including	391.23	9.02	400.25
WLL	22.20	57.42	79.62
WLL-M		173.70	
Cellular	147.26	405.89	726.85
Total DELs	560.69	646.04	1206.73

(i) Package for BSNL:

Corporatization of Department of Telecom's Operational network by creating Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in October 2000 had raised a few issues. One such issue is reimbursement of licence fee and spectrum charges, which forms bulk of the internal resources of the PSU. The Department of Telecommunications moved a proposal for a "package of measures in the form of financial and physical relives including form of capital structure to be provided to BSNL". The Division examined this proposal and several other issues related to improving the financial health of BSNL in addition to budgetary support by the Government for expansion of telecom network in the rural area. CCEA's decision in this regard is awaited.

(ii) Foreign Investment in Telecom Sector:

Telecom sector is one of the major sector attracting huge foreign investment. The Department of Telecommunication moved a Cabinet Note. The Division examined the same. The Cabinet agreed to the proposal, however, due to some implementation problems the guidelines approved by the Cabinet were amended later on by another Cabinet Note. The same has been notified in the meantime.

(iii) Absorption of Group A officers of Indian Telecom Services:

Department of Telecom moved a Cabinet Note for taking care of the situation arising out of non-acceptance of the offer by a large number of Group A officers. The same was examined by the Commission. The Cabinet has approved a proposal including the preparation of contingency plan etc.

(iv) Setting up of R & D joint venture between C DOT and Alcatel, France:

With a view to promoting R & D in the telecom sector a joint venture is being set up

at Chennai. The Division was associated with different policy options and mode of financing of the same.

(v) Review up of the Licence Fee and Entry Fee for selected services in Telecom Sector:

On the recommendations of TRAI, Department of Telecom moved a note for consideration of Telecom Commission with a view to reducing the licence fee and entry fee for long distance connectivity, v-sat network etc. with a view to bringing in more competitiveness and reducing the prices for making it more and more affordable. The same was examined in detail. Necessary notification has since been issued.

Postal Sector

17. Postal services in India continue to be a government monopoly except for courier services. Indian postal network is the largest in the world in terms of post offices/outlets numbering 155618. About 90% of the outlets are located in rural area. The Department has a manpower of about 5.75 lakh divided almost equally between permanent employees and extra departmental employees. The entire Plan expenditure of the Department is met out of budget support.

18. Postal sector is one of the few sectors which have been least touched by the reforms process initiated in early 90s. The Tenth Plan envisages to make the Department self-financing. This is envisaged to be achieved through a two-pronged strategy of reducing costs and increasing revenue through various means including introduction of new services. Modernization and technology upgradation occupies a central place in this strategy. Computerization of the postal network and connectivity is the single most important activity envisaged in this regard.

19. Identification and adoption of Universal Postal Service Obligation (UPSO) is one the key elements of the strategy envisaged for containing the revenue deficit of the Deptt. and making it self-financing. It involves implementation of the principles

of commercial pricing for non-UPSO items. An extensive exercise is required to be undertaken by the Deptt. to put in place the required mechanism for implementing this. A consultant has been appointed by the Department of Posts to recommend on various issues related for identification of services for UPSO and those for commercial lines.

20. The Department has vast unused estates at prime locations all over the country. For the purpose of development of the same for raising non-tariff revenue, Department of Posts is in the process of setting up of Special Purpose Vehicle. Various issues in this regard were examined in the Commission and conveyed to the Department.

Information Technology

21. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) today permeates almost every sphere of human endeavor. Investment in ICT has the largest multiplier effect rippling through the economy than any other sector. The objective before the country is to ensure sustained growth of software and IT enabled services (ITES) and increase India's share in the global market; to put in place the basic policy framework for making India a major force in the hardware manufacturing sector; to device appropriate policy for greater use of IT for promoting more efficient, transparent and responsive governance; to take necessary steps for taking IT to masses besides keeping high level R&D as the central force to drive the growth of IT industry.

22. Indian Information Technology (IT) and IT enabled services continued to chart remarkable growth in the year 2004-05 also. The production of Indian electronics & IT industry is estimated at Rs.147,610 crore during 2004-05 recording a growth of 24.8%. It has achieved a CAGR of 32% in turnover and 35% in exports during last five years.

23. The IT services and software continue to be the dominant sector in the Indian IT industry contributing 58.6% of the total turnover during 2004-05. Hardware accounted for 21.3% and ITES- BPO contributing the remaining 20.1%. Indian software

and services export is estimated at Rs.78230 crore (US\$ 17.2 billion) in 2004-05 as compared to Rs.58240 crore (US\$ 12.8 billion) last year indicating an increase of 34%. The contribution of IT Services & Software was even higher in exports as it accounted for as much as 67.8% of the total exports revenue of IT sector. ITES-BPO was the second most important segment contributing 28.4% and hardware exports accounting for about 3.7%. The export revenues from ITES BPO is likely to be US \$5.1 billion in the year 2004-05 compared to US \$3.6 billion in 2003-04; a growth of about 42%.

24. USA accounted for about 69% of the total IT-ITES exports from India (2003-04) followed by Europe accounting for 23% and rest of the world providing 8% of the export market. The share of IT industry in GDP grew from 1.2% in 1997-98 to 4.1% in 2004-05. The number of professionals employed in India by IT and ITES sector is estimated at 1,045,000 in March, 2005

25. C&I Division received a number of proposals from Department of Information Technology (DIT) for 'in-principle' approval by Planning Commission. All these proposals were examined and approvals granted after extending necessary suggestions based on their technical feasibility, financial viability and priorities and objectives laid down under the Tenth Plan. Some of the major policy issues/ Notes examined by the Division during the year included:

E-Governance

26. So far e-Governance projects have been undertaken through individual initiatives. National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) is an integrated approach wherein it will be implemented through Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) by the Line Ministries of the Central Government, State Governments and integrated projects, with clearly defined goals. Use of information technology in governance is a tool for ensuring good governance. To achieve the above activities such as Process Re-engineering, Capacity Building, Training, Assessment and Awareness are prerequisite for the success of NeGP. C&I Division is concerned with the implementation of the National

e-Governance Programme, including the issues relating to the MMPs.

27. National E-Governance Plan (NeGP) seeks to create the right governance and institutional mechanisms, set up the core infrastructure and policies and implements a number of Mission Mode Projects at the Center, State and Integrated Service levels to create a citizen-centric and business-centric environment for governance. NeGP in its current form consists of 10 functional components and 26 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) to be executed over a four year period. E-Governance has been identified as a priority item in the Tenth Plan and is included in the UPA Government's National Common Minimum Programme.

28. Line Ministries would be responsible for the implementation of Mission Mode Projects (MMPs). As regards funding arrangements the same is proposed to be either in the Plan or Non-plan provisions of the Ministries/Departments of the Central or State Governments though some projects are being implemented on a self-financing model through levy of service fee adopting Public Private Participation (PPP). The funding aspects will be worked out by the nodal Ministry/Department.

29. Apex Committee for the NEGP has been constituted with Cabinet Secretary as its Chairman for overseeing the programme and for providing strategic directions for implementation and resolving inter-Ministerial issues. Member-Secretary, Planning Commission Commission is the ex-officio Member of the Committee.

State Wide Area Network (SWAN)

30. State Wide Area Network (SWAN) is one of the mission mode projects which is being undertaken by Department of Information Technology. The proposal for establishment SWAN in all 29 States and 6 UTs across the country has been estimated as Rs. 3334 crores out of which the DIT contribution will be Rs. 2005 crores. The project will be spread over a period of 5 years and to be implemented by State designed agencies. The State Wide Area Networks would be established across the States/UTs linking

the inter-State Nodes (PoPs) at the District and Block/ Tehsil Hrs. (and also Sub-Divisional Hqrs., as the case may be) and also linking inter-State Nodes through NICNET. The SWAN has been included as a core infrastructure project as part of the MMP. The proposal has been approved by the Cabinet.

31. An Empowered Committee on SWAN has been constituted with Secretary, DIT as chairman and representatives from Planning Commission, Department of Expenditure etc. as Members for clearing proposals from each State.

Capacity Building

32. Capacity Building is a major component of NeGP and Plan funds are being allocated to the States. For the capacity building for the National e-Governance Plan, Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 17 crores has been provided for the financial year 2004-05. There is a budget provision of Rs. 300 crores for the ACA for Capacity Building under NeGP for the financial year 2005-06.

Project proposal "Joint proposal for setting up of Nanoelectronics Centres at IISc, Bangalore and IIT, Bombay.

33. The nanotechnology, an hitherto nascent and disruptive interdisciplinary technology will be expected to usher in new industrial revolution in coming years. The investment in R&D in the country in the nanotechnology field is meager as compared to global investments. Therefore, the plan is to create infrastructure for nanoelectronics and nanometrology research at national level and also to fund research projects in specific areas such as nanomaterials, nanodevices, carbon nano tubes, nanosystems etc. The setting up of Nanoelectronics Centres at IISc, Bangalore and IIT, Bombay is the first major project in this area. EFC under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DIT recommended the project proposal "Joint proposal for setting up of Nanoelectronics Centres at IISc, Bangalore and IIT, Bombay" with a total outlay of Rs.99.80 crore (IISc, Bangalore – Rs.49.90 crore, IIT, Bombay – Rs.49.90 crore) for a duration of 5 years.

Project proposal “Special Manpower Development for VLSI Design & Related Software Phase-II”

34. This proposal is to initiate the second phase of the special manpower development programme involving 7 Resource Centres and 25 Participating Institutions and targeting an annual output of 2425 B.Tech/ M.Tech students with specialization in the area of VLSI design and related software. EFC under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DIT recommended the project proposal “Special Manpower Development for VLSI Design & Related Software Phase-II” with a total outlay of Rs.49.98 crore for a duration of 5 years.

Project proposal “Information Security Education and Awareness Programme”.

35. The aim of this project is to build and enhance information security skill in the country. EFC under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DIT recommended the project proposal “Information Security Education and Awareness Programme” with a total outlay of Rs.79.50 crore for a duration of 5 years.

Project proposal “Setting up of Bio-IT Park”.

36. The need for a dedicated Bio-IT Park arises from the aspiration of India to emerge as the leader in the Bio-IT sector. The project is a Central Scheme envisaged to be implemented under a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model wherein the Government (through its designated agency STPI) would be a minority stakeholder and the private promoter would be the majority stakeholder. The ‘outputs’ of the Bio-IT Park would be in the form of the proposed buildings, which will house companies, wet labs, dry labs, and business facilities such as conference halls, meeting rooms etc. over an area of 100 acres. The significant ‘outcomes’ are enhancing the FDI flow in IT & Biotechnology sector, serving as a platform for the industry, research institutions and academia to interact with each other, on a regular basis, to forge a symbiotic relationship, and act as a Global Hub for research, development and innovation in the fields of Bio-IT. EFC under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DIT recommended the project proposal “Setting up of Bio-IT Park” with a total outlay of Rs.95.82 crore

for a duration of 5 years under PPP model with the Government contribution of Rs.30.18 crore.

Project proposal “DISNIC-PLAN Project: Information Technology for Micro-Level Planning”

37. Micro-level planning is progressively gaining momentum in India, in view of the enactment of Panchayat Raj Institutions at grassroot level. The planning steps, the data needs, the institutional requirements, the macro-micro linkages and the information flows are necessary to make the planning process more effective at grassroots. In order to provide a framework for these issues and to strengthen the planning machinery in districts, this project was prepared by National Informatics Centre (NIC) and submitted to the Commission for approval. Planning Commission agrees “in-principle” to the implementation of the pilot project on IT for Micro-level Planning initially in the two states viz. entire State of Goa, as it is a very small State and one district of Haryana for perfecting the module before extending the pilot project to all the identified 28 districts of the country. The Secretary, DIT had given the approval for implementation of this pilot project at a total cost of Rs.2.14 crore.

State Plans

38. The division has examined the Annual Plan 2005-06 proposals, Performance Review Reports of Annual Plan 2004-05, Half-Yearly (April-September 2005) Performance Review Reports, and Annual Plan 2006-07 proposals of all States and UTs and offered suggestions as far as IT sector is concerned.

39. The division has been associated for putting in place the required mechanism for ensuring (i) allocation of 2 to 3 percent of the Plan funds of the Central Ministries and States/ UTs for spending on IT related activities and (ii) all IT related expenditure was booked under a separate Head in order to give it the required focused attention. The Department of Economic Affairs had already issued a notification on 9th July 2003 for opening up of a separate Head for IT sector in all the Central Ministries, States and UTs. Consequently, in a recent communication dated 20th

September, 2005 from Joint Secretary (SP), Planning Commission to the Planning Secretaries of all States, a new set of formats were proposed for furnishing the details of Annual Plan 2006-07. In this new format for Annual Plan 2006-07, the Major Head "Communications" was removed and under the Major Head "Science, Technology & Environment" a Minor Head "Information Technology & E-Governance" was included. All the State Governments hereinafter need to furnish under this Head the information relating to SWAN, National E-Governance Plan, MMP, Computerization of Municipalities, Land Records, Agriculture, Education and any other.

Information & Broadcasting

40. Major advances in the field of Information and communication technologies (ICT) during last few years had a great impact on Information & Broadcasting sector. New ways of carrying communication to the people have emerged, thus opening of new challenges for traditional broadcasting, Information & film sectors etc. to refocus their priorities radically. However, the basic goals of providing people with developmental information and wholesome entertainment at a minimal cost facilitating healthy growth and competition has remained as valid as ever.

41. Half-yearly Performance Review (HPR) system has been introduced by the Commission to effectively monitor the implementation of Plan scheme, I & B sector.

42. The major policy issues/Notes examined during the year included the following:

- Special Package for improving AIR/Doordarshan services in the North Eastern Region (including Sikkim) and Island Territories: Though Radio & Television coverage in the North-east and Island territories has reached quite a fair position, many of the fringe areas are yet to be covered. The Special Package approved by the Cabinet endeavors to strengthen the coverage in the fringe areas. This is envisaged to be achieved through adoption of a two-pronged strategy

of expansion of terrestrial mode and introduction of Ku-Band transmission. The package in its first phase has been approved by the Government. The second phase contains a number of terrestrial transmitters, both upgradation as well as new transmitters to improve the signal quality and programmes. The proposals are yet to be cleared by the EFC.

- Special Package for improving AIR/Doordarshan services in Jammu and Kashmir: For J&K Special package is envisaged to expand terrestrial coverage DD1, augment programme production facilities, enhance very low power transmitters for relaying regional service programmes and expand terrestrial coverage. The Special Package approved by the Cabinet endeavours to strengthen the coverage in the fringe areas. Implementation of the second phase is under consideration of the Government. The second phase contains a number of terrestrial transmitters, both upgradation as well as new transmitters to improve the signal quality and programmes including expansion through ku-band i.e. DTH platform.
- Introduction of Satellite TV for covering the 100% potential TV population by direct satellite distribution in Ku-Band: Doordarshan presently has reached 410 million TV population in 82 million TV homes of the country covering almost 90% of population and about 80% of area. Covering the balance 10% of the population by terrestrial mode is estimated to cost an additional investment of about Rs.4000 crore and a recurring expenditure of Rs.500 crore annually. As against this, satellite based expansion through Ku-band making available the TV services to far-flung/sparsely populated uncovered areas is projected to cost only about Rs.500 crore. Keeping this in view, the Government has approved Ku-Band (satellite Distribution) Project for coverage of 100% potential TV population.

- Expansion of FM Radio Service through private sector II phases: Following the recommendations of the Sub-group, ‘Carriage & Technology’ under the Steering Committee set up by the Planning Commission, Ministry of I &B moved a note for consideration of the Cabinet. The same was examined in the Commission and views of the Commission were reflected in the Cabinet Note. The Cabinet approved the proposal. For expanding coverage of FM radio services.
- National Press Centre: National Press Centre (NPC) is one of the priority scheme of PIB. EFC has approved Rs.35 crore for construction of state of the art world class auditorium. The designing, planning and execution of the scheme is entrusted with National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC). The Ministry is in the process of signing an MoU with NBCC.

4.4 DEVELOPMENT POLICY DIVISION

1. Activities of the Development Policy Division mainly concern short-term monitoring of the macro-economic parameters of the economy, getting research done in the areas of interest and suggesting policy reforms. The Division also examines the recommendations on Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of various crops emanating from the Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). In addition, it functions as the nodal division in the Planning Commission in respect of subject matters pertaining to the Department of Food and Public Distribution.

2. During the year 2005-06 (up to December), the following activities were performed:

- Prepared the section on ‘Macroeconomic Overview’ for Chapter-I of the Annual Plan 2005-06.
- Finalized the Note for the Committee of Secretaries on Public-Private-Partnership in the Social Sector.
- Set up a Committee on Technological Innovation and Venture Capital and organized meetings and prepared background papers.
- Prepared Part II (Appendices) of the Agenda Note, to be put up for the consideration of the NDC Empowered Sub-Committee on Removal of Barriers to Internal Trade.
- Coordinated the work on preparation of the Background Material for the Economic Editor’s Conference (2005).
- Provided comments on various policy issues relating to regulation, directorship in companies and FDI related matters.
- Prepared briefs on issues such as commodity price stabilization fund, strengthening of futures market, regulatory framework, etc.
- Prepared the Report on Reconstruction and Development of Nangarhar Province (Afghanistan) as part of India’s Aid Commitment towards Afghanistan, on request from the Ministry of External Affairs.
- Serviced the Task Group on Comprehensive Medium Term Strategy for Food and Nutrition Security, as a follow up of the Common Minimum Programme of the United Progressive Alliance. The Task Group Report was submitted in April 2005.
- Prepared the chapter on ‘Public Distribution System’ for inclusion in the Annual Plan 2005-06.
- Examined the recommendations on Minimum Support Prices in respect of food grains, oil seeds, sugarcane, copra and jute made by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices.
- Organized the Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) and Half Yearly Performance Review Meetings of the Department of Food and Public Distribution, under the chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission.

- Organized the Annual Plan 2006-07 discussions of the Department of Food and Public Distribution. The Division also participated in the meeting on the revised estimates of Annual Plan 2005-06 held under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.
- Set up a Core Group on Food and Nutrition Security, prepared the background papers and organized three Brain Storming Sessions with the concerned Central Government Departments/ Agencies/ Citizens' Groups and the State Governments/UT Administrations.

4.5 EDUCATION DIVISION

1. The Education Division is an important sectoral Division of the Planning Commission that actively interacts with the nodal Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and Department of Culture. During the year under review all aspects of development policy and planning in the field of education, art and culture, sports and youth services were handled by the Division.

2. One of the major activities during the year under review was the finalisation of the Chapter on Human Resource Development as part of the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Tenth Five Year Plan. The MTA was carried out with a view to presenting a detailed assessment of the performance of various schemes and programmes meeting the Tenth Plan targets.

3. The year 2005-06, being the fourth year of the Tenth Plan, the major activity during the year related to continuation of the Plan schemes viz., granting of "in-principle" approvals and examining SFC and EFC proposals, in respect of the new and emerging schemes of the Departments of Elementary Education and Literacy and Secondary and Higher Education under the MHRD. The Quarterly Performance Review Meetings were held under the Chairmanship of Member (Education) to review the physical performance and pace of expenditure of the Departments of EE&L, S&HE under MHRD and the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs and the

Department of Culture. These QPRs critically examine the progress, identified the problems in implementing schemes and suggested suitable solutions for better targeting/utilization of funds.

4. For monitoring of Outcomes and quantification of deliverables, the Education Division prescribed formats for collecting information for the various schemes/programmes.

5. The MHRD had reconstituted the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE), in August, 2004. This is the highest policy making body in the field of education. The CABE had constituted the following seven Committees on various subjects/issues of importance, whose reports have been submitted to the Government :

- I Autonomy of Higher Education Institutions.
- II Universalisation of Secondary Education.
- III. Girls' Education and the Common School System.
- IV. Regulatory mechanisms for textbooks and parallel textbooks taught in schools and outside the Government system.
- V. Financing of Higher and Technical Education.
- VI Integration of Culture Education in the School Curriculum.
- VII. Free and Compulsory Education Bill and other issues related to Elementary Education.

6. 'The officers of the Division participated in the CABE Committee meetings and in the examination of their reports/recommendations. The CABE Committee on Financing of Higher and Technical Education was constituted under the Chairmanship of Member (Education), Planning Commission – Dr. Mungekar with secretarial support of the Division. Along with the CABE Committee Reports, the Education Division also examined the

National Curriculum Framework 2005 adopted by the MHRD in July-August 2005 for the schools in the country.

7. The officers of the Division interacted with the Ministries/Departments on implementation of major schemes. There was active participation in the meetings of the Project Board which examined the District Elementary Education Plans (DEEP) under the SSA and also in the Joint Review Mission of the DPEP/SSA conducted in April 2005. The Annual Board/Council/Executive Committee meetings of the autonomous bodies of the MHRD namely, the NCERT, NIEPA and NCTE etc. were attended by the concerned officers in the Division.

4.6 NATIONAL KNOWLEDGE COMMISSION TO THE PRIME MINISTER

1. A National Knowledge Commission to the Prime Minister has been constituted w.e.f. 13.6.2005 with the following composition:-

Shri Sam Pitroda	Chairman
Dr. Pushpa M. Bhargava Former Director, Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology	Vice-Chairman
Shri Nandan Nilekani CEO, Infosys Technologies Ltd.	Member
Dr. Andre Beteille	Member
Dr. (Ms.) Jayati Ghosh Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University	Member
Dr. Ashok Ganguly Chairman, ICICI One Source Ltd.	Member
Dr. Deepak Nayyar Ex Vice Chancellor, Delhi University	Member
Dr. Pratap Bhanu Mehta President & CEO, Centre for Policy Research	Member Convenor

8. Allocations under the sectors of Education, Sports, Youth Affairs, Art and Culture in the Central Plan of the concerned Ministries/Departments and also in the Plans of States/UTs for the year 2006-07 were finalised by the Division during the period under review.

2. All Members of the Commission are on part-time basis and do not claim any salary for their association with the Commission. They have declined any status of equivalence and have chosen to serve on the Commission as Professionals.

3. Terms Of Reference Are –

- To build excellence in the educational system to meet the knowledge challenges of the 21st century and increase India's competitive advantage in fields of knowledge;
- To promote creation of knowledge in S&T laboratories;
- To improve the management of institutions engaged in intellectual property rights;
- To promote knowledge applications in agriculture and industry; and
- To promote the use of knowledge capabilities in making government an effective, transparent and accountable service provider to the citizen and promote widespread sharing of knowledge to maximize public benefit.

4. The Planning Commission is the nodal agency for the NKC for administrative, logistic, planning and budgeting purposes as well as for handling Parliament related responses. The CPR has been assigned to act as the Secretariat of the Commission and a grant is released to the CPR by the Planning Commission to defray the travel expenses, expenses on services of young professionals, rent, office contingencies, etc.

4.7 Environment & Forests Division

1. Chapter-14 of the Mid Term Appraisal (MTA) Document relating to Environment & Forests was

finalised after detailed discussions with the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) and other stakeholder organisations.

2. The Division convened Quarterly Performance Review Meetings for the year 2004-05 as well as for the quarter January-March 2005. Half Yearly Performance Review for the period ending September 2005 was also held. In these meetings chaired by the Member concerned, Financial / Physical Performance of the Ministry in Plan Schemes, Initiatives and action taken to achieve Tenth Plan identified Targets were discussed and minuted. Follow-up with the Ministry on these items is being carried out.

3. For the Outcome Budget (2005-06), inputs were furnished to Programme Outcome and Response Monitoring Division after consulting the MOEF.

4. Action has been initiated by the E&F division for formulation of the Annual Plan (2006-07) of the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MOEF). The Division convened the meetings for Annual Plan 2006-07 under the Chairmanship of Adviser and Member concerned. In these meetings, Ministry was advised to take up launching of various flagship schemes of the Ministry without any further delay and also initiate re-engineering of manpower and assess the relevance of research in all the institutes under the Ministry.

5. Other Activities of the Division included: -

- Preparation of draft replies to / furnishing of inputs to other Divisions / Ministries for Parliament Questions were dealt.
- Examination of Draft Cabinet Note on National Environment Policy, 2005 comments to Ministry of Environment and Forests.
- Processing of Detailed Project Report (DPR) on Bio-diesel forwarded by the Ministry of Rural Development for 'in principle' clearance.
- Participation in the meetings of Working Group on Sunderbans, Task Force on Arsenic,

Bio-diesel, to discuss Terms of Reference (TOR) for evaluation of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), Biodiversity, World Expo 2005, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), etc.

- Scrutiny of Externally Aided Project (EAP) - Biodiversity Conservation through community based Natural Resources Management for External Aid costing US \$ 3 million proposed by MOEF/Environmental Planning & Coordination Organisation (EPCO), Bhopal (M. P.).
- Participation in various National/International Conferences/Training Workshops on Bio-diesel, Bamboo, etc.

4.8 Financial Resources Division

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

2. During the period under review, the Division has taken up the assessment of financial resources for the Annual Plan for 2006-07 of the Centre and States and UTs and reviewed resources mobilization for the Annual Plan for 2005-06. A chapter on financial resources together with an annexure providing detailed statistical information was prepared for the Annual Plan document for 2005-06. Assessment of financial resources for the Central Sector Plan involves deciding the level of gross budgetary support (GBS) and evaluating internal and extra-budgetary resources (IEBR) of public sector enterprises. Aggregate resources for State and UT Plans consist of States' own resources and Central assistance. Assessment of the aggregate resources for State and UT Plans,

therefore, involves estimation of the budgetary as well as extra-budgetary resource mobilization of States and deciding the magnitude of Central assistance.

Annual Plan 2005-06 : Centre

3. The Annual Plan outlay of the Centre for 2005-06 was finalized at Rs. 211253 crore consisting

of Rs. 110385 crore as budget support and Rs. 100868 crore as Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Central Public sector enterprises. The financing of the outlay for Annual Plan 2005-06 of the Centre is given in Table I along with corresponding details for 2004-05.

Table I

Scheme of Financing GBS for Annual Plan of the Centre

(Figures in Rs. crore)

S. Resources	BE	RE	Provisional	BE
	2004-05	2004-05	2004-05	2005-06
1. Balance from Current Revenues (BCR)	-21409	-32039	-26616	-16923
1a. External Grants	3598	3064	2564	3218
2. Balance from Non Debt Capital Receipts	25994	27131	28237	6058
3. Fiscal Deficit	137407	139231	127975	151144
4. Gross Budget Support for Plan (1+1a+2+3)	145590	137387	132160	143497
5. Assistance for State & UT's Plans	57704	54858	52030	33112 *
% Share in Total GBS	39.6	39.9	39.4	23.1
6. Budget Support for Central Plan (4-5)	87886	82529	80130	110385
% Share in Total GBS	60.4	60.1	60.6	76.9
7. IEBR of CPSEs	75834	68289	68289	100868
8. Central Plan Outlay (2+5)	163720	150818	148419	211253

* Excludes the loan component of Central Assistance for the Plan of States

Annual Plan 2005-06 – States

4. Aggregate resources for the Annual Plan for 2005-06 for States and UTs with legislatures were estimated at Rs. 1,49,240.57 crore, consisting of Rs.

82252.50 crore of States' Own Resources and Rs. 66988.07 crore of Central Assistance. Table II below gives resource mobilization during the Annual Plans for 2004-05 and resources estimated for the Annual Plan for 2005-06 of States & UTs (with legislatures).

Table - II

(Rs. crore)

Resources	2004-05		2005-06
	AP	LE	AP
1. States' Own Resources (SOR)	61225.99	59351.06	82252.50
2. Central Assistance	63468.80 @	62027.99 **	66988.07 *
3. Aggregate Resources (1+2)	124694.79	121379.05	149240.57

@ CA for AP 2004-05 is as per Scheme of Financing approved by PC

** LE as reported by States / UTs with Legislatures; * Includes loan component of Central Assistance

Annual Plan 2006-07

5. The official level assessment of resources for the Annual Plan for 2006-07 of Central Ministries and Departments is going on. This process involves examination of and thorough discussion on the Annual Plan proposals of Central Ministries and Departments. Officers of the Division also participated in the exercise undertaken by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance for assessment of Internal & Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for the Annual Plan for 2006-07.

6. With regard to Annual Plan for the States and UTs, detailed guidelines were issued to all States and UTs for formulating the scheme of financing of their Plans. Proposed schemes of financing formulated by States on the basis of guidelines deliberated in detail by the Working Group on Financial Resources chaired by Pr. Adviser, Financial Resource Division The Working group consists of officers from F.R. Division of Planning Commission, Department of Expenditure, Department of Economic Affairs, Reserve Bank of India, NABARD and representatives of respective State Governments. The consensus arrived at in working group discussions is the basis for discussions between the Deputy Chairman and State Chief Ministers for finalization of outlays for the Annual Plan.

6. Reports, Review notes and Other activities :

- Finalised Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) in consultation with the Ministry of Finance for the Annual Plan 2005-06 of the Centre, States and UTs for inclusion in the Union Budget for 2005-06.
- A Paper on Centre's Resources mobilization, Plan and non Plan expenditure was prepared by the officers of the Division during the Year under report.
- The Division prepared notes on state finances and Plan financing for a series of meetings between the Planning Commission and the State Governments for Annual Plan 2006-07;

- The Division coordinated the activity of participation of the Planning Commission in the pre-budget discussions;
- The officers of the division also participated in the meetings of the Debt monitoring Committee.

4.9 ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL TO THE PRIME MINISTER

1. An Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister with the following composition is functioning w.e.f. 3.1.2005

Dr.C.Rangarajan Ex-Governor, A.P.	Full-time Chairman in the rank of Cabinet Minister
Dr.M.Govinda Rao Director, NIPFP	Part- time Member in the rank of MOS
Prof. Suresh Tendulkar Prof., Delhi University	-do-
Prof. G.K.Chadha Ex-Vice Chancellor, JNU	-do-
Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri Economic Adviser, ICRA	-do-
Dr. Satish C.Jha Ex Chief Economist, ADB	-do-

2. Terms of Reference Are -

- Analyzing any issue, economic or otherwise, referred to it by the Prime Minister and advising him thereon;
- Addressing issues of macroeconomic importance and presenting views thereon to the Prime Minister. This could be either suo-moto or on a reference from the Prime Minister or anyone else;
- Submitting periodic reports to the Prime Minister on macroeconomic developments

and issues with implications for economic policy;

- Attending to any other task as may be desired by the Prime Minister from time to time.

3. The Planning Commission is the nodal agency for the Council for administrative, logistic, planning and budgeting purposes.

4. Administrative Arrangements and Budget

- The Planning Commission is the nodal agency for the EAC for administrative, logistic, planning and budgetary purposes.

- The EAC has been allocated a separate budget of Rs.1.71 crores for the year 2005-06 under Demand No.72 of the Ministry of Planning.

- The EAC has established its office in Hall-E of Vigyan Bhavan Annexe. It is functioning on a lean staffing pattern. At the officer level, it has a full time Secretary (in the rank of Secretary to Government), an officer in the rank of Director, one Senior Research Officer and one Research Officer.

