

# ANNUAL REPORT

1992-93



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PLANNING COMMISSION

C O N T E N T S

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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 works under the overall guidance of the National Development Council which is headed by the Prime Minister and includes Ministers of the Central Cabinet, Chief Ministers of all States and Union Territories and Members of the Planning Commission. Delhi Administration is represented by the Lt. Governor and the Chief Executive Councillor and the remaining Union Territories by their Administrators. 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 body at the apex level.

#### **Functions :**

1.2 The following functions have been assigned to the Planning Commission.

- a) Make an assessment of the material, capital and human resources of the country, including technical personnel and investigate the possibilities of augmenting such of these resources as are found to be deficient in relation to the nation's requirements ;
- b) formulate a Plan for the most effective and balanced utilisation of country's resources ;
- c) on a determination of priorities, define the stages in which the Plan should be carried out and propose the allocation of resources for the due completion of each stage ;
- d) indicate the factors which are tending to retard economic development, and determine the conditions, which in view of the current social and political situation, should be established for the successful execution of the Plan ;

- e) determine the nature of the machinery which will be necessary for securing the successful implementation of each stage of the Plan in all its aspects ;
- f) appraise from time to time the progress achieved in the execution of each stage of the Plan and recommend the adjustments of policy and measures that such appraisal may show to be necessary ; and
- g) make such interim or ancillary recommendations as appear to it to be appropriate either for facilitating the discharge of the duties assigned to it or on a consideration of prevailing economic conditions, current policies, measures and development programmes or on an examination of such specific problems as may be referred to it for advice by Central or State Governments.

1.3 Besides, the Planning Commission has been entrusted with the responsibility in the following areas as per Allocation of Business Rules :

- a) Public Cooperation in National Development,
- b) Hill Area Development Programme,
- c) Institute of Applied Manpower Research and
- d) National Informatics Centre.

**Composition of the Commission :**

1.4 The composition of the Planning Commission as on 01.02.1993 was as follows :

**CHAIRMAN**

- 1. Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Prime Minister

**DEPUTY CHAIRMAN**

- 2. Shri Pranab Mukherjee

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND  
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**

- 3. Shri Giridhar Gomango



44th Meeting of National Development Council held on 22-23 May 1992 at New Delhi

## MEMBERS

1. Dr. Manmohan Singh, Minister of Finance.
2. Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Defence.
3. Dr. Balram Jakhar, Minister of Agriculture.
4. Dr. Chitra Naik.
5. Dr. D. Swaminadhan.
6. Dr. S.Z. Qasim.
7. Prof. J.S. Bajaj.
8. Dr. Jayant Patil.

1.5 Dr. Nitish Sengupta demitted office as Secretary in September, 1992. Shri N. Raghunathan took charge as Secretary in October, 1992. The organisational chart of the Planning Commission as on 01-03-1993 is given in Annexure IV.

### **Role Of Planning Commission**

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

1.7 Planning Commission will play an integrative role in the development of a holistic approach to the policy formulation in critical areas of human and economic development. In the social sector, schemes which require coordination and synthesis like rural health, drinking water, rural energy needs, literacy and environment protection have yet to be subjected to coordinated policy formulation. It has led to multiplicity of agencies which is not only wasteful but also painful because of the long repetitive procedures involved. Many such examples exist in

other sectors like energy, agriculture, etc. An integrated approach can lead to better results at much lower costs.

1.8 The resource allocation role of Planning Commission has been its predominant characteristic so far. Now the endeavour will be on maximising the output by using our limited resources optimally. Instead of looking for mere increases in the plan outlays, the effort will be to look for increases in the efficiency of utilisation of the allocations being made. The priorities, programmes and strategies of the Plan, therefore, have to take into account all these factors.

1.9 With the expected decline of available funds the resource allocation system between the States and Ministries of the Central Government will be under strain. This will require the Planning Commission to play a mediatory and facilitating role, keeping in view the best interest of all concerned. It will have to ensure smooth management of the change and help in creating a culture of high productivity and efficiency in the Government.

1.10 The key to efficient utilisation of resources lies in the creation of appropriate self-managed organisations at all levels. In this area, Planning Commission will play a systems change role and provide consultancy within the Government for developing better systems.

1.11 In order to spread the gains of experience more widely, Planning Commission will also play information dissemination role.

### **Task Force on Structure and Manning of the Planning Commission**

1.12 In order to look into the structure and manning of the Planning Commission and suggesting changes required to meet the Commissions changed role and implement the restructuring programmes, Planning Commission constituted a Task Force under the Chairmanship of one of the Members of the Commission.

1.13 The terms and reference of the Task Force were:-

- i) To look into the existing organisational structure and manning of the different divisions of the Planning Commission and suggest such changes as are required to meet the Commission's changed role.
- ii) To oversee the implementation of the restructuring programme in a time bound manner.

1.14 In its report, the Task Force redefined the role, functions and main activities of the Planning Commission. It recommended that the Commission should perform the 'Think Tank' role. Accordingly, it suggested restructuring of the Divisions, to enable greater interaction with the Commission, with Central Ministries and State Governments. It also suggested strengthening of the system of engaging non-official consultants in order to induct short term expertise and involving various educational and research organisations to provide necessary inputs. According to the Task Force the Commission should endeavour to get best quality personnel and there should be flexibility in giving higher grade posts within the total strength, depending upon seniority, merit and performance. Task Force recommended a 20 percent reduction in the technical/professional staff with a corresponding reduction in administrative/support staff in the Commission. Action on some of the recommendations of the Task Force has been initiated. As a first step, 120 posts at various levels were cut, effecting considerable economy in the administrative expenditure of the Commission.

### **Organisational Set-up**

1.15 The Planning Commission comes under the Ministry of Planning. The Commission functions through several technical/subject divisions. Each of the division is headed by a Senior Officer designated as Principal Adviser/Adviser/Addl. Adviser/Jt. Secretary/Jt. Adviser who functions under the overall supervision and guidance of the Secretary.

1.16 The Deputy Chairman and the full time Members of the Planning Commission function as a composite body in the matter of detailed plan formulation. They provide advice and guidance to the subject divisions in the Commission in the



various exercises undertaken for the formulation of the Approach to the Plan, the Five Year Plans and the Annual Plans. Their expert guidance is also available to the subject divisions for monitoring and evaluation of the Plan programmes, projects and schemes.

1.17 The Department of Planning under the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation consists of the following organisations :

- a) Planning Commission
- b) National Informatics Centre (NIC)
- c) Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO)
- d) Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR)

1.18 The various divisions in the Commission fall under two broad categories :

- 1) General divisions which are concerned with aspects of the entire economy; and
- 2) Subject divisions which are concerned with specified fields of development.

1.19 The General Divisions functioning in the Planning Commission are :

1. Computer Services Division (CSD),
2. Financial Resources Division,
3. Development Policy Division,
4. International Economics Division,
5. Socio-Economic Research Unit,
6. Perspective Planning Division,
7. Labour, Employment and Manpower Division,
8. Statistics and Surveys Division,
9. State Plans Division, including Multilevel Planning, Boarder Area development Programme, Hill Area Development and North Eastern Region,
10. Project Appraisal Division,

11. Monitoring and Information Division, and
12. Plan Coordination Division.

**The Subject Divisions are :**

1. Agriculture Division,
2. Backward Classes Division,
3. Communication & Information Division,
4. Education Division,
5. Energy Policy Division,
6. Environment and Forests Division,
7. Health & Family Welfare Division,
8. Housing, Urban Development and Water Supply Division,
9. Indo-Japan Study Committee,
10. Industry & Minerals Division,
11. Irrigation & Command Area Development Division,
12. Power & Energy Division,
13. Rural Development Division,
14. Rural Energy Division,
15. Science & Technology Division,
16. Social Welfare & Nutrition Division,
17. Transport Division,
18. Village & Small Industries Division, and
19. Western Ghats Secretariat.

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

**Administration**

1.21 Apart from the divisions mentioned above, which are primarily concerned with Plan formulation, monitoring and evaluation, the Planning Commission is supported by the

services of House-Keeping Branches to look after the matters of Establishment, Accounts, General Administration, Vigilance and training requirements of the personnel of the Commission.

1.22 The use of Hindi in official work is monitored by an Official Languages Unit.

1.23 To provide for the welfare and redressal of the grievances of the employees, Senior Officers have been entrusted with responsibility for prompt action. An officer designated as Liaison Officer for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes functions in the Commission who in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs ensures the reservation of posts and provision of other assistance to SC/ST Staff and Officers.

1.24 Officers and staff of the Commission are exposed to various training programmes conducted within and outside the country by various international organisations.

1.25 The Commission maintains a well-equipped library, housing a large collection of books, periodicals and journals covering a wide spectrum of subjects and particularly on the subject of developmental planning. The library functions under the supervision of an Advisory Council consisting of senior officers of the Commission.

## **CHAPTER - 2**

### **PLAN PROGRESS**

#### **The Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97**

2.1 The Eighth Five Year Plan was launched on 1st April, 1992, against the backdrop of a series of measures to correct the fiscal/structural imbalances prevailing in the economy. The projected growth rate of 5.6 percent per annum during 8th Plan was endorsed by the National Development Council (NDC) in December, 1991 with a number of other macro economic parameters like saving ratio of 21.6 percent and current account deficit of 1.6 per cent. It is envisaged to reduce Government's dissavings to an average of 1.1 percent of GDP in the Eighth Plan period from a level of 2.3 per cent in 1991-92. With the compulsion of keeping the fiscal deficit at a particular level, the budgetary support in Eighth Plan has been reduced to 43.4 percent of the outlay from a level of 55.2 per cent in the 7th Plan.

2.2 The Eighth Five Year Plan Document was endorsed by the National Development Council (NDC) in its 44th meeting held in May, 1992. The Council approved a plan-size of Rs. 4,34,100 crores with a public sector investment of Rs. 3,61,000 crores. Keeping in view the basic objectives and thrusts of Eighth Plan and the macro-dimensions envisaged there in, the sectoral allocations of the outlay were worked out.

2.3 The important features of the Eight Five Year Plan are as follows:

- (a) The Plan is indicative in nature. It concentrates on building a long-term strategic vision of future and sets forth priorities of the Nation. While for the public sector the Plan goes into the details examining the alternatives and identifying the specific projects in various sectors, for the rest of the economy it works out sectoral targets and tends to provide promotional stimulus to the economy to grow in the desired direction.

- (b) The Plan recognises "human development" as the core of all developmental effort. The priority sectors of the Plan that contribute towards realisation of this goal are health, literacy and basic needs including drinking water, housing and welfare programmes for the weaker sections. In Eighth Plan, Governments at the Centre and in the States will expand their role in this sphere.
- (c) For rapid economic development, the priority sectors identified for the growth of infrastructure are power, transport and communications.
- (d) The Plan attempts to correct the fiscal imbalances from which the Sixth and Seventh Plan suffered. The non-inflationary manner to be adopted for funding of the Plan in order to avoid debt trap both internally and externally, calls for a reduction in Government's dissavings, higher resource mobilization both by the Centre and the States and improvement in the performance of public sector units.
- (e) The Plan is also integrative in nature. Efforts are envisaged to integrate the developmental activities, by bringing together the various departments/agencies dealing in the priority areas of Rural Development, Energy and Transport under one umbrella for coordinated policy formulation and implementation.
- (f) Eighth Plan recognises the essential need to involve people in the process of development. It emphasises the need for a pro-active attitude of taking initiative by the people themselves so that in the process of development people must operate and the Government must co-operate.
- (g) The new role of the Government in the process of plan implementation envisages substantial devolution of power to the people's organisations at the district, block and village levels. Panchayats and Nagar Palikas would have a larger role in formulating and implementing the developmental projects in their areas. They would be

provided with adequate financial resources, technical managerial inputs and decision making authority. The Plan also underlines the necessity for involvement of voluntary agencies and other peoples institutions for effective micro-level participatory planning.

- (h) This Plan is performance oriented. It concentrates not so much on its allocative role, but on how to utilise the allocations optimally. The stress is on performance improvement, quality consciousness, competitiveness, efficiency of operations and on-time completion of the projects.
- (i) Eighth Plan pays special attention to employment in the rural areas. The need for expansion of employment opportunities in rural areas in order to check migration to urban areas calls for a shift in the emphasis in the rural development programmes from the creation of relief type of employment to building up of durable productive assets in the rural areas. These assets would enhance productivity and create more job opportunities, leading to sustained development.
- (j) The Eighth Plan is a flexible one, with scope for change, innovation and adjustment. Alongwith giving stress on the need for increased resources in both Central and State sectors, the Plan also envisages private sector investment in some areas like power, transport and communications in order to fill up the resource gap.

### **Annual Plans :**

2.4 The Five Year Plans get operationalised through Annual Plans. The formulation of Annual Plans afford to the Planning Commission an opportunity to assess the previous year's Plan performance and to suggest a reorientation of policies and modification of strategies consistent with the changing requirements so as to achieve the long term objectives.

2.5 In the third quarter of each financial year, the Planning Commission indicates to the State Governments and to the Central Ministries the important short and medium term objec-

tives that should be kept in view while formulating the Annual Plan for the following year. The States and the Central Ministries are requested to furnish their plan proposals including physical targets and the corresponding financial outlays required, conforming to the guidelines referred to above and within the overall framework of their respective Five Year Plans. The State Governments are advised to furnish, in addition, their forecasts of financial resources including the proposals for mobilising additional resources for their Annual Plans, keeping in view the resource and outlay targets fixed for the Five Year Plan.

2.6 The Annual Plan proposals and resources estimates submitted by the State Governments are discussed in detail during November-December. Similarly, indepth discussions are held with the representatives of the Central Ministries/Departments regarding their Annual Plan proposals. The Planning Commission also reviews the progress of the Plan each year in both financial and physical terms on the basis of information obtained from the Central Ministries and State Governments.

2.7 The Plan outlays arrived at in the meetings between the Deputy Chairman and the State Chief Ministers/Lt. Governors in respect of State Plans and at meetings taken by Secretary, Planning Commission with the Secretaries of Central Ministries/Departments regarding the Central Plan as approved by the Commission, become the basis for budgetary provision for the Plan for the ensuing year.

### **Review of Annual Plan 1991-92**

2.8 The Annual Plan 1991-92 envisaged a total public sector outlay of Rs. 72,316.75 crores, which, after a revision came down to Rs. 65,855.80 crores. The Revised outlay in Central Sector (Rs. 40,171.57 crores) was less than the approved outlay by Rs. 2,797.18 crores. Similarly, expenditure of the States and Union Territories was lower by Rs. 3,664.77 crores than the originally approved outlay of Rs. 29,348.00 crores.

### **Annual Plan 1992-93**

2.9 1992-93 was the first year of the Eighth Five Year Plan. In conformity with the overall size of the Eighth Plan, the Annual

Plan 1992-93 was finalised at Rs. 80,771.96 crores. The outlay for the Central Sector Plan was placed at Rs. 48,407.08 crores as against Rs. 42,968.75 crores approved for 1991-92 - a step up of 12.66 per cent. The budgetary support to the Central Sector Plan in 1992-93 was 38.22 per cent compared to 40.36 percent during 1991-92. During 1992-93, an effort has been made to tap extra budgetary resources for financing the Plan especially in Sectors such as Power, Petroleum, Transport and Telecommunications. Every effort has also been made to protect the expenditure in priority sectors despite resource constraints. The revised Estimates for 1992-93 for the Central Sector is placed at Rs. 49,719.00 crores i.e. Rs. 1,311.92 crores more over the approved outlay of 1992-93.

2.10 In the case of States and Union Territories, the Plan outlay of Rs. 32,364.88 crores for 1992-93 registered an increase of 10.28 percent over the outlay of Rs. 29,348.00 crores envisaged for 1991-92. However, Plan outlay for 1992-93 for States and Union Territories was later reduced to Rs. 32014.88 crores due to a reduction in the Plan size of State of Punjab by Rs. 350.00 crores. Thus, the total plan outlay for Centre, States and Union Territories in 1992-93 came down to Rs. 80,421.96 crores.

### **Annual Plan 1993-94**

2.11 The process of formulation of Annual Plan 1993-94 was initiated in September, 1992 with the issue of guidelines to Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments and Union Territories indicating priorities and thrusts to be kept in view while formulating their Plan proposals. The Annual Plan 1993-94 for States and UTs were finalised through a series of meetings at Deputy Chairman level with the Chief Ministers of States followed by working group discussions for finalising sectoral allocations.

2.12 While formulating the Annual Plan 1993-94, the Planning Commission has attempted a change in the process of formulation and finalization of the State Plans. Earlier, the State Plan proposals which used to be need-based, were first discussed in the Working Groups consisting of the officers of the



States, the Planning Commission and the Central Ministries and this used to form the basis of discussion between the Deputy Chairman and the Chief Ministers concerned. However, invariably, in the process, the Plan proposals were far in excess of the resources and efforts had to be made to match the plan size to the resources in the discussions with the Chief Ministers. This year, the resource evaluation was made first, on the basis of which, the Plan size was decided in the discussion between the Deputy Chairman and the Chief Ministers. The detailed Sectoral allocations were worked-out thereafter. This realistic approach in finalising the Plan size has been highly appreciated by the States.

2.13 In the sectoral allocations in the State Sector, a change in the system by limiting the earmarking of funds to around 50% of total outlay, contrary to much higher percentages prescribed earlier, has been attempted, so as to provide greater flexibility to the States to meet local requirements. This also meets the long standing demand of Chief Ministers in the National Development Council for greater flexibility in the State Plan.

2.14 A change in the formula for distribution of normal assistance to non-special category States in respect of weightage of 7.5% relating to performance criteria has been made. The performance criteria will now be as follows:-

a) Tax effort	2.5
b) Fiscal Management	2.0
c) National Objectives	3.0
of which	
Population control	1.0
Elimination of illiteracy	1.0
On time completion of Externally-aided projects	.5
Successful land reforms	.5

2.15 The Commission is seeking to encourage better implementation of externally aided projects and consequent pick up of funds. The indicator for performance qua population control is the differential between the desired performance and the actual performance in relation to birth rate and infant mortality rate. In respect of elimination of illiteracy, the criterion will be performance in relation to female literacy.

2.16 The Annual Plan 1993-94 for Central sector has been finalised and outlay communicated to the Ministries/Departments. The progress of Plan implementation and Annual Plan 1993-94 proposals of 10 Central Ministries/Departments concerning priority sectors were reviewed by Deputy Chairman with the concerned Union Ministers.

2.17 An outlay of Rs. 1,00,120.00 crores was approved for Annual Plan 1993-94, comprising Rs. 63,936.00 crores for Centre, Rs. 33,694.50 crores for States, Rs. 1489.50 crores for Union Territories and Rs. 1000.00 crores for Area Development Programme. For Centre, the Plan outlay has risen by 36 per cent over the figures of Rs. 48,407 crores in 1992-93. The share of Budgetary support is 36.35 per cent compared to 38.22 per cent in the previous year.

