

# ANNUAL REPORT 1993-94

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PLANNING COMMISSION

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## CHAPTER I

### ECONOMY AND THE PLAN : AN OVERVIEW

1.1 The Economy has consolidated itself in the initial years of Eighth Five Year Plan. Fiscal crisis having been managed, the focus of attention now returns to development. The years of crisis also brought in the realisation that planning needs a reorientation. The Eighth Plan places special emphasis on private entrepreneurship, people's initiative and participatory development. In 1993-94, the second year of Eighth Plan, the long term developmental issues that need to be addressed through the process of investment planning and public policy have got even more sharply demarcated from those which should be pursued through market processes in the economy.

1.2 The rate and pattern of growth during the recent years has been influenced by the measures taken to recoup the fiscal situation faced during 1990-92. As per the quick estimate, the growth in GDP in 1992-93 is 4.0%, which is a significant improvement over 1.1% growth during the preceding year. Advance estimate for 1993-94 is 3.8% growth in GDP.

1.3 Agricultural production had shown 4% improvement during 1992-93. Foodgrain production in 1992-93 was 180 million tonnes, an increase of 7% over 1991-92. The overall rainfall index weighted by Kharif cereal production as on 30.9.93 was 94.8% compared to 88.8% recorded during the same period last year. The temporal distribution of rainfall during the current year was somewhat less favourable to Kharif crops compared to 1992-93 season, although the total rainfall received in 1993 was quantitatively more as compared to 1992. Impact of the total rainfall received during North-west monsoon thus indicates that the level of foodgrains production achieved in 1992-93 is likely to be maintained in 1993-94.

1.4 The index of industrial production in 1992-94 indicates a slow recovery from the decline of 0.1% during 1991-92. The index of industrial production for the period April-October 1993-94 showed a modest growth of 1.6 per cent over the level in the same period last year.

1.5 The basic infrastructure is required to grow at a higher rate to help the economy attain a growth rate of over five per cent in national output and 20 per cent in exports. During 1992- 93 sectoral growth rates of infrastructure were relatively lower than the warranted levels. While production of coal and electricity generation registered lower growth, that of crude oil declined significantly during 1992-93.

1.6 Performance of infrastructure sector during April- December 1993 has been mixed. While power generation has risen by 7.4 per cent and coal production by 4.7 per cent over the corresponding period last year, crude oil production is still on the decline and the 'growth in railways' revenue earning traffic has been marginal.

1.7 The process of economic restructuring has influenced the pattern of industrial growth. Industries which have a high domestic value addition, or have a significant exports linkage have performed better. Many such industries are in small scale sector-where output may not be readily reflected in the index of industrial production.

1.8 Measured in terms of annual average of weekly wholesale price index, the rate of inflation during 1991-94 is around 10%. The annual inflation rate during the months April to November 1993 has been in the range of 7 to 8.8%. Annual price rise during April-Dec.93 however is 7.8% which is well below the 13.9 per cent rise for this part of the year in 1991, and 11 per cent in 1992. A feature of the recent price situation is the containment of high rise in the price of food articles; the increase in food prices which was 20% in 1991-92 & 12% in 1992-93 and reduced to 5 per cent during the first 9 months of 1993-94, on average of weeks basis. Supply potential of basic commodities created in the country through investment in earlier plans has also helped in managing the price rise, and maintaining the supply of essential commodities in this phase of adjustment.

1.9 A sharp reduction in current account deficit (CAD) to a level of 1 per cent of GDP was made in 1991-92, and it was higher at 2.2 per cent in 1992-93 due to relaxation on import curbs. Exports have started recovering in 1993-94 after the exchange rate

adjustments. Trade deficit having fallen in absolute terms, it is quite likely that CAD in 1993-94, will be less than 2 per cent of GDP.

1.10 Thus, on an overall stocktaking of recent economic developments the growth in GDP has improved significantly in relation to 1991-92 though it is still below what the Eighth Plan targets at. The savings position of Government has improved though much remains to be done. The price situation is under control. The recovery in exports has enabled containment of the current account deficit in line with the target of reducing it to 1.6% in the five year period. Lowering of current account deficit and a recovery of confidence in Indian economy of the foreign investors in financing of CAD have contributed to a build-up in foreign exchange reserves. This affords a wider set of options in planning of investments than what could be foreseen two years ago at the stage of preparation of the Eighth Plan.

1.11 The primary focus of Eighth Five Year Plan, keeping in view the perspective of development, is human development. This requires investments for human development and raising the income levels through full employment. The backlog of human development is large and thus, besides making investments in this sector, measures to utilise the plan resources in a better way are essential. With this objective the National Development Council (NDC) had set up sub-committees to go into details of issues arising in the priority areas of population control, employment generation, literacy, decentralised planning and austerity and report back to the Council. Accordingly the sub-committee constituted for each of the above priority areas, examined the issues in detail and submitted their reports to the NDC.

1.12 The Forty Fifth meeting of the National Development Council (NDC) held on April 5, 1993 considered the report of the NDC Committee on Austerity. The Forty Sixth meeting of the Council held on September 18, 1993 considered the reports of the NDC Committees on Population, Literacy, Employment and Micro- Level Planning and Involvement of People at the Grass Root Level.

1.13 The NDC generally endorsed the report of the Committee on Austerity. The Council directed that the Planning Commission should have wider consultations on the Committee's recommendations. Accordingly, the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission held discussions with the representatives of the major political parties and trade unions including the National Council (Staff Side), Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM) Central Government Employees. The participants, while stressing the need for curtailing the non-Plan expenditure wanted the Centre and State Governments to make concerted efforts towards this direction. An Action Taken Report on the wider consultations by the Planning Commission was submitted to the 46th meeting of the NDC held on 18th September, 1993. The Council took note of the action taken in this regard. The NDC endorsed the recommendations made by the NDC sub-committees on:

- a) Population
- b) Literacy
- c) Employment
- d) Micro-level planning and involvement of people at grass-root level

The Council directed the nodal Ministries viz., Human Resource Development for Literacy and Education for All, Health & Family Welfare for Population, and Planning Commission for Micro-level Planning and Employment generation to initiate further action.

1.14 It was resolved that a meeting of the Chief Ministers and opinion makers for wider consultations on the future course of action needed for the implementation of the report on population, would be convened.

1.15 On the report of the Committee on Literacy and the document "Education for All", as resolved by the Council, a meeting of the Chief Ministers for discussion and working out an action plan for effective implementation was convened.

1.16 On the reports of the Committees on Employment and Micro Level Planning, the Planning Commission was directed to

initiate further action for discussion with the concerned Ministries and the State Governments. Planning Commission is to coordinate and monitor the implementation of these Committees' recommendations. The implementing agencies are the various Central Ministries and the State Governments.

1.17 Higher priority has been given to human development and social sectors in the budgetary support to the plan. The share of Health & Family Welfare, Women and Child Development, Welfare of Backward Classes, Nutrition, Education and Rural Development in the total budgetary support in the Central Plan has shifted from 26% in the Seventh Plan to about 38% in the Annual Plan 1992-93 (RE) and further to 43% in the Annual Plan 1993-94 (BE). States and Union Territories have been allocating and increasing share to "Social Services" in the recent years, and have provided 24.7% of the plan outlay for the education, health, family welfare, welfare of weaker sections and other social service programmes during the two Annual Plans 1992-94. This is higher than the 23.9% share targetted for this sector in the Eighth Plan of States and UTs.

1.18 In the process of economic restructuring, considerable reliance has been placed on private sector particularly in power, oil, transport and telecommunication. Innovative measures are being pursued by the concerned Ministries and State governments to motivate the private corporate sector to invest in these areas. In fulfilling the objective of providing larger area in the economy for the private sector, practically no new large green field project in manufacturing has been taken in the public sector in the first two years. The private sector has started responding to new areas of demand, including the infrastructure. In 1993-94 100 MW power generation capacity will come up in the private sector out of 4439 MW of total capacity to be commissioned in that year. A number of private sector projects are expected to be initiated in the near future, though more intensive follow up is necessary to realise the targeted contribution of 2800 MW from private sector in the Eighth Plan period.

1.19 Investment in the infrastructure sectors, it must be recognised, is going to be among the most crucial factors determining the performance of the economy in the medium and long



term. Trends observed in the recent past indicate that unless investments in some key segments of infrastructure, particularly energy and transport are raised serious bottlenecks may soon develop in the growth of the economy. While public sector outlays in the Central Plan during the first three years of the Eighth Plan have been more or less in line with the total investment envisaged during the Plan period, there have been serious shortfalls in the Plan outlays in the States in the infrastructure sectors. In the Central Plan, outlay in the energy and transport sectors during the first three years of the Plan has been to the tune of 73 per cent of the total Eighth Plan outlay; the corresponding ratio for the first two years has been only 29 per cent for the State sector. The Eighth Plan envisages an increasing role for the private sector in infrastructure but the experience so far has not been commensurate with the expectations. The private sector investment is unlikely to grow fast enough during the next 2-3 years to make good the shortfalls in public sector investments particularly because the segments of infrastructure in which such shortfalls exist, namely, hydro electric power generation, atomic energy, development of railways in backward regions and road transport are as of now not sufficiently attractive for private sector to invest or raising funds through market borrowings. It is, therefore, essential to have a substantial step-up in public sector investment in these areas. It is necessary to attract larger private investment along with the public sector investment since public investment normally acts as a complement to private investment and not as a substitute.

1.20 For the economy to realise the maximum benefits from the public investment in infrastructure, it is necessary that the public sector enterprise operations are run on efficient lines. India already has a large public sector with many of the enterprises operating in the basic industries and key infrastructural areas. Their efficient operation is vital for the growth of the economy. The performance of most of these enterprises, however, has so far been generally disappointing. The return on capital employed has been low (barely 2%), their record on prices, productivity and manpower costs has been unsatisfactory and constant criticism has been voiced about the lower level of customer services which they provided. The major reason for these deficiencies is the system or the structural framework within which the enterprises operate.

The public sector enterprises are continually open to political and bureaucratic interference - both formal and informal; and conflicting social and commercial objectives are placed on them to the detriment of both. Their finances had been virtually underwritten by the Government through the provision of easy and cheap money through open-ended budgetary support, frequent capital restructuring and financing of the time and cost overruns of their capital investment projects. These have been hardly conducive to efficient behaviour. Simultaneously, a complex framework of controls has been built up which puts constraint on their operational autonomy and flexibility in management practices.

1.21 There is an urgent necessity to bring about comprehensive public sector reforms which must address these concerns and aim at changing the system or the structural framework within which the enterprises operate. The focus of these reforms has to be on improving the performance of the enterprises through increased efficiency, greater responsiveness to the consumers and relief from the governmental, financial and administrative constraints. Strengthening the market forces and competition within the economy has also to be emphasised. All these would necessitate measures for distancing the government and its agencies from the commercial public sector enterprises which will ensure greater operational autonomy, flexibility in management practices as well as accountability and responsibility of the management for profit maximisation and minimisation of cost.

1.22 Operational autonomy in the public enterprises can be brought out in a number of ways. There has to be a delicate balance between autonomy and accountability. Government control can be limited to the areas of debt, major new investments and operational results, whereas intervention in procurement contracts, employment levels, and operating decisions needs to be avoided. In the case of the enterprises which raise their own resources for financial investment and for running their operations there has to be minimal control by the Government.

1.23 The public sector enterprises which are non-strategic in nature and are viable and profitable can be given much more freedom through the dilution of Government equity. The disinvestment policy should be made flexible so as to promote wide

public ownership of the shareholding of these enterprises which will enable them to function as board-managed professional companies independent of government administrative and financial control. This will promote increased private sector participation in management. Public sector reform should also address the issue of industrial sickness. In respect of the enterprises which can be turned around with reorganisation appropriate restructuring proposals should be prepared and implemented keeping in view the specific requirements of each individual enterprise. The enterprises which are non-strategic and terminally non-viable should be closed quickly so as to save the industry from their damaging influence.

1.24 Therefore, the point that needs to be highlighted in this context is that economic planning per se continues to be an important factor determining the strategies for public investment, besides providing guidelines for channelising private sector investment in desired directions. These have to act as mutually complementary forces in ensuring rapid economic development of the nation. There are certain key areas including Energy, Human Resource Development, Backward Areas Development, management of Balance of Payments etc. where a holistic approach to policy formulation is essential. Public investment has provided a minimum threshold level of investment in spheres like Telecommunications, Transport, Energy, which has enabled the private sector to further diversify in these sectors, including development of a large number of ancillary industries centring around major public sector units. Thus, concluding, we can state that central planning and investment has provided the base over which the superstructure of further development can occur smoothly with planning playing an integrative role.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **PLAN PROGRESS**

#### **THE EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97**

2.1 The Eighth Five Year Plan was launched on 1st April, 1992, against the back drop of a series of measures to correct physical/structural imbalances prevailing in the economy. The Eighth Five Year Plan document was endorsed by the National Development Council in its 44th meeting held in May, 1992. The Council approved a public sector plan size of Rs.4,34,100 crores. Total Investment of Rs.798,000 crores at 1991-92 prices was projected for the Five year period 1992- 97. Out of this public sector investment was to be of Rs.361,000 crores (45%). Adding to this, the current outlay of Rs.73,000 crores, the public sector outlay would be Rs.434,000 crores. This outlay was to be divided between the Central and the States in the ratio of 58.5 : 41.5. Keeping in view the basic objectives and thrust of Eighth Plan and the envisaged macro dimensions, the sectoral allocations were worked out.

2.2 The salient features of the Eighth Plan are :

- 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. For the Public Sector, a detailed project-wise and sector-wise plan has been prepared. But for the rest of the economy, it tends to provide the incentives and directions necessary to grow in a desired manner.
- b) The Plan recognises "human development" as the core of all development efforts. Accordingly, adequate emphasis has been given in the Plan to the priority sectors that contribute towards the realisation of this goal viz. health, literacy and basic needs including drinking water, housing and welfare programmes for the weaker sections. Besides, the infrastructural sectors like power, transport and communications have also been assigned top priority.

- c) The non-inflationary manner of funding has been adopted to avoid the debt trap both internally and externally. This calls for reduction in non plan expenditure, higher resource mobilisation both by the Centre and the States and improvement in the performance of public sector units.
- d) The Plan makes efforts to integrate the developmental activities under one umbrella so as to ensure effective implementation of all the programmes. It also puts emphasis on the need to involve people in the process of development. This implies, substantially, devolution of power to the peoples' organisations at the district/block level. It is in this context that the 72nd Constitution Amendment Bill for strengthening of Panchayats was passed by the Parliament in December, 1992. The Panchayats will now have the responsibility of preparing plans for the economic development of the area under their jurisdiction, as well as for implementing them.
- e) The Eighth Plan pays special attention to the 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 assets in the rural areas. These assets are expected to enhance productivity and create more job opportunities, leading to sustained development.
- f) The 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 timely completion of the projects.
- g) The Eighth Plan is a flexible one, with scope for change, innovation and adjustment. Alongwith putting stress on the need for making available increased resources in both Central and State sectors, the Plan also envisages private sector investment in quite a few some areas like power,

transport and communications in order to bridge the resource gap.

### **ANNUAL PLANS:**

2.3 The Five Year Plan get operationalised through the mechanism of Annual Plans. The formulation of the Annual Plan provides the Planning Commission with an opportunity to assess previous year's plan performance in the various sectors and to suggest a re-orientation of policies and modifications of strategies consistent with the changing requirements so as to ensure achievement of the long term objectives.

2.4 In the third quarter of each financial year, the Planning Commission indicates to the State Governments and the Central Ministries the important objectives that should be kept in view while formulating the Annual Plan for the following year and 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 their forecasts of financial resources including proposals for mobilising additional resources for their Annual Plans, keeping in view the resources and outlay, targets fixed for the Five Year Plan etc. Accordingly, the States and Central Ministries furnish their plan proposals. The Annual Plan proposals and resource estimates of the State Governments are discussed in depth in a series of meetings during November-December with senior officers of the State Governments. Similarly, indepth discussions are held with senior officials of the Central Ministries/Departments regarding their Annual Plan proposals, during October- December of each year.

2.5 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 Member-Secretary Planning Commission with the Secretaries of Central Ministries/Departments, regarding the Central Plan form the basis for budgetary provisions of the Plan for the coming year.

### **REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93:**

2.6 The Annual Plan 1992-93 provides for a public sector outlay of Rs. 80,772 crores at the current prices. At 1991-92 prices, it

would have been about 17% of the envisaged Eighth Plan public sector outlay. However, there was a shortfall of 5% in the first year's outlay according to the revised estimates. The shortfall was mainly in the State Plans. Against the approved State Plan outlay of Rs.31,074 crores (i.e. 38.5% of the public sector outlay), the revised estimates for 1992-93 is Rs.26,128 crores (i.e. 33.9% of the public sector outlay). The Central and Union Territories' plan outlay of Rs.49,698 crores has now been estimated to be exceeded by 3%.

#### **ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94**

2.7 The Annual Plan 1993-94 provides for a public sector outlay of Rs. 100,120 crores at current prices, allowing for assumed price rise of 10% in 1992-93 and 7% in 1993-94. This will be 19.6% of the Eighth Five Year Plan outlay in real terms. State Plan outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.34,695 crores i.e. 34.6% of the public sector outlay and yet contingent upon an 80% increase in State's own resource mobilisation efforts. Taking the revised estimate of the first year and a budgeted estimate of the second year, the first two year's expenditure under the State Plans in real terms will be only 30% of the projected Five Year plan outlay. Central assistance for the State Plans in the first two years has been 36% of the Five Year Plan provisions. The States own resource effort in these two years have been only 24% of the level projected for the Five Year Plan. This shortfall requires to be made up by mobilising higher resources and reducing the non plan expenditure in order to maintain the Plan size. The Central Sector Plan outlay of Rs.63,936.16 crores for 1993-94 is financed through Rs.23,241 crores of budgetary support, Rs.19,062 crores of internal resources and Rs.21,633 crores from extra budgetary resources of the Central Public Sector Undertakings. During the first two years, the Central Plan is estimated to have mobilised in real terms, 46.8% of the extra budgetary resource envisaged for the entire Annual Plan period.

## ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95

2.8 So far as State Plans are concerned, the Plan size of each State/UT, was decided in a series of discussion between the Deputy Chairman and the Governors/Chief Ministers/Lt. Governors of States/UTs. The detailed sectoral allocations were worked out thereafter by the various sectoral working groups. The normal Central assistance to non-special category States giving weightage of 7.5% to performance criteria as per the Mukherjee formula of distribution of Central assistance to States has been made. The performance criteria is as follows:-

- a) Tax effort 2.5
- b) Physical Management 2.0
- c) National objectives 3.0
  - i) Population control 1.0
  - ii) Elimination of illiteracy 1.0
  - iii) Timely completion of externally aided project 0.5
  - iv) Successful land reforms 0.5

2.9 The Commission is seeking to encourage better implementation of externally aided projects and consequently is keen to pick up all such funds for utilization in timely completing such projects. 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.

2.10 The process of formulation of Annual Plan 1994-95 for the Central Sector was initiated by the Member-Secretary, Planning Commission in October, 1993 by taking a series of meetings in with the Secretaries and other officers of Central Ministries/Departments participated. These were concluded in December, 1993.

2.11 An outlay of Rs. 112144.12 crores was approved for Annual Plan 1994-95, comprising Rs. 70140.96 crores for Centre, Rs. 40923.16 crores for States (including Rs. 2063.50 crores for Union Territories) and Rs. 1080 crores for Special Area Development Programme. The plan outlay for Centre has risen by 9.7



per cent over the figures of Rs. 63936 crores in 1993-94. The share of budgetary support in the Central Sector for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is 38.88 per cent compared to 36.35 per cent in the previous Annual Plan. The Central Sector Plan outlay of Rs.70140.96 crores for 1994-95 is financed through Rs.27277.55 crores of budgetary support, Rs.22930.78 crores of internal resources and Rs.19932.63 crores from extra budgetary resources of the Central Public Sector Undertakings.

ANNEXURE-2.1

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

(Rs. crores)

	CENTRE	STATES/UTs	TOTAL
1. Agriculture & Services (a)	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. Special Area Programmes		6750.00	6750.00
TOTAL:	247865.00	186235.00	434100.00

(a) Include Agricultural & Allied Services, Rural Development, Irrigation & Flood Control.

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

ANNEXURE-2.2

PLAN OUTLAY BY BROAD HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94

(Rs. crores)

	CENTRE	STATES/UTs	TOTAL
1. Agriculture & Services (a)	6939.54	10510.54	17450.08
2. Energy	21911.27	9008.97	30920.24
3. Industry & Minerals	9633.72	1728.90	11362.62
4. Transport	10893.21	3054.27	13947.48
5. Social Services and Others(*)	14558.42	10475.71	25034.13
6. Area Development Programme		1405.61	1405.61
	-----		
TOTAL:	63936.16	36184.00(**)	100120.16
	-----		

(a) Include Agricultural & Allied Services, Rural Development, Irrigation & Flood Control.

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

(\*\*) Exclude Rs. 100 crores later allocated to Punjab.

ANNEXURE 2.3

OUTLAY AND PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE: CENTRE, STATE & U.T.s

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Centre/States/ Union Territories	Annual Plan 1991-92 ACTUALS	Eighth Plan 1992-97 PLAN OUTLAY	Annual Plan 1992-93 APPROVE OUTLAY	Annual Plan 1992-93 R.E.	Annual Plan 1993-94 B.E.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Centre	37846.49	247865.00	48407.08	49719.07	63936.16
2.	States	25739.35	179985.00	31073.88	26128.05	34694.50
3.	Union Territories	1165.36	6250.00	1291.00	1280.28	1489.50
	TOTAL:	64751.20	434100.00	80771.96	77127.40	100120.16

ANNEXURE - 2.4

OUTLAY AND PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT:  
CENTRE, STATES & U.T.s

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Heads of Development	Annual Plan 1991-92 ACTUALS	Eighth Plan 1992-97 PLAN OUTLAY	Annual Plan 1992-93 (BE) APPROVE OUTLAY	Annual Plan 1992-93 R.E.	Annual Plan 1993-94 B.E.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	Agriculture and Allied Activities	3850.53	22467.21	4710.28	4372.75	5408.93
II.	Rural Development	4141.64	34425.36	4536.20	5009.97	6187.62
III.	Special Area Programmes	1067.28	6750.16	1179.83	1153.91	1405.61
IV.	Irrigation and Flood Control	4231.87	32525.29	4934.55	4419.09	5853.53
V.	Energy	19733.63	115561.09	23574.23	23411.54	30920.24
	1. Power	14517.89	79588.74	14943.93	12781.02	16419.91
	2. Petroleum	3339.83	24000.00	6054.00	8159.06	11523.81
	3. Others	1875.90	11972.35	2576.30	2471.46	2976.52

ANNEXURE - 2.4

OUTLAY AND PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT:  
CENTRE, STATES & U.T.s

(Rs. in crores)

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI.	Industry & Minerals	6564.45	46921.75	9883.50	9270.55	11362.62
1.	Village & Small Industries	941.24	6334.20	1157.25	1022.55	1289.72
2.	Iron & Steel Industries	2720.66	14579.00	3072.00	3109.71	3166.06
3.	Fertilizer Industries	218.03	5484.00	1234.00	509.12	935.00
4.	Petro Chemical Industries	345.73	4582.20	764.50	874.68	1625.39
5.	Atomic Energy Industries	168.87	1200.00	192.00	202.22	231.67
6.	Others	2169.92	14742.35	3463.75	3552.27	4114.78

ANNEXURE - 2.4

OUTLAY AND PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT:  
CENTRE, STATES & U.T.s

(Rs. in crores)

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
VII	Transport	9313.99	55925.57	11756.47	10515.40	13947.48
	1. Railways	5393.27	27202.00	5700.00	5710.00	6900.00
	2. Others	3920.72	28723.57	6056.47	4805.40	7047.48
VIII	Communications	3613.68	25109.98	4890.00	4968.32	6247.75
IX	Science, Technology & Environment	861.72	9041.69	991.88	956.33	1316.64
X	General Economic Services	842.99	4549.52	1105.25	827.88	1501.22

OUTLAY AND PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT:  
CENTRE, STATES & U.T.s

(Rs. in crores)

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
XI.	Social Services	10298.72	79011.90	12847.01	11937.94	15430.23
1.	Education	2598.98	19599.73	2945.43	2993.33	3983.59
2.	Medical & Public Health	924.82	7575.92	1307.31	1276.29	1622.18
3.	Family Welfare	1023.28	6500.00	1000.00	1041.02	1270.00
4.	Water Supply & Sanitation.	2246.07	16711.03	2365.64	2194.53	2944.96
5.	Housing & Urban Development.	1352.30	10550.00	2011.92	1843.17	2293.51
6.	Others.	2153.27	18075.22	3212.71	2589.60	3316.10
XII.	General Services	230.70	1810.48	362.77	283.72	538.19
	Total (I to XII)	64751.20	434100.00	80771.96(*)	77127.40	100120.16

(\*) 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 - 1993-94 -  
MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME - STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

Annexure - 2.5

( Rs. Lakhs )

SL. NO.	STATE/UT	TOTAL OUTLAY	PLAN OUTLAYS UNDER MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME			
			RURAL FUELWOOD.	RURAL ELECTRI-FICATION	RURAL ROADS	PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	185100	125	0	3099	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29000	20	300	1385	0
3.	Assam	102700	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	230000	800	360	14079	324
5.	Goa	17000	0	0	0	12
6.	Gujarat	213700	300	0	700	32
7.	Haryana	92000	350	0	6	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	56000	0	0	1220	900
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	88000	72	0	817	138
10.	Karnataka	302500	1513	0	2500	0
11.	Kerala	100000	0	0	0	10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	240000	150	1500	3000	320
13.	Maharashtra	380400	0	0	2291	0
14.	Manipur	23000	175	900	900	40

## MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME - STATES &amp; UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Lakhs)

SL. NO.	STATE/UT	OUTLAYS UNDER MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME					
		EDUCATION		RURAL HEALTH	RURAL WATER SUPPLY	RURAL SANITATION	RURAL HOUSING
		ELEMENTARY	ADULT				
1.	2.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2670	524	800	4668	50	6587
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2845	75	309	960	80	120
3.	Assam	11039	0	1620	3846	70	332
4.	Bihar	9299	1000	6711	7548	300	556
5.	Goa	186	50	232	375	100	23
6.	Gujarat	2273	418	1650	5621	300	1800
7.	Haryana	3060	160	925	2240	315	386
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2403	60	975	853	500	50
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3215	10	1560	2382	866	16
10.	Karnataka	14850	869	3517	6370	130	12555
11.	Kerala	0	0	506	4820	225	225
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10902	600	2808	3950	250	800
13.	Maharashtra	4152	32	4741	9568	18	216
14.	Manipur	585	225	60	820	90	0

ANNUAL PLAN - 1993-94 -  
MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME - STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

Annexure 2.5

(Rs. Lakhs)

SL. NO.	STATE/UT	OUTLAYS UNDER MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME			%age of col.16 to col.3
		ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS	NUTRITION	TOTAL	
1.	2.	14.	15.	16.	17.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	402	800	19725	10.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	115	6209	21.41
3.	Assam	35	770	17712	17.25
4.	Bihar	390	3028	44395	19.30
5.	Goa	1	56	1035	6.09
6.	Gujarat	300	10700	24094	11.27
7.	Haryana	190	582	8214	8.93
8.	Himachal Pradesh	73	200	7234	12.92
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	90	437	9603	10.91
10.	Karnataka	912	1157	44373	14.67
11.	Kerala	130	335	6251	6.25
12.	Madhya Pradesh	510	2000	26790	11.16
13.	Maharashtra	974	670	22662	5.96
14.	Manipur	30	185	4010	17.43

ANNUAL PLAN - 1993-94 -  
MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME - STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

Annexure - 2.5

(Rs. Lakhs)

SL. NO.	STATE/UT	TOTAL OUTLAY	PLAN OUTLAYS UNDER MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME			
			RURAL FUELWOOD	RURAL ELECTRI-FICATION	RURAL ROADS	PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
15.	Meghalaya	28100	100	500	785	31
16.	Mizoram	18500	150	720	800	42
17.	Nagaland	20350	0	0	525	50
18.	Orissa	145000	225	800	1350	24
19.	Punjab	125000	0	0	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	170000	200	2500	2200	123
21.	Sikkim	12000	70	0	653	50
22.	Tamil Nadu	210100	106	0	1000	79
23.	Tripura	31000	40	750	775	17
24.	Uttar Pradesh	405000	281	6454	12141	0
25.	West Bengal	155000	150	1000	900	11
	Total (States) :	3379450	4827	15784	51126	2203

ANNUAL PLAN - 1993-94 -  
 MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME - STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

Annexure 2.5

(Rs. Lakhs)

SL. NO.	STATE/UT	OUTLAYS UNDER MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME					
		EDUCATION		RURAL HEALTH	RURAL WATER SUPPLY	RURAL SANITATION	RURAL HOUSING
		ELEMENTARY	ADULT				
1.	2.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
15.	Meghalaya	1950	100	483	1250	37	65
16.	Mizoram	300	25	200	300	10	15
17.	Nagaland	300	0	100	400	0	0
18.	Orissa	2668	630	1207	3185	220	300
19.	Punjab	1192	a	1053	3469	*	0
20.	Rajasthan	6850	300	2400	7122	40	350
21.	Sikkim	660	12	245	325	10	25
22.	Tamil Nadu	3824	738	2448	6000	50	480
23.	Tripura	1550	80	450	800	20	135
24.	Uttar Pradesh	15915	385	3924	6152	801	1550
25.	West Bengal	3325	730	1292	1824	218	37
Total (States) :		106013	7023	40216	84848	4700	26623

ANNUAL PLAN - 1993-94 -  
MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME - STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

Annexure 2.5

(Rs. Lakhs)

SL. NO.	STATE/UT	OUTLAYS UNDER MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME			%age of col.16 to col.3
1.	2.	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS	NUTRITION	TOTAL	17.
14.	15.	16.	17.		
15.	Meghalaya	40	215	5556	19.77
16.	Mizoram	10	115	2687	14.52
17.	Nagaland	0	175	1550	7.62
18.	Orissa	81	500	11190	7.72
19.	Punjab	0	100	5814	4.65
20.	Rajasthan	370	400	22855	13.44
21.	Sikkim	5	120	2175	18.13
22.	Tamil Nadu	230	7257	22212	10.57
23.	Tripura	55	640	5312	17.14
24.	Uttar Pradesh	785	2322	50710	12.52
25.	West Bengal	700	1000	11187	7.22
	Total (States) :	6313	33879	383555	11.35

ANNUAL PLAN - 1993-94 -  
MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME - STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

Annexure - 2.5

(Rs. Lakhs)

SL. NO.	STATE/UT	TOTAL OUTLAY	PLAN OUTLAYS UNDER MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME			
			RURAL FUELWOOD	RURAL ELECTRI- FICATION	RURAL ROADS	PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>						
26.	A & N Islands	15650	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.67
27.	Chendigarh	8000	0.00	0.00	40.00	9.00
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2200	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.55
29.	Daman & Diu	1600	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Delhi	107500	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
31.	Lakshadweep	3200	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	10800	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.00
Total (UTs.) :		148950	0.00	0.00	40.00	169.22
Grand total (States & UTs) :		3528400	4827.00	15784.00	51166.00	2372.22

@ : Included under Elementary Education.

\* : Included under Rural Water Supply.

## MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME - STATES &amp; UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	STATE/UT	OUTLAYS UNDER MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME					
		EDUCATION		RURAL HEALTH	RURAL WATER SUPPLY	RURAL SANITATION	RURAL HOUSING
		ELEMENTARY	ADULT				
1.	2.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
UNION TERRITORIES							
26.	A & N Islands	487.75	6.15	240.00	350.00	50.00	0.00
27.	Chandigarh	160.00	1.50	55.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	120.00	9.50	24.75	61.00	5.00	16.00
29.	Daman & Diu	100.74	5.50	38.00	45.50	5.00	3.81
30.	Delhi	5794.00	90.00	0.00	400.00	25.00	0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	36.10	3.00	35.55	70.00	16.00	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	394.00	1.00	207.00	59.00	10.00	130.00
Total (UTs.) :		7092.59	116.65	600.30	985.50	111.00	149.81
Grand total (States & UTs) :		113105.59	7139.65	40816.30	85833.50	4811.00	26772.81

@ : Included under Elementary Education.

\* : Included under Rural Water Supply.



ANNUAL PLAN - 1993-94 -  
MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME - STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

Annexure 2.5

(Rs. lakhs)

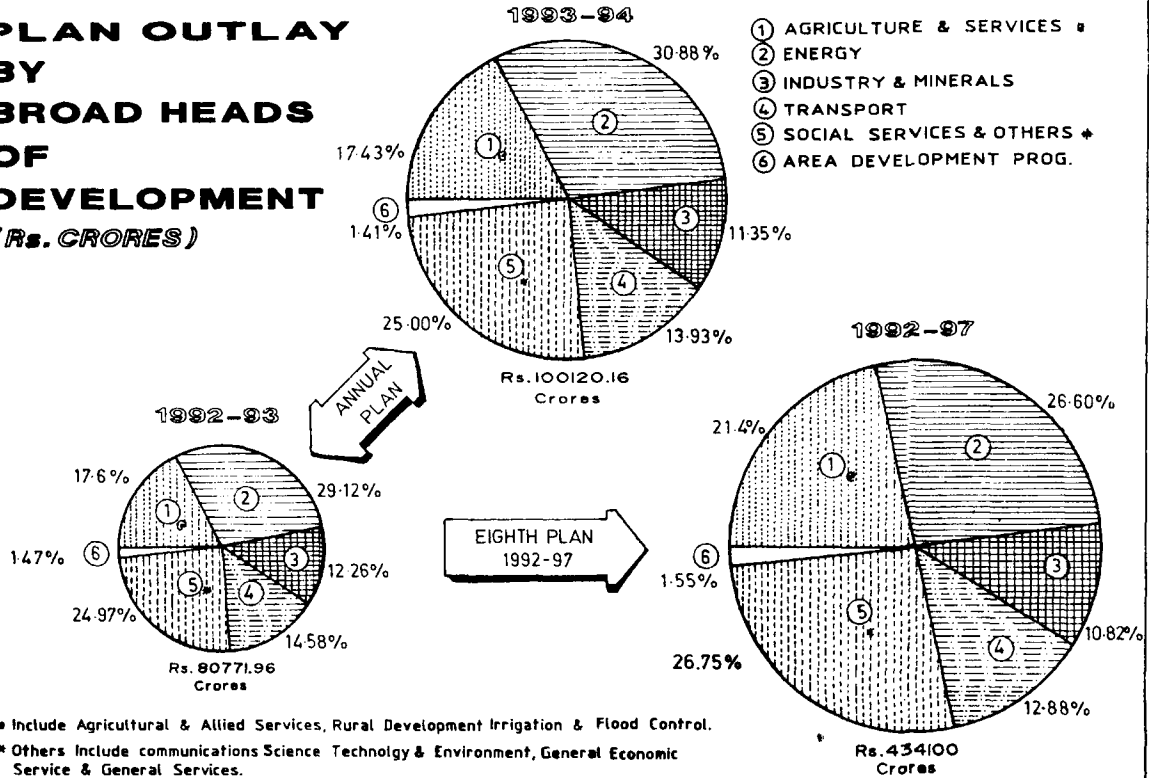
SL. NO.	STATE/UT	OUTLAYS UNDER MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME			%age of col.16 to col.3
1.	2.	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS	NUTRITION	TOTAL	17.
14.	15.	16.	17.		
UNION TERRITORIES					
26.	A & N Islands	0.00	34.74	1247.31	7.97
27.	Chandigarh	0.00	3.00	268.50	3.36
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	43.00	292.80	13.31
29.	Daman & Diu	4.50	15.00	218.05	13.63
30.	Delhi	900.00	934.00	8193.00	7.62
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	8.00	168.65	5.27
32.	Pondicherry	40.00	220.00	1079.00	9.99
Total (UTs.) :		944.50	1257.74	11467.31	7.70
Grand total (States & UTs) :		7257.50	35136.74	395022.31	11.20

Ⓐ : Included under Elementary Education.

\* : Included under Rural Water Supply.

