

ANNUAL REPORT

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CHAPTER I

ECONOMY AND THE PLAN : AN OVERVIEW

1.1 The stabilisation and structural adjustment measures, initiated since July, 1991 by now commonly referred to as "Economic Reforms" mark a watershed in the country's economic policies. For almost three decades since Independence, India's development strategy and economic policy were guided by the objectives of accelerating the growth of output and employment with social justice and equity. The emphasis was on distributive justice, regional balance and alleviation of poverty. However, the instruments of our policy to achieve our national objectives, in the absence of adequate flow of domestic and international resources, were increasingly characterised by (i) trade and exchange controls, (ii) selective access to foreign investment, (iii) discretionary controls on industrial investment and capacity expansion, (iv) dominance of the public sector in industrial activity and (v) public ownership and regulation of the financial sector. Since July, 1991 far-reaching changes have been made in each of these elements of economic policy.

1.2 Ever since the late 1970s, it was increasingly realised that many of the controls and regulations on economic activities have outlived their usefulness and were in fact hampering, rather than helping, growth and development. In response, the Government had been attempting to reform the inward oriented trade and industrial policies for almost a decade since the early 1980s. Even those somewhat milder attempts at deregulation and liberalisation started yielding fruits fairly early and that India moved on to a higher growth path in the 1980s. Most of the higher growth in the 1980s came from an increase in the efficiency of investment capital as indicated by the decline in the marginal capital output ratio. This improved efficiency was, however, not large enough to fully overcome the anti-export bias of the trade regime and the Indian economy continued to operate at a level well below its potential.

1.3 Thus, India's economic experience during the 1980s can be aptly summed up as "acceleration without adequate adjust-

ment". Such acceleration is hard to sustain for long. By the early 1990s, therefore, the long-term trends in the economy were giving sufficient indications that a substantial macroeconomic adjustment and reforms of the economic policy regime were necessary to sustain the higher growth rates of the 1980s. However, the economy of the country had soon to face the Gulf Crisis and the consequent uncertainties about the oil prices, together with a bunching of payment obligations which precipitated a critical situation in the already fragile balance of payments situation, coupled with the external payments problems, the economy suffered from serious inflationary pressures, scarcities of essential commodities and deterioration of fiscal discipline. By June, 1991, the annual inflation rate was running at about 16 percent and the economy was on the verge of a major crisis.

1.4 In response to the emerging crisis, the Government initiated a set of stabilisation and structural adjustment measures starting in July, 1991. The key objective of the stabilisation policy, which included reduction in the fiscal deficit, upward adjustment in the interest rate structure in the economy, containment of the growth in money supply and an exchange rate adjustment was to bring the growth of aggregate demand more or less in line with the long-term growth path of the economy, thereby reduce the domestic inflation rate and improve the balance of payments situation. In conjunction with these stabilisation measures, the structural adjustment measures, which included industrial delicensing, decontrol of several administered prices, liberalisation of the policy regime governing international trade, technology transfer and foreign investment and deregulation of the financial sector, were aimed at improving the supply side of the economy and hence shift the long-term growth path of the economy itself. The adjustment programme was financed by quick-disbursing finance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and individual donor countries, particularly, Japan.

1.5 During the subsequent years, within the Plan budget, there has been a compositional change of expenditures, away from the conventional sectors such as energy, transport and communications towards agriculture, rural development and social sectors

such as education, public health and family planning. It is well known that the revenue component of Plan expenditures on the latter sectors is much larger than those in the Plan expenditures on the former sectors. Consequently, the revenue component of the Plan budget has consistently increased since the beginning of the fiscal adjustment programme. The revenue expenditures constituted about 45% of the Centre's Plan budget in 1990-91. By 1993-94, it has increased to about 57%. For 1994-95, the revenue component of the Plan budget is estimated to be 60%. To some extent, therefore, protecting the Plan budget has prevented a significant progress in containing the revenue expenditure of the Government. Consequently, the revenue deficit has not been reduced during the fiscal adjustment programme although the non-Plan deficit has been.

1.6 The economy's response to the reform programme has been somewhat mixed. There are certain areas where the response has been fairly quick and strong but there are also areas where the response has been somewhat slow and weak. On the positive side, the programme has helped to tide over the immediate balance of payments crisis. There has been a considerable improvement in both the current account balance and the foreign exchange reserves. The large scale capital outflows through the withdrawal of foreign currency deposits by the NRIs has been stopped. Capital inflows, especially in the form of portfolio investments, have been substantial following the reforms. These positive responses of the economy on the balance of payments front have helped to restore the international confidence in the Indian economy, as evidenced by the significantly increased interest for investing in India in the international capital markets, although the international credit rating agencies have been slow in revising their country rating for India.

1.7 On a balance of considerations, the recent macroeconomic trends represent a mixed bag. While the balance of payments situation has improved substantially and exports are responding favourably to the reforms, the fiscal situation is fragile, inflation is at double digits, growth is below both its longterm trend and the Eighth Plan target. The recovery in investment is slow, thus, making longterm growth potential somewhat weak. There is,

however, one silver lining in the horizon - the recent surge in foreign capital inflows or foreign savings. Utilised effectively this could form the basis of a sustained recovery in domestic capital formation and future growth prospects. There was a \$9 billion net capital inflow in 1993-94, compared to \$3 billion in 1992-93. Of these, the inflow of foreign investment, direct and portfolio taken together, accounted for \$4.11 billion in 1993-94, as against \$433 million in 1992-93. The real challenge of policy, in the face of the continuing surge in capital inflows, is one of effectively absorbing these resources by a step-up in total investment and, at the same time, keeping inflation under control and avoiding the real appreciation of the exchange rate through prudent fiscal policy and open market operation, withdrawing the excess liquidity and protecting the competitiveness of the export sector.

1.8 Stepping up investment should form the key objective of further reform measures. Structural adjustment based on deregulation and improved domestic and international competitiveness raises efficiency and potential output by shifting resources from losing industries to more profitable ones and by switching from one activity to another, requiring investment in new capacities. The success of structural adjustment policies, therefore, depends upon maintaining a high level of investment. If stabilization involves a depression of investment in the short-run, structural adjustment calls for increased investment. Such investment is also necessary to step up the growth of output allowing for increased exports and possible improvement of standards of living, both of which are necessary for achieving the objectives of reforms. Broadly, the challenges here are two-fold: restoring public sector investment and reviving private investment. The public sector accounts for about half of the gross domestic investment. Its capacity to invest has been eroded over time due to insufficient public savings. The need for fiscal deficit reduction has further constrained public sector investment in recent years. A substantial increase in public investment can be sustained, if it could be financed by larger public sector savings.

1.9 To the extent there is complementarity between public and **private investment, the policies aimed at increasing public**

investment should also help revive private investment. In addition, the Government's objective should be to foster an economic environment which is conducive for private investment, both in the sectors where private investment was traditionally concentrated and in those which have been opened up to private investment only recently. Experience elsewhere shows that a stable macroeconomic environment with low inflation, moderate real interest rates and stable exchange rate is a prerequisite for sustained private investment. Macroeconomic policies should be geared to provide such a stable environment. This would have to be supplemented by a number of sector-specific policies to remove the bottlenecks on investments in key sectors such as agriculture, power, transport and telecommunication.

1.10 The Plan outlays outside the public sector enterprises form part of the Plan schemes of the Central and the State Governments and they are often a combination of capital and revenue expenditures associated with those schemes, especially in the social sector. Even if they do not add to the fixed capital formation, the Plan expenditures in the social sector contribute to the human capital formation and thereby raise the growth potential of the economy. The Plan outlay of the Centre and the States for the first three years of Eighth Plan in social sectors namely Rural Development including rural employment, health, family welfare, education, water supply and sanitation, housing, welfare of SC/ST, social security and welfare and others constitute 25.8% of the total projected Plan outlay at 1991-92 prices. The expenditures in these sectors are almost entirely provided from the budget. Although the Eighth Plan assumed the possibility of raising some extra-budgetary resources for a few sectors, the proposals do not seem to have materialised to a significant degree in the first three years. The shortfalls in these sectors are, therefore, almost entirely due to the constraints on the budgetary resources of both the Centre and the States. In the first 3 years of the current Five Year Plan (1992-95) the expenditure in the social sector as a proportion of the Eighth Plan outlay for this sector at constant prices turned out to be only 44% in the Central Sector and 48% in the State Sector as against the pro-rata projection of 60%. This represents a substantial shortfall in those sectors which are integrally associated with human capital develop-

ment and which a national Plan aiming at development and social justice cannot afford. In the States, the highest shortfall has been in the health sector followed by education. In the Centre, the expenditure on health has been larger than the pro-rata projection but the shortfall has been maximum in water supply and sanitation, followed by education and family welfare.

1.11 To sum up, the challenge before the Indian economy now is how to increase the rate of growth and at the same time expand both in quality and quantity, the provision of social services. Improved competition and consequent increased efficiency, introduced by economic reforms, have started yielding results with increasing industrial output and private domestic and foreign investments. But these gains have to be consolidated and expanded, supported by a substantial strengthening of infrastructure as well as the social sectors. Physical capital formation must go hand in hand with human capital formation and development of social sectors in order to realise the objectives of economic growth with social justice and equity in income distribution and regional development. For this, the principal instrument of policy would be increased public investment and Plan expenditure. All efforts now have to be devoted to mobilizing resources to finance such Plan investments and expenditure within a framework of macroeconomic stability.

CHAPTER II

PLAN PROGRESS

THE EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97

2.1 The Eighth Five Year Plan was launched on 1st April, 1992. The Plan Document was approved by the National Development Council in its forty-fourth meeting held in May, 1992.

2.2 The Eighth Five Year Plan is indicative in nature. The Eighth Plan for the first time attempted to clearly define and delimit the role of the Government and the Public Sector to the most essential of activities important for society. It gives much wider space to private initiative. It focuses on the need for building up physical and social infrastructure by the State. It harmonises the developmental efforts with the requirements of structural adjustment and liberalisation. The Plan recognises "human development" as the core of all developmental efforts. The sectors that contribute towards realisation of this goal are health, literacy and basic needs including drinking water, housing and welfare programmes for the weaker sections.

2.3 The Plan attempts to correct the fiscal imbalances from which the Sixth and Seventh Plan suffered. The non-inflationary manner to be adopted for funding of the Plan in order to avoid debt trap both internally and externally, calls for a series of austerity measures which involves a reduction in Government's dissavings, higher resource mobilization both by the Centre and the States and improvement in the performance of public sector units.

2.4 The Eighth Plan recognises the essential need to involve people in the process of development. The Plan envisages substantial devolution of power to the people's organisations at the district, block and village levels. Panchayats and Nagar Palikas would have a larger role in formulating and implementing the developmental projects in their areas.

2.5 The Eighth Plan pays special attention to employment in the rural areas with the objective of eradicating poverty.

2.6 The Plan proposes a growth rate of 5.6 per cent per annum on an average during the Plan period. The level of national investment is proposed at Rs. 7,98,000 crores and the public sector outlay at Rs. 4,34,100 crores. Consistent with the expected resources position, the size of the Plans of the States and Union Territories is projected at Rs.1,86,235 crores and the Central Plan at Rs. 2,47,865 crores. This may be compared with the Seventh Plan outlay of Rs.1,80,000 crores comprising Rs. 84,466 crores for the States and UTs and Rs. 95,534 crores for the Centre. The Plan outlays by broad heads of development for the Eighth Plan 1992-97 for Centre, States & Union Territories are given in Annexure 2.1.

FORMULATION OF ANNUAL PLANS

2.7 The Five Year Plan gets 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.

2.8 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 frame work 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.

2.9 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 of budgetary provisions for the Plan for the coming year.

ANNUAL PLANS 1992-93 AND 1993-94

2.10 For Annual Plan 1992-93, the first year of the Eighth Plan 1992-97, the Actual Expenditure for Centre, States and UTs amounts to Rs. 72,852.44 crores which is less by Rs. 7,919.52 crores (nearly 1%) than the approved outlay of Rs. 80,771.96 crores. The shortfall in utilisation of outlays has been reflected both in the Central and States/UTs sectors. After allowing for inflation (9.5% in WPI), the Actual Expenditure of the Central Plan outlay, works out to Rs. 39,903 crores, which accounts for 16.1% of the Eighth Plan outlay amounting to Rs. 2,47,865 crores at 1991-92 prices. The corresponding percentage share of utilisation of Eighth Plan provision in 1992-93 for States/UTs sector is 14.3%, which also, as in the case of Central Plan, fall short of the pro-rata rate of 20% for each year of the Eighth Plan.

2.11 The Annual Plan 1993-94 envisaged a total public sector outlay of Rs. 1,00,120.16 crores which on revision came down to Rs. 92,628.64 crores which is lower by 7.48% than the Budget Estimates for the Plan. The Revised Estimates of Central Plan outlay for 1993-94 amounting to Rs. 61,453.53 crores against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 63,936.16 crores represents an increase of 29.7% (in real terms allowing for inflation at 8.4% in WPI) over the Actual Expenditure for 1992-93 of Rs. 43,693.83 crores. While the Central Plan outlay, on revision, was lower only marginally by 3.9%, the total outlay for States and UTs. has come down by 13.84% in the Revised Estimates. In the Central sector, the shortfall was entirely due to inadequate mobilisation of Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) by the Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) and various Ministries/Depart-

ments even after providing more Budget Support in the Revised Estimates. The main reasons for the shortfall in States Plans were deterioration in the balance of current revenues, erosion in the contribution of State Electricity Boards and State Road Transport Corporations, negative opening balances, mounting non-plan expenditure and shortfalls in the collection of small savings etc.

ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95

2.12 The total public sector outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 has been fixed at Rs. 1,12,197.12 crores. This represents an increase of 12.06% over the approved outlay of Rs. 1,00,120.16 crores for the Annual Plan 1993-94. The Central Plan which mainly aims at strengthening and providing support to the State Plans besides implementing some important Central programmes/projects/schemes constitutes 62.51% of the total Public Sector Plan outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95. The details of Plan outlays for Centre, States and Union Territories are given in Annexure 2.2.

2.13 The Central Sector Plan for 1994-95 envisages a total Public Sector outlay of Rs. 70,140.96 crores, a step up of 9.70% in nominal terms over the approved outlay of Rs. 63,936.16 crores for the previous year. In financing the Central Plan outlay nearly 61.11% of the resources i.e. Rs. 42,863.41 crores are to be raised by the Central Public Sector Undertakings and various Ministries/Departments through Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR) and only the remaining Rs. 27,277.55 crores are to be met from the Budgetary Support. The resource mobilisation through IEBR in financing the Central Annual Plan 1994-95 is higher by about 5.33% than the IEBR in the Annual Plan 1993-94. The Budgetary Support (BS) for the Annual Plan 1994-95 has been stepped up by 17.36% over that of the Annual Plan 1993-94. This step up in the BS is quite significant keeping in view the financial constraints and the burden imposed on account of the financial discipline aimed at reducing the fiscal deficit.

2.14 The envisaged Plan outlay for States/UTs (including Special Area Programmes) is fixed at Rs. 42,056.16 crores for the Annual Plan 1994-95. This is higher by 16.23% over the

budgetted outlay of Rs. 36,184 crores for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

OVERALL PLAN PERFORMANCE (1992-95)

(i) Overview

2.15 The overall public sector plan outlay during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) amounts to Rs. 4,34,100 crores at 1991-92 prices. The share of the Central Plan in this amounts to Rs. 2,47,865 crores or 57.1% whereas the share of State Plans amounts to Rs. 1,79,985 crores or 41.5%. The Plans of Union Territories account for the remaining share of Rs. 6,250 crores, or 1.4% of the overall Eighth Plan Public Sector outlay. A review in real terms (i.e after allowing for inflation) assuming that the Revised Estimates for 1993-94 and Budget Estimates for 1994-95 would materialise, has revealed that the plan performance in financial terms during the first three years of the Eighth Plan (1992-95) accounts for about 59% of the approved Eighth Plan outlay in the Central Sector. The corresponding proportion works out to about 44% and 62% for State Plans and UT Plans respectively. Thus in the case of Central Plan, the shortfall in plan expenditure during the first three years of the Eighth Plan has been marginal vis-a-vis the pro-rata rate of 60% of the approved Eighth Plan outlay whereas there has been no shortfall in the case of UT Plans. In the Central sector, 61% of the outlay envisaged for the Eighth Plan has been provided in the first three Annual Plans (1992-95). Allocations in infrastructure sectors such as energy, transport and communications range between 60 to 70 percent of the five year outlay. However, there have been serious shortfalls in the plan provision as well as expenditure of States for the first three Annual Plans vis-a-vis their Eighth Plan approved outlays. During the period 1992-95, about 48% of the total outlay envisaged in the Eighth Plan for States sector has been provided, the shortfall in which was mainly due to the inability of most of the States to mobilise their own resources adequately.

2.16 A statement showing the Plan outlays and progress of expenditure during the first three years of Eighth Plan (1992-97) for Centre, States and Union Territories is given in Annexure 2.3. The details of overall expenditure by major

heads of development during the first three years of Eighth Plan, vis-a-vis the expenditure for Seventh Plan and two subsequent separate Annual Plans can be seen in Annexure 2.4.

(ii) Infrastructure Sector

2.17 The shortfalls in overall Plan expenditures of States during the first three years of the Eighth Plan reflect serious shortfalls in crucial infrastructure sectors like power, roads and bridges, road transport, etc. In the case of power, the expenditure during 1992-95 constitutes hardly 43% of the approved Eighth Plan outlay of States in this sector, thereby leading to a shortfall in expenditure by about 17% points in pro-rata terms. Similarly expenditure during 1992-95 in respect of roads and bridges constitutes only about 52% whereas the corresponding proportion in respect of road transport is still lower at about 42%, which means a shortfall by about 8% points and 18% points in the case of roads and bridges, and road transport respectively in pro-rata terms. Though the overall shortfall vis-a-vis Plan outlay in the Central Sector during 1992-95 has been marginal, crucial sectors like power and ports have witnessed noticeable shortfalls in plan expenditure. Thus, in the case of the power sector plan expenditure during 1992-95 works out to only 51% of the approved Eighth Plan outlay whereas the corresponding share in respect of ports is much lower at 36%. In pro-rata terms, this means a shortfall by 9% points in the power sector and 24% points in the case of ports. Keeping in view the importance of infrastructure sector for overall economic growth as well as for attracting private investment to make good the deficiency in public sector investment caused by severe resource crunch, it is necessary to protect the plan outlays of crucial infrastructure industries in both Central and State sectors.