**PLAN OUTLAY BY BROAD HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT FOR EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97**

(Rs. crores)

	CENTRE	STATES/UTs	TOTAL
1 Agriculture & Services @	36788.00	56268.00	93056.00
2 Energy	66795.00	48685.00	115480.00
3 Industry & Minerals	37539.00	9382.00	46921.00
4 Transport	40977.00	14948.00	55925.00
5 Social Services and Others *	65766.00	50202.00	115968.00
6 Area Development Programme		6750.00	6750.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>247865.00</b>	<b>186235.00</b>	<b>434100.00</b>

@ Include Agricultural & Allied Services, Rural Development, Irrigation & Flood Control

\* Others include Communications, Science Technolgy & Environment, General Economic Services and General Services

## Annexure 2.2

## PLAN OUTLAY BY BROAD HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

(Rs. crores)

	CENTRE	STATES/UTs	TOTAL
1 Agriculture & Services @	4719.96	9433.17	14153.13
2 Energy	14998.00	8422.62	23420.62
3 Industry & Minerals	8197.75	1663.24	9860.99
4 Transport	9129.23	2593.07	11722.30
5 Social Services and Others *	11362.14	8722.95	20085.09
6 Area Development Programme	1179.83		1179.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>49586.91</b>	<b>30835.05</b>	<b>80421.96</b>

@ Include Agricultural & Allied Services, Rural Development, Irrigation & Flood Control

\* Others include Communications, Science Technology & Environment, General Economic Services and General Services

**SUMMARY STATEMENT**  
**Outlay and Progress of expenditure : Centre, States & U.T.s**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Centre/States/ Union Territories	Annual Plan 1990-91 ACTUALS	Annual Plan 1991-92 R.E.	Eighth Plan 1992-97 PLAN OUTLAY	Annual Plan 1992-93 APPROVED OUTLAY
1	Centre	34254.72	40171.57	247865.00	48407.08
2	States	23116.91	24409.45	179985.00	30724.23
3	Union Territories	997.72	1274.78	6250.00	1290.65
	Total	58369.35	65855.80	434100.00	80421.96

**Outlay and Progress of expenditure by Heads of Development :  
Centre, States & U.T.s**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Heads of Development	Annual Plan 1990-91 ACTUALS	Annual Plan 1991-92 R.E.	Eighth Plan 1992-97 APPROVED OUTLAY	Annual Plan 1992-93 APPROVED OUTLAY
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
I	Agriculture and Allied Activities	3405.42	3943.53	22467.21	4710.28
II	Rural Development	4149.94	4113.46	34425.36	4536.20
III	Special Area Programmes	986.33	1101.10	6750.16	1179.83
IV	Irrigation and Flood Control	3974.06	3955.79	32525.29	4934.55

**Outlay and Progress of expenditure by Heads of Development :  
Centre, States & U.T.s**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
V	Energy	17101.12	18842.51	115561.09	23574.23
1.	Power	11387.89	12758.63	79588.74	14943.93
2.	Petroleum	3592.05	4057.38	24000.00	6054.00
3.	Others	2121.18	2026.50	11972.35	2576.30
VI	Industry and Minerals	6374.34	8025.94	46921.75	9883.50
1.	Village and Small Industries	877.94	1046.62	6334.20	1157.25
2.	Iron and Steel Industries	2243.63	3010.26	14579.00	3072.00
3.	Fertilizer Industries	295.25	379.39	5484.00	1234.00
4.	Petro chemical Industries	285.96	266.76	4582.20	764.50

**Outlay and Progress of expenditure by Heads of Development :**  
**Centre, States & U.T.s**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	5. Atomic Energy Industries	185.53	215.72	1200.00	192.00
	6. Others	2486.03	3107.19	14742.35	3463.75
VII	Transport	8074.26	9512.64	55925.57	11756.47
	1. Railways	4892.78	5325.00	27202.00	5700.00
	2. Others	3181.48	4187.64	28723.57	6056.47
VIII	Communications	2948.25	3632.20	25109.98	4890.00
IX	Science, Technology & Environment	758.70	887.81	9041.69	991.88
X	General Economic Services	754.70	861.22	4549.52	1105.25



**Outlay and Progress of expenditure by Heads of Development :  
Centre, States & U.T.s**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
. XI	Social Services	9606.61	10732.26	79011.90	12847.01	
1.	Education	2100.71	2435.30	19599.73	2945.43	
2.	Medical & Public Health	1040.75	1042.27	7575.92	1307.31	
3.	Family Welfare	782.19	856.62	6500.00	1000.00	
4.	Water Supply and Sanitation	1833.95	2217.32	16711.03	2365.64	
5.	Housing & Urban Development	1679.98	1710.39	10550.00	2011.92	
6.	Others	2169.03	2470.36	18075.22	3212.71	
XII	General Services	235.62	247.34	1810.48	362.77	
	Total (I to XII)	58369.35	65855.80	434100.00	80771.96 *	

\* This figure was later revised to Rs. 80421.96 crores due to reduction in the Plan size of the State of Punjab by Rs. 350.00 crores.

## ANNUAL PLAN - 1992-93 - MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMMES - STATES/UTs

(Rs. lakhs)

SL. NO.	STATE/UT	OUTLAYS UNDER MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME							
		Originally Approved	RURAL FUELWOOD	RURAL ELECTRI-FICATION	RURAL ROADS	PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	EDUCATION Elementar	RURAL HEALTH ADULT	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	166000	100	0	500	0	2377	665	700
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24500	10	210	1200	64	2280	72	273
3.	Assam	96000	100	0	600	80	7689	311	1620
4.	Bihar	220273	250	885	13877	308	9040	1017	5715
5.	Goa	15250	5	0	0	12	540	45	232
6.	Gujarat	187500	160	0	3000	32	1538	355	1650
7.	Haryana	83000	350	0	550	0	3440	159	981
8.	Himachal Pradesh	48600	100	0	1465	805	1826	100	932
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	82000	25	0	1500	126	3000	168	1499
10.	Karnataka	191500	250	0	2500	0	7194	350	2280

## ANNUAL PLAN - 1992-93 - MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMMES - STATES/UTs

(RS. lakhs)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11. Kerala		91300	0	0	0	10	436	20	660
12. Madhya Pradesh		240000	150	2045	3000	200	11708	780	3000
13. Maharashtra		316000	0	0	1750	0	3946	297	6000
14. Manipur		21000	80	880	600	35	582	47	210
15. Meghalaya		24100	30	275	500	21	1680	86	400
16. Mizoram		16000	190	720	1200	40	457	34	300
17. Nagaland		18500	0	0	1000	159	306	13	120
18. Orissa		140500	160	1545	1300	24	3000	600	1200
19. Punjab		150000	250	0	0	10	853	200	1335
20. Rajasthan		140000	150	1915	2500	106	4995	160	2040
21. Sikkim		11000	50	0	750	40	644	10	345
22. Tamil Nadu		175100	80	0	1000	65	3050	1300	402
23. Tripura		28200	40	80	750	15	1500	75	424
24. Uttar Pradesh		385300	224	3770	12783	0	9922	550	4035
25. West Bengal		150100	120	1445	1300	12	4540	500	2245
Total (States) :		3021723	2874	13770	53625	2164	86543	7914	38598

## ANNUAL PLAN - 1992-93 - MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMMES - STATES/UTs

(Rs. lakhs)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
<u>UNION TERRITORIES</u>									
26. A&N Islands	15500	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	438.00	4.60	216.00	
27. Chandigarh	6800	0.00	0.00	33.00	8.00	132.00	10.00	27.00	
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1815	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	90.00	0.60	24.15	
29. Daman & Diu	1450	0.00	0.00	18.00	0.50	86.87	2.25	25.00	
30. Delhi	92000	10.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	5262.70	122.40	0.00	
31. Lakshadweep	2500	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.45	34.21	2.76	35.00	
32. Pondicherry	9000	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	215.00	10.00	178.00	
Total (UTs.) :	129065	10.00	0.00	51.00	129.45	6258.78	152.61	505.15	
Grand total (States	3150788	2884.00	13770.00	53676.00	2293.45	92801.78	8066.61	39103.15	

## ANNUAL PLAN - 1992-93 - MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMMES - STATES/UTs

(Rs. lakhs)

SL. NO.	STATE/UT	OUTLAYS UNDER MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME						
		RURAL WATER SUPPLY	RURAL SANITATIO	RURAL HOUSING	ENVIRONMEN IMPROVEME OF SLUMS	TRITION	Total	col.16 to col.3
1.	2.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3580	100	1600	433	390	10445	6.29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	850	50	237	0	400	5646	23.04
3.	Assam	3530	70	352	35	770	15157	15.79
4.	Bihar	7167	300	529	350	3084	42522	19.30
5.	Goa	400	100	20	5	57	1416	9.29
6.	Gujarat	5411	300	1710	220	4600	18976	10.12
7.	Haryana	2565	350	166	200	500	9261	11.16
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4070	500	35	63	225	10121	20.83
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2600	300	56	90	396	9760	11.90
10.	Karnataka	4560	90	530	845	959	19558	10.21

## ANNUAL PLAN - 1992-93 - MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMMES - STATES/UTs-contd.

(Rs. lakhs)

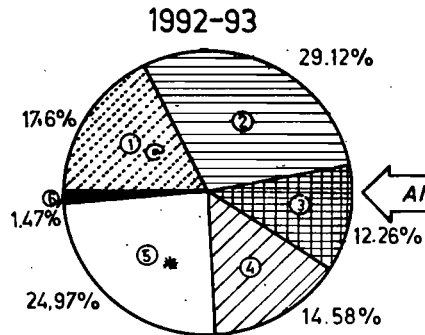
1.	2.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
11. Kerala		3700	70	200	90	217	5403	5.92
12. Madhya Pradesh		4350	150	800	675	1793	28651	11.94
13. Maharashtra		10000	200	165	1217	507	24082	7.62
14. Manipur		800	100	0	25	185	3544	16.88
15. Meghalaya		1200	35	62	40	170	4499	18.67
16. Mizoram		480	5	22	10	115	3573	22.33
17. Nagaland		420	30	0	0	173	2221	12.01
18. Orissa		3105	97	300	90	400	11821	8.41
19. Punjab		2800	175	800	175	668	7266	4.84
20. Rajasthan		5157	40	307	365	408	18143	12.96
21. Sikkim		400	10	20	6	75	2350	21.36
22. Tamil Nadu		5613	200	622	260	6017	18609	10.63
23. Tripura		800	40	120	50	633	4527	16.05
24. Uttar Pradesh		8086	1519	1850	785	801	44325	11.50
25. West Bengal		2111	40	81	1050	2641	16085	10.72
Total (States) :		83755	4871	10584	7079	26184	337961	11.18

## ANNUAL PLAN - 1992-93 - MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMMES - STATES/UTs

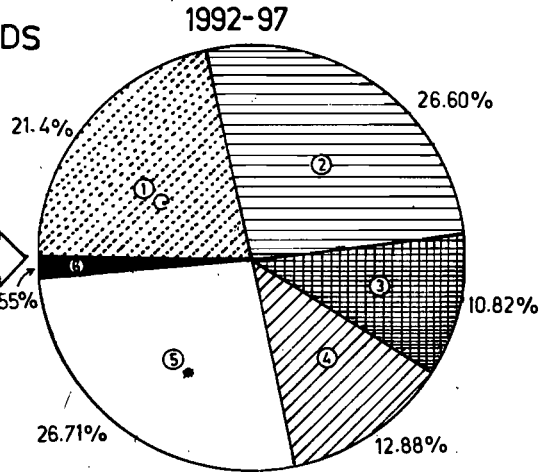
(Rs. lakhs)

1.	2.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
<u>UNION TERRITORIES</u>								
26. A&N Islands		350.00	40.00	20.00	10.00	28.74	1177.34	7.60
27. Chandigarh		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	213.00	3.13
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		35.00	3.00	16.00	0.00	24.54	195.79	10.79
29. Daman & Diu		50.00	5.00	0.20	5.00	14.45	207.27	14.29
30. Delhi		400.00	100.00	30.00	820.00	700.00	7465.10	8.11
31. Lakshadweep		61.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	175.42	7.02
32. Pondicherry		60.00	10.00	80.00	50.00	153.00	766.00	8.51
Total (UTs.) :		956.00	174.00	146.20	885.00	931.73	10199.92	7.90
Grand total (States	84711.00	5045.00	10730.20	7964.00	27115.73	348160.92	11.05	

PLAN OUTLAY BY BROAD HEADS  
OF DEVELOPMENT  
( RS. CRORES )



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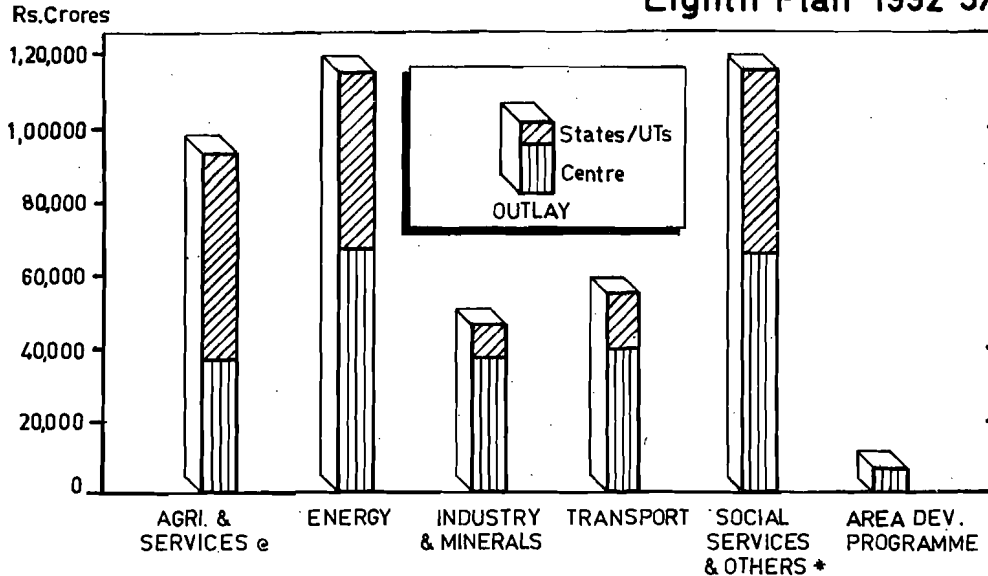
- ① AGRICULTURE & SERVICES. e
- ② ENERGY
- ③ INDUSTRY & MINERALS
- ④ TRANSPORT
- ⑤ SOCIAL SERVICES & OTHERS \*
- ⑥ AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

e Include Agricultural & Allied Services, Rural Development Irrigation & Flood Control.

\* Others Include Communications, Science Technology & Environment, General Economic Services & General Services.



## Plan Outlay by Broad Heads of Development For Eighth Plan 1992-97

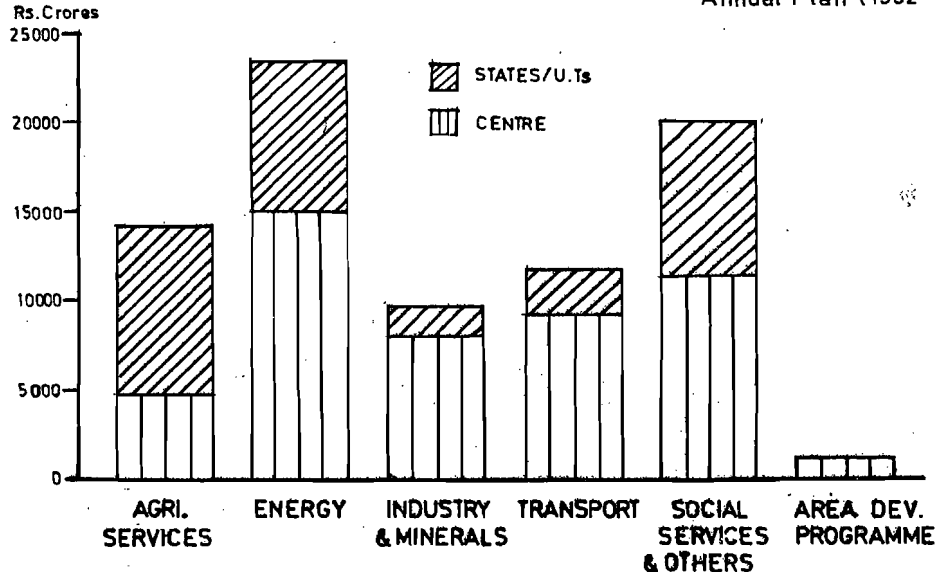


© Agricultural Services Include:  
Agricultural & Allied Services,  
Rural Development  
Irrigation & Flood Control

\* Others Include:  
Communications, Science Technology  
& Environment,  
General Economic Services &  
General Services

## Plan Outlay By Broad Heads Of Development:

Annual Plan (1992-93)



Agricultural Services Include:  
 Agricultural & Allied Services, Rural Development,  
 Irrigation & Flood Control

Others Include:  
 Communications, Science Technology &  
 Environment, General Economic Services  
 & General Services.

## CHAPTER-3

### MAJOR ACTIVITIES-A PERSPECTIVE

3.1 A brief account of the major activities taken up during the year is given in the following paragraphs :

#### **Meeting of National Development Council (NDC)**

3.2 The National Development Council met once during the year in its 44th Meeting held on 22-23 May, 1992 to consider the draft 8th Five Year Plan Document. The Council endorsed a Plan size of Rs. 4,34,100 Crores with a Public Sector Investment of Rs. 3,61,000 Crores.

#### **NDC Committees on the priority areas**

3.3 In order to continuously appraise and evaluate the situation in several matters concerning critical and priority areas six NDC Committees were set up after the 43rd NDC Meeting. The terms of reference and composition of each of these NDC Committees are described as under :

#### **I. NDC Committee on Population**

3.4 The terms of reference of the NDC Committee on Population are as follows :

- i. To review the social and demographic dimensions, existing and requisite infrastructure at the community level, and the needs of technology development, relevant to the formulation of National Population Policy ;
- ii. To identify intervention strategies for population control, both at the macro and micro levels, on a holistic and intersectoral basis ;
- iii. To suggest mechanism for securing commitment and support of leadership of all denominations, and at all levels, for the National Population Policy and the implementation of population control programmes ;
- iv. To recommend ways and means of achieving participation of the people, particularly women and youth, and through people's institutions such as NGOs, voluntary organisations, professional organisa-



Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Dy Chairman, inaugurating the Blood Donation Camp on 12th August, 1992

tions, of all categories of health care providers, trade and industry, labour, organised and cooperative sector and media etc. ;

- v. To outline policies and programmes for raising the social status of women, bridging the gender gap in literacy and health care, and promotion of health and welfare of the mother and the child, as essential inputs into population welfare programme ;
- vi. To review and recommend appropriate changes in system of financing family welfare programme ;
- vii. Taking into cognizance the above recommendations, to suggest appropriate formulations for a National Population Policy ;
- viii. To identify and recommend suitable mechanism(s) for a continuous review and monitoring of the implementation of National Population Policy and the intervention strategies, recommended therein ; and
- ix. To make any other recommendations that may be appropriate either for the formulation of National Population Policy or for the implementation of population control programmes.

3.5 Composition of the Committee is as follows:-

1. Sh. K. Karunakaran, C.M., Kerala - Chairman
2. Smt. Margaret Alva, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions - Member
3. Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Ex-C.M., Jammu & Kashmir - Member
4. Sh. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, C.M., Rajasthan - Member
5. Dr. J. Jayalalitha, C.M., Tamil Nadu - Member
6. Sh. M.L. Fotedar, Minister of Health and Family Welfare - Member

7. Prof. J.S. Bajaj, Member, Planning Commission - Member-Secretary

The Committee has since submitted its report.

## **II NDC Committee on Micro Level Planning**

3.6 The terms of reference of the NDC Committee on Micro- Level Planning are as follows :

- i. To define the scope and content of micro-level or sub-State level planning in the context of State Planning ;
- ii. To delineate the procedure and to devise steps for making micro-level planning operationally effective and viable ; and
- iii. To suggest rational and pragmatic ways for involvement of people at the grass-root level.

3.7 The composition of the Committee is as follows:

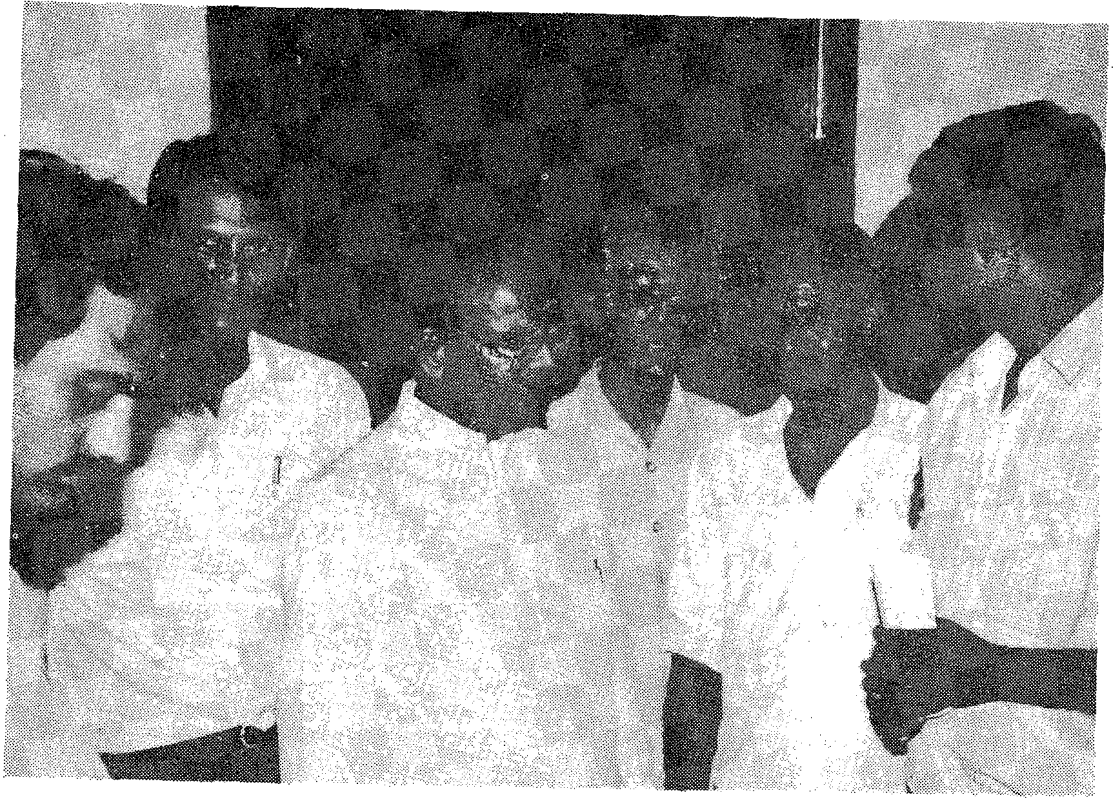
1. Sh. Chimanbhai J. Patil, C.M., Gujarat - Chairman
2. Sh. Lalu Prasad Yadav, C.M., Bihar - Member
3. Sh. Vamuo, C.M., Nagaland - Member
4. Sh. G. Venkat Swamy, Minister of State, Ministry of Rural Development - Member
5. Sh. Uttambhai H. Patel, Minister of State, Ministry of Rural Development - Member
6. Sh. Dalbir Siongh, Minister of State, Ministry of Finance - Member
7. Dr. Jayant Patil, Member, Planning Commission - Member-Secretary

The report of the Committee is being finalised.