TASK UNDERTAKEN

5. In accordance with its terms of reference, the EAC has advised the Prime Minister on a number of issues referred to it by the PM/PMO. Among the important issues addressed by the EAC are the employment guarantee scheme, tax treatment of export incentives and profits, coal royalty, agricultural indebtedness, structural deficiencies, in north-eastern states finances and regulatory framework for commodity futures. Proactively, the EAC advised the PM on the balance of payments, stock market trends growth prospects for 2005/2006, savings and investments trends and implication of VAT etc. The EAC also met the Finance Minister to advise him on budgetary issues.

6. In addition to formal advice through notes, the Chairman of the Council has also informally

advised the PM on important economic issues from time to time.

7. The Chairman of the Council is a member of the Energy Coordination Committee, Trade and Economic Relations Committee and the Committee on Infrastructure, all chaired by the PM.

8. The EAC has met regularly through out the year to deliberate on issues of economic policy and to concretize its views on advice to be given to the PM.

4.10 HEALTH, FAMILY WELFARE & NUTRITION

Introduction

1. Health Division is concerned with providing direction towards improvement of the health, family welfare and nutrition status of the population. Health is a priority sector, for which funds are provided by Central and State Governments. The states provide funds for primary, secondary and tertiary care institutions including medical colleges and their associated hospitals. The central government provides funds to state governments for implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as disease control programmes, reproductive and child health programmes and HIV/AIDS. Central sector schemes support activities relating to medical colleges; training institutions for nurses; vaccine production institutes; Central Government Health Scheme; emergency relief measures and many more interventions. The National Disease Control Programmes continue to receive priority attention of the Government. Some of these programmes also receive considerable external assistance from various bilateral and multilateral donor agencies. Various family welfare programmes are aimed at improving health indicators such as Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Ratio etc. and achieve sustainable population stabilization.

Mid-Term Appraisal

2. The Health Division of Planning Commission was the Principal Author of the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07), for the sectors of Health, Nutrition and Family Welfare based on

review of Plan schemes across three Departments of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, examination of expenditure patterns, and constant consultations with demographers, social science researchers, health activists, NGOs and the corporate sector.

3. The MTA of the Tenth Five Year Plan, suggested a series of interventions and mid-course corrections keeping in mind the objectives of the National Common Minimum Programme and focusing attention on reaching out to the “aam adami” in the matter of health care. The following are the specific interventions proposed in this exercise focusing on providing accessible, efficient, accountable and higher quality health care to poor people.

- Implement a National Rural Health Mission
- Implement a National Mission on Sanitation and Public Health
- Provide access to maternity health insurance and community risk pooling
- Systematise insurance at secondary health care levels through reform of the CGHS.
- Institutionalise public private partnerships in health care
- Set up a Public Health Development Authority
- Set up a National Authority for Drugs and Therapeutics
- Deliver health information, education and products through the Indian postal network.

4. During 2005-06, the Health Division hosted a series of consultations and brain storming sessions on issues related to HIV/AIDS, Infant Mortality, Maternal Mortality, Millennium Development Goals and the National Rural Health Mission chaired by Member (Health), Planning Commission. Representatives of civil society participated in these meetings. During the consultations, it also emerged that India on behalf of South Asia could take a more

pro-active role on advocacy on women’s right to Sexual and Reproductive Health, and the need for an essential package of health care that will directly address the critical constraints on achieving early reduction in IMR and MMR across India.

5. On 5th October 2005, Pr. Adviser (Health), Planning Commission made a presentation on ‘HIV/AIDS in India’ before the Prime Minister highlighting that the management of HIV/AIDS in India may be best done through integration with primary health care.

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

6. The Government launched a National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in April, 2005 to provide integrated comprehensive primary healthcare services, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the Society. The seven year NRHM (2005-12) was launched, with the merger of separate Departments of Health & Family Welfare and with a mandate to address the innumerable infirmities across the domain of health care.

7. The Mission aims to bridge the infirmities in rural health care through increased community ownership, decentralization of the programmes to the district level, inter-sectoral convergence and improved primary health care. The Mission aims to achieve the goal of the National Population Policy and the National Health Policy through improved access to affordable, accountable and reliable Primary Health Care. The NRHM has been launched with the following goals and objectives:-

- Reduction in IMR and MMR.
- Universal access to public health services such as women’s health, child health, water, sanitation & hygiene, immunization and nutrition
- Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases.
- Improvement in Access to integrated comprehensive primary health care.

- Population stabilization, gender and demographic balance.
- Revitalize local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH.
- Promotion of healthy life styles.

The NRHM will :-

- Provide effective health care to rural population throughout the country with special focus on 18 states, which have weak public health indicators and /or weak infrastructure.
- Roll out in 18 special focus states: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh.
- Enhance public spending on health from 0.9 % of GDP to 2-3 % of GDP, with improved arrangement for community financing and risk pooling.
- Provide architectural correction of the health system to enable it to effectively handle increased allocations and promote policies that strengthen public health management delivery of Health services in rural India.
- Effectively integrate health concerns through decentralized management at district, with determinants of health like sanitation and hygiene, nutrition, safe drinking water, gender and social concerns.
- Address inter state and inter district disparities.
- Ensure time bound goals and report publicly on progress.
- Improve access to rural people, especially poor women and children to equitable, affordable, accountable and effective primary health care.

The anticipated outcomes are :-

- IMR to be reduced to 30/1000 live births by 2012
- MMR to be reduced to 100/100,000 live births by 2012
- TFR to be reduced to 2.1 by 2012
- Malaria Mortality to be reduced by 50% up to 2010 followed by an additional 10% reduction by 2012
- 100% reduction in Kala Azar Mortality by 2010 and sustaining elimination thereafter.
- 70 % reduction in Filaria Mortality by Reduction Rate – 70% by 2010 and 80% reduction by 2012 and elimination of kala azar by 2015.
- Dengue Mortality Reduction Rate 50% by 2010 and sustaining it at that level till 2012
- Cataract operations to increase from per annum to 46 lakhs per annum
- Reduce the Leprosy Prevalence Rate from 1.8 per 10,000 in 2005 to less than 1 per 10,000 thereafter.
- Maintain 85% cure rate in the TB DOTS programme through entire Mission period.

8. The National Rural Health Mission includes the second phase of the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme, with a pro-outcome and a pro-poor focus. The NRHM is an umbrella framework as it seeks to integrate all relevant stand alone schemes into a single composite programme. In this manner, the NRHM adopts a sector wide approach in the Family Welfare sector (now merged into one Department of Health and Family Welfare). The NRHM invites each State /UT to prepare its own Programme Implementation Plan based upon a meticulous analysis of ground realities and requirements.

Major Activities in the Planning Commission

9. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a safe motherhood initiative introduced in April 2005, seeks to motivate higher institutional deliveries and more specific neo-natal care, along with appropriate referral and transport assistance, in order to achieve more rapid reductions in infant and maternal mortality.

Working Group Discussions with States

10. The Health & Family Welfare Division has completed Working Group discussions with States / UTs as well as with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for the Annual Plan 2006-07. The performance, problems faced and new initiatives in the Health, Family Welfare and Nutrition sectors across all States were deliberated in detail. To steadily realize the goal of increasing outlays in the health sector to 2-3% of GDP, (set out in the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP)), the Annual Plan outlays of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for 2005-06 and 2006-07 were substantially increased. The states are constantly encouraged to enhance their respective state level budgetary support towards health care of the common man.

11. One activity running through the year under review, related to continuation of Plan schemes, viz. granting of 'in-principle' approval and examining the SFC/EFC/CCEA proposals in respect of the schemes of the Department of Health and Family Welfare. Quarterly Performance Review Meetings were held under the Chairpersonship of Member (Health) Planning Commission to review the pace of expenditure of these Departments under the Annual Plan 2005-06. These QPRs critically examined the progress, identified the problems in implementing schemes and suggested suitable solutions for better targeting /utilization of funds.

"In Principle" approvals

The following proposals received from Ministry of Health & Family Welfare were accorded "in-principle" approval by Planning Commission:

- Construction of Phase II Regional Institute of Medical Sciences in Shillong, Meghalaya.

- Introduction of Japanese Encephalitis Vaccination as a part of Universal immunization programme of the Ministry.
- Project of Lok Priya Gopinath Bardoi Regional Institute of Mental Health (LGBRMH) Tezpur, Assam under NEC Plan.
- Proposal for Utilization of 10th Plan Allocation of Lady Harding Medical College and Associated Hospitals
- Proposal for setting up All-India Institute of Ayurveda in Delhi
- Proposal for expansion of Hepatitis B project
- Proposal for setting up Public Health Foundation in India.

Proposals processed for meetings of Cabinet/CCEA

The following proposals were examined by Planning Commission for consideration of the Cabinet/CCEA:

- Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) has been revived and is being implemented by the Department of Women and Child Development during 2005-06.
- Reserving 50% of the contraceptive requirement of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for purchase from Hindustan Latex Limited
- Implementation of Polio Eradication Strategy for 2006-07.
- Unified Control of University College of Medical Science (UMC) and Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Delhi.
- Proposal for involving financial assistance to State Govts., / Uts Administration for supplementary nutrition under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.

- Establishment of North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda on Homeopathy in Arunachal Pradesh.
- Filling up of Scientific and Technical Posts on Health Section in Ministry of health and Family Welfare.
- Creation of the Second Post of Joint Secretary for Department of AYUSH in lieu of matching savings.
- Proposal for continuation of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
- Approved Introduction Of HIV/AIDS In Six High Prevalence And Highly Vulnerable States
- Setting up of National Medicinal Plants Board
- Proposal on Phase-II Project of World Bank Assisted Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme from Oct, 05 to Sept, 2010.
- EFC Memo for Lady Harding Medical College and Associated Hospital (Smt. S.K.Hospital and Kalawati Saran Children Hospital, New Delhi).
- Establishment of AIIMS, AIYUSH, Delhi.
- Proposal for continuation of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
- Proposal for Anti retrieval treatment to HIV/AIDS patients in Six high incidence States.
- Proposal for financial assistance for Supplementary Nutrition Programme
- Proposal on Phase-II Project of World Bank Assisted Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme for Oct,05 to Sept, 2010.

Meetings of EFC/SFC

The following proposals were examined by Planning Commission for consideration of the Expenditure Finance Committee

- Science and Technology Project on Integrated Disease Victor Control of Malaria under 'the Malaria Research Centre of the Indian Council of Medical Research.
- Creation of essential post and granting status of Registered Society to the National Medical Plants Board.
- Setting up of National Institute of Food Technology, Internship and Management.
- Construction of Payward for CN Centre at AIIMS
- Implementation of Polio Eradication Strategy for 2006-07.

HIV/AIDS :

12. The National AIDS Prevention and Control Policy, 2002 aims at preventing further spread of HIV and achieving zero rate of growth in new infections. The HIV/AIDS estimates in India for 2004 indicates 5.134 million HIV infections and an adult prevalence rate of 0.9 per cent. India has the second largest population of HIV infected people next to South Africa. Although the level of HIV infection appears to have stabilized in some states such as Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, HIV infections are perceived to be increasing among the high risk population in highly vulnerable states.

13. To provide high level leadership to the efforts to contain HIV/AIDS, government has constituted a National Council on AIDS headed by the Prime Minister.

14. Phase-I of National AIDS Control Programme was launched in 1992 with World Bank assistance and was completed in 1999. Phase II of the programme, with funding from World Bank, Department for International Development (DFID) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is under completion on March 31, 2006. The NACP Phase-III will start from

1st April, 2006, with an emphasis on mainstreaming of HIV prevention through multi-sectoral partnership, integration of prevention with care, support and treatment, greater attention towards the vulnerable North-Eastern states, up-scaling and improving service delivery from sub-district levels to secondary health care level, organizational restructuring of the programme, strengthening of states, creation of district level programme structure and establishment of a robust monitoring and evaluation system. Extensive condom promotion is also in hand since unsafe sex is responsible for over 85 percent of HIV infections in India.

15. Anti-retroviral treatment free of cost was started from 1st April, 2004 in 8 government hospitals. This initiative has now expanded to 60 medical institutions. During 2005-06, Government also approved the extension of anti-retroviral treatment additionally, beyond high prevalence states to highly vulnerable states as well. This ensures availability of HIV related services to people of most States / UTs. Anti-retroviral treatment sites become a window of opportunity for further synergising HIV prevention with curative care.

16. The Health Division carried out technical appraisal of the Project Proposals from Department of Health, Family Welfare, ISM&H as well as State Governments and the proposals for the SFC and EFC. The Division also prepared the background material and the comments of the Planning Commission for the CCEA and Cabinet notes on the Health, Family Welfare and AYUSH.

Nutrition

National Nutrition Mission

17. A National Nutrition Mission has been set up by Department of Women and Child Development. The Planning Commission provided necessary inputs suggestions to be included in the National Nutrition Mission to accelerate the service delivery mechanism for enhancing Nutritional status of the people with special focus to vulnerable groups including women and children.

Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls

18. A Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) was launched in 51 district on a pilot basis in 2002-03. An amount of Rs 94 crore was released in two installments to the states. The programme has been revived and Department of Women and Child Development, Govt of India is implementing this scheme from 2005-06 onwards. The Department has obtained Cabinet approval for the continuation of the programme in 2005-06.

Integrated Child Development Services on Nutrition

19. Supplementary Nutrition is the most important component of the ICDS scheme aimed at bringing down the level of mal-nutrition among young children, pregnant women & lactating mothers. In fact, Supplementary Nutrition is a major attraction for the targeted beneficiaries to attend Anganwadis. In the absence of Supplementary Nutrition, the beneficiaries do not attend Anganwadis and they are also deprived of other services under the scheme. This results in diluting the impact of the scheme on improving the nutritional and Health status of children and women. With a view to improving the Nutrition and Health status of children, the Department of Women & Child Development has now proposed to share the cost of Supplementary Nutrition with the States/ UTs on 50:50 basis. For the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs. 1500 Crore has been provided by the Department of Women & Child Development for funding the Supplementary Nutrition Component.

4.11 HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

1. Disproportionate growth of urban population, as compared to rural and total population, is exerting a relentless pressure on India's urban infrastructure. The urban population of India has rapidly increased in recent years. In 1961 about 79 million persons lived in urban areas of the country, by 2001, their number had gone up to over 286 million, an increase of over 360 percent in the last

four decades, which will further increase to over 400 million by the year 2011. The increase in urban population has outstripped the growth in the number of urban agglomerates. In 1991 there were 23 metropolitan cities, which have increased to 35 in 2001. As a result, most urban settlements are characterized by shortfalls in housing, inadequate sewerage, traffic congestion, pollution, poverty and social unrest making urban planning a challenging task.

2. The challenge of reorienting the urbanization process thus lies in overcoming the infrastructure deficiencies and taking the best advantage of economic momentum in urbanization. Cities everywhere are recognized as contributing substantially to economic, social, educational and infrastructure needs of the country. While they offer a higher standard of amenities to city-dwellers, they also have an important role in providing a range of services to the rural hinterland creating demand for rural output and providing inputs and thus treated as 'engines of growth'. In the light of this, there is a greater need to focus the deficiencies in urban infrastructure to increase its contribution to the economy.

3. Housing and Urban Development Division has the responsibility of planning and coordination, formulation of guidelines, monitoring of programmes implemented by Ministries of Urban Development, Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation, Department of Justice and Ministry of Home Affairs. The broad sector comprises, social housing, urban development, urban transport, urban poverty alleviation, development of slums, provision of High Court and City Court Buildings, residential accommodation for judges, computerization of Courts, police housing etc.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

4. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to provide reform linked central assistance for development of infrastructure in selected 63 cities was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 3rd December, 2005. Sub Mission I on Urban Infrastructure and Governance and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and

Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) for other than mission cities has been established. States will be provided ACA grant in various proportions of project cost. The Sub Mission -I would take care of urban infrastructure projects, including water supply, sanitation, sewerage, solid waste management, road network, urban transport and redevelopment of inner city areas.

5. Sub Mission II under the National Urban Renewal Mission would provide for "Basic Services for the Urban Poor" through integrated projects in 63 selected Mission Cities. Programmes like slum improvement and rehabilitation, sites and services, environmental improvement, night shelters, community toilets and housing at affordable prices for EWS and LIG categories would be taken up under this sub mission. The Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme would cover other than Mission cities. State Governments, Urban Local Bodies and para-statal agencies will be required to accept implementation of an agenda of reforms.

6. The proposed reforms both at State and Urban Local Bodies levels shall broadly fall into two categories

(i) Mandatory reforms and (ii) Optional reforms. The existing schemes of IDSMT, Mega City, URIF and AUWSP, NSDP and VAMBAY would be subsumed into the mission.

Housing

7. During the year 2005-06, the Division continued to follow up the programmes based on the objectives of providing "Shelter For All" for better quality of life as outlined under Housing and Habitat policy, 1998 to the priority groups, viz, people below poverty line, SC/STs, disabled, freed bonded labourers, slum dwellers, women headed households etc as well as of activities under the Special Action Plan (SPA) on housing also known as "Two Million Housing Programme" introduced in 1998-99.

8. The Division liaisons with various concerned agencies of Government to streamline the policies relating to slum development, which is one of the major areas of concern. In view of very high demand for General Pool Residential Accommodation, the

Division advised the nodal Ministry to speed up the process. As a result of ZBB exercise, the Division recommended for the restructuring / merger of various agencies viz. NBO, MIS etc to form a single entity called National Urban Information System.

Urban Development

9. The content under Urban Development comprises of subjects like demography, land development, provision of physical infrastructure facilities, civic amenities, transportation etc. in cities and towns. The Seventy Fourth Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 envisaged empowerment of local bodies at the gross root level to undertake developmental functions and assuring them of functional powers through constitutional / legislative provisions. The Division continued review of the existing programmes, examination of various proposals and offered comments thereon.

Other Activities

10. The Division intensively examined various new proposals, revised guidelines and communicated the comments to the Ministries/Departments. During the year 2005-06, the division focused on monitoring the progress of various schemes implemented by NCR Planning Board, HUDCO, TCPO, and CPWD in the form of Quarterly Progress Review of nodal Ministries. The Division actively involved into formulation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM). The Division also examined EFC proposal and Note for the Cabinet on NURM, Bangalore Metro, DMRC-Phase-II and EFC proposal along-with guidelines on NUIS, e-governance in Municipalities and PFDS schemes and Lump-sum provision for NE States including Sikkim, National Urban Transport Policy and communicated the comments thereon.

Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation

11. The Division is entrusted with the responsibility of broad policy formulation and monitoring of programmes relating to urban housing, slum development and Urban poverty. During the

year 2005-06, the Division was instrumental in giving comments for certain modifications in the SJSRY guidelines. The Division examined other schemes like, National Strategy for Urban Poor, Spill-over commitments in the VAMBAY, re-structuring of HUDCO, merging of VAMBAY(CSS) and NSDP(ACA) into a new scheme of Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) etc as a part of JNNURM. The Division examined various new proposals and recommended its comments to the nodal Ministry.

12. The Division presented views of Planning Commission relating to Housing, Urban Development, Urban Poverty Alleviation in various Meetings / Seminars and Conferences. Officers of the Division also attended the following specific Meetings:

- Working Groups and Sub-Groups on Urban Development and Housing for State Plans.
- Various meetings relating to JNNURM including Meeting presided over by Principal Secretary to PM.
- State Level Sanctioning Committee for projects under Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT).
- State Level Sanctioning Committee for projects under Infrastructural Development in Mega Cities.
- National Capital Regional Planning Board.
- National Urban Information System.
- Review of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY).
- State Housing Ministers Conference.
- Task Force on National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy 2005.
- Integrated Rail-cum Bus Transport (IRBT) Project.
- EFC/SFC meetings.

13. The Division also prepared comments on various Notes for the Cabinet and replied various Parliament Questions. Presented views on schemes under State Capital Projects for various States including North Eastern States.

Department of Justice and Ministry of Home Affairs

14. During the year 2005-06, the Division examined the progress under various schemes pertaining to Department of Justice viz., Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of Infrastructural facilities for the judiciary and Family Courts, Construction of High Court Buildings, Computerization of City Civil Courts. The Division during the year examined new proposals of the Department of Justice viz. Computerization of all the Courts in the Country in a phased manner and E-Committee Report on total computerization in the judiciary and accorded concurrence/comments to the schemes.

15. The Division also examined major schemes of the Ministry of Home Affairs viz., Police Housing for Central Para Military Forces, Delhi Police, Vital Statistical System under RGI, proposals from Department of Official Languages and Disaster Management Programme and communicated the views on these schemes. The Division examined externally aided project proposed as Central scheme i.e. Cyclone Mitigation Programme etc. and communicated views to the Ministry of Home Affairs. It also gave comments regarding the proposal to set up National Centre of Good Governance by Inter State Council.

4.12 INDUSTRY DIVISION

1. Industry Division is nodal division for following Ministries/Departments :

- Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion
- Ministry of Textiles
- Department of Fertilisers
- Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals

- Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprise
- Department of Consumer Affairs
- Ministry of Steel
- Department of Disinvestment

In addition the division deals with Industry component of Plan Schemes in respect of the following departments :

- Department of Biotechnology
- Department of Atomic Energy
- Department of Scientific & Industrial Research
- Department of Supply
- Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

The Annual Plan discussions culminating in finalisation of schematic Outlays were held with these Departments

2. Brainstorming sessions were organised to incorporate valuable inputs from leading economist & industry associations/experts, intellectuals in the exercise relating to Mid Term Appraisal (MTA) of Tenth Plan.

3. Follow up action has been taken on the Action points emerging out of MTA of Tenth Plan in respect of the Ministries/Departments relating to Industry sector.

4. Quarterly performance Review (QPR) meetings in respect of various Ministries/Departments (pertaining to Industry Division) were held to evaluate the progress of different schemes and utilization of resources. Bottlenecks brought out during meetings were addressed as far possible.

5. The Industry Division participated in various decision making / approval for investment projects.

6. Industry Division took specific initiatives for enabling Deptt. of Consumer Affairs devising action points on areas requiring particular/added focus which led to formulation of various schemes like Increase in Consumer Awareness through publicity campaign, Integrated Development of Consumer forum, Strengthening of W&M infrastructure, etc. Specific support was provided through significant hike in Annual Plan Outlay.

7. Cases pertaining to dilution of part of GOI equity were examined and comment given for COS/CCEA/GOM meetings.

8. In addition, in-depth discussions and Secretary level discussion were arranged for Annual Plan 2005-06 in respect of the Ministries/Departments covered by Industry Division.

9. Investment proposals for EFC/PIB were scrutinised from techno-economic angle and comments given for incorporation in the appraisal note.

10. Notes for Cabinet/CCEA/CCD/CoS were examined.

11. Participated in various state Annual Plan and QPR meetings.

12. Participated in the meetings to finalise State Development Reports of various states.

Coal & Minerals Unit

12. Annual Plan proposals for 2005-06 in respect of Ministry of Mines, mineral sectors of Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Ocean Development, Ministry of Steel and State Governments/ UTs were discussed and finalized.

14. The Annual Plan Chapter 2005-06 on Mineral Sector was prepared.

➤ Compiled the material for Quarterly Performance Review of the Ministry of Mines for the meeting taken by the Member (Industry), Planning Commission.

➤ A comprehensive review of the planned schemes of Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Steel (Mineral sector) and Department of Atomic Energy (Mineral Sector) for the Mid-Term Appraisal (MTA) was carried out with an emphasis on outcome budget during the year and objectives of the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP).

➤ A High Level Committee (HLC) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Member (Industry) for a review of National Mineral Policy & three meetings of HLC were organized.

➤ Investment proposals formulated by Ministry of Mines were appraised and PIB meetings were attended to take necessary investment decisions.

➤ Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) meetings conducted by the Ministry of Mines for organizations and public sectors under the Minister were attended.

➤ Discussions on proposals of Annual Plan 2006-07 for Ministry of Mines, and mineral sectors of Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Ocean Development and Ministry of Steel and State Governments / UTs were initiated.

➤ Meetings of State Geological Programming Board (SGPB) and Central Geological Programming Board (CGPB) were attended during the year for critically examining the work done by various geological and other related organizations.

4.13 INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DIVISION

1. The International Economics Division is responsible for the study of issues relating to India's foreign trade and balance of payments as well as issues concerning foreign investments in the context of the planning process. The Division also handles work

relating to bilateral and multilateral technical cooperation involving Organizations such as World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Asian Development Bank, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and World Trade Organization as well as regional arrangements such as Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. In this context, the Division is also engaged in analyzing the trends and issues in the international economy. The Division coordinates with various Ministries and Organizations for collection of information on trade and balance of payments and bilateral and multilateral economic cooperation. The Division also handles among others, Plan allocation for Mega Projects in Bhutan under the Plan Schemes of Ministry of External Affairs.

2. In addition to the above-cited activities, the work relating to various Plan schemes of the Department of Commerce which was earlier being dealt with by the Industry Division is also being handled by IE Division. The work pertaining to the Department of Commerce involves various types of Plan schemes such as Assistance to State for Infrastructure Development of Exports (ASIDE), APEDA, MPEDA, E.C.G.C., M.A.I., N.E.I.A., Tea Board, Rubber Board, Coffee Board, Spices Board and other schemes. The Division also deals with the Annual Plan proposals, of DOC, Half Yearly Performance Review of various Plans Schemes and their outlays and outcomes.

3. During the year, number of High Powered Delegations called on Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Minister of State for Planning and Member-Secretary, Planning Commission.

➤ A group of Executive Directors and Alternate Executive Directors from World Bank visited Planning Commission on 4.2.2005 and had discussions with Members and Seniors Officers on the issues relating to physical infrastructure and other priority areas relating to the Social Sectors concerning education, health and employment guarantee.

➤ A Czech delegation headed by H.E. Mr. Milan Simonovsky, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Transport, visited the Planning Commission on 9.2.2005 and had discussions with Shri M.V. Rajasekharan, Hon'ble Minister of State (Planning), Shri Anwarul Hoda, Member, Planning Commission and other senior officers of the Planning Commission. Deputy Prime Minister, Czech Republic briefly explained about the on going cooperation between Indian companies and Czech Companies in the field of transport automobiles power generation etc.

➤ H.E. Prof. Antonio Marzano, Minister of Production Activities, Italy along with a business delegation called on 15.2.2005 with the Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. While expressing the important role played by Planning Commission, Prof. Marzano expressed the view that the Commission can take a favourable view to enable foreign investment in India from their country. With Italy having expertise in the field of infrastructure in ports, highways, their logistics, etc. the President, Confindustria, Italy expressed the desire of possibilities of Italian companies investing in India in these areas.

➤ H.E. Mr. Jose Vicente Pimentel, Ambassador of Brazil met Secretary, Planning Commission on 24.2.2005 to discuss bilateral issues among India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA).

➤ A Japanese delegation consisting of Mr. Yasutoshi Nishimura, Mr. Daishiro Yamagiwa and Mr. Osamu Uno, Hon'ble Members of Parliament, Japan alongwith officials from the Embassy of Japan, New Delhi called on Shri M.V. Rajasekharan, Hon'ble Minister of State for Planning on the afternoon of 2nd May, 2005. The Visiting Members of Parliament conveyed about the importance of use of solar Energy & Biomass for development and also showed interest in agricultural development. The importance give to rail freight corridor large power stations. smaller power project

under between programme were also briefly discussed.

- A delegation of the 14th Committee of the Italian Parliament, in-charge of European Union Policy along with the Ambassador of Italy to India and other officials called on Shri M.V. Rajasekharan, Hon'ble Minister of State for Planning on the forenoon of 3rd May, 2005 and discussed about the rural development and alleviation of poverty. Issues concerning manufacturing competitiveness, pollution and environmental problems were also discussed.
- An IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) Delegation headed by Mr. Lennart Bage, President called on the Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission on the forenoon of 10th May, 2005. Issues concerning Social Security, Developments of Service Sector were briefly discussed. The present role of the Planning Commission about the plan formulation measures were also briefly explained by the Hon'ble Dy. Chairman.
- A six Member ministerial level delegation from China headed by Mr. Wang Guoliang, Deputy Director General, Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development called on the Hon'ble Minister of State for Planning on 10th June 2005, which was followed by a meeting with the senior officers of Planning Commission to discuss policy and programmes of the Government of India regarding Poverty Alleviation both in Rural and Urban areas.
- A preliminary meeting in connection with India-Brazil South Africa (IBSA) Seminar on 'Economic Development and Social Equity' to be held at Rio-de-janerio Brazil on August 3-4, 2005 was held in the Planning Commission on 5th July, 2005 in which South African delegation headed by Ms. Sadi Luka, Chief Director, Development Implementation Support and Brazilian delegation headed by Ms. Mariangela Rebuca,

Head of the Division of Social Affairs, Ministry of External Relations participated. The had a courtesy call with Member Suretary Planning Commission.

- Mr. Toru Shikibu, Deputy Commissioner for International Affairs, Financial Services Agency, Government of Japan accompanied by Mr. Hideharu Tanaka, FSA, Japan and Mr. Hiroyuki Terasaki, First Secretary, Embassy of Japan, made a courtesy call on Shri Shrawan Nigam former Adviser (IE & DP) on 15th July 2005.
 - A meeting between the Vietnamese delegation headed by Mr. Trinh Huy Quach, Deputy Chairman of the Budgetary and Economic Committee of the National Assembly of Vietnam with Member-Secretary, Planning Commission was held on 19th September, 2005.
 - An evaluation team of the Europe Aid Cooperation Office, Evaluation Unit of the European Commission led by Mr. Peter F. Christensen visited Planning Commission on 13.12.2005 to evaluate the EC country strategy for the period 1991-2006.
4. During the period under report, the Division prepared notes on Trade Policy and organized a number of Presentations/Seminars on various subjects:
- A Team of non-resident Indian professionals (Victor Menezes, Vinod Khosla, Indra Nooyi, Parag Saxena, and Anand Dorairaj) made a Presentation on India FDI Project before the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission on afternoon 12th January, 2005 on the issues concerning Infrastructure sector and detailed disucussous were held.
 - A Team headed by E.D. from the India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO) made a Presentation on "Optimum Development Plan of Pragati Maidan" New Delhi on 20th May, 2005 in Planning Commission having estimated cost of Rs. 1260.00 Crore.

- A Presentation before the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission was made by Dr. Antonio Barros de-Castro, Director of Planning at Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) on the Brazilian Development Process and on Development Financing and Industrial Policy in Brazil on 14.12.2005.
- A presentation was made by the Chairman Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (G&JEPC) in Planning Commission on 10.01.2006, before the Member-Secretary, on the presumptive tax on sales turnover in lieu of income tax for the sector. Secretary (Commarce) a representative from CBDT, Pr. Adviser (PPD) and Principal Adviser (IE&DP) alongwith the Director (IE) were present in the presentation.
- Mr. Raghuram G. Rajan, Director (Research), IMF made a presentation before the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission on 13.01.2006 on “India’s Pattern of Development: What happened, What follows”.