(iii) Social Sector

2.18 There have been serious shortfalls in plan expenditures in the social sector (including Rural Development) in respect of both Central and State Plans. The overall social sector expenditure during 1992-95 accounts for only 48% of the approved Eighth Plan outlay in the case of States. The corresponding proportion in respect of Centre is 46 percent. In view of the social cost involved in structural adjustment process initiated in July, 1991,

it is necessary to ensure full protection of approved plan outlays in social sector.

(iv) Resource Mobilisation

2.19 The details given above have clearly brought out the fact that the shortfalls in plan expenditure in State Sector have been more serious than in the Central Sector. The main reason for shortfalls in plan expenditure of States has been their inability to raise resources for financing their plans as per their commitments made at the time of Annual Plan discussions. As a result, in spite of the increase in the share of States in total budgetary support to public sector plan from 33.3% in the Seventh Plan to 41.8% during the first three years of the Eighth Plan (1992-95), their share in the total public sector plan outlay has come down from 40% in the Seventh Plan to 35% during the first three years of the Eighth Plan.

2.20 It is therefore necessary to step up resource mobilisation efforts so as to protect the approved plan outlays during the remaining period of the Eighth Plan, especially the 1995-96 and 1996-97 Annual Plans. In this regard, earnest efforts are required to improve the operational efficiency of State level Public Enterprises (SLPEs), especially the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and State Road Transport Corporation (SRTC) so as to derive efficiency gains from these enterprises and thereby provide the much-needed resource for financing the State Plan outlays.

2.21 As regards the Central Sector, analysis has shown that there have been serious shortfalls in plan expenditure in certain key infrastructure industries and in the social sector. In order to ensure the flow of funds to these sectors it is necessary to improve the performance of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) so as to minimise their dependence on budgetary support. A substantial amount of budgetary support going to them now, could therefore, be diverted to key infrastructure industries and the social sector

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

2.22 The Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) specifically designed for alleviation of poverty in the country with its

main focus of attention on items of social consumption forms part of the developmental activities under social sector. The areas covered under MNP include education, rural health and sanitation, Public Distribution System, improvement of urban slums etc. The State/UT-wise breakup of approved outlays for various components for 1994-95 is given in Annexure 2.5

ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96

2.23 The Annual Plan 1995-96 is being formulated keeping in view the broad priorities and thrust areas laid down for the Eighth Five Year Plan. Despite prevailing resources constraints, due care is being taken to protect the Plan outlays for the Crucial infrastructure and social sectors, keeping in view the importance of infrastructure sector for overall economic growth as well as for attracting private investment to make good the deficiency in public sector investment caused by severe resource crunch and the social cost involved in structural adjustment process initiated in July, 1991.

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

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Heads of Development	CENTRE		STATES & UTs		TOTAL	
		Outlay	%-age to total	Outlay	%-age to total	Outlay	%-age to total
1	Agriculture & Allied Services (\$)	12618.00	5.09	42374.50	22.75	54992.50	12.67
2	Rural Development	24170.00	9.75	10255.36	5.51	34425.36	7.93
3	Energy	66795.00	26.95	48766.09	26.19	115561.09	26.62
4	Industry and Minerals	37539.00	15.14	9382.75	5.04	46921.75	10.81
5	Transport	40977.00	16.53	14948.57	8.03	55925.57	12.88
6	Social Services	34445.45	13.90	44566.45	23.93	79011.90	18.20
7	Others (*)	31320.55	12.64	9191.12	4.94	40511.67	9.33
8	Area Programmes			6750.16	3.62	6750.16	1.56
GRAND TOTAL		247865.00	100.00	186235.00	100.00	434100.00	100.00

(\$) Include Agriculture and Irrigation sectors.

(*) Include Communications, Science Technology & Environment, General Economic Services and General Services.

PLAN OUTLAY BY BROAD HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Heads of Development	CENTRE		STATES/UTs		TOTAL	
		Outlay	%-age to total	Outlay	%-age to total	Outlay	%-age to total
1	Agriculture & Allied Services (\$)	2898.41	4.13	9442.03	22.45	12340.44	11.00
2	Rural Development	6036.00	8.61	2591.35	6.16	8627.35	7.69
3	Energy	22856.71	32.59	10058.63	23.92	32915.34	29.34
4	Industry and Minerals	10393.66	14.82	2172.02	5.16	12565.68	11.20
5	Transport	11343.42	16.17	3565.38	8.48	14908.80	13.29
6	Social Services	7380.96	10.52	10667.57	25.37	18048.53	16.09
7	Others (*)	9231.80	13.16	2011.64	4.78	11243.44	10.02
8	Area Programmes			1547.54	3.68	1547.54	1.37
GRAND TOTAL		70140.96	100.00	42056.16	100.00	112197.12	100.00

(\$) Include Agriculture and Irrigation sectors.

(*) Include Communications, Science Technology & Environment, General Economic Services and General Services.

ANNEXURE 2.3

OUTLAY AND PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE : CENTRE, STATES & UTS.

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Sector	Eighth Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95 B.E.
					B.E.	R.E.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Centre	247865.00	48407.08	43693.83	63936.16	61453.53	70140.96
2	States	179985.00	31073.88	27916.69	34694.50	29780.61	39992.66
3	Union Territories	6250.00	1291.00	1241.92	1489.50	1394.50	2063.50
Total		434100.00	80771.96	72852.44	100120.16	92628.64	112197.12

**PUBLIC SECTOR PLAN EXPENDITURE BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT
CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES**

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT	7th Plan 1985-90 Expendi- ture at current prices	Annual Plans 1990-92 at current prices	Eighth Plan 1992-97 at 1991-92 prices	1992-95 Anticipated Expenditure at 1991-92 prices	1992-95 Expenditure as %age of 8th Plan for the sector
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES	12793 (5.85)	7256 (5.89)	22467 (5.18)	12507 (5.41)	55.67
2	IRRIGATION, COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT & FLOOD CONTROL	16590 (7.58)	8206 (6.66)	32525 (7.49)	13534 (5.85)	41.61
3	AREA PROGRAMMES	3470 (1.59)	2053 (1.67)	6750 (1.55)	3488 (1.51)	51.67
4	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	15247 (6.97)	8292 (6.73)	34425 (7.93)	17224 (7.45)	50.03
5	ENERGY	61811 (28.26)	36835 (29.92)	115561 (26.62)	66750 (28.86)	57.76
6	INDUSTRY & MINERALS	29099 (13.30)	12938 (10.51)	46922 (10.81)	25428 (10.99)	54.19

**PUBLIC SECTOR PLAN EXPENDITURE BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT
CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES**

					(Rs. crores)				
					(5)				
					(1)				
					(2)				
					(3)				
					(4)				
					(5)				
7	TRANSPORT	29549	17388	55926	32479	58.07			
		(13.51)	(14.12)	(12.88)	(14.04)				
8	COMMUNICATIONS	8425	6562	25110	15645	62.31			
		(3.85)	(5.33)	(5.78)	(6.76)				
9	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT	3024	1621	9042	3069	33.94			
		(1.38)	(1.32)	(2.08)	(1.33)				
10	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	2249	1598	4550	3673	80.73			
		(1.03)	(1.30)	(1.05)	(1.59)				
11	SOCIAL SERVICES	34960	19906	79012	36311	45.96			
		(15.98)	(16.17)	(18.20)	(15.70)				
12	GENERAL SERVICES	1514	467	1810	1166	64.42			
		(0.69)	(0.38)	(0.42)	(0.50)				
GRAND TOTAL					218731	123122	434100	231274	53.28

Figures in brackets indicate the percentage share of each sector to the total.

Approved outlay for Minimum Needs Programme for 1994-95

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Education		Rural Health	Rural Water Supply	Rural Sanitation	Rural Electrification	Rural Roads
		Elementary	Adult					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2649.00	1100.00	800.00	4268.00	300.00	0.00	760.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3007.00	100.00	346.05	1023.00	75.00	400.00	1463.00
3.	Assam	11626.00	349.00 @	1890.00	3846.00	70.00	500.00	250.00
4.	Bihar	9299.00	1000.00	2700.00	5500.00	300.00	300.00	7250.00
5.	Goa	409.00	38.00	232.00	375.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	1451.00	395.00	1718.00	16781.00 *	400.00 #	0.00	700.00
7.	Haryana	3424.00	200.00	900.00	2260.00	30.00	0.00	5.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2924.00	60.00	1257.00	1150.00	1040.00	0.00	1355.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3449.00	103.00	1662.00	3715.00	(500.00)	0.00	898.00
10.	Karnataka	12904.00	912.00	3438.00	8741.00	116.00	0.00	4091.00
11.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	506.00 @	4798.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10165.00	680.00	3350.00	4968.00	232.00	1900.00	2500.00
13.	Maharashtra	5265.00	735.00	3566.00	13000.00	118.00 #	0.00	11398.00
14.	Manipur	449.00	53.00	225.00	770.00	100.00	675.00	837.00
15.	Meghalaya	1950.00	100.00	500.00	1135.00	35.00	250.00	660.00
16.	Mizoram	575.00	18.00	328.00	340.00	10.00	720.00	638.00
17.	Nagaland	487.00	7.00	175.00	310.00	15.00 #	0.00	550.00
18.	Orissa	4352.00	784.00	1489.47	3235.00	170.00	800.00	4750.00
19.	Punjab	1233.00	150.00	1000.00	3300.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	11000.00	410.00	2950.00	7265.00	(90.00)	2200.00	3920.00

Approved outlay for Minimum Needs Programme for 1994-95

(Rs. lakhs)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21.	Sikkim	660.00	12.00	250.00	380.00	20.00	0.00	660.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	4251.00	1924.00	2679.00	5999.00	1.00	0.00	1850.00
23.	Tripura	1700.00	80.00	450.00	874.00	25.00	705.00	890.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	21152.00	440.00	4295.00	7875.00	1600.00	6500.00	14500.00
25.	West Bengal	2949.00	526.00	1107.00	2484.00	4.00	1050.00	950.00
26.	A & N Islands	655.45	6.15	372.00	400.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Chandigarh	314.00	0.00	90.00	0.00	(35.00)	0.00	45.00
28.	D & N Haveli	149.90	5.00	38.00	78.00	0.00	0.00	145.00
29.	Daman & Diu	90.00	3.00	45.00	63.00	5.00	0.00	34.00
30.	Delhi	7666.00	52.00	0.00	400.00	(25.00)	0.00	0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	53.50	3.00	48.32	87.00	7.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	526.86	0.14	211.00	75.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
Total-States & UTs		126785.71	10245.29	38617.84	105495.00	5023.00	16000.00	61099.00
						+ (650.00)		
						= 5673.00		
Total Central Allocation		52300.00	21400.00	0.00	89000.00	6000.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		179085.71	31645.29	38617.84	194495.00	11673.00	16000.00	61099.00

NB: The Rural Sanitation is a part of the water supply and sanitation sector.

The bracketed figures represent outlay for the purpose, included under Rural Development Sector.

* Includes Rs. 10200.00 lakhs kept for Rural Water Supply but outside MNP for the project of laying pipeline in Saurashtra and Kuchchh region in Gujarat State.

@ Outlay as recommended by Working Group and is not earmarked.

Provisional

Annexure 2.5 (Contd)

Approved outlay for Minimum Needs Programme for 1994-95

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/Uts	Rural Housing	Improve-ment of urban slums	Nutrition	Rural Domestic Cooking Energy		P.D.S.	Total
					Improved Chulhas	Rural Fuelwood Plantation		
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7787.00	292.00	1600.00		125.00	0.00	19681.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	125.00	0.00	120.00		0.00	77.00	6736.05
3.	Assam	322.00	40.00	770.00		0.00	80.00	19743.00
4.	Bihar	260.00	300.00	2200.00		400.00	324.00	29833.00
5.	Goa	20.00	0.00	56.00		0.00	5.00	1235.00
6.	Gujarat	1715.00	325.00	10700.00		331.00	45.00	34561.00
7.	Haryana	984.00	253.00	637.00		350.00	0.00	9043.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	50.00	73.00	200.00		0.00	645.00	8754.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	18.00	88.00	347.00		78.00	141.00	10499.00
10.	Karnataka	8053.00	859.00	1399.00		300.00	0.00	40813.00
11.	Kerala	200.00	110.00	390.00		0.00	10.00	6114.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	800.00	582.00	3000.00		250.00	310.00	28737.00
13.	Maharashtra	1800.00	1500.00	1000.00		0.00	0.00	38382.00
14.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	165.00		0.00	34.00	3308.00
15.	Meghalaya	60.00	40.00	238.00		100.00	31.00	5099.00
16.	Mizoram	10.00	10.00	115.00		100.00	42.00	2906.00
17.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	154.00		0.00	79.00	1777.00
18.	Orissa	100.00	56.00	1443.00		240.00	50.00	17469.47

Annexure 2.5 (Concl'd)

Approved outlay for Minimum Needs Programme for 1994-95

(Rs. Lakhs)

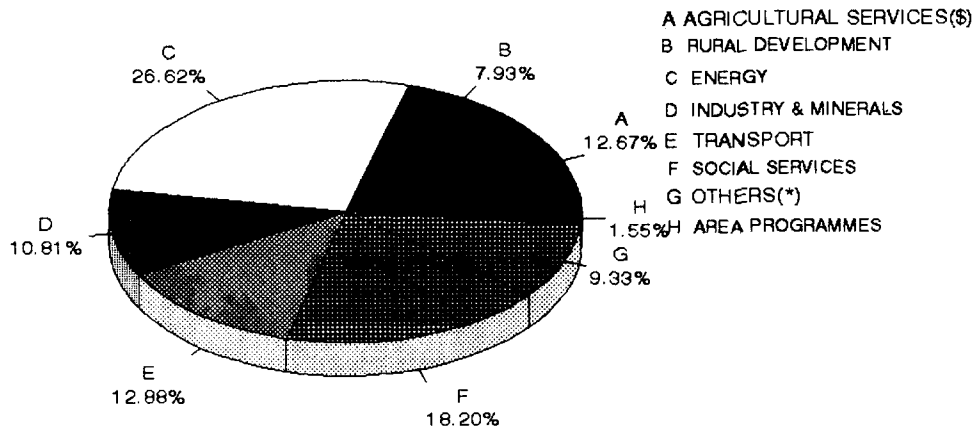
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
19.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	200.00		0.00	4.00	5987.00
20.	Rajasthan	468.00	400.00	800.00		296.00	243.00	29952.00
21.	Sikkim	22.00	6.00	170.00		0.00	45.00	2225.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	200.00	330.00	10043.00		118.00	157.00	27552.00
23.	Tripura	80.00	55.00	730.00		40.00	10.00	5639.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1915.00	785.00	2650.00		362.00	10.00	62084.00
25.	West Bengal	31.01	500.00	744.00		165.00	12.54	10522.55
26.	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	34.74		0.00	81.77	1590.11
27.	Chandigarh	1.00	300.00	3.00		0.00	31.70	784.70
28.	D & N Haveli	30.00	0.00	37.94		0.00	10.00	493.84
29.	Daman & Diu	3.81	3.50	25.00		0.00	0.60	272.91
30.	Delhi	0.00	900.00	1000.00		0.00	70.00	10088.00
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	15.00		0.00	0.00	213.82
32.	Pondicherry	98.00	40.00	250.00		0.00	16.00	1227.00
Total-States & UTs		25152.82	7847.50	41236.68	0.00	3255.00	2565.00	443322.85
								+ (650.00)
								= 443972.85
Total Central Allocation		0.00	0.00	0.00	2100.00	3400.00	1235.00	175435.00
Grand Total		25152.82	7847.50	41236.68	2100.00	6655.00	3800.00	619407.85

PLAN OUTLAY BY BROAD HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

(IN RS. CRORES)

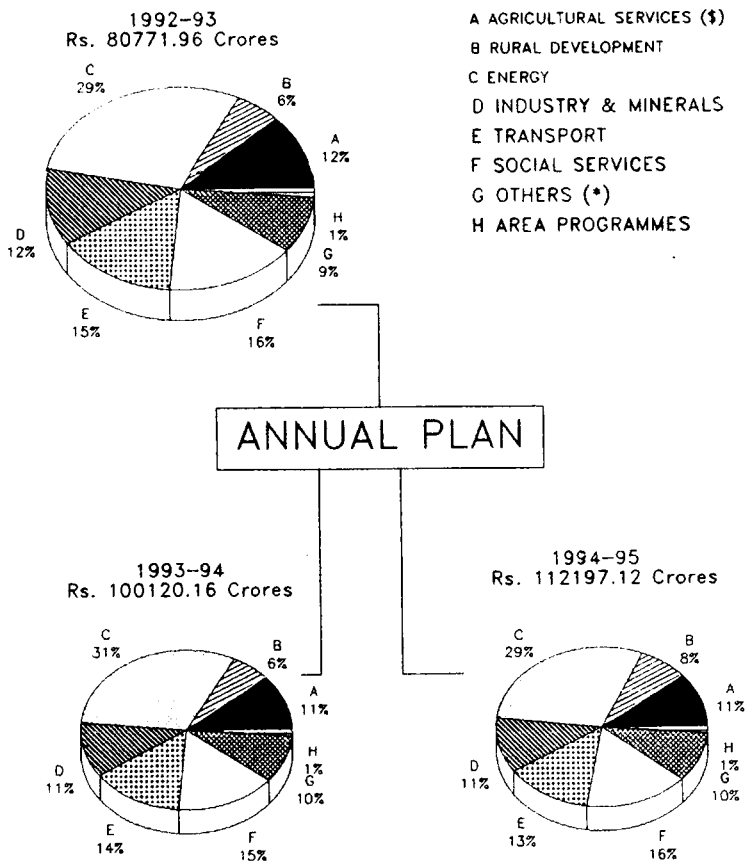
EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97

Rs. 434100 Crores



\$ AGRI & SERVICES INCLUDES AGRICULTURAL & ALLIED SERVICES & IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL
* OTHERS INCLUDE COMMUNICATIONS, SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT, GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES & GENERAL SERVICES