**PLAN OUTLAY  
BY  
BROAD HEADS  
OF  
DEVELOPMENT  
(Rs. CRORES)**

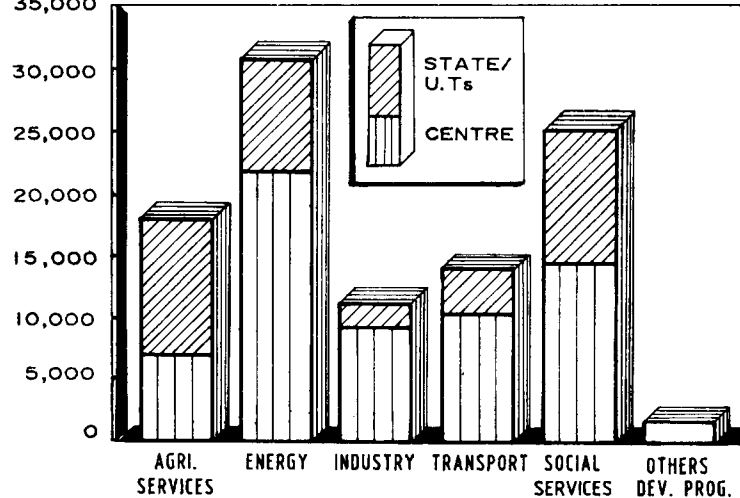
- ① AGRICULTURE & SERVICES \*
- ② ENERGY
- ③ INDUSTRY & MINERALS
- ④ TRANSPORT
- ⑤ SOCIAL SERVICES & OTHERS \*
- ⑥ AREA DEVELOPMENT PROG.



# PLAN OUTLAY BY BROAD HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94

Rs.Crores  
35,000



**AGRICULTURAL SERVICES INCLUDE:-**

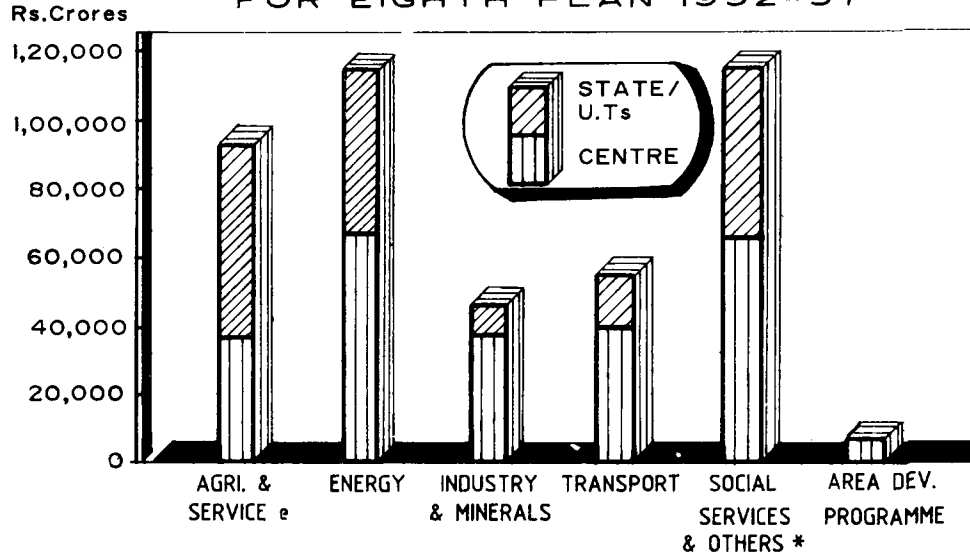
Agricultural & Allied Service,  
Rural Development,  
Special Area Programme,  
Irrigation & Food.

**OTHERS DEV. PROGRAMMES :-**

Communication,  
Science, Technology & Environment,  
General Economic Service &  
General Services.

# PLAN OUTLAY BY BROAD HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

FOR EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97



e AGRICULTURAL SERVICES INCLUDE:  
Agricultural & Allied Services,  
Rural Development  
Irrigation & Flood Control

\* OTHERS INCLUDE:  
Communications, Science Technology & Environment,  
General Economic Services & General Services.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **MAJOR ACTIVITIES - A PERSPECTIVE**

3.1 A brief account of the major activities undertaken by the Planning Commission during 1993-94 is given in the following paragraphs.

#### **Meetings of the National Development Council (NDC)**

3.2 Two meetings of the National Development Council, one on 5th April, 1993, and the other on 18th September, 1993, were held during the year. The meeting held in April, 1993, considered the report of the NDC Committee on Austerity. The Council generally endorsed the recommendations of the report of the Committee. As per the directive of the Council, an NDC Committee on Power was set up under the chairmanship of Shri Sharad Pawar, Chief Minister, Maharashtra, to examine measures to make the State Electricity Boards economically viable by re-casting tariffs, improving efficiency and considering delinking of distribution from generation. In the NDC meeting held on 18th Sept. 1993, the reports of the four NDC Committees on Employment, Population, Literacy and Micro-level Planning and Involvement of People at Grass-root level as also a paper on "Education for All" prepared by the Human Resources Development Ministry were discussed. The NDC endorsed the recommendations of these Committees and directed the nodal Ministries to initiate further action for implementing the recommendations of the reports viz., the Ministry of Human Resource Development for Literacy and Education for All; the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for Population; and Planning Commission for Micro-level Planning and Employment..

3.3 A meeting of the Full Planning Commission was held under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister on 23rd July, 93. The meeting considered the following items of agenda:-

- (a) Review of Annual Plan 1992-93 with special reference to Financial Management and fiscal performance;
- (b) Status of the transfers made so far of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and approval for four new Centrally Sponsored schemes;

(c) Report of the task force on restructuring and manning of Planning Commission; and

(d) status of the reports of the National Development Council Committees and future course of action to be adopted in this regard.

3.4 Regarding the performance of Annual Plan 1992-93, the Deputy Chairman observed that the process of economic structuring and reform had imposed constraints on the funds available for budgetary support of the Plan. The share of Internal and Extra budgetary resources (IEBR) in the Central Plan had increased from 39.3% in the Seventh Plan to 60.05% in the Annual Plan 1991-92, and 63.6% BE in the Annual Plan 1992-93. He also pointed out that the share of States in the total public sector outlay showed a persistent decline over more than a decade. The States dependence for their plan outlay on Central assistance has increased from about 37% in the Sixth Plan to 38% in the Seventh Plan to over 45% now. The Deputy Chairman further stated that budgets of most of the 25 States for 1993-94 did not indicate an encouraging picture. In the total public sector outlay for 1992-93, there was a shortfall of 7 to 10 per cent in agriculture, irrigation and social services mainly due to non fulfilment of States.

3.5 The Prime Minister also observed that concrete steps should be taken to ensure that developmental expenditure as envisaged in the Plan is protected. There was a need to impress upon the States regarding the continuity in the Plan and sanctity of its targets and contents.

3.6 Regarding the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) the Commission took note of the Status of the transfer of CSSs to the States made so far by the concerned Central Ministries/ Departments and directed that the same may be reported to the NDC. The Commission gave its approval to four new schemes. These are :

- i) Infrastructure development of Mega Cities;
- ii) Creation of infrastructural facilities for the Judiciary;
- iii) Establishment of Export promotion parks in the States;&

- iv) Schemes to clean up rivers under the National River Action Plan.

3.7 The meeting took note of the Report of the Task Force on Restructuring and Manning of the Planning Commission and the proposals contained therein. The Prime Minister desired that a separate presentation of the Report and discussion may be held and a view taken thereafter.

3.8 The Commission approved the course of action proposed in the agenda that the reports of the NDC committees on Population, Employment, Literacy and Grass-root Level Planning to be placed before the NDC for its consideration. The meeting also took note of the follow up action taken by the Planning Commission in respect of Wider consultations with political parties/trade unions regarding the recommendations of the NDC Committee on Austerity and directed the Planning Commission to report the same to the NDC at its next meeting.

#### **The Annual Plan 1993-94 Document**

3.9 For various reasons, the Annual Plan documents in the recent past, used to get prepared generally by the month of November/ December. During the year under report, special efforts had been made in the Planning Commission to bring out the 1993-94 Annual Plan document in July, 1993. The Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission presented the document to the Prime Minister at the meeting of the Full Planning Commission held on 23rd July, 1993.

#### **Parliamentary Committee Meeting**

3.10 The Planning Commission maintains active liaison with the Parliament through the forum of Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament attached to Planning and Programme Implementation Ministry consisting of Planning Commission, Department of Statistics and Department of Programme Implementation. The meetings are mandatory, one each during the Parliament Session and during Inter-Session period. The valuable suggestions made by the Members of the Committee are taken into account while formulating Five Year/Annual Plans and deciding important issues in the planning process. The important suggestions of the Members of Parliament relating to resource mobilisation for the Annual Plan 1994-95 which were made in the meeting

of the Consultative Committee held on 6.1.1994 were forwarded to the Ministry of Finance for consideration while preparing the Central Budget for 1994-95.

3.11 After the General Elections 1991, a new Consultative Committee of Members was constituted on 30.08.1991 for the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation.

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

Members of Lok Sabha

1. Shri Konathala Rama Krishna
2. Shri Pratap Singh
3. Prof. Sushanta 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

3.12 With the induction of Shri Giridhar Gomango on 18.01.1993 in the Central Council of Ministers, he replaced Shri Sukh Ram as Minister of State for Planning and Programme Implementation and the Constitution of the Committee underwent a change as shown below:

Shri Giridhar Gomango, Minister of State for Planning and Programme Implementation-CHAIRMAN



Members of Lok Sabha

1. Shri Konathaia Rama Krishna
2. Shri Dhanushkodi Athithan
3. Shri Ram Chandra Rath
4. Prof. Sushanta Chakraborty
5. Shri Pratap Singh

Members of Rajya Sabha

1. Shri K.L. Sharma
2. Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto
3. Shri Jitendrabhai L. Bhatt

3.13 The Committee has met on six occasions during the year - once for Department of Statistics, twice for Department of Programme Implementation and thrice for Planning Commission. The Committee considered the following subjects on Planning.

Sl.No.	Date of meeting	Subjec
1.	08.11.1993	(i) First Year of the Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97: Review of the Annual Plan 1992-93- Targets and Achievements;  (ii) Financial Management and Fiscal Performance for the States and Central Ministries during 1992-93; and  (iii) Employment Growth in 1992-93 and areas of concern.
2.	23.12.1993	Resource Mobilisation for Financing Plan Outlays
3.	06.01.1994	Resource Mobilisation for Financing Plan Outlays

**PLAN FORMULATION**

3.14 Finalisation of the 1993-94 Annual Plan and formulation of the Annual Plan 1994-95 were the major activities of all the Divisions in the Planning Commission during the year under Report. The proposals of the Central Ministries/Depart-

ments/State Governments and UTs. for the Annual Plan 1994-95 were intensively discussed between October, 1993 and January, 1994.

3.15 Besides actively participating in the process of Plan formulation and drafting and finalising the Chapters of the Annual Plan 1993-94 document, the Divisions of the Planning Commission also interacted with their nodal 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. The other important activities of the various divisions of Planning Commission during 1993-94 are briefly outlined in the following sub-sections.

### **AGRICULTURE DIVISION**

3.16 Ms. Mira Seth, Member, Planning Commission held a series of meetings with the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Animal Husbandry and Dairying to discuss employment avenues for creation of additional opportunities in these sectors.

3.17 Besides, Dr. Jayant Patil, Member(Agriculture), Planning Commission held meetings regarding Mission Mode Projects proposed by the Department of Bio-Technology. As far as Agriculture & Allied Activities are concerned, the projects covered areas of sugar production technologies, bio- fertilizers, integrated pest-management, and aquaculture. The Mission Mode Project for Sugar Production Technologies has been approved. The other Mission Mode Projects are under various stages of preparation and examination.

3.18 In order to increase the investment in agriculture, particularly horticulture, Planning Commission approved 15 schemes with an estimated investment of Rs.900 crores to be implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. The Commission also supported a proposal for export enhancement of horticultural produce to be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Commerce. For the development of dairying in the areas not covered by the Operation Flood, a new Central Sector Scheme has been approved on Integrated Dairy

Development in North-Eastern Region and outside the Operation Flood milksheds, hilly and backward areas with 100% Central grant.

3.19 The Agriculture Division convened a meeting with the representatives of the Union Ministries and States regarding sustainable development in agriculture. Modalities in this regard were discussed in the meeting and it was decided to make use of the space technology in the field of planning for sustainable agriculture development and dovetailing various on-going schemes for Integrated Watershed Development and Management

### **Agro-Climatic Regional Planning Unit (ARPU)**

3.20 Under the Agro-climatic Regional Planning Project (ACRP), the work is being carried out under the following three broad heads:-

- (a) Operationalisation of ACRP strategies in selected districts.
- (b) Institutionalisation of ACRP approach at State and district levels by way of carrying out exercise of integration with the existing plan preparation process in selected States and districts.
- (c) Extension of the District and Sub-regional Information System developed earlier and carrying out special studies both at macro and micro levels.

3.21 Reports of operationalisation of selected projects in five districts have been finalised and necessary formalities completed for initiating the implementation process. Special studies on horticulture and employment aspects within the overall ACRP parameters have been entrusted to reputed institutions. Selected State Governments have been requested to reflect the ACRP approach in their 1994-95 Annual Plan. The Project Cell located at Ahmedabad has prepared an Interim Report on inter-regional crop area allocation model highlighting the interface of sub-regional ACRP exercise with National perspective plan.

## 2. BACKWARD CLASS:

3.22 Guidelines for the formulation of Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes (SCP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) to both Central Ministries and State/UTs were issued.

3.23 Meeting was held to discuss the various problems of the leather workers and suggestions were made to improve their lot.

3.24 The Division was closely associated with the Ministry of Welfare in the exercise relating to policy adjustments and modification of schemes for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, particularly those for the liberation of scavengers, their rehabilitation, educational incentive programmes for other Backward Classes, and Minorities including the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporations.

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

## 3. COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION & BROADCASTING DIVISION

3.26 During the year under report, the Division continued to formulate and review policies and programmes relating to Posts, Telecom & Information and Broadcasting sectors.

3.27 The Division examined and commented on the following major areas of policy planning and concerned issues viz:

- i) National Telecom Policy;
- ii) Restructuring of Department of Telecom;
- iii) Regulatory mechanism for Telecom services;
- iv) Private participation in the Telecom services; and
- v) Rural Telecom connectivity.

3.28 The important programme/project proposals examined and commented during the year included:

- i) Satellitebased TV Regional Services in various states of the country.

- ii) Strengthening of External services of All India Radio (AIR);
- iii) Expansion of coverage of Doordarshan.
- iv) Integrated Mechanised Mail Sorting System at Madras;
- v) UNDP Project for Improvement and Development of Postal Services in India;
- vi) Expansion and Development of Jyoti Chitran Film Studio at Guwahati;
- vii) Report on the Performance of Indian Institute of Mass Communication; and
- viii) Opening of a branch of IIMC at Dhenkanal, Orissa.

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

3.33 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. The following publications were brought out:

1. Guidelines for the Preparation of Feasibility Report for Coal Projects.
2. Guidelines for the Preparation of Feasibility Reports for Power Projects.
3. Guidelines for the Preparation of Feasibility Reports for Industry and Mining Projects.
4. Indira Awaas Yojana - A Quick Study.
5. Report of the NDC Committee on Employment.
6. Report of the NDC on Austerity.
7. Report of the NDC Committee on Literacy.
8. Report of the NDC Committee on Population.

9. Annual Report 1992-93 (English)]
10. Annual Report 1992-93 (Hindi).
11. Demands & Grants 1993-94.
12. Reports of the Energy Modelling for India \_ Towards a policy for Commercial Energy.
13. Forty-fifth Meeting of the NDC -Summary Record.
14. Annual Plan 1993-94 (English).
- 15..Annual Plan 1993-94 (Hindi).
16. Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor.
17. 46th Meeting of the NDC -Summary Record.

#### **4. DEVELOPMENT POLICY DIVISION**

3.31 Development Policy Division examined issues pertaining to prices, banking, credit, money supply, savings, investments etc. The Division 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.

3.32 The Division monitored the macro economic developments by compiling and circulating the movement of selected economic indicators on a daily basis. A weekly analysis of wholesale price data is also prepared and circulated. Graphs depicting the scenario of inflation (weekly), foreign trade (monthly), industrial production (monthly) and money supply (fortnightly) were prepared and circulated as per their periodicity.

#### **5. EDUCATION DIVISION**

3.33 In pursuance of the objectives and thrust areas of the Eighth Five Year Plan relating to the Education Sector, the Division continued with its efforts to operationalise the objectives with greater vigour and strength. Some of the major programmes undertaken by the Division during the year are listed as below:-

1. The Programme of Action, 1992 has given an unqualified priority to Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) and Adult Literacy which has also been reflected

in the Budget allocation of current Five Year Plan/ Annual Plans. Taking a holistic view of the enormous task of achieving UEE in its entirety, the National Development Council Committee on Literacy in its final meeting held on 22.10.1993 under the chairmanship of Chief Minister, Mizoram, Shri Lalthanhwala finalised the report. It was considered in the 46th meeting of National Development Council held on 18.09.1993 wherein it was decided that the follow-up action will be initiated by the Ministry of Human Resources Development by organising a meeting of Chief Ministers to finalise the programme of action.

2. As a follow up action of the publication of the document on Value Orientation of Education, a Standing Committee was constituted which recommended constituting 6 sub-groups to work out the implementation of values through involvement of various agencies/ departments. The sub-group on informal target groups held its meetings under the Chairmanship of Adviser (Education) suggesting implementation of values through Media, Publicity, Parents, Voluntary Organisations and involvement of government Departments like Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
3. As an outcome of the annual plan exercise holding sectoral discussion with the officials of the State/UT Governments, the analysis of Annual Plan, 1992-93 was published in February, 1993 which comprised of four segments dealing with:-
  - a) Financial progress - sub-headwise;
  - b) Financial outlays and expenditure - Statewise.
  - c) Enrolment targets and achievements - Elementary and Adult Education; and
  - d) Miscellaneous information incorporating literacy rate and outlay and expenditure over different plan periods.
4. Under vocational education, meeting of health-related vocational courses was organised on 9.2.1993 to review

the implementation of this programme which is one of the thrust areas of Eighth Plan.