5. **During the period under report, International Economic Division furnished comments on various Notes and Draft Cabinet Notes and on various subjects like** Market Access Initiatives (MAI), Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) liberalization of FDI Policy and simplification of approval procedures for setting up SEZs and FTWZs, settlement of outstanding projects claims from Iraq as covered under the Deferred Payment Agreement (DPA), Review of Foreign Direct Investment Policy for further rationalisation, Agreement on Agriculture and on Market Access in Non-Agricultural Products, India/Singapore comprehensive Economic Co-operation Agreement, Engagement of State Government with Oversea Indian to attract FDI, Establishment of a Unilateral Tariff Preference (UTP) Scheme for the least developed countries, Security-Guidelines for Foreign Participation in projects in Sensitive Areas and Industries, Tala Hydroelectric Project in Bhutan- Revised Cost to Completion Estimate, Flexibility in Transportation of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Agreement between the GOI and Government of State of Kuwait for the Avoidance of Double Taxation (DTAA) and the prevention of Fiscal Evasion with

respect to taxes on income, Note for the group of Ministers on Enactment of a New Law to manage the acceptance, utilization and accounting of Foreign Contribution received by a Person or an Association, Finalization of the Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) between the Republic of Chile and the Republic of India, Amendment to Market Access Initiative Scheme to provide funds for India’s participation in Hannover Fair, April 24th-28th 2006, FDI in Township, Housing, Built-up Infrastructure and Construction Development Projects, India’s Engagement in Free Trade (FTAs)/Regional Trading Arrangement (RTAs), Convention between the Govt. of the Republic of India and the Govt. of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the Avoidance of Double Taxation (DTAC) and prevention of Tax Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income.

6. **The Division also examined and commented on various research proposals received independently as well as through SER Division and recommended for financial assistance. Those include:**

- A research proposal on “INDO-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement: Threat and Opportunities for India’s Manufacturing Sector”.
- A proposal for study, research & development to attract FDI and to devise a mechanism for removing the apprehensions of legal impediments and hassles received from secretary, Bhartiya Society for Social Economic Development in Global Arena (BSSSEDGA) was to examined and comments offered.
- A proposal received from Dr. Nitish Sen Gupta, Chairman, International Trade & Law Institute, DDA Complex, New Delhi for providing necessary financial and Administrative back-up to the establishment and functioning of the institute.
- Proposal from Dr. M. Nazer, Reader & Research Adviser for Organising a National Seminar (20th-21st August, 2005) on (International Trade & Business-Emerging Issues and challenges after Liberalization and Globalization)

- A research proposal from Director & C.E. of ICRIER, New Delhi on “Impact of Foreign Direct Investment in India” for Grant-in-aid.
- A Proposal of Indian Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) for approval of PIB on the estimated cost of Rs. 1260.00 Crore for the “Optimum Development Plan of Pragati Maidan”, New Delhi.

7. During the period under reference various meetings on issues concerning Trade & Economic Relations Committee, Indo-Japan Economic Relations, CNE Meeting on construction of transmission line in Afghanistan, Japanese Assistance for High Visibility Project, Sub-Committee of MAI to consider various proposals for assistance under MAI Scheme, promotion of Diamond Trade and its contribution to the growth of Indian Economy, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates, Annual Plan Proposals of Plan Schemes of DOC and also for the Mega Projects in Bhutan of MEA, Quarterly Performance/Half Yearly Performance Review Meetings of the Department of Commerce and the Ministry of External Affairs were attended either by Adviser (IE) or by other Senior Officers of the Division. The 20th meeting of the Tala Hydroelectric Project Authority held in Bhutan on 14.02.2005, was also attended by Adviser (IE).

8. During the period under report, the Division was extensively involved in the work pertaining to WTO matters: Various proposals on the WTO matter received from the Department of Commerce were examined from the point of view of compatibility with the WTO Agreements. Anti Dumping related case on Sea Food Industry was examined in detail and comments offered. The Division had also examined in detail a PMO reference regarding formulation of WTO Compatible Duty Remission Scheme for Exports to replace the DEPB Scheme and furnished comments.

9. Various proposals received from the Department of Commerce during the year for in-principle approval for establishing regional office of the South Centre at New Delhi, MPEDA-financial assistance for setting up of modern ice plants/renovation of the existing ice plants for supply of

quality ice for fish preservation, continuation of Airfreight Support Scheme for export of live marine products of MPEDA, Scheme for registration of aqua culture societies for adoption of code of practices for sustainable shrimp farming and proposal for extending financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid and transfer assistance on export of potato to South-East Asia were examined and comments offered.

10. Draft Speeches on the topics like : “The Future of Asia : Charting a course for Asian Economic Integration.” “Annual South Asian Friendship Conference” “Role of NRI in Economic Development” and “Global Participation in India’s Economic Development” were prepared for Hon’ble Deputy Chairman/Minister of State for Planning.

4.14 LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & MANPOWER DIVISION

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

Employment and Unemployment

2. Estimates of labour force, employment and unemployment in the country are an integral part of the exercise for preparation of Employment Perspective for planning. These estimates are based on the results of NSSO sample surveys and the demographic census. On the basis of these estimates, employment projections are made. Estimates of labour force, employment and unemployment were prepared in the Division.

3. As per the latest two quinquennial rounds of NSSO conducted in 1993-94 and 1999-2000, the rate of growth of employment between 1983-94 and between 1994-2000 are given in the table below:

4. The Division examined the educational profile of the work force, employment and unemployment among youth (age between 15-29 years), employment and unemployment among poor and many other issues relating to employment.

Table: Employment growth on CDS basis.

	(Million)			Growth per annum (%)	
	1983	1993-94	1999-2000	1983-1994	1994-2000
Labour Force	261.33	335.97	363.33	2.43	1.31
Employment	239.57	315.84	336.75	2.70	1.07

5. During the year, estimation of labour force, work force and unemployment rates from Annual Round of NSSO conducted in 2003 (59th Round) were undertaken.

6. From the NSS Annual Round of 2004 (60th Round) estimates of youth aged between 15-29 years, who have obtained vocational training in any form, were prepared.

7. Data on employment obtained from the DGE&T, Ministry of Labour in respect of growth of employment in specific locations where employment is growing were analyzed.

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

- A six-week's training course in 'Official Statistics and Related Methodology' for the participants of Regular Courses in Statistics of International Statistics and Education Centre (IISEC), Kolkata was organized by the CSO. The overseas participants for this course had a session on Estimation of Employment Potential in India conducted by the LEM Division.
- The LEM Division delivered a lecture on 'Employment Planning in India' to the Indian Statistical Service Probationers on 21.9.2005.
- The first meeting of the Committee for an Independent Survey on Employment and Unemployment was held in Kolkata on 25th October, 2005. Representative of LEM Division participated in that meeting.

9. A Research Study named "Employment Generation in Post Globalization Era in Greater

Mumbai" by Employer's Federation of India Social and Labour Research Foundation was conducted under the Socio Economic Research Study Scheme of Planning Commission. The Division monitored the progress of this study and the draft report of the study was received.

Labour and Labour Welfare

10. Issues relating to labour policies and programmes are also handled in the Division. In this context, the Division examined the issues like Social Security in both organized and unorganized sectors, existing labour laws, vocational training, child labour and bonded labour, etc.

11. As a follow-up of the National Common Minimum Programme, Planning Commission has received the following proposals for the Unorganized Sector Worker's Bill.

- National Advisory Council of the UPA Government has drafted the Unorganized Sector Workers Social Security Bill, 2005.
- Ministry of Labour & Employment (MoL&E) has prepared a draft Cabinet Note for enactment of the Unorganized Sector Workers Bill, 2004.
- National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sectors has prepared a draft Unorganized Sector Workers Social Security Bill 2005 and Unorganized Sector Workers (Conditions of work and livelihood promotion) Bill, 2005.

12. A presentation to the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission was organized where Ministry

of Labour, Life Insurance Corporation of India, National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sectors and National Advisory Council of the UPA Government were present.

Mid-Term Appraisal

13. The Division has undertaken the Mid-Term Appraisal (MTA) of the Tenth Plan in respect of Plan schemes of MOL&E. The MTA chapter was finalized and the following suggestions were made.

Creation of Employment Opportunities

- The bulk of employment creation is bound to result from the growth of the economy and therefore efforts should be made to accelerate growth, especially in the labour-intensive sectors. To create additional demand for labour in rural areas, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act be enacted, as a follow-up of the National Food for Work Programme.

Vocational Training

- Modified the course contents of the NCVT to include a module on shop floor training.
- The NCVT system should allow the industry associations to design courses and award certificates to successful trainees.
- Establish recognising/accrediting agencies for vocational training institutes. Such agencies should also assign a grading to the existing ITIs.
- Assistance to state governments for ITIs should be subject to the condition that they are organised as autonomous bodies.
- Develop a framework of National Qualification Pathway to interlink vocational education, vocational training and academic education in order to facilitate inter-stream movement of students and vocational trainees.

Employment Information Services

- Amend the Employment Exchanges Act to encourage a role for private employment information services in the collection and dissemination of information.
- Relocate employment exchanges to rural areas. The employment information services need to be provided in the e-governance mode to support the new initiatives at providing employment guarantee in the backward districts.

Labour Laws

- The Indian Labour Conference should deliberate upon the recommendations of the Second National Commission on Labour and a decision taken by the government in the light of the NCMP.

Social Security

- State governments should enact legislation for the welfare of unorganised workers, which should clearly identify the resources to be raised, benefits to be given as well as the institutional mechanism.
 - The government should provide welfare services to the unorganised workers such as compensation for accident at work, death, and old age pension in the 'risk cover mode' as distinct from the 'direct ex-gratia payments'.
14. Representative of the Division have participated in the following meetings concerning labour and labour welfare:
- Quarterly & Half Yearly Performance Review meetings for the Plan schemes for the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal held in their respective State Capitals.
 - 40th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held at New Delhi on 9-10 December 2005.

Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR)

15. The Division functions as the nodal Division in Planning Commission for the administrative control and guidance of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, an autonomous body carrying out training and research activities. The Division also represents Planning Commission in the – a) General Council b) Executive Council and c) Standing Committee on Research Programmes of the Institute. The Institute is supported by Grant-in-aid by Planning Commission.

16. The Institute envisioned, conceptualized and developed a range of academic activities in the field of human resource planning and development, including research, consultancy, information system, training and workshops, seminars and conferences. The Institute brings out Manpower Profile India Year Book, which contains compilation of information on technical manpower with the support of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Ministry of Human Resources Development (HRD).

4.15 MULTI LEVEL PLANNING DIVISION

1. MLP Division is concerned with Special Area Programmes namely, (i) Hill Areas Development Programme (including Western Ghats Development Programme), (ii) Border Area Development Programme (BADP) and (iii) Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY).

Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP)

2. The Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP) is being implemented in designated hill areas of Assam, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) is being implemented in 171 talukas of Western Ghats area comprising part of Maharashtra (63 talukas), Karnataka (40 talukas), Tamil Nadu (33 talukas), Kerala (32 talukas) and Goa (3 talukas). Special Central Assistance under the programme is provided as 90% grant and 10% loan. The funds available under HADP are divided amongst the designated hill areas

covered under the programme and the talukas covered under the Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) in the proportion of 60:40.

3. The main objective of the programme are eco-preservation and eco-restoration with emphasis on preservation of bio-diversity and rejuvenation of the hill ecology. For the hill areas covered under HADP, the sub-plan approach has been adopted. The concerned State Governments prepare the total plan comprising of flow of funds from the State Plan and Special Central Assistance made available under HADP. In the case of WGDP, the schematic approach has been followed since the taluka is the unit of demarcation in respect of which the flow of funds from State Plan is difficult to quantify. Under WGDP, the States have been advised to prepare their plans on watershed basis. Watershed based development continues to be basic thrust area of the programme along with a participatory approach to ensure efficiency, transparency and accountability during the Tenth Five Year Plan period.

4. During 2005-06, out of the approved allocation of Rs. 160.00 crore for the programme, an amount of Rs. 71.79 crore has so far been released to the State Governments towards 1st instalment of SCA (As per the direction of Ministry of Finance, only the grant portion (90%) has been released to the State Governments and loan portion (10%) will be raised by the State Governments from the market).

Border Area Development Programme

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

6. The main objective of the programme is to meet the special needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near border. Revised guidelines were issued in April 2003 in order to ensure the involvement of the local people. Grassroot institutions such as PRIs /District Councils/ Traditional Councils are to be involved in identification of the priority areas to the maximum extent possible. Since the people living in the border areas must have a direct say in the selection of schemes, village level institutions such as Gram Sabhas are to be involved in the decision making process. The State Governments are to work out appropriate modalities to ensure greater participation of the people of the border areas in the selection of schemes. Further, the State Governments are now required to prepare a long term perspective plan for each border block. The Programme has now been transferred to the Department of Border Areas Management, Ministry of Home Affairs from 1st April, 2004. The Department of Border Areas Management, MHA has revised the guidelines for BADP in April, 2005. During Annual Plan 2005-06, as against the allocation of Rs. 325.00 crore, an amount of Rs. 203.89 crore has so far been released to the BADP States.

Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY)

7. The Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) consists of three components, namely, i) Special Plan for Bihar, ii) Special Plan for the undivided Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) districts of Orissa, and iii) Backward Districts Initiative.

Special Plan for Bihar

8. Based on the wide ranging consultations with the representatives of the State Government of Bihar and with the peoples' representatives of the State, a Special Plan has been formulated for implementation under Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana on 100 per cent Central Assistance basis to bring about improvement in sectors like power, road connectivity, irrigation, horticulture, forestry and watershed development. During 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 269.96 crore has so far been released. Since the inception of the scheme, an amount of Rs. 964.09 crore has been released.

Special Plan for KBK districts of Orissa

9. The KBK region of Orissa comprises of the undivided Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput districts which have now been reorganized into eight districts, namely, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonapur, Koraput, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri and Rayagada. The Planning Commission has been providing Additional Central Assistance to this region since 1989-90. To make the planning and implementation process more effective, the State Government was advised to prepare a Special Plan using a project based approach and innovative delivery and monitoring system. The State Government is accordingly preparing the Special Plan for the KBK districts since the year 2002-03. The Special Plan focuses on tackling the main problems of drought proofing, livelihood support, connectivity, health, education., etc. During 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 166.66 crore has been released so far. Since the inception of the scheme, an amount of Rs. 866.66 crore has been released.

Backward Districts Initiative

10. The Backward Districts Initiative programme initially covered 100 backward districts identified on the basis of an index of backwardness comprising three parameters with equal weights to each, namely, i) value of output per agriculture worker, ii) agriculture wage rate, and iii) percentage of SC/ST population of the districts. During 2004-05, 13 districts of Bihar and 2 districts of Orissa have also been covered under the programme. In addition, 32 districts affected by left wing extremism have also been covered. In all, 147 backward districts are covered under the programme. District Plans of all the 147 Districts have already been approved by the Empowered Committee. During 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 442.50 crore has been released so far. Since the inception of the scheme, an amount of Rs. 2086.08 crore has been released.

4.16 PLAN COORDINATION DIVISION

1. The Division coordinates activities of all the Divisions of the Planning Commission. In particular, it has the responsibility of coordinating the formulation and preparation of the Five Year Plans, the Annual Plans, including specific responsibility for

the sectoral allocation of the Central Sector Plan, Annual Report of the Planning Commission and coordination of Parliamentary work. Also, the internal meetings of the Planning Commission, meetings of the Full Planning Commission and the meetings of the National Development Council are organized and coordinated by the Plan Co-ordination Division.

2. The work relating to preparation of draft Mid-Term Appraisal (MTA) document of Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) was completed and meetings of Internal Planning Commission were held to finalise the document of the MTA. The Draft MTA document was discussed in the Full Planning Commission Meeting held on 5th April, 2005 under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister in which it was decided that the Mid Term Appraisal document of Tenth Plan be placed before the Cabinet after taking into account the comments of the respective Central Ministries / Departments and thereafter before the National Development Council. The Cabinet in its meeting held on 19th May, 2005 considered the MTA document of Tenth Plan and thereafter it was placed therfore the National Development Council. The 51st Meeting of the NDC was held under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister on 27th & 28th June, 2005 mainly, to consider the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Tenth Five Year Plan. The NDC expressed broad agreement with the goals and policies suggested in the Mid-Term Appraisal which could act as a blue print for further action on development matters in the Tenth Plan and also act as the starting point for initiating work on the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The Planning Commission was directed to examine a number of valuable suggestions made by Chief Ministers during the course of discussions which require a review of some of the policies, programmes and approaches. As directed by NDC, Planning Commission has initiated the work for the preparation of the Approach Paper to the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

3. In pursuance of the decision taken in the 51st Meeting of the National Development Council, the following Committee /Sub-Committee / Expert Group have been set up :

- A Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Finance Minister to examine

the issues relating to the debt burden of the States and debt relief with reference to their debt outstanding against the National Small Savings Fund (NSSF);

- A Sub-Committee of the NDC has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Agriculture, Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution for drawing up implementable Action Plan on Agriculture & related issues; and
- An Expert Group has been set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Arvind Varma to develop concrete proposals for restructuring the CSS in consultation with the Ministries / Departments concerned.

4. The exercise for the Annual Plan 2006-07 including the preparation of guidelines to be kept in view by the Central Ministries/Departments in formulating their Plan proposals was undertaken, as scheduled, for the Central Sector in September, 2005 by inviting the proposals from Central Ministries / Departments. Annual Plan 2006-07 discussions for finalization of Outlays of the various Ministries / Departments were initiated from 22.11.2005 under the Chairmanship of Member(s), Planning Commission. The recommendations of the Planning Commission for the sectoral allocation of the Central Sector Plan are proposed to be conveyed to the Ministry of Finance for incorporation in the Union Budget.

5. The Division compiled and consolidated the information and material with respect to different sectors of the economy for the preparation of Annual Plan Document 2005-06.

6. It is obligatory to lay the Annual Report of Planning Commission on the Table of the Lok Sabha every year. Annual Report for 2004-05 was placed on the Table of the House on 23.03.2005. Material for compilation of Annual Report 2005-06 was compiled and edited. After getting it printed in both the languages (English and Hindi), it will be made available to Members of Parliament simultaneously

before the demands for Grants are referred to the Departmentally related Standing Committees for consideration and requisite number of copies will be sent to both Secretariats of the Parliament for placing them in both Houses of Parliament.

7. The other regular activities of the Plan Coordination Division include sending a monthly D.O. letter on major activities of the Planning Commission to the Prime Minister's Office and the Cabinet Secretariat. A Note on the achievements/major decisions taken by the UPA Government on the completion of first year in office was prepared and sent to Prime Minister's Office. Similarly, a Note on the policies, programmes and achievements of the present Government during the first year was prepared. The material relating to Planning Commission for President's Address to the Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament – 2006, was prepared and sent to PMO. A Note on issues likely to come up before Parliament was also sent before commencement of the Sessions of the Parliament during the year. Similarly, material for incorporation in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech for Budget 2006-07 and material for publication in the Pre-Budget Economic Survey, 2005-06 was sent to the Finance Ministry. Follow up action on the announcements made in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech for 2005-06 on the points concerning Planning Commission was reported to Finance Ministry. Consultations were held with the Ministries/Departments, which had expressed their views regarding the rationalization exercise of CSS undertaken earlier by the Planning Commission, and on that basis decision was taken regarding the merger/discontinuance etc. of CSS.

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

9. The practice of holding weekly meetings to be chaired by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission with the Members and senior Officers

concerned of Planning Commission to review and deliberate on important issues relating to the Planning Commission, continued during the reporting period. Detailed discussions on various sectoral issues were held in these meetings and time bound actions were suggested to the Divisions, through minutes of the meetings. A regular follow up action was undertaken and the progress discussed in the subsequent meetings.

10. The Central Sector Plan Scheme titled "50th Year Initiatives for Planning" of the Planning Commission initiated during 2000-01 remained in operation during, 2005-06, the fourth year of the Tenth Five Year Plan. The Plan Scheme envisages building up of a comprehensive and complete databank covering all the important sectors reflecting the nation's developments.

11. The preparation of State Development Reports (SDR) for each State/UT, at least, once in five years to be presented in the concerned State Capital, highlighting the development status, achievements and prospects of that State initiated in the year 2000-01 was continued in the reporting period. The aim of bringing out these reports is to provide a quality reference document on the development profile and to set out a strategy for accelerating the growth rates of these States/UTs. The Internal Planning Commission has given its approval for preparation of State Development Reports for all the 35 States/UTs during 2003-04 and 2004-05. Accordingly, the proposals as forwarded by State Plan Division were processed for release of payment for subsequent instalments against the approval granted by the Sanctioning Committee of the Scheme on the recommendation of the Core Committees. The SDRs of Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh have already been prepared and released by the Planning commission. The SDR of Rajasthan was under print and SDRs of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu were awaiting release. Draft SDRs for the States of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Lakshadweep have been received in the Planning commission and were being reviewed by respective Core Committees for finalisation.

12. The scope of the Central Sector Scheme “50th Year Initiatives for Planning” was extended to include the proposals received from State/UT Governments under the scheme called “Planning Commission’s Project Preparation Facility” (PCPPF) with the aim of helping State/UT Governments to engage Professional Consultants for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) specifically for projects proposed to be funded from external and institutional sources, from the year 2001-02. The cases as received from State Govt. of Tripura, Manipur, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttranchal and Himachal Pradesh were processed as per guidelines of the Scheme and as recommended by the Review Committee of Planning Commission. The Study undertaken by TCIL for the State of Tripura was completed and the others were in progress. The responsibility of monitoring of the preparation of the DPRs lies with the Planning Department and the administrative Department of the State Government concerned, Planning Commission is to be kept informed of the progress.

13. The scope of the Scheme “50th Year Initiatives for Planning” was further extended in the light of the Prime Minister’s Office Notification No.360/31/C/26/04-E&S-II dated 31st August, 2004 for setting up of a High Level Committee on Infrastructure. The Notification provides that the Committee will be serviced by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission vide its Office Order no. A-22021/1/2005-Admn.1 dated 7th March, 2005 has set up a Secretariat for the Committee on Infrastructure to service the Committee. The expenditure for the work of Secretariat for the Committee on Infrastructure will be met from the Plan Scheme “50th Year Initiatives for Planning Commission.” Since, the work of the Committee on Infrastructure very often requires obtaining of legal, technical, managerial, banking & financial services from outside agencies; the guidelines of the Scheme were amended by the Standing Finance Committee of Planning Commission to hire the services of a kind not available within the Planning Commission.

14. The following proposals of new Centrally Sponsored Schemes were considered and granted approval of Internal Planning Commission during 2005-06 and were processed for obtaining Full Planning Commission Approval:

- “Development of Micro Irrigation” of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) for execution during the Tenth Five Year Plan (approved by PMO on 21.11.2005).
- “Management of Prospective Gregarious Flowering of Bamboo in North Eastern States” of the Ministry of Environment & Forests for the period of 2005-06 to 2008-09.
- “National Bamboo Mission” of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) for implementation during the last two years of the X Five Year Plan and first three years of the XI Five Year Plan.
- “Livestock Insurance” of the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries for the period from 2005-06 to 2008-09 (approved by PMO on 19.01.2006).

15. Planning Commission, during the period under report, continued to conduct Quarterly Performance Review (QPR)/ Half Yearly Review meetings for the Central Ministries/Departments and for States and UTs. These reviews help in effective implementation of schemes and projects by minimizing time and cost overruns.

4.17 POWER & ENERGY DIVISION

1. The division is entrusted with the responsibilities of broad policy formulation, preparation of plans and monitoring of projects/schemes relating to Power, Coal, Petroleum & Natural Gas Sectors and Non-Conventional Energy Sources. During 2005-06, the division carried out the following main activities: -

- The Expert Committee to formulate Energy Policy Constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. Kirit. S. Parikh, Member, Planning Commission has finalized the Draft Report on Integrated Energy Policy. The report has been placed on the Planning Commission website.

Major Activities in the Planning Commission

- Chapter on Mid-Term Appraisal of the Tenth Plan in respect of Energy Sector was finalized. 10 Action Points have been identified in respect of Energy Sector, which forms part of 75 Action Points for monitoring monthly progress by the PMO.
- Monitorable targets & outcome budget for 2005-06 in respect of Power, Petroleum, Coal and Non Conventional Energy Resources were finalized in consultation with respective Ministries.
- The Chapter on Energy has been prepared for Annual Plan Document 2005-06.
- The work related to formulation of Annual Plan 2006-07 of Ministries of Coal, Power, Petroleum & Natural Gas and Non-Conventional Energy Sources has been finalised.
- The officers of the Unit have participated in the meetings of Standing Linkage Committee (Long-Term) for Thermal Power Plants & Cement Plants; Standing Scientific Research Committee; Inter-Ministerial Group; Public Investment Board, etc. to convey the views of Planning Commission for taking investment decisions etc.
- The Unit examined a number of proposals of coal mining projects and other policy issues related to Coal Sector and conveyed the views of Planning Commission to the concerned.
- Officers of the Unit visited fields to monitor coal projects.

Coal Unit

2. The following activities were carried out during 2005-06 :

- Compiled material for Half yearly Performance Review Meetings of Coal Sector under the chairmanship of Member (Energy).
- Examined the status of implementation of major coal and lignite projects and brought out the issues for consideration in the Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) meetings held in Ministry of Coal (MOC) under the chairmanship of Secretary (Coal).
- The Unit is coordinating the work of 'Working Group on Promotion of Use of Washed Coal for Power Generation'.
- The Unit prepared material on Coal for 'Approach Paper for XI Five Year Plan'.
- Process for constitution of working group and its terms of references for XI Five year Plan has been initiated.
- As per the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, draft National Tariff Policy as received from Ministry of Power was critically examined by Power Unit and a modified report based on a sub-Committee set up by COS was prepared and sent to Cabinet Secretariat by MOP for its consideration. The Tariff Policy has since been notified.
- Examined the note received from the Cabinet Secretariat on the revival of the Dabhol Power Project located in Maharashtra state and also participated in the meeting thereon.
- The unit examined a Cabinet Note on the amendment of the Electricity Act, 2003.
- The unit also prepared material for a presentation on "Issues in Power Reforms" for the Committee on Infrastructure by Member (Energy) to Deputy Chairman.
- The unit participated on the Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of

Power Unit

3. The Division carried out the following activities :

Secretary (Power) to monitor the APDRP scheme for utilization of funds by State for improving their distribution network.

Petroleum Unit

4. The Unit carried out the following activities :
 - Examined a number of proposals relating to establishment of Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board, Natural Gas/ LNG pricing, pricing of petroleum products, acquisition of equity oil and gas abroad, setting up of strategic storage of crude oil and other policy issues related to Petroleum & Natural Gas sector. The views of the Planning Commission were conveyed to the concerned departments/ organizations.
 - Unit conducted Half Yearly Performance Review Meeting for 2005-06 in respect of Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas under the chairmanship of Member (Energy).
 - The proposals of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas relating to formulation of Annual Plan 2006-07 were finalized.
 - Participated in Quarterly Performance Review meetings held under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas and brought out important issues on status of projects and various programmes.
 - The unit also participated in the discussions for finalization of MOUs parameters for various oil CPSUs for the Annual Plan 2005-06.

Non-Conventional Energy Sources Unit

5. The unit provided input to the Bharat Nirman Programme in respect of reaching electricity to the remaining 1,25,000 villages and offering electricity connection to 2.3 crore households.

4.18 PROJECT APPRAISAL AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Functions

1. Project Appraisal and Management Division in the Planning Commission was set up in 1972 to institutionalize the system of project appraisal in Government of India. The functions of the Division are as follows:

- Prescribe guidelines and develop formats for the submission of proposals for projects and programmes for techno-economic appraisal;
- Undertake support research studies to improve the methodology and procedure for appraisal of projects and programmes;
- Undertake techno-economic appraisal of major projects and programmes in the public sector; and
- Assist Central ministries in establishing proper procedures for preparation of reports of projects and programmes.

Appraisal Work

2. As a part of techno-economic appraisal, PAMD appraises Plan schemes and projects costing Rs. 25 crores & above and prepares appraisal notes in consultation with the subject division of the Planning Commission when projects are considered by the Public Investment Board (PIB), the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and the Committee of Public Investment Board (CPIB), depending upon the nature and size of proposals. The Division has been appraising proposals of Ministry of Railways costing Rs. 50 crores and above since 1995-96; the limit has now been raised to Rs. 100 crores. Revised cost estimate (RCE) proposals are also appraised by the Division.

Processing In Principle Proposals

3. Although PAMD appraises proposals costing Rs.25 crores and above for consideration of the

Major Activities in the Planning Commission

EFC, PIB and EBR, all proposals received for accord in principle approval are examined in the division irrespective of the outlays involved. All new proposals for inclusion in the Plan are examined by PAMD before they are considered for approval.

4. PAMD has prepared a comprehensive note suggesting modification in the existing in principle approval mechanism for introduction of new plan scheme. The note has been approved by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and modified procedure will be implemented from 11th Five Year Plan.

5. As per Ministry of Finance O.M. No. 1(2)-

PE.II.03, dated 7th May, 2003, any project which requires in principle approval of the Planning Commission must be submitted along with a feasibility report (FR), if the cost of the project is more than Rs. 50 crores. Recently, the requirement of in-principle approval has been dispensed with in respect of coal & power projects.

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

Highlights

- Appraisal Notes are issued within stipulated time frame of six weeks from the receipt of the PIB/EFC Note on the proposal.
- Standing Committees to examine and fix responsibility for the time and cost overrun were constituted by 22 Departments / Ministries. Officers of the PAMD deliberated in six Standing Committee meetings during April-December 2005.
- 118 appraisal notes involving outlay of Rs. 169115 crores have been issued during 1.4.2005 to 31.12.2005
- 10 cases of in-principle approval were examined in PAMD during April –December 2005.
- 14 CCEA Notes were examined by PAMD.
- 21 proposals for Standing Finance Committee were examined.

a) PAMD would act as Management Adviser to the PIB/EFC and on receipt of PIB/EFC proposal, based on the information contained in the PIB/EFC Memorandum, it will complete appraisal and management advice tendered to PIB/EFC.

b) With a view to ensuring that the appraisal carried out by the PAMD is comprehensive and meaningful, the project authorities/administrative Ministries have been requested to submit only such proposals which are complete in all respects.

c) The outer limit for issue of appraisal note by the PAMD has been fixed at six weeks from the date of receipt of PIB/EFC proposal. In case PAMD fails to appraise the proposal within the prescribed time limit, PIB/EFC meeting could be fixed and their views obtained in the meeting.

d) Proposals on projects/schemes costing Rs.5 Cr. and more but less than Rs.25 Cr. are to be considered by the Standing Finance Committee (SFC).The concerned Ministry / Department can now convene SFC meeting without waiting for comments of the Planning Commission provided that scheme is included in the plan with adequate allocations and in principle approval of the Planning Commission has been obtained by the administrative Ministry.

7. In 2004-05, 123 projects/schemes involving a total cost of Rs. 176901 crores were appraised in the Division. During 2005-2006 (1.4.05 to 31.12.2005), 118 projects/schemes involving total cost of Rs. 169115 crores were appraised, including both new as well as proposals of Revised Cost Estimates (RC Es).