## **III NDC Committee on Austerity**

3.8 The terms of reference of the NDC Committee on Austerity are as follows :

- i. To take a view on the recent trends and causes of growth of total State Government expenditure and its components ;



Shri Sukh Ram, Minister of State visiting the Blood Donation Camp

- ii. To identify specific components of increase in expenditure on establishment over recent period where economy can be exercised ;
- iii. To identify major areas on non-establishment expenditure where measures for reduction can be supported ;
- iv. To consider certain policy issues having implications for reducing subsidies ;
- v. To also consider feasible ways and means to reduce interest components of expenditure of the State ; and
- vi. To suggest specific measures to be taken by the Union Government which may help States to reduce their expenditure.

3.9 The Committee comprises the following members:-

- 1. Sh. Biju Patnaik, C.M., Orissa - Chairman
- 2. Sh. Kalyan Singh, C.M., Uttar Pradesh - Member
- 3. Sh. Gegong Apang, C.M., Arunachal Pradesh - Member
- 4. Sh. Bhajan Lal, C.M., Haryana, - Member
- 5. Sh. H.R. Bhardwaj, Minister of State for Planning and Programme Implementation - Member
- 6. Dr. C. Rangarajan, Member, Planning Commission - Member-Secretary

The committee has since submitted its report.

#### **IV NDC Committee on Employment**

3.10 The terms of reference of the NDC Committee on Employment are as under :

- i. examine the unemployment situation in rural and urban areas, and among (a) the educated and uneducated and (b) among women ;
- ii. examine the role of special employment programmes in employment generation ; and



- iii. suggest strategies, policies and programme for expanding productive and sustained employment opportunities in different sectors.
- .11 The Committee comprises the following members:-
1. Sh. Hiteswar Saikia, C.M., Assam - Chairman
  2. Sh. Janarfdhana Reddy, C.M., Andhra Pradesh - Member
  3. Sh. Ravi Naik, C.M., Goa - Member
  4. Sh. N.B. Bhandari, C.M., Sikkim - Member
  5. Sh. P.A. Sangma, Minister of State for Coal - Member
  6. Smt. Mamta Banerjee, Minister of State for Youth Affairs & Sports and Women & Child Development - Member
  7. Dr. Chitra Naik, Member, Palnning Commission - Member-Secretary

The report of the committee has been submitted.

#### **V NDC Committee on Literacy**

3.12 The terms of Reference of the NDC Committee on Literacy are as follows :

- i. To review the progress of schemes for eradicating existing illiteracy (National Literacy Mission) as well as chemes for prevention of future incidence of illiteracy through universalisation of elementary education, and to assess the magnitude of the task involved, in order to determine and reach the goals to be achieved by the end of the Eighth Plan ;
- ii. To suggest measures for reduction of social, gender and regional disparities in literacy achievement during the Eighth Five Year Plan ;
- iii. To suggest measures for promotion of Literacy and elementary education through Panchayat Raj Institutions and Village Education Committees with a view to en-

sureing full benefit of democratic decentralisation for achieving the literacy goal ;

- iv. To recommend ways and means for involving non-governmental agencies, youth organizations, women's organisations, professional organisations, trade & industry, labour and cooperative sector etc. in a total literacy movement;
  - v. To suggest measures for enlisting and harnessing the cooperation and the potential of various folk-media, print-media and electronic media for promotion of literacy, both in the matter of environment building and support programmes ;
  - vi. To suggest sturcutres and modalities for efficient administration, monitoring and evaluation of literacy activities so as to utilise all possible resources available at the Panchayat, Block and District levels in order to integrate the literacy movement with child-care, child-development, women's economic empowerment, population limitation and reduction of IMR and maternal mortality, etc. ; and
  - vii. To suggest measures for providing post-literacy and continuing education, both academic and vocational for those who are already literate, neo-literates and for women in particular so as to improve their opportunities to participate in and benefit from socio-economic development.
- 3.13 The Composition of the Committee is as follows:-
1. Sh. Kalyan Singh, C.M., Uttar Pradesh - Chairman
  2. Sh. Arjun Singh, Minister of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India - Member
  3. Sh. Ajit Kumar Panja, Minister of State (Independent Charge) Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Govt. of India - Member
  4. Sh. Jyoti Basu, C.M., West Bengal - Member
  5. Sh. Lal Thanhawla, C.M., Mizoram - Member

6. Sh. Beant Singh, C.M., Punjab - Member
7. Sh. Lalu prasad Yadav, C.M., Bihar - Member
8. Dr.(Mrs.) Chitra Naik, Member, Planning Commission  
- Member-Secretary

The Committee has submitted its report.

## **VI NDC Committee on Medical Education**

3.14 The terms of reference of the NDC Committee on Medical Education are as follows :

- i. To assess the present availability and future needs of medical and dental manpower in the country, keeping in view their migration and attrition rates ;
- ii. To take stock of annual intake of students and turnout of graduates of all systems of medicine, and of dentistry, from all types of professional colleges, and to assess the health manpower production in relation to present and projected needs of the country ;
- iii. To assess the present and future availability of key para-professionals to support the medical and dental manpower for the delivery of preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative health services ;
- iv. Taking cognisance of the above factors, to recommend the need, if any, for starting new medical and dental colleges in the country in the private sector, or expanding their existing intake capacity ;
- v. To suggest mechanism(s) for continuous update and review of medical, dental and para-professional manpower availability and projected needs ; and
- vi. To consider and make recommendations with regard to any other related matters including the issues concerning the existing unrecognised professional institutions in dental and medical sciences.

3.15 The Composition of the Committee is as follows:-

1. Chief Minister, Maharashtra - Chairman
2. Chief Minister, Orissa - Member
3. Chief Minister, Karnataka - Member
4. Chief Minister, Rajasthan - Member
5. Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh - Member
6. Union Minister for Finance - Member
7. Union Minister for Human Resource Development - Member
8. Union Minister for Health & Family Welfare - Member
9. Prof. J.S. Bajaj, Member, Planning Commission - Convenor

The report is being finalised.

**Committee on Boosting Employment for the Educated Unemployed**

3.16 A Committee (of Ministers) on Boosting Employment for the Educated Unemployed was set up with the approval of the Prime Minister on November 15, 1991 under the chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The following were the members of the Committee:-

1. Shri Arjun Singh, Minister of Human Resource Development
2. Dr. Manmohan Singh, Minister of Finance
3. Smt. Shiela Kaul, Minister of Urban Development
4. Shri Sitaram Kesari, Minister of Welfare
5. Shri P.A. Sangma, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Coal
6. Smt. Margaret Alva, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
7. Shri P.J. Kurien, Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry

3.17 The Committee was required to examine proposals for generating employment for the educated youth and also continue consideration of the issues which the Committee earlier set up in January, 1991 under the chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, considered but could not finalise during its tenure. The Committee was serviced by the Planning Commission.

3.18 The Committee submitted its report to the Prime Minister in September, 1992.

### **Committee of Experts on the Financial Problems of Special Categories States**

3.19 In pursuance of the decision of the National Development Council (October, 1990) Planning Commission set up a Committee of Experts in April, 1991 to suggest durable solutions for the financial problems of the special category States, under the Chairmanship of Prof. Raja J. Chelliah with the following as members:-

1. Prof. Pradhan H. Prasad, A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna.
2. Prof. P.C. Goswami, Prof. of Commerce (Retd.) Guwahati University, Guwahati.
3. Prof. S.R. Hashim, Member, Planning Commission. New Delhi.
4. Shri K.V.R. Nair, Special Secretary, Planning Commission, New Delhi.

3.20 Dr. Kalyan M. Raipuria, Adviser, Financial Resources, Planning Commission was co-opted as Member-Secretary of the Committee. In view of Prof. Chelliah's inability to find enough time for the Committee's work, the Committee was reconstituted in October, 1991 with Dr. C. Rangarajan, Member, Planning Commission as Chairman. Prof. Alok Ghosh, Professor of Economics, Calcutta University was also included as Member. The terms of reference of the Committee are as under:-

- i. To review the trends and finances of these States in order to identify the special financial Problems, particularly

in the context of much needed States' contribution to plan financing in the long run;

- ii. To study and indicate, keeping in view the geographical conditions and the socio-economic traditions of the society, specific and long-term constraints of resource mobilisation in the States;
- iii. To identify factors responsible for relatively higher per capita public expenditure requirements in these States to maintain minimum level of social and economic services;
- iv. To examine, to what extent, resources like market borrowings and negotiated loans may be appropriate for supplementing the Plan finances.
- v. To recommend suitable measures which may help reduce the dependence of Plan and other financing on the linked budgetary support from the Central Government in terms of Central Assistance, Plan and non-Plan loans;
- vi. To review the help needed, in short-term through any special ways and means advances to these States; and
- vii. To suggest specific measures for long-term solution of financial problems of these States, in the light of the above, on the part of the States and the Centre.

3.21 The recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by the Government. The terms of reference of the Committee were subsequently extended to examine the financial problems of Union Territories. The Report submitted by the Committee deals with the problems of special category states only.

### **Task Force On Self-managed Institutions For Integrated Development**

3.22 A Task Force on Self-Managed Institutions for Integrated Development was set-up in 1991. As a follow-up action, a Voluntary Action Coordination Cell was set up in March, 1992 in the Planning Commission. Three schemes have been formulated to facilitate non-governmental organisations in setting up self-managed institutions. These are (i)

creation/replication/ multiplication of voluntary institutions by selected NGOs. (ii) deputation of experts/consultants to voluntary organisation (iii) training of functionaries of voluntary agencies. The details are being finalised and pilot projects in 20 selected blocks will be taken up initially.

### **Parliamentary Committee Meeting**

3.23 The Planning Commission maintains active liaison with the Parliament through the forum of Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament. The valuable suggestions made by the Members of the Committee are taken into account while formulating Five-Year/Annual Plans and deciding important issues relating to the planning process.

3.24 After the General Elections, 1991, a new Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament was constituted on 30.08.1991 for the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation. The following were the Members of the Committee :

Shri H.R. Bharadwaj, Minister of State for Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation - CHAIRMAN

#### **MEMBERS OF LOK SABHA**

1. Shri Konathala Rama Krishna
2. Dr. L.N. Pandey
3. Shri Pratap Singh
4. Prof. Susanta Chakraborty
5. Shri I.K. Chavda
6. Shri Dhanushkodi Athithan
7. Shri Ram Chandra Rath

#### **MEMBERS OF RAJYA SABHA**

8. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena
9. Shri K.L. Sharma
10. Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto

11. Shri Ashwani Kumar

12. Shri Jitendrabhai L. Bhatt

3.25 On 2nd July, 1992 with the induction of Shri Sukh Ram as Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation, the Constitution of the Committee underwent a change as shown below :

Shri Sukh Ram, Minister of State for Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation - CHAIRMAN

**MEMBERS OF LOK SABHA**

1. Shri Konathala Ram Krishna
2. Shri Pratap Singh
3. Prof. Susanta Chakraborty
4. Shri I.K. Chavda
5. Shri Dhanushkodi Athithan
6. Shri Ram Chandra Rath

**MEMBERS OF RAJYA SABHA**

7. Shri K.L. Sharma
8. Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto
9. Shri Jitendrabhai L. Bhatt

3.26 Shri Giridhar Gomango replaced Shri Sukh Ram as Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation and as Member of the Commission on 18.01.1993.



3.27 The Committee has met on four occasions during the year and considered the following subjects :

Sl. No.	Date of Meeting	Subject
1.	05-05-1992	(i) The Directional Paper on objectives, thrusts and macro-economic dimensions of the Eighth Plan; (ii) Future of Centrally Sponsored Schemes; (iii) A note on distribution of Central Assistance and Open Market borrowings among the States during the Eighth Plan; and (iv) Population Control Perspective and Planning & Challenge and Strategies
2.	06-07-1992	Eighth Five Year Plan
3.	04-08-1992	India's Population Policies and Perspectives - II
4.	04-02-1993	-do-

### Plan Formulation

3.28 Finalisation of the 1992-93 Annual Plan the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Formulation of the Annual Plan 1993-94 were the major activities of all the Divisions of the Planning Commission during the year under review. The proposals of the Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments and UTs for the Annual Plan 1993-94 were examined and discussed in detail in the Planning Commission between October, 1992 and early January, 1993. As mentioned in Chapter 2 the Annual Plan 1993-94 proposals of 10 Central Ministries/Departments concerning priority sectors were

reviewed separately by Deputy Chairman as well with the concerned Union Ministers.

3.29 Besides, actively participating in the Plan formulation process and drafting of the Annual/Five Year Plans Documents, the Divisions of the Planning Commission also inter-acted with Central Ministries/Departments. Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) Memos, Cabinet notes on projects, schemes for inclusion in the Plan and other references from the Ministries/Departments continued to be examined and commented upon. Apart from this, the other important activities of the various Divisions of the Planning Commission during the year under report are briefly outlined in the following sub sections.

#### **1. Agriculture Division :**

3.30 A meeting was convened under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman on 25.9.92 to discuss problems confronting development of deep sea fishing in the country which was attended by representatives from research institutes, Central Ministries, financial institutions, and fishing industries. The purpose of the meeting was to analyse the various issues in order to put the existing deep sea fishing fleet for optimal exploitation of our fishery resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

#### **Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC)**

3.31 As announced in the Budget 1992-93, a Small Farmers' Agri. - Business Consortium with funding from Reserve Bank of India, Industrial Development Bank of India and National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development is to be set up. The consortium is conceived as an autonomous corporate entity with representation from the IDBI, NABARD and other financial institutions, public sector corporation dealing with agriculture and agro-industries as well as private sector companies. The scheme envisages giving employment and income generation orientation to crop husbandry, animal husbandry, agro-forestry, fisheries, agro-processing and agro based industries sectors. This is proposed to be achieved by creating more skilled jobs in the country in the short term, using the underutilised opportunities in the farm sector and

developing organisational structures which can promote group cooperation establishing links in the production, processing and marketing chain. This will make the farms sector developmental programmes economically viable and replicable. It is envisaged to take up 12 pilot project districts in different states. The modalities for setting up the consortium are being worked out.

**Agro-Climatic Regional Planning Unit :**

3.32 The Agro-Climatic Regional Planning Project (ACRP) was reviewed in the All-India meeting taken by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission on 7th February, 1992 and a Scientific Advisory Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Member (Agri. & RD) to guide and advise the future work directions of the project. The first meeting of the Advisory Committee held on 16th July, 1992 and broad decisions of the criteria about operationalisation phase were communicated to all concerned subsequently. A Special Study Committee was also set up for integrating the ACRP recommendations with State Plans (in selected states) at sub-zonal (group of districts) level.

3.33 Reports of operationalisation of selected projects for eight selected districts are at the final stages of preparation. The project outlines for five districts received which are under further examination.

3.34 Special Studies are being entrusted to expert bodies and institutions on subjects of agro-climatic planning relevance.

**2. Backward Classes Division :**

3.35 A Meeting was held under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, on 09-09-1992 to review measures for elimination of scavenging and rehabilitation of scavengers.

3.36 The Division was closely associated with the Ministry of Welfare in exercises related to policy adjustments and modification of schemes for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, particularly those of liberation of scavengers and their rehabilitation, educational incentive

programmes and National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation.

3.37 Field visits were undertaken to study the functioning and implementation of programmes/projects/schemes for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

### **3. Communication, Information & Broadcasting :**

3.38 The important proposals examined and commented during the year included :

- a) Draft National Telecom Policy ;
- b) Electronic Money Order System via Satellite communication ;
- c) Setting up of 2nd National Television Channel in India ;
- d) Setting up of a Film and Television Institute of Calcutta.

3.39 The Division continued with the "Internal Information Service by bringing out a daily digest of selected news items/articles from various daily newspapers and journals which were of special interest to the Commission. A limited clipping service in Hindi was also maintained.

3.40 Scrutiny and supply of important news items received on the Teleprinter installed at Yojana Bhavan was also continued.

3.41 Publications of the Planning Commission were printed and distributed. The Publications were given wider circulation by supplying them to Governors, Members of Parliament, Central Ministries, State/UT Governments, Universities, Libraries and Research Institutions. Publications were also made available on demand to research scholars, economists, students and other individuals.

3.42 The following publications were brought out :

1. Second Five Year Plan (Reprint)
2. Third Five Year Plan (Reprint)
3. Fourth Five Year Plan (Reprint)

4. Annual Report 1991-92 (English)
5. Annual Report 1991-92 (Hindi)
6. Annual Plan 1991-92 (English)
7. Annual Plan 1991-92 (Hindi)
8. Report of the Task Force on Self-Managed Institutions for Integrated Development.
9. Summary Record of 43rd meeting of the National Development Council (English)
10. Summary Record of 43rd meeting of the National Development Council (Hindi)
11. Report of the Core Group on Open Education
12. Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 (Vol. I & II) - English
13. Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 (Vol. I & II) - Hindi
14. Report of the Expert Committee on Health Manpower, Planning, Production and Management.
15. Summary Record of 44th Meeting of the National Development Council (English)
16. Summary Record of 44th Meeting of the National Development Council (Hindi)
17. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana - A Quick Study
18. Annual Plan 1992-93 (English)
19. Annual Plan 1992-93 (Hindi)
20. Report of Core Group on Value Orientation of Education

#### **4. Development Policy Division :**

3.43 Development Policy Division examined matters relating to prices, banking credit, money supply, savings, investment etc. and also prepared briefs/notes/reviews on various aspects of the economy. It also acted as the nodal Division for the Ministry of Civil Supplies in respect of Public Distribution System.

3.44 During 1992-93, the Development Policy Division maintained the system of compiling and circulating a list of economic indicators on daily basis. A number of papers and notes were also prepared in the Division. Some of the more important papers/notes are given below :

1. Targetting Public Distribution System-Medium Term Issues.

2. Economic Outlook for 1992-93.

### **5. Education Division:**

3.45 Delegation from Zanzibar, Planning Agency visited Planning Commission from July 6 to 17th, 1992. On 15.7.92 a training session was organised to apprise the delegates about the role of Education Division in Planning and Administration during different plan periods.

3.46 A follow-up meeting in continuation of earlier meetings of Directors of IITs was organised on 14th July, 1992 under the Chairmanship of Member, Dr. D. Swaminadhan to discuss seven technology development proposals to be taken up by IITs in the Eighth Plan.

3.47 A core group on Value Orientation of Education was set up by Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Member, Dr. D. Swaminadhan. The report of the Core Group has been finalized.

3.48 Meeting of the Core Group on Sports Medicine was held on June 9, 1992 under the Chairmanship of Prof. J.S. Bajaj, Member, in coordination with Sports Authority of India. The meeting highlighted the importance of Scientific approach towards development of Sports Potential.

3.49 A meeting on Imperatives of University Industry - R&D Organisations Interaction for National Development was held on 3.7.92 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Swaminadhan, Member to promote and coordinate linkages between these agencies.

3.50 The report of the Core Group on Open Education under Chairmanship of Member, Dr. Chitra Naik was finalized

and circulated amongst Universities and other Educational Institutions as well as concerned Govt. Departments.

3.51 Two meetings of Directors of Indian Institutes of Managements (IIMs) were organised under the Chairmanship of Member, Dr. D. Swaminadhan, on 15th January, 1992 and 29th May, 1992 which resulted in preparation of a paper on the development activities of IIMs in the Eighth Plan.

3.52 A meeting of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities was held under Chairmanship of Member, Dr. D. Swaminadhan, on 27th April, 1992 to discuss various issues related to higher education.

3.53 NDC Committee on Literacy was constituted in April, 1992. The Committee met on 27th April, 8th July, 15th September and 18th November, 1992. The report of the Committee has since been finalised and submitted.