PLAN OUTLAY BY BROAD HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT



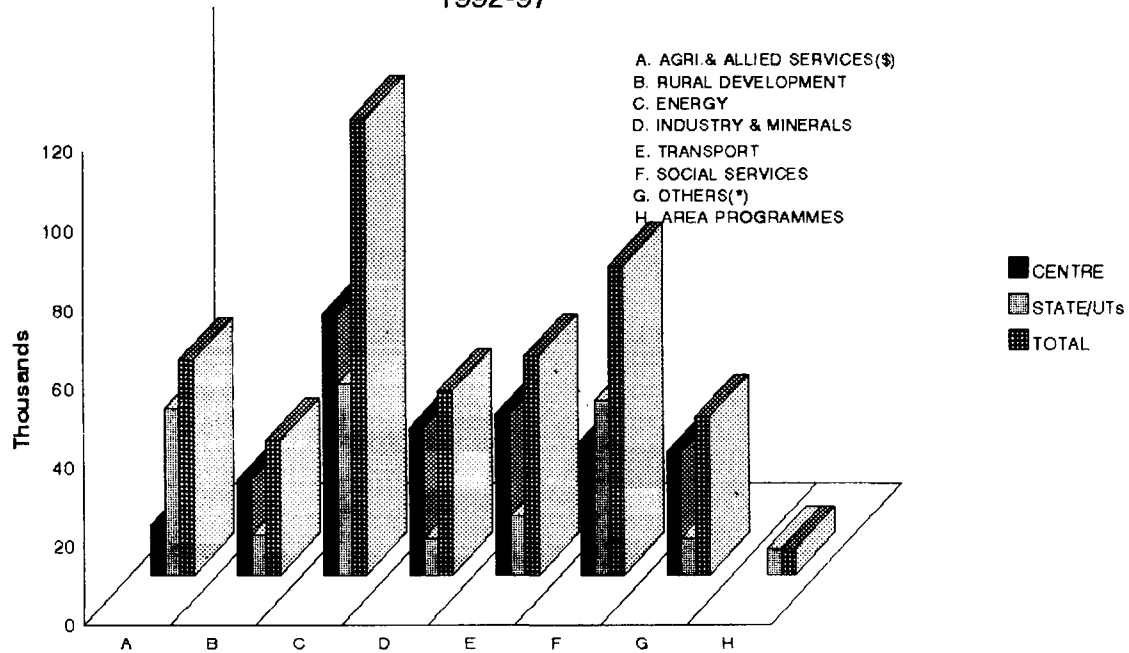
§ AGRI & SERVICES INCLUDES AGRICULTURAL & ALLIED SERVICES & IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

* OTHERS INCLUDE COMMUNICATIONS, SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT, GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES & GENERAL SERVICES

PLAN OUTLAY BY BROAD HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

EIGHTH PLAN
1992-97

(In Rs. Crores)

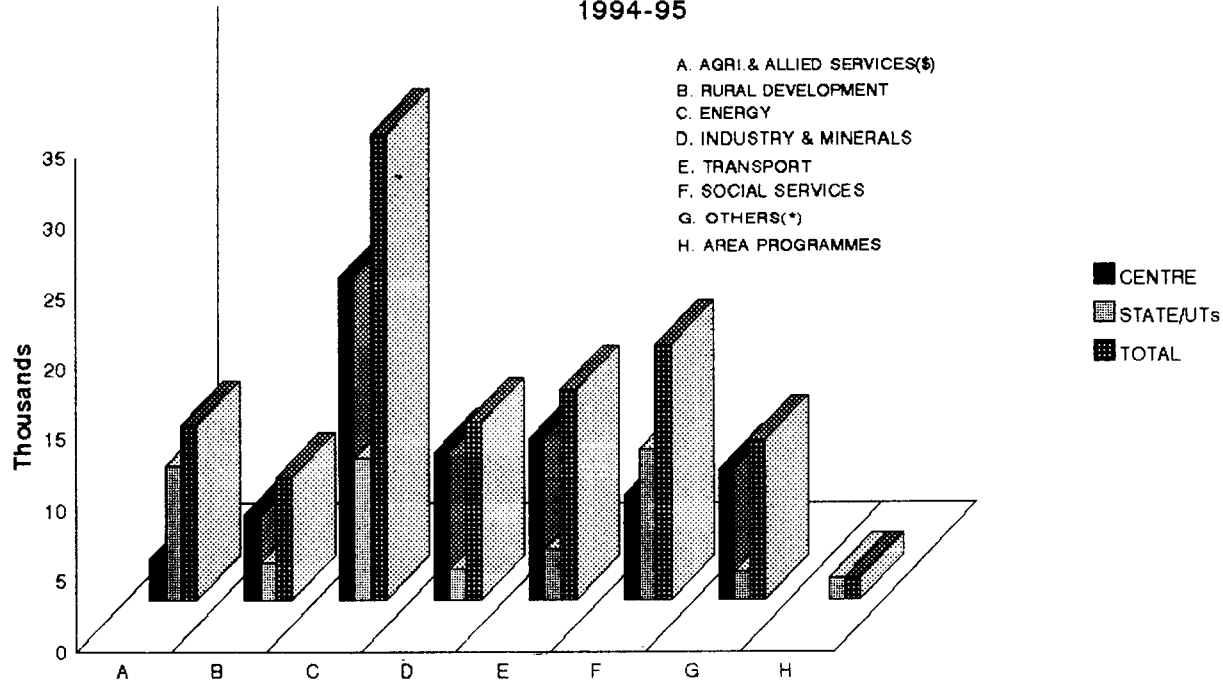


\$ AGRI & SERVICES INCLUDES AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED SERVICES AND IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL
* OTHERS INCLUDE COMMUNICATIONS, SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT, GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES & GENERAL SERVICES

PLAN OUTLAY BY BROAD HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL PLAN
1994-95

(In Rs. Crores)



\$ AGRI & SERVICES INCLUDES AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED SERVICES AND IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

* OTHERS INCLUDE COMMUNICATIONS, SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND 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 1994-95 is given in the following paragraphs.

3.2 A two day Convention of leading Voluntary Organisations (VOs) in the country was organised on the 7th and 8th of March, 1994 at Vigyan Bhawan with the participation of about hundred VOs, and Central Ministries as an intensive interactive process between Secretaries and other senior officers of the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India such as Education, Women & Child Development, Health & Family Welfare, Labour, Environment and Forests, Rural Development etc., on the one hand and VOs on the other hand in a free and frank atmosphere. The Convention chalked out the need and rationale of collaboration between VOs and the Government, how it should work and the steps to be taken by VOs and Government for the purpose.

3.3 A meeting of eminent economists to discuss the role and shape of planning in the context of growth-oriented programmes during the current phase of Economic Reforms in the country, presided over by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission was organised in Yojana Bhawan on 23rd May, 1994. The views emerged therein have been consolidated and circulated.

3.4 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) indicated below were accorded approval of Full Planning Commission during 1994-95:

1. Distt. Primary Education Programme (DPEP)
2. Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for Small Towns.
3. Modified Scheme for implementation of the Class Project in the Eighth Plan as a CSS.

4. Control of Malaria in North-Eastern States with 100% Central Assistance.
5. Scheme for Assured Employment to Rural Poor in the revamped PDS Blocks.
6. National Minority Development and Finance Corporation.
7. Scheme to supplement the efforts of States/UTs in Rural Housing for Weaker Sections & People below the poverty line.
8. Sustainable Development of Sugarcane based Cropping System.
9. Appointment of Urdu Teachers in States/UTs and grant of incentives for Teaching and Study of Urdu particularly by girls.

ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95 DOCUMENT

3.5 During the year under report, the Annual Plan 1994-95 document was published in January, 1995 and was subsequently placed in the Parliament Library.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE MEETING

3.6 The Planning Commission maintains active liaison with the Parliament through the forum of Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation consisting of Planning Commission, Department of Programme Implementation and Department of Statistics. 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 kept in view while formulating Five Year/Annual Plans and deciding important issues in the planning process.

3.7 During intervening period of Budget Session, meeting of the Standing Committee on Finance which has under its purview the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation were held for examination of Demands for Grants (1994-95) of the Ministry. Senior officers of the Ministry had assisted the Standing Committee in its work by providing oral evidence before the Committee.

3.8 After the General Elections 1991, a new Consultative Committee of Members was constituted on 30.8.1991 for the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation. Shri Sukh Ram, Minister of State for Planning and Programme Implementation was the Chairman of the Committee.

3.9 With the induction of Shri Giridhar Gamang 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 Gamang, Minister of State for Planning and Programme Implementation - Chairman.

MEMBERS OF LOK SABHA

1. Shri Konathala 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 (Retd.)
3. Shri Jitendrabhai L. Bhatt (Retd.)

3.10 The Committee has met on six occasions during the year - twice for Deptt. of Statistics, twice for Deptt. of Programme Implementation and twice for Planning Commission. The Committee considered the following subjects :-

Sl.No.	Date of meeting	Subject
1.	12.05.1994	Implementation of 20-Point Programme
2.	19.07.1994	--- do --- (D/o Prog. Imp.)
3.	28.10.1994	a. Utilisation of NICNET for online transmission of data collected by the Field Operations Division of the Department. b. Replacement of obsolete data entry machines in the DPDs. c. Cadre Review of the Indian Statistical Service. d. User orientation of the statistical output of the Department of Statistics. e. Coordination of statistical activities. f. Social statistics.
4.	23.12.1994	-- do --- (D/o Statistics)
5.	22.08.1994	Employment Generation
6.	01.02.1995	JRY - Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Planning Commission)

PLAN FORMULATION

3.11 Finalisation of the 1994-95 Annual Plan and formulation of the Annual Plan 1995-96 were the major activities of all the Divisions in the Planning Commission during the year under Report. The proposals of the Central Ministries/Departments/State Governments and UTs. for the Annual Plan 1995-96 were intensively discussed between October, 1994 and March, 1995.

MID-TERM APPRAISAL (MTA) OF THE EIGHTH PLAN (1992- 97)

3.12 An important function entrusted to the Planning Commission by its terms of reference is "to apprise from time to time the progress achieved in the execution of each stage of the Plan and to recommend the adjustments of policy and measures that such proposal may show to be necessary"

3.13 As per the above mandate Planning Commission had been preparing Mid-Term Appraisals of the various past Five Year Plans generally in the third year of the Plan period assessing the progress indifferent sectors of the economy, pointing to further action and suggesting corrective measures. A similar Mid-Term Appraisal (MTA) is currently underway in respect of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

3.14 The Mid-Term Appraisal of the Eighth Year Plan will essentially involve a thorough review of the Central and State level performance of Plan implementation during the last three Annual Plans and make an assessment about the possibility of achieving the targets of the Eighth Plan keeping in view the national priorities and the ground level realities. Further, in view of the process of economic reforms which had been initiated three years back, it is time to examine our policy and approach to the Plan as a whole in the light of that experience. Also, since planning is now to be mostly indicative as per the preface to the Eighth Five Year Plan, an attempt will be made to concretise this approach of planning taking advantage of the Mid-Term Appraisal. To achieve these objectives an Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Resource position has been set up under the chairmanship of Member-Secretary, Planning Commission inter-alia to assess the availability of resources for the remaining years of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

3.15 The Mid-Term Appraisal exercises were duly initiated in the Planning Commission which involved interaction with the State Governments and Central Ministries. The Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission had held series of meetings with the Chief Ministers of States during his visits to the States on the Mid-Term Appraisal of the States. As regards Central sector, the Members, Planning Commission had held Inter- Ministerial meetings to

assess the performance of the various sectors concerned by them. On the basis of the discussions with the State Governments and the Central Ministries preparation of appraisal notes are in progress in the Planning Commission. The various appraisal notes will be coordinated into chapters for preparation of the Mid-Term Appraisal document for the consideration of the full Planning Commission and National Development Council (NDC).

3.16 Besides actively participating in the process of Plan formulation and drafting and finalising the Chapters of the Annual Plan 1994-95 document and carrying out MTA exercises, the Divisions of the Planning Commission also interacted with their nodal Central Ministries/Departments in connection with work relating to Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) Memos, Cabinet notes on projects, schemes for inclusion in the Plan and other references from the Ministries/ Departments. The other important activities of the various Divisions of Planning Commission during 1994-95 are briefly outlined in the following sub-sections.

AGRICULTURE DIVISION

3.17 A meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Member (Agri.) to review the performance of agriculture sector in the States of Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh with a view to accelerate growth of agriculture and allied activities which would provide more job opportunities. A Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. Jayant Patil, Member (Agri.), Planning Commission for preparation of "a 25-year perspective Plan for the Development of Rainfed Areas" on the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture. Member (Agri.) also convened a meeting of officials of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Department of Agriculture Research & Education/Indian Council of Agriculture Research to have a mid-term review of Eighth Five year Plan schemes in Agriculture & Allied Sector. The joint meeting was arranged in order to have better coordination and linkages between agricultural development, research, education and extension. Similar exercises were carried out to review the Eighth Plan schemes of Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying.

3.18 A new scheme has been approved to provide Central assistance to State Plans in the Seven North-Eastern States for shifting cultivation. A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme on sugarcane has been approved by the full Planning Commission. A Mission Mode Project on Bio-fertilizers to be implemented by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is under consideration. Another new scheme of DNA-Finger Printing to strengthen research in post GATT scenario, with reference to Plant Varietal Protection Right has been approved for ICAR to be implemented during the remaining period of Eighth Five Year Plan.

3.19 A meeting was convened in July, 1994 to finalise the formalities with regard to development of data base by the Department of Space for 90 blocks identified by the Ministry of Rural Development under Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) for the preparation of integrated plans based on GIS(Geographic Information System). Besides, on the issues of continued use of some of the banned pesticide in agriculture and the harmful effects of pesticides in agriculture, meetings were held with Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Indian Council of Agriculture Research.

Agro Climatic Regional Planning Unit (ARPU)

3.20 The Agro Climatic Regional Planning (ACRP) Project aims to evolve regionally differentiated strategy for development of agriculture and allied sectors through scientific utilisation of resource endowments in each homogeneous agro climatic region and thus achieve a sustainable growth path of agriculture. After having completed several stages of conceptualisation of approach, finalisation of strategy and application at various levels, the focus of the project is now on institutionalisation of approach and extension to broader dimension of plans particularly in the context of decentralised development paradigm. In accordance with the decisions taken at the sixth annual conference at Shimla in May, 1994, the major emphasis has been given on the following issues :

- i) Continuation of ACRP experimental projects at five locations.

- ii) Institutionalisation of ACRP approach at selected Block/District/State level for its convergence with existing Planning mechanism through workshops, training and Planning assignments.
- iii) Setting up of Agro Planning and information Bank (APIB).
- iv) Extension of the district and subregional information system developed earlier and carrying out special studies both at micro and macro level.

3.21 Action has been initiated to setup first APIB in Karnataka at Bangalore with the assistance of ISRO. The Bank will not be merely a Data Bank but would provide access to both Government and non-Government agencies as well as farm enterprises and community to Planning inputs and techniques. A meeting was organised in Planning Commission on 26th August, 1994 with the implementing and evaluating agencies to devise monitoring and evaluation mechanism of ACRP experimental projects so as to ensure replicability of the approach under identical Agro-climatic and institutional situation. Evaluation of these projects will be conducted by independent agencies. Special studies on developing most appropriate farming systems approach under different technologies and market infrastructure, considering prices at an all India level and certain identified regional levels are being awarded to expert agencies this year. The Project Cell located at Ahmedabad has been entrusted with responsibilities of close monitoring of ACRP experimental projects and certain technical studies under ACRP.

BACKWARD CLASSES DIVISION

3.22 The Backward Classes Division is primarily engaged with programmes/schemes for the development of Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBC) and Minorities. The programmes envisaged for these groups of population are largely for educational and socio-economic development. Specific development programmes or improvement in education and income generation for these groups have been given much attention through several discussions between the Ministry of Welfare and the Planning Commission. The scheme of National Minorities Finance

Development Corporation (NMFDC) has been cleared for implementation for the benefit of the minority communities.

COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING DIVISION

3.23 Communication, Information and Broadcasting Division is concerned with the Plan programmes and policies relating to Telecom, Postal and Information and Broadcasting sectors of the economy.

3.24 In the changed scenario of economic liberalization and opening up of the Indian economy, the telecom sector is witnessing major policy changes. During the year, the Division examined various issues pertaining to National Telecom Policy and its follow up action including formulation of the guidelines for private sector participation. Setting up of an appropriate regulatory frame-work for telecom services, re-organization of Department of Telecom and provision of telecom services in the rural areas at an accelerated pace were among the other important issues examined.

3.25 The strategy and targets for opening of new post offices in the rural areas was reviewed with a view to evolve an alternative scheme aiming at involvement of community and Panchayati Raj in the provision of these services. Based on this approach, a new scheme called Panchayat Dak Sewa Yojana was approved.

3.26 The Division continued with the "Internal Information Service" by bringing out a daily digest of selected new items/articles form various daily newspapers and journals which were of special interest to the Commission. A limited clipping service in Hindi was also maintained, The Division was responsible for bringing out six publications of the Commission during the year and also ensured their wider circulation among various institutions and individuals both in the Government and non-Government sectors.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY DIVISION

3.27 Development Policy Division examined issues pertaining to prices, banking, credit, money supply, savings, investments etc. The Division also prepared briefs/notes/reviews on various as-

pects of the economy. It also acted as the nodal Division for the Ministry of Civil Supplies in respect of the Public Distribution System (PDS).

3.28 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.

EDUCATION DIVISION

3.29 During the year, the Division continued its efforts to operationalise the objectives and thrusts of Eighth Five Year Plan which included among others the goal of universalisation of elementary education, eradicating illiteracy in the age group of 15-35 years, modernisation of technical education, preservation and dissemination of our cultural heritage and interlinking culture with education.

3.30 In the mid-term review meetings taken at the level of Members, Planning Commission with various Departments of the participating Central Ministry of Human Resources Development, the above issues were discussed in the context of (i) assessing the possibility of reaching the targets; (ii) identifying and locating areas which have significant shortfall in the plan performance and (iii) evolving suitable plan strategies and policies packages necessary for mid-course correction and improvement in plan performance.

3.31 A meeting to decide on issues regarding the nature and modality of funding for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), criteria for selection of districts under DPEP and requirement of staff for monitoring the scheme was held under the chairmanship of Dr. (Mrs.) Chitra Naik, Member, Planning Commission. Officials of Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resources Development participated in the meeting.