8. Officers of PAMD were deputed for delivering lectures on Project Appraisal in the workshops on “Project Planning and Management” organized by Deptt. of Programme Implementation at Dehradun, Shillong, Itanagar and Raipur for the benefits of officers of North-Eastern Region and Chattisgarh during 2005-06.

**Facts And Figures for 2005-2006
(1-4-05 to 31-12-05)**

a. Number of projects/schemes appraised :	118
b. Capital cost of the projects appraised:	Rs. 169115 cores
c. Number of projects appraised in	
– Agriculture & Allied Sector:	12 (10.2 %)
– Energy and Transport	38 (32.2 %)
– Industry and S & T	22 (18.6 %)
– Social Sector	26 (22 %)
– Others	20 (17%)
TOTAL	118

9. The sectoral distribution of projects appraised during the years 2004- 2005 and 2005-2006 (April-December 2005) is given in the table at Annexure 4.1. Information pertaining to major groups of sectors is summarized below:

S.N. SECTORS	No.	2004-05			2005-06 (Apr-Dec 2005)			
		%	Cost(Rs.crs.)	%	No.	%	Cost (Rs.crs.)	%
1 Agri.& Allied	10	8.1	15720	8.9	12	10.2	2954	1.7
2 Energy	24	19.5	26079	14.7	29	24.6	33113	19.6
3 Transport	21	17.1	67308	38.0	9	7.6	37731	22.3
4 Industry	8	6.5	4400	2.5	15	12.7	11550	6.8
5 Science & Tech.	9	7.3	844	0.5	7	5.9	4113	2.4
6 Social Services	33	26.8	54939	31.1	26	22.0	76445	45.2
7 Communication#	5	4.1	3546	2.0	5	4.2	612	0.4
8 Others@	13	10.6	4066	2.3	15	12.7	2597	1.5
TOTAL	123	100	176901	100.0	118	100.0	169115	100.0

includes Posts, Information & Broadcasting, Information Technology.

@ Includes Home Affairs & Deptt. of Personnel, Planning Commission, Statistics & Pro. Imp., Tourism, Commerce, E&F, Justice, Water Resources, NER, Consumer Affairs

Sectoral Distribution of Projects Appraised in PAMD

S.N. SECOTRS	2004-05		2005-06 (Apr-Dec-05)	
	Number	Cost (Rs. crs)	Number	Cost (Rs. crs)
1 AGRICULTURE & ALLIED	10	15720.08	12	2954.37
ENERGY	24	26079.16	29	33112.81
2 Power & Coal	22	20329.72	28	27927.59
3 Petroleum & Natural Gas	2	5749.44	1	5185.22
TRANSPORT	21	67307.80	9	37731.25
4 Railways	5	1412.42	1	262.95
5 Surface Transport	13	63106.13	3	208.07
6 Civil Aviation	0	0.00	2	36260.56
7 Shipping	3	2789.25	3	999.67
INDUSTRY	8	4399.58	15	11549.61
8 Industry & SSI	4	1859.46	4	1184.19
9 Steel & Mines	0	0.00	3	8652.73
10 Petrochemicals & Fertilizers	1	1749.72	0	0.00
11 Textiles	3	790.40	7	1417.69
12 Food Processing	0	0.00	1	295.00
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	9	844.02	7	4112.67
13 Bio Technology	1	82.00	2	3524.00
14 Science & Technology	1	99.19	2	135.45
15 Scientific & Ind. Research	6	579.34	1	97.50
16 Ocean Development	1	83.49	2	355.72
SOCIAL SERVICES	33	54939.47	26	76445.36
17 HRD	3	13878.30	9	3071.25
18 Youth Affairs & Sports	1	30.59	0	0.00
19 Health	13	7969.86	5	2764.89
20 Women & Child Dev.	4	10808.21	1	1500.00
21 Labour	2	290.60	0	0.00
22 Social Justice	7	1681.53	2	1794.12
23 Rural Development	1	19700.00	2	9558.00
24 Urban Development	2	580.38	7	57757.10
COMMUNICATION	5	3545.83	5	611.90
25 Information & Broadcasting	3	3411.58	2	330.69
26 Post	1	84.27	0	0.00
27 Information Technology	1	49.98	3	281.21

S.N. SECOTRS	Number	2004-05	2005-06 (Apr-Dec-05)	
		Cost (Rs. crs)	Number	Cost (Rs. crs)
OTHERS	13	4065.50	15	2597.40
28 Home Affairs & Personnel	0	0.00	2	128.67
29 Statistics & Prog. Implem.	2	138.87	0	0.00
30 Tourism	0	0.00	2	1685.50
31 Commerce	6	2522.87	0	0.00
32 Environment & Forest	2	301.89	4	304.11
33 Justice	1	443.50	0	0.00
34 Water Resources	1	631.83	0	0.00
35 North Eastern Region	1	26.54	6	384.12
36 Consumer Affairs	0	0.00	1	95.00
TOTAL	123	176901.44	118	169115.37

4.19 PROGRAMME OUTCOME & RESPONSE MONITORING

In pursuance of the announcement made by the Finance Minister in his budget speech of 2005-06 to evolve a mechanism to measure the development outcomes of all major programmes and the subsequent directions of the Prime Minister to all Union Ministries/Departments to convert financial outlays into physical outcomes in respect of all major programmes/schemes on quarterly basis for 2005-06, the Ministries/Departments concerned attempted to work out the targets of intermediate outputs/outcomes of the plan programmes/schemes being implemented by them. The responses of 65 Ministries/Departments in this regard were analyzed, categorized and consolidated. The Division was involved in the tasks of formulating monitorable outcomes for finalization of deliverables of the outlays provided to the Ministries/Departments, and of evolving outcome indicators for a few critical schemes in consultation with the Divisions concerned of the Planning Commission.

4.20 PERSPECTIVE PLANNING DIVISION

1. The work of Perspective Planning Division (PP) relates to the overall integration of the plan into macro-economic framework delineating possibilities and constraints and projecting a long-term vision of

development in terms of potentials, constraints and critical issues.

2. The Division assists the Commission in planning and policy issues, which span across multiple sectors of the economy such as agriculture, industry, infrastructure, financial resources, balance of payments, social services, demography, poverty and employment. To bring about inter sectoral consistency in the plans a system of plan models, sub-models and material balances is used. The exercise done in the Division helps in evolving the overall macro-economic framework, with projection for consumption, investment, imports, exports as well as social development indicators, government finance etc.

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

- prepares an overall framework for medium and long term plans by analyzing implications of long term objectives for the appropriate strategy of development;
- examines the current policies and programmes in the inter-temporal, inter-regional and inter-sectoral contexts;
- studies consistency between plan objectives and plan allocation, conformity of regional distribution of public sector outlays with the

- regional needs of development, effect of price rise on consumption level of people in different income groups, trends in saving, investment and growth in economy, trends in foreign trade and the implications of various development in the economy for public investment;
 - estimate State-wise poverty ratios using household consumer expenditure surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) and analyze the changes in the poverty indices;
 - renders advice on strategy for negotiations at the WTO keeping in view interest of India and other developing countries;
 - assists the Planning Commission in forming its views on technical issues pertaining to planning process, shift of a public sector programme from Non-Plan to Plan side of Government expenditure and vice-versa inter-government resource transfers and other issues relating to fiscal federalism.
 - contributes to the response by Planning Commission on issues pertaining to Planning Process posed by Parliament, forum of economists and States, delegation from National Planning Commissions from other countries and trans-national institutions through the respective nodal Ministries.
- 4. The Division represents Planning Commission in**
- Governing Council of NSSO
 - Governing Council of Indian Statistical Institute
 - Advisory Committee on National Accounts of CSO
 - National Advisory Board on Statistics
 - Governing Council of the “Development Planning Centre” at the Institute of Economic Growth
 - “Standing Research Advisory Committee” set up by Department of Statistics, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
 - Advisory Committee of Planning and Policy Research Unit (PPRU) of the Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi Centre
 - Nodal Division in the Planning Commission for work relating to the Commission for Social Development of the UN.
 - Inter-ministerial Committee of Ministry of Commerce for negotiations on Agreement on Agriculture of the WTO.
 - Working Group on Family Living Below Poverty Line: Survey for Urban Non-Manual Employees.
 - Task force for the component identifying the specific requirement of strengthening of State Statistical Bureau of the World Bank assisted ‘India Statistical Strengthening Project’.
 - Advisory Group for the study on “District Poverty Estimates” a UNDP project under UNDP.
 - Inter-Ministerial Committee to review ‘Indicators on Sustainable Development in India’
 - Inter-Ministerial Expert Committee to finalise framework for compilation and reporting of the Millennium Development Indicators set up by the Ministry of Statistics & P.I.
- 5.** An Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Estimation of Poverty was constituted by the Planning Commission on 2nd December, 2005 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar. The first meeting of the Group

was held on 13th January, 2006 in the Planning Commission.

6. The Officers of the Division have been associated with the following activities:-

- The Division is involved in carrying out various exercises relating to macro-economic, fiscal and sectoral parameters in connection with the preparation of Dimensional Hypothesis for the Approach to the Eleventh Five Year Plan. These include assessment of savings and investment rate, public sector outlays, projection for external sector among others.
- Organised Seminar on 'Macro-economic projections for the Eleventh Plan', on 5th and 6th December, 2005.
- Examined trends in trade and tariff structures in India
- Analysis of Constraints in the agriculture sector
- Participated in the meetings of external aid to India including presentation to Japanese and German delegations on the Plans and development strategy.
- Examined the implications of Twelfth Finance Commission award for both Central and State finances.
- Made projection of Government finances keeping in view the constraint imposed by FRBM Act as well as requirement of public investment consistent with macro economic target as a preparatory work for the Approach Paper to Eleventh Five Year Plan.
- Estimated investment demand function for private corporate sector.
- Calculated the level of capital formation in the government sector from the budget numbers

through re-classification of grants to States under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

- Prepared note on Estimation of Poverty in India for United Nations Statistics Divisions, publication titled 'Handbook on Poverty Statistics'
- Calculated Poverty Indices for monitoring Millennium Development Goals by Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
- Developed various criteria for identification of special products for developing countries under the Agreement on Agriculture of the WTO
- Examination of impact of converting non-advalorem to advalorem tariff pertaining to textiles and other non-agricultural goods
- Presented Paper on 'Promoting Full Employment' at the High Level . Round Table meeting of the Commission for Social Development of the UN, New York.
- Comments sent on International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) and Central Product Classification (CPC) of the United Nation Statistics Division to Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.
- Comments sent on fixation of income ceiling, cost and loan ceiling for EWS-LIG category to HUD Division of the Planning Commission for onward transmission to Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation.
- Finalised the draft report of the Task Group on Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Selected Agenda Items of the national Common Minimum Programme.
- Prepared notes relating to MDGs for different national and international forums.

Major Activities in the Planning Commission

- Prepared note on issues relating to demographic challenges and migration.
- Analysis of NSS data for poverty and other social indicators.
- Provided input for plan projections and monitorable targets for the Eleventh Plan.
- Prepared 'India Country Paper' on Strategies for Poverty Alleviation presented at IBSA Seminar on 'Economic Development and Social Equity' held at Rio de Janeiro.

Seminars/Conferences/Training

7. The officers of the Division have participated in the following activities:

- IMF Training Programme on Financial Programming and Policies at IMF Institute, Washington, D.C. during 5-16 December, 2005
- Meeting of the Commission for Social Development at the UN Headquarters, New York.
- A Training Programme on "Techniques of Poverty Analysis" at SAARC Human Resource Development Centre (SHRDC), Islamabad, Pakistan during 19th September to 1st October, 2005
- Attended the Workshop on Market Information Survey of Households (MISH) held on 16th August, 2005 in NCAER.
- Workshop on Modernization of Statistical System of India.
- Refresher Course for In-service ISS Officers on "Gender Issues" during 21-25th November, 2005 at Assam Administrative Staff College, Guwahati.
- Training programme on 'Human Development' organised by UNDP at RBI's

College of Agricultural Banking at Pune from 4th to 9th April, 2005.

- Imparted training to IES and ISS probationers on macro-economic modeling, external sector performance, human development indices, etc.

4.21 RURAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

1. Rural Development Division is the nodal division in the Planning Commission for the execution of the UNDP assisted Project called "Capacity Building for Preparation of the State Human Development Reports (SHDRs)".

2. The National Development Council (NDC) Committee on Transfer of Centrally Sponsored Schemes was set up in pursuance of the decision taken in the meeting of the NDC. The Rural Development Division was the nodal Division for servicing the Committee.

3. For the Annual Plan Document 2005-06 of the Planning Commission, the Chapter on Poverty Alleviation in Rural India-Strategies & Programmes and Development of Wastelands and Degraded Lands were prepared by the Rural Development Division.

4. The Annual Plan proposals and the Revised estimates of the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for the Annual Plan 2005-06 were examined by the Rural Development Division in detail. In addition, proposals received from the State/Union Territories were also examined for the Annual Plan 2005-06.

5. The Rural Development Division also participated in Working Group Discussions and was involved in the preparation of background papers, etc.

6. Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) / Half Yearly Performance Review (HPR) meetings for the schemes of Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) were conducted by the Rural Development Division under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission.

7. In addition, the Rural Development Division is also the nodal agency for UNDP funded project on

Decentralisation and Participatory Planning for Poverty Reduction which was approved by the Government in 2004-05. The project would be implemented in nine districts of four States viz; Chhatisgarh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

8. Rural Development Division is also the Executing Agency for Technical Assistance to India for Participatory Poverty Assessment at the State level, Part II, of Asian Development Bank.

9. The Division also handled the work pertaining to Parliament Questions, VIP References and other representations received.

10. Senior Consultant(RD)/Adviser (RD) has been a representative on several Committees which include among others (i) Member, Board of Governors, Institute of Human Development, New Delhi; (ii) Member, Consultative Group on Sustainable Development in the Ministry of Environment and Forests; (iii) Member, Committee for Rural Roads Development Plan-Vision: 2025 (iv) Member of Governing Body of the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi; (v) Member, Expert Group to develop concrete proposals for restructuring the Centrally Sponsored Schemes;(vi) Member, Committee to examine various issues relating to Adoption of Modern Technology for resurvey of land records; (vii)Member, National Monitoring Committee for Reviewing and Monitoring the Progress of Implementation of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Projects, (viii) Member of Board of Governors of the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow (ix) Member Project Coordination for Preparation of State Human Development Reports (SHDRs) along with State Planning Departments and UNDP (x) Member of the Steering Committee on Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA);(xi) Member, Expert Committee on Reforming CAPART/NGO-GOI Interface – Action Points emerging from Mid Tem Appraisal of the Tenth Five Year Plan; (xii) Member, Central level Coordination Committee under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY); (xiii) Member, Project Approval Committee for SGSY Special Projects (xiv) Member, Advisory Committee for Asian Development Bank Technical Assistance

Capacity Building for Social Development Project (xv) Member, High Power Expert Committee on Basic Statistics for Local Level Development

11. Director (RD) was a part of the national team that was assigned the task of preparing Regional Poverty Profile 2005 brought out by the SAARC Secretariat, Kathmandu. Director (RD) was appointed as a Consultant by the UNDP to assist the Independent South Asian Commission on Poverty Alleviation to prepare the SAARC Development Goals. Director (RD) also attended a Conference on Macro Economic Policies for Poverty Reduction in Asia Pacific region held in October 2005 at Beijing, China. Director (RD) also participated in “Regional Human Development Capacity Development Workshop” held in Colombo, Sri Lanka during 27-29 September, 2005.

12. Director (RD) is member of the following Committees: (i) Project Screening Committee for Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) Special Projects (ii) Standing Committee for the Community Based Pro-Poor Initiatives Programme (iii) Committee to formulate schemes to provide funds directly to Panchayats (iv)Inter Ministerial Task Force on Local Procurement of Foodgrains to meet demands of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP).

4.22 SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

1. The important activities of the Science and Technology Division were relating to: collation of the physical & financial development outcomes for the formulation of Outcome Budget, examination of Annual Plan proposals / projects / schemes pertaining to Central Scientific Departments/Agencies and States/ UTs, Half-yearly Progress Review of their plans & programmes, etc.

2. The development outcomes of the Central Scientific Departments/Agencies namely Deptt. of Space (DOS), Deptt. of Atomic Energy (DAE-R&D), Deptt. of Science and Technology (DST), Deptt. of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) including Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR),

Deptt. of Biotechnology (DBT), Deptt. of Ocean Development (DOD) were prepared for the formulation of outcome budget. The Annual Plan (2006-07) proposals of these departments were examined and the plan discussions were held with the concerned departments/agencies to finalize their outlays. Focus during discussion was made on pattern of current year expenditure; surrendering the unutilized funds during 2004-05 and likely to be surrendered during 2005-06 in various plans & programmes. Emphasis was laid on undertaking the in-principle approval of all the new schemes/programmes before including them in the plan proposals for implementation, identification of the schemes/programmes/projects which are considered as the flagship schemes/ programmes/projects of the Department so that the targets and objectives of the these programmes are achieved in the stipulated time frame within available resources; undertaking well defined time bound programme and optimal utilization of the existing infrastructure including equipment and manpower both in basic and applied fields; strengthening of the half-yearly performance review mechanism.

3. Thrust was given on the promotion of new/frontier areas of Science and Technology and search of new knowledge, promotion of industrial R&D, development of global competitive technology, achieving self-reliance in the fields of nuclear science, development and operationalisation of indigenous satellite / launch vehicle, building a strong science and technology base, promotion of biotechnology research for bio-industrial development, survey and exploration of ocean resources, etc. The focus was also made on optimal harnessing of S&T for societal benefits; R&D programmes on mission mode; nurturing of outstanding scientists; attracting young scientists for adopting science as a career; strengthening linkages between the industry and research institutions/laboratories; development of clean and eco-friendly technologies; application of nano-science & technology for water purification, drug delivery system, etc. The S&T Chapter for the Annual Plan 2005-06 was prepared.

4. The activities relating to half-yearly performance review for the year 2005-06 and

finalization of the Annual Plan (2006-07) of the States/UTs pertaining to Science and Technology sector were taken up with a focus on: identification of projects / programmes specific for the development of the State in collaboration with the Central Scientific Departments / Agencies, organizing State S&T Council meeting at least once in a year for providing policy guidelines and monitoring of the ongoing plans and programmes, getting projects sponsored from Central Scientific Departments / Agencies relevant to the State.

15. The proposals submitted for in-principal approval, EFC proposals, Cabinet/Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs Papers, etc. in the areas of nuclear science, space science, ocean science, biotechnology, R&D for industrial development, promotion of science and technology etc were examined. The meetings related with EFC, revised estimates for Annual Plan (2005-06) were attended.

4.23 SECRETARIAT FOR COMMITTEE ON INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Government has constituted the Committee on Infrastructure (COI) in August 2004 which is serviced by the Planning Commission through the Secretariat for the Committee on Infrastructure. The Secretariat has been assigned the following functions:

- (i) Service the meeting of the Committee on Infrastructure (COI) and follow up on the implementation of the decisions taken thereon through the Empower Sub-Committee of COI, in consultation with the concerned ministries.
- (ii) Prepare policy papers required for the Committee, especially relating to PPP as private sector projects in infrastructure sector. In discharging this function, the Secretariat will seek the assistance of independent experts, stakeholders, relevant Ministries and subject matter Divisions of the Planning Commission. In this context, it will initiate consultations and research and also hold seminars, workshops, etc. with the objective of evolving

suitable reform and policy initiatives for consideration of the Committee on Infrastructure.

2. The Committee has held nine meetings till December 2005 and identified quite a few areas of reforms. The major areas on which action have been completed are listed below:

- Ministry of Railways in consultation with Planning Commission has announced a scheme to allow private operators besides CONCOR in the movement of container traffic.
- A Model Concession Agreement for Public Private Partnership in Highways has been published.
- 30 Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) projects covering about 1600 Km have been awarded to accelerate PPP in national highways development.
- A scheme for financing viable infrastructure projects in the infrastructure sector through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) has been issued.
- A scheme to support public private partnership in infrastructure to operationalize the viability gap funding facility in infrastructure sectors has been issued.
- An Inter Ministerial Group has finalized a report on Rail Road Connectivity of major ports.
- An Inter Ministerial Group has finalized a report on custom procedures and functioning of Container Freight Stations and Ports.
- Contracts and concessions to be awarded during the current year will exceed 6000 km of national highways, which would exceed the earlier high of 3477 km in 2001-2002.
- 6500 km will be taken up for six-laning. This will cover the entire Golden Quadrilateral.

- Feasibility studies for dedicated freight corridors between Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah are nearing completion.

4.24 INFRASTRUCTURE

Importance of infrastructure for the Indian economy

1. India is the world's fourth largest economy, based on purchasing power parity, and among the fastest growing. It has grown at 8 % per annum during the last three years and is poised to grow at over 8% per annum in the years to come. This robust growth has placed an increasing stress on the physical infrastructure such as power, roads, ports, airports and railways, which are already carrying a significant deficit from the past. There is consensus that the on-going growth in the manufacturing and service sectors would be constrained if infrastructure services do not keep pace. The government is, therefore, committed to building world-class infrastructure for improving the quality of life and enhancing competitiveness of the economy.

2. The public sector will continue to play a dominant role. However, it would not be feasible to mobilize the requisite resources from the public sector alone. Hence, the role of private participation assumes importance. It is expected that as in the case of the telecom sector, competition and private investment in these sectors will transform the face of Indian infrastructure. The Government's current initiatives are focused on enabling such competition and private investment through the creation of an enabling policy and regulatory environment as well as offering catalytic fiscal incentives where required. At the same time, protection of public interest is being ensured by institutionalizing the necessary frameworks and processes for due diligence, checks and balances.

Committee on Infrastructure

3. For ensuring that the above objectives are fulfilled, the Prime Minister has constituted a Committee on Infrastructure, under his chairmanship, for steering the transition to an enabling policy and regulatory environment that would create world class

infrastructure. The Committee includes the Finance Minister, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Ministers in-charge of the respective infrastructure Ministries.

Secretariat for the Committee on Infrastructure

4. The Committee is serviced by the Planning Commission through the Secretariat for the Committee on Infrastructure. The Secretariat has been assigned the following functions:

- (i) Service the meeting of the Committee on Infrastructure (COI) and follow up on the implementation of the decisions taken thereof through the Empower Sub-Committee of COI, in consultation with the concerned ministries.
- (ii) Prepare policy papers required for the Committee, especially relating to PPP as private sector projects in infrastructure sector. In discharging this function, the Secretariat will seek the assistance of independent experts, stakeholders, relevant Ministries and subject matter Divisions of the Planning Commission. In this context, it will initiate consultations and research and also hold seminars, workshops, etc. with the objective of evolving suitable reform and policy initiatives for consideration of the Committee on Infrastructure.

Initiatives by COI

5. The Committee on Infrastructure has held ten meetings till February 2006 and identified several areas of reforms. The major areas on which action have been addressed are listed below:

- (i) Ministry of Railways in consultation with Planning Commission has announced a scheme to allow private operators besides CONCOR in the movement of container traffic.
- (ii) An Inter-Ministerial Task Force has submitted the concept paper on the Western and Eastern

Freight Corridor Projects. The Organisational set up and the role of the corporate entity to be set up for this purpose has been approved by the Committee.

- (iii) A Model Concession Agreement for Public Private Partnership in Highways has been published.
- (iv) 30 Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) projects covering about 1600 Km have been awarded by NHAI to accelerate PPP in national highways development.
- (v) A scheme for financing viable infrastructure projects in the infrastructure sector through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) has been issued by the Finance Ministry.
- (vi) A scheme to support public private partnership in infrastructure to operationalize the viability gap funding facility in infrastructure sectors has been issued by the Finance Ministry.
- (vii) An Inter Ministerial Group has finalized a report on Rail Road Connectivity of major ports and it has been accepted by the Committee.
- (viii) An Inter Ministerial Group has finalized a report on custom procedures and functioning of Container Freight Stations and Ports and it has been accepted by the Committee.
- (ix) 6500 km will be taken up for six-laning. This will cover the entire Golden Quadrilateral.

6. Action Plans have been articulated for each infrastructure sector. These plans consist of several action oriented measures, which have been taken up for implementation. These measures to be implemented in 2005-2012 are expected to fulfill the existing infrastructure needs, as well as those that will emerge in the medium-term. An overview of the initiatives in each sector is as follows:

National Highways

7. For a country of India's size, an efficient road network is necessary both for national integration as well as for socio-economic development. The National Highways (NH), with a total length of 65,569 km, serve as the arterial network across the country. The ongoing programme of four-laning the 5,900 km long Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) connecting Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata is nearing completion. The ongoing four-laning of the 7,300 km North-South East-West (NSEW) corridor is to be completed by December 2009. In its third meeting held on 13th January, 2005, the Committee on Infrastructure adopted an Action Plan for development of the National Highways network. An ambitious National Highway Development Programme, involving a total investment of Rs.1,72,000 crore upto 2012, has been established. The main elements of the programme, as envisaged, are as follows:

Four-laning of the Golden Quadrilateral and NS-EW Corridors (NHDP I & II)

8. The NHDP Phase I and Phase II comprise of the Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) linking the four metropolitan cities in India i.e. Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai-Kolkata, the North-South corridor connecting Srinagar to Kanyakumari including the Kochi-Salem spur and the East-West Corridor connecting Silchar to Porbandar besides port connectivity and some other projects on National Highways. Four-laning of the Golden Quadrilateral is nearing completion. The projects forming part of NS-EW corridors are being awarded rapidly for completion by December 2009.

Four-laning of 10,000 k.m.(NHDP-III)

9. The Cabinet has approved the four-laning of 10,000 km of high density national highways, through the BoT(Toll) mode. The programme will consist of stretches of National Highways carrying high volume of traffic, connecting state capitals with the NHDP Phases I and II network and providing connectivity to places of economic, commercial and tourist importance.

Six-laning of 6,500 k.m. (NHDP-V)

10. Under NHDP-V, the Committee on Infrastructure has, approved the six-laning of four-lane highways comprising the Golden Quadrilateral and certain other high density stretches, through PPPs on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis. These corridors have been four-laned under the first phase of NHDP, and the programme for their six-laning will commence in 2006, to be completed by 2012. Of the 6,500 km proposed under NHDP-V, about 5,700 km shall be taken up in the GQ and the balance 800 km would be selected on the basis of approved eligibility criteria.

Development of 1000 km of expressways (NHDP-VI)

11. With the growing importance of certain urban centres of India, particularly those located within a few hundred kilometers of each other, expressways would be both viable and beneficial. The Committee on Infrastructure has approved that 1000 k.m. of expressways be developed on a BOT basis, at an indicative cost of Rs.15,000 crore. These expressways would be constructed on new alignments.

Two laning of 20,000 km (NHDP-IV)

12. With a view to providing balanced and equitable distribution of the improved/widened highways network throughout the country, NHDP-IV envisages upgradation of 20,000 km of such highways into two-lane highways, at an indicative cost of Rs.25,000 crore. This will ensure that their capacity, speed and safety match minimum benchmarks for national highways.

Other Highway Projects (NHDP-VII)

13. The development of ring roads, bypasses, grade separators and service roads is considered necessary for full utilization of highway capacity as well as for enhanced safety and efficiency. Therefore, a programme for development of such features at an indicative cost of Rs.15,000 crore, has been mandated. Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North East Region

14. The Accelerated North-East Road Development Project is under consideration, which will mainly provide connectivity to all the state capitals and district headquarters in the north-east. The proposal would include upgrading other stretches on NH and state highways considered critical for economic development of the north-east region.

Institutional Initiatives

15. Steps are being taken for restructuring and strengthening of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), which is the implementing agency for the National Highway programme. Institutional mechanisms have been established to address bottlenecks arising from delays in environmental clearance, land acquisition etc. A special focus is being provided for traffic management and safety related issues through the proposed Directorate of Safety and Traffic Management. It is expected that the sum total of these initiatives should be able to deliver an efficient and safe highway network across the country.

16. In order to specify the policy and regulatory framework on a fair and transparent basis, a Model Concession Agreement (MCA) for PPPs in national highways has been mandated. It is expected that this common framework, based on international best practices, will significantly increase the pace of project award as well as ensure an optimal balance of risk and reward among all project participants.

Airports

17. The Committee on Infrastructure has initiated several policy measures that would ensure time-bound creation of world-class airports in India. A comprehensive civil aviation policy is on the anvil. An independent Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Bill for economic regulation is also under consideration. The policy of open skies introduced some time ago has already provided a powerful spurt in traffic growth that has exceeded 20% per annum during the past two years.

18. Green field international airports at Bangalore and Hyderabad have been approved and are currently under construction. These are likely to be

commissioned by middle of 2008. Modernisation and expansion of the Delhi and Mumbai airports through PPPs has been awarded based on a rigorous and transparent competitive bidding and evaluation process. Other major airports such as Chennai and Kolkata are also proposed to be taken up for modernisation through the PPP route. Similarly, to ensure balanced airport development around the country, a comprehensive plan for the development of other 35 non-metro airports is also under preparation. These measures are expected to bring a total investment of Rs. 40,000 crore for modernisation of the airport infrastructure.

19. On the analogy of the highway sector, a Model Concession Agreement is also being developed for standardising and simplifying the PPP transactions for airports. Further, proposals for revamping the Airports Authority of India are to be finalised soon. This would include upgrading of the ATC services at the airports. Issues relating to customs, immigration and security are also being resolved in a manner that enhances the efficiency of airport usage.

Ports

20. The experience of operating berths through PPPs at the major ports in India has been quite successful. It has, therefore, been decided to expand the programme and allocate new berths to be constructed through PPPs. A model concession agreement is being formulated for this purpose.

21. Government has also decided to empower and enable the 12 Major Ports to attain world-class standards. To this end, each Port is preparing a perspective plan for 20 years and a business plan for seven years. International experts have been engaged for assisting the Ports in this exercise, which is likely to be completed by April 2006. Recognising that the shipping industry is moving towards large vessels, a plan for capital dredging of major ports has also been initiated for implementation.

22. A high level committee has finalised the plan for improving rail-road connectivity of major ports. The plan is to be implemented within a period of three years. Further, changes in customs procedures are

being carried out with a view to reducing the dwell time and transaction costs. The government has also delegated enhanced powers to the respective Port Trusts for facilitating speedier decision-making and implementation. At the same time, several measures to simplify and streamline procedure related to security and customs have also been initiated.

23. The Action Plan approved by the government is expected to bring a total investment of Rs.50,000 crore in the port infrastructure. Such improvement in the scale and quality of Indian port infrastructure will significantly improve India's competitive advantage in an increasingly globalized world.

Railways

24. The rapid rise in international trade and domestic cargo has placed a great strain on the Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Kolkata rail track. Government has, therefore, decided to build dedicated freight corridors in the Western and Eastern high-density routes. The investment is expected to be about Rs. 22,000 crore. Requisite surveys and project reports are in progress and work is expected to commence within a year.