3.54 Meeting of Principals of Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs) was held on 22nd September, 1992 under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. Swaminadhan, Member. An approach paper has been prepared regarding objectives and strategies for REC's during the 8th Plan and beyond.

3.55 Member, Dr. D. Swaminadhan also chaired a Brain Storming Session with the Principals of Polytechnics on 26th November, 1992 and other experts to discuss the strategy for development of polytechnics in the 8th Plan and beyond.

3.56 Adviser (Education) participated in the sub-regional meeting of the Presidents of National Committee for World Decade for Cultural Development in South and West Asia from 14th-18th September, 1992 at Kathmandu, Nepal. He was also a Member of Indian delegation to Regional Seminar on National Assessment Systems in Asia, held at Tagatay City, Philippines from November 9-13th, 1992.

## **6. Environment and Forests Division:**

3.57 Environment & Forests Unit, a relatively new set up (May, 1990) is charged with the responsibility of ensuring that developmental imperatives and environment concerns are in

harmony with each other. The Unit assists the Commission in formulation of plans, policies and programmes relating the environment and ecology, forestry and wildlife, river action plans and wastelands development, as also in monitoring their progress. The Unit also serves as a Secretariat of the Island Development Authority and its Standing Committee.

3.58 During the year under report besides finalising Annual Plan 1993-94 relating to the sector both for the Central and State Sector, various specific proposals by the Ministry of Environment and other agencies were also scrutinised and processed by the Unit.

3.59 Two Expert Groups were set up under Dr. S.Z. Qasim, Member to reconcile the apparent conceptual confrontation between environment and development. The report of the Group was also finalised during the year. Another Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.Z. Qasim, has been set up to evolve framework of policies for the integrated development of the Himalayan region. The Group has had three meetings so far and an interim report has already been prepared. The Group will finalise its report after discussions with Himalayan States in the North Eastern Region.

3.60 The Seventh Meeting of the Island Development Authority was held under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister on 11th November, 1992. Issues relating to the accelerated development of Andaman & Nicobar Group of Islands and Lakshadweep were discussed with particular reference to development of fisheries, coir based industries, tourism, inter-island ferry services as well as island-mainland transportation, amongst other subjects.

#### **7. Health and Family Welfare Division :**

3.61 Some of the important activities undertaken by the Health & Family Welfare Division during the year 1992-93 are as follows :

3.62 A draft of the Document entitled "India's Population Policies and Perspectives-II" was prepared for the consideration of the Committee of the National Development



Council on Population. This was also discussed in the meeting of the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation held on 4th August, 1992 and 4th February, 1993.

3.63 A Committee of the NDC on Population was constituted to review the social and demographic dimensions, existing and requisite infrastructure at the community level and the need of technology development relevant to the formulation of National Population Policy; to identify intervention strategies for population control, both at the macro and micro levels on a holistic and intersectoral basis. Some of the other important tasks assigned to the Committee were :- to outline policies and programmes for raising the social status of women, bridging the gender gap in literacy & health care, and promotion of health and welfare of the mother and the child as essential inputs into population welfare programme; to review and recommend appropriate changes in system of financing family welfare programme: taking into cognizance the above recommendations, to suggest appropriate formulation of a National Population Policy to identify and recommend suitable mechanism (s) for a continuous review and monitoring of the implementation of National Population Policy. The Committee commenced its work on 23rd April, 1992 when it held its first meeting in Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Shri K. Karunakaran, Chief Minister, Kerala. Subsequent meetings of the committee were held on 27.08.1992 and 20.09.1992. The draft report was endorsed in the third meeting of the Committee on 20th September, 1992. The Committee has since submitted its report.

3.64 A Committee of NDC on Medical Education was constituted inter alia to assess the present availability and future needs of medical and dental manpower in the country keeping in view their migration and attrition rates; to take stock of annual intake of students and turnout of graduates of all systems of medicine and of dentistry, from all types of professional colleges and to assess the health manpower production in relation to present and projected needs of the country.

3.65 With a view to share information on HIV/AIDS globally and in India in particular and also to highlight multi-sectoral issues involved in its epidemiology and its consequences for development, the Planning Commission in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, UNDP and WHO organised a symposium on June 5, 1992 in Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi. About 50 participants representing UNDP WHO, World Bank, UNICEF, UNFPA, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, NIHFW, ICMR, Planning Commission etc., participated. The Symposium was chaired by Prof. J.S. Bajaj, Member.

### **8. Hindi Section :**

3.66 The Hindi Section in the Planning Commission carries out work relating to translation of Five Year /Annual Plans and various other reports and documents prepared by the Commission. During the year under report the Section translated the Eighth Plan 1992-97 document, Annual Plan 1992-93 document, agenda papers and minutes of 44th Meeting of NDC. Three meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee were held in the Commission during 1992-93. A review of the progress of working in Hindi in the Commission was made and it was decided to operationalise the Annual Action Plan of 1992-93 pertaining to Department of Official Languages.

3.67 The Hindi Salahakar Samiti has been re-constituted in the year 1992 and two meetings were held. In these meetings, valuable suggestions of the Members for encouraging use of Hindi were examined and decisions taken. Special incentive scheme for employees doing their original work in Hindi is in vogue in Planning Commission which is in addition to the Annual Cash Awards Scheme of Department of Official Language. During 1992-93, 3 employees have received cash awards.

3.68 A special award scheme in the name of Kautilya Award is being implemented in Planning Commission which is awarded to persons writing original book on Planning in

Hindi. Second Prize of Rs. 7,000/- was awarded to one person during the year.

3.69 Hindi Fortnight was celebrated in the Planning Commission from 1st September, 1992 to 15th September, 1992. An appeal was made by the Minister of State for Planning & Programme Implementation to all the officers and staff for using Hindi in their work progressively. During Hindi Fortnight, competitions in Hindi Poems, Hindi Typing & Hindi shorthand and Hindi essays were held; a function was held in which the Hon'ble Minister gave away the prizes to the winners.

### **9. Housing, Urban Development (HUD) & Water Supply Division :**

3.70 During the year under report, the Division continued to formulate and review policies and programmes relating to Housing, Urban Development, Water Supply and Sanitation.

3.71 The Division examined issues concerning introduction of the following legislations :

- i) Employment of manual scavengers and construction of dry latrines (prohibition) Bill 1992 - proposed by the Ministry of Urban Development ; and
- ii) Setting up an autonomous undertaking to be called the Delhi Water Supply and Sewerage Board (to discharge the function of Water Supply, Sewerage, drainage and related activities in Delhi, UT.)-proposed by the Ministry of Urban Development ;

3.72 The following major schemes were examined :

- i) Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme - proposed by Ministry of Rural Development ;
- ii) Rural Sanitation Programme - proposed by Ministry of Rural Development ; and
- iii) Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for Small Towns with population be-

low 20,000 (as per 1991 census) - proposed by Ministry of Urban Development.

3.73 Several World Bank/Externally Aided Project proposals received from Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Urban Development were scrutinised from funding angle.

3.74 The Planning Commission set up a Working Group on Finance for Housing sector for Eighth Plan 1992-97 to estimate interalia the flow of credit from different financial institutions for housing activity and recommend suitable measures for overcoming fiscal, legal and procedural bottlenecks for enhancing flow of credit to housing sector. The Working Group submitted its report in June, 1992. Economic Adviser (HUD & WS) was the Member-Secretary of the Working Group. Subsequently, a Standing Committee on Housing Finance with Secretary, Planning Commission as Chairman was constituted for operationalisation of the recommendations of the Working Group.

3.75 The Division has also initiated the preparation of a paper on Urban Development Strategy by the State Governments in the States with sizeable urban population.

3.76 The Division has, in the context of the thrust of Eighth Five Year Plan, reviewed major plan-programmes such as Nehru Rozgar Yojana, Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, Urban Basic Services for the Poor and other schemes in the Central sector.

#### **10. Financial Resources Division :**

3.77 In the context of the Annual Plan 1993-94, the Division, jointly with the Finance Departments of the States and major UTs, undertook exercises to estimate availability of financial resources for their Annual Plan 1993-94. Simultaneously, the Division also attempted a review of the past performance by the Centre and States in regard to resource mobilization. Conclusions emerging from these exercises enabled the Commission to work out estimates of the States' resources, Central support and additional resource mobilization by the States for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

3.78 Similarly, the Division interacted with the Department of Expenditure in the estimation of internal resources of Central public sector undertakings, undertook exercises on extra-budgetary resources and helped the Commission to finalise outlays.

3.79 In pursuance of the decision taken by the National Development Council in December, 1991 regarding the modified formula for distribution of Central assistance to States, necessary indicators of the performance criterion for the distribution of 7.5 percent of Central assistance to Non-Special Category States were evolved on the basis of comments received from such States. The State-wise allocations of Central assistance under the Mukherjee Formula as approved by the NDC was worked out, including Special Problems, for the Annual Plan 1993-94 .

3.80 A monthly exercise on review of trends in revenue accruing from taxes and tax arrears in respect of the Central Government was undertaken. This exercise involved the preparation of an Executive Note and Statistics, pertaining to trends in tax revenue of the Central Government, for the use of the Planning Commission.

3.81 The monitoring system for reviewing the progress in the utilisation of external aid for development projects by both the Central Ministries/ Departments, was strengthened. Also, review of utilisation of aid in respect of externally aided projects implemented by both the States and the Centre was undertaken in the context of Annual Plan 1992-93 . Based on this review the Chief Secretaries of the concerned States and the Secretaries of the concerned Central Ministries/ Departments were apprised of the position for taking effective steps to maximise aid utilisation during the remaining period of the current Financial year.

3.82 A note on the main recommendations of the Tax Reforms Committee's Final Report (Part I) was prepared for discussion in a Senior Officers' meeting chaired by the Secretary, Planning Commission. Based on the discussion in the meeting, the Commission's comments on the major

recommendations were prepared and communicated to the Ministry of Finance.

3.83 Studies undertaken in the Division for the internal use of the Commission included Recent Trends in the Growth of States' Expenditure, Contribution of State Level Public Enterprises, Plan Expenditure of the Central Government - 1980-81 to 1992-93; and Financial System and Quality of Life, Paper for publication edited by Prof. S.Z. Qasim, Member (S&T) etc.

3.84 The comprehensive computerised data base on the States' financial resources for Plan and non-Plan items built-up with special effort in collaboration the Computer Services Division, National Informatics Centre (NIC), has been further updated, and data gap reduced.

3.85 A scheme for assisting 12 identified weaker States in the formulation of externally aided projects was formulated and the concerned States were asked to intimate the required assistance and support in this regard.

3.86 The Division provided technical support and Secretariat for preparing the Agenda notes for meetings and reports of (i) the Committee of Experts headed by Dr. C. Rangarajan, the then Member, Planning Commission, for Finding Durable Solutions for the Financial Problems of Special Category States, and (ii) the Committee on Austerity headed by Shri Biju Patnaik, Chief Minister, Orissa. Both these Committees were set up in pursuance of the decision of the National Development Council (NDC) taken in its meetings held in October, 1980 and December, 1991 respectively. Recommendations of the Committee of Experts have already been accepted by the Government while those of the Committee on Austerity are with the Centre/States for their consideration

3.87 The Division was also involved in resource assessment and devising additional resource mobilisation measures for Punjab's Annual Plan for 1993-94, prepared by a Group of

Officers of Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance and the State Government.

3.88 Seven areas for studies pertaining to planning of financial resources and policies were identified for consideration by Research Advisory Committee for research in collaboration with various research institutions.

### **11. The India Japan Study Committee :**

3.89 The India Japan Study Committee undertakes studies on selected subjects with a view to fostering better understanding and co-operation between India and Japan in the economic, Social and Cultural field. The India Committee and its counterpart, the Japan Committee, hold joint meetings once in a year, alternatively in India and Japan.

3.90 The 22nd joint meeting of the India Japan Study Committee was held in New Delhi on 4th and 5th February, 1993. The Committee took note of the international developments involving cooperation in Asia and the world. The Committee resolved to make every effort to strengthen the relations between the two countries during the 40th Anniversary of diplomatic relations.

3.91 The progress made towards the setting up of Industrial Model Towns (IMTs) was reviewed. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) team visited India in August and November 1992, in connection with the Master-Plan Study of the Industrial Model Town in India. The JICA Team visited the three probable sites, namely, Noida, Gurgaon and Bangalore. A High Powered Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Industrial Development has been set up for the purpose of smooth and effective implementation of the study. The study is likely to be completed by November - December, 1993.

### **12. Industry and Minerals Division :**

3.92 In the context of the structural adjustment of the economy, industrial and trade policy measures initiated in the earlier years were continued. These have been instrumental in

imparting the much needed dynamism to the economy. The role of the I&M Division has been re-oriented to reflect the new approach to development at planning and Macro-economic analysis. Accordingly, the project proposals of the Central Ministries/Departments were viewed in terms of their profitability, viability and restriction to areas where private initiative may not be forthcoming.

3.93 In the context of the New Industrial Policy, the need to review the performance of the State Public Sector Enterprises has been impressed upon the State Governments as it was no longer possible to provide budgetary support, particularly in the case of chronically sick units.

3.94 The recent increase in the price of feed stock naphtha and the reduction in import duty on various chemical products had adversely affected the petro-chemical industry. The matter was examined by the I&M Division in consultation with the concerned Departments. Based on these discussions, the Government have decided to take some corrective measures.

3.95 An Inter-Ministerial Working Group was set up by the Planning Commission in October, 1991 to examine the question of industrial restructuring particularly, issues relating to winding up of the companies, rehabilitation of sick units and the working of the BIFR and the legal framework affecting worker-employer relationship. The recommendations of the Group in its Report submitted in February, 1992 have been kept in view in formulating the policies relating to industrial restructuring including the proposals to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

3.96 In order to promote industrialisation in the backward areas, it has been decided to set up 70 Growth Centres in the country during the Eighth Plan period. As many as 65 growth centres have already been selected. Out of these, Project Appraisal Reports have been received from 53 Growth Centres. Government have appraised and approved project reports for 28 Growth Centres and these are under implementation. Fifteen more Growth Centres are likely to be approved by the end of 1992-93.



### **13. International Economics Division :**

3.97 The International Economics Division is responsible for the study of issues related to India's Balance of Payments and foreign trade. During the financial year 1992-93, the Division was involved in continuous monitoring of India's foreign trade, its foreign exchange reserves position, the current account and debt servicing. Several briefs were prepared for discussions with visiting dignitaries and other foreign country officials. Work was also undertaken and completed regarding the ADB Country Programme Mission, 1993. Various South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) related issues were also dealt with.

3.98 The Division was involved in the preparation of background material for visiting Chinese Delegation. In addition, various background notes were prepared for delegations on visits from Germany, Syria, Bangladesh, Zimbabwe etc.

3.99 Notes on recent developments related to environmental issues were also prepared. A study of the proceedings of UNCTAD - 8 held in February, 1992 was prepared. An analysis of Non-Resident Indian investments in India was also made in the Division. Background notes were prepared on Indo-Japanese Bilateral Relations.

3.100 A computation of nominal effective exchange rates was made in the Division on the basis of exchange rates prevailing in 5 important trading partners of India.

### **14. Irrigation and Command Area Development :**

3.101 The progress of Indira Gandhi Nahar Project in Rajasthan was reviewed by the Deputy Chairman, Member, Planning Commission and Secretary, Planning Commission. The Deputy Chairman also visited the project. The Central Government had agreed to sanction Rs. 52 crores out of BADP grants and Rs.10 crores as additional Central assistance so as to accelerate the completion of the project.

3.102 The Division participated in the work of a number of Committees, seminars, implementation review meetings of

the Ministry of Water Resources and Central Water Commission in respect of externally Aided Projects and Command Area Development Projects.

3.103 Various Irrigation, Flood Control and Multi- Purpose Projects, were considered by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation and Flood Control and based on the Committee's recommendations investment approvals were issued to various schemes during the year 1992 as per the list shown in the next few pages.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Schemes	State	Cost
IRRIGATION SCHEMES			
1.	Modernisation of Dantiwada Reservoir Project	Gujarat	34.88
2.	Modernisation of Fatewadi Canal System	Gujarat	24.76
3.	Modernisation of Shatranji Irrigation Scheme	Gujarat	26.68
4.	Modernisation of Kharicut Canal System	Gujarat	8.10
5.	Modernisation of Bhadar Medium Irrigation Project		
6.	Revised Estimate for the Scheme Mod. of Pariyar Vaigai Irrigation System (Stage - I & II)	Tamil Nadu	124.72
7.	Panchkhero Medium Irrigation Project (Revised costs)	Bihar	9.54
8.	Kansjore Medium Irrigation Project (Revised costs)	Bihar	20.91

Sl. No.	Schemes	State	Cost
9.	Bhairya Medium Irrigation Project (Revised cost)	Bihar	20.18
10.	Kesho Reservoir Scheme	Bihar	16.14
11.	Revised estimation of Balh Valley Irrigation Project	H.P.	8.22
12.	Watrak Reservoir Project	Gujarat	43.70
13.	Gyanpur Pump Canal	U.P.	110.51
14.	Revised estimate of Borolia Medium Irrigation Scheme	Assam	33.37
15.	Man Irrigation Project	M.P.	44.10
16.	Dolaithabi Barrage Project	Manipur	18.86
17.	Deo Irrigation Project	Orissa	52.23
18.	Pathrai Dam Medium Irrigation Project	U.P.	12.54
19.	Mod. of Upper Ganga Canal - Phase-I, First Time Slice	U.P.	467.76

Sl. No.	Schemes	State	Cost
20.	Increasing capacity of Narainpur Pump Canal (Revised Estimate)	U.P.	52.00
21.	Karanja Irrigation Project	Karnataka	98.00
22.	Increasing capacity of Deokali Pump Canal (revised estimate)	U.P.	35.24
23.	Deogart Medium Irrigation	Maharashtra	24.63
24.	Anaimaduvu Reservoir Project	Tamil Nadu	11.46
25.	Revised estimate of Bordikarai Medium Irrigation Project	Assam	22.12
26.	Uben Medium Irrigation Project	Gujarat	12.435
27.	Dhoba Pump Canal (Revised estd.)	U.P.	4.72
28.	Bennithora Irrigation Project	Karnataka	73.25
29.	Yerrakalva Reservoir Project	A.P.	46.52
30.	Maddileru Project	A.P.	28.56
31.	Kaulasnala (Sanjay) Project	A.P.	20.49

Sl. No.	Schemes	State	Cost
32.	Rohini Dam Project (Revised estd.)	U.P.	3.32
<b>FLOOD CONTROL SCHEMES</b>			
1.	Construction of Retirement of Brahmaputra Dyke from Balikuchi to Fakirganj Ch. 47,286 Km. to 51, 026 Km. at Jamdarhat including anti-erosion measures	Assam	1.61
2.	Construction of Retirement from Ch. 34.3 Km. to 37.9 Km. of Brahmaputra Dyke from Balikuchi to Fakirganj (At Beldubi)	Assam	1.66
3.	Construction of Retirement of B/Dyke from Tezpur to Gabramukh (from Rt. Bank of Depots at Ch. 4020 m to D/S of B/Dyke at Ch. 57 m).	Assam	2.93

Sl. No.	Schemes	State	Cost
4.	Construction of Retirement of B/Dyke from Balikuchi to Fakiraganj from Ch. 41 km to 45.42 km at Porayita	Assam	2.90
5.	Anti-erosion scheme for protection of Nagaghooli Maijan Area U/S of Dibrugarh town along river Brahmaputra	Assam	10.74
6.	Construction of Retirement from Ch.11,752 km to 14 km of B/Dyke from Kharmuja to Balikuchi at Solmari	Assam	1.62
7.	Protection of Mukalmua (Howlighat) and its adjoining area from erosion of river Brahmaputra	Assam	14.33
8.	Revised Project estimate for Shivna Flood Control scheme of Mandsaur Town	MP	1.88
9.	Flood Protection scheme for Shujalpur town in Shajapur District	MP	1.09

Sl. No.	Schemes	State	Cost
10.	Scheme for Protection to the Right Bank of river Ganga/Padma from D/S of Farakka Barrage to Jalargi in Mauza Girdharipur (Akharganj) in P.S. Bhagwan Gola (District Murshridabad)	WB	1.48
11.	Scheme for Protection to the Right Bank of river Ganga/Padma from D/S of Farakka Barrage to Jalargi in Mauza Mansurpur in P.S. Bhagwan Gola (District Murshridabad)	WB	1.40
12.	Scheme for Protection to the Right Bank of river Ganga/Padma from D/S of Farakka Barrage to Jalargi in Mauza Hasanpur in P.S. Bhagwan Gola (District Murshridabad)	WB	1.49



Sl. No.	Schemes	State	Cost
13.	Construction of Retirement of B/Dyke from Balikhuchi to Fakirganj at Ch. 47.286 km to 51.026 km at Jamdarhat including anti-erosion measures at Sunderpara area to protect B/Dyke from the erosion of river Brahmaputra-Phase II Assam	Assam	1.61
14.	Construction of Retirement of B/Dyke from Balikhuchi to Fakirganj at Ch. 47.286 km to 51.026 km at Jamdarhat including anti-erosion measures at Sunderpara area to protect B/Dyke from the erosion of river Brahmaputra-Phase III Assam	Assam	1.768
15.	Construction of Retirement of B/Dyke from Balikhuchi to Fakirganj at Ch. 47.286 km to 51.026 km at Jamdarhat including anti-erosion measures at Sunderpara area to protect B/Dyke from the erosion of river Brahmaputra-Phase I Assam	Assam	1.80

Sl. No.	Schemes	State	Cost
16.	Construction of Retirement from Ch. 34.5 to 38 km to B/Dyke from Balikuchi to Fakirganj Belduby including anti-erosion works Phase I	Assam	1.963
17.	Construction of Retirement from Ch. 5.7 km of Bhojkhati Retirement to 12th km of Dhing to Jatiabari	Assam	1.14
18.	Construction of Retirement B/Dyke from Bhojkhati to Sonarigaon retirement from Ch. 2.99 km of B/Dyke to 1.16 km of Sonarigaon Retirement	Assam	2.73
19.	Construction of Retirement from 8 to 13km of Extention of Bhuragaon Retirement of Brahmputra Dyke (Retirement length - 8.2 km)	Assam	3.22

3.104 A Committee on Pricing of Irrigation had been constituted by notification dated 23rd October, 1991 under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. Vaidyanathan of Madras Institute of Development Studies. The Committee submitted its Report on 14th September, 1992. A Sub-Committee has been set up in December, 1992 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission to examine the recommendation of the Committee on Pricing of Irrigation Water.