3.32 A meeting was also organised regarding interlinkages of education and culture under the chairmanship of Ms. Mira Seth, Member, Planning Commission with a view to introduction of culture in schools as an integrated component in their curriculum, by seeking help of local artisans, craftsmen in schools, State/regional academies, performing artists, musicians etc., training of school teachers for teaching extra curricular activities related to dance, music, arts and crafts.

3.33 The changing global economic scenario has brought to the front, the importance of mathematics in various fields. The need for reorienting education, research, training and industrial application relating to mathematical sciences to respond to the new change was discussed, in depth, in a meeting taken by Dr. D. Swaminadhan, Member, Planning Commission with representatives from IITs, ISI, Calcutta, Institution of Engineers, Confederation of Indian Industries and various institutes dealing with the subject.

3.34 A meeting on Sharing of Library and Information Resources through net-working was held on 19.08.94 under the chairmanship of Dr. D. Swaminadhan, Member, Planning Commission to discuss aspects of revolutionary advancement in communication technology for dissemination of knowledge, sharing of information etc.

3.35 The issue of quality of publications on art and culture brought out by various Governmental organisations engaged the attention of Planning Commission during the year. A re-appraisal of the work done by various Departments and autonomous organisations funded by Government in this field was undertaken in a meeting convened by the Division which was participated by various concerned agencies. This was followed up by meeting chaired by Ms. Mira Seth, Member, Planning Commission wherein various issues related to pricing, import of papers, sales, quality of printing etc. come up for discussion. A task force with representatives from Department of Publications, Department of Printing and Secretaries from the four academies is being constituted to study the above issues.

3.36 The Division also represented the Planning Commission in various international conferences on education such as the ADB-UNESCO Regional Workshop on Education Indicators held in Manila in November, 1994 and the UNESCO conference on Mid-decade Review of 'Education for All' held at Jomtien, Thailand from 12-16th December, 1994.

ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS UNIT

3.37 The Environment and Forests Unit of Planning Commission deals with the formulation of Five Year Plans and Annual Plans and policies pertaining to the Environment and Forest Sector. The unit also functions as secretariat of the Island Development Authority (IDA) under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister and its standing Committee chaired by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

3.38 During 1994-95, one meeting of the Standing Committee of Island Development Authority was held. Substantial follow up work was carried out in respect of the decisions taken in the meeting.

3.39 Regular meetings of the Monitoring Committee for reviewing the Schemes under the sector were held under the chairmanship of Dr. S.Z. Qasim, Member, Planning Commission. Yamuna Action Plan and Gomati Action Plan were accorded approval which have been started under Ganga Action Plan Phase II. Detailed Feasibility Project Reports (DFPRS) regarding Pollution Control of Damodar River are under finalisation. National River Action Plan (NRAP) covering 14 grossly polluted stretches in 9 rivers and 14 less polluted stretches in another 8 rivers of the country in the 46 towns located in 10 Indian States are being presented to the Cabinet for approval. Eighth Meeting of the Central Ganga Authority was also held.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES DIVISION

3.40 Realistic assessment of the resource position in respect of both the Centre (including UTs) and the States forms an integral part of the planning process. This exercise involves an indepth study of the progress in plan expenditure vis-a-vis approved plan outlays and resource mobilisation vis-a-vis estimates/commitments made in respect of resource mobilisation for both Central

Plan (including UTs) and the State Plans. This exercise assumed special significance during 1994-95 because the first two years of the Eighth Plan (1992-93 and 1993-94) witnessed shortfalls in plan expenditure, especially in the State sector, and therefore it became necessary to assess the resource requirements and availability for protecting the plan outlays envisaged in the Eighth Plan.

3.41 During the year, the Division undertook a comprehensive review of the progress of the Annual Plan 1994-95 in respect of resource mobilisation both by the Centre (including UTs) and the States.

3.42 The Division issued guidelines to the State Governments for the estimation of the resources for Annual Plan 1995-96. These resource estimates were analysed in detail and discussed in meetings with the Finance Departments of the State Governments which were also attended by the officers of Ministry of Finance (Departments of Expenditure and Economic Affairs) and Reserve Bank of India. Thereafter a joint assessment of the availability of resources of the States for the Annual Plan 1995-96 was made. Similarly, the resource assessment for the Centre's Plan was also made after discussion with the Central Ministries. In order to ascertain the resource requirement at disaggregated level, the progress in plan expenditure by major heads of development seperately for States and Centre was analysed for 1992-95 (based on actuals for 1992-93, revised estimates for 1993-94 and budget estimates for 1994-95). These exercises also formed the basis of discussions for the determination of the size of the plan in respect of the States and Central Ministries/Departments, as also the Central Public Sector Enterprises under their administrative control.

3.43 The Budgets of the Centre and the States for the Year 1994-95 were critically analysed to assess the trends in receipts and expenditure in the context of the outlays for the Annual Plan and to monitor the magnitude of the projected deficits and the steps proposed to cover the gap to ensure full protection of the Plan outlay.

3.44 For the Central Sector, the Division carried out exercises, jointly with the Department of Expenditure, for estimation of the Internal Resources (IR) of the Central Public Sector Enterprises and their Extra-Budgetary Resources (EBR) for the Annual Plan 1995-96.

3.45 The work of the Expert Committee in respect of funding of Annual Plans of the Union Territories (UTs) was carried on. The Committee has completed discussions with the NCT of Delhi and UTs of Pondicherry and Chandigarh on the modalities of plan funding and related issues.

3.46 A note on the issues raised by the Tenth Finance Commission (TFC) on the various facets of Central and State Finances was prepared and furnished to TFC alongwith detailed statistical statements.

3.47 The proposal containing a package of measures for Jammu & Kashmir for solving the financial problems of that State was examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the comments forwarded to the Finance Minister with endorsements to Ministry of Home Affairs and the Prime Minister's Office.

3.48 A mid-term review of financial resources for the Eighth Five Year Plan in terms of resource mobilisation by the States was undertaken. A Working Group on Mid-term Appraisal of Financial Resources for the Eighth Five Year Plan set up under the chairmanship of Member Secretary, Planning Commission discussed various aspects as set out in its Terms of Reference. In this context, the discussion papers received from the Members of the Working Group on Mid-term Appraisal of Financial Resources for the Eighth Plan were examined in detail. In the light of the points raised in these papers, the discussions thereon in the meetings of the Working Group and the indepth study of progress in plan expenditure as well as the resource mobilisation measures undertaken by the Division, the draft report of the Working Group was prepared.

3.49 The Division undertook a study on the problems of the States in resource mobilisation and Plan implementation. The Study analysed various views on the issues involved such as :

- (i) the interest liability of the States had been steadily increasing;
- (ii) the solutions already evolved for reduction in NPRE and stepping up of additional resource mobilisation efforts had met with little success;
- (iii) the role of the existing formula even in its modified form for allocation of Central Assistance had not helped balanced regional development; and
- (iv) there had been a reverse flow of funds from some States to the Centre.

3.50 The State-wise entitlements of Central Assistance under the formula as approved by the National Development Council (NDC) were worked out using the updated data-base for the Annual Plan 1995-96 to determine the criteria-based allocation of Central Assistance to the States.

3.51 A note covering specific points pertaining to role of public enterprises in the context of on-going economic reforms, resource requirement and availability, and ways and means of mobilising resources for protecting public sector plan outlay envisaged in the Eighth Plan was prepared for the use of Planning Commission.

3.52 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(EAP) implemented by the Centre and the States in the context of the Annual Plan 1995-96.

HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE DIVISION

3.53 A meeting was held in Planning Commission on 30.09.94 under the chairmanship of Prof. J.S. Bajaj, Member, Planning Commission to discuss the Mid-term Appraisal of the Eighth Plan for the Departments of Health and Family Welfare. An appraisal of the different programmes being implemented by these Departments was made and the remedial and corrective actions in view of the Eighth Plan objectives were suggested to them. The

meeting were attended by the senior officials from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as well as Planning Commission.

3.54 A High Powered Committee to look into the various aspects of Solid Waste Management in India and suggest suitable model for the development of cost effective and environment friendly approach to promote sanitary methods of collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste in Indian cities and towns specially those with a population size exceeding one million inhabitants was constituted on 31st October, 1994 under the chairmanship of Prof. J.S. Bajaj, Member (Health), Planning Commission. The terms of reference of the Committee are :

- I. to assess the impact of present system of Solid Waste Management on Community Health and suggest remedial measures aimed at minimising health hazards and adverse health outcomes;
- II. to identify the potential waste hazards in cities and towns including hospital waste and the associated health risks;
- III. to assess the quantum and characteristics of domestic, trade and industrial solid waste in towns exceeding one million inhabitants (1991 census); and
- IV. to review the existing technologies for solid waste collection, transportation and disposal and suggest the most appropriate and feasible eco-friendly and cost effective technology option, keeping in view the cost benefit, the characteristics, socio-economic status and demographic structure of the community.

3.55 The Committee is expected to finalise its report within three months of its constitution. The term of the Committee has been further extended up to 30th April, 1995.

3.56 The Division examined various notes/proposals received from the nodal Ministries like National Population Policy, National Malaria Eradication Programme, proposal for setting up of North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong, scheme for Development of Indian system of medicine and homoeopathy including creation

of separate Department of ISM & Homoeopathy, Revised National T.B. Project preparation facility, involvement of NGOs in Family Welfare programme etc.

HINDI SECTION

3.57 Besides translating into Hindi Annual Plan documents and other various reports and papers prepared by the Planning Commission during the year under report, Hindi Section also implemented the Official Language Policy. The progress made in the use of Hindi is reviewed in the meetings of official language implementation committees of which four meetings were organised during the year under report.

3.58 To encourage various Divisions to do the maximum work in Hindi, a Running Shield Competition Scheme is under implementation. Running Shield for the year 1993-94 was awarded to Administration - V Section.

3.59 As in the past, Hindi fortnight was celebrated this year also from 1.9.94 to 14.9.94 in the Planning Commission. Minister of State for Planning and Programme Implementation made an appeal to all the officers and staff to do their maximum work in Hindi. During the Hindi fortnight, competitions in Hindi Typing, Hindi Stenography, Hindi Noting and Drafting were organised. Hindi Quiz Programme, Kavi Goshthi and a Kavi Sammelan were also organised for the staff. A prize distribution function was organised in which the Hon'ble Minister of State gave away the prizes to the winners.

3.60 During the fortnight, an All India Official Language Sammelan was also organised on 13.9.1994 in which practical problems in the use of Hindi in the offices and their solutions were discussed.

3.61 A special award viz., 'Kautilya Award' is presented every year to persons for writing original books in Hindi. On the occasion of Hindi Divas, first prize of Rs. 10,000, second prize of Rs. 7,000 and third prize of Rs. 5,000 were awarded to the winners by the Hon'ble Minister on 14th September, 1994.

3.62 During the year under report, three meetings of the Hindi Salahkar Samiti were organised.

HOUSING, URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND WATER SUPPLY DIVISION

3.63 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. Plan proposals of the Department of Justice were also finalised and views were communicated.

3.64 The Division had requested the State Governments to prepare an interim paper on State Urban Development Strategy. The first All India Meeting in this regard was held on 20.05.93. The second All India Meeting on Urban Development Strategy and Housing Development programmes was jointly organised by Planning Commission and Ministry of Urban Development. Apart from the representatives of majority of State Governments, senior officers of the Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Finance and experts of various institutions participated in the meeting. Besides, Urban Development Strategy, the meeting also discussed various issues and policies for the Mid-term Appraisal of the Eighth Plan.

3.65 The Division sponsored a National Meet on 28th and 29th October, 1994 in collaboration with Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Urban Development to discuss issues and guidelines pertaining to State Finance Commissions which have been set up in various States in pursuance of the provisions under 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments. The meeting was attended by Chairman and Officers of the 10th Finance Commission, Chairman and Member Secretaries of the State Finance Commissions, officials of Central & State Governments invitee experts, representatives of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, National Institutes of Urban Affairs etc. A small Resource Group has been set up for the follow-up of the findings of the National Meet under the chairmanship of Dr. Raja J. Chelliah, Fiscal Adviser, Ministry of Finance.

INDIA JAPAN STUDY COMMITTEE

3.66 The India Japan Study Committee undertakes studies on selected subjects with a view to fostering better understanding and cooperation between India and Japan in the eco-

conomic, social and cultural fields. The India Committee and its counter-part, the Japan Committee hold Joint Meetings, alternatively in India and Japan.

3.67 During the year 1994-95, two Joint Meetings of the India Japan Study Committee (IJSC) were held, the first one on 7-8 April, 1994 in New Delhi and the other on 20-21 October, 1994 in Tokyo.

3.68 The Committee was satisfied that the liberalisation measures initiated by the Government of India since 1991 has started paying encouraging dividends in terms of industrial growth, foreign exchange inflow, and over-all economic development of the country. The Committee also noted with satisfaction that the impact of recession in the Japanese economy was reducing and investment proposals had been initiated. The Indian delegates emphasized the need for more Japanese investment in India in the areas of infrastructure like power, telecommunication, transport etc. Both sides of the Committee reassured cooperation in establishing peace and stability in the region for overall prosperity of the South East Asian countries. The Committee noted with satisfaction that a Scientific Council has been established for exchange of scientific results in the fields of Astronomy and Astrophysics, Biotechnology, Manufacturing Science, Materials Science and Molecular Science.

3.69 The Industrial Model Town Project (IMTP) was progressing well and the Feasibility Study would be completed and submitted by the JICA Team by the middle of 1995.

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS DIVISION

3.70 During the year under report, the I&M division continued to formulate programmes relating to industrial and minerals development.

3.71 A note was also prepared indicating the overall position including industrial sickness and employment opportunities in the industrial sector for the use of the Consultative committee of Members of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Industry. The Division assisted Member- Secretary, Planning Commission

who appeared for oral evidence before the said Parliamentary Consultative Committee.

3.72 The process of economic restructuring continued to be instrumental in imparting the much needed dynamism to the economy. In the liberalised economic set up, the role of the I&M Division has been re-oriented to restructure 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 initiatives may not be forthcoming. The New Industrial Policy emphasised the role of private initiative in the field of industrial and infrastructural development.

3.73 The achievements of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSE) were reviewed in terms of their profitability and generation of internal resources. Similarly, the need to review the performance of the State Public Sector Enterprises (SPSE) was impressed upon the State Governments, as it was no longer possible to provide budgetary support particularly in the case of chronically sick units.

3.74 For promoting industrialisation of backward areas in an effective manner, the Government decided in 1988 to establish and develop Growth Centres in all the States/Union Territories, to serve as magnets for attracting industries in backward areas. These Growth Centres were to be endowed with adequate infrastructural facilities in respect of power, water, telecommunications, and banking etc. To review the Growth Centre Scheme, and make appropriate recommendations, a Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of the Special Secretary, Planning Commission. The Committee has submitted its Report which is under consideration.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS DIVISION

3.75 The International Economics Division is responsible for the study of issues related to India's foreign trade and balance of payments as well as issues concerning foreign investment. In this context, the Division is also engaged in analysing the trends and issues in the international economy. During the financial year

1994-95, the Division was involved in periodical monitoring and detailed analysis of India's foreign trade, foreign exchange reserves and other components of balance of payments. The exercises in compilation and analysis of statistical data relating to foreign trade and balance of payments were continued and fresh contacts were established with Commodity Boards, Export Promotion Councils, Reserve Bank of India etc. Comprehensive exercises were also conducted on data pertaining to import duty structure, public sector performance, trends in the energy sector and performance of infrastructure. The Division established working relations with international organisations like International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, ESCAP, GATT etc. and India's Missions abroad for dissemination of information.

3.76 The Division was actively involved in the finalisation of papers concerning India's position in the Uruguay Round Negotiations. The Estimates of Aggregate Measures of Support on product and non-product subsidy were verified on the basis of detailed statistical exercises. The Division also offered comments and prepared position papers concerning the GATT Negotiations in the areas of textiles, services, and establishment of the World Trade Organisation. The Division was nominated as contact point for the study on implication of Uruguay Round Negotiations on Developing countries being conducted by the Asian Development Bank.

3.77 The Division acted as the nodal point in the Planning Commission for the activities concerning the 50th Session of ESCAP held in New Delhi in April, 94 and to make arrangements for participation in the session. Comments were prepared on various papers prepared by ESCAP and a consolidated paper containing the views of the Planning Commission on domestic and international economic issues was prepared and circulated for the ESCAP meeting.

3.78 A Memorandum of Understanding was prepared in the International Economics Division for establishing working relationship between Indian Planning Commission and National Development Board of Mongolia. This MOU was signed by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and the Chairman of

NDB of Mangolia in Ulan Bator in September'94. A comprehensive paper on Indo-Mangolian relations was also prepared in connection with the visit of the Deputy Chairman. Follow-up action has now been initiated on the MOU.

3.79 In connection with the meeting of the World Infrastructure Forum in Jakarta during October 17-21 1994, the Division prepared a comprehensive brief on infrastructure in India for Government of India's presentation in the Forum. An outline of a comprehensive study on the subject was also sent to Ministry of External Affairs as Planning Commission's contribution to the Forum. The Division had also held discussions with the Advance Mission of the World Infrastructure Forum which visited India before the meeting.

3.80 As in the previous years, the International Economics Division had several engagements in connection with the visits of foreign delegations. A high level delegation from South Korea was received in the Planning Commission. A comprehensive paper on Indo-South Korean relations was prepared and a meeting was arranged between the visiting delegation and the sectoral Advisers in the Planning Commission. A pre-publication presentation of the World Development Report 1994 on infrastructure development was organised in the Planning Commission at the request of World Bank. The meeting was attended by Members of Planning Commission, secretaries of the other Government Departments and the senior officials of the Planning Commission and World Bank. The Division also received two delegations of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), and discussions held with them on India's economic policy reform and Indo-Japan relationship. A comprehensive brief was prepared for the Indian delegation of Members of Parliament to the 92nd Inter-Parliamentary Conference held in Copenhagen (Denmark) in September, 1994.

3.81 The Division prepared position papers and comments on papers for various joint commissions. A comprehensive brief was prepared for the 11th Session of the India-Romania Joint Commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Comments were also offered on the papers concerning the Indo-Czech and Indo-Slovak Joint Commissions. Papers were

also prepared on individual SAARC countries and data was compiled on India's economic relations with these countries. In this connection a comprehensive paper was prepared on policy developments in Pakistan.