5. In pursuance of the meetings of Directors of IITs/IISs and other experts held earlier, a meeting was organised on 16.3.1993 to review the progress and to finalise the followup action by these institutions. A subsequent meeting was taken on 14.10.1993 by Dr. D. Swaminadhan, Member, Planning Commission to work out strategies for implementation. In continuation of the series of meetings organised with the Central Universities/ IITs/ IIMs/ RECs/ Polytechnics/ TTTIs, a meeting of Principals of Industrial Training Institutes and other experts was held on 12.6.1993 under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. Swaminadhan. While the earlier meeting had considered the first three levels of education, this meeting was organised to draw up perspective for achieving excellence in these institutions.
6. Meeting of the Principals of Technical Teachers Training Institutes and other experts was held under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. Swaminadhan, on 18.3.1993 to discuss the role of these institutions on the perspective of development of Technical Education in the country.
7. Education Division participated in the 48th Meeting of Central Advisory Board of Education held on 15.10.1993 under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Human Resources Development to discuss the Programme of Action, 1992 at the State level and the reports of CAGE Committees, Gnanam Committee, and reports on Decentralised Management of Education and "Learning Without Burden".

3.34 Core Group for Education for All held its meeting on 20.11.1993 under the Chairmanship of the Minister, Human Resource Development to discuss goal, strategy and PDA for achieving the goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education in which Education Division also participated.

3.35 An approach paper prepared on National Policy on Culture by the Department of Art & Culture was examined bringing



cultural dimension in sharper focus, projecting cultural contribution of weaker sections.

3.36 As an outcome of the meetings undertaken at the different levels of Technical Education and Management Education, the following documents were prepared:-

- i) Technology Development Missions at the Indian Institute of Technology.
- ii) Perspective for Excellence in Regional Engineering Colleges - November, 1992.
- iii) perspective for excellence in Technical Teachers Training Institute - August, 1993.
- iv) Towards excellence in Polytechnic Education and perspective for the year 2000 AD beyond April, 1993.
- v) Indian Institute of Management; and the Eighth Plan.

3.37 In addition, the following documents/ reports were also prepared.

1. Report of the National Development Council Committee on Literacy.
2. Core Group on Value Orientation of Education; and
3. Analysis of Annual Plan, 1992-93 - Education sector.

## 6. ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS UNIT

3.38 Besides dealing with the Plan programmes and policies relating to environment, forestry and wastelands development, the Environment and Forests Unit functions as the secretariat of the Islands Development Authority (IDA) under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister and its Standing Committee chaired by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The Eighth meeting of the IDA was held on September 15, 1993.

3.39 The Expert Group set up under the Chairmanship of Dr.S.Z.Qasim, Member (Science, Technology and Environment) to formulate a national policy for integrated development of the Himalayan region, held three further meetings, including one each in Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Meghalaya. The Expert Group has submitted its report.

3.40 The Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr.S.Z.Qasim, Member (Science, Technology and Environment), set up under the Ganga Action Plan, held two meetings during the year. Independent evaluation of the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I, conducted by four Universities in the States implementing the GAP Phase-I, have also been received. The Planning Commission has also accorded approval to Phase-II of the GAP for taking up pollution abatement works on the main tributaries of the Ganga, namely, the Yamuna and the Gomti, as well as class-II towns on the main river. The Planning Commission has also approved taking up of National River Action Plan, which intends to take up pollution abatement works at the most polluted stretches of the main rivers in the country. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has initiated further action for organising necessary studies and preparation of detailed project reports.

## 10. FINANCIAL RESOURCES DIVISION

3.41 Financial resource planning, one of the primary planning functions, entails macro-economic gauging of the economy, detailed quantitative assessment of the resources of the Centre, Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and the States/UTs available for Plan, formulation of the strategies for maximising budgetary surpluses through reformed revenue and expenditure policies and generation of internal resources of enterprises, mobilisation of additional resources from conventional and new sources and sorting out operational problems of Centre-State financial relations. This task became more complex in recent years in the face of declining budgetary surpluses and squeeze on conventional sources like borrowings against SLR as a part of economic reforms. This called for analysis and discussion by the concerned and the issues have been brought out in the Financial Resources Division's Chapter in the Annual Plan 1993-94 document.

3.42 During 1993-94, the Division undertook a comprehensive review of the performance of Annual Plan 1992- 93 in respect of both the Centre (including UTs) and the States. Based on this review, a detailed note titled "Financial Management and Fiscal Performance for the States and Central Ministries/Departments during 1992-93" was prepared for the meeting of the full Planning

Commission held on July 23, 1993. The Division assisted the Deputy Chairman in review of progress of Annual Plan during his visits to select States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa. The Division also undertook review of the performance of the Annual Plan 1993-94 of Select States at their capitals, notably, of Assam, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

3.43 The Division played the supportive role in holding of the 45th meeting of the National Development Council (NDC) held on April 5, 1993, devoted to the discussion on the Report of the NDC Committee on Austerity. The FR Division were also actively associated with the work relating to wider consultations with the political parties and trade unions on the recommendations of the Austerity Committee, organised at the level of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission in pursuance of the direction given by the NDC at its 45th meeting.

3.44 The Division prepared a note on "Resource Mobilisation for Financing Plan Outlays" for the meeting of the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation held on December 23, 1993.

3.45 In the context of the Annual Plan 1994-95, the Division issued Guidelines and jointly with the Finance Departments of the States and the major UTs and the Union Ministry of Finance, undertook exercises to estimate availability of financial resources for their Annual Plan 1994-95. Simultaneously, the Division attempted a review of the past performance of the Centre and States in regard to resource mobilisation. The conclusions emerging from these exercises enabled determination of the Plan size of the States including States' own resources, Central support and the required additional resource mobilisation (ARM) for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

3.46 The State-wise entitlements of Central assistance under the Mukherjee Formula as approved by the NDC, were worked out using the updated data-base for the Annual Plan 1994-95 which helped determination of criteria-based allocations out of the total resources available to the Planning Commission.

3.47 The process of updating the comprehensive computerised data base of the States' financial resources for Plan and non-Plan items was continued with the support of the Computer Services Division, National Informatics Centre.(NIC).

3.48 The budgets of the Centre and the States (1993-94) were studied to assess emerging trends in receipts and expenditure and to monitor the magnitude of projected deficits and their proposals to cover the gap, all in the context of the Annual Plan.

3.49 For the Central Sector, the Division jointly with the Department of Expenditure held discussions for the estimation of internal resources of CPSUs, undertook exercises on extra- budgetary resources and helped the Commission to finalise their outlays for 1994-95.

3.50 The Division also prepared a paper on policies for Plan resources of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) during 1992-93 and prospects for 1993-94 suggesting review of the policy for budgetary support..

3.51 A comprehensive discussion paper on financing of private corporate sector investment in the Eighth Plan was prepared by the Division for the use of the Planning Commission in monitoring the trends and prospects in the context of the Eighth Plan projections. The Action Plan based on this study would enable the Planning Commission to consider review of the sector-wise progress of financing, upward revisions in projections of aggregate resources and recommend corrections to realise the potentials of the private corporate sector.

3.52 The monthly exercise on review of trends in revenue accruing from taxes and tax arrears in respect of the Central Government was continued, leading to an executive note for the use of the Planning Commission.

3.53 The monitoring system for reviewing the progress in the utilisation of external aid for development projects by the Central Ministries/Departments and the States was strengthened enabling review of externally-aided projects implemented by both the Centre and States in the context of the Annual Plan.

3.54 The Division also undertook a monthly exercise aiming to review the State-wise trends in gross and net collection of savings, an important item of the States' own resources.

3.55 An exercise on additional requirements of Central support needed for Annual Plans of Special Category States (SCSs) at 1993-94 Plan size level, based on the reported non-Plan gap during 1993-94, was made to move the financing pattern of the major States.

3.56 The Division continued to work as a secretariat to the NDC Committee on Austerity and the Committee of Experts to suggest durable solutions for the financial problems of Special Category States and later to study the funding pattern of the Union Territories. The latter Committee is presently chaired by Dr. Arjun K. Sengupta, Member-Secretary, Planning Commission.

3.57 Studies on selected areas of financial resources and policies were undertaken like emerging distortions in the States' economic and financial position, devolution of resources from the Centre to the States, financial resource planning through modelling for Annual Plans, and the required changes in the Plan funding of the Union Territories.

3.58 Financial position of Jammu & Kashmir during 1993-94 was reviewed covering Plan and non-Plan accounts, and on the request of the Ministry of Finance, a report including a package of measures, was prepared to fill the resource gap for consideration of the Union and the State Government to save diversion of Plan resources for non-Plan gap.

## **7. HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE DIVISION**

3.59 The following important activities were undertaken by the Health & Family Welfare Division during the year 1993-94.

3.60 A meeting was held in the Planning Commission on 06.07.1993 under the Chairmanship of Prof. J.S. Bajaj, Member, Planning Commission, in which the highlights of the World Development Report 1993 which deals with the subject of "Investing in Health" was presented by World Bank team. The meeting was attended by members of the Planning Commission, Secretaries of various Ministries, Principal Advisers, and Advisers of

Planning Commission and representatives of international agencies like WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, World Bank etc.

## 8. HINDI SECTION

3.61 Besides the translation of Annual Plans and various other reports and documents prepared by the Commission during the year under report, Hindi Section implemented the Official Language Policy of the Government of India. The progress relating to the use of Hindi was reviewed from time to time during the meeting of the Official Language Implementation Committee. Three meetings of the Committee were held during the year under report.

3.62 Under the scheme to award running shield introduced to encourage the various Divisions to do the work in Hindi, the shield for the year 1993-94 was bagged by the State Plan Division.

3.63 Hindi Fortnight was celebrated from 1.9.1993 to 14.9.1993 in the Planning Commission. An appeal was made by the Minister of State for Planning & Programme Implementation to all the Officers and staff for the use of Hindi in their work progressively. During the Fortnight, competitions in Hindi Typing, Hindi Short-hand and Hindi noting & drafting were held. A Hindi Quiz Programme and a Kavi Sammelan was also arranged for the Staff. A function was held in which the Hon'ble Minister of State gave away the prizes to the winners. During the Fortnight, a workshop for Officers was also arranged.

3.64 A special award, viz. Kautilya Award' is presented to persons for authoring original books on planning in Hindi. The first prize for this award is Rs. 10,000/-. However, since its inception in the first prize has not been awarded to any body. However, the second Prize of Rs. 7,000/- and the third Prize of Rs. 5,000/- were awarded to the winners by the Planning Minister on Hindi Day on 14th September, 1993.

3.65 Two meetings of the Hindi Salahakar Samiti were held during the year under report.

## **9. HOUSING, URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND WATER SUPPLY DIVISION**

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

3.67 The Division prepared a Note on Review of the first year of the Eighth Plan in respect of Housing, Urban Development and Water Supply and Sanitation for the meeting of the Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Planning & Programme Implementation.

3.68 The following Centrally Sponsored Schemes were formulated by the Division in consultation with the Ministry of Urban Development, Department of Law, Justice and the State Governments concerned and submitted for the consideration of the full Planning Commission.

- a) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructural Development of Mega Cities.
- b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes relating to Infrastructural facilities for the Judiciary.

Both the schemes were cleared by the full Planning Commission, in its meeting held on 23.7.1993.

3.69 The Division had requested the State Governments to prepare an interim paper on State Urban Development Strategy. An All India meeting was held on 20.5.1993 under the chairmanship of the Member, Planning Commission, to discuss the interim papers submitted by the State Governments. Apart from the representatives of majority of State Governments, senior officers of the Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Finance etc. and invited experts from institutions like National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, National Institute of Urban Affairs etc. participated in the meeting. The State Governments have been requested to revise their Urban Development Strategy Papers in the light of the discussions held in the meeting.

3.70 The Division prepared the draft report on 'Housing Strategy for North-Eastern Region' as a part of the Standing Committee on Housing Finance. Also materials and notes were provided to the

Ministry of Urban Development for preparing 'Country Paper' presented by that Ministry in the ESCAP sponsored Conference on Urbanisation in Asia-Pacific Region.

## **INDIA JAPAN STUDY COMMITTEE**

3.71 The Indian Japan Study Committee undertakes studies on selected subjects with a view to fostering better understanding and cooperation between India and Japan in the economic, social, and cultural fields. The India Committee and its counterpart, the Japan Committee, held joint meetings once in a year alternatively in India and Japan.

3.72 The 23rd Joint Meeting of the Indian Japan Study Committee(IJSC) was held in Tokyo on 7-8th October, 1993. Both sides discussed at length how to strengthen and cement the ties of economic cooperation in the light of the Indian Government's liberalization policy and create favourable conditions for increasing Japanese investments in India. The Committee took note of the international developments involving cooperation in Asia and the World. It was also noted that efforts were required to promote greater awareness among the people of the two countries through media exchanges and scientific interaction.

3.73 The Committee also reviewed the progress made in respect of setting up of Industrial Model Town (IMTs) project where it was proposed to create superior quality infrastructure for both Indian and foreign companies to set up industries. The Japan International Cooperation Agency(JICA) Team visited India in November, 1993, and presented a report on the Master Plan study to the High Powered Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Industrial Development Ministry. The draft final report of the Master Plan study has been submitted to the Government of India in December, 1993. The expert team is expected to undertake preparation of the feasibility report for a selected location in 1994.

## **12. INDUSTRY AND MINERAL DIVISION**

3.74 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 developmental planning and Macro-economic analysis. Accordingly, the project proposals of the Central Ministries/Departments were examined in terms of their profitability, viability and restriction to areas where private initiative may not be forthcoming.

3.75 The New Industrial Policy emphasises the need to review the performance of the public sector enterprises. The achievement of the Public Sector Enterprises were reviewed in terms of their profitability and generation of internal resources. According to the new policy, a greater role has to be played by the private sector. This was also emphasised.

3.76 Similarly, 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.

3.77 With a view to promoting industrialisation of the backward areas in the country, the Government in June, 1988 announced the Growth Centre Schemes. These growth centres would be developed in an area of 400-800 hectares and would be endowed with basic infrastructural facilities like power, tele-communications, water and banking, thus enabling them to attract industries. Each growth centre would be developed at the cost of Rs.25-30 crores and would be jointly funded by the Centre, State and financial institutions. The financing pattern of each growth centre would be Rs.10 crores (equity) from Central Government, Rs.5 crores (equity) from the State Government and Rs.5 crores from the All India Financial Institutions (including Rs.2 crores as equity), besides Rs.10 crores to be raised through market borrowings. The allocation of growth centres to the State has been made on a combined criteria of population, area and the extent of industrial backwardness. Government would develop 70 growth centres under the Scheme during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. So far 66 centres have been selected and announced. Till 1992-93 37 growth centres were finally approved.

### 13. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS DIVISION

3.78 The International Economics Division is responsible for the study of issues related to India's foreign trade and balance of payments. In this context, the Division is also engaged in analysing the trends and issues in the international economy. During the financial year 1993-94, the Division was involved in periodical monitoring of India's foreign trade, foreign exchange reserve position and other components of the balance of payments. The exercises on compilation and analysis of statistical data relating to foreign trade were continued and fresh contacts with Commodity Boards, Export Promotion Councils etc. were established. During the period under report the papers listed below were prepared:

1. Public Sector Enterprises and Exchange Fluctuation;
2. Impact of Convertibility on the Position of Oil Funds;
3. International Price rupee-imbursement Scheme for Exporters;
4. Economic Cost of Ayodhya;
5. Trading in Convertible Currencies with the East European Countries.
6. Bilateral Investment Protection Agreement between India and Different Countries.
7. Agriculture and Processed Food Exports;
8. Establishment of Indo-Singapore Trade Corridor;
9. Uruguay Round Negotiations; and
10. External Debt.

3.79 Papers were also prepared in the International Economics Division for internal use in the Planning Commission. Such papers related to:

1. Conceptual Issues in the Aggregate Measures of Support in the Agriculture Sector;
2. Attracting Foreign Investment and Technology - A Case Study of China;
3. International Commodity Situation; and

#### 4. Current Economic Reforms.

The Division also prepared a comprehensive paper on the People's Republic of China and Indo-Chinese Trade and Economic Relations on the occasion of the visit of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to China. A high level delegation from Nigeria was received in the Planning Commission and a meeting was organised with a group of Advisers with this delegation to indicate the functions and capabilities of the Planning Commission. A team of officials from General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) was received and discussions were held with them on domestic and international economic situation. Detailed replies to GATT questionnaire were furnished to the Ministry of Commerce to enable GATT team in the preparation of their Trade Policy Review Mechanism Report on India.

3.80 The Division furnished material to the Lok Sabha Secretariat for the Inter Parliamentary Group Meeting in Ottawa on North-South dialogues. The Division also provided information on infrastructure in India to Ministry of Commerce for use by Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) for their annual meeting. A study proposal was also submitted to the ESCAP on infrastructural development in India. The Division also handled work concerning South-Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and provided information to experts from the SAARC Secretariat.

#### **14. IRRIGATION AND COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT**

3.81 The Division participated in the work of a number of Committees, Seminar, Implementation Review meetings of the Ministry of Water Resources and Central Water Commission in respect of Externally Aided and Command Area Development projects various research projects were also scrutinised for Central funding on behalf of INCLD.

3.82 Various Irrigation, Flood Control and Multi-purpose projects were considered by the Technical Advisory Committee on Irrigation. Based on the Committee's recommendations, investment approvals were issued to the following schemes during the callender year 1993.