25. With increasing containerization of cargo, the demand for its movement by rail has grown rapidly. So far, container movement by rail was the monopoly of a public sector entity, CONCOR. The container movement has been thrown open to competition and private sector entities have been made eligible for running container trains. 14 applicants have submitted the application seeking permission for container train operation.

26. Tariff rationalization and effective cost allocation mechanism are also on the anvil. This includes a methodology for indexing the fare structure to line haul costs. Efforts aimed at introducing commercial accounting and information technology systems are also underway.

Catalytic Schemes to promote infrastructure development

27. Several infrastructure projects, despite being economically viable, are financially unviable. The lack

of financial viability usually arises from long gestation periods and limited financial returns, often caused by the inability to increase user charges to commercial levels. The government is committed to supporting such projects by providing a viability gap grant. Under a scheme approved recently, projects in infrastructure sectors such as power, roads, ports, airports, railways, water supply and urban transport will be eligible for a viability gap grant.

28. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), called the India Infrastructure Finance Corporation Limited (IIFC) has been set up to lend funds with longer term maturity to commercially viable projects in infrastructure sectors, including projects which become viable after receiving viability gap funding from the government. The purpose is to supplement the loans from banks and financial institutions, which are currently deficient in providing long-term debt. The scheme shall ensure that infrastructure projects which may be rendered unviable due to long gestation periods are not neglected due to unavailability of long term debt in the financial markets.

29. The twin schemes for viability gap funding and long-term debt to infrastructure projects are an effort to address the critical gaps in private sector financing of infrastructure. Through this package, the government aims at leveraging scarce budgetary resources for attracting a large pool of private capital.

4.25 SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH DIVISION

Grant-in-aid for Socio Economic Research

1. Socio Economic Research Division deals with the scheme of grant-in-aid to universities/research institutions for undertaking research studies and organizing Seminars, Conferences, which are relevant for the programmes and policies of the Planning Commission.

2. Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs.87.00 Lakh was released during the year 2005-06 (upto 31st December, 2005) comprising Rs.56.00lakh on studies and Rs.31.00 lakh on Seminars/Workshops.

Major Activities in the Planning Commission

Grant-in-aid (2005-2006)	Approved	(Rs. in lakhs)
		Released
	150.00	87.00
Studies		56.00
Seminars		31.00

3. Two meetings of the Group of Advisers were held during the year to consider grant-in-aid for Research Studies and Seminars/ Workshops. Proposals for grant-in-aid for 12 Studies and 41 Seminars were approved up to 31st December 2005. The details are given at Annexure 4.24.1 & 4.24.2.

Annexure 4.24.1

The studies approved during the year 2005-06 (*) under Socio Economic Research Scheme of the Planning Commission:

Sl. No.	Title of Study	Name of Institution	(Rs.in Lakh) Amount Approved
1.	Empowerment of Women through Participation in PRIs: Some Structural Impediments and Training Strategy.	Institute of Social Development, Udaipur	4.51
2.	Evaluation/Impact Assessment of Rural Sports Programme in India	Centre for Market Research & Social Development, New Delhi	6.95
3.	Multiple Impact of Droughts and Assessment of Drought Policy in selected states in India	Centre for Development Alternatives, Ahmedabad	5.65
4.	A Study of Food related Nutrition Deficiency in KBK Districts of Orissa.	Agricultural and Rural Development Consultancy Society, Bhubaneswar	5.40
5.	Estimation of National Parameters for Project Appraisal in India.	Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi	15.00
6.	A Paper on the Study of State Finance in India	National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi	5.00
7.	Status Study of Tribal Handicrafts and its Industrial Potential in Rajasthan, Uttaranchal and Chattisgarh.	Socio Economic & Educational Development Society, New Delhi	5.90
8.	Evaluation of Swaranjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) in selected Blocks of M.P.	EKATARA - Society for Development Alternatives for Women, Delhi.	5.76
9.	Mobilizing Resources through Reform of State non-taxes sources for Plan Development.	Foundation for Public Economics and Policy Research.	11.26
10.	Empowerment of Elected Scheduled Cast Members of PRIs in Bihar.	Sulabh Institute of Development Studies, Patna	2.49
11.	Impact of the Provisions of Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 on Tribal Development in Mandla & Dindori Districts of Madhya Pradesh.	Society for Integration and Development Action, Jabalpur(MP)	5.82
12.	Action Research in Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM0 in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.	Development Support Centre, Ahmedabad.	7.84

Annexure 4.24.2

The Seminar/Workshops approved during the year 2005-06 under SER Scheme of the Planning Commission. (Rs.in Lakhs)

Item No.	Title of Seminar / Workshop	Institution	Approved Amount
1.	National Workshop on “Bamboo Awareness Campaign in Schools.”	Centre for Indian Bamboo Resource & Technology, New Delhi.	0.50
2.	Strategic Management of Protected Areas.	Lucknow University, Lucknow.	1.00
3.	National Conference cum CME Program on Burns.	LNJP, Hospital, New Delhi.	1.50
4.	International Conference on “ Local Economic Development, Small & Medium Enterprises”.	Institute of Small Enterprises & Development, Chennai.	1.50
5.	National Congress on “ Prevention of Chronic Kidney Diseases in India”.	AIIMS, New Delhi.	1.50
6.	International Conference on “ Labour & FDI.”	Bharatiya Society for Socio Economic Development in Global Arena, New Delhi.	1.50
7.	Conference on “Decentralized Governance and Development –Promises Performance and Prospects”.	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi	0.50
8.	Seminar on Regulatory Framework for Infrastructure Sector in India.	Consumer Unity & Trust Society, Jaipur.	1.50
9.	South Asia Regional Conference on Globalization of Agriculture in South Asia: Has it made a difference to Rural Livelihood.	Centre for Economic & Social Studies, Hyderabad.	0.50
10.	13th National Conference of All India Input-Output Research Association.	Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani.	–
11.	International Conference on “Employment & Income Security”.	Institute of Human Development, New Delhi.	0.75
12.	Dr. D.S.Tyagi Memorial Lecture on “ Managing India’s Water Resources”	Techno Economic Research Institute, New Delhi.	0.19
13.	National Seminar on “Indias Trades in the next 25 years -(2025)”	S.P.Inst. of Economic & Social Research, Ahemdabad.	1.50
14.	Seminar on “Planning. For DevelopmentSave with Conservation in Hill Station- A case study of Nilgiris”	Nlgiris Campaign, Chennai	1.50
15.	4th Biennial Conference of INSEE-2005.	Indian Society for Ecological Economics, Delhi.	1.50
16.	Workshop on “Parking Nightmares which way out?”	Road Users Safety Forum, Delhi	1.50
17.	Recommendation of Twelfth Finance Commission.	Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow.	1.00

Major Activities in the Planning Commission

Item No.	Title of Seminar / Workshop	Institution	Approved Amount
18.	11th International Conference on "Productivity & Quality Research"	I.I.T, Haus Khas, New Delhi.	1.00
19.	Convention on "Investment & Opportunities & Challenges in Orissa.	Association for Development Initiatives, Delhi	1.50
20.	Regional Workshop on "Rural Development on Poverty Eradication"	National Organization of Voluntary Association, Lucknow	1.00
21.	International Symposium on "Electronic in Cancer update 2005"	M.A.M College, New Delhi.	1.50
22.	National Seminar on "Roadmap for Disabled"	Women & Child Development Society in India, New Delhi.	0.50
23.	National Seminar on "Adolescent Vision 2020"	Urivi Vikram Charitable Trust, New Delhi.	1.50
24.	National Seminar on "HIV/AIDS & Indian Industry"	The Energy & Resources Institute, New Delhi.	1.50
25.	All India Conference on "Modeling Economic Behavior & Policy"	Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Anantapur Distt.(A.P)	0.40
26.	National Symposium on "Disabilities Studies in India: New Directions for Future"	Society for Disability & Rehabilitation Studies, New Delhi.	1.50
27.	National Conference on "Water Conclave 2005"	Confederation of Indian Industry, New Delhi	1.50
28.	National Workshop on "Development of Guidelines for Effective Home Based Care & Treatment of Children suffering from Acute Severe under Nutrition".	AIIMS, New Delhi	1.00
29.	Symposium on Nutrition in Development Transition	The Nutrition Foundation of India, New Delhi	1.50
30.	Journal of Income & Wealth Vol. No. 24 (Part I & II Combined)	Indian Association for Research in National Income & Wealth, New Delhi.	0.25
31.	12th International Conference to Promote Rainwater Harvesting	Action for Food Production, New Delhi.	1.00
32.	19th National Conference on Agricultural Marketing	The Indian Society of Marketing, Nagpur	1.50
33.	National Seminar on Community Participation in Reproductive and Child Health Programme in UP	Pandit GB Pant Institute of Studies in Rural Development, Lucknow	0.70
34.	National Seminar on Entrepreneurship Culture: Issues and Challenges of Small and Intermediate Entrepreneurs at Grass Root Level	Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani	1.50
35.	National Seminar on Urban Transport Planning & Management	Central Institute of Road Transport, Pune	1.00

Item No.	Title of Seminar / Workshop	Institution	Approved Amount
36.	Regional Workshop on Rural Development through Income Generating Activities and Empowerment of Women	Kerala Education Development & Employment Society, Thiruvananthapuram.	1.50
37.	47th Annual Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics	Indian Society of Labour Economics.	1.50
38.	National Seminar on Managing Urban Waste for Health Environment	Regional Centre for Urban & Environment Studies, Lucknow.	1.50
39.	Regional Seminar on Rural Development & Research on Poverty Eradication in Maharashtra	Vanarai, Pune	1.00
40.	World Summit on Drug/Alcohol Abuse, Environment, HIV-AIDS, Population & Human Rights.	Drug Abuse Information, Rehabilitation & Research Centre, Mumbai.	1.50
41.	National Seminar on Accelerated Economic Growth and Regional Balance	Indian Economic Association, New Delhi	1.50

* As on 31st Dec 2005

4. Final reports in respect of 15 studies have been received during the year 2005-06 (Annexure-4.24.3).

5. A total number of 123 study reports have been placed on the web site of the Planning Commission.

Annexure 4.24.3

The studies completed / received during the year 2005-06 under the SER Scheme of Planning Commission.

(As on 31st December, 2005)

S.No.	Title	Name of Research Institution
1.	Rural Cluster Development – A Case Study New Delhi	Society for Economic & Social Transition,
2.	Efficacy and Effectiveness of Food for Work Program element in the SGRY for Assam.	National Institute of Rural Development, Guwahati.
3.	Collection, Collation & Dissemination of a Quality Statistics at Local Level.	Society for Socio Economic Studies and Services, Kolkata.
4.	Rural Housing & Living condition of people settled in Rural U.P.	G.B. Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad.
5.	Inter Regional Economic Inequalities in Rajasthan	Social Policy Research Institute, Jaipur
6.	Economic Reforms & Regional Disparities in Economic Social Development in India.	Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi.
7.	Continuing Education Programme : An Impact Study	Centre for Media Studies, New Delhi.

S.No.	Title	Name of Research Institution
8.	Efficacy & Effectiveness of Food for Work Programmes Element on SGRY for MRT.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai.
9.	Efficacy & Effectiveness of Food for Work Programmes Element on SGRY for Andhra Pradesh.	Centre for Economic & Social Studies, Hyderabad.
10.	Efficacy & Effectiveness of Food for Work Programmes Element on SGRY for Uttar Pradesh.	G.B. Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad.
11.	Developing Knowledge of Prtal on Indian Health & Population.	Administration Staff College of India, Hyderabad
12.	Status of Women's Action Empowerment Women in Thanjavur.	Periyar Maniammai College of Technology for Women, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu.
13.	To Broadcast 52 episodes of Mazdoor Vani on Air.	Bonded Labour Liberation Front, New Delhi.
14.	Development of Policies & Rural Poverty in Orissa.	VASUNDHARA, Bhubaneshwar.
15.	Marginal Farmers & Options for Improving their Livelihood : A Study of Uttaranchal.	Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow.

6. Planning Commission receives the study reports in hard copies as well as on CD/floppy. For easy accessibility and for better utilization and exchange of views, these reports are put on the web site of the Planning Commission. Reports are also circulated to concerned Departments/Ministries at the Centre and States and Senior Officers of the Planning Commission. The concerned Division in the Planning Commission processes the study reports from the point of view of their relevance for policies and programmes.

4.26 SOCIAL JUSTICE AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

1. The Social Justice & Women Empowerment Division in the Planning Commission is responsible for providing overall guidance in the formulation of polices and programmes for 'empowerment of women and development of children' in the country. While performing its tasks, the Subject Division acts in close association with the nodal Department of the Women and Child Development and other related Ministries/

Departments at the Centre and State Governments and the concerned Subject Divisions of the Planning Commission. The major activities of the Division during the year 2005-06 have been summarized in the following paragraphs.

2. Follow up action on the recommendations of the Mid-Term Appraisal (MTA) of the Tenth Plan in the Women and Child Development sector was a major activity of the Subject Division during 2005-06. In this respect two major recommendations viz. (i) restructuring of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and (ii) Beyond Gender Budgeting were identified by the prime Minister's Office (PMO) as action points for monitoring of the progress of follow up action on a monthly basis. The Division carried out the necessary follow up action on these action points and reported the progress achieved on a regular basis.

3. The Subject Division drafted the Chapter on 'Women and Children' for inclusion in the Annual Plan 2005-06 based on the approaches adopted for empowerment of women and development of

children in the Tenth Plan and keeping in view the on-going policies and programmes and thrust areas indicated in the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP). In this context various on-going welfare and development schemes/programmes were reviewed and strategy for taking effective steps in line with the thrust areas of NCMP were highlighted.

4. The Division examined the Annual Plan proposals 2006-07 of the Department of Women and Child Development and assessed the scheme-wise financial requirements of the financial year. As a prelude to that minimum Gross Budgetary support (GBS) required for flagship schemes of the Department of Women and Child Development were worked out in consultation with the Department as required by the PMO. The Adviser level meeting for discussion on the proposals of the Department for 2006-07 was also organized as a prelude to the Member/ Member-Secretary level meeting. The Division also prepared and circulated the minutes of the Member level meeting on the Annual Plan Proposals of the Department for 2006-07.

5. The Division also examined the proposals for the Annual Plan 2006-07 of States / UTs in respect of Women and Child Development Sector and prepared Sectoral Notes for the use of Deputy Chairman in his meetings with the concerned Chief Minister while finalizing the Annual Plan 2006-07 of each State. Subsequently, the Division organized the State/UT-wise Working Group meetings for discussion of the proposals relating to 'Women and Child' sector for the Annual Plan 2006-07. In the Working Group meetings progress of the implementation of State Sector Policies and Programmes were reviewed and priority areas, existing gaps and weak links were identified and necessary measures suggested to overcome the shortfalls/difficulties in the implementation of the policies and programmes in the Women and Child sector in each State/UT. States were encouraged to enhance their activities for the empowerment of women and development of children, especially by promoting income generating activities amongst women and their skill training for wage/self-employment of women. The Central Sector Scheme of Swawlamban has been transferred to the

States from 2005-06. The States were, therefore advised to make adequate provision in their Plan for continuation of the scheme in the State Sector. In view of the on-going emphasis on Gender budgeting and outcome budget the States/UTs were advised that their Plan proposal for the sector should also appropriately reflect on Gender Budgeting and outcome budget.

6. The Progress of the implementation of various schemes by the Department of Women and Child Development were reviewed by the Division in the Quarterly/half-yearly Performance Review (QPR) meetings held in Planning Commission under the Chairpersonship of Dr. Syeda Hameed, Member, Planning Commission.

7. 'Women Component Plan' (WCP), introduced for the first time during Ninth Plan have been an effective mechanism for targeting public expenditure in favour of women. Through this strategy, efforts are being made to ensure that not less than 30% of funds/benefits are earmarked under various welfare and developmental schemes for women by the concerned Ministries/Departments. The Division pursued with all related Ministries and Departments to effectively establish WCP in their respective sectors and to formulate and implement suitable schemes for the benefit of women.

8. During 2004-05 the Department of Women Child Development vide their EFC-Memo had Proposal for Expansion of the (ICDS) Scheme, sharing the cost of Supplementary Nutrition with the State Governments under the ICDS scheme and Cabinet Notes with proposals for extension of the World Bank Assisted ICDS, Phase -III including ICDS, extension of the World Bank Assisted ICDS Project in Andhra Pradesh under Andhra Pradesh Economic Restructuring (APER) Programmes, Amendment to the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, expansion of ICDS, revision of Financial Norms and expansion of Crèche Scheme & Merger & renaming as Rajiv Gandhi, National Crèche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers, sharing of cost of Supplementary Nutrition (ICDS) Scheme with States/UTs, extension of the Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project (Swa-Shakti) Project, amendment to the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act 1987 (Act No.3 of 1998), protection

of the women from Domestic Violence Bill- 2005 and Extension of Swayamsidha Scheme.

9. The Division handled Parliament Questions and furnished relevant information to other Subject Divisions of the Planning Commission and Ministries/ Departments for preparing replies to the Parliament Questions received by them. Similarly, VIP references received in the Division were also dealt. The Division also furnished necessary material relating to Women and Child Sector for inclusion in the Economic Survey 2005-06, President's Address to the Joint Session of the Parliament, Prime Minister's Independence Day Speech and also prepared Speeches and Messages for the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and Member in-charge of the sector.

10. The Division represented Planning Commission and participated in the discussions in the 'Inter-Departmental Committees on Gender Budgeting and Economic Classification' constituted by the Ministry of Finance and 'Inter-Ministerial Task Force to review the population norms for a project and Anganwadi Centres under ICDS' constituted by the Department of Women and Child Development. The division was actively involved during 2005-06 in the initiatives taken by the Department of Women and Child Development in the Workshops for sensitizing Central Ministries/Departments on 'Gender Budgeting'. The Division also represented the Planning Commission as a member of Governing Board of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), General Body of the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) and General Body and Executive Council of the National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development (NIPCCD).

11. Gender Budgeting and Restructuring of ICDS are among the 75 action points identified by the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) for regular monitoring based on the recommendations of the Mid Term Appraisal of the Tenth Five Year Plan. This Division furnished the progress report on the action points for the combined progress report on the action points furnished to the PMO by the Planning Commission on a monthly basis.

12. The proposals for research studies, seminars, conferences etc. relating to the women & child development sector received through the Socio-Economic Research (SER) Division were examined and comments on the same were offered. The Division also represented in the Research Advisory Committee of the Department of Women & Child Development. The Division offered its views/comments on the coverage of Women and Child Development sector in the proposals received from States under the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY).

Empowerment of Women: Sectoral initiatives

13. Some of the important activities / initiatives undertaken during 2004-05 for women by the women related Ministries and Departments were as follows:

- (i) Being nodal department, the Department of Women and Child Development has the following specific schemes and programmes, for socio-economic empowerment of women. 'Swayamsidha', is a major on-going scheme of the Department since 2001. The scheme focuses on socio-economic empowerment of women through self-reliant women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs). It is now under implementation in 650 blocks of the country.

14. The Swa-Shakti funded jointly by the World Bank and International fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was another such scheme under implementation in selected States with the objective of enhancing women's access to resources for better quality life through formation of SHGs, skill development, credit linkage to take-up income generating activities etc. The scheme has been discontinued after June 2005.

15. The Department is also implementing the Schemes of Support to Training-cum-Employment Programme (STEP) and 'Swawlamban' for skill training of women in traditional and non-traditional sectors respectively. Swawlamban, however, has been transferred to States w.e.f. 2005-06.

16. The Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), established in 1993, has been playing a significant role in expanding women SHGs and promoting thrift and credit activities among poor and asset less women.
17. The scheme of Condensed Courses of Education implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board through NGOs is another important intervention for capacity building of women.
18. The scheme of Short-stay Homes is for providing support service in terms of temporary shelters to women and girls who are victims of marital conflicts, family maladjustment, crime or any other reason due to which they have been rendered homeless and have no place to live.
19. There is also an on-going scheme viz. Women in Difficult Circumstances (Swadhar) to provide shelter, food, clothing and care to marginalized women and girls like destitute, widows left in religious places, women survivors of natural calamities, trafficked women and women victims of terrorist violence who do not have family support.
- (ii) The Department of Women and Child Development, being the nodal Department for development of women, has also been entrusted, following the Union Budget 2005-06, to sensitize all Ministries/Departments and State Governments to co-ordinate the gender-budgeting exercise for the subsequent budgets/Annual Reports.
- (iii) In Pursuance to the announcement by the Prime Minister, on 15th August, 2001 a Nutritional Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) was launched by the Planning Commission, in 51 district on a pilot basis in 2002-03. The programme has been revived and Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India is implementing this scheme from 2005-06 onwards. The Department has obtained Cabinet approval for the continuation of the programme in 2005-06.
- (iv) Education is the most crucial investment in human development. Over the decades, considerable progress has been achieved in terms of literacy, school enrolment, network of schools and spread of institutions of higher education including technical education. During the decade 1991-2001, while the male literacy went up by only 11.72%, the female literacy rate went up by 14.87% in same period. This has decreased the male female gap to 21.70% in 2001 from 24.84% in 1991.
- (v) A major initiative was taken with the launching of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) in 2001, (operational since 2002). The scheme encompasses all activities relating to school education, viz., providing physical infrastructure, free textbooks for children, teacher education and their training etc., besides encouraging enrolment of girl students, especially from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Minorities.
- (vi) The Mahila Samakhya (MS) launched in 1988 in pursuance of the goals of the New Education Policy (1986) as a concrete programme for the education and empowerment of women in rural areas, aims at providing women and adolescent girls, particularly from socially and economically marginalized groups, with necessary support structure and an informal learning environment to create opportunities for education, set in motion circumstances for larger participation of women and girls in formal and non-formal education programmes and to create an environment in which education can serve the objectives of women's equality.
- (vii) National Programme for Education of Girls at the Elementary Level (NPEGEL) which, a new scheme is being implemented in specific areas with low female literacy with focus on intensive implementation and monitoring to enable each girl to be tracked with flexible learning packages to ensure different strategies

to suit children in different circumstances, including out of school girls, drop out girls, working girls, girls from marginalized social groups, girls with low attendance and girls with low levels of achievement to gain quality elementary education and develop the self-esteem of girls through a community based approach. Another new scheme of Kasturba Gandhi Swatantra Vidyalaya (KGSV) envisages opening of special schools for the girl child, belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities in low female literacy districts with focus on educationally backward areas in terms of girls' education.

(viii) The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is implementing the scheme of "Hostels for SC Girl Students" with the objective to reduce the high drop out rates and increase the retention rates amongst SC girls at the middle, secondary and higher secondary schools, colleges and university level. Under the scheme, Central Assistance is provided on matching basis (50:50) to States and 100% to UTs for construction of Hostel Buildings. The Central Sector Scheme of "Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets" is also being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the educational development of women including girl child in 136 districts where the literacy rate is below 10% amongst ST women and girl children.

(ix) For economic empowerment of the weaker sections of SCs, OBCs and Minorities, various employment-cum-income generation activities have been implemented through various agencies and Corporations with the ultimate objective of making these disadvantaged groups economically independent and self-reliant. There are specific earmarked incentives for women to take up income generating activities under various schemes implemented through these Corporations.

(x) The Ministry of Rural Development implements various anti-poverty programmes with special focus on the empowerment of women. These programmes have special components for women and funds are earmarked as Women's Component to ensure flow of adequate resources for the purpose. The major schemes, having Women's Component implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development include the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), the Restructured Centrally Rural Sanitation Programme and the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Under SGRY it is stipulated that 30% of the employment opportunities should be reserved for women; houses under IAY are to be allotted in the name of women members of the households or alternatively in the joint names of wife and husband; under SGSY, 50% of the Self Help Groups in each block should be exclusively reserved for women. Women are encouraged to take advantage of thrift and credit to make them self-reliant, Up to 10% of the allocated funds can be utilized for construction and maintenance of public latrines for women under Restructured Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), Under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), training is being offered to women in using and maintenance of hand pumps.

(xi) The Department of Land Resources and the Department of Drinking Water Supply have issued guidelines for schemes being operated by them like Haryali (for Watershed Development), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme and Swajaldhara (for Rural Drinking Water) to have adequate provision for involvement of women in the management of the assets created under the programme, such as at least 30% of hand pump mistries under NHRD and other training schemes, should be women of the local areas/habitations as they can take better care of the operation and maintenance of the hand pump

schemes than others. There should be women caretakers for hand pumps in the habitations. Certificate about satisfactory completion of the schemes to be obtained from women groups in the habitation and prominent women from the habitations should be represented on the village level water monitoring committees.

(xii) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana' (SJSRY) is a major Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme targeted to women beneficiaries. The scheme consists of two sub-schemes, namely (i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) and (ii) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP). The scheme provides special attention to women with minimum percentage of women beneficiaries to be at 30%.

(xiii) The Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare w.e.f. 12.4.2005 aims at reduction of maternal mortality/infant mortality. The benefits under the scheme will be available to all women, both in rural and urban areas, belonging to BPL households and aged 19 years or above and up to the first two live births. However, in ten low performing States namely UP, Uttaranchal, MP, Jharkhand, Bihar, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Assam and J&K, the benefit will be extended up to the third child if the mother of her own accord chooses to undergo sterilization in the health facility where she delivered, immediately after delivery. Cash benefits of Rs.500/- per live births is given to all pregnant women (BPL) after registration and at the time of delivery, irrespective of the place of delivery. Such eligible beneficiaries under the scheme, who deliver in health institutions, would get an additional cash benefit of Rs.200/- if they belong to rural areas and Rs.100/- if they belong to urban areas of ten low performing States.

(xiv) The Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) launched from 2005-06 will be the first port of call for any health related demands

of deprived sections of the population, especially women and children, who find it difficult to access health services. ASHA will be a health activist in the community to create awareness, counsel and mobilize the community and facilitate them in accessing health and health related services, work with the Village Health & Sanitation Committee of the Gram Panchayat to develop a comprehensive village health plan, arrange escort/accompany pregnant women & children requiring treatment/admission to the nearest pre-identified health facility, provide primary medical care for minor ailments such as diarrhoea, fevers and first aid for minor injuries, inform about the births and deaths in her village and any unusual health problems/disease outbreaks in the community to the Sub-Centres/Primary Health Centre etc.

(xv) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been launched in April 2005 for a period of 7 years(2005-12) with a view to bringing about dramatic improvement in the health system and the health status of the people in the country. The Mission seeks to provide universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care which is accountable and responsive to the needs of the people, reduction of child and maternal deaths as well as population stabilization, gender and demographic balance. In this process, the Mission would help achieve goals set under the National Health Policy and the Millennium Development Goals. It is anticipated that the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) will accelerate achievement in respect of MMR and IMR. The NRHM has identified 18 States for special attention, which have weak public health indicators and/or weak health infrastructure for special attention in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal, Jharkhand, Orissa, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir.

Social Welfare Division (Other Special Groups)

20. The Social Welfare Division continued its efforts towards fulfilling the Tenth Plan commitments of – i) Empowering Persons with Disabilities, (locomotor, visual, hearing, speech and mental disabilities); ii) Reforming the Social Deviants who come in conflict with law (juvenile delinquents / vagrants, drug addicts, alcoholics, sex workers, bettars etc.); and iii) Caring for the Other Disadvantaged (the aged, children in distress such as Street Children, orphaned/abandoned children etc.), in coordination with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (M/SE & E) and other related Ministries / Departments of both Centre and State Governments and Union Territories (UTs) to ensure effective implementation of various policies and programmes aimed at welfare, development and empowerment of these target groups. The Division prepared a detailed Chapter on ‘Other Special Groups’ for inclusion in the Annual Plan Document 2005-06.

21. The Annual Plan 2005-06 advocates the continuation of the three-pronged strategy adopted in the Tenth Plan, with a special focus on the convergence of existing services in related welfare and developmental sectors for attaining maximum beneficiary coverage under the programmes extending preventive, curative, rehabilitation, welfare and developed services to these special groups. The major thrust in the Annual Plan 2005-06 has been to consolidate and strengthen the various programmes through coordinated efforts and innovative interventions in attending to the special problems and needs of these disadvantaged groups through effective involvement and supplementation of voluntary action.

22. The rehabilitation and empowerment of disabled persons is a statutory responsibility of the Government as per the Persons with Disability (PWD) Act, 1995. The Ministry has taken up various schemes and programmes to implement various provisions of the PWD Act, 1995, to fulfil the earlier commitment to empower as many disabled as possible so they become active, self-reliant and productive contributors to the national economic development and further

the Ministry is expanding scope of the PWD Act making it more disabled-friendly.

23. Recognising that social deviants such as juvenile delinquents, alcohol and drug addicts are victims of circumstances and situational compulsions rather than habitual criminals engaged in organized crime, the Annual Plan 2005-06 supports the efficient implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, with the main objective to reform and rehabilitate social deviants in a humane rather than a punitive environment.

24. The Division has examined a number of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) / Standing Finance Committee (SFC) proposals submitted by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment for the Social Welfare schemes in close consultation with Project Appraisal and Management Division (PAMD). The Division also offered comments on various proposals submitted by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment such as : Notes for Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), Background notes for Consultative Groups and Inter-Ministerial Committee / Task Force on Mid-Term Appraisal of Tenth Plan and other proposals relating to the schemes meant for welfare and development of disadvantaged groups / other special groups. A scheme ‘Welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection’, with the objective of catering to child workers / potential child workers to facilitate their entry into mainstream education through non-formal/bridge courses was appraised and approved but the scheme could not be taken up as it is still under consideration of the Hon’ble Supreme Court. The other EFC / SFC proposals examined by the Division include ‘Revision of the Scheme for Juvenile Maladjustment’, ‘Setting up of the National Institute for Multiple Disabilities’, Setting up of the ‘College of Rehabilitation Sciences’, ‘National Commission for Persons with Disabilities’ and ‘Awareness Generation Scheme for Prevention and Rehabilitation for Persons with Disabilities and awareness generation through Television for various aspects of Disabilities’.

25. The Subject Division reviewed in-depth the Quarterly Performance of the implementation of various schemes under Social Welfare sector, for the

year 2005-06. The Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) meetings were held under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.C. Mungekar, Member, Planning Commission. The Ministry was advised to develop an effective mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of each scheme according to the prescribed formats which could be utilised for receiving the data on a systematic basis, especially from the State Governments / NGOs, etc. Another suggestion was made to improve the monitoring mechanism of the Ministry and restore the earlier practice of preparation of the Annual Action Plans (for submission to the Cabinet Secretariat), which may include information on both budgetary (physical and financial targets and achievements) and non-budgetary items (information on Policies). This would help the monthly meetings at the Secretary, M/SJ & E level to monitor the progress of expenditure and help in getting feedback on a regular basis. It was also suggested that the Ministry should play a more pro-active role in helping States to identify their thrust areas, fixing physical and financial targets and monitoring the progress. The Social Welfare Division also reviewed the Quarterly Performance of the State Sector Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the States / UTs.