3.82 A major part of the activities of the Division during the period under report was devoted for the preparation of special papers and briefs on the evolving economic situation particularly on trade and balance of payments. Apart from the material prepared for the Presidential address, briefs for the Prime Minister's Office, Parliament Secretariat etc., special papers on the following subjects were prepared in the Division:

1. Issues beyond GATT's Uruguay Round.
2. Uruguay Round Negotiations: India's Commitments.
3. Policy Reforms in the Public Sector.
4. Trends and issues in Public Sector.
5. Recent trend in import policy, Union Budget-1994-95 and implications there-of.
6. Export Promotion Policy of the State Governments.
7. Trends in trade and balance of payments - A comprehensive review.
8. Trends in Export of Steel and Steel Products.
9. Planning and Infrastructural Development.

3.83 Notes, Briefs and position papers were also prepared on the following subjects :

1. India and Italy : Business partnership strategy.
2. Global system of trade preference.
3. Trade policy on cotton and cotton yarn export.
4. Promotion of foreign investment in India.
5. The former Soviet Union : An Islamic Slavic divide - Implications for India.
6. Trading Blocs - Implications for India.
7. India's economic relations with Israel

8. Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement.
9. Market access in textiles in the European and American markets.
10. Trend in exports of steel and steel products.
11. Developments in the economy of Singapore and prospects for India.
12. Export of Floriculture
13. Export potential of Small Scale Sector
14. Import Policy on Synthetic Fibre.
15. World Trade Organisation.

IRRIGATION AND COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

3.84 Various Irrigation ' Flood Control and Multipurpose Projects were considered by the Technical Advisory Committee (T.A.C). on Irrigation and Flood Control. Based on the Committee's recommendations, Investment approvals were issued for the following schemes during the year 1994.

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Date of Sanction	Estimated Cost
1.	Punjab Irrigation Project Phase-II Lining of Water Courses (Punjab)	18.01.94	11.75
2.	Rehabilitation and Improvement of Canal regulation structure in the Canal system of Punjab	19.01.94	34.49
3.	Providing Hydroplus Fuse Gates on Wankbori Weir of Mahi Right Bank Canal Project, Gujarat	07.02.94	8.58
4.	Flood Protection scheme in Distt. Deoria, Uttar Pradesh	11.02.94	3.92
5.	Construction of Anti-erosion measure at 9th & 10th km. in extension of Sassoni Tingkhong Bund Phase-I, near Urimaguri, Distt. Dibrugarh, Assam	24.02.94	3.318

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Date of Sanction	Estimated Cost
6.	Modrnisation of Ukai-Kakrapar Project (Gujarat)	09.03.94	60.12
7.	Birupa Genguti Island Irrigation Project, Orissa (Revised Estimate)	29.03.94	11.46
8.	Chalamela Vagu Irrigation Project Andhra Pradesh	02.05.94	22.99
9.	Yamuna Pump Canal (Revised) completed cost Rs. 15.5535 crores (U.P.)	31.10.94	15.553

3.85 The Planning Commission in 1991 had constituted a Committee as an internal Group to go into various issues of Pricing of Irrigation Water under the chairmanship of Dr. A. Vaidyanathan, former Member, Planning Commission with other members included from the Central and State Governments, Planning Commission, C.A.G. as well as non-Government experts. The Committee submitted its final report to the Planning Commission in September, 1992. The recommendations made by the Committee are wide-ranging starting from the concept of water rate to the basis for water pricing in future with a scenario that ultimately irrigation water management would develop with users which necessarily involve some financial, institutional and administrative restructuring on the part of the States. As such the Planning Commission constituted a group of Officers to look into the issues raised in the above report vide Notification dated 22.12.1992 under the chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission and Adviser (I&CAD) as Member-Secretary. This group included representatives from Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture at the Central Government level as well as from 9 major States drawn from various regions of the country. Three meetings of the group of officials were held in 1994. The Group has concluded the discussions and is now finalising the report, giving its views on various recommendations made in the Irrigation Water Pricing Committee's Report.

LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER DIVISION

3.86 The Division continued to handle matters relating to employment strategy, policy and issues, labour policies and programmes and manpower planning.

3.87 The Division was closely associated with the formulation and implementation of employment schemes of various Central Ministries. At the instance of Ms. Mira Seth, Member, Planning Commission, discussions were organised by the Division with the Ministries of Agriculture, Rural Development, Electronics, Tourism, Small-Scale Industries and Labour as a follow-up of decisions taken in earlier meetings held during 1993-94 on the progress of implementation of employment policies, strategy and employment generation in different sectors. Various State Governments have been organising seminars on employment situation and strategies in their respective States, in which representatives of the Planning Commission, Central Ministries and agencies, Departments of the State Governments concerned, academic institutions and voluntary organisations in the States participated. During 1993-94 such seminars were held in six States, namely, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. These seminars continued during 1994-95 and till the end of November, 1994, such seminars have been organised for all the seven States of the North-Eastern Region (5-6 May, 1994), Tamil Nadu (1 July, 1994), Orissa (1 August, 1994), Andhra Pradesh (18 August, 1994), Himachal Pradesh (18 September, 1994), and West Bengal (17 November, 1994). Some of the remaining States are also expected to be covered during the current year.

3.88 As a part of the exercises on Mid-term Appraisal of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the Division made an assessment of the employment generated during the first two years of the Eighth Five Year Plan. An attempt has also been made to undertake a detailed analysis of employment elasticities of various sectors and sub-sectors of the economy to identify employment-intensive sectors which could be given special attention in investment decisions.

3.89 In response to a long standing request from the trade unions, Planning Commission constituted on 13th May, 1994, a Standing

Advisory Committee on Labour under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and with representatives besides those from Planning Commission and the Ministry of Labour, also of major trade unions, experts in labour matters and organisations working in the unorganised sector as members. The Committee had its first meeting on 15th July, 1994. Another meeting, with focus on employment, has been held on 9th December, 1994. The Committee is serviced by Labour, Employment and Manpower Division.

3.90 Issues relating to child labour and social security for unorganised sector were discussed in the meetings with the concerned Ministries organised under the chairpersonship of Ms. Mira Seth, Member, Planning Commission. At her instance, the Ministry of Labour constituted in May, 1994 a Working Group on Social Security for Unorganised Labour to review the existing models of social security arrangements for this category of workers and to recommend an appropriate model.

3.91 Some of the important Committees/Groups in which the Division was represented during the year are as follows :

- i) Standing Advisory Committee on Labour, Planning Commission.
- ii) Standing Labour Committee of the Indian Labour Conference, Ministry of Labour.
- iii) Special Tripartite Committee to consider the impact of the New Industrial Policy on the Problems affecting labour, Ministry of Labour.
- iv) Working Group on Social Security for Unorganised Workers, Ministry of Labour.
- v) National Council on Vocational Training, Ministry of Labour.
- vi) Central Apprenticeship Council, Ministry of Labour.
- vii) Central Advisory Board on Child labour, Ministry of Labour.

- viii) Committee of Direction of the Central Institute for Research and Training in Employment Services set up by the Ministry of Labour.
- ix) Research Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission.
- x) Voluntary Action Advisory Council of the Planning Commission.
- xi) The General Council, the Executive Council, the Standing Committee on Research Programmes and the Standing Budget Committee of IAMR.

3.92 The Division continued to look after matters relating to the Institute of Applied Manpower Research.

LIBRARY

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

3.94 The Library has computerised almost all its activities viz., circulation, documentation, acquisition, and reference etc. These activities are being done on PC AT 386 through LIBSYS software. Books from the old stock have also been documented with the help of NIC. The Library has become full fledged member of Delhi Library Network (DELNET). Electronic mail has been installed in the library which will help in inter library loan and sending messages to the libraries connected with the electronic mail.

3.95 The Library is also bringing out its publications, viz. (i) DOCPLAN : a list of selected articles culled out from selected journals received in the Library; (ii) RECENT LIST OF ADDITIONS : a list of books added to the library; (iii) DIVISIONAL DOCUMENTS LIST : a list of such documents prepared by or

on behalf of the Planning Commission; and (iv) LIST OF PERIODICALS.

3.96 During the period under report 913 English and 367 Hindi books/publications have been added to the collection. By the end of March 1995, it is expected that some more books in English and Hindi will be added. 342 Periodicals were also received in the library. The library also provided 20000 reference questions and attended to specific needs of about 1200 persons. About 23630 readers visited the library for consultations and reference work.

3.97 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.

MULTI LEVEL PLANNING (MLP) DIVISION

3.98 Multi Level Planning Unit is concerned with the following programmes:

- (i) Decentralisation of Planning:
- (ii) Backward areas and Regional Imbalances.
- (iii) Special Area Programmes namely Border Area Development Programme (BADP)/ Hill Area Development Programme (HADP)/North Eastern Council (NEC).

3.99 Brief account of the performance with respect to the above sectors is given below:

DECENTRALISATION OF PLANNING SYSTEM:

3.100 Planning Commission has been promoting the concept of decentralisation of the planning process down to the District and below District Level. In 1969, first comprehensive guidelines were issued for district planning. In 1982 a Working Group was set up to review the progress of district planning. This report on district planning became available in 1984 and has been the basis of further efforts in this direction.

3.101 As part of its efforts to decentralise planning, the Commission provides assistance to States for strengthening planning machinery at State and district levels. The scheme of strengthening of planning machinery provides for two-thirds of ex-

penditure 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. 700 lakhs.

3.102 MLP Division has served as secretariat for NDC Committee on Micro-Level Planning and Involvement of People at Grass-root Level. The recommendations of this Report were endorsed by the NDC in its 46th meeting held on 18th Sept., 1993. Planning Commission has initiated action on this report and States Govts. have been requested to examine the recommendations and comment on their viability. Replies have been received from a number of State Govts. and a comprehensive note will be prepared as soon as all the replies are received. As recommended by the NDC Committee on the subject, scheme for Strengthening of Planning Machinery is being considered for extension upto Block level.

3.103 During 1993-94, a sum of Rs. 8.50 lakhs was released to the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Delhi for conducting 4 1/2 months Diploma course in Development Planning and Policy. Out of the budget allocation of Rs. 8.50 lakhs for 1994-95, Rs. 2.50 lakhs has already been released to the Institute of Economic Growth.

BACKWARD AREAS AND REGIONAL IMBALANCES:

3.104 MLP Division maintains a list of Backward Areas as identified by State Govts. The State Govts. have now been requested to send the latest list of areas identified as backward.

SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES:

Border Area Development Programme (BADP):

3.105 This Programme was taken-up during the year 1986-87 for balanced development of border areas of four States, namely, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, this Programme has been revamped and its coverage extended to the States on the Eastern Border with Bangladesh and now also includes West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura. The main objective of the Programme continues to be balanced development of remote, inaccessible areas situated near the border in

order to ensure their effective administration. The outlay in the Eighth Plan for this Programme is Rs. 640 Crores. The outlay in 1994-95 is Rs. 160 Crores.

3.106 The Programme is being closely monitored by obtaining quarterly progress reports in physical and financial terms from the State Governments. Funds are released to State Governments on receipt of satisfactory Progress Reports from them.

Hill Area Development Programme (HADP):

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

3.108 A provision of Rs. 1450 crores has been made for HADP during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Allocation during 1994-95 is Rs. 320 Crores. During the Eighth Plan, focus of the Programmes under HADP is on fulfilling basic needs of the hill area residents through improved management and systematic use of land and water resources, modernisation of agricultural practices and thereby increasing agricultural productivity. All development activities in the hill areas are guided by the principle of 'sustainable development' and over-riding consideration of ecological preservation and restoration.

North Eastern Council (NEC):

3.109 The North Eastern Council was set up under an Act of Parliament passed in December 1971. The Council comprises of seven States namely Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram. The Governors and Chief Ministers of these seven States are Members of the NEC. The Council is envisaged mainly as an Advisory body which discusses matters of common interest to constituent States or matters between the States and Central Govts. The NEC also undertakes funding of projects of inter-State/regional importance.

The Eighth Plan outlay for NEC is Rs. 1160 crores. The allocation for 1994-95 is Rs. 277 crores, of which 80% is for Power and Transport and Communication sectors. A High Level Committee has been set up vide O.M. No. PC(P)8/3/94- NEC dated August 25, 1994 to oversee implementation of plan schemes by North Eastern Council and by the States in North-East Region. Special Secretary, Planning Commission is the Chairman of this Committee, Secretary, NEC; Additional Secretary (Expenditure), Ministry of Finance, Adviser, North-Eastern States, Planning Commission, Jt. Secretary, Programme Implementation; and Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs are the Members of this Committee. Jt. Secretary, State Plans, Planning Commission is the Member-Secretary of this Committee. This Committee is to comment on utilisation of plan assistance for immediate corrective action as well as identify problems coming in the way of implementation of the schemes and resolve them.

Western Ghats Secretariat (WGDP)

3.110 Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) was introduced in 1974-75 as part of programme for development of Hill Areas. The WGDP covers 163 talukas of Western Ghats areas comprising parts of Maharashtra (62 Talukas), Tamil Nadu (29 Talukas), Kerala (29 Talukas), Karnataka (40 Talukas) and Goa (2 Talukas). Special Central Assistance is given to constituent States for supplementing their own efforts for development of areas covered by the Programme.

3.111 The Western Ghats region of the country has been recognised as ecologically fragile and environmentally degraded. Central themes of the programme is eco-restoration eco-conservation and eco-development and it aims at bringing about harmony between development of area and protection, improvement etc. of ecological and environmental assets. The schemes being implemented under the Programme are meant for improving life style of inhabitants of Western Ghats, with sustainable use of natural resources of the area.

3.112 The important activities relating to WGDP and HADP (Nilgiris) during 1994-95 are indicated below :

- i) Meeting of Secretaries Committee on WGDP was held in Thiruvananthapuram on 2.6.94. In the meeting, progress of implementation of WGDP in constituent States was reviewed and it was decided among other issues to evaluate the programme in all States by an independent agency so that the programme may be implemented more effectively, after taking necessary corrective measures.
- ii) Annual Plan 1994-95 of the constituent States under WGDP and HADP for Nilgiris District of Tamil Nadu was finalised. The total Special Central Assistance allocated for Annual Plan 1994-95 under WGDP is Rs. 41.71 crores (excluding Surveys & Studies and Western Ghats Sectt.) for all the constituent States under WGDP. For HADP (Nilgiris) - Tamil Nadu the SCA allocated for 1994-95 is Rs. 17.81 crores. The progress of implementation of both the Programmes WGDP and HADP (Nilgiris) in financial and physical terms is being monitored by W G Secretariat on quarterly basis.
- iii) At the instance of Planning Commission, Government of Tamil Nadu and Programme Evaluation Organisation has done a joint evaluation of WGDP in Tamil Nadu. Follow up action on the evaluation report is being taken by the State Government. Joint evaluation of WGDP Programme in Maharashtra is in progress. Other constituent States of WGDP have been urged upon to take up evaluation of WGDP programme in their respective States jointly with Programme Evaluation Organisation (Planning Commission).
- iv) Government of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra have got perspective plans prepared for the WGDP being implemented in their respective States. These plans are under examination in the Planning Commission. The proposals for preparation of perspective plan for other constituent States of the Programme like Goa, Kerala and Karnataka have been approved by the Planning Commission.

- v) Necessary formats for computerisation of WGDP data and linking it through NICNET have been finalised in consultation with participating States in a meeting held on 14.09.94 in Bangalore. Follow up action is being taken by W G Secretariat/NIC to operationlise the system.

PERSPECTIVE PLANNING DIVISION

3.113 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. The Division assists the Commission in planning and policy issues which span across multiple sectors of the economy such as agriculture, industry, infrastructure, financial resources, foreign trade, balance of payments, social services, demography, poverty and Employment. To bring about inter-sectoral consistency in the plan model, a system of plan models, sub-models and material balances is used. The exercises done in the Division help in evolving the overall macro framework, projecting needs of consumption, investment and production structure.

3.114 The Division as a part of its regular activities :

((i) prepares an overall framework for medium and long term plans by analysing implications of long term plan, objectives for the appropriate strategy of development.

((ii) examines the current policies and programmes in the inter-temporal, inter-regional and inter-sectoral contexts.

((iii) studies in consistency between plan objectives and plan allocation, conformity of regional distribution of public sector outlays with the regional needs of development, effect of price rise on consumption level of people in different income groups, trends in savings, investment and growth in economy, trends in foreign trade and the implications of various developments in the economy for public investment.

((iv) renders advice on the influence of macro-economic development on principal commodities such as food, crude oil and steel.

(v) assists the Planning Commission in forming its views on technical issues pertaining to planning process, shift of a public sector programme from Non-plan to Plan side of Government expenditure and vice-versa.

(vi) contributes to the Planning Commission in responding to the issues pertaining to "Planning Process" posed by Parliament, forum of economists and economic editors, representatives of economic planning agencies in the States, delegations from National Planning Commissions of other countries and trans-national institutions, such as UN, SAARC and ESCAP, interaction with trans-national institutions through the respective nodal Ministries of Government.

3.115 Principal Adviser (PP) was the Convenor of the Indian Delegation for the agenda item "Poverty Alleviation through Economic Growth and Social Development" at the 50th Session of ESCAP held in New Delhi during April 5 - 13, 1994, for which a country paper on "Poverty Alleviation through Economic and Social development" was prepared by the Planning Commission.

3.116 Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission presented "India's perspective on issues pertaining to women's development, human development and the collaboration of the women and Voluntary Organisations in this effort", in a meeting of the Deputy Chairman and Minister of State (Rural Development and Women & Child Development), with the members of Independent Commissions on Population and Quality of life, on 28th April, 1994.

3.117 For the meeting of the Planning/Finance Ministers of SAARC held at Dhaka in July, 1994 to consider the pro-poor plans of the member countries, the Division prepared a document on "Poverty Eradication through Growth, Employment and Social Development". Indian National Committee under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission was set up to evolve India's stand at the World Summit on Social Development being held in March, 1995 at Copenhagen. The Division prepared a National Report setting out India's approach to social development, and the Report was released by the

Ministry of External Affairs. The Planning Commission also participated in the deliberations of the Preparatory Committee meetings for the World Summit held at New York during August/September, 1994.

3.118 A Delegation from the Chinese State Planning Commission headed by Mr. Jianminh, Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Peoples' Republic of China visited India from 14th to 23rd September, 1994, held deliberations with the Planning Commission on various issues relating to the role of planning in the federal set up, public sector enterprises in India, Indian prices, etc. The Delegation, with the assistance of the Division, also held discussions with various Central ministries, Reserve Bank of India, National Informatics Centre and the State Governments of West Bengal, Karnataka and Maharashtra, resulting in highly fruitful exchange of views, ideas and experiences of planners of both the countries.