Sl. No.	Schemes	Date of Acceptance Acceptance	State	Cost (Rs. crores)
1.	2.	3	4	5
<hr/>				
(A)	<u>Irrigation Schemes</u>			
1.	Yerrakalva Reservoir Project.	26.2.93	Andhra Pradesh	46.52
2.	Maddileru Project	26.2.93	Andhra Pradesh	28.56
3.	Kaulasnala (Sanjay) Project.	26.2.93	Andhra Pradesh	20.49
4.	Buggavanka Medium Irrigation Project.	29.7.93	Andhra Pradesh	25.96
5.	Kesha Reservoir Scheme.	21.4.93	Bihar	16.14
6.	Machu-II Medium Irrigation Project.	1.11.93	Gujarat	37.76
7.	Mukteshwar Medium Irrigation Project.	21.4.93	Gujarat	19.37
8.	Bennithore Irrigation Project.	23.2.93	Karnataka	73.25
9.	Uben Medium Irrigation Project (2nd Revised Estimated)	20.1.93	Gujarat	12.49
10.	Singda Multipurpose Project (2nd Revised Estimated)	14.10.93	Manipur	34.30
11.	Naraj Barrage Project	6.8.93	Orissa	125.74
12.	Titilagarh Irrigation Project (Revised estimate)	21.10.93	Orissa	21.13
13.	Som Kagdar Medium Irrigation Project	27.9.93	Rajasthan	22.30

Sl. No.	Schemes	Date of Acceptance	State	Cost (Rs. crores)
1.	2.	3	4	5
14.	Construction of Hasanpur Bund Stage-II	8.10.93	Uttar Pradesh	1.27
15.	Dhoba Pump Canal (Revised)	12.2.93	Uttar Pradesh	4.72
16.	Rohini Dam Project (Revised)	26.2.93	Uttar Pradesh	3.32
17.	Dhankwah Dam Project (Revised)	28.4.93	Uttar Pradesh	3.00
18.	Sajnam Dam Project (Revised)	10.5.93	Uttar Pradesh	18.12
19.	Pathari Dam Medium	12.2.93	Uttar Pradesh	12.54
<b>(B) Flood Control Schemes</b>				
1.	Construction of check Bunds 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th Km. of Brahmaputra Dyke from Khutiaputa Check Bund to N.R. Dyke, Phase -I.	5.8.93	Assam	1.26
2.	Closing of breach by retirement at 63rd, to 64th Km. and 53rd to 56th Km. of Brahmaputra Dyke in the reach of Bahari to Baghar	2.12.93	Assam	1.87

3.83 Following the Irrigation Water Pricing Committee's Report on 14.9.92, a group of Officers has been set up vide Planning Commission Notification No.16(134)/92-I&CAD) dated 22nd December, 1992, under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission to examine the recommendations of the report of the Committee on Pricing of Irrigation Water.

## **20. LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER DIVISION**

3.84 The Division continued to handle matters relating to employment strategy, policy and issues, Labour policies and programmes and manpower planning. The Division was also closely associated with the formulation and implementation of special employment schemes implemented by Central Ministries, especially the new schemes launched this year, namely, the Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS).

3.85 The NDC Committee on Employment had submitted its report to the Prime Minister in September, 1992. The Division processed the Report of the Committee and its recommendations for the consideration of the National Development Council (NDC) at its meeting held on the 18th September, 1993. NDC endorsed the recommendations of the Committee.

3.86 The Division organised, at the instance of Ms. Mira Seth, Member, Planning Commission, discussions with the Ministries/Departments of Labour, Small Scale Industries, Communications, Transport, Tourism, Food Processing, Electronics, Textiles, Rural Development and Women & Child Development on the progress of implementation of employment policies, strategies and employment generation in different sectors as a follow up of the employment strategy envisaged in the Eighth Plan.

3.87 At the instance of Ms. Mira Seth, Member, Planning Commission, a few State Governments organised Seminars on employment situation and trends. Representatives of the Planning Commission, Central Ministries and agencies, Departments of the State Government concerned, academic institutions and voluntary organisations in the State concerned participated in these Seminars. Such Seminars were held in Gujarat (20.9.1993), Uttar Pradesh

(5.11.1993), and Bihar (22.11.1993) and Kerala (17.1.94). Seminars will be organised in several other States during the early part of 1994.

3.88 The Division was represented on the following Committees/Groups:-

- (i) Research Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission.
- (ii) Voluntary Action Advisory Council of the Planning Commission.
- (iii) Committee to Review anomalies in Pay Scale 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 Chairman and Joint Adviser(LEM) was the Convenor of the Committee.
- (iv) The General Council, the Executive Council, the Standing Committee on Research Programmes and the Standing Budget Committee of IAMR.
- (v) Editorial Board of Manpower Journal published by IAMR.
- (vi) National Council on Vocational Training of the Ministry of Labour.
- (vii) Central Apprenticeship Council of the Ministry of Labour.
- (viii) Central Advisory Board on Child Labour set up by the Ministry of Labour.
- (ix) Committee of Direction of the Central Institute for Research and Training in Employment Services set up by the Ministry of Labour.
- (x) Working Group for Revision of National Classification of Occupations, 1968 set up by the Ministry of Labour.
- (xi) Departmental Sanction Committee of the Ministry of Labour.

(xii) Technical Advisory Committee on Statistics of Prices and Cost of Living set up by the Department of Statistics.

3.89 The Division continued to look after matters relating to the Institute of Applied Manpower Reserach.

## 21. LIBRARY & DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

3.90 The Planning commission library continued to provide reference service and lending facilities to all the members of staff of the Planning Commission including Programme Evaluation Organisation and members of staff of the National Informatics Centre (NIC) located at Yojana Bhavan. It has also provided Inter-Library Loan services to almost all Government of India and Public Sector Libraries. Consultation facilities and reference service to research scholars and officials of other Departments Institutions were also provided.

3.91 The Library has computerised almost all its activities viz., circulation, documentation, acquisition, and reference etc. These activities are being done on Super 386, PC XT, and 486 through the different software packages. i.e. LIBSYS, CDS/ISIS and Foxbase. In addition books from the old stock have also been computerised. Now the rectification work is going on and the same will be completed by 31st March, 1994.

3.92 The library is also bringing out its publications, viz., (i) DOCPLAN : a fortnightly list of selected articles culled out from selected journals received in the Library; (ii) RECENT LIST OF ADDITIONS: a fortnightly list of books added to the library; (iii) DIVISIONAL DOCUMENTS LIST: a quarterly list of such documents prepared on behalf of the Planning Commission; (iv) ANNUAL.

LIST OF PERIODICALS: a list of periodicals received in the library.

3.93 During the period under report, 907 English and 399 Hindi books/publications have been added to the collection. By the end of March 1994, it is expected that more books in English and Hindi will be added. 403 periodicals were also received in the library.



3.94 In compliance of the provisions contained in the Raj Bhasha Vibhag Cir. No. 11020/21/73-OL dated 19.6.1974, the library incurred about 25% of expenditure amount on purchase of Hindi books.

3.95 During the year library has started data bank on subjects Like planning, population and economics. About 12 files have been opened on various aspects of economics or its allied fields.

## 22. MONITORING AND INFORMATION

3.96 Main functions of the Monitoring & 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 service function to all Divisions;
- c) Assistance in the improvement of the data base of the economy;
- d) Coordination of monitoring work in the Commission as input to the Planning 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.

3.97 The main activities during 1993-94 are :

(i) Data Bank:

The Data Bank of the Planning Commission having Minimum Data Records in respect of over 10,000 Central and Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes relating to sectors of Industry and

Minerals, Petroleum, Power, Coal & Lignite, Agriculture and Allied Activities, Rural Development, Irrigation, Communication, Science & Technology, Social Services and General Services etc. was updated and assistance was provided to the subject divisions to analyse the progress and to develop various statements with the active support of National Informatics Centre for use in the Annual Plan Discussions.

(ii) Analysis of Resource based networks:

The Resource based networks and bar charts for the projects costing Rs. 50 crores and above in the Central Ministries/Departments dealing with industries and mineral, 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 1994- 95.

(iii) Monitoring and Information Systems:

Work relating to improvements in monitoring and information systems and identifying areas for minimising time and cost overruns, was continued.

(iv) Training:

The Annual Plan 1994-95 proposals of the Department of Personnel and Training, including Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Indian Institute of Public Administration and Central Bureau of Investigation for training of Personnel and Upgradation of training institutes were examined. The implementation of various Plan Schemes on training was also 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

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 and proposals for Annual Plan 1994-95 were examined.

(vi) Management Consultancy Development

A UNDP assisted Management Consultancy Development Phase III project with the main objective of developing institutional set-up for In-house Management Consultancy Services in selected public utilities which in turn would lead to introduction of improved management systems and procedures, improvement in performance, and efficient functioning of these organisations, was 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 also cost reduction. This project had a great success and achieved positive results.

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

With a view to share the experience and achievements in providing consultancy services by the In-house Management Consultancy Groups in the six SEBs/SRTCs and to evolve an action programme for intensifying the development of IMCGs in other SEBs/SRTCs as also in other sectors of the economy, a Top Level National Seminar was organised on 13th May, 1993 and the proceedings of this seminar were circulated for the benefit of the concerned organisations.

At the terminal meeting held in the month of August, 1993 it was observed that the project has been quite successful and UNDP representatives expressed their satisfaction with the result of the project activities.

Pending the approval of a new UNDP Project, the project activities were continued under the Plan Scheme on Management Consultancy Development. The activities regarding Management

Consultancy Development continued in the above mentioned six SEBs/SRTC's (i.e. 4 SEBs and 2 SRTC's) and in addition to this three more State Electricity Boards viz., Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, West Bengal State Electricity Board and Orissa State Electricity Board have been included in the said project.

(vii) Seminar on Project Formulation, Appraisal and Monitoring at State Level

A seminar on project formulation, appraisal and monitoring at State level was held on 16th June, 1993. The technical papers received in this connection were examined and the record of the proceedings of the Seminar was prepared and circulated to all States/Union Territories for implementation.

(viii) Management Support Services

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

## 23. MULTI LEVEL PLANNING (MLP) UNIT.

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

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

3.99 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 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 district level. The current year's budget provision for the scheme of strengthening of planning machinery is Rs.200 lakhs.
- c) The MLP Division has served as Secretariat for NDC Committee on Micro-level Planning & Involvement of People at the Grass-root level. The Committee's Report was submitted in April, 1993. The recommendations of this Report were endorsed by the NDC in its 46th meeting held on 18th Sept. 1993. The NDC has directed that Planning Commission should initiate further action on the recommendations of the Report.
- d) During 1992-93, a sum of Rs.8.50 lakhs were released to the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Delhi, for conducting four and a half months' Diploma Course in Development Planning and Policy. Out of the budget allocation of Rs.8.50 lakhs earmarked for 1993-94, Rs.5.50 lakhs has already been released to the IEG and the final instalment will be released in the latter part of the current financial year.

ii) Backward Areas and Regional Imbalances:

3.100 A list of backward areas was prepared as identified by State Governments. The Unit also updates the list of districts covered under various programmes such as Tribal Sub-Plan and Drought Prone Area Programme.

Special Area Programme

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

3.101 This Programme was initiated during the year 1986-87 as a Centrally sponsored scheme for the balanced development of the border areas of the four States, namely, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Punjab. For the Eighth Plan, this pro-

gramme has been revamped and its coverage extended to the States on the eastern border with Bangladesh. With this the extended coverage of the Programme includes States of Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura. The main objective of the Programme will continue to be balanced development of remote, inaccessible areas situated near the border in order to ensure effective administration. The outlay for the 8th Plan for this Programme is Rs.640 crores. The outlay in 1993-94 is Rs.140 crores.

### Hill Area Development Programme (HADP)

3.102 The 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

3.103 A provision of Rs.1450 crores has been made for the HADP and Western Ghats Development Programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.320 crores has been allocated during 1993-94. During the Eighth Plan, the Programme under HADP would focus on fulfilling the basic needs of the people through improved management and systematic use of land and water resources and modernisation 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**

3.104 Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) was introduced in 1974-75 as a part of the development programme for the development of the Hill Areas. The WGDP covers 163 Talukas of Western Ghats Area comprising parts of Maharashtra (62 talukas), Tamil Nadu (29 talukas), Kerala (29 talukas),

Karnataka (40 talukas) and Goa (3 talukas). Special Central Assistance is being given to the constituent States for supplementing their own efforts for the development of the areas covered under the Programme.

3.105 The Western Ghats has been recognised as a ecologically fragile and environmentally degraded area. Eco-restoration, eco-conservation and eco-development have been the central theme of the Programme.

3.106 The important activities relating to WGDP and HADP (Nilgiris) during 1993-94 are indicated below:

- i) Meeting of the Secretaries Committee on WGDP was held on 2nd March, 1993 in which the progress of implementation of the WGDP in the constituent States was reviewed and necessary guidelines were given.
- ii) Annual Plans 1993-94 of constituent States under WGDP and HADP for the Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu were finalized. The total SCA allocated for the Annual Plan 1993-94 under the WGDP is Rs. 42.05 crores (RE) for all the constituent States. For HADP in Tamil Nadu (Nilgiris) the SCA allocated for 1993-94 is Rs. 17.81 crores. The progress of implementation of the Annual Plan in all the States, in both financial and physical terms, is being monitored by the Western Ghats Secretariat on quarterly basis.
- iii) State Governments have been urged to prepare Perspective Plans for WGDP area in each State.
- iv) An evaluation of the WGDP in Tamil Nadu has been got done jointly by Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission and Department of Evaluation & Applied Research, Government of Tamil Nadu.
- v) A joint Evaluation study on WGDP in Maharashtra by the Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission and Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Maharashtra has been undertaken and is in progress.

## 24. PERSPECTIVE PLANNING DIVISION

3.107 The work of Perspective Planning Division relates to :

- (a) the overall integration of the plan into macro-economic framework delineating possibilities and constraints, and
- (b) projecting a long term vision of development in terms of potentials, constraints and critical issues.

3.108 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 the Perspective Planning Division help in evolving the overall macro framework, projecting needs of consumption, investment and production structure.

3.109 Planning exercises carried out in the Division, therefore, pertain to:

- (i) Implications of long term approach to, and strategies of medium and long term development;
- (ii) Preparation of the overall framework for medium and long term plan, and
- (iii) Examination of current policies and programmes in the intertemporal and inter-sectoral contexts;

3.110 Planning Commission is responsible for estimating the number of poor in the country, both at national as well as at regional level. Studies on poverty situation are carried out in the Perspective Planning Division.

3.111 The following principal studies were carried out in the Perspective Planning Division:

1. The Expert Group on Estimation of proportion and number of poor, set up by the Planning Commission in September, 1989 submitted its report to the Deputy Chairman in July, 1993. The Report delineated a new methodology to estimate the incidence of poverty at regional and national



levels. The Report has been released by Planning Commission. Principal Adviser(PP) was the Member-Secretary of the Expert Group, and research support to the Expert Group was provided by Perspective Planning Division.

2. A critical evaluation of the present methodology of Estimation of Couple Protection Rate under the Family Welfare Programme was made. It was seen that the relationship between Couple Protection Rate(CPR) and Birth Rate was statistically very weak. CPR as it is compiled at present does not really serve as an index of the family planning efforts. The need for methodological improvements in computing CPR has been pointed in a note, a copy of which has been forwarded to Department of Family Welfare.
3. A study was carried out to estimate the effect of technological changes in the medium and long-term on the energy input coefficient into the principal sectors of economy. This facilitated capturing of technology change in the input-output framework and in projection of energy demand.

3.112 Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, led an official delegation to China during 31st May to 6th June, 1993. Principal Adviser (PP) was a member of the Indian Delegation which accompanied the Deputy Chairman. The visit provided an opportunity to see at first hand and learn about the process of economic transformation taking place in China.

A report on the Dy. Chairman's China visit was prepared in the Division. The Division assisted in the work of the Indian Delegation and is pursuing follow-up action.

3.113 The Heads of State or Government of the SAARC countries appointed an Independent South Asian Commission on Poverty Alleviation (ISCPA) at the Colombo Summit in 1991. Principal Adviser(PIP) was nominated as one of the Commissioners from India of ISCPA by the Prime Minister of India. The Report of the Commission was released in India by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission in October, 1993. The Report

highlighted that empowerment of the poor was the means to poverty eradication and identified human development as an essential pre-requisite of the poverty eradication strategy, which guaranteed the right of the poor to participate in decisions that affect their level.

3.114 SAARC Report of Independent South Asian Commission on Poverty Alleviation has been widely discussed in international fora such as the conferences organised by UNDP and the World Bank.

3.115 Perspective Planning Division briefed the Indian Parliamentary Delegation to Cyprus Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference on the agenda item, "Threats to Democracy from Poverty".

### 3.116 Data Analysis/Data Based Exercises

1. Trends in the State Plan expenditure by sectors at current and constant prices were examined for the period 1985-86 to 1992-93.
2. Eighth Plan targets at a sharp reduction in Current Account Deficit of the Economy during 1992-97. Progress in India's foreign trade and balance of payments position has been reviewed and updated on a monthly basis and circulated in the Commission.
3. All India and State-wise growth of foodgrains production, other important crops and decadal growth rates of fertilizer consumption since 1960-61 were prepared.
4. Projections for principal infrastructure sectors targets for coal for 1994-95 were made.
5. In the context of price situation annual inflation rate on point to point basis in 1992-93 in comparison to that on the basis of annual average of wholesale price were worked out.

3.117 A Group of 22 students from Sherubtse College, Bhutan visited the Perspective Planning Division on a study tour accompanied by their Professors. As desired by Ministry of External Affairs PPD organised several lectures on Planning Models and

Methodology in the context of Indian Planning exercises for these studies.

3.118 The Division represents Planning Commission on -

- (a) Governing Council of NSSO
- (b) Advisory Committee on National Accounts of CSO, and
- (c) Advisory Committee on vital statistics of Registrar General of India.
- (d) Governing Council of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.

3.119 Study in Progress

1. A study on the criteria to be adopted for Plan and Non-Plan classification of Government expenditure is in progress. A Group chaired by the Principal Adviser(PP) is to prepare a paper on the subject.
2. A Group has been set up on the Methodology for prioritisation of projects, programmes and schemes in December 1993 with Principal Adviser as Chairman. Terms of reference of the group include the modalities for (i) establishing a linkage between the Annual Plans and the Five Year Plan and (ii) evolving a mechanism to monitor the consistency between plans of the States and National Plan.
3. The Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor has recommended preparation of "State of Poverty" reports. Exercises in preparation for a detailed paper on poverty and the standards of living for rural and urban population of the country are being carried out in the Division.
4. Work on "Technical Note" to the Eighth Five Year Plan is nearing completion.

## **25. PLANNING COMMISSION CLUB**

3.120 The Planning Commission Club, in its endeavour to bring about togetherness among the Commission's personnel, has been playing a vital role towards promoting, coordinating and encour-

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

3.121 The Annual Prize Distribution function was held at Mavlankar Auditorium. The function which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister of State for Planning & Programme Implementation Shri Girdhar Gomango was a glittering event of the Planning Commission. Shri Jairam Ramesh, Hony. President of the Club gave away the prizes. A number of children and staff of the Planning Commission participated in the cultural evening.

3.122 During the year 1993-94 various recreational and cultural activities, such as film shows, an excursion to Damdama Lake and Sohna Kund, a tour to Nainital, internal tournaments, quiz contest, etc. were organised. The sportsmen of Planning Commission also participated in various Inter Ministry Tournaments, and won many prizes.