**15. Labour, Employment & Manpower Division :**

3.105 The Division serviced two important Committees and assisted them in finalising their reports during the year :

1. The Committee (of Ministers) on Boosting Employment for the Educated Unemployment set up with the approval of the Prime Minister, under the Chairmanship of Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission and the Group of Officers set up by the Committee.
2. The NDC Committee on Employment set up by the National Development Council under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister, Assam. A comprehensive Background Paper on "Employment and Unemployment : Trends, Goal and Strategy" was also prepared and circulated to facilitate the Committee's deliberations.
3. The reports of both the Committees were submitted to the Prime Minister in September, 1992.

3.106 The Division was represented on the following Committees/Groups :

1. Committee to Review Anomalies in Pay Scales and Cadre Structure of the Research Faculty of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), set up by Chairman, Executive Council, IAMR. Adviser LEM) was the Chairman and Joint Adviser (LEM) was the Convenor of the Committee;
2. The General Council, the Executive Council, the Standing Committee on Research Programmes and the Standing Budget Committee of IAMR;

3. Committee of Direction of the Central Institute for Research and Training in Employment Service set up by the Ministry of Labour;
4. Working Group for Revision of National Classification of Occupations, 1968 set up by the Ministry of Labour;
5. Voluntary Action Advisory Council of the Planning Commission;
6. Research Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission;
7. National Council on Vocational Training of the Ministry of Labour;
8. Central Apprenticeship Council of the Ministry of Labour;
9. Departmental Sanction Committee of the Ministry of Labour;
10. Central Advisory Board on Child Labour set up by the Ministry of Labour; and
11. Technical Advisory Committee on Statistics of Prices and Cost of Living set up by the Department of Statistics.

3.107 Important Conferences/Seminars participated in by the Division are listed below.

1. The World Bank's Fourth Annual Conference on Development Economics held at the World Bank, Washington during April 30 - May 1, 1992 ;
2. The South Asian Seminar on Women : Challenges for the 1990s organised by UNICEF during June 3-5, 1992 at New Delhi. Also prepared a Paper on Employment of Women in The South Asian Countries for the Seminar ;
3. Panel Discussion on Census 1991 Data on Workforce organised by ILO Regional Office, Bangkok and Office of the Register General of India, on April 24, 1992 ;

4. Seminar on Manpower and Employment Implications of Economic Restructuring held at IAMR in June, 1992 ;
5. Workshop on New Economic Policy and Labour and by International Labour Organisation for Trade Union activists, on August 19, 1992 ;
6. The 34th Annual All-India Labour Economics Conference held at JNU, New Delhi on 2-4 January, 1993. Adviser (LEM) chaired the Group on Trade Unions and Productivity, was elected President for the 35th Annual Conference ;
7. Seminar on Employment Policies for Urban Informal Sector in South Asian Countries organised by ILO at Dhaka during February 7-11, 1993 ; and
8. National Seminar on Migration Statistics and Informal Networking in India organised by ILO, UNDP and Government of India (Ministry of Labour) on February 1 & 2, 1993 at New Delhi.

3.108 A Paper on Employment Policy, which was based mostly on the Chapter on Employment Perspective in the Eighth Plan document, was discussed at the 30th session of the Indian Labour Conference convened by the Ministry of Labour on the 7th and 8th September, 1992. The Deputy Chairman, Dr. C. Rangarajan, Member, Secretary and Adviser (LEM) attended the Conference. The Dy. Chairman and Member also addressed the Conference.

3.109 The Division continued to look after matters relating to the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR).

#### **16. Library & Documentation Centre :**

3.110 The Planning Commission Library continued to provide reference service. It was also engaged in Inter-Library Loan activity with almost all Government of India and Public Sector Libraries. Consultation facilities and reference service to research scholars and officials of other Department/Institutions were also continued.

3.111 The Library has computerised almost all its activities viz., Circulation, Documentation, Acquisition and Reference etc. In addition, data on about 92,000 books from the old stock were also computerised.

3.112 The Library also continued to bring out its publications, viz.,

a) Docplan :

A fortnightly list of selected articles culled out from journals received in the Library,

b) Recent List of Additions:

A fortnightly list of books added to the Library,

c) Divisional Documents List :

A quarterly list of documents prepared by or on behalf of the Planning Commission received in the Library

d) Annual List of Periodicals :

A list of periodicals received in the Library.

3.113 During the period under report, 1380 English and 338 Hindi books/publications were added to the collection. By the end of March, 1993 it is expected that 330 additional books in English and 237 in Hindi will be added. 415 Periodicals were also received in the Library.

3.114 In compliance of the provisions contained in Raj Bhasha Vibhag Cir. No. 11020/21/73-OL dated 19.06.1974, the Library incurred about 25% of expenditure on purchase of Hindi books during the period under report.

### **17. Monitoring & Information Division :**

3.115 Main functions of the Monitoring and Information Division are as given below :

- a) Providing assistance and guidance to the Subject Divisions of the Planning Commission, Ministries and State Governments, to develop and establish information, monitoring and evaluation systems etc ;

- b) Maintenance and operation of a Central Data Bank as servicefunctiontoallDivisions;
- c) Assistance in the improvement of the data base of the economy;
- d) Coordination of monitoring work in the Commission as input to thePlanning process;
- e) Providing assistance in analysis of the implementation plans of projects and relating physical performance with plan outlays ;
- f) Development of training and development policies, strategies etc. for planning and plan implementation;
- g) To look into the managerial and other aspects of plan implementation; and
- h) Providing support services such as, equipments, charts and maps etc. to all Divisions in the Planning Commission.

The main activities during 1992-93 are :

i) Data Bank :

3.116 The Data Bank of the Planning Commission having Minimum Data Records in respect of over 9800 Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes relating to the sectors of Industry and Minerals, Petroleum, Power, Coal and Lignite, Irrigation and Social Services etc. was updated and active assistance was provided to the subject divisions to analyse the progress and to develop statements with the help of National Informatics Centre (Computer Services Division) for use in Annual Plan and Five Year Plan Discussions.

ii) Analysis of Resource based networks :

3.117 The Resource based networks and bar charts for the projects costing Rs. 20 crores and above in the Central Ministries/Departments dealing with industries and minerals, petroleum and natural gas, power, coal and atomic energy projects were analysed in detail for linking the physical

progress with the fund requirement for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

iii) Monitoring and Information System :

3.118 Work relating to monitoring of infrastructure sectors and projects was coordinated.

iv) Training :

3.119 The implementation of various Plan Schemes on training was undertaken through the Joint Committee of the Department of Personnel and Training. UNDP projects of Department of Personnel and Training were also examined.

v) Office Modernisation :

3.120 The Plan Scheme for Modernisation of Government Offices taken up with the objective to improve the work environment through functional lay-outs, creation of open model offices etc. was reviewed.

vi) Management Consultancy Development :

3.121 A UNDP assisted Management Consultancy Development Phase-III project with the main objective of helping in developing In-house Management Consultancy Services has been taken up in four State Electricity Boards and two State Road Transport Corporations, viz. Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board, Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board, Punjab State Electricity Board and Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation and Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporations. With the help of this In-house problem solving mechanism, the state public utilities have undertaken studies, solving problems which led to better efficiency and productivity as well as cost reduction. There are about 34 in-house consultants now functioning in these six public utilities and over 72 studies have been taken of which most of them have been completed and others are under various stages of implementation, leading to very encouraging results. In fact, savings already achieved and expected to run into crores in each organisation. The project has been a great success so far and has achieved positive results. This was



amply demonstrated in a Seminar of the heads of the State Electricity Boards held on 15th May, 1992, The results of this project have, in-fact, even been commended in the Eighth Plan Document and the approach has been recommended for improving efficiency and productivity in other public utilities.

3.122 At the end of the Phase-III project, an evaluation has been carried out of the three phases by an Evaluation Mission. The Evaluation Mission in its Report (July, 1992) has highlighted the relevance and importance of the project concept and design and commended the achievements of this project.

vii) Improvement of Data Base for Planning and Policy Making and for Decentralised Sector :

3.123 With a view to evolve a coordinated and integrated approach for developing a suitable data base following two Standing Committees are functioning in the Panning Commission for almost one and half decade :

- i) Standing Committee for Directing and Reviewing Improvement of Data Base for Planning and Policy Making ; and
- ii) Standing Committee for Improving the Data base for Decentralised Sector.

3.124 Both these Committees were reconstituted and the first meeting of these Committees was held on 31st August, 1992 and 1st September, 1992 respectively.

(viii) Construction Methodology and Technology :

3.125 The Working Group on Improvement of Methodology and Technology of Construction which was setup with members drawn from various Central Ministries and specialised institutions connected with construction activities, submitted the report in August, 1990 and the same was circulated to various Ministries/Departments. The comments received from them were examined and observations offered. The summary of the recommendations of the report of the Working Group and the comments of various Ministries thereon were considered by the

committee of Secretaries in their meeting held on 6th May 1992. The Committee of Secretaries decided that all matters pertaining to the construction sector should be placed in the Ministry of Urban Development as a focal point which would promote and coordinate all policies, systems and procedures for the development of Construction Industry. For this purpose, a Standing Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee on various construction activities of different Ministries/Departments was constituted by the Ministry of Urban Development on 4th September, 1992 under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Planning Commission. The first meeting of the Committee was held on 24th September, 1992.

ix) Monitoring system for Centrally Sponsored Scheme :

3.126 It was observed that some of the State Governments were diverting funds allocated for certain schemes to some others. With a view to check diversion of funds, the existing monitoring system in respect of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes was reviewed and action areas for improving the system as well as the development of a suitable mechanism for the monitoring of the implementation of some of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes on a selective basis in the Planning Commission was recommended.

x) Management Support Services :

3.127 Charts and Maps and Equipment support services were provided to all Divisions of the Planning Commission.

### **18. Multi-level Planning Division :**

3.128 The Multi-level Planning Unit is concerned with the following programmes

- i) Decentralisation of Planning System ;
- ii) Backward Areas and Regional Imbalances ; and
- iii) Special Area Programme, viz., Border Area Development Programme (BADP)/Hill Area Development Programme (HADP)

3.129 A brief account of the performance with respect to the above is given below :

i) Decentralisation of Planning System

- a) Since long the Planning Commission has been promoting the concept of decentralisation of the planning process down to the district level and even below it. In 1969, a Working Group was set up to review the progress of district planning. The Report became available in 1984 and has been the basis of further efforts in district planning.
- b) As a part of its efforts to decentralise planning, the Commission provides assistance to the States to strengthen planning machinery at State and district levels. The scheme of Strengthening of Planning Machinery provides for two-thirds of expenditure on new technical planning staff at the State level and for half the expenditure at the district level. The States were also encouraged to engage experts for the preparation of model district plans and assistance limited to Rs. 1.00 lakh on 50:50 basis was offered to each state. The current year's budget provision for the scheme of Strengthening of Planning Machinery is Rs. 100.00 lakhs. The MLP Division also acts as the secretariat for the NDC Committee on Micro-level Planning and involvement of people at the Grass-root level set up as per the NDC decision in December, 1991. The report of the Committee is under finalisation.
- c) During 1991-92 a sum of Rs. 8.50 lakhs was released to the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi for conducting a Four and half month Diploma Course in Development Planning & Policy. Out of a Budget allocation of Rs. 8.50 lakhs earmarked for 1992-93, Rs. 5.50 lakhs have already been released to the Institute and the final instalment will be released in the latter part of the current financial year.

## ii) Backward Areas and Regional Imbalances

3.130 An attempt is being made to update the list of all backward areas identified by the State Governments. The Unit has also updated the list of districts covered under various programmes such as Tribal Sub-Plan and Drought Prone Area Programme.

## iii) Special Area Programme

### Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

3.131 The Programme was taken during the year 1986-87 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the balanced development of border areas in 3 states - Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab. The State of Jammu & Kashmir was included later on. The Programme aimed at taking up some socio-economic and infra-structural development facilities which would also contribute to strengthen the internal security along the border areas. During the course of implementation of the Programme in 1986-87 itself, it was decided to reorient it so as to concentrate mainly on overall human resource development. The main thrust of the Programme was shifted to creation and extension of educational facilities in the border areas of the above mentioned states. The Programme has four components i.e. Programme of Department of Education, Indira Gandhi Nahar Project, Photo Identity Cards of Ministry of Home Affairs and Research Studies of the Planning Commission (the last item has been discontinued in 1992-93). Outlays/expenditure since 1986-87 on the various schemes under the Border Areas Development Programme (BADP) is as follows.

**Outlays / Expenditure on the various schemes under BADP**

(Rs. crores)

Programme	E X P E N D I T U R E						Provision 1992-93
	1986- 87	1987- 88	1988- 89	1989- 90	1990- 91	1991- 92	
1. Department of Education	—	25.00	45.50	50.00	49.50	55.00	31.00
2. Indira Gandhi Nahar Project	—	15.00	21.00	26.00	28.60	27.80	52.00
3. Ministry of Home Affairs	40.00	1.10	NIL	0.17	1.91	0.88	2.00
4. Research Studies (Planning Commission)	0.04	0.11	0.12	0.08	0.02	0.11	—
	40.04	41.21	66.62	76.25	80.03	83.79	85.00

This Programme is, however, being reconsidered and the scope of the Programme in the Eighth Plan is being reviewed.

### Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP):

3.132 The Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP) is being implemented for the integrated development of certain designated hill areas since the inception of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The main objective of this Programme is to ensure an ecologically sustainable socio-economic development of hill communities, keeping in view the basic needs and interests of the people of both hills and plains. The Special Central Assistance (SCA) being provided under this Programme is additive to the State Plan funds intended to supplement the State Government's efforts for accelerating the development of the hill areas.

3.133 A provision of Rs. 1450.00 crores has been made for the HADP and Western Ghats development Programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan, out of which Rs. 290.00 crores has been allocated during 1992-93/. During the Eighth Plan, the Programmes under HADP would focus on fulfilling the basic needs of the people through improved management and systematic use of land and water resources and modernization of agricultural practices to increase agricultural production and productivity. All development activities in the hill areas would be guided by the principle of 'sustainable development' and the over-riding consideration of ecological restoration.

### Western Ghats Secretariat :

3.134 Western Ghats Development Programme was introduced in 1974-75 as a part of the development programme for the development of the hill areas spread over in five States. The programme covers 163 Taluks in the States of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Goa. Special Central Assistance is being given to the constituent States for supplementing their efforts for the development of the areas covered under the Programme.

3.135 The Western Ghats has been recognised as an ecologically fragile and environmentally degraded area. Eco-restoration, eco-conservation and eco-development have been the central theme of the Programme with the objective of bringing about harmony between the short term and long

term goals of development by promoting the protection and improvement of ecological and environmental endowments.

3.136 The important activities relating to WGDP and HADP (Nilgiris) during 1992-93 are indicated below :

- a) Meetings of the Secretaries Committee on WGDP were held on 4.4.92 in Madras on 19.6.92 in Goa, and on 2.3.93 at Delhi - in which the progress of implementation of the WGDP in the constituent States was reviewed and necessary guide- lines given;
- b) Annual Plans 1992-93 of the constituent States under the WGDP and HADP for the Nilgiris District of Tamil Nadu were finalized. The total SCA allocated for the Annual Plan 1992-93 under the WGDP is Rs. 37.81 crores for all the constituent States. For HADP in Tamil Nadu the SCA allocated for 1992-93 is Rs. 11.09 crores. The progress of implementation of the Annual Plan in all these States, in both financial and physical terms, is being monitored on a quarterly basis; and
- c) The Eighth Plan (1992-97) of the constituent States under the WGDP and under the HADP (Nilgiris District) have also been finalised during October - November, 1992. The total SCA for the Eighth Plan for the WGDP for all these States has been indicated to be Rs. 190.40 crores and for the HADP (Nilgiris) Rs. 55.49 crores.

#### 19. Perspective Planning Division :

3.137 The work of Perspective Planning relates to (a) overall integration of the plan into the macro-economic framework delineating possibilities and constraints and (b) projecting a long-term vision of development in terms of potentials, constraints and critical issues. As such, the work of the Division is inter-disciplinary in nature, covering areas such as, agriculture, industry, infrastructure, financial resources, foreign trade, balance of payments, social services, demography, poverty and employment. The Division assists the Commission in planning and policy issues which span

across multiple sectors of the economy. To bring about inter-sectoral Consistency in the Plans, a system of Plan models, sub-models and material balances is used. The exercises done in Perspective Planning Division help in evolving the overall macro-framework, projecting needs of consumption, investments and production structure.

3.138 During the year under report the Division prepared macro dimensions of Annual Plan 1992-93. It assisted in finalising the sectoral allocations so as to maintain consistency with the objectives of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

3.139 In drafting the document of the Annual Plan 1992-93 Perspective Planning Division assisted in bringing about consistency among the various sectoral chapters.

3.140 The exercises carried out in the Division in the course of its work for the preparation of the Eighth Five Year Plan were :

- (a) Demographic Perspective,
- (b) Profile of Socio-Economic Indicators,
- (c) Macro economic dimensions of Eighth Plan,
- (d) Foreign Trade and the Balance of Payments,
- (e) Plan Model scenario for the Eighth Plan and the long term perspective in the light of the macro-economic aggregates for 1991-92, 1996-97 and 2006-07. Using the consumption model which is a combination of linear expenditure system (LES) and demand function within LES groups, derivation of consumption vectors for the base year and terminal year of the 8th Plan,
- (g) Balance life of mineral reserves,
- (h) Growth profile of principle sectors and commodities covering agriculture, energy, basic industries and rail transport,
- (i) Distribution of investment between public and private sectors,



- (j) Distribution of Public sector Plan outlay between Centre and States, and
- (k) Distribution of Public sector Plan outlay across major sectors of the economy.

3.141 A number of exploratory exercises were undertaken with a view to find alternative ways of defining poverty empirically, and for evaluating the sensitivity of estimates of poverty to different assumptions about the norms of consumption of calories and the different ways of accounting for changes in prices. The results of these exercises were utilized preparing the report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of the Poor.

3.142 An Independent South Asian Commission on Poverty alleviation has been set up under SAARC. Government of India nominated Dr. S.R. Hashim, Adviser as a Member of this Commission. The report of the Commission 'Meeting the Challenge' prepared in November, 1992 deals with the problem of poverty in the South Asian Region. It sets out the economic policy framework that is relevant to this region in dealing with the problem of poverty, PPD provided considerable inputs for the report.