3.119 A Mission from Japan to evaluate the aid provided to India under Overseas Development Assistance visited the Planning Commission during November, 1994 and Principal Adviser(PP) appraised them of the role of external assistance in financing investment in India and development priorities in the Plan.

3.120 The Division was associated in the sponsoring of "Development Planning Centre" in the Institute of Economic Growth by the Planning Commission.

3.121 The Division has prepared the following papers/documents during the year under report :

- (i) "The Indian Planning Process and an Agenda for its Reorientation".
- (ii) A "National Report" outlining approaches to Social Development in India for the World Summit on Social Development to be held at Copenhagen in March, 1995, released by the Ministry of External Affairs at the September, 1994 PREPCOM meeting at New York.

- (iii) A country paper on Poverty Alleviation through Economic and Social Development for the 50th Session of ESCAP.
- (iv) A critical evaluation of the methodology of computing couple protection rates.
- (v) Changing dietary in-take and food consumption in India.
- (vi) "Determinants of poverty among rural labourers a cross-sectional study" presented in the 26th Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics held on 6th January, 1995 at Patiala.
- (vii) "Indicative Planning in the French Planning System" published in 'Yojana' dated 31st July, 1994.
- (viii) A review on the Status and Policies of Regional Development in India.

3.122 The Division is currently carrying out exercises and studies in :

- (i) Imperatives of Economic Reforms for public investment;
- (ii) Effective rate of protection in Indian industries during pre-reform period and in 1994-95; and
- (iii) Technical Note on Eighth Five Year Plan, work on which has been completed.

3.123 The Division represents Planning Commission in the following organisations/institutions :

- (a) Governing Council of NSSO;
- (b) Advisory Committee on National Accounts of CSO;
- (c) Advisory Committee on Vital Statistics of Registrar General of India;
- (d) Governing Council of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi; and
- (e) Governing Council of the "Development Planning Centre" in the Institute of Economic Growth.

PLANNING COMMISSION CLUB

3.125 The Annual Prize Distribution function was held at Mavlankar Auditorium. The function which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Member of the Planning Commission Shri S.Z. Qasim was a glittering event. He gave away the prizes to the winners of the various competitions conducted in connection with the annual day celebrations of the Club. A number of children and staff of the Planning Commission participated in the cultural evening. During the year 1994-95 various recreational and cultural activities, such as film shows, tour to Dalhousie, internal tournaments, quiz contest, etc. were organised. The sportsmen of Planning Commission also participated in various Inter Ministry Tournaments and won many prizes.

PLAN COORDINATION DIVISION

3.126 This Division coordinates all activities relating to the formulation of the Five Year Plans/Annual Plans, Annual Report etc. and also gets these documents printed. The Central Sector Five Year/Annual Plan allocations to Ministries/Departments of the Government of India is the responsibility of the Plan Coordination Division. Organisation and coordination of the meetings of the Full Planning Commission, National Development Council (NDC), Consultative Committee of the Members of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Planning, and also the internal meetings of the Commission chaired by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, are the functions of this Division. Activities of the various Divisions including Parliament work is also coordinated by this Division.

3.127 A summary of the major activities month-wise 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 sent to the Cabinet Secretary and office of the Prime Minister.

3.128 This Division formulated the guidelines to be followed by the Central Ministries and Departments in the preparation of their Annual Plan 1995-96 proposals. Also the series of meetings between the Member-Secretary, Planning Commission and the Secretaries of Central Ministries/Departments to

discuss their Annual Plan 1995-96 proposals were organised and co-ordinated and the final allocations for 1995-96 to each Ministry/Department were communicated.

3.129 Six Internal Meetings of the Planning Commission were held during the year 1994 and the details are as given below :

S1. No.	Date of the Meeting	Subject
1.	24.03.1994	Report of the Expert Group on framing a National Policy on Himalayas by Dr. S.Z. Qasim, Member, Planning Commission.
2.	28.06.1994	Mid-term Appraisal of the Eighth Five Year Plan(1992-97).
3.	04.08.1994	I. Scheme for Appointment of Urdu Teachers. II. Report of the Task Force on Structure and Manning of the Planning Commission.
4.	17.10.1994	A paper prepared by Member Sh. G.V. Ramakrishna on Public Sector Reforms.
5.	26.10.1994	"Augmentation of financing of on-going major irrigation/multi-purpose projects for their early completion"
6.	25.11.1994	Proposal for a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for setting up of Special Courts for trial of offences under the NDPS Act, 1985.

3.130 The material relating to the Planning Commission for the President's Address to both the Houses of Parliament on the occasion of the 1995-96 Budget Session was compiled and a consolidated note on the subject was sent to the Prime Minister's Office.

3.131 The material for the Finance Minister's 1995-96 Budget Speech and his post-budget press conference was compiled as also the material for publication in the Pre-Budget Economic Survey 1994-95 which were sent to the Ministry of Finance.

POWER AND ENERGY DIVISION

Power

3.132 The Power Unit prepared an Annual Report on the financial performance of the State Electricity Utilities (SEU).

3.133 The Unit assisted the representative of the Planning Commission on the Committee on Power constituted by the National Development Council (NDC) for finalising the Report.

3.134 The Power Unit also assisted Member (Energy) in reviewing issues related to private sector participation in power generation and the need for rational approach.

Coal

3.135 The Coal Unit took up the following activities during the period April - November, 1994:

- (i) Analysed the issues relating to coal demand materialisation.
- (ii) Undertook the Mid-Term Appraisal of Eighth Plan covering important aspect of coal sector and identified areas of concern. These were discussed with Ministry of Coal in a meeting taken by Member (Energy), Planning Commission.
- (iii) Examined the various proposals and issues relating to coal projects for the IMG, PIB and CCEA's clearances.
- (iv) Continued to participate in a number of Standing Committees both short-term and long-term, relating to coal linkages, Standing Scientific Research Committees, MOU meetings, etc.

Petroleum

3.136 During the year, the Petroleum Unit undertook the Mid-Term Appraisal of Eighth Plan covering the activities of upstream and downstream sectors, response to the privatisation/liberalisation measures initiated so far and identified the areas of concern on the performance of the sector. The Mid-Term performance review and areas of concern were discussed with Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas in a meeting taken by Member (Energy), Planning Commission.

3.144 The sectoral distribution of the projects appraised during the year 1993-94 and during the period from April-November, 1994 is given in Table A. More than 70% of the total projects appraised during the period April - November, 1994 relate to agriculture, water resources and allied sectors, surface transport, information and broadcasting, energy including coal, urban development, environment and forests, power and social sectors.

Guidelines On Appraisal

3.145 In addition to the preparation of Appraisal Notes for original and revised cost estimates proposals, the Division also examines the revised cost estimates proposals falling under the delegated powers of the Administrative Ministries/ Departments for the concurrence of the Planning Commission. Guidelines for the preparation of such proposals to be sanctioned under the delegated powers were issued to all the Ministries/ Departments of Govt. of India, in June, 1994 by the Division.

Case Studies

3.146 Work continued on the preparation of case studies of some selected projects which have been completed without delay and within the sanctioned cost and those which have sufficient time and cost overruns. As a case study, an ex-post evaluation report on Rajrappa Opencast Coal Project of Central Coalfields Ltd. has been finalised. The findings and conclusions of these studies will be useful for planning, formulation, appraisal and implementation of similar projects.

Data Bank On Appraised Projects

3.147 As regards Data Bank on project statistics developed in PAMD during the year 1993-94, data pertaining to 700 projects was culled out from files and appraisal notes of the projects appraised in the PAD in the past and computerised. The total number of projects for which the data had been computerised upto March, 1994 was 2200. During April-December, 1994, data for another 500 projects was computerised, thus bringing the status of data bank of appraised projects up-to-date.

Table A

(Cost in Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Sector	1993-94 Total 1.4.94 to 30.11.94			
		No. of Projects	Capital Cost	No. of Projects	Total Capital Cost
1	Agriculture water resources & RD etc.	56	28286	23	4193
2	Energy including coal	16	8993	9	2890
3	Surface Transport	29	2357	22	2086
4	Petroleum & Natural Gas	15	9826	6	4833
5	Petro chemicals and fertilisers	10	4238	7	3983
6	Electronics	3	66	3	36
7	Bio technology	4	69	-	-
8	Information & Broadcasting & Communication	24	1074	15	264
9	Steel & Mines	3	1690	4	2625
10	Industry & SSI	8	1274	5	319
11	Civil Aviation	3	54	1	47
12	Urban Development	2	28	8	5200
13	Finance	1	349	-	-
14	Textiles	3	1024	-	-
15	Commerce	4	38	2	269
16	Planning Commission	3	192	-	-
17	Environment & Forests	4	676	9	1897
18	Home Affairs & DOP	1	1200	1	100
19	Health	16	1991	8	409
20	HRD including women development, youth affairs etc.	16	5960	5	2262
21	Welfare	-	-	1	500
22	Science & Technology	13	358	6	131
23	Labour	2	24	-	-
24	Post	1	22	-	-
Total :-		237	69789	135	32044

- (iii) A country paper on Poverty Alleviation through Economic and Social Development for the 50th Session of ESCAP.
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Data Bank Of Planning Commission

3.148 The Data Bank of the Planning Commission on Minimum Data Record (MDR) comprising of comprehensive information on various Central and Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes relating to different sectors was updated and assistance provided to subject divisions to analyse and develop various statements with the active support of National Informatics Centre for use in the Annual Plan Discussions. As on to-day, the information is available for about 11,000 Central and Centrally sponsored Plan schemes.

Analysis Of Resource Based Networks

3.149 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 1995-96.

Monitoring And Information Systems

3.150 Work relating to improvements in monitoring and information systems and identifying areas for minimising and cost over-runs, was continued.

Management Consultancy Development

3.151 With a view to helping in improving efficiency and productivity, In-house Management Consultancy Groups (IMCG) were set up in four State Electricity Boards (viz. Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and two State Road Transport Corporation (Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra under the aegis of Planning Commission and under UNDP/ILO Management Consultancy Development - Phase III). After the expiry of UNDP assistance, the project activities under the above scheme have been continued under the plan scheme "Management Consultancy Development" in the Eighth Plan to provide faculty support and other expert assistance by Management Development Institute. With the great success and positive results achieved under the scheme, three more State Electricity Boards viz. Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa had also been included in the scheme in 1993.

3.152 With a view to sharing the experience and achievements in providing consultancy services by the In-house Management Consultancy Groups in the seven SEBs and two 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 meeting was organised in July, 1994 which was inaugurated by Deputy Chairman and attended by top and senior level officers from State Electricity Boards and State Road Transport Corporations.

3.153 The National Conference on Management of Cost, Efficiency and Quality Certification in Construction was organised by the National Institute of Construction Management & Research (NICMAR) in collaboration with the Planning Commission in July, 1994. The Planning Commission was represented on the Technical Commission and Organising Committee of the Conference. The conference made wide range of recommendations for development of the construction industry on which Planning Commission will be taking up follow-up action in due course.

3.154 A Meeting on Project Formulation, Appraisal, Implementation and Monitoring at State level was held on 2-3 August, 1994. The technical papers received from the States/Financial Institutes in this connection were distributed among the participants and discussed in the meeting. The record notes of the meeting were circulated to all States/Union Territories for information and guidance in regard to project formulation, appraisal, implementation and monitoring.

3.155 The 23rd IFTDO World Conference on HRD (Training & Development) was organised in New Delhi on November 8-11, 1994 by Indian Society for Training and Development in collaboration with Planning Commission and several other organisations with about 800 participants from 32 countries. The Conference was inaugurated by the President of India.

3.156 Charts and Maps and Equipment Support Services as a part of management Support Services were continued to all Divisions of the Planning Commission.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

3.157 During the year under report, the Rural Development Division was involved with an assessment of the ongoing poverty alleviation programmes with a view to bringing about improvements in the strategies and policies for poverty alleviation in the rural areas of the country.

3.158 The Division prepared comments on various research proposals in the field of rural development submitted by Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and academic institutions for financial assistance from the Planning Commission.

3.159 The Division represented Planning Commission in the various Committees such as the Screening Committee on Innovative and Special Projects under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), [Third Stream], High Level Committee on Credit (IRDP), Central Level Coordination Committee on IRDP and allied programmes, the Technical Committee on the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP). The report of the Technical Committee on DPAP and DDP was finalised and submitted to the Government.

3.160 During the year under report, the Rural Development Division did the Mid-term Appraisal of the Eighth Five Year Plan with reference to programmes and policies of rural development and poverty alleviation.

3.161 During the year, the Rural Development Division also functioned as the nodal Division for the Department of Programme Implementation in monitoring the 20- Point programme and was involved in the restructuring. It also acted as the nodal Division in the Planning Commission in respect of the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP).

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

3.162 The Science and Technology Division carried out the exercise concerning the Mid-term Appraisal of the Scientific Departments. Of the sixteen important technology mission/mission mode projects identified during 1993-94; the projects on advanced composites, sugar production technologies, flyash disposal and utilisation, biological pest control, biofertil-

izers and aquaculture which have been approved are under implementation. As a consequence of the major initiative taken in 1992-93, a National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) has been set up at Madras and became functional under the Department of Ocean Development during 1994.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH UNIT

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

3.164 Grant-in-aid is released to various research institutions/universities for the support of on-going studies and new research studies sponsored by the Committee. Financial assistance is also provided for Seminars/Conferences approved by the RAC.

3.165 The Planning Commission also provides block grants to three Centres for Research on Planning and Development at (i) Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, (ii) Deptt. of Economics, University of Bombay and (iii) Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune for undertaking socio-economic research studies. CRPD Units are reviewed periodically by the Research Advisory Committee and necessary directions are given to the research work being done by them.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITION DIVISION

3.166 During the year under report, the Division continued to formulate and review policies and programmes relating to welfare and development of women and children, welfare of handicapped persons, drug addicts, the aged etc.,

3.167 To oversee the implementation of National Nutrition Policy through various sectoral plans of action and to issue policy guidelines, a National Nutrition Council has been set up.

3.168 Meetings of the Mid-term Appraisal regarding the progress related to Women and Child Development, Nutrition, Social Welfare (Handicapped and Social Defence) were completed.

3.169 A special review of the Scheme for "Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women" (STEP) was completed and as a follow-up an evaluation of STEP has been taken up by Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission.

STATE PLANS DIVISION

3.170 The main responsibility of the Division is to help the Commission finalise the Annual Plans and Five Year Plans of State/UTs. The work of the Division involves coordination of all activities relating to formulation of the Plans of States/UTs such as issuing of guidelines for formulation of Plans, organisation of meetings between Deputy Chairman and Chief Ministers/Lt. Governors of States/UTs for deciding the Plan size of States/UTs as well as Working Group meetings for finalisation of sectoral outlays of States/UTs Plans. The Division also deals with sanction of Additional Central Assistance to States/UTs for specific schemes/projects.

3.171 The State Plans Division also examines the revised outlays concerning all States/UTs and issues revised sanctions. This Division examined proposals from States/UTs for sanction of additional funds for Natural Calamities Relief Operations. The Division also deals with all VIP references, Parliament Questions relating to the States/UTs. The State Plans Division is the repository of all information relating to States/UTs plan outlays and expenditure, Central Assistance etc. This Division's large data base is updated and improved from time to time and acts as reference for use by the Commission.

Annual Plan 1994-95

3.172 Outlay of Rs. 40974.16 crores was originally approved for all the States and UTs for the Annual Plan 1994-95 compared to an outlay of Rs. 35284 crores for the year 1993-94. In addition, separate provision of Rs. 277 crores was made for the Plan of North Eastern Council (NEC) during 1994-95 and Additional Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 755 crores was made available for Hill Areas, Tribal Areas, Border Area Development programme and Other Special Area Programmes.

3.173 With a view to ensure investment in priority sectors as per Plan objectives, the practice of earmarking of outlays was continued. Outlays under Agriculture and Allied Activities, Rural Development, Special Area Programmes, Minimum Needs Programmes and some major Irrigation and Power projects were earmarked.

3.174 An amount of a Rs. 4180.32 crores was allocated for Minimum Needs Programme comprising Elementary Education, Adult Education, Rural Health, Rural Water Supply, Rural Sanitation, Rural Roads, Rural Electrification, Rural Domestic Cooking Energy (Rural Fuel wood Plantations and Installation of improved Chullahs), Rural Housing, Nutrition, Public Distribution System and Environment Improvement of Urban slums. Under MNP, bulk of the outlay was allocated for Rural Water Supply and Elementary Education.

3.175 Financing of the Plan of the Union Territories is the responsibility of the Centre. Besides, States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura are treated as Special Category States for allocation of Central assistance due to their weak resource base. Central Assistance accounted for about 80 percent in aggregate of the outlay approved for the Annual Plan 1994- 95 of all these Special Category States.

Annual Plan 1995-96

3.176 The work regarding formulation of the Annual Plan 1995-96 has been taken up during the period. Guidelines for formulation of Annual Plan proposals of State/UTs were formulated on the basis of the Eighth Plan approach of indicative planning and sent to all States/UTs. These guidelines seeking simplification and rationalisation of the formulation of Annual Plan 1995-96 emphasized 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 freedom of operation. The broad priority and thrust areas in 1995-96 plan of the States/UTs will be employment generation; containment

of population growth; universalisation of education, complete eradication of illiteracy among people of the age group of 15 to 35 years; elimination of scavenging; provision of safe drinking water; health and immunisation to all villages; growth and diversification of agriculture to achieve self-sufficiency in food and generation of surplus for export; strengthening of infrastructure facilities i.e. energy, transport, communication, irrigation, effective decentralisation, encouragement of local initiatives voluntary efforts, etc.

STATISTICS AND SURVEY DIVISION

3.177 The Statistics and 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.

TRANSPORT DIVISION

3.178 The function of the Transport Division is 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, for 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 of projects in the various transport subsectors.

3.179 This Division is also responsible for the formulation of Annual Plan for Tourism Sector. The development of tourism infrastructure assumed importance in view of its contribution to employment generation, foreign exchange earnings and the overall economic development of the country.

3.180 The Division undertook appraisal of investment proposals formulated for various sub-sectors by the Ministry of Surface Transport, the Ministry of Railways and the 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.