3.123 A Blood Donation Camp and the Annual Athletic Meet are proposed to be conducted during Feb-Mar '94.

## 26 PLAN COORDINATION DIVISION

3.124 This Division coordinates all the activities relating to the formulation of the Five Year Plans/Annual Plans, Annual Report etc. and also gets these documents printed. The Central Plan allocation to Ministries/Departments of the Government of India is the responsibility of the Plan Coordination Division. Meetings of the 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 is also the responsibility of this Division. Activities of the various divisions including Parliament work is also coordinated in this Division.

3.125 A summary of the activities undertaken in the Commission relating to the formulation of Plans, Full Planning Commission's meetings, meetings taken by Members as well as the Deputy

Chairman, is also sent to the Cabinet Secretary and office of the Prime Minister.

3.126 Besides, during the year 1993-94 Plan Coordination Division provided necessary organisational aid secretariat support for the 45th & 46th meetings of the National Development Council held on 5th April, 1993 and 18th September, 1993 respectively.

3.127 A meeting of the Full Planning Commission was held under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister on 23rd July, 1993. The four agenda items considered in the meeting were: (i) Review of Annual Plan 1992-93 - first year of the Eighth Plan (1992-97) (ii) Status report on the transfers to the State made so far of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme by the Central Ministries/Departments and approvals for the four new Centrally Sponsored schemes, (iii) report of the Task Force on Restructuring and Manning of Planning Commission, and (iv) Status Report on Committees of the the National Development Council on Population, Employment, Literacy and Grass-Root Level Planning. The material regarding agenda items (i), (ii) and (iv) were prepared by this Division. The formulation and presentation of the Annual Plan 1993-94 Document was coordinated by this Division and copies of the documents were prepared and presented in the Full Planning Commission meeting, and thereafter, in the Parliament.

3.128 This Division updated the guidelines to be followed by the Central Ministries and Departments while preparing Annual Plan 1994-95 proposals. Also the series of discussions between the Member-Secretary, Planning Commission and Secretaries of Central Ministries/ Departments regarding the 1994-95 Plan were organised and the final allocations to each Ministry/ Department were communicated to the Ministries/ Departments.

3.129 Eight Internal Meetings of the Commission under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman were held to consider important matters and issues.

3.130 The material relating to the Planning Commission for the President's Address to Both the Houses of Parliament on occasion

of the opening of the 1994 Budget Session, were consolidated and sent to the Prime Minister's Office.

3.131 The material for the Finance Minister's Budget Speech as also updated material for publication in the Pre-Budget Economic Survey 1993-94 was compiled and sent to the Ministry of Finance.

## **27. POWER AND ENERGY**

3.132 The Power & Energy Division is responsible for analysing policy issues relevant to the energy sector and for providing the necessary inputs to the Planning Commission for formulation of Five Year Plans and Annual Plans. The functional responsibilities of the Division include an overall review of the progress of implementation of the Plan programme for the energy sector. The Division also provides technical inputs to the Project Appraisal Division for preparing appraisal notes on major Central projects in the energy sector.

### **Coal**

3.133 During the course of formulation of the Annual Plan (1993-94), it was found necessary to evolve a coal movement plan, in coordination with the Ministry of Coal, the Railways and the major consumers of coal, to ensure that the anticipated demand for coal from the different consuming sectors is fully met. Such a movement Plan for 1993-94 was finalised through Inter-Ministerial Consultations.

3.134 In addition, the progress realised in the implementation of the Annual Plan (1992-93) and the programme envisaged for 1993-94 have been reviewed in relation to the physical and the financial parameters of the Eighth Plan with a view to undertake corrective steps wherever necessary during 1994-95. Against this background, proposals for the Annual Plan for 1994-95 were formulated in consultation with the Ministry of Coal and other concerned agencies. The Plan proposals were formulated keeping in view the need for promoting regional exploration efforts, measures aimed at safeguarding the environment and enhancing the overall levels of productivity in the mining and development of coal and lignite.

3.135 In addition, the Unit also interacted with the Ministry of Coal, the coal and lignite industry and the various technical and research institutions in deliberations on long-term technological issues.

3.136 The Unit also undertook action during the year in follow up of the decisions taken by the Reconstituted Task Force for Speedy Implementation of Coal and Power Projects. The representatives of the Unit participated in the meetings of various bodies such as Standing Linkage Committee, Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee etc..

### **Petroleum**

3.137 During the year, the Petroleum unit undertook a comprehensive study of the trends emerging in the upstream and the downstream activities of the hydrocarbon sector during the first two years of the 8th Plan, in relation to the physical and the financial goals set out for the 8th Plan. Apart from focusing attention on important policy issues, the study provided valuable inputs for formulating Annual Plan proposals for 1994-95.

3.138 In addition, the Petroleum Unit also carried out studies on the economics of importing Liquefied Natural Gas(LNG) as well as import of natural gas by pipeline for meeting the anticipated demand from different consuming sectors in different regions. The studies provided inputs for the Expert Group constituted by the Government of India to examine various issues relevant to the import of natural gas. The Unit further analysed the pattern of application of OADB funds in important sub-sectors of petroleum.

3.139 During the year, the Unit interacted closely with the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas in evaluating several policy studies including the report of Satishchandran Committee on "Autonomy and Accountability and Public Sector Enterprises in Hydrocarbon Sector" and the studies carried out by Consultants on various aspects relating to hydrocarbon development in the country. The representatives of the unit have participated in meetings and discussions held in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas on various matters such as allocation of natural gas for downstream utilisation, review of the performance of the

various agencies involved in upstream and downstream activities of hydrocarbon development etc..

### **Power**

3.140 The Power Unit carried out separate studies on the progress realised in the implementation of the Plan programme for power development in the Central and the State sectors during the first two years of the 8th Plan, in comparison with the physical and the financial parameters set out in the 8th Plan. In addition, the unit also undertook work on preparation of an annual report on the financial performance of the State electricity utilities. The Unit also provided useful inputs for preparing proposals for the Annual Plan for 1994-95.

3.141 The Power Unit assisted the representative of the Planning Commission on the Committee on Power constituted by the National Development Council for looking into the problems of the power sector.

## **28. PROJECT APPRAISAL DIVISION**

3.142 The Project Appraisal Division appraises Central Government's investment proposals and prepares appraisal notes prior to their being considered by the Public Investment Board (PIB), Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC), Standing Finance Committee (SFC) and the Committee of Public Investment Board (CPIB).

3.143 During the year 1992-93, 197 projects involving a total of project cost of Rs. 64441 crores were appraised in the Division as against 123 projects involving a total project cost of Rs. 34228 crores during 1991-92. During the period April-December, 1993, 178 projects with a total project cost of Rs. 59543 crores were appraised. The corresponding figure for April-December, 1992 was 125 projects with a total project cost of Rs.39497 crores. These projects were both new as well as those that needed sanction for revised cost estimates.

3.144 The sectoral distribution of the projects appraised during the year 1992-93 and during the period April-December, 1993 is given below. More than 50 percent of the total appraised projects during the period April-December, 1993 are in the sector of



Agriculture, Irrigation and allied sectors, Surface Transport and Information and Broadcasting, Textile, Petroleum and Natural Gas etc.

(| Cost in Rs. crores)

S l . No.	Sector	1992- 93 No. of Proje cts	T o t a l C a p i t a l C o s t	1 4 . 9 3 t o 3 1 . 1 2 . 9 3 N o . o f P r o j e c t s	T o t a l C a p i t a l C o s t
1.	Agriculture water resources & RD etc.	43	13851	38	25383
2.	Energy including coal	22	9368	10	7529
3.	Surface Transport	32	2280	20	871
4.	Petroleum & Natural gas	14	15675	13	7440
5.	Petro chemical and fertilisers.	5	809	8	4901
6.	Electronics	3	333	2	18
7.	Bio technology	7	143	3	98
8.	Information & Broad-casting & Commun-ication.	15	512	13	166
9.	Steel & Mines	12	17106	3	1698
10.	Industry & SSI	9	848	5	1259
11.	Civil Aviation	2	196	4	75
12.	Urban Development	4	572	1	18
13.	Finance	-	-	1	349
14.	Textiles	1	6	13	1025
15.	Commerce	6	527	1	7

(Cost in Rs. crores)

S l . No.	Sector	1992- 93 No. of Proje cts	T o t a l C a p i t a l c o s t	14.93 to 31.12.93 No. of Projects	T o t a l C a p i t a l C o s t
16.	Planning Commission	2	54	3	40
17.	Environment & Forests	2	454	2	199
18.	Home Affairs & DOP	1	17	1	1200
19.	Health	4	400	10	2395
20.	HRD including women development, youth affairs etc.	5	729	15	4544
21.	Welfare	6	529	-	-
22.	Science & Technology	2	32	10	313
23.	Labour	-	-	2	24
TOTAL :		197	64441	178	59543

3.145 In addition to the preparation of appraisal notes for original and revised cost estimates proposals the Division issued supplementary notes on projects which were appraised earlier and appraisal notes 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.

3.146 After the issue of guidelines for preparing feasibility reports for projects in power, coal, industry and mining action for preparing projects in the sectors of agriculture, social sector were initiated. Check list for social sector investment projects was prepared and was discussed in the inter Ministerial meeting during the year.

3.147 The work on refining and improving the methodology of appraisal techniques to keep in line with developments within and outside India was continued. The study reports on "Environmental Management in Project Planning" was submitted by the Institute of Economic Growth.

3.148 A Seminar on project formulation, appraisal monitoring at State level was held on 16th June, 1993. The Seminar was inaugurated by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Deputy Chairman and Minister for Commerce. The Consensus of the Seminar was that the Planning Commission should assist the States in the project appraisal and also convene such Seminars periodically.

3.149 The work on preparing Data Bank of projects appraised in the past was continued. The work for carrying out ex-post evaluation of selected projects in the coal sector and in the fertilizer projects has been initiated with the help of administrative Ministries and concerned project authorities.

## 29. RURAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

3.150 The Rural Development Division was mainly concerned with Poverty Alleviation Programme 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.

3.151 The year under report witnessed a new thrust and urgency being given to poverty alleviation programmes, especially to rural employment generation programmes. A second stream of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) was launched in 120 districts in which incidence of unemployment and poverty is more acute. Funds under this stream of JRY are allocated to district authorities for undertaking district level schemes. It is expected that such schemes would provide ample scope for integration with other sectoral activities.

3.152 As announced by the Prime Minister in his Independence Day speech on 15th August, 1993, a new scheme for providing 100 days of assured employment to the rural poor during the agriculturally lean season has been launched. This scheme, known as Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), is being implemented in 1752 selected blocks falling within the revamped Public Distribution Scheme (PDS). These cover DDP, DPAP, ITDP and HADP blocks. The expenditure under the scheme is to be shared between the Centre and the States on 80:20 basis. These funds are to be released directly to the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAS), for undertaking employment intensive District level schemes. The EAS envisages a high degree of sectoral integration ensuring optimum utilisation of resources at the District and Block levels.

3.153 During the year the R.D. Division functioned as the nodal Division for the Department of Programme Implementation in monitoring the 20 Point Programme. It also acted as the nodal Division in the Planning Commission in respect of the Minimum Needs Programme.

3.154 A Technical Committee for reviewing the DPAP and DDP under the Chairmanship of Dr. C.H. Hanumantha Rao has been set up by the Ministry of Rural Development. Consultant (RD) functioned as a Member of this Committee. The Report of the Committee is awaited.

### **30. RURAL ENERGY AND ENERGY CONSERVATION DIVISION**

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

3.156 The Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) is being directly implemented by the Rural Energy Division, Planning Commission. The objective of the programme is to develop capabilities in the States and UTs for preparing and implementing area-based integrated programmes which include all types of energy sources; conventional and non-conventional, which would meet the diverse energy needs in the rural areas for domestic and productive purposes.

3.157 Under the Centrally Sponsored IREP during 1992-93 an outlay of Rs. 7 crores was provided which was fully utilised. Thirty one State level and 452 block level IREP cells have been sanctioned upto 1992-93. In addition seven national block level pilot projects have also been taken up in the states of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. These National projects would serve as model IREP blocks which would be replicated throughout the country.

3.158 The new emphasis in IREP projects is to meet the basic needs of cooking and lighting of people below the poverty line. A new component of minimum basic needs of cooking and lighting in IREP blocks was added in the existing Centrally Sponsored IREP scheme in the Eighth Plan and a provision of Rs. 500 crores has been indicated in Eighth Plan document for this new component. Meetings were organised with Ministry of Rural Development in which representatives of the various concerned Ministries participated to prepare guidelines for the programme contents and implementation of this new MNP component.

3.159 During the year (till December, 1993) the Division sponsored 3 National Training courses covering various aspects of IREP 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 was taken up with IIT, Delhi with the objective of developing a planning framework that would provide an optimum mix of energy sources and devices for meeting rural 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 and for this purpose another project has been sanctioned to IIT, Delhi.

3.160 The Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Integrated Rural Energy Planning and Development was dedicated to the Nation by the Prime Minister in October, 1992. It was earlier Centre for Integrated Rural Energy Planning, and has been set up jointly by the Planning Commission and the Delhi Administration as part of the Integrated Rural Energy Programme. The Centre became

functional in March, 1990. By March, 1993, 14 training programmes were organised on planning, implementation, technologies, computer modelling, extension methods and other socio-economic and energy related aspects and of Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP). Another Institute under the IREP was set up by the Govt. of U.P. with technical and financial support by the Planning Commission at Lucknow. This institute has also become operational during the last year and is organising training and R&D programmes.

3.161 Three more Institutes for Integrated Rural Energy Planning are being set up at Bangalore, Shillong and Kheda to cater to the specific requirements of the IREP in their respective regions.

3.162 Seventeen State technical back up units and 86 district technical back up units in reputed institutions have been sanctioned under IREP for providing technical assistance and support IREP to the States/UTs.

3.163 An International workshop on Integrated Rural Energy Programme was organised by the Rural Energy Division, Planning Commission in coordination with the Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Energy Planning and Development in which about 100 participants from 14 countries participated. The workshop was supported by UNDP and attended by leading experts from India and abroad. The workshop was inaugurated by Hon'ble Vice President of India and the concluding session was chaired by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission & Minister of Commerce. The workshop resulted in the "Bakoli declaration on rural energy" which has been circulated to all the participating countries, and through the UNDP to other countries as well.

### **Rural Electrification**

3.164 The Division is responsible for the Rural Electrification programme which is being implemented by the State Governments with funds provided directly in their respective State Plan, as well as with concessional loans from the Rural Electrification Corporation. Adviser (Rural Energy), Planning Commission is a member of Director Board of the Rural Electrification Corporation.

Review meetings on the Rural Electrification programme were held with REC and with the various States Electricity Boards. The Division also convened meetings with the Chairman, NABARD and Governor, Reserve Bank of India on the financing of rural electrification programme and especially the pumpset energisation. The Division organised meetings with Ministry of Power, CEA, REC and SEBs to discuss the problems and changes needed in SPA (Special Project Agriculture Programme for pumpset energisation) which is funded by NABARD, commercial banks and REC on 1:1:1 ratio. As a result of the efforts of the RE Division, Planning Commission in coordination with Ministry of Power, and NABARD has continued to provide support for the SPA programme and necessary changes are being made in this programme so as to make it more effective.

3.165 Despite the high level of village electrification the use of electricity in rural area for activities other than agriculture are very limited. Also, the quality of power supply continues to be poor. Increased thrust is therefore being given in system improvement programme for improving reliability and quality of supply as well as to reduce overall T&D losses. In this connection meetings were held with the several States including Maharashtra, UP, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh to discuss and review the system improvement programmes. The data and the inputs received from these meetings were utilised for fixing targets for the system improvement programme and for reducing T&D losses for the National Energy Efficiency Programme for the Eighth Plan.

#### **New and Renewable Sources of Energy**

3.166 The Non-conventional energy programmes are being given a major thrust in the Eighth Plan. The two main categories of the non-conventional energy programmes are for provision of energy for meeting rural needs and programme for increasing augmenting electricity supply through stand alone systems and feeding into the grid. In the first category includes programmes for biogas, improved chulahas, solar energy and biomas and second programmes on wind farms, small hydels and solar photovoltaic among others. The Division held meetings with the States to review the performance in both these categories of programmes with particular reference to the problem of mainte-

nance of rural energy devices and to discuss and review the steps being taken for improving the performance of the existing devices and R&D efforts to further improve performance and lower costs.

### **Energy Conservation**

3.167 The work of Energy Conservation was entrusted to the RE Division in 1989-90. The Division prepared the National Energy Efficiency Programme during the Eighth Plan for inclusion in the Eighth Plan document. Under this programme a target saving of 5000 MW of installed capacity under electricity sector and six million tonnes of petroleum products by the year 1996-97 have been set for the Eighth Plan.

3.168 The Division has been assigned the task of the nodal division for the NDC Sub-Committee on Rural Electrification Energy Conservation and Non-Conventional Energy. In this connection the Division organised the meetings of the sub-committee as well as separate discussions with a large number of experts and officials and non-officials for providing inputs for the preparation of the NDC Sub-Committee Report. The report of the main NDC Committee on Power is awaited.

## **31. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION**

3.169 On the basis of the meetings taken by the Deputy Chairman with the Minister of State for Science and Technology, Sixteen important Technology Mission/mission mode projects in the fields of advanced composites, Sugar production technologies, flyash utilisation, clean coal technologies etc., were identified to be implemented by DST, DBT, and DOE. The projects pertaining to advanced composites and sugar production technologies are under implementation.

## **32. SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITION**

3.170 Social Welfare and Nutrition Division is concerned with programmes relating to welfare and development of women and children, welfare of the handicapped persons and Nutrition. Apart from the normal activities the other important programmes activities undertaken by this Division during the year 1993-94 are given below:-



1. A National Study on Child Labour sponsored by the Division was completed. The study was carried out by six research institutions at nine locations in nine industries. The Operation Research Group (ORG) coordinated the study.
2. A high level Committee was constituted in the Planning Commission for monitoring and review of the progress of implementation of a new scheme called Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) launched for the empowerment of rural women.

### 33. STATE PLAN DIVISION

3.171 A total outlay of Rs.35284.00 crores was originally approved for all the States and UTs for the Annual Plan 1993- 94. In addition, separate provision of Rs.265.00 crores was made for the Plan of North Eastern Council (NEC). Additional Central Assistance amounting to Rs.735.00 crores was also made available for Hill Areas, Tribal Areas, Border Area Development Programme and Other Special Area Programmes.