3.143 Some of the papers prepared in the Division during the year are :

Topic	Occasion
Taming the Market towards Societal ICSSR delegation to Russia. Objectives - Indian Planning Interventions.	
Small Scale Industry - Concepts and ICSSR delegation to Japan. Issues.	
Science, Technology & Economic Growth	Indian science Congress, 1993
Planning for Quality of Life.	Indian Science Congress, 1993.
Science Society & Human Development	Indian Science Congress, 1993.
States' Commodity Surplus & Deficits and Incomes.	Seminar on Rail, Transport pricing and economic development at Jawaharlal Nehru University.
Input intensity of production processes and final demand in Indian economy	Conference on Input-output
Direct and indirect effect of rise in prices of petroleum products on general price situation.	Petroleum price hike announced in September, 1992.
3.144 Various delegation from the Governments of other countries and International Development Institutions visited the Planning Commission during the year under report. Perspective Planning Division explained the strategy of the Plan and the rationale for the development policies to the following delegations :	
(a) A Group of personnel dealing with planning in the People's Republic of China;	
(b) Delegation led by Commissioner Planning and Member of Parliament, Zimbabwe;	
(c) High level officials from Zanzibar Planning Commission; and	
(d) A delegation from OECF, Japan.	

3.145 Deputy Chairman, addressed various fora on a number of planning and developmental issues.

Perspective Planning Division assisted in the following :

Topic	Occasion
1. Strategy in 8th Plan and role of of Private Sector	Address to the industrialists at Coimbatore.
2. Strategy of 8th Plan and related economic policies	Address to Bhubaneswar Management Forum.
3. Participatory Planning & Development - A Model for Democratic Decentralisation	19th Raja Ramdeo Anandi Lal Podar Memorial Lecture at Jaipur.
4. Development Planning in India, Experience with Mixed Economy Objectives and Strategy for the Eighth Five Year Plan	Address to the 32nd Course at National Defence College, Delhi.
5. Planning in India	C. D. Deshmukh Memorial lecture at Calcutta.
6. Mahalanobis and Indian Planning	Address at Pune
7. Seminar on Progressive Forces for Indian Renewal	Organised at Siromani Institute.
8. India and New Economic Policies	Address to Indian Youth Congress (I)

3.146 The 'Technical Note on Eighth Five Year Plan' is under preparation in the Division.

3.147 The Division represents Planning Commission on (i) Governing Council of National Sample Survey Organisation, (ii) Advisory Committee on National Accounts of CSO and (iii) Advisory Committee on Vital Statistics of Registrar General of India.

#### 20. Planning Commission Club :

3.148 The Planning Commission Club, in its endeavor to bring about togetherness among the Commission's personnel, has been playing a vital role towards promoting, coordinating

and encouraging recreational cultural and social activities. The Club has also helped in exploring the potential of a number of outstanding artists and sportsmen by providing them facilities conducive to the development of their talents.

3.149 During the year 1992-93 various recreational and cultural activities, such as plays, film shows, and quiz contest were organised. The sportsmen of Planning Commission participated in various Inter Ministry Tournaments, and won many prizes.

3.150 The Planning Commission Club, under the able guidance of Prof. J.S. Bajaj, Member, Planning Commission, organised for the first time a Blood Donation Camp with the aid of Red Cross Society. Out of approximately one hundred and twenty five registrants, seventy one people donated blood on this occasion, which was a record in itself. Already around twenty five Officers/Staff of the Planning Commission or their kith and kin have benefited from the social cause.

## **21. Plan Coordination Division :**

3.151 Plan Coordination Division coordinates various activities including parliament work. This Division is responsible for holding meetings of Full Planning Commission and the National Development Council, Consultative Committee of the Parliament attached to the Ministry of Planning besides internal meetings of the Commission. It also coordinates all the activities relating to the formulation of the Five Year Plans/Annual Plans Annual Reports etc. and get these documents published. It is responsible for Central Plan allocation to Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

3.152 The activities undertaken in the Commission relating to the formulation of Annual Plan/Five Year Plan, including the Internal Meetings, Full Planning Commission's Meetings, Inter-Ministerial Meetings, meetings taken by individual Members and the Deputy Chairman etc. are monitored by the Division every month and a summary of such activities sent to the Cabinet Secretary and Office of the Prime Minister.

3.153 During the year under review, the Plan Coordination Division provided necessary organisational and Secretariat support for 44th Meetings of the National Development Council held on 22nd-23rd May, 1992. This meeting endorsed the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 document.

3.154 Seventeen internal meetings of the Commission were held to consider important matters and issues.

3.155 Full Planning Commission meeting was held in May, 1992 to give a final shape to the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 document before it was placed before the National Development Council at its meeting held on 22nd-23rd May, 1992.

3.156 The formulation and printing of the Annual Plan (1992-93) document was coordinated by the Plan Coordination Division. Copies of the document were laid in the Lok Sabha on 24-2-1993 and in the Rajya Sabha on 25-2-1993.

3.157 This Division updated the guidelines to be followed by the Central Ministries and Departments while preparing the proposals for Annual Plan 1993-94.

3.158 Inter-Ministerial discussions between Secretary Planning Commission and the Secretaries of Central Ministries/Departments for finalisation of Annual Plan 1993-94 - Centre were organised during the month of October-November, 1992.

3.159 Material for the President's Address to both the Houses of the Parliament on the occasion of the opening of the 1993-94 budget session were consolidated and sent to the Prime Minister's Office. Also material for the Finance Minister's budget speech for 1993-94 were consolidated and sent to the Ministry of Finance.

3.160 As in the past, the Division consolidated and provided updated material for publication of Pre-Budget Economic Survey 1992-93 to the Ministry of Finance.

## **22. Power and Energy Division :**

### **A) Power Unit**

3.161 Project reports in respect of Central Power Projects (Thermal/Hydel/Gas), Transmission lines and HVDC Projects of NTPC, NHPC, CDRI and Power/Grid Corporation were appraised for the purpose of Pre-PIB/PIB Meetings. The Unit also participated in the techno-economic appraisal of projects done by the Central Electricity Authority (GEA).

3.162 The unit was actively involved in assessment of financial resources of SEBs for the Annual Plan 1991-92 and Eighth Plan and preparation of the Annual Report on the working of State Electricity Boards and Electricity Departments for the year 1991-92 and 1992-93.

3.163 Investment approval was accorded to generation and transmission projects under the State sector and Coal Linkage "in principle" was accorded to a number of new thermal power projects, planned for benefits in the Eighth and early Ninth Plan.

3.164 The unit was involved in reviewing the progress of externally aided power projects, prospects of Private Participation in the Power sector and fixing priorities for future planning.

3.165 Also it was closely associated with the problems relating to raising of bonds by Public Sector Undertakings under Ministry of Power, Department of Atomic Energy (NPC) and Department of Coal (NLC).

3.166 A Group was constituted to identify new hydel power projects for advance action during Eighth Plan and the first meeting of Inter-Ministerial Group (MG) was organised by the Unit.

### **B) Coal Unit**

3.167 The unit took follow up action of the decisions taken by the Task Force for Speedy Implementation of Coal and Power Projects under the chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission regarding the coal projects in the State of West Bengal. The important projects which include

World Bank assisted Sonapur Bazari Project made considerable progress in resolving the problems associated with land acquisition.

3.168 The Unit assisted in the Mid-term Review of Performance of Coal and Lignite sector during 1992-93 under the chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission to make an assessment of targets and objectives and the implications on growth of GDP of the national economy.

3.169 The unit continued to participate in a number of Standing Committees, both short and long term, relating to coal linkages, clearance of Coal Projects, Standing Scientific Research Committee, Environmental Appraisal of Coal Projects, etc.

3.170 The unit assisted in the finalisation of the Report of the Committee on Coal Linkage to Chandrapur TPS of NTPC under the chairmanship of Adviser (Energy), Planning Commission which was constituted by the Cabinet Secretariat.

3.171 The unit played a major role in evolving programmes and policies for Regional and Promotional Exploration of Coal and Lignite by identification of tasks and objectives in the various Groups and Committees set up for these purposes.

3.172 The Unit examined major issues relating to coal development policy like Pricing of Coal, Capital Re-structuring of Coal Companies, etc.

### C) Petroleum Unit

3.173 The unit was involved in the following technical studies in addition to formulation of Annual Plan 1993-94 of Petroleum sector, project appraisal and project monitoring, etc.

- a) To examine issues relating to construction of pipeline for transportation of Natural Gas from the Western offshore to the Southern region ;
- b) Import of 10 MMSCMD of Liquefied Natural Gas (in progress) ;
- c) Use of Alcohol in transport sector ; and

d) Impact of increase in prices of different Petroleum Products.

3.174 The Unit was represented in :

- a) the Committee on Tank Wagon requirement and transportation of Petroleum Products ; and
- b) the Committees for selection of suitable sites for grass-root refineries in the Eastern, Central and Western regions.

3.175 The Unit also interacted with various Committees constituted by Government of India to examine :-

- a) Gas Linkage;
- b) Royalty on Crude Oil and Natural Gas;
- c) Autonomy and Accountability of Public sector enterprises in Hydrocarbon sectors; and
- d) Re-structuring of Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC).

### **23. Project Appraisal Division :**

3.176 The Project Appraisal Division of the Planning Commission appraises Central Government's investment proposals and prepares appraisal notes before these are considered by the Public Investment Board (PIB), Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC), Standing Finance Committee (SFC) and the Committee of Public Investment Board (CPIB).

3.177 During the year 1991-92, 123 projects involving a total cost of Rs. 34,228 crores were appraised in the Division. During the period April-December, 1992, 125 projects with a total cost of Rs. 38,638 crores were appraised. The projects appraised were both new as well as those needed sanction for revised cost estimates.

3.178 The sectoral distribution of the projects appraised during the year 1991-92 and during the period April-December, 1992 is given below. More than 50 percent of the total appraised projects during the period April-December, 1992 are in the sector of Agriculture, Irrigation and allied sectors, Surface Transport and Information and Broadcasting.



**Sectoral Distribution of Projects Appraised during the year 1991-92 and during April - December 1992.**  
(cost in Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Sector	<u>1991-92</u>		<u>1.4.92 to 31.12.92</u>	
		No. of Projects	Total Capital cost	No. of Projects	Total Capital Cost
1.	Agriculture and Water Resources	13	557	24	1500
2.	Energy including Coal	29	16694	11	5336
3.	Surface Transport	27	934	25	1745
4.	Petroleum & Natural Gas	8	6295	10	10039
5.	Petro Chemicals and Fertilizers	9	1577	4	775
6.	Electronics	7	103	3	333
7.	Bio-Technology	1	29	5	120
8.	Information & Broad - casting & Communication	18	296	15	512

**Sectoral Distribution of Projects Appraised during the year 1991-92 and during April - December 1992, contd.**  
(cost in Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Sector	1991-92		1.4.92 to 31.12.92	
		No. of Projects	Total Capital cost	No. of Projects	Total Capital Cost
9.	Steel & Mines	1	6520	11	16442
10.	Industry	4	834	4	508
11.	Civil Aviation	—	—	2	196
12.	Urban Development	—	—	4	572
13.	Economic Affairs	1	29	—	—
14.	Textiles	—	—	1	6
15.	Commerce	2	30	4	500
16.	Planning Commission	—	—	2	54
17.	Environment & Forests	1	312	—	—
18.	Home Affairs	2	18	—	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>34228</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>38638</b>

3.179 In addition to the preparation of appraisal notes for original and revised cost estimates the Division issued supplementary notes on projects which were appraised earlier and appraisal notes prepared for the first stage clearance on different sectoral projects. Besides, the Division was represented in the Inter Ministerial Group meetings for sectoral projects convened by the respective Ministries.

3.180 The Divisions had issued guidelines for preparing feasibility reports for projects in power, coal, industry and mining sectors. This would pave way for early submission of the feasibility reports by the Administrative Ministries and project authorities and cutdown the time lag in the appraisal and implementation of the projects. In addition the Division initiated work on preparing check lists for social sector investment projects and high ways sector investment projects.

3.181 The work on refining and improving the methodology of appraisal techniques to keep in line with developments within and outside India was continued and a study on national parameters had been entrusted to the Institute of Economic Growth (Delhi). The draft report was discussed in a Seminar organised by the Planning Commission on 11.5.1992 with representatives of the various appraisal agencies in the Government of India, financial institutions like IDBI, IFCI, ICICI and academic institutions like ISI, Jawaharlal Nehru University and experts for adopting National parameters like premium on foreign exchange rate, economic rate of return on investment etc. Based on these discussions, the Report has been finalised by the Institute of Economic Growth. The work on possible studies to be undertaken on the draft report on 'Environmental Management in Project Planning' submitted by the Institute of Economic Growth is being initiated. In addition, the Division had carried out a study for computation of imputed economic values of natural gas for alternative, uses distribution for use in industry and in household sector.

3.182 The services of the Division were sought by the various Ministries in the Govt. of India. At the instance of the Ministry of External Affairs, the Division participated in the joint delegation which visited Bhutan in May, 1992 for conection of data and for preparing a feasibility to report for establishing a 5 lakh tonnes cement plan in Bhutan to be set up by the Cement Controller of India.

3.183 The work on preparing Data Bank of projects initiated in the past was continued. Also the work for carrying out ex-post evaluation of selected projects in the coal sector and in the fertiliser projects has been initiated with the administrative Ministers and concerned project authorities.

3.184 The Division organised a training programme in November, 1992 for officials from the Deptt. of Economic Planning and Development, Govt. of Malawi in project appraisal, monitoring and evaluation.

#### **24. Rural Development Division :**

3.185 The Rural Development Division was mainly concerned with Poverty Alleviation Programmes viz; the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) with its sub-schemes of Training of Rural Youths for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) and the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). In addition, area development programmes like Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) were also under the purview of this Division. Monitoring progress under Land Reforms and the Minimum Needs programme (MNP) formed an essential part of the Division's work.

3.186 An exercise was undertaken to evolve changes which would bring about a more effective implementation of the existing anti-poverty programmes with greater benefits accruing to the intended beneficiaries. These changes would involve :

- (a) Greater integration of on-going sectoral programmes with poverty alleviation programmes. Towards this end, a basket of schemes has been

drawn up, from which activities feasible in an area could be selected ; and

- (b) A flow of additional resources to areas/districts/blocks where there is a concentration of the poor and under-employed, to be identified as the basis of prescribed criteria.

## **25. Rural Energy Division :**

3.187 The Division deals with the Integrated Rural Energy Programme, Rural Electrification, New and Renewable Sources of Energy Programmes and Energy Conservation.

3.188 The Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) is being directly implemented by the Planning Commission. The objective of the programme is to develop the planning capabilities in the States and UTs for preparing and implementing area-based integrated programmes covering all types of energy sources; conventional and non-conventional, which could meet the diverse energy needs in the rural areas for domestic and productive purposes. Thirty One State level and 352 block level IREP cells have been sanctioned.

3.189 By December, 1992 the Division sponsored 4 National Training Courses covering various aspects like Planning and Implementation and Computer Modelling etc. in leading National and Regional Engineering Colleges and other institutions in the country to train IREP staff and other professionals working in the rural energy sector. IREP computer modelling project which was developed by the Planning Commission and adopted on the personal computer with the help of National Productivity Council was completed. Another IREP computer modelling project was taken up with IIT, Delhi with the objective of developing a planning framework to provide an optimum mix of energy sources and devices for meeting energy needs at the micro level. The model is being enlarged to incorporate other parameters for energy planning for sustainable agriculture and rural development in coordination with other ongoing programmes. Review meetings were held with the States/UTs for monitoring the Pro-

gramme. A computerised monitoring system for IREP has been developed and operationalised.

**Mahatma Gandhi Institute of integrated Rural Energy Planning and Development.**

3.190 Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Integrated Rural Energy Planning and Development which was earlier named as Centre for Integrated Rural Energy Planning, was set up jointly by the Planning Commission and the Delhi Administration as part of the Integrated Rural Energy Programme and became functional in March, 1990. By January, 1993 Fourteen Training Programmes were organised and 127 personnel trained in the Centre on planning, implementation technologies, computer modelling, extension methods and other socio-economic energy related aspects. One more Centre was set up by the Government of U.P. with technical and financial support by the Planning Commission at Lucknow during last year.

3.191 The existing facilities in the Centre are being expanded with the support of the Planning Commission. Three more Centres for Integrated Rural Energy Planning are being set up at Bangalore Shillong and Kheda to cater to the specific requirements of the IREP on regional basis.

3.192 Fifteen State Technical back up units and 96 district technical back up units in reputed Institutes have been sanctioned under IREP for providing technical assistance and support in IREP to the States/UTs.

**Energy Conservation**

3.193 Work of Energy Conservation was entrusted to the Division in 1989-90. A paper on the National Energy Efficiency Programme in the Eighth Plan prepared by the Division and was discussed in an inter departmental meeting taken by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission in September, 1992. The Eighth Plan has set a target of saving 5000 MW of electricity and six million tonnes of petroleum products by the terminal year of the Eighth Plan. Follow up work in this regard has been taken up by the Division with the various concerned Ministries and Departments. Based on the

inputs provided by different Ministries/Departments, an action plan is being prepared for the Eighth Plan for achieving the above target. The Division also evaluated and offered comments on the various proposals for Energy Conservation including those for obtaining international funding and upgradation of existing institutional set up. In addition, the division organised and participated in the various workshops and seminars on energy conservation.

### **Rural Electrification**

3.194 More than 84% of the villages in the country are already electrified. Around 96 lakhs pumpsets have been energised so far under the programme of rural electrification. The Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) is funding the programme in different States through concessional loans. During the Eighth Plan, the thrust is on system improvement programme in the electrified villages in order to ensure quality and reliable power supply. In addition, load development programmes are being taken up in all the states so that electricity can be put to productive use in rural areas. The Annual Plan meetings and other review meetings were held with the states as well as REC. Various studies including those related to economics of diesel vs electric pumpsets, studies on T&D losses in some States were carried out in coordination with REC & the State Electricity Boards.

### **New And Renewable Sources Of Energy**

3.195 Solar Energy has been identified as a thrust area for the Eighth Five Year Plan proposals of the Department of NES on Solar Photovoltaic pumps and Solar Thermal Power Projects which were examined in the Division. Assessment and review studies were also carried out on biogas, improved chullahs, low grade solar thermal and other programmes. The Division held meetings with various technical institutes in the country on the R&D, education and training activities in NRSE sector. The NRSE programme in the States/UTs were reviewed during the Annual Plan discussions and indepth and review meetings were held for the different NRSE programmes being implemented by the MNES.

## **26. Science and Technology Division :**

3.196 Dr. S.Z. Qasim, Member was elected as General President for the 80th Session of the Indian Science Congress Association held in Goa from 3rd to 8th January, 1993. The focal theme of the Congress was "Science and Quality of Life". Dr. Qasim held discussions with Members and Advisers of the Planning Commission. In this connection a special Volume was published and released during the Congress.

## **27. Socio-Economic Research Unit :**

3.197 Socio-Economic Research Unit deals with the research promotion activities of the Planning Commission under the guidance of the Research Advisory Committee which identifies the priority areas for research.

3.198 Grants were released to various research institutions for the support of on-going studies and new research studies sponsored by the Committee. Financial assistance was also rendered for Seminars/Conferences on the specified topics.

3.199 The Planning Commission also provides block grants to three research institutions viz., (i) Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, (ii) Deptt. of Economics, University of Bombay, and (iii) Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune for undertaking socio-economic research studies in identified priority areas. The programmes of these institutions were reviewed periodically by the Research Advisory Committee and necessary direction given to the research work being done by them.

## **28. Social Welfare & Nutrition Division :**

3.200 The Social Welfare & Nutrition Division is concerned with the policies and programmes related to Welfare and Development of Children and Women, the Handicapped and the Elderly. The activities carried out in the Division during the year under report are as under :

3.201 A Workshop on the "Urban Child" was co-sponsored by Planning Commission and UNICEF which was jointly organised by the Ministry of Urban Development and the National Institute of Urban Affairs. This Workshop not only



deliberated on the issues and problems relating to the Urban Child but also made recommendations about their development and Welfare.

3.202 The Division provided inputs in detailing the new schemes included in the programmes of Ministry of Welfare and the Department of Women & Child Development. Subsequently, these new schemes were processed for implementation. In addition, some of the old schemes which were to continue during the Eighth Five Year Plan period, were also reviewed and revised to make them more effective.

### **29. State Plans Division :**

#### **Annual Plan 1991-92**

3.203 A total outlay of Rs. 28493.00 crores was originally approved for States and UTs for 1991-92.

#### **Annual Plan 1992-93**

3.204 A total outlay of Rs. 31507.88 crores was originally approved for all the States and UTs for the Annual Plan 1992-93. In addition, separate provision of Rs. 232.00 crores was made for the Plan of North Eastern Council (NEC); additional Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 625.00 crores was also made available for Hill Areas, Tribal Areas, Border Area Development Programme and Other Special Area Programmes.