3.181 A detailed review of State Road Transport Undertakings' operations with a view to recommending measures to improve their physical and financial performance was undertaken and completed during the year. The "Compendium of Transport Statistics" was thoroughly revised and updated.

3.182 Draft Master Plans on tourism development of certain States were discussed with the concerned State Government officers and the Secretary, Central Department of Tourism. Necessary guidelines were issued to the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu to redraft their Master Plans to make these models for development of tourism infrastructure in their respective States.

3.183 In connection with the Mid Term appraisal of the Eighth Plan analysis of the performance of the transport sector has been undertaken after discussions with officials of the concerned Central Ministries.

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES DIVISION

3.184 The VSI Division examined proposals, projects and schemes received from the Deptt. of SSI and ARI, Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of Food Processing Industries, for the development and growth of Village & Small Industries and Food Processing Industries.

3.185 Ms. Mira Seth, Member, Planning Commission chaired a series of meetings to carry out mid-term appraisal of the Eighth Plan for the VSI and FPI sectors. A series of meetings were held to review the performance of the following sub-sectors :

- i) Food Processing Industries;
- ii) Small Scale Industries;

- iii) Textiles (Handlooms, Handicrafts, Sericulture and Powerlooms sub-sector);
- iv) Development of wool industry in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and other Hill States;
- v) Khadi and Village Industries; and
- vi) Gems and Jewellery Sector

3.186 A Standing Committee on Food Processing has been set up under the chairpersonship of Ms. Mira Seth, Member, Planning Commission in the FPI sector to prepare a ten-year perspective plan for the Food Processing Industry.

VOLUNTARY ACTION COORDINATION CELL (VAC-CELL)

3.187 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 people's organisation in the Eighth Plan has been formulated. The scheme, at present, is under consideration with the Committee of Secretaries. The Cell also assists a Joint Machinery set up by the Prime Minister to enhance collaborative relationship between voluntary organisations and the government under the chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The Member-Secretary, Planning Commission is one of the Members of the Joint Machinery.

CAREER MANAGEMENT AND VIGILANCE DESK

3.188 Career Management and Vigilance Desk consists of two Units namely (a) Vigilance Unit and (b) Career Management. The subjects dealt with in these two Units are as follows :

Vigilance Unit

3.189 The Unit deals with vigilance cases i.e. cases of Corruption, malpractices and lack of integrity in respect of Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' Officers. The proceedings are conducted in accordance with the procedure laid down in ;

- (i) CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965;
- (ii) CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964;
- (iii) Vigilance Manual and the instructions regarding consultation with the UPSC and Central Vigilance Commission; and
- (iv) Instructions issued by the Department of Personnel, Central Vigilance Commission and C.A.T. on the subject.

3.190 The Unit maintains a list of officers of doubtful integrity and officers who are on the agreed list and issues vigilance clearance/certificates in respect of Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' Officers at the time of their promotions, crossing of Efficiency Bars forwarding the application for jobs/passport and their release from the Planning Commission on transfer or retirement etc.

3.191 The Unit advises administrative sections on other disciplinary cases which may be referred to it for advice.

3.192 The Unit submits progress reports to Central Vigilance Commission and Department of Personnel on the progress of work done by way of quarterly progress reports.

3.193 The Unit functions under the Chief Vigilance Officer assisted by one Desk Officer and one Stenographer Grade (D). Member-Secretary, Planning Commission/Adviser (Admn.) are kept informed of the progress made in respect of the pending cases.

Career Management

3.194 The work in this Unit mainly comprises the following:

a) Training Programme in India and abroad:

Offers for training in India and abroad are received from the nodal Ministries and/or training institutions. The Group Coordinating Officers concerned are requested to recommend candidates for training keeping in view the essential qualifications and the utility of training for the Planning Commission and the cost involved. The names of the recommended candidates are forwarded to the nodal Ministry/Institute concerned after obtaining the approval of Adviser (Admn.)/Member-Secretary.

After selection of an officer for training, the case is further processed in consultations with the Ministry of Finance and after obtaining approval of M.O.P. wherever necessary.

b) Foreign Assignments:

On receipt of offers through nodal Ministries, applications are invited from the eligible candidates through Group Coordinating Officers concerned. The names are forwarded to the nodal Ministry after approval from Minister of Planning. Applications in respect of officers belonging to organised services are forwarded subject to clearance from the cadre controlling authority.

c) Deputations/Delegations for participation in Seminars/ Conference in India and abroad:

Officers are deputed to represent the Planning Commission at Seminars/Conferences in India/abroad with the approval of Adviser (Admn.), Secretary, M.O.P. In case of Deputy Chairman and Members, the approval of Prime Minister is necessary for all foreign travels. In the case of visits abroad clearance from the Ministry of External Affairs is also obtained. The expenditure involved has to be sanctioned with the approval of the Screening Committee.

d) Miscellaneous work relating to visit abroad:

Passports and visas are arranged for officers going abroad on training or deputation through the Ministry of External Affairs.

e) Orders regarding release of:

Foreign Exchange for personal incidental expenditure through State Bank are issued.

f) Reference Folder:

The following reference files are maintained in this Section :

1. Instructions regarding Foreign Deputations.
2. Instructions regarding Foreign Assignments.

NATIONAL INFORMATICS CENTRE - YOJANA BHAWAN UNIT (NIC-YBU)

3.195 All computerisation needs of Planning Commission are being looked after by the NIC-YBU, stationed at Yojana Bhawan. A Local Area Network (LAN) consisting of five 486 Systems has been established which supports more than 200 terminals to various users in Planning Commission. The LAN in Planning Commission is also connected to NICNET, the NIC's Nationwide Computer Communication Network, which is already hooked to more than 650 nodes inclusive of all States/UTs/Districts/Central Govt. Deptts. etc. In addition to the LAN and its terminals, various other Computer Equipments such as PCs/PC-CTs/PC-ATs, Dot matrix and line printers, Plotters, Laser Printers, Desk Top Publishing (DTP) System, Document Storage and Retrieval System (DSRS) are also installed. The various Computerisation activities being pursued by NIC (YBU) are as follows :

Major Computerisation Projects

- 1) An Input/Output Model has been developed for Plan Modeling Exercises which consists of a core model and seven submodels and is used to work out the output levels required in the terminal year of a given Plan to satisfy a given level of final demands. Eighth plan exercises were done using this Model.
- 2) A System is developed for the Construction of Input/Output table for the Indian Economy which forms the main input for any Plan Modeling exercise. The construction of Input/Output table is a major exercise which requires processing of data corresponding to large scale, small scale and unorganised household manufacturing sectors.
- 3) A database is developed for the Central and Centrally Sponsored plan schemes. Already, data for more than 10,000 schemes is available and is regularly updated. This database is being extensively used by all Divisions of Planning Commission especially at the time of Annual Plan discussions.

- 4) The data of Evaluation studies conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation(PEO) of Planning Commission is processed by NIC(YBU).
- 5) A database for Non Government Organisations(NGOs) is being developed and the work is in progress.
- 6) Various other databases such as Personnel Information System, Project Status Information System, Office automation support to Offices of Deputy Chairman, Member Secretary and other Senior officers, Financial Accounting systems etc. have been developed and are in use. NIC-YBU is also providing active support towards Computerisation of the activities of the Agro Climatic Regional Planning(ACRP) project of Planning Commission.
- 7) NICNET facilities are extensively used in Planning Commission by various Divisions for transmission of data/information between Planning Commission and State capitals/Districts etc.
- 8) NIC-YBU renders dedicated Computer support for the preparation of important documents of Planning Commission such as Annual Plan, Annual report, NDC Report on Power, Summary Record of NDC meeting, special reports etc.
- 9) a. Training is an integral part of Computer support activities of NIC(YBU). A number of inhouse training programmes are being organised every year for the benefit of the Officers and staff of Planning commission. During 1994 about 80 Officers/staff members of Planning Commission were trained by NIC(YBU).
 b. During February 1995, a three day training programme on Computer-based Information System for Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) was organised by NIC(YBU) and Western Ghats Secretariat, Planning Commission for the state level officers of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Goa.

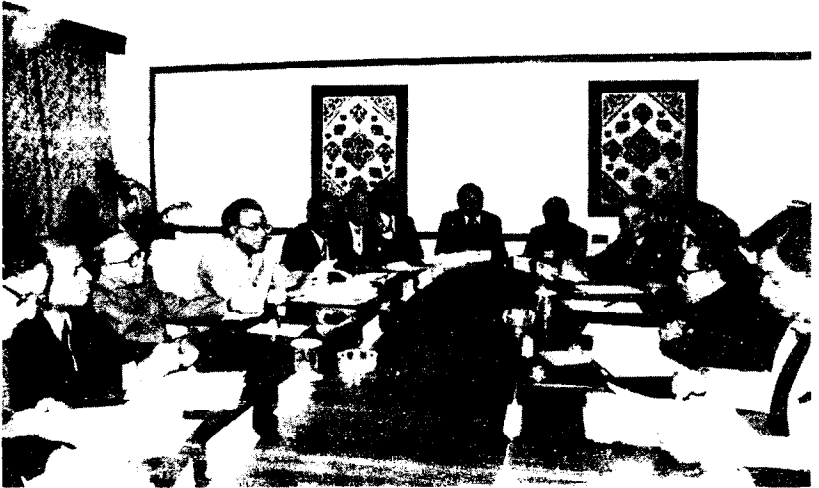


Plan Meeting

आखिल भारतीय राजभाषा सम्मेलन
जिना तथा कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय
योजना भवन
13 सितम्बर 1994



ALL INDIA OFFICIAL LANGUAGE CONFERENCE



PLAN MEETING

CHAPTER IV

PROGRAMME EVALUATION ORGANISATION

4.1 The main functions and objectives of the Programme Evaluation Organisation are to undertake evaluation studies which encompass :

- i) assessment of the achievements of plan programmes against the stated objectives and targets;
- ii) Measurement of their impact on the beneficiaries;
- iii) The impact on the socio-economic structure of the community;
- iv) The process and adequacy of the delivery mechanism; and
- v) In addition to the above, the PEO has also been providing technical advice to the State Evaluation Organisations and imparting training to the evaluation personnel.

4.2 The status of various studies undertaken is under :

Studies Completed

- i) District Industries Centres Programme
- ii) Dance, Drama and Theatre Ensembles
- iii) Impact of Fishing Harbour Projects on the living conditions of Traditional Fisherman.
- iv) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP).
- v) Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS).

Studies in Progress

- i) Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) in Maharashtra - A Joint Study.
- ii) Assessing Impact of Third Doctor of ISM in Primary Health Centres (PHCs.). (Background material is being collected by States/Cente)
- iii) Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)

Activities during the first three years of Eighth Five Year Plan

4.3 In the first two years of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-93 and 1993-94) eight (8) studies have been completed and circulated. During the current year, four more studies have been completed and three are in hand. Further, more studies have been identified to be taken up during the remaining period of the Eighth Five year Plan in the thrust areas of poverty alleviation, health and family welfare, women development, rural drinking water supply, elementary and adult education, elimination of scavenging and development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Some of the important activities of the PEO during the year under report are as follows :

- I). The report on 'Fishing Harbour Projects on the living conditions of traditional fisherman' has been finalised.
- II). The report on the evaluation study on DPAP has been finalized.
- III). The draft report on WGDP in Maharashtra is being finalised.
- IV). The report on RPDS has been finalised.
- V). The design, instruments and schedules on the new study on 'Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)' were discussed in the REOs meeting held on 21st, 22nd and 23rd September, 1994. The study was launched in the field during October, 1994 and the data received is being processed.
- VI). A Documentation Bulletin on "Evaluation Studies conducted by States/Union Territories Governments (1985-86 to 1991-92) and Evaluation Studies conducted by the PEO (1952-1995)" has been compiled. Another bulletin has been finalised on "Evaluation Capacities in States/UTs" has been prepared.

4.4 An Evaluation Advisory Committee in respect of PEO evaluation studies was constituted for the first time in March, 1994 and subsequently the same was reconstituted to include more experts from outside the Planning Commission.

4.5 The PEO is also associated with the State Evaluation Organisations and other research and academic institutions for taking up studies of regional and local importance besides those innovative in nature.

CHAPTER V

NATIONAL INFORMATICS CENTRE (NIC)

5.1 National Informatics Centre, Planning Commission, is a premier S&T organisation in the field of Information Technology (IT) in India. It provides state-of-the-art solutions for information management and decision support requirements of the Government and the corporate sector. NIC has set up a satellite-based nation-wide computer-communication network, called NICNET, with over 700 nodes connecting the national capital, the state capitals and district headquarters to one and another.

5.2 The IT services provided by NIC range from conducting feasibility studies for computerisation; designing, developing and implementing computer-based information systems; undertaking large turnkey projects including setting up of networks and imparting training to personnel in user organisations. NIC has developed extensive expertise in integrating IT-based systems with the working of user organisations. The services provided by NIC include development of application software packages, systems software, database systems, distributed databases, networking, electronic mail, electronic document interchange (EDI), access to international databases, computer-aided design, geographic information systems, modelling, expert systems, telematics, office automation, textbase management systems, turnkey projects, training and multi-media solutions.

5.3 NIC has emerged as an agent of change in the user organisations by extensive training facilities to train and retrain large number of people from these organisations. The training methodology of NIC includes the use of state-of-the-art training tools such as Computer Based Tutors (CBTs) and Multimedia Systems.

5.4 NIC has developed over 400 databases, 3600 small and medium information systems and several thousand software packages in various sectors such as Education, Health, Transport, Agriculture etc. NIC has developed a number of network-based applications. NIC has taken up a major project of national importance on land records computerisation in the country on a com-

plementary basis with Ministry of Rural Development. It has taken up, on turnkey basis, a number of large computerisation projects.

5.5 The various nodes of NICNET National Info Highway, an overlay network over the existing SSMA/CDMA-based network have been made operational. NICNET has large number of Internet users in the country. It is connected to over 200 networks in 160 countries throughout the world. NICNET has now brought the most advanced World Wide WEB (WWW) server technology in the world through BASIS WEB server installed on its National Info Highway. This has added a new dimension to the existing EDI & Bibliographic services.

5.6 NIC and International Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) are jointly setting up a section 25B company called National Centre for Trade Information(NCTI) to provide latest trade, business and economic information to help Indian as well as foreign enterprises in the promotion of trade from and to India. It is also setting up a section 25B company called NIC Services Inc. to undertake and participate in commercial ventures.

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

5.8 NIC has several divisions at NIC(Hqrs) (mainly categorised as support divisions, application divisions and R&D divisions), & centres in the state/ UT Capitals & districts.

NICNET EXPANSION

5.9 A powerful NICNET National Info Highway as an overlay network operating in the Ku band, over the existing SSMA/CDMA network has become operational. The overlay network is a star SCPC system providing 64 Kbps dedicated satellite links to each of the remote earth stations. The network has the expansion capability for increase in number of earth stations, and each link is capable of operating at speeds varying from 16 Kbps to 2.2 Mbps. The NICNET Info Highway is implemented

initially for linking 14 cities and will gradually cover all cities of commercial importance.

5.10 The data broadcast network over NICNET overlay has been operationalised and is ready to start services. It 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. Experiments are underway on image/scanned picture file transmission through this system.

5.11 X.75 connection to sprintnet has been operationalised. This line is operating at 64 Kbps speed. All Internet traffic is being sent on this line. Another 64 Kbps line to GPSS is also there for international access to NICNET users.

5.12 NIC has provided E-mail facility to 14 missions abroad.

5.13 A study was carried out to expand the network connectivity facilities at NIC district centres and PADs were procured as per the study report. These PADs have been installed in most of the NIC district centres and installation in the remaining district centres will be completed shortly.

5.14 In order to meet the growing demand for C-band network it was decided to expand the hub for 200 more VSATs and accordingly steps are being taken up in this direction.

5.15 C-band network, Info highway, Internet services and other network services were maintained with 99% availability.

RENNIC SERVICES

5.16 RENNIC (Research and Educational Network of NIC) programme has been designed especially to cater to the information requirements of the academic community namely Academic/ Research/Medical Institutions recognized and funded by various agencies like UGC, CSIR, ICMR, ICSSR, ICAR and DBT.

5.17 RENNIC services mainly include e-mail (national and international) and news services to all institutions and Internet access to select users. With the functioning of NICNET Info Highway, all the above services are now possible to be extended through out the country.

5.18 CSIR, ICMR, ICAR, DBT, NIMHANS (Bangalore) are some of the organizations to which RENNIC e-mail services are already provided on dial-up basis. It is proposed to make all these organizations CUGs of NICNET.

ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT INTERCHANGE (EDI) SERVICES

5.19 Nicnet has been providing EDI services. It is a major component of customs computerisation. Both Export and Import documentation are to be handled by the system for which the EDI messages that are to be implemented include Invoice, Customs Declaration and Packing List.

5.20 NIC is coordinating with the other agencies involved in the total business cycle, such as Ports/Airports, Carriers, Banks and Insurance Agencies to have integrated system.

5.21 Another DI project, relates to intra-company transfer of business documents (Contract Details, Delivery Challans, Invoice, and stock and fund position) between branch offices and the head office of MP State Cooperative Oilseed Growers Federation Ltd.

5.22 NIC has also been actively involved in national standardisation efforts through representation in the India EDIFACT Committee.

5.23 Education and awareness of EDI technology and applications is also being carried out through, seminars, symposia and exhibitions.

NICNET LINKAGE TO INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS

5.24 Internet service is being availed by about 500 users. It is planned to extend this facility to about 2000 users by this year end. Clients for Gopher, archie, web have been set up. A detailed study was carried out on allotment of Internet address to NICNET users. It was felt that, a large number of subnets with small number of hosts on each subnet would be the most desired solution. Addressing scheme has been changed accordingly.

C-WEB (CENTRE FOR WORLD WIDE WEB SERVICE) OVER NICNET

5.25 NICNET has brought the most advanced World Wide Web (WWW) Server technology in the world through BASIS Web Server installed on its National Info Highway. WWW is based on the hypertext paradigm, a distributed hypermedia environment, linking documents to related material, enabling universal readership through browsing and search utilities on one's terminal connected to the Internet. The traditional Internet services like email, FTP, Telnet, Gopher, WAIS, Archie etc. are also available.