3.172 The practice of earmarking of outlays to ensure investment in priority sectors was continued. The areas earmarked were mainly under Agriculture and Allied Activities, Rural Development, Special Area Programmes and Minimum Needs Programmes. Also major Irrigation and Power Projects and all externally aided schemes were earmarked.

3.173 An amount of Rs.3950.22 crores was allocated to the Minimum Needs Programme comprising Elementary Education, Adult Education, Rural Health, Rural Water Supply, Rural Sanitation, Rural Roads, Rural Electrification, Rural Fuel Wood Plantations, Rural Housing, Nutrition, Public Distribution System and Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums under MNP, the bulk of the outlay allotted was for Elementary Education, Rural Water Supply, Rural Roads and Rural Health.

3.174 Financing of the Plans of the Union Territories is 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.

### **Annual Plan 1994-95**

3.175 The work regarding formulation of the Annual Plan 1994-95 has been taken up during the period. Guidelines for formulation of the Annual Plan 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 emphasise 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 has been made more flexible to allow the States greater flexibility. The broad priority and thrust areas in 1994-95 plan of the States will be employment, rural development, minimum needs programme, universalization of education, 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.

### **34. STATISTICS & SURVEY DIVISION**

3.176 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.

### **35. TRANSPORT DIVISION**

3.177 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 inter-modal mix viz. rail, road, airways, shipping and inland waterways. This involved (i) assessment of demand

for transport services, both passenger and goods traffic, (ii) analysis of the existing capacity of various modes of transport, (iii) determination of an appropriate inter-modal mix keeping in view the comparative cost and efficiency of operations, (iv) estimation of investments required for planned capacity increases, (v) optimum allocation of available resources and (vi) detailed appraisal for projects in the various transport sub-sectors.

3.178 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.

3.179 The Division undertook appraisal of investment proposals formulated for various sub-sectors by the Ministry of Surface Transport, the Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism. It also undertook continuous monitoring of the implementation as well as re-appraisal of various projects and schemes. It examined and finalised the transport Plan of States after discussions with State representatives. It also initiated measures for technological upgradation in respect of the various modes of transport.

3.180 A detailed review of State Road Transport Undertakings' operations with a view to recommending measures to improve their physical and financial performance had been carried out.

3.181 A meeting was organised in October, 1993, with the Shipping Industry to discuss its problems and prospects.

### **36 VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES DIVISION**

3.182 Member (Ms. Mira Seth) had a series of discussions with Ministries/ Departments such as Ministry of Industry (Department of SSI and A&RI) Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Food Processing, Department of Electronics, Khadi and Village Industries (KVIC) to consider possibilities of increasing employment poten-

tial in their respective sectors. At these meetings a number of suggestions were also considered for increasing the employment and export potential in these sectors, as well as improving the quality of life of the poorer sections of the society.

### **37. VOLUNTARY ACTION COORDINATION CELL (VAC CELL)**

3.183 The Voluntary Action Coordination Cell (VAC- 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. A scheme for launching the experiment of micro- level participatory planning involving people and peoples' organisation in the Eighth Plan has been formulated. The scheme, at present, is under consideration with the Committee of Secretaries.

## CHAPTER IV

### PROGRAMME EVALUATION ORGANISATION

#### Introduction

4.1 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.

#### Activities during 1993-94

4.2 The status of various studies undertaken is as under:-

##### Studies completed:

- (i) Evaluation Report on Western Ghats Development Programme in Tamil Nadu - A Joint Study.
- (ii) Desert Development Programme.
- (iii) Employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra - A Preliminary Observation.

##### Studies in Progress:

- (i) Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)
- (ii) District Industries Centres Programme (DICP)
- (iii) Financial Assistance to Dance, Drama and Theatre Ensembles.
- (iv) Impact of Fishing Harbour Projects on living conditions of Traditional Fishermen.
- (v) Western Ghats Development Programme in Maharashtra - A Joint Study.
- (vi) Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS)

##### Other Activities:

4.3 During the remaining three years (1994-97) of the Eighth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to evaluate some of the Programmes of national importance in the areas related to:

1. Poverty Alleviation;
2. Health and Family Welfare;
3. Rural Drinking Water Supply.
4. Elementary and Adult Education;
5. Public Distribution System;
6. Elimination of Scavenging;
7. Cooperation; and
8. Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

4.4 Material for the preparation of Documentation Bulletin have been received from the State Evaluation Organisations. These are being processed.

4.5 The PEO also associated the State Evaluation Organisations and other Research and Academic Institutions for taking up studies of regional and local importance besides those innovative in nature.

### **Training/Seminar**

4.6 A two-day meeting with the Regional Evaluation Officers was held in New Delhi on May 20 and 21, 1993 to finalise the design, methodology, instruments, etc. of the study on the impact of Fishing Harbour Projects on living conditions of Traditional Fishermen.

4.7 Another meeting with the Regional Evaluation Officers was held in New Delhi on September 2 & 3, 1993 to discuss the design, methodology, and instruments of the study on the Scheme of Financial Assistance to Dance, Drama, and Theatre Ensembles.

4.8 In order to finalise the design, methodology, instruments, etc. of the Study on Western Ghats Development Programme (Maharashtra), a meeting was held in Bombay on October 13 & 14, 1993. Officials of the Government of Maharashtra and Central PEO attended this meeting.

4.9 In the process of developing a design of the study on the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS), a team of officials

visited a few villages in Bihar to have a first- hand observation of the working of the Scheme. The team also had discussions with the State Government officials at different levels.

## CHAPTER V

### 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 Systems (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 over 600 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 "NIC-MAIL" as well as "Electronic News Bulletin Board".

5.3. The international electronic mail service is available on NICNET for NICNET users.

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

#### NICNET EXPANSION

5.5 A powerful NICNET Info Highway as an overlay network operating in the Ku band, over the existing SSMA/CDMA network has been established. The overlay network is a star SCPC system providing 64 kbps dedicated satellite links to each of the remote earth stations. The network will have the expansion capability to increase to a number of



earth stations, and each link will be capable of operating at speeds carrying from 16 kbps to 2.2 mbps.

5.6 The data broadcast network over NICNET overlay operates in the Ku band. It is multiplexed with the SCPC hub in Delhi and controlled by an appropriate network management system. It can support up to 32 simultaneous broadcast services.

5.7 The NICNET Info Highway is implemented initially for linking 14 cities. Each of these nodes provides a minimum 64 kbps rate of transmission.

### **NICNET LINKAGE TO INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS**

5.8 NICNET has been connected to the International Network (UUNET) through the Gateway Packet Switching System (GPSS) of Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd., Bombay. Through this linkage, the network accesses several X.25 networks in the world. In addition, NICNET had also acquired high speed link-ages. One of them is connected to GPSS of VSNL at 64 kbps and the other one to Sprintnet gateway at New York with the same speed.

5.9 NIC has established a value added Network (VAN) Service to provide E-Mail (NICMAIL-400) and Electronic Data Interchange(EDI) Services. With this service and the high speed International gateways for communication, the value added services like worldwide E- mail, Remote login, data-base access, Internet access are available for NICNET users.

### **STANDARDISATION IN SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT FOR GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS**

5.10 With the growing international acceptance of X.400 standard and EDI technology, NIC has established an EDI/E-Mail Value-Added Network(VAN) Server over NICNET. This Message Handling System (MHS) consists of one central Message Transfer Agent (MTA) based on VAX/4300 dual node cluster and TELECOM 400/G- X (or TC400) Message Switching(XS) software. The VAX cluster is connected to the packet switch on two 64 kbps links. The TC400 MTA is interconnected with VSNL's MTA using P1 protocol. The UA(User Agent) and MTA are co-located on the VAX/VMS platform.

Using this UA, both E-Mail and EDI messages can be exchanged. NICNET Users with accounts on TC400 MTA can access the UA to submit/collect messages. To cut down the access time on the Network Server, a Remote User Agent (RUA) software named PC-BOX/UNI-BOX is being given to Users. The software assists users to create E-Mail messages and submit them to MTA. It also provides facility to send E-mail to UUnet and vice versa. The NIC Network server also hosts a DEC/EDI central translator software to provide Value-added services such as EDI standards translation and EDI capability for infrequent Users. EDI service has been offered by NIC to exporters, importers, banks, customs, port trusts etc.

5.11 To enhance the software development capabilities of NIC, BASIS/plus, an Electronic Document Management System (EDMS) has been procured. It provides facilities for the storage, retrieval and electronic management of an organization's documents as well as interfaces to external on-line services. It is an RDBMS technology based on client server architecture and has the necessary tools for managing multimedia documents. NIC has signed an agreement with Information Dimensions INC, USA for the transfer of BASIS/plus technology in 1993.

5.12 Fourth Generation Relational DBMS product ORACLE is being extensively used for the development of databases to achieve Integrated MIS for planning and Decision Support in the Government.

5.13 UNIX operating System with value addition was productized as NIC SVR4.0 and implemented on over 150 machines. Necessary training on the product was arranged. A number of copies of the product were provided for use in various paid projects handled by NIC.

### **MULTIMEDIA TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER**

5.14 NIC has developed a PC-VCR Controller Card with the objective of bringing Multi Media (MM) technology within the reach of a large number of users. The card provides the capability to integrate interactive video on personal computers.

The commonly available VHS-VCR can be used as a video source for developing interactive video applications with the help of this card.

5.15 NIC has transferred the technology to BPL Systems and Projects Ltd, Bangalore for manufacturing and marketing the PC-VCR controller card.

### **GOVERNMENT INFORMATICS TRAINING PROGRAMME**

5.16 Training is an essential component of introducing new technology and bringing out cultural/attitudinal changes in the functioning of the government. Users can derive maximum benefit of informatics services through continued training only. Training Centres spread over Head Quarters, Regional Centres and State Centres contribute significantly in providing required training support. Objective of these training centres is to reach all levels of officials in shortest possible time keeping pace with latest technological changes.

5.17 With the experience of about fifteen years, Training Division at NIC Head Quarters, New Delhi, has diversified its activities from initial level of computer appreciation programmes for end users to State-of-the-art technology based programmes to upgrade professional knowledge of Computer professionals. Now the division has the capacity of conducting four training programmes simultaneously with man machine ratio of 1:1 in practice sessions. This could be achieved by renovating the division and making available five lecture Halls, two discussion rooms and one more computer lab with capacity for 64 cubicles for practice sessions.

5.18 Commercial Programmes as well as International Programmes were started during this year. Many customised programmes to cater to specific needs of organisations were also conducted. A large number of participants were trained by NIC.

### **LAND RECORDS COMPUTERISATION PROJECT**

5.19 The Land Records computerisation pilot project was successfully implemented in selected districts in the states of Assam, Bihar, Rajasthan, UP, Tamilnadu, West Bengal,

Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Tripura, Sikkim & Maharashtra on a pilot basis. Based on this, a comprehensive proposal for the complete project was prepared along with Department of Rural Development at a cost of Rs.96 crores on a complementary role basis. NIC role includes providing the infrastructural facilities, software development, training, maintenance, etc. The estimated project duration is 3 years. It has already been approved by EFC.

### **GRASS ROOT INFORMATICS DEVELOPMENT (GRID)**

5.20 GRID programme is envisaged during the Eighth Five Year Plan period, to utilise NICNET facilities to develop computer-based information systems 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.

5.21 A feasibility study has been carried out including path loss calculation for extending the NICNET connectivity to block level using ultra high frequency band at Faridabad, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Sonapat districts of Haryana.

5.22 A Committee set up to prepare the framework for the implementation of Grass Root Informatics Development (GRID) programme has submitted its report which is under consideration.

### **COMPUTER AIDED PAPERLESS EXAMINATION SYSTEM (CAPES)**

5.23 CAPES has been aimed at appropriately complementing and supplementing the present process of conducting examinations. It incorporates scientific and rational method for conducting examinations in addition to monitoring the necessary confidentiality and secrecy.

5.24 In its first practical implementation, CAPES was used to conduct the nation wide recruitment test for the posts of Scientific Officers 'SB' of NIC. It was simultaneously conducted in 18 centres located in different State Capitals of the country to enable 10,000 candidates to appear for the examination. In the second phase all India recruitment test for the

post of Assistant Provident Fund Commissioners under the UPSC was held successfully.

5.25 NIC with all the necessary infrastructure like the satellite based Computer-communication network, NICNET, the CD\_ROM production facilities and availability of computer centres in each state/district, has made possible cost effective implementation of CAPES. CD-ROM production facilities have been used to distribute the Question banks on CD-ROM to various examination centres.

5.26 CAPES is targetted for Examining Bodies such as UPSC , Banking services Recruitment Board and University Entrance Examinations.

### **APEX COURTS COMPUTERISATION PROGRAMME (COURT-NIC)**

5.27 Cases monitoring Information System to support the needs of Judges of Apex and Lower courts, advocates and for general public in litigation has been provided. The Courts at Delhi, Bombay, Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Allahabad have been connected through NICNET on all India basis primarily from the view point of providing on-line information service to litigants and advocates.

5.28 The computerisation at the Supreme Court includes the Case Law Retrieval System, accessible by judges from their terminals with nearly 200,000 cases and the Caveat Matching System and the List of Business systems.

### **TELE-INFORMATICS DEVELOPMENT & PROMOTION PROGRAMME**

5.29 NIC has developed and commissioned a system to broadcast on-line prices for shares traded on the Over-the-Counter Exchange of India OTCEI. Up-to-the minute share price data is continuously picked up from OTCEI's central computer in Bombay and transported via NICNET to the NIC-Doordarshan Teletext Gateway in Delhi. There the data is converted into teletext screens and hidden in the normal Delhi Channel II television broadcast. Sixty OTC brokers scattered around the city use ordinary television antennas and decoders to extract and display the share price data on T.V.

screens in their offices. Thus OTCEI ensures transparency and fairness for the investing public by ensuring that all brokers and prospective investors simultaneously know the latest script prices.

### **GISTNIC INFORMATICS PROGRAMME**

5.30 The GISTNIC Project successfully demonstrated the GISTNIC Rural Technology Database to the Honorable Prime Minister on July 1st 1993 at Nandyala through a mobile NICNET Terminal.

5.31 The GISTNIC Database on Traditional Sciences and Technologies of India was created and inaugurated in November 1993 at New Delhi.

5.32 GISTNIC - Polytechnics Database was created and inaugurated by the Secretary, Education, Government. of India in May 1993.

### **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

5.33 NIC initiated the projects on Resource Atlas of Dindigul Anna District, Tamil Nadu for implementation at Anna District, and augmentation of infrastructural facilities of Delnet. The project on Computer Aided Design of Underground Structures at Indian Institute of Technology continued to progress.

### **INDIA CODE COMPUTERISATION PROGRAMME**

5.34 India code consists of the Acts that have been enacted in India since 1836 either by the British Government or by the Indian Parliament. Under this project software has been developed to load the Acts into database and retrieve them in an efficient and user friendly manner. Retrieval of the Acts can be done by giving subject, Act year, Act number, Section Number, Key work (S) etc. It is also searchable on any word contained in full text of the Acts. All the Acts have been scanned and processed and are available for retrieval. This software and data are useful for the Ministry of Law, various Courts, the Parliament, and other Organizations that deal with legal rules and cases, and general public. It can also be

used, with very few modifications, as a standard text retrieval system for other documents/text.

### **NICNET CENSUS SERVICE**

5.35 The Primary Census Abstract (PCA), data of Census 1991 was computerised at all the state Centres of NIC. The All-India data was formatted and stored for country-wide access on standard queries. Availability of PCA data on NICNET permits access of data to any authorized user, on the district/state computers of NIC and terminals installed in the government Bhawans in Delhi. Dissemination of this data on floppies, apart from usual publications, has been possible for the first time in the Census operations.

5.36 Computerisation of Census-91 was completed in record time and made available on NICNET. This dissemination of information on NICNET was named as NICNET CENSUS SERVICE, which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

### **MODELLING, GRAPHICS AND DESIGN PROGRAMME**

5.37 Modelling assistance was given to Mazagon Docks Limited, Bombay to carry out launch and floatation study of Heera South - A (HSA) Jacket at Bombay High using LAUNCH suite of SESAM software. Various components of PC-10 Lathe machine like headstock, bed, base, X & Z- axis slides were modelled using SESAM software. Analytical results are being validated with experimental results to access joint flexibilities by engineers at HMT, Bangalore.

5.38 An initial study was conducted and a feasibility report was prepared for the project on AUTOCAD to SESAM link sponsored by DnV SESAM systems, Norway for the purpose of automated drafting of frame structures. Report has been sent to DnV for approval. Static, free & forced vibration problems were solved as per NAFEMS (UK) standards and documentation prepared and sent to DnV SESAM Systems, Norway for approval.

5.39 Software development projects are under way to develop postprocessors for design of Reinforced Concrete, Steel & Bridge structures. Finite element analysis software

adapted to vector processors and with unified engineering data base management and two dimensional heat conduction analysis software based on FEM with interface to SESAM have been developed. SESAM Training was imparted to engineers from HMT, Bangalore & ONGC Bombay.

5.40 The project on utility mapping progressed excellently. GPS and survey equipment were procured and grid was established in the first pilot area at Okhla. Proto-type software has been developed. The levelling network has been completed in Okhla and result was handed over to NRSA for producing digital data. The map data will be field verified and utility lines will be added.

### **INTEGRATED IMMIGRATION CONTROL FUNCTION**

5.41 On a request from Ministry of Home Affairs, NIC has taken up the computerisation of Immigration Control functions at Delhi and Bombay Airports, as a part of the Integrated Immigration Control Project covering all international airports and major land checkpoints. The system has already been implemented fully at IGIA Delhi and is in the process of being commissioned at the Sahar Airport, Bombay. The remaining international airports and major land check- posts will be taken up for computerisation in 1994-95.

### **ALLOTMENT OF SEATS FOR MBBS/BDS ADMISSIONS**

5.42 NIC has successfully designed and implemented an on-line computerised allotment and display system for the all-India admission to MBBS/BDS courses, 1993, under the All India 15% quota. This was in compliance with Supreme Court judgement for transparency in allotment.

5.43 The system designed by NIC provides an on line computerised seat-allocation system along with teletext display of the latest seat status in each college, on multiple television monitors. This helps the candidates and others present at the venue to view the allotment process on availability of seats in various colleges.