26. The Mid-Term Appraisal (MTA) of the Tenth Plan pertaining to the Social Welfare Sector was the major exercise undertaken during the financial year 2004-05. The exhaustive and comprehensive discussions and consultations were held at the different level / groups which included academicians, social workers, voluntary organizations and National Institutions for reviewing critically the ongoing programmes / schemes of the Tenth Plan. Based on the recommendations of the expert group after discussion, the suggestions for remedial measures in the weak areas of implementation and monitoring of the policies / programmes were appropriately incorporated in the draft MTA chapter. The detailed draft MTA chapter was prepared for inclusion in the final MTA document highlighting objectives, targets, achievements, shortfall and corrective measures.

27. Detailed discussions were held with the Ministry of SJ&E with regard to the finalisation of the Annual Plan 2005-06. The proposals of the

Ministry were reviewed along with the progress achieved and the need based financial requirements assessed to enable the Plan Co-ordination Division in finalizing the outlays for the Ministry. Subsequently, scheme wise allocations of the approved outlay for the Annual Plan (2005-06) were also made in consultation with the Ministry. The Ministry has been advised to fix annual and quarterly monitorable physical and financial targets for the various schemes. Similarly, the progress of implementation of the various programmes of the State Governments has also been reviewed and the State Governments were suggested to improve their both financial and physical performance.

28. The State Annual Plans (2005-06) Working Group meetings for the Social Welfare including Women and Child Development Sector, were held under the Chairmanship of Adviser (SJ & WE), which were attended by the State representatives and the nodal Ministry of SJ & E. Besides, reviewing the progress of various programmes and policies, the Working Groups also made an assessment of the financial requirements for each States and recommended allocation of the resources for the sector and the brief notes were prepared, which provided inputs for the meetings between the State Chief Ministers and the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission for finalization of the Annual Plans of States and UTs.

29. While reviewing the Half-Yearly Performance Review of the schemes of M/SJ & E and the States, the Division took note of the outcome-budget exercise to facilitate effective and timely implementation of various schemes of the Ministry. Though majority of the schemes under the Social Welfare Sector by and large do not have direct visible and measurable impact, which could be quantified, the progress of expenditure and the progress of physical targets remained the focus during various discussions held with the Ministry and the States.

30. The Division also critically examined and offered comments on various research proposals / projects concerning welfare and development of disadvantaged groups / other special groups submitted by academic institutions and NGOs

seeking grant from the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. Besides, the Division attended the work relating to the Parliament Questions, VIP letters and provided inputs for the Speeches by the Prime Minister, Finance Minister and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission delivered at various occasions. Many field visits were carried by the officials of the Division to have firsthand information on the progress and the impact of the various ongoing programmes / schemes in different parts of the country.

4.27 STATE PLANS DIVISION

1. The State Plans Division in the Planning Commission is entrusted with the responsibility of assisting in finalizing the Annual Plans and Five Year Plans of States/Union Territories. The Division coordinates all activities relating to the formulation of plans of States/Union Territories such as issuing of guidelines, organizing meetings between Deputy Chairman and Chief Ministers/Governors/Lt.Governors of States/Union Territories for deciding the plan size as well as organising Working Group Meetings for finalisation of sectoral outlays of States/Union Territories. The Division also deals with matters relating to sanction of Additional Central Assistance to States/Union Territories for specific schemes/projects and also proposals regarding externally aided projects, Planning Commission's Project Preparation Facility and revised outlays of States/Union Territories. Matters relating to Inter-State and Centre-State relations on Planning as referred to by the Inter-State Council, Natural Calamities and recommendations of the Finance Commission are also dealt by this Division. The Division is the repository of detailed information relating to Plan Outlays and Expenditure of States / Union Territories.

2. During the year 2005-06, besides performing the above functions, the Division dealt with VIP references and Parliament Questions relating to the States/Union Territories Annual Plan outlays, Revised Outlays, Expenditures, Externally Aided Projects etc. The Inter-Ministry Task Group on Special Problems

of Habitations in Hilly Terrains is also being serviced by the Division.

Annual Plan 2005-06:

3. The meetings at the level of the Deputy Chairman with Chief Ministers of States/Union Territories to discuss the Annual Plans of different States and Union Territories were held during the year 2005-06 so that the approved Plan could provide a timely and meaningful input into the State budgets for 2005-06.

4. A total of Rs.62115.00 crore was provided in the Budget Estimates for 2005-06 as Central assistance for State and UT Plans of which Rs.28211.00 crore was on account of Normal Central Assistance, Rs. 3987.33 crore as Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects and the remaining Rs.29916.67 crore for special programmes like Backward Districts / Area Fund, National Urban Renewal Mission etc.

5. With a view to ensuring investment in priority sectors as per plan objectives, the practice of earmarking of outlays under selected schemes/projects was continued. Outlays under various schemes like Pregnant & Lactating Women & Adolescents, fund given under article 275(1) for welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes and for improving the administration in scheduled areas, Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme, Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, Border Area Development Programme, Development Reform Facility and Initiative for Strengthening Urban Infrastructure and also ACA's given for specific schemes were earmarked.

Core Plan:

6. In order to have a realistic plan outlay, the Plan size of the States is based on the principle of a core plan, which takes into consideration [a] the trend of aggregate actual resource mobilization for the State Plan in previous years, and [b] a realistic and conservative estimate of resources available for financing the Plan.

Half Yearly Performance Reviews (HPRs):

7. With a view to ensuring speedy implementation of Plan schemes by the States and improve utilization of funds, the system of reviewing the Plan performances of States was introduced as a part of the Tenth Plan initiatives. These reviews provide a forum for suggestions for mid-course adjustment required for the speedy implementation of Plan schemes. The HPR meetings of States/ Union Territories for Annual Plan 2005-06 were taken by the Members / State Plan Advisers concerned.

Strengthening State Plans for Human Development

8. The Planning Commission (State Plans Division) has initiated a new project “Strengthening State Plans for Human Development”, with the assistance of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Project has been designed to assist state governments in following up to their respective State Human Development Reports (SHDRs). The main activities of the project include creation of Human Development Cells within each State; strengthening State Statistical systems; and encouraging related research & training including in the financing of human development. A series of workshops were organised to familiarise the various State governments with the proposed activities of the new project and assistance extended to States which had completed their SHDRs.

Planning Commission’s Project Preparation Facility (PCPPF):

9. To assist State Governments to undertake preparation of project reports with a view to attracting external and institutional financing for development projects, the Planning Commission’s Project Preparation Facility (PCPPF) is being implemented. States, which have received less than Rs.500 crores of external assistance during the preceding year, are eligible for assistance under the PCPPF. Assistance upto Rs.25 lakhs is provided to enable State Governments to engage professional consultants for the preparation of a report.

10. During 2005-06 assistance under PCPPF was provided for preparation of project reports relating to Optimum and Conjugative Use of Water Resources in Himachal Pradesh and Strategic Option Study on State Roads Project in Uttaranchal.

State Development Reports (SDRs):

11. To provide a quality reference document on the development profile and set out strategies for accelerating the economic growth rate of States, the Planning Commission in coordination with the State Governments and independent institutions & experts, is preparing State Development Reports (SDRs). During 2005-06, SDRs of Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra were finalised.

Island Development Authority (IDA):

12. The Island Development Authority Cell serves as the secretariat for the Island Development Authority (IDA) constituted under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister and its Standing Committee under Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The IDA decides on policies and programmes for integrated development of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep, keeping in view all aspects of environmental protection as well as the special technical and scientific requirements of the islands, and reviews the progress of implementation & impact of the development programmes.

13. The thrust areas for the development of the island territories were identified and major changes in the policies and programmes were reviewed at the last Meetings of the IDA held in January 2003. A meeting of the Standing Committee of IDA was held in April, 2005. It reviewed the Tsunami Reconstruction Plan in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, follow-up action on decisions at the last meetings of the IDA and Standing Committee and discussed the Telecommunication requirements of the island territories, setting up of SEZ in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands and action taken on Environment related orders of the Hon’ble Supreme Court.

Disaster Management and Natural Calamity Relief:

14. Officers from the State Plans Divisions were part of the Central Teams that were formed to visit States to assess the situation on the wake of a calamity. During the year Central Teams visited the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. The Division also examines and scrutinizes from a development perspective policy proposals of the Ministry of Home Affairs relating to disaster management.

4.28 STATE PLANS DIVISION- DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION

1. Planning and development of an area within the State is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. However, within an overall State oriented approach, certain regions across and within States, for historical and special reasons, call for a focused area development approach. To deal with the specific problems of these areas, region-specific plan strategies are formulated keeping in view the basic needs of the people and priorities of the State Governments concerned. Planning Commission's strategy in this regard has been to supplement the efforts of the State Governments by targeting such disadvantaged areas with funds for capital investments.

2. The North Eastern Region comprises Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. The trauma of partition, political evolution combined with the geographical location, transport bottlenecks, natural calamities, etc., have hindered the progress of the North East, and the region has experienced relatively slower economic growth compared to the rest of the country. Most of the north eastern States joined the planned development process later than many other States. For development purposes, Sikkim too is treated at par with the other States of the north east region. Special focus had been given on the economic development of the north eastern region and Sikkim during the

earlier Plan periods, and strategies adopted for removal of infrastructural bottlenecks, provisioning of basic minimum services and creating an overall environment for private investment. Despite these efforts, the recent growth performance of these States has not been encouraging. The continued efforts of the Government towards removing the impediments to lasting peace in the North East, and the improved security scenario during the recent past has raised hopes for faster economic development of the region. The Government of India's commitment to accelerating the pace of socio-economic development of the region is reflected in the creation of a dedicated Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region to coordinate and give impetus to the Centre's development efforts.

3. Recognising the special problems of the region, significant levels of Central assistance to State Plans have been a feature of planning in the north eastern States. Even among the special category States, the per capita levels of Central assistance are among the highest in the country. Further, a number of special arrangements and initiatives have been taken to accord priority to the development of the region. The North Eastern Council (NEC) set up in 1972 is an advisory body empowered to discuss matters of common interest to the Union and the north eastern States and recommend to the Central/State Governments any matter of common interest, interalia, in the fields of economic and social planning, inter-State transport and communications, power and flood control, etc. For securing a balanced development, the NEC may formulate, for the member States, a regional plan in regard to matters of common importance to more than one State of the region, and indicate priorities of the projects/schemes included in the plan and their location. The role of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) is to create synergy and ensure convergence of programmes by coordinating the efforts of both Central agencies and the State Governments and by meeting the last mile resource needs for completion of projects. The Ministry is to act as a catalyst in stimulating the development process and focus on increasing opportunities for productive employment, strengthening infrastructure, particularly connectivity and communication, together with

ensuring accountability in the implementation of projects.

4. Planning Commission, on its part has been encouraging development of NE region by allocating funds to the eight states for their Five Year Plans and

Annual Plans as 90% grant and 10% loan as all the States of the region have been included in the Special Category States. The agreed outlay for funding the Annual Plans of these states and for NEC, for the first three years of Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) are given below :

Annual Plan Outlay for Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)

(Rs.Cr)

	Tenth Plan Projected	Annual Plan 2002-03	Annual Plan 2003-04	Annual Plan 2004-05	Annual Plan 2005-06
Arunachal Pradesh	3888	676	723*	760.35	950.00
Assam	8315	1750	1797*	2175.00	3000.00
Manipur	2804	550	590	789.11*	915.00
Meghalaya	3009	480*	536*	679.00*	800.00
Mizoram	2300	489*	525*	639.45*	685.00
Nagaland	2228	427*	504*	574.33*	620.00
Sikkim	1656	370*	405	492.74*	500.00
Tripura	4500	625	622*	725.37*	804.00
North Eastern Council (NEC)	3500	450	500	500.00	500.00
Total	32200	5817	6202	7364.93	8774.00

* Revised approved outlay.

5. Central Assistance provided to the states under their plans include funds for programmes like Boarder Area Development Programme(BADP), Hill Area Development Programme (HADP), Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (APDRP), Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Mid-day Meal(MDM), Roads and Bridges, Initiative for Strengthening for Urban Infrastrcuture (ISUI), etc. Funds are also provided as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for specific projects, Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) etc.

6. The Department of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) has been allotted Rs.650.00 crores during 2005-06 for funding of projects in the North Eastern States under the Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR).

NLCPR was created by the Planning Commission in 1998-99 for the North Eastern states out of the unspent amount of stipulated 10% of GBS to support infrastructure development projects in the North East. This provision is classified as Central Assistance for State Plans.

7. The Tenth Plan projected outlay for central schemes of DoNER is Rs. 150.00 crores. This provision is mainly for the four schemes viz., Advocacy (Rs.22.50 crore), Capacity Building (Rs.22.50 crore),NEDFI (Rs.100 crore) and Sikkim Mining Corporation (Rs.5 crore). The budget support for these four schemes for 2005-06 is Rs.39.75 crore which includes Rs.5.00 crore for Advocacy, Rs.12.40 crore for Capacity Building and Rs.22.33 crore for NEDFI.

8. At the initiative of the Planning Commission, preparation of State Development Reports (SDRs)

have been taken up for all the States of the region. The salient aim of these Reports is to provide a quality reference document on the development profile of the States and to suggest strategies for accelerating the growth rate of the States. These are intended to act as major inputs for Development. Assam Development Report, first in the series has been published. Draft SDRs for all the other States of the region are at various stages of preparation.

9. During 2004-05, a Task Force on Development Initiatives for the North Eastern Region has been constituted. The Task Force is headed by Shri B.N. Yugandher, Member, Planning Commission with Secretaries of various Central Ministries and concerned Principal Advisers/Advisers in the Planning Commission as its members. The Task Force report is likely to be finalized by the end of the current year.

4.29 TRANSPORT DIVISION

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

- Demand Assessment for transport services of passenger and goods traffic.
- Assessment of existing capacity of different modes and estimation of resource requirement for the plan.
- Identification of role of private sector investment in the infrastructure and transport services to supplement the Government efforts
- Overall planning of transport sector in the country.
- Finalization of Annual Plan outlay for various modes of transport.
- Assessment of resources of State Road Transport Undertakings.

- Review of progress of major transport projects.
- 2. The salient activities and taken during the year by Transport Division are as follows :
 - (i) The chapter on the Transport sector for the Annual Plan 2005-06 Document was finalized.
 - (ii) Carried assessment of resources of 38 State Road Transport Undertakings for the Annual Plan 2006-07, which involves physical and financial parameters of passenger and freight services operation by the undertakings for the purpose of inclusion of the resources generated in the Annual Plan of the concerned State Government. The Undertakings during the discussions were also advised to take suitable measures to improve their performance and bring down the increasing losses.
 - (iii) Externally Aided Project proposals for the Annual Plan 2006-07 for some of the States were discussed and recommendations made after in-depth examination.
 - (iv) Annual Plan 2006-07 proposals in respect of State Governments / UTs and NEC were discussed and recommendations made after in-depth examination.
 - (v) Annual Plan 2006-07 proposals of the Central Ministries were discussed and recommendations made after in-depth examination.
 - (vi) Investment proposals received from Central Ministries of Railways, Road Transport & Highways, Shipping and Civil Aviation were examined in association with Project Appraisal and Management Division before these were considered by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC), Public Investment Board (PIB) and Expanded Board of Railways (EBR).
 - (vii) A system of Half Yearly Performance Review (HYPR) meetings has been introduced as a

monitoring mechanism to review the progress of various plan schemes. The HYPR meetings for Transport sector Ministries were held to review the progress of various Transport sector projects.

- (viii) Participated and made significant contributions in the meetings of Committee on Infrastructure, relating to railways, roads, ports and airports, with the objective of initiating policies to ensure creation of world class infrastructure facilities, developing structures that maximize the role of public private partnership and monitoring of infrastructure projects.
- (ix) Participated in the meetings of the Board of Governors of Construction Industry Development Council.
- (x) Attended meetings of various Committees / Groups, which included Committee on Rural Infrastructure set up by PMO on Bharat Nirman and Empowered Committee on PMGSY set up by the Ministry of Rural Development.
- (xi) A number of Board Meetings of National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) were held during the year. The agenda items, which included detailed project reports for various segments of NHDP for award of contract were received for examination and comments offered as an input for decision making at the NHAI Board Meetings.
- (xii) Engaged M/s RITES to conduct a total transport system study with the broad objective of generating and analyzing inter-modal transport resource costs and traffic flows covering major modes of transport and determining an optimal inter-modal mix and allocation of transport investment.

4.30 TOURISM CELL

1. The Tourism cell assists Planning Commission in the matters relating to policy making, planning and development of the tourism sector to meet the growing demand for tourism in the country. It is

concerned with the overall budgetary and physical planning for the tourism sector.

- 2. Annual Plan proposals for 2006-07 of Ministry of Tourism and proposals for tourism sector outlays of Annual Plan 2006-07 of State Governments/UTs were discussed and recommendations were made after having in-depth examination of the proposals.
- 3. The Annual Plan Chapter 2004-05 on Tourism Sector has been prepared.
- 4. Investment proposals formulated by Ministry of Tourism were appraised and Standing Finance Committee meetings were attended to take necessary investment decisions.
- 5. Revised guidelines of plan schemes of the Ministry of Tourism, consequent upon the merger / re-classification, were examined and comments offered.
- 6. Quarterly Performance Review meetings for the quarters of 2004-05 and Half-yearly Performance Review meeting for 2005-06 (April-September) were held under the Chairmanship of Member. The meetings reviewed the progress of implementation of Plan schemes, identified issues and suggested measures for development of tourism in the country.

4.31 VILLAGE AND SMALL ENTERPRISES

- 1. Village and Small Enterprises Division deals with the following Ministries:
 - Ministry of Small Scale Industries
 - Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries
 - Ministry of Textiles
 - Ministry of Food Processing Industries

Annual Plan 2005-06 for States/UTs

2. Annual Plan for 2005-06 and 2006-07 proposals in respect of States/UTs were discussed and appropriate recommendations were made for finalising the Plans for the VSE Sector. Projects/

schemes posed for Additional Central Assistance, External Aide, received from various States have been scrutinized and necessary comments, suggestions and recommendations were made for implementation and necessary action.

Annual Plan 2005-06 for Central Ministries

3. Annual Plan 2006-07 proposals in respect of Ministry of Small Scale Industries, Ministry of Agro & Rural Industries, Ministry of Textiles (VSE) and Ministry of Food Processing Industries were discussed with the officials of Ministries and appropriate outlays were recommended. Half Yearly Progress of the Central Ministries was reviewed during the year.

4. Other Important Activities of the Division are :

- The developmental schemes/programmes under implementation in the VSE Sector by various Ministries are catering to the needs of women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, minorities, etc. as per mandatory requirements.
- Based on the recommendations of the Mid-Term Appraisal of the 10th Five Year Plan, to take up the handlooms to a position of strength by ensuring strong linkages between its production base and market as it comes next to agriculture in providing employment opportunities to rural population and also contributing in exports. A Steering Committee has been constituted under the chairpersonship of Dr. Ms. Syeda Hameed, Member, Planning Commission.
- The Planning Commission has also constituted a Task Force on Creative & Cultural Industries under the chairpersonship of Dr. Ms. Syeda Hameed, Member, Planning Commission, for preparing a road map towards greater synergy between cultural and creative industries and artisans, craftsmen, performers, etc. A need was felt to redefine and rejuvenate the cultural and creative industries so as to enable the artisans/craftsmen/performers to achieve higher production, exports, self-employment and

employment to fellow persons resulting in better quality standards for life. World over fusion of technology, ethnic trends, designs and creative capacities are being utilised to create new products, thereby increasing niche markets for such blends of products, which would enhance aesthetics, utility and new technologies.

- The Division assisted the Team of Experts constituted to examine issues relating to appropriate nodal Ministry for administering the proposed “Food Safety and Standards Authority” under the Chairmanship of Dr. R.A. Mashelkar, DG, CSIR .
- The Division also give comments on Techno-Economic Appraisals of proposals received from various Ministries and examine notes on CCEA/EFC/SFC.
- Exercise on Outcome/Targets in the Outcome Budget 2005-06 for Ministries of Textiles, FPI, SSI, & ARI concerning VSE Sector were prepared.
- Gender issue was flagged during Annual Plan, QPR/HPR meetings.

4.32 VOLUNTARY ACTION CELL

1. The Voluntary Action Cell is primarily concerned with policy issues relating to voluntary sector and building a database on VOs/NGOs. A Draft National Policy on the Voluntary Sector is being finalized by the Cell. A series of presentations by representatives of Vos/NGOs are being organized in Planning Commission under the Civil Society Window.

4.33 WATER RESOURCES DIVISION

1. Water Resources Division of the Planning Commission is charged with the responsibility of formulation and monitoring of Plan, Programmes and Policies relating to Water Resources, which inter-alia includes irrigation(major, medium and minor projects), flood control(including anti-sea erosion works) and command area development. The Division

is also responsible for the Plans, Programmes and Policies of rural and urban water supply and sanitation and solid waste management.

Irrigation, Flood Control and Command Area Development

2. The Mid Term Appraisal of the Tenth Five Year Plan pertaining to the Water Resources Sector was done and chapter on Water Resources prepared. Strategies

and way forward for the sector were recommended.

3. Water Resources Division was closely associated with the Bharat Nirman Programme announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2005-06. The inputs for the preparation of action plans on two of the components of the Bharat Nirman (given below) were given to Ministry of Water Resources and Department of Drinking Water Supply respectively.

Investment Clearance of Major and Medium Irrigation and flood Control Projects accorded during the period from January to December 2005.

Sl No	Name of State	Name of Project / Scheme	Estimated Cost (Rs crore)	Month of clearance/Year of completion as per order
Major and Medium Projects				
1.	Chhattisgarh	Mongra medium Irrigation Project	83.64	January/2006-07
2.	Chhattisgarh	Minimata(Hasdeo) Bango multipurpose project (revised estimate-Major)	1312.32	May/2006-07
3.	UttarPradesh	Modernisation of Lachura Dam (New –major)	88.30	May/March 2007
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Balh Valley medium irrigation project	41.64	June/2009-10
5.	Maharashtra	Gul medium irrigation project	65.74	November/ 2006-07
6.	Maharashtra	Punand major irrigation project	157.78	December/ 2008-09
7.	Andhra Pradesh Flood Control Projects	Flood Flow Canal Project(Major)	1331.30	December/ 2011-12
8.	Assam	Controlling of Jiadhhal river in Dhemaji District Phase I	14.94	February/ 2006-07
9.	Sikkim	Flood control and river training/ anti erosion works along Rangit river and Rani Khola in Sikkim	8.52	March/ 2006-07
10.	Jammu Kashmir	Improvement to flood spill canal in Jhelum by way of construction of central cunette	14.93	September/ 2007-08
11.	Uttranchal	Construction of right marginal bund Bhogpur to Balawali	11.92	October/ 2006-07

Major Activities in the Planning Commission

- To bring additional one crore hectares under assured irrigation
- To provide drinking water to the remaining 74000 habitations that are uncovered.

4. Further, Water Resources Division is the coordinating Division in Planning Commission for the other components of Bharat Nirman viz housing, electricity, roads and telephony.

5. The Annual Plan 2005-06 Chapter pertaining to irrigation and flood control sector was prepared. The strategies and the analysis regarding the physical and financial achievements and targets are reflected in the document.

6. The process of formulation of the Annual Plan 2005-06 for the Ministry of Water Resources and all the States had been completed. The outcome budget for the Ministry of Water Resources and Department of Drinking Water Supply was finalised in consultation with the concerned Ministries. The process of formulation of the Annual Plan 2006-07 for the Ministry of Water Resources and all the States is in process.

7. The Planning Commission issued investment clearance for the following major and medium irrigation projects and 4 flood control projects.

8. Under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), an allocation of Rs. 4500.00 crore has been provided in 2005-06 against Rs. 2800.00 crore in 2004-05. The AIBP ceilings of a number of States have been increased. From 2005-06, the Central Assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme has been modified into Normal Central Assistance pattern with loan and grant components. The loan part of the Central share has to be raised by the states from the market in tune with the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission.

9. Planning Commission enhanced the powers of the State Governments for clearance of flood control schemes by relaxing the procedure of clearance for schemes costing less than Rs 30 crore. On inter state rivers, there is no need for approval of schemes by State Flood Control Board and the investment

clearance for the schemes can be given by the State Government themselves or the Planning Commission as the case may be after the clearance by the State Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).

10. The Planning Commission gave in-principle clearance for the Central sector scheme "Water Harvesting Scheme for SC/ST farmers" being implemented by NABARD for Rs 49 crore.

11. In accordance with the suggestion of the Mid Term Appraisal of Tenth Five Year Plan, Planning Commission has set up an Expert Group to review the ownership of Ground Water under the Chairmanship of Member Planning Commission. The first meeting of the expert group was held on 17.11.05.

12. Officers of WR Division were members of the Central Team, which visited the flood-affected areas of Maharashtra and Karnataka in August and September 2005 respectively. Also a country paper on Management of large-scale surface irrigation systems for better conservation and use of water resources was presented by Dy. Adviser (WR) in Colombo Sri Lanka in a conference organized by the Asian Productivity Council, Japan.

Water Supply & Sanitation

Major Activities

13. The process of formulation of Annual Plan 2005-06 for various States/UTs and the Deptt. of Drinking Water Supply and Deptt. of Urban Development concerning water supply and sanitation sector has been completed. The chapter on Water Supply and Sanitation for inclusion in the Annual Plan 2005-06 document was finalized.

14. The process of formulation of Annual Plan 2006-07 for various States/UTs was initiated. Similarly, exercise was also taken up in respect of the Deptt. of Drinking Water Supply and Deptt. of Urban Development (Water Supply & Sanitation Schemes).

15. The President of India, in his address to Parliament on 25th February, 2005 announced a major plan for rebuilding rural India called Bharat Nirman.

The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech on 28th February, 2005, has identified Rural Drinking Water Supply as one of the six components of Bharat Nirman. Under Bharat Nirman (from 2005-06 to 2008-09). The backlog for coverage is under estimation based on a habitation survey for the categories of uncovered villages, slipped back villages and villages affected with a problem of water quality. As many as 55,067 villages remain uncovered and are targeted for coverage as first priority. The category of slipped back villages estimated by the Planning Commission at the beginning of the Tenth Plan as 2.8 lakh habitations, 2,16,968 habitations are affected due to a variety of water quality problems. The scheme is funded on a 50 % basis by GOI and the full plan outlay of Rs.4050 crore made for Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) in the budget of the Department of Drinking Water Supply (DoDWS) is expected to be utilized

16. The Annual Plan 2005-06 of the DoDWS includes Rs. 700 crore for the Centrally Sponsored Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) against Rs. 400 crore in 2004-05 to improve the sanitation coverage in rural areas. M/o Rural Development has proposed some modification in the guidelines of "Total Sanitation Campaign".

17. The Annual Plan 2005-06 of Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation (M/oUEPA) includes Rs. 30.00 crore for the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Low Cost Sanitation scheme (ILCS) to improve the sanitation coverage in urban areas. M/o UEPA has proposed some modification in the guidelines of "Integrated Low Cost Sanitation scheme", which is under examination.

18. As a part of the review of Centrally Sponsored schemes undertaken in the light of National Common Minimum Programme and on recommendation of M/o Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation, the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers (NSLRS) was transferred to the State Sector from 2005-06 and no funds for the scheme was accordingly allocated in the central budget for the current year. Subsequently, the scheme was restored as CSS and the modified scheme for Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) approval submitted by the M/o Social Justice & Empowerment is under appraisal.

19. First Half yearly Performance Review meeting was held on 21-12-2005 under the chairmanship of Member (Energy & Water Resources) to review the Plan performance of D/o Drinking Water Supply during the A.P. 2005-2006 upto Sept 2005.

Review of outcomes against the targets set in the outcome budget 2005-06.

20. **Under ARWSP :** Against the outlay of Rs.4050 crore, outcomes/targets for Annual Plan 2005-06 is to cover the remaining 3,522 "Not Covered" (NC) habitations, 8,375 "Partially Covered" (PC) habitations, 34,373 slipped back habitations, 10,000 nos. of water quality affected habitations (total 56270 habitations). It is also proposed to provide drinking water to 1,40,000 primary schools under the programme. The achievement upto Sept 2005 is 224 NC, 4464 PC, 28830 slipped back, 1481 water quality habitations (total 34999 habitations).

21. **Under TSC :** The outlay for 2005-06 is Rs 700 crore. Being a demand driven scheme, no targets are fixed in advance. However, 75 districts are planned to be covered during 2005-06, gradually bringing the total to 553 districts coverage under the programme. Upto Sept. 2005, 540 districts have been sanctioned (during 2005-06 – 62 districts sanctioned out of 75).

4.34 ADMINISTRATION & OTHER SERVICES DIVISION

4.34.1 Administration

1. The Planning Commission has the status of a Department of the Government of India and, therefore, all the instructions issued by the Government of India through the nodal Department of Personnel and Training and also the provisions under various Services Rules for Central Govt. employees are applicable to the employees working in the Planning Commission also. The Administration in general functions in accordance with these guidelines and various Service rules. The Planning Commission Administration has also been sensitive to the career aspirations of the officers and the staff

working in the Planning Commission and has been taking adequate steps from time to time in this regard. Simultaneously, the Administration is also particular to the requirement of rightsizing its staff strength and is scrupulously following the instructions issued by the DoPT on optimization of direct recruitment in civilian posts.

4.34.2 Career Management Activities

1. During the financial year 2005-06 (from April to December) 39 officers were deputed to represent Planning Commission / Government of India in International Workshops / Seminars / Meetings etc. or to participate in training programmes organized by various international organizations such as World Bank, IMF, APO etc. in various countries. One official of CSCS Cadre was deputed to participate in the XIV Moscow One Day Race “Sutki Begam” in Russia. Moreover, 5 foreign visits of Deputy Chairman, 14 visits of Members, Planning Commission were also processed by the Career Management Desk during this period.

2. About 65 officers belonging to IES, ISS, GCS, etc. of Planning Commission and Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO) were deputed for various training programmes sponsored / conducted by Department of Economic Affairs, Department of Statistics, NITIE, Mumbai and various other Government and Autonomous Institutes / Organizations at different places within India. Besides, about 16 officers / staff belonging to CSS, CSCS and CSSS were sent to various mandatory and other training programmes conducted by the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM), New Delhi. Training for about 60 staff members of Planning Commission was organized on the web based Office Procedure Automation (OPA) package.

4. Planning Commission also conducted familiarization programme for officers attending the Long Defence Management Course (LDMC) at the College of Defence Management, Secunderabad and the probationers of Indian Defence Estate Service and Nagaland Civil Service.

4.34.3 Organisation & Method And Coordination Section

O & M Work

1. The O & M Inspection for all the Sections / Divisions has been programmed to be carried out during the year 2005-06. All the 15 field offices of Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) has also been planned to be inspected.