3.205 With a view to ensure investment in priority sectors, outlays under Agriculture and Allied Activities, Rural Development, Special Area Programmes., Minimum Needs Programmes and some major Irrigation and Power Projects are earmarked. Central Assistance is also related to the progress of expenditure under the ear marked sectors.

3.206 An amount of a Rs. 3481.61 Crores was allocated to the Minimum Needs Programmes comprising Elementary Education, Adult Education, Rural Health, Rural Water Supply, Rural Sanitation, Rural Roads, Rural Electrification, Rural Domestic Cooking Energy (Rural Fuel Wood Plantations and Installation of improved Chullahs), Rural Housing, Nutrition, Public Distribution System and Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums. Under MNP,

the bulk of the outlay allotted was for Rural Water Supply and Elementary Education.

3.207 Financing of the Plans of the Union Territories is largely the responsibility of the Centre. Besides, the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura are treated as Special Category States for allocation of Central assistance due to their weak resource base. Central Assistance would account for about 84% of the outlay approved for the Annual Plan 1993-94 of all these Special Category States.

#### **Annual plan 1993-94**

3.208 The work regarding formulation of the Annual Plan 1993-94 was taken up during the period. Guidelines for formulations of the Annual Plan 1993-94 proposals of the States and UTs were evolved on the basis of the new approach adopted by the Planning Commission for the Eighth Five Year Plan i.e. the indicative planning. These guidelines seeking simplification and rationalisation of the formulation of Annual Plan emphasised that the plans of the States/UTs are to be formulated and proposed within the agreed outlay in conformity with available resources. The scheme of earmarking is decided to be made more flexible to allow the States greater flexibility in operation. The broad priority and thrust areas indicated growth; universalization of education, complete eradication of illiteracy among people of the age group of 15 to 35 years; eradication of scavenging; provision of safe drinking water; health and immunisation to all villages; growth & diversification of agriculture to achieve self-sufficiency in food and generation of surplus for export, strengthening of infrastructure facilities in order to support the process of growth in a sustainable manner and effective decentralisation, encouragement to local initiatives, voluntary efforts, etc.

#### **30. Statistics & Surveys Division :**

3.209 The Statistics & Surveys Division continued to work in close collaboration with the various Divisions of Planning Commission as well as with concerned Divisions of the Central

statistical Organisation, Statistical Units of the Central Ministries and State Directorates of Economics and Statistics.

3.210 A paper entitled 'A review of state programmes for statistical activities' cleared by Working Group on Economic Advice and Statistics for Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 was prepared by the Division for consideration at the tenth meeting of the National Advisory Board on Statistics (NABS) held on 3rd February, 1993 under the Chairmanship of Minister of State for Planning and Programme Implementation.

### **31. Transport Division :**

3.211 The function of the Transport Division continued to be planning for the development of the Transport Sector to meet the growing demand for transport services at minimum cost through an appropriate mix of various modes of transport viz. rail, road, airways, shipping and inland waterways. This involved a) Assessment of demand for transport services, both passenger and goods traffic, b) Analysis of the existing capacity of various modes of transport, c) Determination of an appropriate inter-modal mix keeping in view the comparative cost and efficiency of operations, d) Estimation of investments required for planned capacity increases, e). Optimum allocation of available resources and f) Detailed appraisal of projects in the various transport sub-sectors.

3.212 This Division was also responsible for the formulation of long term and medium-term Plans for Tourism Sector. The development of tourism infrastructure assumed importance in view of its contribution to employment generation, foreign exchange earnings and the overall economic development of the country. The Division examined the existing tourism infrastructure in the country, assessed additional requirements, examined proposals for additional facilities and also issued guidelines to the States for formulation of tourism Plans in consultation with the Department of Tourism.

3.213 The Division undertook appraisal of investment proposals formulated for various sub-sectors by the Ministries of Surface Transport, Railways and Civil Aviation and Tourism. It also undertook continuous monitoring of the implemen-

tation as examined and finalized the transport plan of states after discussions with State representatives. The Division performed the role of a coordinator between the concerned Central Ministries, State Governments and other authorities like Ports, Airlines etc. It also initiated measures for technological upgradation of various modes of transport.

### **Research & Studies**

#### **Review of productivity of State Road Transport Undertakings**

3.214 This was a detailed review of State Road Transport Undertakings' with a view to recommending measures to improve their physical and financial performance.

Study Group for improvement and expansion of transport facilities in the North Eastern region

3.215 Measures required for improvement and expansion of goods transport facilities to north eastern region by Inland Water transport/coastal shipping/rail and passing through Bangladesh were studied in detail by a Study Group set up by the Planning Commission. The Study Group submitted its report in September, 1992.

### **32. VAC - Cell :**

3.216 The Voluntary Action Coordination Cell, has been established in March, 1992 to take follow up action on the recommendations of a Task Force set up by the Planning Commission on Self-Managed Institutions for Integrated Development. As a first step, towards the implementation of some of the recommendations, a Workshop on Creation of Nationwide Network of NGOs was organized on 29th April, 1992 which was attended by representatives of about 40 NGOs and senior officials of the concerned Ministries. A Directory of Schemes for Voluntary Agencies has been prepared. A scheme for launching the experiment of micro-level participatory planning in the Eighth Plan has been formulated.

### **33. Village & Small Industries Division :**

3.217 Proposals received from the Department of SSI, A & RI were approved which included (i) Integrated Coir Devel-

opment Project (Kerala), (ii) Enhancement in the investment limit of Khadi & Village Industries to Rs. 25000/-. Proposals received from the Ministry of Textiles examined and approved included : (a) Phasing out of Janta Cloth Scheme during the 8th Plan period, (b) Insurance Coverage for Powerloom Workers, (c) Establishment of Craft Development Centres, (d) Market Development Scheme (e) Recruitment of staff for Carpet Technology Centre at Bhadohi, (f) Establishment of Emporia for handicrafts in Delhi and (g) Feasibility of enhanced cost estimates of Metal Craft Development Centre at Moradabad.

3.218 The proposal of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries regarding "DANIDA aided project for rehabilitation of two survey vessels of Fisheries Survey of India (FSI)" was also approved.

3.219 Projects approved under Sericulture were :

- a) Establishment of Muga Reeling Demonstration-cum-Training Centre at Lakhimpur (Assam);
- b) Incentive bonus to bivoltine Silkwarm rearers and reelers;
- c) Free distribution of rearing equipment to SC/ST sericulturists and landless labourers;
- d) Assistance to reelers for construction of reeling sheds;
- e) Scheme for subsidizing transportation charges of cocoons produced in Pilot States for marketing in traditional areas;
- f) Establishment of Seri-Biotechnology Centre; and
- g) Establishment of 7 Tasar Reeling Spinning Demonstration-cum-Training Centres under CTR & TI, Ranchi during 1991-92.

3.220 The Division participated in the meetings of RBI's Committee to Examine the Adequacy of Institutional Credit to SSI Sector and Related Aspects. The Inter-Ministerial Group on Problems of Handloom Industry on which V&SI Division was represented, gave its recom-

mendations which are under consideration of the Government of India.

## **CHAPTER - 4**

### **PROGRAMME EVALUATION ORGANISATION**

#### **INTRODUCTION :**

4.1 The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) under the Planning Commission has been entrusted with the task of providing, from time to time, feed-back on different developmental programmes which are under implementation.

4.2 The main function of the PEO is to undertake evaluation studies which encompass : (1) Assessment of the achievements of Plan programmes against the stated objectives and targets, (2) Measurement of their impact on the beneficiaries, (3) The impact on the socio-economic structure of the community, and (4) The process and adequacy of the delivery mechanism, etc.

4.3 Besides, the PEO has also been providing technical advice and guidance to the State Evaluation Organisations and imparting training to the evaluation personnel.

#### **ACTIVITIES DURING 1992-93:**

4.4 The status of various studies undertaken or proposed to be undertaken during the year is given as under :

##### **Studies Completed :**

- (1) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana - A Quick Study.
- (2) Indira Awaas Yojana - A Quick Study.
- (3) Charwaha Schools in Bihar - A Preliminary Observation.
- (4) Vishwa Programme in Karnataka - A Preliminary Observation.

##### **Studies in Progress :**

- (1) Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP).
- (2) Western Ghats Development Programme in Tamil Nadu. (Joint with State Evaluation Organisation, Government of Tamil Nadu).

- (3) Impact of the Fishery Harbours on Traditional Fishermen.
- (4) Financial Assistance to Dance, Drama and Theatre Ensembles.

**Other Activities :**

4.5 During the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97, it is proposed to evaluate the programmes of national importance. These have been identified as : (1) Poverty Alleviation, (2) Health and Family Welfare, (3) Rural Drinking Water Supply, (4) Elementary and Adult Education, (5) Public Distribution System, and (6) Elimination of Scavenging.

4.6 The programmes/schemes to be studied in the above thrust areas are being delineated.

4.7 The PEO also associated the State Evaluation Organisation and Other Research and Academic Institutions for taking up studies of regional and local importance, besides those innovative in nature.

**Training/Seminar :**

4.8 A three-day meeting of the Regional Evaluation Officers and Project Evaluation Officers was held in New Delhi during September, 1992 to finalise the design, methodology, instruments, etc., of the studies to be taken up.

4.9 The Programme Evaluation Organisation participated in the Regional Seminar on Performance Evaluation in Asia and Pacific, held at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from May 11 to 14, 1992. Two Papers, one each on: (1) Evaluation in the Planning Process, Country Overview: India and (2) Use of Performance Evaluation as a Management Tool, were presented in the seminar.

4.10 Evaluation in the Planning Process was discussed with a five member delegation of senior officers from Malawi on November 11, 1992.



## **CHAPTER-5**

### **NATIONAL INFORMATICS CENTRE (NIC)**

5.1 NIC is the Nodal S&T organization of Government of India, under the Planning Commission, to introduce Information Technology (IT) tools for Management Support System (MSS), development of Databases (DB), Modelbases (MB) and Knowledgebases (KB), Decision Support Systems (DSS), Geographic Information System (GISNIC), Fileless-office concept, Electronic Mail Services (NICMAIL), Multimedia based IT training and Tele-Informatics Services in the 60 Central Government Departments, 32 State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations and 450 District Administrations, through its satellite based computer communication network "NICNET".

5.2 NICNET, with 566 fully operational nodes geographically distributed throughout the country, facilitates (i) monitoring of vital socio-economic projects, (ii) on-line retrieval of data, (iii) optimum utilization of expensive computer resources, (iv) emergency communication systems, (v) sharing latest software tools, (vi) dissemination of information, and (vii) exchange of messages and information between Central Government, State Governments and Districts through "NICMAIL" as well as "Electronic News Bulletin Board".

5.3 The international electronic mail service (UUCP mail) is available on NICNET for selected NICNET users through domain address (nicnet).

5.4 An in-house quarterly news letter "INFORMATICS" is published which gives information on various IT related projects undertaken by NIC.

#### **ENHANCEMENT OF NICNET FACILITIES**

5.5 Master Earth Station of NICNET was operational throughout the year without any technical breakdown. The capacity of NICNET was enhanced to handle 800 VSATs. The problem of low satellite signal level at Port Blair and Car

Nicobar of A&N Islands, was successfully overcome by installing an indigenously designed and fabricated 3.7m antenna dish system. Network Traffic Management software was made operational for monitoring traffic on NICNET. NIC has taken up enhancement of NICNET for providing Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) service for export promotion.

5.6 Benchmark tests were conducted for selection of Online Transaction Processing (OLTP) systems, 486-EISA systems, 486-ISA systems, 486SX systems to facilitate implementation of various projects using NICNET facilities.

5.7 Design and development of (i) hardware lock, (ii) Anti-virus card with resident DOS and (iii) test card for mother board was undertaken. Software utilities using UUCP were developed for file transfer to/from NEC-S1000 system from any UNIX/XENIX System. The Public Domain software (ISODE 1.0) based on OSI 7-layer stack supporting FTAM and X.500(QUIPU), was successfully ported onto LAN environment. Benchmark testing of communication features (X.25 and Ethernet LAN) on 486 EISA/ISA bus based computer systems and X.25 PAD for NICNET connection was undertaken.

5.8 NIC district centres in the Eastern Region were provided with Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) for smooth functioning of computer systems.

5.9 Soil and Ground Water Information System Division, Integrated Business Information System Division, Computer Aided Testing and Evaluation (CATE) project, and Large Survey Statistics Division were established at NIC Hqrs. Nine time-bound Technology Mission projects in the area of Multi-Media were initiated. Remote Sensing Data Application Division was transferred to NIC (Hyderabad) for effective coordination with NRSA (Hyderabad).

## **Standardisation in software development for government functions**

5.10 Fourth Generation Relational DBMS products (such as ORACLE) are being used in the development of databases to achieve the Integrated MIS for planning and management in the governments. Software Engineering principles are progressively being adopted for information system development and data modelling. CASE tools (Turbo Analyst, Synthesis) for project development were used.

5.11 Development of NIC-PEN expert system shell which is expected to facilitate government decision making process, in PROLOG environment with GUI, Hypertext, database interface and an explanation subsystem, was initiated.

5.12 Development of kernel utilities and Information Systems is promoted, wherever necessary, in the development of information systems/databases in the decentralised sectors. Constant efforts were on to replicate software functions wherever applicable, thereby avoiding duplication.

5.13 Major contract was signed with the USA based Oracle Corporation to obtain the state-of-the-art Oracle RDBMS product and also to become a "value added reseller" for Oracle products in India.

## **Modelling, Graphics and Design Programme**

5.14 Under this programme, NIC continued its support to various Government Organisations, Public Sector Undertakings, Local Municipal bodies and utility agencies in Design Informatics and Urban Utility Mapping. Promotion of CAD software was taken at the state government level by various NIC State Units.

5.15 An agreement was signed with WIPRO INFOTEK Ltd to market SESAM software. Many engineering drawings were digitized using facilities available at the Autovector Centre. Geodetic network and aerial photography exercise for the Utility Mapping project was completed. A DST sponsored project on "Liquefaction maps for Trans-Yamuna Area" was completed and the final report submitted.

5.16 Development activities were undertaken on (i) porting of SESTRA SESAM software on i860 system, (ii) 2D and 3D meshing algorithm based on Octree and Quadtree data structures, (iii) Non-graphics windows based on terminal capabilities, and (iv) Unified Engineering DBMS for FEA.

5.17 Under the NORAD Programme, agreements were signed with the Government of Norway in respect of the Utility Mapping Project and acquiring CIM technology with software source code to provide total CAD solution to Indian industries.

#### **Tele-informatics Development and Promotion Programme (TDPP)**

5.18 Teletext Broadcast System which was designed and developed by NIC, was installed and commissioned at Delhi Doordarshan Kendra in place of French Teletext broadcasting system. Training Programmes were conducted for the Doordarshan staff to handle this system.

5.19 Airlines Information Magazine comprising of (i) IA delays and seat availability position, and (ii) AI arrivals/departure position in 20 minutes interval, by directly linking to the Air India Computer at Bombay, was introduced.

5.20 Railways information Magazine giving "Wait list and RAC confirmation position" for the trains leaving within next 24 hours from Delhi stations was introduced to facilitate the passengers about their seat confirmation position before undertaking a journey to the railway station.

5.21 A Closed-Circuit Teletext Display was installed and commissioned at Lucknow railway booking office to display train reservation running status availability position. This uses the indigenously designed teletext controller of NIC for display.

#### **Biblio-Informatics Service Programme**

5.22 Under this Programme, informatics services through NICNET, from MEDLARS (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval Systems) databases of the National Library of Medicine, USA via GPSS of VSNL, were provided to medical doctors, researchers and professionals in the country.

MEDLINE database of MEDLARS was made available on NICNET to about 20 Bio-Medical Centres. Biomedical CD-ROM databases (SCI, BIOSIS, ADONIS and Current Contents) were created on the 486 computer system with a gateway to NICNET. Thirteen (13) training programmes were organised for 162 medical librarians, information scientists and doctors on techniques of BRS/SEARCH to facilitate "on-line searching and data retrieval" of information.

### **GISTNIC Informatics Programme**

5.23 GISTNIC Database with the analytical software "ANALYST" was made available for analysis and retrieval by professionals and research institutes, from more than 30 GISTNIC terminals installed at selected locations which includes the National Science Centre (New Delhi), Birla Science Planetorium at Jaipur and Hyderabad, and Chandigarh UT Administration Library. The scope of GISNIC was enlarged by including UN databases in the sectors of energy, industry, commodity statistics, major projects in India, etc.

5.24 This database has information on national economy, infrastructure and services activities, country profile, IMF/World Bank countrywise economy data, statistical and non-statistical information, population census (PCA)-1991, rural technologies for development, project details, etc. GISTNIC database which is a very large data base (VLDB) of 2.3 GB size on NICNET, is the only such data base in Asia.

### **Apex Courts Computerisation Programme (COURT-IS)**

5.25 Development of standardized information system/databases was undertaken for all High Courts in the country. Implementation of the Courts-IS project was undertaken in the High Courts at Bombay, Hyderabad, Allahabad, Chandigarh, Ernakulam and Delhi. In Bombay and Hyderabad High Courts, computer facilities were installed for building up databases. NIC services were effectively utilised by Supreme Court and CAT to develop COURT-IS Programme.

### **Central Excise divisional level computerisation Project**

5.26 This turnkey Project costing Rs 17.60 crores was awarded to NIC to computerise the functions of 29 central

excise collectorates and 200 divisional offices throughout the country. Installation of Computer systems including the standardised software package SERMON developed by NIC on UNIX/ORACLE platform, and training of the department staff in many collectorates were completed.

### **Government Informatics Training Programme**

5.27 Government Informatics Training (GIT) Programme for Government Employees has been one of the major components of the comprehensive Informatics Services offered by NIC Headquarters, Regional Centres, State Centres and District Centres. During 1992-93, about 15,300 participants have undergone training which includes participants sponsored by organisations such as DOP&T, WHO, UNESCO, EPFO, and NCERT and under BTIS and MEDLARS programme.

5.28 Training programmes were made more effective by introducing software utilities (HYPERNIC, CROSSNIC, NIC-TUTOR, DOSNIC, and AUTNIC) developed by NIC Training Units at Pune and Hyderabad. Computer Aided Test & Evaluation was also introduced. Courseware on NICMAIL, Basic Computer Concepts and LOTUS 1-2-3 were prepared.

5.29 NIC launched a low cost interactive Multimedia workstation, AVI. A Multi-media based Training facility with 28 multimedia work stations was set up at NIC Hqrs. This workstation uses an inhouse developed PC addon card to provide video control under DOS Environment. Development of an "Authoring" package for developing multimedia based courseware was undertaken.

5.30 About 100 students from various S&T educational institutions undertook project training.

### **NICNET-Based Project Monitoring (NICPROM) Programme**

5.31 NICPROM Programme enabled various government project monitoring committees to monitor the progress of large projects costing (=) Rs.20 crores, covering different sectors (Power, Steel, Coal, Telecommunication, Railways) of the

economy. Public Sector Undertakings (SAIL, NTPC, FCI) and IFFCO continued to use NICNET facilities for their projects monitoring.

5.32 The computer-based MIS for programme monitoring of various plan schemes and projects (PLANMIS) was effectively used in various government departments.

#### **NICNET Close-User-Group (CUG) Programme**

5.33 Value added NICNET services have been introduced on BTISNET. "PORTNET-through-NICNET" was launched to connect all major ports in the country and the Indian Ports Association (IPA) with the aim of developing computer applications for ports administration and implementing EDI system with EDIFACT standards.

5.34 NICNET facilities were extended to Madras Port Trust under PORTNET project, Indian Oil Corporation, and the Patent Office at Nagpur, and additional nodes for Steel Authority of India (SAIL), Border Roads Organization (BRO) and Food Corporation of India (FCI).

#### **Information Technology Development Programme**

5.35 The grant-in-aid project "Natural Resource Informatics and Land System Studies" for Aligarh district, executed by RSACREG, AMU, Aligarh was extended upto March, 1993 with the financial assistance of Rs. 4.33 lakhs, to integrate the natural resources informatics onto terrain mapping units (TMU) for the Aligarh District and conduct orientation programme and workshop for district level officers for use of natural resources database for microlevel planning.

5.36 The Interim performance report of the pilot project was submitted to the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Technology Mission Directorate, Ministry of Rural Development with the objective of replicating such exercise in other districts to facilitate implementation of their projects.

5.37 "Radiotext Experiment for Distance Learning" with IETE:- NIC has supported a joint experiment with All India Radio (AIR) and Institution of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineers (IETE) to ascertain the potential of Ra-

dioText as an aid to Distance Learning", with financial assistance. Experiments were conducted in Pune on its use in classroom situations.