### **1993 ASSEMBLY ELECTION RESULT PROCESSING**

5.44 Building on the 1991 Lok Sabha Election Results Reporting system, NIC expanded this system to cover assembly elections. Round-by-round results of more than 1000 assembly constituencies of the States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi were transmitted using NICNET to the Doordarshan studios for nationwide television broadcast.

### **BIBLIO-INFORMATICS SERVICE PROGRAMME**

5.45 Under this programme, informatics services through NICNET, from MEDLARS(Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval Systems) databases of the National Library Analysis of Medicine, USA were provided to medical doctors, researchers and professionals in the country. MEDLINE data from 1975 onwards, which includes articles from over 3500 journals from 70 countries in the field of general medicine was made available to about 20 Bio-medical Centres. Bio medical CD-ROM databases (SCI, BIOSIS, ADONIS and Current Contents) were created on a dedicated system with a gateway to NICNET.

5.46 NIC is providing Patent Information service to the research and development labs, and institutions of Defence, CSIR, public undertakings and to the private sector. Patents date is available for USA, Canada, France, Germany, and UK.

### **NUTRITION DIET PROGRAMME :- AN EXPERT SYSTEM.**

5.47 Nutrition Diet Programme is an expert system which provides advice on nutritional information, given the details of a particular case with respect to an individual's ailments. The system, incorporating a large knowledge base on food items, dishes, diseases and making use of expert thumb rules, in addition to complicated mathematical techniques for optimising the food intake has been completed. It is ready for release for trial runs.

## **CUSTOMS COMPUTERISATION PROJECT**

5.48 A detailed feasibility report for computerisation in the minor customs houses and for replacement of the existing computer systems in the major computer houses, including connectivity of all the custom houses through NICNET was prepared by NIC and presented to the Revenue Secretary and the Central Board of Excise and Customs. The report was accepted by the Department of Revenue and a letter of intent for the implementation of Customs Computerisation Project on a turn key basis was issued by the Revenue Secretary to NIC.

## **POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE (PLI)**

5.49 Computerisation of Postal Life Insurance (PLI) policies of different types are centrally processed by Department of Post at 20 circle offices in the country was undertaken and implemented at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad and also in the circle offices of UP, Assam, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. Hardware has been installed at Simla, Shillong, and Kerala for Computerisation.

## **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL INFORMATICS PROGRAMME**

5.50 Special Training Programme was organised for the participants from Mangolia under the sponsorship of UNESCO. Courses were offered in the areas of Database Design and Development. Computer Networks and Network Services, and CD-ROM Technology based Information Services.

5.51 UNESCO had assigned NIC the responsibility of setting up data communication between India, Mangolia and Nepal. This Network was set up during the last year under the RINSCA Project. Nodes were established at National Computer Centre, Kathmandu, Nepal and Centre for Scientific and Technological Information, Ulanbaator, Mongolia, with connections to NICNET. Network services to be made available on this regional network, will include electronic mail, sharing of medical information and other bibliographic databases.

5.52 An international workshop was organised by NIC in collaboration with UNIDO on, "State-of-the art Information Technology, including India's Experiences". A number of participants from the developing countries were exposed to low cost information technology ,especially NICNET, and its usage by the government and other organisations.

### **NEW DIVISIONS**

5.53 During the year, NIC set up the following new Divisions.

#### **Integrated Business Information Systems Division**

5.54 This division has been set up with a view to develop/collate and disseminate Trade and Business related information for the benefit of Indian exporters, importers and business entrepreneurs all over the Country. The division has also responsibility to pro mote EDI for the above class of users.

#### **Presentation and Dissemination Services Unit**

5.55 Presentation and Dissemination Unit has been set up with advanced Multimedia Presentation Tools and well trained design professional to help with the creation of excellent quality multimedia presentations. A number of projects were completed for MMTC, Central Pollution Control Board, etc.

#### **Geographical Information System Division**

5.56 Geographical Information System Division (GIS) has been set up in NIC Hqrs. with the objective to provide technical know-how and develop sectoral GIS in areas like soil, watersheds, environment etc and to provide training facility for users.

#### **Cooperative Informatics Systems Division**

5.57 With the objective to provide comprehensive com puter-based informatics Services to the cooperative sector, develop data bases relating to cooperative sectors and provide communication linkage to the cooperatives through NIC-NET, a division called Cooperative Informatics Systems has been set up.

#### **Natural Resources Information Systems Division**

5.58 This Division has been set up with the objective of coordinating the development of natural resource informatics

at district level to enrich DISNIC-Plan data base for facilitating micro-level planning at grass-root level.

### **CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INFORMATICS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

5.59 During 1993-94, 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 undertaken :-

- a) As an effort towards standardisation an interactive user-friendly menu driven package "Office Procedure Automation" , based on the Manual Of Office Procedure was developed. This package gives administrative support, right from diarising, file/documents movement to record management and their effective monitoring. It was implemented in the Department of Civil Aviation.
- b) Information system on allocation of imported fertilisers and its day-to-day availability in the country has been implemented. The study report for the Fertiliser MIS project funded by World Bank has been finalised and accepted by the Department of Fertilisers.
- c) Generation of various analytical reports on Seed Management Information System (SMIS) for hybrid vs varietal distribution and availability as well as identification of national varieties prevalent in India. Analysis of trends in areas sown, production and yield during different periods has also been made through computerised system.
- d) A monitoring System for Business Development Programme (BDP) of Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS) has been developed and installed in all the districts and data obtained in phases.
- e) Regular maintenance and implementation support was provided to users for running GAINS (used by CGA office) to prepare all India central & civil gov-

ernment accounts, CONTACT (operational at about 50 locations all over India) and IMPROVE ( operational at about 250 PAOs) packages. NIC and CGA offices jointly decided to establish GAONET (Government Accounts Offices Network) with NICNET as backbone. Continuous computerisation support was given to central pension office. All cases pertaining to Pension department in various courts and the CATS were computerised. Audit Reports Information System has been effectively implemented by the office of Principal Director of Audit (Scientific departments) to retrieve information on all those audit paras which have appeared in the earlier audit reports submitted to Parliament.

- f) Export-Import Policies and Input-Output Norms Database was made available On-line for access in query mode. Complete analysis support was provided during Uruguay Round Talks.
- g) Development of information system on Oil- Palm demonstration project which is part of technology mission on oil-seeds.
- h) Release of enhanced version Ver Rel 1.2 of Electronic Industry Information System (EIIS) with 1992 data.
- i) The databases on International Demand & Supply of cotton, Wool industry and National/State awardees in handicrafts were developed. Monitoring systems like closure/sickness in jute industry annual plan, turn around strategy for NTC, progress of departmentally run training schemes for various crafts in handicrafts are implemented.
- j) Implementation of computerised examination system of DGCA for Pilots & Aircraft Maintenance Engineers.
- k) Detailed system study report for computerisation of Trade Mark Registry and for FPO licensing and monitoring activity in the regional offices of Ministry of Food Processing was done.

- l) Assisted the Department of Tourism in organising regional state tourism ministers conference held at Goa, Hyderabad, Jaipur and Delhi. Database on tourist arrivals for World Tourism Organisation (WTO) and Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) was created. Travel trade information system and Travel India Information system were implemented.
- m) A database on the sports personnel for recruitment purposes at the various levels both national and international, under the government orms was created.
- n) Computerisation of sixth all India educational survey and creation of a massive database of educational statistics at national level, state and district centres was taken up.
- o) Various computerisation activities for Planning Commission include - Plan Model exercises for perspective plan, Technical note for Plan document, Mid term appraisal of 8th plan, updation of the Input/Output Matrix etc. Regular updation of the MDR databank on Central and centrally sponsored schemes.
- p) Habitation Survey Monitoring System & Regulated Market Information system were developed for the Ministry of Rural Development. Feasibility study was conducted for the department of wastelands development.
- q) NIC initiated the computerisation project for "National Evaluation of Integrated Child Development Services" at the instance of NIPCCD. Action Plans for Girl Child, monitoring of 20 - point programme etc. were computerised.
- r) A conference on software implementation at state/district level for monitoring of National Water Shed Development Projects for Rainfed Area (NWD-PRA) was organised. Workshops on MIS for Nehru

Rozgar Yojana were conducted at Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Guwahati and Trivandrum.

## **CHAPTER VI**

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

6.1. In 1993-94, grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 32.07 lakhs were released upto January, 1994 by the Socio-Economic Research Unit for research Studies connected with Plan formulation and implementation. Out of this, Rs. 11.00 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 and Economics, Pune.

6.2. An amount of Rs. 21.07 lakhs was given under the Project Pattern to various research institutes for completing the ongoing 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 Conference/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 given at Appendix-I.

6.4. The list of Studies and Seminars/Conferences approved during the year 1992-93 and the list of studies completed during the year is given at Appendix-II.



LIST OF RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS/UNIVERSITIES TO WHOM GRANT-IN-AID  
WAS GIVEN DURING 1993-94 (UPTO DECEMBER, 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.		1,00,000
2.	Deptt. of Economics, University of Bombay, Bombay.		8,00,000
3.	Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune.		2,00,000
<b>B. Seminars/Conferences</b>			
1.	"Vikas Ke Naye Kadam"	Association for Waste- land Development, ND.	2,33,400
2.	"Urban Transportation"	Indian National Academy of Engineering, ND.	22,500
3.	25th International Regional Science Conference	Regional Science Association, Kharagpur	27,000
4.	National workshop & Regional workshop for promotion of Panchayati Raj	Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, New Delhi.	9,00,000
5.	32nd Annual Meeting	National Academy of Medical Sciences, ND.	31,500
6.	Problems and Prospects of Rural Development in Eastern India	Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur.	22,500

## APPENDIX-I

Sl. No.	Subject	Institute/ University	Amount (Rs.)
7.	Indo-British Geographical Seminar on Environment and Development	Sustainable Development Foundation, Shimla	45,000
8.	Agricultural Policy in India	Techno-Economic Research Institute, New Delhi.	18,000
9.	The Role of values in Promoting harmonious Development	Vivekanand Nidhi, Calcutta	2,000
10.	3 day Scientific meet on 25-27th November, 1993 - Platinum Jubilee Celebration	National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad.	18,000

## C. Research Studies

1.	An explanatory study of Cybernetics approach towards Future Planning with special reference to India	Society of Management Science and Applied Cybernetics, New Delhi.	20,000
2.	Familial Role and Women's work in Tribal Community	Indian Institute of Education, Pune	12,000
3.	Liberalisation (Economic and Financial) to integrate the Indian Economy with Global Economy	Delhi University, Delhi	16,000
4.	Socio-Economic Study of Migratory Labour engaged in unorganised Section of Lucknow and Kanpur Cities : A Pilot Study	Centre for Educational & Technological Research and Extension, Kanpur	11,000
5.	Study on Rural-Urban Continuum: The Role of Small Towns in Economic Development	Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow	30,000

Sl. No.	Subject	Institute/ University	Amount (Rs..)
6.	Agrarian Change and New Dimensions fir Policy : A proposal for applied research into land productivity labour absorption and Agrarian Relations in North Bihar and Eastern UP	Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi	30,000
7.	Role of non-Governmental organisation in Rural Development - A case study of Voluntary Agency involved in Developmental Activities in Kerala	Kerala Agricultural University, Trichur	13,000
8.	Macro-Micro links	Centre for Developmental studies and Activities, Pune	45,525
9.	Evolution, Growth and working of the capital Market in India	International Instt. for Developmental Studies, Calcutta	80,000
10.	Structure and Dynamics of Urban Economy : Study of Linkages between Formal and Informal Group	National Instt. of Urban Affairs, New Delhi.	89,000
11.	Study of Costs and Productivity of Irrigation	Madras Instt. of Development Studies, Madras	3,00,000
12.	Optimisation of Project-Mix for Self Sustaining Financing Mpechanism for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities	Association of Metropolitan Development Authorities, New Delhi	86,580
Publication Grant			
1.	IASSI Quarterly Vol. II No. 1 and No. 2	Indian Association of Social Science Institutions, New Delhi	54,000

LIST OF RESEARCH STUDIES/SEMINARS APPROVED BY THE RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RESEARCH STUDIES

1. "Familial Role and Women's work in Tribal Community" - Indian Institute of Education, Pune.
2. "Success and Failure of the entrepreneurs : A study of underlying factors" - Indian Institute of Psychometry, Calcutta.
3. "Agrarian Change and New Dimensions : A proposal for Applied Research into land Productivity Labour absorption and Agrarian Relations in North Bihar and Eastern UP" - Gandhian Institute of Studies, Bihar.
4. "Optimisation of Project-Mix for Self-Sustaining Financing Mechanism for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities" - Association of Metropolitan Development Authorities, New Delhi.
5. "Studies on Strategic Planning and future Development of the Tribes : A case study of Tribal Agencies in the Southern States of India" - Pondicherry University, Pondicherry.
6. "Collective Bargaining : A response to the Adjustment Process and Enterprise Restructuring in India" - International Management Institute, New Delhi.
7. "Health Education Programme and its impact on Public Health" - Society of workers for Rural Development, West Bengal.
8. "Operational Efficiency of Commercial Banks in India (1961-1991) : A comparative study of private and public sector Management of Banks" - Motilal Nehru College, Delhi University, Delhi.

9. "A study of the level of Economic Development of the Tribal Areas of West Bengal" - Bangiya Arthaniti Parishad, Calcutta.
10. "A study of Land Records in Bihar" - Bihar Institute of Economic Studies, Patna.
11. "A critical study of Financing of Secondary Education in India during 1980-90 : 6th and 7th Plans - Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.
12. "Evaluation of Environmental Schemes with particular reference to low cost sanitation programme in colonies of Delhi" - Council for Social Development, New Delhi.
13. "Socio-Economic Research of Changtongia Block in Mokakchung District of the State of Nagaland" - Nagaland Gandhi Ashram,, Nagaland.
14. "Assessment of Social Cost of Riots and Civil Commotion" - Indian Association for Research in National Income & Wealth,, Calcutta Group, Calcutta.
15. "Survey on Mathematical Manpower in Industry and Interaction with Industry" - University of Calcutta, Calcutta.
16. "Structure and Dynamics of Urban Economy : A study of Linkages between Formal and Informal Sectors" - National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi.
17. "Literacy Survey in North-Eastern Region" - North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong.

## SEMINARS/CONFERENCES

1. National Seminar on "Urban Transportation" - Indian National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi.
2. National Workshop & Regional Workshop for Promotion of Panchayati Raj" - Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, New Delhi.
3. "32nd Annual Meeting of the Regional Academy of Medical Sciences" - National Academy of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
4. Workshop on "Problem and prospects of Rural Development in Eastern India" - Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur.
5. "Dr. D.T. Lakadwala Memorial Lectures" - Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi.
6. Seminar on "Agricultural Policy in India" - Techno-Economic Research Institute, New Delhi.
7. Indo-British Geographical Seminar on "Environment and Development" - Sustainable Development Foundation, Shimla.
8. National Seminar on "Quantitative Analysis of Income and Consumption, Inequality and Poverty" - Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.
9. Conference on "Vikas Ke Naye Kadam : Third phase - Association for Wasteland Development, New Delhi.
10. 5 day workshop on "Decentralised Planning and Management for the Development of Districts" - Indian Institute of Education, Pune.
11. "VIIth International Congress on Human Settlement in Developing countries" - Centre for Human Settlement International, Calcutta.

LIST OF STUDIES COMPLETED AND DRAFT REPORTS RECEIVED DURING  
1993-94.

- 1 "A study of Attitude Response and Acceptance of Family Planning Measures in Bihar" - Bihar Institute of Economic Studies, Patna.
2. "Rural Urban Continuum : The Role of Small Towns in Economic Development" - Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow.
3. "Liberalisation (Economic and Financial) to integrate the Indian Economy with Global Economy" - Faculty of Management Studies, University of Delhi, Delhi.

## APPENDIX-III

**ROLE, COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS**

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 / Lt. Governors / Executive Councillors of all States and Union Territories and Members of the Planning Commission. 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.

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.
- 3 Besides, the Planning Commission has been entrusted with the responsibility in the following areas as per Allócation 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 :**

4 The composition of the Planning Commission as on 20.1.1994 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



*The Prime Minister, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao addressing the 46th meeting of the National Development Council in New Delhi, on September 18, 1993. Also seen are the Union Commerce Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee (left) and the Union Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh.*



*The Annual Meeting of the Hindi Salahkar Samiti held in the Yojana Bhawan on  
14th September 1993.*

## MEMBERS

1. Dr. Manmohan Singh, Minister of Finance.
  2. Dr. Balram Jakhar, Minister of Agriculture.
  3. Dr. Chitra Naik.
  4. Dr. D. Swaminadhan.
  5. Dr. S.Z. Qasim.
  6. Prof. J.S. Bajaj.
  7. Dr. Jayant Patil.
  8. Ms. Mira Seth
  9. Shri G.V. Ramakrishna
  10. Dr. Arjun K. Sengupta, Member-Secretary.
- 5 Shri N. Raghunathan demitted office as Secretary in March, 1993. Dr. Arjun K. Sengupta took charge as Member-Secretary, in October, 1993. The organisational chart of the Planning Commission as on 2.2.1994 is attached..

## ROLE OF PLANNING COMMISSION

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.

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.

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.

9 With the decline of available funds the resource allocation system between the States and Ministries of the Central Government has been under strain. This has required the Planning Commission to play a mediatory and facilitating role, keeping in view the best interest of all concerned. Utmost care has been taken to ensure smooth management of the change and help in creating a culture of high productivity and efficiency in the Government.

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 the role of systems change and provide consultancy within the Government for developing better and more efficient systems.

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

### **ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP**

12 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 Member-Secretary, Planning Commission.

13 The Deputy Chairman and the full time Members/ Member-Secretary of the Planning Commission function as a com-

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

14 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)

15 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.

16 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.

17 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**

18 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 personnel belonging to the Commission.

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

20 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.

21 Officers and staff of the Commission are exposed to various training programmes conducted within and outside the country by various international organisations. Senior Officers also participated in various seminars & symposia organised by Indian & international organisations.

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

NIEPA DC



D08038

LIBRARY &amp; DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

National Institute of Educational  
Planning and Administration.

17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg,

New Delhi-110016

DOC. No. D-2038

Date 22-04-94



**ORGANISATION CHART OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION (GOVT. OF INDIA) AS ON 2.2.1994  
(UP TO THE LEVEL OF ADVISERS & HEADS OF DIVISIONS)**