Public / Staff Grievance Redressal Machinery

2. The Planning Commission does not have interaction with members of public in its day-to-day functioning. Nevertheless, the Commission has set up an Internal Grievance Redressal Machinery in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Department of the Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances to deal with the grievances of public and its serving as well as retired employees including those of Programme Evaluation Organization and the Institute of Applied Manpower Research. The Joint Secretary (Admn.) acts as Director of Grievance and is assisted by three Staff Grievance Officers of the rank of Director / Deputy Secretary. An interactive web-enabled Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (PGRAMS) has been installed on Planning Commission’s intranet for effective monitoring of public grievances and their speedy disposal. Information on status of redressal of grievances is sent to Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, on a regular basis. During the period from April 2005 to 31st December, 2005, no grievance case has been received in this Section.

4.34.4 Hindi Section

1. The major activities of Hindi Section are :
1. Translation
 2. Correspondence in Hindi
 3. Review of QPRs
 4. Utilisation of the services of trained staff

5. E-mails/messages etc. in Hindi through computers
 6. Kautilya Award Scheme
 7. Inspections
 8. Appeals on 'Hindi Day'
 9. Appeal on 'New Year Day'
2. During the period 1st April 2005 to 31st December, 2005, besides, translating various documents of the Sections / Divisions of Planning Commission covered under Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 (as amended) and other communications, this Section also translated / got translated the documents relating to Annual Plan, 2004-05, Mid Term Appraisal of Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07), Annual Report of the Planning Commission, Cabinet Notes, Parliament Questions, demands for Grants, and SFC Report etc.
3. Efforts were made during the year to accelerate the use of Hindi for different official purposes in the Planning Commission as well as in the offices under its control. As a result, compared to the last year, the use of Hindi increased.
4. Quarterly Progress Reports regarding Progressive use of Hindi received from all the Divisions/ Sections / Offices of Planning Commission were reviewed. It showed that the use of Hindi has increased.
5. Emphasis was laid on the utilization of services of the employees trained in Hindi typing and stenography.
6. E-mail messages and official information was also issued in Hindi from the computers of Planning Commission.
7. A notification was issued to continue the "Kautilya Awards Scheme" of the Planning Commission for the year 2004-05 also so as to promote writing of original Hindi Literature of a high standard about technical subjects relating to the work of the Planning Commission.

8. REO/PEO offices in different States working under Planning Commission were inspected. The reports regarding the use of Hindi in these Offices were received and reviewed. The reports show that there is a lot of progress in the use of Hindi in day-to-day official work.

9. On the occasion of "Hindi Day" 2005 messages were received from Cabinet Secretary, Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Shri Devdas Chhotray, Secretary, Department of Official language, Ministry of Home Affairs and Shri R. Sridharan, Joint Secretary (Official Language) Planning Commission. These messages were given wide publicity among the officers and staff of the Planning Commission as well as in other offices under its control.

10. On the eve of "New Year Day", an appeal was made by the Secretary, Planning Commission to all officers and employees of Planning Commission / Ministry of Planning and all its subordinate offices to make sincere efforts during the year 2005 to accelerate the progressive use of Hindi in official work.

4.34.5 Library & Documentation Centre

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

2. The Library has computerized almost all its activities. A library automation software, i.e., LIBSYS version 5.0 is now used for these activities. The Internet facility is also available in the library through which information is provided to the officers of the Commission.

3. The Library is also bringing out its publication, viz. (i) DOCPLAN : a monthly list of selected articles culled out from selected journals received in the library; (ii) recent List of Additions (a

list of books added to the library) (iii) a list of Periodicals subscribed by the library. Library has also provided bibliographies on demand of the officers of Planning Commission.

4. During the period under report 693 English and 41 Hindi books have been added to the collection. It is expected that some more books will be added in the Library by the end of March 2006. In addition, 242 Periodicals were received in the Library. The Library also responded to approximately 8000 reference queries and attended to specific needs of users. About 8000 readers visited the Library for the purpose of consultation and reference work.

5. Academic activities : Library has also provided practical training to some students of Library Science deputed by Mira Bai Polytechnic, New Delhi.

6. Workshops, Seminars and Conference : The Library staff including the ALIO participated in the National Conferences, workshops and trainings held in different parts of the country.

4.34.6 National Informatics Centre- Yojana Bhavan Unit

1. All Information Technology (IT) needs of the Planning Commission are being looked after by the National Informatics Centre, Yojana Bhavan Unit, in-housed at Yojana Bhavan. The brief account of various activities during 2005-06 are given below:

Infrastructure Development

➤ Hardware :

The necessary computer hardware and NICNET (both Intranet and Internet related network) support is provided to the Planning Commission and Economic Advisory Committee (EAC) to PM at Vigyan Bhawan.

➤ LAN :

Local Area Network (LAN) is connected to NICNET and INTERNET through RF link and 3 Leased Lines of 2 Mbps each. The backbone to various floors of Yojana Bhavan

is being upgraded with Optical Fibre to increase the band-width.

➤ Strengthening of Connectivity with NICNET :

Additional Leased line of 2 Mbps has been established to improve the connectivity and configured with the present network. The existing RF link has been upgraded. VPN (Virtual Private Network) connectivity has been also established for remote updation of website locally using File Transfer Protocol (FTP) over VPN.

➤ Internet & Mail Facility :

All types of support for Internet and E-mail facilities have been provided to all officials of the Planning Commission. Regular maintenance and updation of mail accounts of Planning Commission users is also continuing. The officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above have been provided computer systems desktop/laptop at their residences under the NICNET Telecommuting Programme.

➤ Back-up Services :

A powerful back-up Server has been installed at Yojana Bhavan that back-up server is loaded with the Veritas NetBackup Server software that has features of incremental back-ups, synthetic back-ups, open format back-up, servers backups with zero down-time and have also option for disaster recovery etc. It has the ability of capturing the entire system image of servers with Operating System, Application and Patch details along with data to ensure the recovery over the LAN or thro' any other media and beside this the system will be fully automated and manual involvement is very minimum. In the first phase, it caters for all ten Servers and for 100 Desktop & Laptop Agents (DLO). The advantage of the back-up services is that in case of system crash, all

servers can be restored back to its initial stage with all latest databases and the recovery of data from desktop systems for particular folder(s).

➤ **System Administration :**

The existing proxy server has been upgraded with the latest ISA 2004 server. Administration of all the servers namely Proxy Server, Database Servers, Web Server, Anti-Virus and Patch Management Server has been done and is ongoing. The latest Service Packs, Security Patches and Anti-Virus Updates have been installed onto all servers from time to time for protection and security of the Servers.

➤ **User Support :**

All types of technical support (Hardware/Software) namely installation of various software like Antivirus package, configuration of user's machine for Internet and network connectivity, Email etc. have been provided to the Planning Commission users and Economic Advisory Committee (EAC) to PM at Vigyan Bhawan as and when required. Necessary support was also provided in connection with 51st meeting of National Development Council (NDC) which was held at Vigyan Bhavan on 27-28 June 2005 to discuss and finalise Mid Term Appraisal of 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07).

➤ **Centralised Anti-virus Solution :**

A Centralized Server for Anti-Virus solution with Trend Micro – Office Scan Enterprise Edition Software Ver. 7.0 has been installed at Yojana Bhavan. A Patch Management Server also has been installed in the Planning Commission for prevention of spreading worms into network. Regular updation / upgradation of Anti-virus and patches on Server and clients have been done. Monitoring the infected machines and cleaning the virus on day to day basis have been done.

Web – Based Databases – On Internet

➤ **Database for Planning Commission Programme Outcome Monitoring System (PCOMS) :**

Finance Minister has presented the first 'Outcome Budget' in the Parliament on August 25, 2005 in respect of Plan expenditure and he has stated that from the year 2006-07, 'Outcome Budget' would also be presented in regard to non-Plan expenditure. In regards to 'Outcome Budget', Planning Commission has been asked to provide guidance to Departments/Ministries for Plan Expenditure so that budgetary allocations for their schemes could be finalised. These Departments/ Ministries have also been advised by Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance to develop formats and modalities for conversion of outlays and outcomes. In this context, a web-based Outcome Budget/Monitoring mechanism has been developed by National Informatics Centre, Yojana Bhavan Unit (NIC-YBU) at Planning Commission. Development of PCOMS for Sector-wise physical and financial outcomes of Schemes is going on. Modules for Data Entry and updation have been developed. Further improvement in these modules is going on. Designed and developed reports modules to retrieve the Ministry/Department-wise information. A presentation and demo of this package has been made to the Member Secretary, Planning Commission and Advisers concerned. For online updation by the Ministries/ Departments, letters are being issued to concerned Ministries/Departments by Member Secretary to assign Nodal Officers at the level of Joint Secretary so that a Workshop can be arranged by NIC for training these Nodal Officers and NIC Officials from the Ministries/ Departments. It will be then used for updating the data online from the concerned Ministry/ Department for filling the gaps so as to monitor it online.

➤ **Minimum Spatial Data Infrastructure for Multi-Layered GIS Application :**

The scheme of “Spatial Data Infrastructure for Multi-Layered Geographical Information System (GIS) for Planning” has been operational in the Planning Commission which is a new Central Sector Scheme (CS) sponsored by the Planning Commission and executed with the support of NIC. NIC has set-up facilities of processing geographic and remote sensing data with programmes to utilise IRS as well as ground data, in applications such as district planning, land-use planning, watershed management etc. The Spatial Data & GIS Application Services are now available in G2G through NIC at Planning Commission also. Beside NIC Server having NSDB database, Department of Space has also put their mirrors site at Planning Commission which is also operational and following layers can be accessed thro’ DoS Server.

➤ Golden Quadrilateral; National Highways; District Roads; Village/ Unmettalled Roads

➤ Railway Stations; Airports

➤ Rivers; Reservoirs

2. Watershed Levels; Land-use; Vegetation Type; soil Productivity; soil slope; soil Depth; soil Texture; soil erosion etc. Data Sources include:

➤ Census 2001 data

➤ Primary Census Abstract and Amenities database

➤ Data pertaining to Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)

➤ Khadi and Village Industries (KVICs)

➤ Data received from NRSA, etc.

➤ NIC Unit at Planning Commission is also the custodian of all GIS applications where the

mirror-site is functional and digitised maps have been developed for the Planning Commission. Large number of maps generation and database creation is being serviced by NIC-YBU Unit at Planning Commission locally and has provided large number of inputs to various Inter-Ministerial Groups set-up by the Member Secretary, Planning Commission. Prominent IMGs include IMG on Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances; IMG on Development of Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes and IMG on Artisanal manufacturing and Handicrafts etc.

➤ **Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) :**

A Database on Non Government Organisation (NGO) is available on the official web site of the Planning Commission <http://planning commission.nic.in>. Locally, it can be accessed at <http://database/ngo>. The database contains the information of about 16,400 NGOs. Profile of 500 NGOs under the head of Good/Valid NGOs codified on the basis of 28 categories of different activities as suggested by the Member, Planning Commission. The information has been made available on NGO website. Further, NIC-YBU has also contributed in the deliberations, during the meetings convened for the Tsunami NGO Coordination Cell for Resettlement & Rehabilitation of Survivors, under the Chairpersonship of Member, Planning Commission,.

WEB - BASED DATABASES - ON INTRANET

➤ **Data Bank of Parliament Questions/ Answers for Planning Commission :**

A web-enabled database of Parliament questions and replies thereof, handled by the Parliament Section of the Planning Commission, is available on intranet site <http://database/parliament>. The Website has been re-designed. A new mode of search “Quick

search” has been added on the website. In Quick search, just typing relevant keywords, the system automatically searches and match exact or similar pattern from database of dictionary and index tables and return the list of links of question answers sorted date-wise. Regular updation for all sessions of parliament is going on.

➤ **Software for Record Section of Planning Commission :**

Database for Departmental Record Room of Planning Commission for easy access and monitoring/tracking the movement of files from various divisions etc. is available on intranet. Data entry/ regular updation is under progress.

➤ **Database for ACRs Status :**

A database for maintenance of Status of Annual Confidential Reports of Officer(s)/ Official(s) of the Planning Commission has been developed and is made available on intranet site <http://database/acr>. Number of reports based on query have been developed as per requirement. On-line Data entry and updation module have also been developed for multi-user environment. Regular updation is going on.

➤ **MIS for Financial Resource Division :**

For Financial Resource Division, a web based retrieval system has been developed for State-wise monthly information of “Financial Resource Briefs”. This provides the facility of authentication for the user also. The briefs of Financial Resources of those States for which input was available have been uploaded. The application has been made more user-friendly by modifying the user interface of the database.

➤ **Database for Marking Attendance :**

A database for marking attendance of the employees of the Planning Commission has

been developed that generates report and tells the status of presence of employees.

➤ **Internal Telephone Directory :**

A web enabled query based system is available on intranet site <http://database/telephone>. This site has been developed for data-entry, updation, report generation and handling on-line queries. System also gives the facility to employees to submit their information online for modification/new entry in the telephone directory.

➤ **Information System for Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) :**

A Web based Information System for year-wise, Scheme-wise and State-wise financial details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes is available on intranet. Data of all 185/203 Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Ministries/Departments as provided by the Plan Coordination Division, Planning Commission has been processed (Verified, Validated and Transferred to database). As per user requirement, various reports i.e. State-wise funds released under different schemes, State-wise funds released for Special Category schemes etc., have been generated and submitted to concerned division for their perusal

➤ **LAN Based Information System for Staff Car Cell :**

A LAN Based system for management and monitoring of information of Staff Car Cell of the Planning Commission is available on Intranet. The System provides facilities to update required details and information about the availability/deployment of staff cars.

➤ **Information System for Forest, Wildlife and Environment :**

A web-base site <http://database/forest> on intranet is available to provide subjective information on Forest, Wildlife and Environment with respect to all States and Union Territories

➤ State Plan Database :

This database is available on Intranet facilitate the State Plan division and other divisions of the Planning Commission in finalising the Five Year Plans and the Annual Plans of the States/UTs. The Annual Reports of States furnished by them and the Presentation made by Planning Commission and States have also been uploaded onto Intranet of the Planning Commission.

➤ State Public Sector Undertakings Database :

A web enabled database on State Public Sector Undertakings for the Financial Resource Division of the Planning Commission is available on Intranet. This database consists of data on equity, debt, profit/loss, dividend and capital employed etc. for various PSUs. Reports/queries can be generated PSUs-wise, State-wise, year-wise and item-wise including calculated figures of compound annual growth rates and simple annual growth rates.

➤ Inventory Management System :

This system is aimed to manage information of consumable items purchased and issued to the employees of the Planning Commission. The system provides tabular details about the Items, Agency, Bills including the facility to update and retrieve the information.

➤ Web Enabled Retrieval System for Labour Employment and Manpower :

A web enabled Retrieval System (<http://dbserver/lem>) for Labour Employment and Manpower division of Planning Commission is available on Intranet facilitate retrieval of information on various parameters relating to the division. The site also provides a display utility in form of maps for the available State level parameters.

➤ Procedural Reforms in Government's Interface with Public :

A web enabled comprehensive Database is available on intranet site (<http://dbserver/reforms>) for all the responses received from public in response to the open Newspaper advertisement of Planning Commission for suggestions for reforms in Government's public dealings and issues/suggestions against any procedure/rule/law of the Government of India, State Government and the Local authorities.

➤ Database for Coal Sector :

A web enabled query based system <http://database/coal> for Power & Energy division of the Planning Commission is available on Intranet to facilitate generation of various reports on Company-wise, State and year-wise status The system also provides information on Company-wise/ Scheme-wise, Financial and Sector-wise Demand reports on Coal.

➤ Planning Commission / PEO Documents Database :

A web-based system (<http://database/peolibrary>) is available on Intranet for index of PC/PEO Documents to facilitate the Planning Commission Library to maintain the documents and publications brought out by Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO), Planning Commission

OTHER DATABASES

➤ Complaint Monitoring System :

Complaint Monitoring System facilitates registration of hardware/software complaints from all the computer users of Planning Commission. It helps the hardware engineers stationed at Yojana Bhavan to effectively attend to the complaints and minimise the system downtime.

➤ **Demand for Grants and Expenditure Monitoring System :**

The software is developed for IFA (Integrated Finance Accounts) Division and being maintained to monitor Monthly Expenditure & Demand for Grants. The system facilitates generation of various reports. Support provided to IFA division for this package to carry out data entry and report generation.

➤ **Air Ticket booking System**

Developed and maintained for Protocol Section of the Planning Commission, facilities to consolidate the booking requests for requisitioning tickets from Air-India, Indian Airlines ect.

➤ **Hardware/Software Inventory Monitoring System**

The Hardware/Software Inventory Monitoring system has been developed to keep track of Computers, Peripherals and Software. It also monitors the movement of Computers, Peripherals & Software with the premises i.e. users to NIC-YBU Technical Store and vice versa.

➤ **Intra-yojana, E-governance Application Of Planning Commission:**

Intrayojana portal developed/customization an e-Government site, of Planning Commission has been done to accumulate various information which included creation of user ids, uplodng photos of employees, payslip generation and uploading of contents like State Plan presentation, Induction material, channel of Submission, Training materila etc. Persentation of Intra-Yojana portal has been also made to Member Secetary, Planning Commission. The facility of viewing and printing of payslips of all employees in Planning Commission has been provided directly through this portal. Perpared the documents on Implementation frame

work and user Manual. Persentation on how to access various services of Intra Yojana was given of officers of the Planning Commission. Administration work is going on for making the portal more useful and content-rich.

➤ **Perparation of inforamtion flow diagrams:**

As desired by the Member Secretary, Planning Commission, Work-Flow Diagrams for various divisions have been prepared. A lot of efforts have made to interact Senior Officers of the various divisions in preparation and finalization of their work flow diagrams.

➤ **Support to PO&RM Division :**

A new Program Outcome and Response Monitoring Division has been set up in the Planning Commission. The Scheme data/ Tables of 32 Ministries/Departments has been put into electronic format by data entry and also converted into Work-sheet Excel format. Initiative has been taken to identify the parameters for monitoring of projects/schemes. A homepage relating to PO&RM Division has been created on Planning Commission website. A web-page has been designed and devel

➤ **Web-site of Planning Commission :**

Planning Commission website namely <http://planningcommission.n.nic.in> is regularly updated. Hindi and text Version of various pages have also been designed and uploaded to the web-site. Necessary modifications and updations have been done on the main page and concerned pages of website. Further enhancements and updates were carried out in the Web-site of Planning Commission.

➤ **Right to Information (RTI) Act 2005 :**

To implement RTI Act, a web enabled system has been developed by Planning Commission. Uploaded all the documents and outside query and answer procedure related to RTI Act on

a server available on Internet. Whole site has been launched and its necessary link on the main page of Planning Commission website has also been provided. Since National Informatics Centre (NIC), Ministry of Communications & Information Technology has launched RTI Portal, so the information of Planning Commission relating to RTI Act 2005 has been uploaded on RTI Portal Under Pro-active Disclosure documents.

➤ Office Procedure Automation (OPA) :

The web-based Office Procedure Automation System of file movement and diary/dispatch movement is working in the Planning Commission. Its features provide a great help to bring efficiency, saves considerable time and efforts and also brings transparency in the working of Planning Commission. Day to day activities related to database administration of OPA System viz. management of users, implementation related issues of new and existing users, technical support ect. are going on smoothly. Migration of OPA system from Client - Server version to Web-based version has been done. Training Programme on new web-based OPA System has also been arranged for all concerned for smooth functioning of new system. The system has been implemented and is in place. Many more divisions/sections of the Planning Commission have been added into it. Demo session about the operational aspect of full package and its features has also been conducted to familiarise the users.

➤ Pao Compact Software:

NIC has developed a Financial Management Information System software 'PAO COMPACT' for the computerisation of various payment and accounting functions for the use of various Ministries/Departments of Government of India. The Windows 2000 Server on which this software has been installed is also being maintained by NIC(YBU)

➤ Preparation of Annual Plan :

Being a major assignment of Plan Co-ordination Division of the Planning Commission, NIC-YBU has been assisting in the preparation of the drafts of Annual Plan, Mid Term Appraisal, Annual Report and Five Year Plan Document. Presently Annual Plan (2005-06) document is in the final stages of accomplishment.

Training:

➤ Training for Employees :

Training Programmes are being organised for Officers and staff of Planning Commission at Yojana Bhavan on computer related topics. This includes Basics of Computer, Windows-based Microsoft applications like MSWord, MSEXcel, E-Mail, PowerPoint, Hindi Software, Internet etc. and usage of other packages.

Following training programmes were conducted during 2005-06:

➤ Ten days training programme on Computer Awareness, specially for officials of Financial Resource (FR) Division with specific thrust on MS-Excel.

➤ A presentation on 'IntraYojana' Portal and OPA System has been arranged twice for smooth functioning of new system.

➤ Two days training programme on web-based OPA System was conducted in two batches so as to familiarise the features and capabilities of the package in details to the trainees.

➤ Computer Education for Children of Planning Commission Employees :

A 5-days Training programme on Computer Awareness Course was conducted for children of Planning Commission Employees to inculcate computer awareness among them.

45 children had attended this programme during 2005-06.

Pay Roll System :

Support was also provided to concerned division in updating and generating the following reports in 2005-06.

- Pay Bill – Monthly salary bills, for all Officers/ staff of the Planning Commission are prepared.
- GPF – Annual GPF statement for all employees are prepared.
- Bonus – Annual Bonus for all Non-gazetted employees is prepared.
- DA Arrears – DA Arrears for all employees are prepared.
- Developed a procedure/utility to generate Pay Slip data of Planning Commission Officer's to upload on IntraYojana Portal.

4.34.7 Record Section

Main activities being carried out during the year 2005-06 :-

1. In view of easy access and retrieval of files/ records kept in the Record Section, pertaining to Sections / Divisions, entering details of files in the Computer have been started. During the current Year, out of 30,000 files details of 12,000 files have been fed in the computer. Work relating to data feeding is in full speed and it is expected that in the next Financial Year all the data available in this Section will be fed in the computer.

2. The Record Section (Departmental Record Room) has been maintained in accordance with the norms and procedure laid down in the Manual of Office Procedure, the Public Record Act, 1993 and the Public Record Rules, 1997. Officials of other Ministries / Departments /ISTM paid visit to Departmental Record Room, Planning Commission.

3. Half yearly Returns on Declassified Records and Recording, Reviewing & Weeding out of Records for the Half-yearly periods ended on 31st December 2004 and 30th June 2005, Annual Report for the year in the prescribed Form – 5 collected from REO & PEO of Planning Commission and Planning Commission and Prescribed form – 1 regarding 25 year old files for appraisal by NAI were compiled and sent to National Archives of India.

4. Compilation of the Organisational History of Planning Commission has been completed and forwarded to NAI.

4.34.8 Planning Commission Club

1. With a view to augmenting the sports, literary & cultural activities amongst the employees, a Planning Commission Club has been established. Member Secretary, Planning Commission is the Ex-Officio-Patron of the Club. The affairs of the Club are managed by an Executive Committee elected annually, by Members of the Club. The Executive Committee of the Club comprises of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Jt. Secretary (Sports), Jt. Secretary (Culture), Treasurer and seven Members, including a reserved seat for ladies and two for Group 'D' staff. The annual membership fee is Rs. 10 per head.

2. The objectives of the Club are as under:-

- to promote friendly relations amongst the employees working in Planning Commission.
- to provide facilities for outdoor sports, indoor games and other forms of recreation.
- to provide a forum for discussion on matters of common interest; and
- to undertake such other activities as may be conducive to the achievement of the above objectives or as may be decided upon by the Executive Committee from time to time.

4.34.9 Welfare Unit

1. To look after the welfare of its employees, a Welfare Unit is functioning in the Planning Commission. Welfare Unit is providing first aid to the officers/staff of the Planning Commission. It also supplies general medicines for routine ailments such as headache, stomachache etc. Free Ayurvedic Consultancy is provided to the employees of Planning Commission twice a week. The Welfare Unit extends all necessary assistance to the employees, in case of emergency viz. accident/other situations and take him/her to hospital for medical treatment. The Asstt. Welfare Officer visits the families of those employees who die in harness and renders all possible help. Welfare Unit helps in immediate delivery of relief to the families of those deceased employees who die in harness and are members of the Planning Commission Employees Welfare Fund Society. Condolence meetings are organized in Office in respect of those employees who die in harness. It also organizes farewell to those employees who retire on attaining their age of superannuation.

2. In addition, the Welfare Unit organizes following national events :-

- Martyrs' Day,
- Anti-Terrorism Day,
- Sadbhavana Diwas,
- Quami Ekta Diwas,
- Flag Day and arrangements for fund raising for Communal Harmony,
- Armed Forces Flag Day and arrangements for fund raising.

3. During the period from 1st January, 2005 to 31st December, 2005 Welfare Unit undertook following events other than the normal activities :-

- A lecture cum demonstration on Yoga was organized by Times foundation New Delhi on 25th April 2005.

- Shri Arun Kumar Bharadwaj, UDC participated in Open Championship Russia XIV 'Sutki Begom' (24hrs running) race on track from 07 – 08 May 2005 by Planning Commission. The event was sponsored by Planning Commission.

- A lecture cum demonstration on Yoga was organized by Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi on 11th July 2005.

4. Welfare Unit also attends the work relating to Tea Board, Coffee Board Ex-employees Co-operative Society, Fruit Chat Stall, Kendriya Bhandar, DMS Stall, etc. The Welfare Unit also services the Planning Commission Employee's Welfare Fund Society and the Departmental Canteen.

Planning Commission Employee's Welfare Fund Society

5. Planning Commission Employees' Welfare Fund Society is functioning since August 1997. It is registered under the Societies Registration Act. The membership of the Society is open to all the officials of Planning Commission, Programme Evaluation Organization including officials on deputation from other Departments. The total strength of members of the Society as on 01st December 2005 is 714.

6. The monthly contribution which is deducted from the salary is Rs 20/-, Rs15/- and Rs 10/- for Gazetted, Non-Gazetted and Group D employees respectively. Two third of the total contribution made by a member is refunded at the time of his retirement. The Society is getting yearly grant-in-aid from the Planning Commission. A sum of Rs. 13,810 was sanctioned to it as Grant-in-aid for the year 2005-06.

7. The Society provides immediate financial relief to the families on death in harness of a member and also provides financial assistance to the members in case of prolonged illness. During the short period of eight years, the Society has increased the amount of relief from Rs 2,500/- to Rs 25,000/- in case of death and from Rs. 500 to Rs 4,000 in case of prolong illness of a member of the Society. In addition, the Society is

also providing financial relief in case of death/illness of the member's spouse, if monthly contribution for spouse is made.

8. The financial position of the society is quite satisfactory. A sum of Rs. 6,78,207/- is held in fixed deposits besides cash in hand of Rs.2,316/- and Rs. 33,190/- in the Saving Bank A/c as on 01st December, 2005.

9. The Ninth Annual General Body meeting of the Society was held on 07th October 2005 and election of office bearers of the Managing Committee were held.

10. During the period from April, 2005 to November, 2005 a sum of Rs. 2,976/- was given as Medical Relief to the members, Rs 48,000/- was given as financial relief on death to the family of deceased member and Rs. 7,669/- was given due to accounts settlements of the members of the Society on their retirement.

Departmental Canteen

11. As a measure of staff welfare, Departmental Canteen has been set-up to make available hygienically prepared meals, snacks and beverages to the employees of Planning Commission at reasonable rates. The Departmental Canteen is functioning on no profit no loss basis.

12. The Departmental Canteen is functioning in the Planning Commission since Oct., 1961. The staff working in Departmental canteen have been declared as Government employees w.e.f 1st Oct., 1991. The audit of account of Departmental Canteen are carried out every year.

13. The Canteen facilities are extended up to 7.00 P.M. for providing tea, snacks to those employees who work after office hours.

14. On the occasion of Diwali festival necessary arrangements for preparation of special sweets were made for the employees of Planning Commission.

General Branch

15. Renovation was carried out in a number of rooms, occupied by officers and staff and modular furniture was provided to improve working environment. The Information Technology infrastructure was improved and strengthened by way of providing Plasma Screens in Committee Rooms and latest P.C. systems / Laptops to entitled officers. The quality and performance of Packaged-type A.C. plants installed at Yojana Bhavan was also improved by replacing some of A.C. units with new units of higher capacity and latest technology. The quality of drinking water was improved by way of installation of Reverse Osmosis (R.O.) systems.

Parliament Section

16. Parliament Section which functions as a part of Plan Coordination Division and deals with Parliament Questions, Calling Attention Notices, Half-an-Hour discussions, Resolutions, Private Members' Bills, No-Day-Yet-Named Motions, Matters raised in Lok Sabha under Rule 377 and by way of Special Mention in Rajya Sabha, Parliament Assurances, meetings of Parliamentary Committees, Laying of Reports and papers in both the Houses of Parliament, arranging temporary and Session-wise General and Official Gallery passes for the officers of Planning Commission; and other work of Planning Commission related to Parliament including Issues likely to be raised in Parliament and procurement of Budget Document, Rail Budget, Economic Survey and President's Speech to both the Houses of Parliament, for distribution amongst Deputy Chairman, Members and Officers of Planning Commission.

17. During the period under report, Mid Term Appraisal of Tenth Five Year Plan was distributed amongst Lok Sabha MPs through Publication Counter of Lok Sabha. The Demands for Grants 2005-06 for Planning Commission was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha and necessary arrangements were made for the meeting of the Standing Committee on Finance. The Annual Report 2004-05 of the Construction Industry

Development Council and Annual Report 2004-05 of the Institute of Economic Growth (Development Planning Centre) were laid on both the Houses of Parliament. Annual Plan Document 2004-05 and Annual Report 2004-05 of Planning Commission were circulated to MPs of both Houses of Parliament through Publication Counters. Seven Assurances given in Lok Sabha and nine Assurances in Rajya Sabha were fulfilled during the period through Parliament Section. It also coordinated for sending reply to eighteen matters raised under Rule 377 in Lok Sabha and ten Matters raised by way of Special Mention in Rajya Sabha.

4.34.10 Charts, Maps & Equipment Unit

1. The Charts, Maps & Equipment Unit of Planning Commission provides technical and equipment support for day-to-day office work as well as for organizing various Meetings, Conferences and need of official functions in and out-side the office. The unit has the following modern equipment, to cater to the office's requirements as under:-

- Laptop with Internet connection
- Plasma Screen Audio-Video System for display of meeting schedules, Presentations and other important information.
- Colour Laser Printer
- Scanning Machine.
- TV&VCR.
- Pentium IV Computer with Page Maker-6,5,7, Photoshop-6,7 & Coral Draw - 10,11,12 Software's.
- Over Head Projector, Slides Projector.
- Colour Photo Copier.
- Lamination Machines.
- Heavy-duty Photocopier & Digital Scanner cum Printing Machines.