### **International Cooperation and Inter-Governmental Informatics Programme**

5.38 NIC has participated in (i) the joint meeting of the Regional Informatics Network for South and Central Asia (RINSCA) Programme and Regional Informatics Network for Asia and Pacific (RINAP) Programme of UNESCO in INDIA, (ii) the Asia-Pacific Development Centre (APDC) Workshop at Srilanka and the UNIDO Informatics Workshop at Moscow. The specialists of NIC have also visited Bhutan, Mongolia and Nepal as consultants under the RINSCA Project to conduct study for establishing an experimental network between India and these countries.

5.39 Under USAID Programme, a training programme on "Land Records System and Computerisation in India" was conducted for one officer from the HMG of Nepal.

5.40 Under the NORAD Programme, agreements were signed with the Government of Norway in respect of the Utility Mapping Project and acquiring CIM technology with software source code to provide total CAD solution to Indian industry.

### **Government Informatics Development Programme:**

#### **(a) Central Government Informatics Development Programme**

5.41 During 1992-93, NIC IT Cells established in the central government ministries and departments, continued to provide their services for the development of computer-based integrated MIS for decision support using NICNET facilities. In addition to this, following MIS related activities in the central Government departments were also undertaken:-

- (1) integrated MIS for North Eastern Council (NEC) Headquarters at Shillong,
- (2) Decision support optimization model for (i) the Department of Fertilizer to facilitate "import planning" of Di-Ammonium Phosphate, (ii) general-



ized transportation and distribution system applicable to major economic sectors (petroleum, coal, fertilizer) (iii) forecasting and monitoring system for all general commodities' WPI (rate of inflation) were undertaken,

- (3) NICNET based MIS for the office of CAG of India and the field offices of IA&AD to facilitate effective audit and planning management and finalizing planning reports,
- (4) Generation of various analytical reports on expenditure incurred on pay & allowances for employees of Central Government, Public Sector Banks and Undertakings, for the Pay committee on the merger of their DA,
- (5) Feasibility Report on using NICNET facilities for "Security transactions in the Banking System" submitted to the Central Finance Ministry for approval,
- (6) New Management Information System (MIS) for MOU signing Public Sector Enterprises,
- (7) A study was undertaken on the use of NICNET facilities for Sardar Sarovar Project, instead of "meteor burst communication", to collect hydrometeorological data; and the project proposal was under preparation,
- (8) Computerisation of PCA of the Population Census-1991, covering information on population, area, occupied residential households, literacy and nine fold classification of industrial workers, etc at village/ward level using NICNET facilities in collaboration with the Registrar General of India and various Directorates of Census Operations at state level,
- (9) Computerisation in the office of Registrar of Companies Headquarters and 18 field offices located all over the country,

- (10) Computerisation in the offices of District Industries Centres, Development Commissioner of Small Scale Industries,
- (11) Project proposal for computerization in Delhi and Bombay offices of the Income Tax Department which account for nearly 50 percent of the country's direct taxes, has been formal approval by the Central Revenue Department, on a turnkey basis,
- (12) Expert Systems on nutrition diet programme SC/ST legislation and IRDP programme selection and KVIC schemes were completed.

5.42 During 1992-93, Local Area Network (LAN) facilities were established / extended at North Block (Home Affairs, Personnel & Training, Finance), Udyog Bhavan (Industry, Steel), Planning Commission, Akbar Bhavan (External Affairs), Doordarshan, Department of Food Processing, 10th Finance Commission, Directorates (Air Worthiness, Air Safety, Air Transport), Electronics Niketan, Central Water Commission, Lok-Nayak- Bhavan, G.B.Pant Hospital(Delhi), Krishi Bhavan (Agriculture Education and Research), and PMO (Race Course Road) for office automation and local database sharing, with a gateway to NICNET. Central Departments of Fertilizers, Health and Agriculture, and Ministry of Home Affairs and Parliament were connected to NICNET packet switch for information processing.

**(b) State Government Informatics Development Programme**

5.43 NICNET facilities established in 25 State capitals, 7 Union Territories and about 450 district centres were utilized for the development of computer based Government Informatics at the State/district level. In many states, NIC-State Coordination Committees (NSCC) as well as NIC-District Coordination Committees (NDCC) reviewed the Informatics development Programmes at state and district levels for smooth implementation. The State Government departments are using NICNET facilities for on-line monitoring of various sectors

of economy and social developments on a regular basis, and also for database development for administration and development planning.

5.44 NICNET facilities were used in all the states to transmit data related to (i) agricultural commodities prices and civil Supplies commodity prices data on weekly basis, (ii) centrally sponsored and central sector schemes (20-Point, Universal Immunisation, ICDS, NWDPR, JRY, IRDP, DWACRA, TRYSM, PDS, RWS&S, BDP etc) monitoring data on monthly basis, (iii) company registration data on monthly basis, (iv) reservoir data, and (v) construction data on power projects, to the concerned central government departments for effective monitoring. The central government 1992-93 budget details and 1991-92 economic survey details were also transmitted, after the presentation to the Parliament, to the state governments using NICNET facilities.

#### **State Initiated Projects**

5.45 NICNET facilities were used effectively at the state level for interdepartmental information exchange and computerisation of (a) commercial and road transport tax and (b) municipal property tax system, (c) personnel management, (d) accounts consolidation, (e) financial accounting of district cooperative banks, (f) state government insurance, (g) social welfare for disabled persons, (h) household survey data, (i) coir industry survey data, (j) health institution data, (k) central medical store inventory system, (l) small scale savings schemes (m) rainfall statistics, (n) old-age pension disbursement, (o) public grievances redressal, and (p) government employee census.

5.46 Computer-based MIS was implemented in the offices of the Chief Ministers of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and also in the Raj Bhawans of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and J&K.

#### **Implementation of centrally initiated projects at state level:**

5.47 NIC State Units were involved in the implementation of centrally initiated projects (i) COURT-IS, PARLIS, TACT, SMART, MOVIS and MIS on National Literacy

Mission and Vocationalisation of Education, (ii) computerisation in the office of Central Excise divisions and collectorates, Accountant General, Employment Exchanges, Joint CCI&E, FCI, Registrar of Companies, Central PAO, Telecom Circle Office, Postal Life Insurance, Regional PF Office, and Press Information Bureau (PIB), at the state level, and (iii) data processing of sample survey of NSSO, Population Census (PCA)-1991 and Economic Census-1991, Educational statistics, and Agricultural Census, etc.

### **Budget Computerisation Programme**

5.48 After successful completion of process of "budget through computers" at the Central Government level, a standard computer-based budget processing package, facilitating output in local language, was under implementation in many states, catering to the local language requirements. This has introduced reforms in the budget processing, as well as, interface to the budget press for publishing the budget documents.

### **(c) District level Informatics Development Programme**

5.49 During 1992-93, NICNET was significantly used to transmit data, from the district level to state capitals in many states, in respect of (i) essential civil supplies commodities prices daily, (ii) 139 commodities prices and reports on PDS for Civil Supplies Department weekly, (iii) daily and weekly price data of selected commodities, fortnightly rainfall reports with daily data on all rain gauge stations, and monthly crop statistics from all the districts, for the Department of Statistics, (iv) monthly data on small savings, 20-Point programme data, and performance reports of DICs, (v) DCB reports for the Board of Revenue, (vi) monthly data on Universal Immunization Programme, and (vii) natural calamity relief works and management.

5.50 Establishment of NIC district centres for the 16 newly created districts in the State of Madhya Pradesh and "Nagapattinam Quaid-E-Milleth", District in Tamil Nadu was taken up.

**DISNIC (District Information System of NIC) Programme**

5.51 The DISNIC Programme is operational in 450 districts throughout the country. The programme implementation has been taken up by many states on priority basis and achieved successful implementation in the sectorial programmes of Industry, Agriculture, Education, Transport, Treasury, Revenue Administration, Civil Supplies, Animal Husbandry, and Decentralised Planning Information System. Project detailing for the sectorial programmes (MISRA, WCDevIS, Cooperation, Fisheries, Water resources and SDIS) was undergone FAST steps.

5.52 Under the DISNIC-NRIS Project, "Natural Resource Informatics" for Aligarh District covering about 1769 villages to facilitate microlevel planning, was successfully implemented in the NIC Aligarh District Centre, with the assistance of RSACREG of Aligarh Muslim University.

5.53 In the State of Andhra Pradesh, district level database was created using government employees census (1988 base) as a precursor to develop an integrated NICNET based state government personnel information system at the district level. Implementation of DISNIC-GEOMINE project which was envisaged and implemented in Gujarat, was taken up in the states of Tamilnadu and Bihar.

5.54 Development of a spatial DSS using GISNIC software for educational planning and administration at district level, under the DISNIC-EDUCATION project, was undertaken. NIC State Units (UP and Haryana) utilised GISNIC to prepare the 1991- population census atlas. Development of GIS for regional development planning using GISNIC tools was undertaken by NIC State Units and various application divisions. GIS training programme was conducted for about 100 NIC IT professionals.

5.55 Version 1.1 of DISNIC-PLAN with SQL based Query Builder was released to facilitate query based information selection. Interfacing of ANALYST software which is a statistical and graphical analysis tool for analysis of databases was completed.

## **CRISP - the sponsored project of the Ministry of Rural Development**

5.56 The CRISP Project is operational in District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) offices. The project Component "DWCRA-MIS" was undertaken for pilot implementation in 19 districts. A national workshop was organised at Hyderabad to review the implementation of CRISP Version 2.0 in 10 states. NICNET connections were given to DRDAs from NIC District centres in many states for information exchange between the state Rural Development Departments and DRDAs.

## **Land Records Computerisation Project**

5.57 Implementation of this programme using GIST terminals continued in 15 pilot districts (Burdwan, Rewari, Ropar, Bishnupur, Sonitpur, Thiruvananthapuram, Gulbarga, Salem, Wardha, Dungarpur, Kangra, Deoria, Tripura (North), Imphal, and Thoubal) selected by the Central Ministry of Rural Development; and also at Port Blair, Kanpur (Dehat), and Ghaziabad. This project was also initiated by the NIC State units in the States of Maharashtra, Sikkim, and Uttar Pradesh with state government funding.

5.58 A Project proposal to extend this project throughout the country, based on the inputs given in the "Brainstorming discussion on Land Records Computerisation", organised by NIC and Ministry of Rural Development, was under preparation. The quarterly Newsletter "LISNEWS" continued to be published to exchange and share views and achievements of this project.

## **Treasury Computerisation Project**

5.59 In order to enable State Finance Departments to have timely and adequate information for the purpose of scientific formulation of budget, better control over revenue and expenditure and monitoring of plan schemes, treasury computerisation programme using NICNET facilities, was undertaken in the States of Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, and Tripura.

The states of Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh have computerised all their treasuries and have also taken up integration of the state treasury computerisation programme with the consolidation of accounts at the AG's Office.

**(d) Government Informatics Development Programme at Block Level (GRID)**

5.60 GRID Programme is envisaged during the Eighth Five Year Plan period, to utilise NICNET facilities to develop computer-based information system and databases to strengthen micro-level planning, rural development, land records management, Panchayat Raj Institutions, etc, and also to facilitate block development and tehsil revenue administrations at sub-district level.

5.61 Information requirement analysis for the development of GRID programme was undertaken by the GRID Programme Committee. Communication Path Survey was carried out to extend the NICNET to block level in the Faridabad district (Haryana) and WPC was approached for frequency clearance. NIC Karnataka State Unit has submitted its GRID Programme at Taluka level in the state of Karnataka to the Government of Karnataka for its approval.

**Turnkey Projects on "cost plus basis"**

5.62 During 1992-93, NIC has taken up many turnkey projects for implementation on "payment" basis from (i) National Seeds Corporation, (ii) Medical Stores Depot(MSD) of the Government of NCT of Delhi (iii) University Grants Commission (UGC), (iv) Mineral & Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC), (v) Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Board (Bombay), (vi) Maharashtra State Warehousing Corporation, (vii) Pune Municipal Corporation, (viii) Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences (Tirupati), (ix) Ministry of External Affairs (Passport Office (Bombay) and UNCC(Geneva)), (x) Municipal Corporation of Delhi, (xi) Central Department of Science and Technology.

## **CHAPTER - 6**

### **GRANTS-IN-AID**

6.1 In 1992-93, grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 23.29 lakhs were released upto the end of January, 1993 by the Socio Economic Research Unit for research studies connected with plan formulation and implementation. Out of this, Rs. 10.00 lakhs were given under the block grant pattern to the three institutions viz., (i) Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi (ii) Department of Economics, University of Bombay, Bombay (iii) Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune.

6.2 An amount of Rs. 13.29 lakhs was given under the project pattern to various research institutes for completing the on-going studies and taking up new studies and for organising seminars/conferences, etc. as approved by the Research Advisory Committee.

6.3 A list indicating the research studies and Conferences/Seminars for which grant-in-aid was given by the Planning Commission under the guidance of Research Advisory Committee as also the names of institutions to whom grants were released is given at Annexure-I.

6.4 The list of studies and seminars/conferences approved during the year 1992-93 is given at Annexure-II.

6.5 The list of studies completed during the year is given at Annexure-III.



## ANNEXURE-I

**LIST OF RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS/UNIVERSITIES TO WHOM GRANT-IN-AID WAS GIVEN DURING  
1992-93 (UPTO JANUARY, 1993)**

Sl. No.	Subject	Institute/ University	Amount (Rs.)
<b>A. Block Grant to Centres for Research in Planning &amp; Development</b>			
1.	Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.		4,00,000
2.	Deptt. of Economics, University of Bombay, Bombay.		4,00,000
3.	Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune.		2,00,000
<b>B. Seminars/Conferences</b>			
1.	"Protection of Fresh Water Bodies from Pollution"	The Institute of Engineers (India)	13,500
2.	Role of Voluntary organisations in Rural Development	All India Centre for Urban and Rural Develop- ment, New Delhi	5,000

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Sl. No.	Subject	Institute/ University	Amount (Rs.)
3.	Travelling National Seminar on "Seeing Self-Reliant System for the masses through CVP"	Society of Hill Resource Management School, Daltonganj	2,22,300
4.	Annual Conference of Labour Economics	Indian Society of Labour Economics (JNU, N. Delhi)	22,500
5.	Manpower and Employment Implications of Economic Restructuring	Instt. of Applied Manpower Research N. Delhi	1,80,000
6.	"Vikas Ke Naye Kadam"	Association for Wastelands Development N.D.	67,500
7.	The Role of values in promoting Harmonious Development	Vivekananda Nidhi, Calcutta	18,000
8.	9th International Congress of Cybernetics and Systems	Society of Management Science & Applied Cybernetics, New Delhi	63,000

## ANNEXURE I(CONTD.)

Sl. No.	Subject	Institute/ University	Amount (Rs.)
<b>C. Research Studies</b>			
1.	Rural Urban Continuum: The Role of Small Towns in Economic Development	Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow	70,000
2.	Inter-district disparities in Orissa in Development, Investment and Performance	Nabakrushna Chaudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar	35,000
3.	Democratic Decentralisation & Development: A Study of Rural West Bengal	Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi	20,000
4.	Evaluation of Credit Availability, Utilisation and Linkages for Tribal Development: A Comparative study of MP & Rajasthan	Organisation for Applied Socio Economic Systems, New Delhi.	35,000

Sl. No.	Subject	Institute/ University	Amount (Rs.)
5.	An Action Plan for Resolving the Grave Water Crisis facing Dewas Town	Samaj Pragati Sahayog, Dewas	1,45,000
6.	Study of Financial Performance of State Level Public Enterprises and Preparation of the Annual Survey	Institute of Public Enterprises, Hyderabad	40,000
7.	Socio Economic Study of Migratory Labour engaged in un-organised sector of Lucknow and Kanpur cities - A pilot study	Centre for Educational & Technological Research and Extension, Kanpur	45,000
8.	Liberalisation (Economic and Financial) to Integrate the Indian Economy with Global Economy	Delhi University, New Delhi	75,000

## ANNEXURE I(CONTD.)

Sl. No.	Subject	Institute/ University	Amount (Rs.)
9.	A study of the Attitude, Response and Acceptance of the Family Planning measures in Bihar	Bihar Instt. of Economic Studies, Patna	92,000
10.	A study on Performance of Export & Trading Houses	The Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations, New Delhi.	25,000
11.	Study on Management and Organizational Aspects of the Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY)	Operations Research Group, Baroda	1,00,000
12.	Evolution, Growth and working of the Capital Market in India	International Instt. for Development Studies, Calcutta	55,000

## ANNEXURE-II

**List of Research Studies/Seminars approved by the Research Advisory Committee****RESEARCH STUDIES**

1. Liberalisation (Economic and Financial) to integrate the Indian Economy with Global Economy - University of Delhi, Delhi.
2. A study of the Attitude, Response and Acceptance of the Family Planning Measures in Bihar - Bihar Institute of Economic Studies, Patna.
3. Rural urban Continuum: The Role of Small Towns in Economic Development - Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow.
4. Inter-district Disparities in Orissa in Development, Investment and Performance - Nabakrushna Chaudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar.
5. Democratic Decentralisation and Development: A Study of Rural West Bengal - Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.
6. Evaluation of Credit Availability, Utilisation and Linkages for Tribal Development: A Comparative Study of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan - Organisation for Applied Socio-Economic Systems, New Delhi.
7. Socio-Economic Study of Migratory Labour engaged in Un-organised Sector of Lucknow and Kanpur Cities : A Pilot Study - Centre for Educational and Technological Research and Extension, Kanpur
8. Evolution, Growth and Working of the Capital Market in India - International Institute for Development Studies, Calcutta.
9. An Exploratory Study of Cybernetic approach towards Future Planning: with special reference to India - Society of Management Science and Applied Cybernetics, New Delhi.

10. Study and Assessment of National Cadet Corps (NCC) under the Eighth Plan: Centre for Regional Studies, Central University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.

11. Pre-census Population Project of India - Socio-Economic Research Institute, Calcutta.

12. Study on Management and Organisational aspects of the Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY) - Operations Research Group, Baroda

### **SEMINARS/CONFERENCES**

1. 74th Annual Conference - Indian Economic Association

2. Sixth International Conference on "Women and the New Paradigms of Development: Recasting Philosophy, Policy and Programme" - International Centre for Science Culture and Consciousness, New Delhi.

3. Protection of Fresh Water Bodies from Pollution - The Institute of Engineers (India).

4. Travelling National Seminar on Seeing Self-reliant System for the masses through CVP - Society of Hill Resource Management School, Daltonganj.

5. Annual Conference of Labour Economics - Indian Society of Labour Economics (Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi).

6. National Seminar on "Manpower and Employment Implications of Economic Restructuring - Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi

7. Assessing Social and Economic Disparities in India - Indian Association for Research & Action on Social Justice, Aurangabad.

8. Ninth International Congress of Cybernetics and Systems - Society of Management Science and Applied Cybernetics, New Delhi.

9. Symposium on Economic Backwardness of Eastern Region of UP: Problems and Strategy of Development - Udai Pratap Autonomous College, Varanasi.
10. Role of Planning in Tourism and Environment - National Forum on Tourism and Environment, New Delhi.
11. 25th International Regional Science Conference - Regional Science Association, IIT, Kharagpur.
12. International Conference on Operational Research for Development - Operational Research Society of India and the British Operational Research Society.
13. 'Vikas Ke Naye Kadam': Association for Wastelands Development, New Delhi.
14. 58th Annual Conference of the Indian Mathematical Society, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
15. Platinum Jubilee Session of the Indian Economic Conference at Devi Ahilya University, Indore: Indian Economic Association.
16. National Seminar on "The Role of Values in Promoting Harmonious Development, Vivekananda Nidhi, Calcutta.



**List of Studies Completed and Draft Reports received during  
1992-93.**

1. Public - Private Provision of Urban Services - National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi.
2. Drought and Development: An Empirical Study of Watershed Management in Pune District - Dr. P.R. Dubhashi, Vice-Chancellor, Goa University, Goa.
3. A study on Performance of Export & Trading Houses - Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations, New Delhi.
4. The Problems of Technology Oriented Industry: Study of Electronics Industry of Gujarat - Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad.
5. Land Distribution in Amethi Tehsil of Sultanpur (UP) - Arthik Anusandhan Kendra, Allahabad.
6. Spatial Planning in Input-Output Framework - Deptt. of Economics, University of Bombay, Bombay.
7. Nutrition Dimension of Rural Development Programmes - Centre for Development Research, Hyderabad.
8. Decentralized Planning in Satara District - Centre for Development Studies and Activities, Pune.
9. Water Management Problems in Kerala: A Case Study of Periyar Valley Irrigation Project - Indian Institute for Regional Development Studies, Kottayam.

**Organisation Chart of The Planning Commission (Government of India) As On 1.3.1993**  
(UPTO THE LEVEL OF ADVISERS & HEADS OF DIVISIONS)