- Binding Machines with Spiral Binding, Strip Binding & pin Binding etc.
2. The major activities carried out by this Unit during the year are summarized below:-
- Preparation of Cover Page Designs of various Publications brought out by the Planning Commission and Programme Evaluation Organisation during the year viz. Annual Report & Annual Plan, Report of the Expert group on the criterion for Allocation of Funds under major rural poverty alleviation programmes, Performance Evaluation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) PEO Report No. 189, Summary of the Report on Workforce Management Options and Infrastructure Rationalisation of Primary Health Care PEO Report No.190, PEO's Report on Evaluation Study of Modernisation of Office Systems of Planning Commission Report No. 191. Report on Evaluation Study of "District Poverty Initiatives Project" PEO Report No. 192. Report on Evaluation Study of Prime Minister's "Gramin Sadak Yojana" PEO Report No. 193., Public Private Partnership in Highways, The Integrated Energy Policy, & Induction Material of Planning Commission.
 - Prepared (on Coral Draw Software) Map of Afghanistan indicating State- wise distribution of full AIJ & full GEF Projects
 - Prepared Name Display Cards for the Meetings/Seminars organized by Planning Commission during the year regularly.
 - Designing and Printing work of Bilingual Certificates for the Trainings Conducted by NIC. In-house training programmes for the Staff of Planning Commission was conducted by Planning Commission.
 - Prepared Map of India showing State wise distribution of full AIJ & full GEF Projects.

- Designed Graphical Charts for Report of the Committee on Development. ➤ Shri Naseem Ahmad (AIO-C&I) – Assistant Public Information Officer (APIO)
- Printing of copies of Tenth Five year Plan (both Hindi and English version), Mid-term Appraisal Document of Tenth Five year Plan during the year. ➤ Shri P.C. Bodh, Deputy Adviser (I) – Central Public Information Officer (CPIO)
- Shri R. Sridharan, Joint Secretary (Admn.) – Departmental Appellate Authority

4.34.11 Right To Information Cell

1. Government of India recently passed Right to Information Act for the benefits of the citizens of India. This Act came into force on 12th October, 2005. The main objectives of the Act are :

- To promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and;
- To set up a practical regime for giving citizens access to information that is under the control of public authorities.

2. A Right to Information Cell has been created in Planning Commission with the following set up :

3. Both APIO and CPIO were trained in the active workshop at Institute of Secretariat Training & Management (ISTM) were before the Act came into force. The details of the set up in Planning Commission for this purpose are placed on the website.

4. Till date, the RTI Cell has received 17 queries. Out of these 13 queries have been responded to and the rest have been referred to concerned divisions for seeking information. It is interesting to note that out of the 17 information seekers six belong to the Planning Commission itself. Administration has emerged as the most sought after section among the information sectors. Seven out of 17 queries concern Administrative.

Chapter 5

Programme Evaluation Organisation

Evolution of PEO

1. Ever since the concept of planning was introduced in India, the task pertaining to formulation of appropriate plan and design for the development schemes and programmes for effective implementation in a given situation with varied geo-climatic conditions on the one hand and diverse socio-economic characteristics of the Indian states on the other had always posed a great challenge before the planners and policy makers. However, the founding fathers of PEO had a visionary objective that aimed at envisaging a crucial role for the Organisation in bringing out objective and credible evaluation results concerning the grassroots reality which would be used in the plan formulation and improving the service delivery.

Organizational History

2. Having this implicit objective in view, PEO was established in October, 1952, as an independent organization, under the general guidance and direction of the Planning Commission with a specific task of evaluating the community development programmes and other Intensive Area Development Schemes. The evaluation set up was further nurtured and strengthened by developing methods and techniques of evaluation in the First Five Year Plan and setting up evaluation machineries in the States during Third Plan (1961-66) and Fourth Plan (1969-74). With the extension of the Plan Programmes/Schemes in a variety of sectors, viz., agriculture, cooperation, rural industries, fisheries, health, family welfare, rural development, rural electrification, public distribution, tribal development, social forestry, etc., the evaluation task performed by the PEO was gradually extended to other important Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Functions and Objectives of PEO

3. The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) undertakes evaluation of prioritized

programmes/schemes at the behest of the various Divisions of Planning Commission and Ministries/ Departments of Government of India. The evaluation studies are designed to assess the performance, processes of implementation, effectiveness of the delivery systems and impacts of programmes/schemes. These studies are diagnostic in nature and aim at identifying the factors contributing to successes and / or failures of various programmes and thus help in deriving lessons for improving the performance of existing schemes through mid-course corrections and better designs for future programmes.

Diagnostic Approach for Therapeutic Results

4. Broadly speaking, the objectives of evaluation task performed by PEO include objective assessment of processes and impacts of the development programmes, identification of the areas of successes and failures at different stages of implementation, analysis of reasons for successes or failures, examination of extension methods and people's reactions thereto and deriving lessons for future improvement in formulation and implementation of the new programmes/schemes. Evaluation in this sense has been recognised as quite distinct and separate from analysis of progress and review on the one hand, and inspection, checking and scrutiny of the schemes and works on the other.

Participatory Approach for Improving Service Delivery

5. PEO is conducting external evaluation, independent of the administrative channels, through direct observations, sample surveys and social science research methods. Thus, evaluation studies carried out by the PEO are different from progress reporting or checking and scrutiny of works as being done in the administrative Ministries/Departments. Nevertheless, an attempt is also being made to involve planners and

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

Organizational Structure of PEO

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

PEO Headquarters

7. At the PEO Headquarters, the organization is headed by Adviser (Evaluation) who is assisted by Directors/Deputy Advisers with their supporting manpower. Each one of the Directors/Deputy Advisers is responsible for formulation of study designs, conduct of studies and analysis of the data collected through field units of PEO under the overall guidance and supervision of Adviser (Evaluation).

PEO Field Units

8. PEO has 15 field units – 7 Regional Evaluation Offices (REOs) and 8 Project Evaluation Offices (PEOs). Performance and impact evaluation studies need to generate village and household level primary data and process data from the various nodes of the implementing machineries located at the State, district, block and village levels. The field units of PEO serve the most important function of ensuring that the primary and secondary statistics used in evaluation studies are representative of the grassroots reality. Since evaluation findings are to be acted on by the planners and policy makers, ensuring accuracy of the data generated for diagnostic and impact studies is of a critical importance. The field units of PEO, therefore, perform the most important function in evaluation studies. The lay out of PEO at field level is given at Annexure.

PEO Library

9. PEO headquarters maintains its own library (Technical) where reference books on evaluation

techniques to be adopted for designing/instrumenting of the studies and other publications related to evaluation are kept for allusion purposes. Copies of the evaluation reports are also kept in the library for reference purposes.

Growing Concern for Evaluation among Planners and Policy Makers

10. Planners and evaluation professionals have always been concerned about strengthening of monitoring and evaluation system for bringing about transparency, accountability and good governance for effective service delivery. To address their concern, it was thought essential to have a mechanism evolved and established in the M&E system in the country. Accordingly, in August, 2001, a Working Group for Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation Systems of the Social Sector Development Schemes for the Tenth Five Year Plan was constituted under the chairmanship of the then Secretary, Planning Commission. The Working Group had submitted its report and recommended various measures for improving monitoring and evaluation systems of the Social Sector Development Schemes in the country.

Reiteration of Cabinet Secretariat on Evaluation of all ongoing Projects/ Programmes /Schemes

11. The Cabinet Secretary issued letters to all Ministries/Departments in December, 2002 to carry out evaluation of all those ongoing schemes/ programmes/ projects which have not been evaluated so far. It is reiterated in his letter that it would be more useful if the impact assessment of the ongoing schemes is carried out by the Planning Commission or by an outside professional agency.

Proposal for Evaluation to be brought under Plan Scheme

12. A meeting headed by Deputy Chairman and attended by all Members of Planning Commission was held in August, 2004 to address the critical issues relating to constraints faced by PEO in terms of inadequacy of manpower, lack of capacity building and inadequacy of funds. To address these issues, it was decided to propose evaluation under plan scheme

so as to ensure smooth flow of funds required for data processing & data storage, traveling, training and hiring of quality Research Institutes for conducting evaluation studies at a faster pace. Accordingly, PEO submitted the proposal for Evaluation to be brought under Plan Scheme which is under consideration of the Planning Commission.

Development Evaluation Advisory Committee (DEAC) for PEO

13. In view of the changed scenario, the erstwhile Evaluation Advisory Committee (EAC) was revamped and reconstituted as Development Evaluation Advisory Committee (DEAC) on 29th November, 2004 which would be headed by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission comprising all Members of the Planning Commission and four eminent research professionals from renowned Research Institutes and Universities as members. Adviser (Evaluation) is the Member Secretary of DEAC. The Terms of Reference of DEAC are given as below:

- to identify major thematic areas for evaluation research in the country and for Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO).
- to consider and approve the Annual Plan/long term Plan for PEO.
- to assess and monitor the quality of development evaluation research in the country and recommend corrective measures.
- to monitor compliance of evaluation findings by planning and implementing Ministries/ Departments.
- to suggest ways and means for developing greater linkages between PEO and Central Ministries/Departments, State Evaluation Institutions as well as other academic institutions and organizations engaged in monitoring and evaluation of programmes/ schemes and research.
- to provide guidance for formulation of a national evaluation policy outlining the

methods, standards and processes of information generation and use.

- to assess evaluation resources and develop suitable strategies for evaluation capacity development in the Ministries/Departments, NGOs, Universities and Research Institutions in the country.
- to suggest any other activity to be undertaken by PEO to generate useful evaluative information for planners/policymakers.

Concern for an Independent and In-depth Evaluation Highlighted in Union Budget (2005-06)

14. The concern expressed by Finance Minister for an independent and in-depth evaluation of programmes and schemes is reproduced as “At the same time, I must caution that outlays do not necessarily mean outcomes. The people of the country are concerned with outcomes. The Prime Minister has repeatedly emphasized the need to improve the quality of implementation and enhance the efficiency and accountability of the delivery mechanism. During the course of the year, together with the Planning Commission, we shall put in place a mechanism to measure the development outcomes of all major programmes. We shall also ensure that programmes and schemes are not allowed to continue indefinitely from one plan period to the next without an independent and in-depth evaluation. Civil society should also engage Government in a healthy debate on the efficiency of the delivery mechanism.”

PEO's Action Plan

15. To address the issues concerning independent and in-depth evaluation of major programmes and schemes as raised by Union Finance Minister, meetings of the Development Evaluation Advisory Committee (DEAC) were convened in 2004-05 and 2005-06.

16. Studies completed during 2005-06

- Study on Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), March, 2005

- Study on Work Force Management Option of Infrastructure Rationalisation in Primary Health Care Services, May, 2005

Reports under print

- Study on Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), June, 2005.
- Study on District Poverty Initiatives Project (DPIP) in MP, July, 2005.
- Study on Modernisation of Office System (MoOS), August, 2005.
- Study on Growth Centre Scheme (GCS) October, 2005.
- Study on Decentralised Planning experience in Kerala (presentation on the findings of the draft report was made in Planning Commission in December, 2005 and the report is being finalized)

Studies in the Pipeline

17. The on-going studies that are at different stages/processes of evaluation are indicated below :-

1. Decentralised Training Programme Scheduled Tribes Finance
2. Schemes of National & Development Corporation (NSTFDC)
3. Cooked Mid-Day Meals Schemes
4. Construction of Hostels for SC Boys and Girls
5. Impact of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Anantnag, Kupwara, Rajouri and Doda districts of J&K
6. Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan
7. Sarda Sahayak Project in Uttar Pradesh

8. Quick Appraisal of KBK districts
9. Evaluation Study on Food for Work (FFW) Programme
10. Grants under Article 275
11. Agro-Economic Research Centres (AERC)

Follow up Action on Evaluation Findings and Suggestions – a Tangible output of PEO

18. The implementation of the findings and suggestions made in the evaluation reports brought out by PEO rests with the concerned Ministries/ Departments. It has been gathered that the findings and suggestions of PEO evaluation reports have been incorporated in varying degrees by the implementing Ministries/Departments. Some of the evaluation reports on which follow-up actions were taken are highlighted below :

- Based on the evaluation report of PEO on Mahila Samridhi Yojana, the scheme was abolished.
- The *Employment Assurance Scheme* was thoroughly re-structured during 2001-2002 and the detailed guidelines for the re-structured scheme (Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) were issued in April, 2002 which incorporated many of the recommendations of the report by PEO released in April, 2000.
- The evaluation of *Non Formal Education Programme* was taken up by PEO in the year 1997 and based on the recommendations of the PEO report the scheme was completely revamped and amalgamated in the new scheme titled Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative & Innovative Education (EGS&AIE).
- The evaluation of *National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD)* was taken up by PEO in 2001 and based on the observations and recommendations of the evaluation report, the

Ministry of Non Conventional Resources formulated detailed guidelines for implementation of the programme during the year 2002-2003 onwards.

- The performance evaluation of *Statutory Development Boards in Maharashtra* was taken up by PEO and the report was released in April, 2003. The findings and observations of PEO report were acknowledged by office of the Governor, Maharashtra and the three development boards of Marathawara, rest of Maharashtra and Vidharbha.
- The evaluation reports on *Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)*, *Functioning of Community Health Centres (CHCs)*, *Functioning of Primary Health Centres (PHCs)* assisted under *Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP)* and Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme have been found extremely useful and acted upon by the implementing agencies.
- The findings and recommendations of the recently evaluated scheme on Integrated Dairy Development Project are being acted upon by the Ministry and the Subject Division of the Planning Commission.
- The findings of the evaluation report on Targeted Public Distribution System (TDPS) have been widely acclaimed and the concerned State Governments are being asked to take necessary actions on the findings of the report.
- The findings of the evaluation report on District Poverty Initiative Projects (DPIPs) are found to be useful in mid-course correction and the State Government of Madhya Pradesh as well as the World Bank have been sensitized to take necessary actions.

PEO's Evaluators got space in World Bank's Publication entitled "Influential Evaluations", January 2005

19. A case study on Improving the Efficiency of the Indian Employment Assurance Scheme based on

original study on Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) prepared by Dr. S.P. Pal, Adviser (Evaluation) and Shri Amar Singh, Director (PEO) was acknowledged and published in World Bank Operations Evaluation Department's publication titled "**Influential Evaluations**" – *Evaluations that Improved Performance and Impacts of Development Programs* in January, 2005. Contents of the case study are available at <http://www.worldbank.org/oed/ecd/>.

News and Views about Development Evaluation in India

20. A three day biennial conference of International Development Evaluation Association (IDEAS) was held at Habitat Centre, New Delhi (12th April to 13th April, 2005) under the aegis of the World Bank and UNDP for capacity building, sharing experiences, increasing networks and enhancing advocacy for practice of development evaluation across the globe. PEO also happens to be one of the founding members of IDEAS launched at Beijing in 2002 and therefore, has requested UNICEF to sponsor the evaluators of PEO and members of Development Evaluation Society of India (DESI) to participate in one day's workshop on capacity building organized by IDEAS.

Other Activities of PEO

21. The other activities that have been carried out are given as below:

- (i) Drafting and Evidence Sub-Committee of the Committee on Parliament on Official Languages inspected Regional Evaluation Office, Jaipur w.e.f. 5th September, 2005 to 7th September, 2005. PEO in association with Hindi Division and General Administration of the Planning Commission made necessary arrangements for the conduct of inspection and provided necessary inputs.
- (ii) In compliance with the decision taken by the Committee constituted by Planning Commission for approval of studies to be conducted by SER Division of the Planning Commission, PEO has been examining the

study designs being prepared by the sponsored Research Institutes. During the year 2005, study designs for 8 schemes were examined and comments of PEO on their methodology were communicated to SER Division.

- (iii) The Adviser(Evaluation) has been entrusted with the task of overseeing and guidance on formulation of district plans and their implementation under RSVY in 7 districts of Uttar Pradesh, viz. Sitapur, Unnao, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Mahoba and Raibareli and one district (Chatra) of Jharkhand. The periodic technical guidance on district plans formulated by the District Magistrates of the concerned districts was provided by Adviser (Evaluation) during the relevant year. On the spot verifications of some projects in Unnao and Jalaun were carried out by PEO.

e-Governance in PEO

22. A comprehensive proposal for strengthening e-governance and information technology has been prepared and submitted to General Administration for implementation. The proposals are assured to be implemented in a phased manner by the Planning Commission.

23. The PEO is also asking State Evaluation Organisations to send the evaluation reports to Planning Commission so that these reports can also be put on the Internet. In a recent meeting taken by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, it has been decided to remind all the States /UTs to send information on the evaluation studies conducted by State Governments. Members of the Planning Commission have already addressed to the Chief Ministers to make available requisite information in the prescribed proforma.

Orientation Programmes organized by PEO

24. The organization of orientation programme is a tedious job for the Project Directors of the allotted studies, as they have to fulfill the desired standards of processes of evaluation. The Project Directors of the studies are required to collect the background material on the schemes/programmes from the concerned Ministries/Departments for formulation of designs for the studies for launch in the field. To make the field offices of PEO understand as to how to conduct the study in the field, orientation programmes are organized for comprehensive discussions. During the year 2005-06 an Orientation Programme for conducting the study on Cooked Mid Day Meals was organised on 2nd & 3rd August, 2005 at Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi.

Lay out of Programme Evaluation Organisation at Field Level

Name of Regional Evaluation Office (REO)	Project Evaluation Office (PEO) attached to concerned REO	States/UTs falling under concerned REO/PEO
1	2	3
I. Eastern Region 1. REO, Kolkata	PEO, Guwahati & PEO, Bhubaneswar	1. Arunachal Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Manipur 4. Meghalaya 5. Mizoram 6. Nagaland 7. Orissa 8. Sikkim 9. Tripura 10. West Bengal 11. A & N Islands
II. Northern Region 2. REO, Chandigarh	PEO, Shimla	1. Haryana 2. Himachal Pradesh 3. Jammu & Kashmir 4. Punjab 5. Chandigarh 6. Delhi
III. Southern Region 3. REO, Chennai	PEO, Thiruvananthapuram	1. Kerala 2. Tamil Nadu 3. Lakshadweep 4. Pondicherry
IV. South Central Region 4. REO, Hyderabad	PEO, Bangalore	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Karnataka
V. Central Region 5. REO, Jaipur	PEO, Bhopal	1. Madhya Pradesh 2. Chhatisgarh 3. Rajasthan
VI. Northern Central Region 6. REO, Lucknow	PEO, Patna	1. Bihar 2. Jharkhand 3. Uttar Pradesh 4. Uttaranchal
VII. Western Region 7. REO, Mumbai	PEO, Ahmedabad	1. Goa 2. Gujarat 3. Maharashtra 4. D&N Haveli 5. Daman & Diu

Chapter 6

Vigilance Activities

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

6.2 Planning Commission being a non-public dealing department did not receive any complaint of vigilance nature from the general public during April to December, 2005.

Prevention of Sexual Harassment :

6.3 In accordance with the guidelines and norms prescribed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in a Public Interest Litigation WPNo (CrI) 666-70 of 1992, a Complaints Mechanism Committee on Sexual harassment in the Planning Commission headed by Pr. Adviser (Health) with two other Members was constituted. The relevant provisions of the Conduct Rules on the subject were widely circulated in the Planning Commission. During the period April-December, 2005, not a single complaint has been reported to the Committee.

Annexure

C & AG Audit Observations

1. Report No. 1 of 2005

Para 6.10 read with Appendix VI-D relating to Rush of Expenditure during the month of March, 2004.

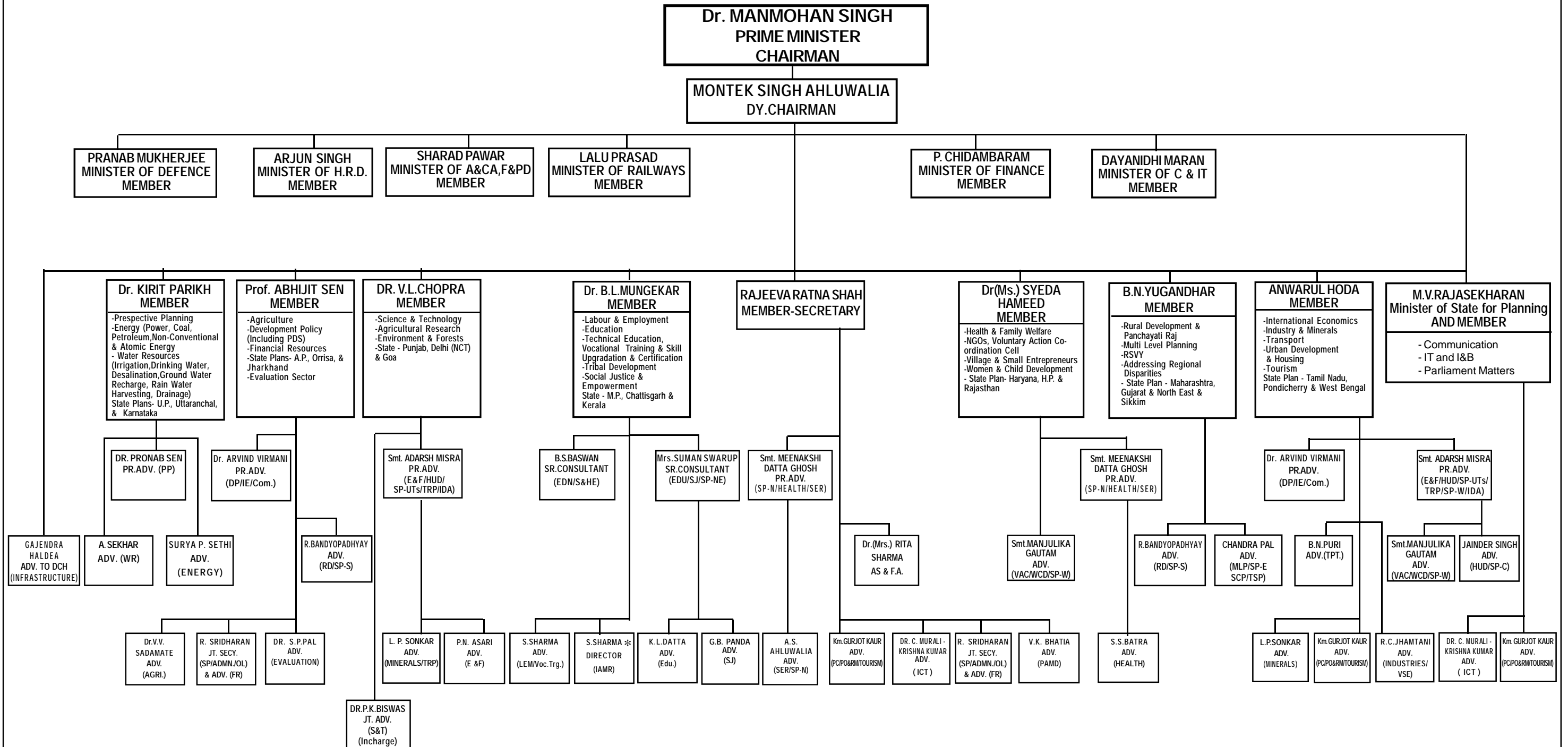
- Total expenditure during the year under Major Head 3475 – Other General Economic Services was 12.22 crore out of which an expenditure of Rs. 3.10 crore was incurred in the month of March, 2004 which was 25% of the total expenditure.

2. Report No. 2 of 2005

- Para 1.1 read with Appendix-III relating to Annual Accounts of Autonomous Bodies points out that the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (at Sl. No. 62), Grants released during 2003-2004 to central autonomous bodies audited u/s 14(1) and 14(2) of CAG's (DPC) Acts, 1971.
- Para 1.2 read with Appendix-IV indicates that as on 31st March, 2004, 18 Utilisation Certificates were outstanding in respect of grants amounting to Rs. 20.23 lakh released up to March, 2003, which were due by 31st March, 2004.

ORGANISATION CHART OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

AS ON 21.02.2006



2. Subject:

1. Designations

PR. ADV. Principal Adviser
 ADV. Adviser
 JT.SECY. Joint Secretary
 FA Financial Adviser
 JT.ADV. Joint Adviser
 OSD Officer on Special Duty
 Sr. Consultant - Senior Consultant

ADMN. Administration
 Agri. Agriculture
 A.P. Andhra Pradesh
 C&I Communication & Information
 C&IT Communication & Information Technology
 Com. Commerce
 DRF Development Reforms Facility
 DP Development Policy
 EDU Education
 E & F Environment & Forests
 FR Financial Resources
 HRD Human Resource Development
 HUD Housing & Urban Development
 IDA Island Development Authority
 IAMR Institute of Applied Manpower Research

IE International Economics
 IT Information Technology
 I & B Information & Broadcasting
 LEM Labour, Employment & Manpower
 MLP Multi Level Planning
 M.P. Madhya Pradesh
 MS Member Secretary
 NCP National Commission on Population
 NCT National Capital Territory
 NE North East
 OL Official Language
 O/o DCH Office of Deputy Chairman
 PAMD Project Appraisal & Management Division
 PDS Public Distribution System
 PC Plan Co-ordination

PO&RM Programme Outcome & Response Monitoring
 PP Perspective Planning
 RD Rural Development
 RSVY Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana
 SER Socio-Economic Research
 SJ & WE Social Justice & Women Empowerment
 SP-C State Plan-Central
 SP-E State Plan-East
 SP-N State Plan-North
 SP-NE State Plan-North East
 SP-S State Plan-South
 SP-W State Plan-West
 S & T Science & Technology
 SP & Adm. State Plan & Administration
 TPT. Transport

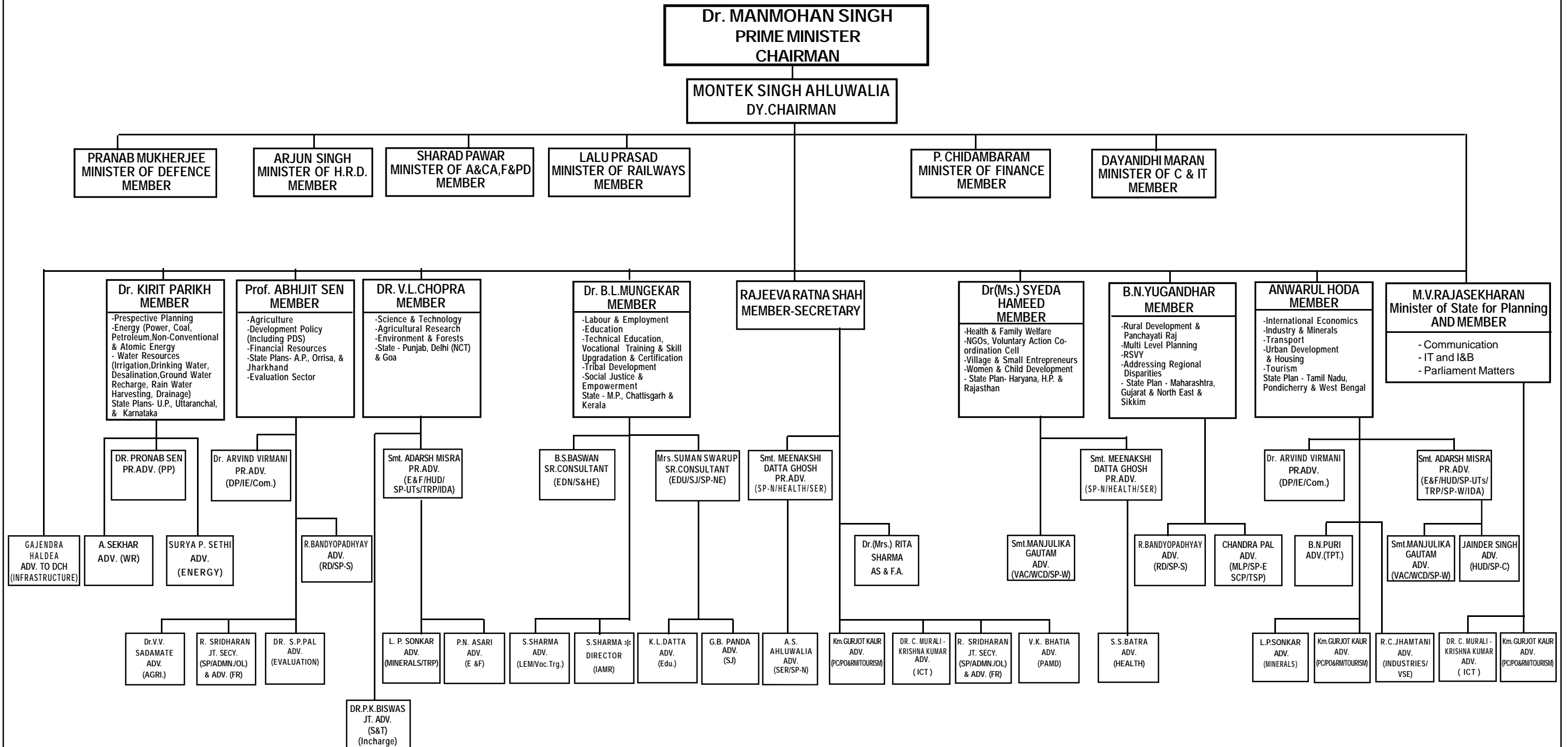
TRP Tsunami Reconstruction Plan
 VAC Voluntary Action Cell
 Voc.Trng. Vocational Training
 VSE Village & Small Enterprises
 WCD Women & child Development
 WE Women's Empowerment
 WR Water Resources
 * Additional Charge

SUMMARY

Chairman	- 1	Sr. Consultants	- 2
Dy. Chairman	- 1	Advisers	- 20
MOS	- 1	Director (IAMR)	- 1
Members (6+7)	- 13	JT. SECY.	- 1
Member Secretary	- 1	Jt. Adv. (S&T)	- 1
Pr. Adviser	- 4	ADV.TO DCH	- 1
AS & F A	- 1		
Total			- 48

ORGANISATION CHART OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

AS ON 21.02.2006



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 ADV. Adviser
 JT. SECY. Joint Secretary
 FA Financial Adviser
 JT. ADV. Joint Adviser
 OSD Officer on Special Duty
 Sr. Consultant - Senior Consultant

ADMN. Administration
 Agri. Agriculture
 A.P. Andhra Pradesh
 C&I Communication & Information
 C&IT Communication & Information Technology
 Com. Commerce
 DRF Development Reforms Facility
 DP Development Policy
 EDU Education
 E & F Environment & Forests
 FR Financial Resources
 HRD Human Resource Development
 HUD Housing & Urban Development
 IDA Island Development Authority
 IAMR Institute of Applied Manpower Research

IE International Economics
 IT Information Technology
 I & B Information & Broadcasting
 LEM Labour, Employment & Manpower
 MLP Multi Level Planning
 M.P. Madhya Pradesh
 MS Member Secretary
 NCP National Commission on Population
 NCT National Capital Territory
 NE North East
 OL Official Language
 O/o DCH Office of Deputy Chairman
 PAMD Project Appraisal & Management Division
 PDS Public Distribution System
 PC Plan Co-ordination

PO&RM Programme Outcome & Response Monitoring
 PP Perspective Planning
 RD Rural Development
 RSVY Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana
 SER Socio-Economic Research
 SJ & WE Social Justice & Women Empowerment
 SP-C State Plan-Central
 SP-E State Plan-East
 SP-N State Plan-North
 SP-NE State Plan-North East
 SP-S State Plan-South
 SP-W State Plan-West
 S & T Science & Technology
 SP & Adm. State Plan & Administration
 TPT. Transport

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		Total	- 48