5.26 Basis Web Server on NICNET redefines the concept of information management not only for RENNIC users in the scientific and academic community, but also for the commercial users through the great potential of Internet which is now being harnessed for Electronic Data Interchange, Trade Data Banks, Electronic Fund Transfer, Legal and Medical Information Systems etc. Internet is poised to become the prime carrier for Electronic Commerce.

5.27 NIC continued to provide a value added Network (VAN) Services such as E-Mail (National & International), Electronic Document Interchange (EDI), Remote login, database access, Internet access etc..

STANDARDISATION IN SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT FOR GOVTT. FUNCTIONS

5.28 NIC has set up NICMAIL400 service to more than 2500 users around the country, belonging to government and public sectors. This service includes generating mailboxes, setting up of remoteuser-agents (RUAs), working out the connectivity providing training to users and troubleshooting when required.

5.29 RUAs include PCBOX (DOS-based) by working out on different access-modes like dial-up, leased asynchronous connections, developing of special purpose macros (utilities) for alternate and redial facility.

5.30 UNIBOX (Unix-based) involving detailed testing, providing program-level specifications to vendor and fine-tuning the package in order to cater to users' requirements.

5.31 Configuration of the SMTP gateway has been done for the exchange of mails between NICMAIL400 users and the Internet world.

5.32 NIC has developed the Accounting Package (on VMS) for generation of bills for all NICMAIL400 users. The main criterion for generation of the bill is volume of data transfer, total connect-time and disk-space usage, etc.

5.33 NIC has developed for software Upgradation of the Radix Communication Software to operate in client/server mode in order to support multiple incoming/outgoing calls, to provide X-modem and Kermit file-transfer protocols, to provide interface to different lower-level protocols i.e. over any X.25 card in server mode, over EICON and NETLINK and X.25 cards in client mode and over TCP/IP for LAN to provide complete terminal emulation so that data transfer is in transparent mode for access to any databases.

5.34 NIC has taken up several activities for promotion and commercialisation of BASIS PLUS & TECHLIB PLUS Software products. A number of training courses and demonstration were conducted for various users. Interfaces were developed for converting data from FOXPLUS & ORACLE platforms to BASIS PLUS & conversion of NIC library automation package from LIBSYS to TECHLIB LUS. An agreement for sale of these products to private sector was also entered into with M/s. IDI, USA.

5.35 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. During the year version 7.0 of ORACLE RDBMS was obtained and put to use. Around 150 people were trained in NIC on ORACLE and its tools.

UNIX SUPPORT SYSTEM

5.36 NIC UNIX SVR4, a value added version of UNIX Operating System developed and productized by NIC was put on a large number of machines available with NIC. Further, NIC has productized a newer version of UNIX called NIC UNIX SVR4.2 and

together with the earlier version, NIC UNIX SVR4.0, this new version has been installed on about 500 NIC machines.

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) SUPPORT

5.37 NIC has developed the software package called GISNIC under XENIX, SCO UNIX and SCO ODT platforms. Further, methodology for design and implementation of GIS based system for district organization of spatial data set and linkages between spatial and non-spatial data set, formation of closed user group, availability of GIS server over NICNET GIS based system for intra-district disparity, village development indicators and infra-structural facility index have been developed. State-wise map of talukas at 1:250,000 scale have been prepared.

DOCUMENT STORAGE & RETRIEVAL SYSTEM

5.38 Document Storage & Retrieval system for Cabinet Secretariat has been installed at (1) Planning Commission for archiving project files, (2) Ministry of Personnel for archiving of ACRs of IAS officers & (3) Department of Civil Aviation for storing important agreements.

MULTI-MEDIA TECHNOLOGY & APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT

5.39 NIC has completed development of Multimedia CD-ROM named 'CLASS-ROM' which explains the concepts and technology of multimedia systems. CLASS-ROM has been prototyped on a single CD. NIC has started work on Video Conferencing Project by procuring necessary equipment which can be overlaid on the existing high speed national info highway of NIC. NIC has conducted two commercial courses on Multimedia Technology and Applications.

MULTI-MEDIA PRESENTATION SERVICES

5.40 During the year 1994-95 NIC has undertaken number of projects on Multimedia Presentation and Multimedia based education on commercial basis for organisations like CRRI, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Rural Development etc. NIC has provided graphic support to Dooradarshan for display

of trends and results of Assembly elections' 1994, prepared a multimedia based corporate presentation for NIC and NCTI.

NATURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEM

5.41 Development of Natural Resources Informatics has been completed in Bulandshahr District. Data related to Geology, Soil, water, land related files were generated and compiled in a computer compatible format. Further, process has been initiated in Orissa to prepare State Plan of Action for NRIS programme development and implementation in collaboration with various state level sectoral and resource departments. This division has also taken up an exercise with Bihar Remote Sensing Application Centre on Natural Resource Thematic Mapping, a project in collaboration with Govt. of Rajasthan to develop Urban NRIS for 75 urban centres of Rajasthan.

INTEGRATED BUSINESS INFORMATION SYSTEM

5.42 20 major databases have been created and put to use. Some of them are on Trade opportunities, Company Profile, Country Profile, flight and Container train schedules, Worldwide Ports, Trade fair details, financial Institutions and Banks, Exporter/Importer of various countries, Foreign Exchange reserves and Value of Indian Rupee in relation to World currencies, Embassy Details, a database of export/import through all the Indian ports, etc. Trade related data from various countries has also been compiled for dissemination to Commercial users.

5.43 Interface with Indian Commercial representatives abroad and International Trade Related Bodies are being worked out so as to get more Trade data to flow into NICNET.

5.44 An agreement with the Singapore Trade and Development Board was signed to enable Trade data to be available to the business community. Similar Trade agreements are under consideration with Romanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and with the Techno Commercial Bureau of Russia which will enable both the countries to exchange and use the various trade related databases developed.

5.45 An agreement has been signed with Radio Suisse for on-line access of a global tender/bid information database

(Scan-A-Bid). Through this NIC can download various Tender information/business opportunities as available on-line from UNDP assisted projects, projects funded by UN, World Bank etc. Listing of the Indian Companies in the Global network has been finalised with World Trade Centre, Bombay.

TRADE POINT

5.46 NIC and Ministry of Commerce have set up Trade Point to provide electronic trading options generated by different trade points in the world. A separate computer has been connected to internet. This system is accessible from all the NICNET nodes.

GOVERNMENT INFORMATICS TRAINING PROGRAMME

5.47 Training is an essential component of introducing new technology and bringing out cultural/attitudinal changes in the functioning of the government. NIC Training Centres are spread over Head Quarters, Regional, State and District Centres.

5.48 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.

5.49 Various update, customised, international training programmes were conducted by NIC. Over 18,000 participants are benefited by these programmes. These training programmes include regular scheduled programs for Govt. Officials, DOP&T sponsored programmes, Regular Hindi Programmes, update programmes on topics such as ORACLE, UNIX, Software Engineering BASIS PLUS, Object Oriented Programming in C++, Client Server Architecture, GIS, customised need based special training programmes for Department of Post, Ministry of Environment & Forests, CGDA, CPWD, Department of Statistics, Lok Sabha and Finance Ministry. NIC has also conducted International Management Development Programme for participants from developing countries and Executive Devel-

opment Programmes on Multimedia Technology and ORACLE. Further NIC has introduced new training programme on windows platform. Special emphasis is being given to in-house training of NIC professionals to keep them abreast of latest technology developments.

LAND RECORDS COMPUTERISATION

5.50 The project on Land Records Computerisation has been taken up at a cost of Rs. 48 crores over a three year period for providing computer hardware, software, maintenance and training as an overlay of NIC's infrastructure. The project will be implemented on a complementary basis with Ministry of Rural Development who will organise data collection, collation, entry etc. NIC has developed a comprehensive software package for computerisation of land records with special reference to Rajasthan State using the latest software tools like ORACLE RDBMS. NIC has also developed a software package for the implementation of land settlement operations with special reference to Madhya Pradesh. It is planned to provide computer facilities at the subdistrict level for ease of operation and ensuring ready availability of land records' data for access.

GRASS ROOT INPUT TO DISTRICTS (GRID)

5.51 GRID programme envisages 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.

5.52 The experiment on extending the NICNET connectivity to block level using ultra high frequency band at Faridabad, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Sonapat districts of Haryana continued. The report submitted by a Committee on GRID, is under consideration.

APEX COURTS COMPUTERISATION PROGRAMME (COURT-NIC)

5.53 During the year computerisation activity has been taken up in Delhi High Court, Gujarat High Court, Allahabad High Court, Shimla High Court, Madhya Pradesh High Court, Tamil Nadu High Court and Sikkim High Court. Various applications have been identified for computerisation. Hardware has been installed and LAN connecting terminals to various judicial sections of each High Court have been provided. Total computerisation of the activities at filing Counter in the Apex Court has been implemented.

5.54 Caselaw data bank containing reported judgements of Supreme Court right from the 1950 onwards have been put on the system. The necessary software for retrieval of information has been developed.

TELE-INFORMATICS DEVELOPMENT & PROMOTION PROGRAMME

5.55 A system for display of current road accident information for Delhi Police was fully developed and tested and incorporated into the teletext service on a trial basis.

5.56 A low cost satellite teletext receiver has been developed and productionised alongwith M/s.ET&T. Installation of such receivers around the country has begun, with the first three operational in Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad.

5.57 For collection, tallying and delivery of 1994 assembly election results was set-up and operated. The up-to the minute result information was used by Doordarshan Delhi, Doordarshan Bangalore, Doordarshan Hyderabad and PIB.

5.58 A LAN for collecting news agency input and speeding up script preparation for the Doordarshan news room was set up and news staff were trained on it.

5.59 Medical Seat availability teletext display for MBBS students during two rounds of seat allocation was done for second year in a row. This closed circuit teletext display system has now been accepted by DGHS as part of their regular seat allotment procedure.

5.60 Demonstration of direct satellite data broadcast capability was presented at Infocom 94.

GISTNIC INFORMATICS PROGRAMME

5.61 The General Information System Terminal (GISTNIC) is providing information to Government and public on various aspects of Indian economy, Tourism, Hotel guide of India, Polytechnic Guide of India, etc. The scope of information has been enhanced with the addition of information on 1991-Census, Village Amenities data base, Monthly Review of the Indian Economy, Basic Statistics - All India and Basic Statistics State-level, Rural and Traditional Sciences and Technologies Data Base.

MODELLING, GRAPHICS AND DESIGN PROGRAMME

5.62 NIC has conducted training programme for the usage of different modules of SESAM. NIC has tested different types of standard bench mark problems on the performance of SESAM for Nuclear Power Corporation. Other projects completed by NIC include rigidity analysis and re-design of HMT Lathe finite element analysis software modules with features like Engineering data, GUI, vectorized elements, etc.

5.63 POSTDES, is a new postprocessor being developed by NIC to help the construction industry in the design of reinforced concrete and steel structures. This software checks/designs the structural members like beams, columns etc., according to the Specification of Indian Standard Code of practice (IS:800-1984 and IS:456-1978) and suggests a few alternative solutions, if the design is unsafe. POSTDES consists of two design modules called concrete design and steel design.

5.64 Other projects under development include NICHEAT, a Finite Element software for Linear Study State Heat Transfer Analysis, and properly interfaced with the existing SESAM package which is applicable for one, two and three dimensional problems. IC-BRIDGE for the design of super structure for different types of R.C.C. Bridges based on different structural analysis methods and CADUGS (Computer Aided Design of Underground Structures) in collaboration with IIT, Delhi.

5.65 The Project on utility Mapping progressed well during the past 12 months. The Control grid has been established at Okhla for IMT work. The digitization work of the photographs started at NRSA and various exercise for the development of procedures concluded. A proto type software for the storage of base map data, its refinement and for the creation of Utility layers has been acquired and training programmes for the in-house staff were conducted. During this period the base map data was delivered by NRSA and field verification work for this data started and major work has been done. The data collected during this exercise has been used to verify ground truth. An application software for identification and location of any property/building in Delhi has been developed and data for NDMC areas were collected and stored in this system. An exercise for evolving procedures for collecting utility data from field has been carried out with Utility agencies.

BIBLIO-INFORMATICS SERVICE PROGRAMME

5.66 The scope of MEDLINE database was expanded to include data from 1985 to 1993. The MEDLINE and the three AIDS databases - AIDSLINE, AIDSDRUGS, AIDSTRIALS could be made accessible over NICNET around the clock. Approximately 40 medical institutions, colleges and organisations are accessing the MEDLARS databases available with NIC. Approximately 350 searches per month were performed on these databases. Full-text document service from over 500 core biomedical journals covered in the ADONIS document delivery system was being provided to users for accessing. The catalogue of Indian Bio-Medical Periodicals, available in libraries throughout the country, was ported on to NIC's computer for easy access. Detailed Information documents were prepared on "Plague" and "Malaria" from MEDLINE and MICROMEDEX databases which were distributed to all medical and health professionals in the country including WHO and ICMR. The Information was also transmitted through NICNET to all State and District offices. A microearth station was installed by NIC at SNM Hospital at Leh for easy access of all the databases.

5.67 NIC is providing Patent Information Services to research and development laboratories and institutions of Defence, CSIR, Public Sector Undertakings and Private Sector. These services are being provided through bibliographic information service, full text specification service and abstract service. European patents on CD-ROMs have been procured from 1978 onwards. US patents on CD-ROMs have also been procured. Dissemination service is provided on continuous basis.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

5.68 The project on computer aided design of underground structures by IIT, Delhi was completed. During the year projects on development of library information system (RCC, Calcutta), feasibility study of optimisation algorithms for engineering design and decision making (RCC, Calcutta), Resource Atlas project for microlevel planning (Gandhi Gram Rural Institute, Dindigul), and extension of project natural resource data base land systems study for Bulandshahar and Mathura districts (AMU, Aligarh) were initiated.

NEW DIVISIONS

5.69 NIC has set up following new divisions.

A) BASIS PLUS Division for promotion, commercialisation, training of BASIS PLUS and TECHLIB PLUS software products.

B) and Records Information Systems Division has been created to coordinate the implementation of the project on Land Records Computerisation in the country in coordination with Ministry of Rural Development, State Governments and NIC State & District Units.

C) INTERNET Division has been created to coordinate the activities relating to RENNIC Services, WWW Services through C-WEB and other INTERNET activities.

D) Electronic Document Interchange (EDI) Services.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INFORMATICS

5.70 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. Besides continuing support for already implemented MIS, following new MIS related activities have been undertaken:

- (1) Computerised processing of reimbursement of CGHS claims, computerisation of Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme, MIS for National Leprosy Eradication Programme, for Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
- (2) National level study on cooperative statistics to examine the present system of reporting, its problems and bottlenecks, and to recommend a new system to bring out state and national level statistical reports without delay.
- (3) Databases on International Demand & Supply of Cotton, Cotton Textile Industry, Jute, Man-made Fibres & Wool Industry; System for monitoring the Progress of Departmentally Run Training Schemes for various crafts, Information Systems for monitoring the Weekly Prices of Textile Items, Export of Textile Items including Handicrafts Items, Computerisation of Regional Offices of Textile Commissioner, Bombay, System for Monitoring the Marketing Scheme of Financial Assistance to State Corporations/Apex Cooperative Societies for Handicraft Sector, Database on Cooperative Societies of Handloom Sector for Ministry of Textiles.
- (4) MIS on 100% Export Oriented Units, System on Joint Venture/Wholly owned subsidiaries, World Price Monitoring of selected commodities, MIS on Commodity Boards - Tea, Coffee & Rubber, MIS on claims for ex-gratia scheme/enemy property, System on Exporter Redressal, Computerized systems for Gems and Jewellery Division of MMTCL Ltd., MIS for DGFT HQ and its four regional offices at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, Systems on Monthly status of Commercial Representative abroads for Ministry of Commerce
- (5) Technical support and supervision for computer based systems for UN-ESCAP conference held in New Delhi.

- (6) Primary Census Abstract (PCA) at All-India level in bilingual.
- (7) Computerisation of Foreign Tourist Arrivals Information System, Average duration of stay by Foreign Nationals in India, Travel Trade Information System to monitor and evaluate the services and performance of travel agents, tour operators and transport operators, Domestic Tourism Information System, Hotel Occupancy in approved hotels, Protected and Restricted area Information System for Ministry of Tourism.
- (8) Irrigation water management package for improvement in water use efficiency under National Water Management Project for Sathanur Reservoir.
- (9) Maintenance works monitoring system for CPWD, Architectural Informatics System, Project Monitoring Systems (PROMIS) for CPWD, Roads Monitoring Information System for Ministry of Urban Development.
- (10) Sector-wise list of projects with cost and time overrun for Ministry of Programme Implementation.
- (11) Database on rDNA Projects in India, Oil-Palm Demonstration Project Information System as a part of Technology Mission on Oil-Seeds for Department of Bio-Technology.
- (12) Database on Electronic Technology for Export for Department of Electronics.
- (13) Processing of notices for Parliament Questions, viz., registration, preparation of ballot charts, ranking, generation of central diary, creation and querying of Index Registers, etc., Conference Management System for usage at Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference.
- (14) Database on Medals & Awards of Police Medals & Jeevan Raksha Padak Service awards for Ministry of Home.
- (15) News Paper/Magazine Title clearance system, Software development for the selection of films for the Indian Panorama Section of National & International Film Festivals, Automation of Newspaper Registration which will be linked to

the Titles Clearance System for Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.

(16) Software for data transmission of Factories data collected by 163 regional and sub-regional offices of NSSO.

(17) Database on village directory data consisting of infrastructure data of 6.27 lakh villages in the country

(18) Processing of Survey Questionnaire data on operations of deepsea fishing companies for sickness analysis.

(19) Industrial approvals status monitoring system for EOUs/JVs/FCs in Food Processing Area, Query information system for agricultural and processed food exporter's directory for Ministry of Food.

(20) Computerisation of Document Management System for Joint Venture/ International Co-operation.

(21) Central Secretariat Official Language Service-seniority lists, Library computerisation of Central Translation Bureau, Bilingual Hardware/Software Information System, for Department of Official Languages.

(22) Computerised Examination System of Directorate General of Civil/Aviation, Databank of all AMES, software for issue & renewal of licenses for AME, Software for Medical Assessment records of Pilots & issue of certificates, Software for studying the congestion at various airports for Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(23) Habitation Survey Information System, IRDP Key Indicator Monitoring system through NICNET, Scheme Monitoring System for NGOs for Ministry of Rural Development.

(24) Development of computer based MIS for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Spectrum of grant-in-aid in respect of non-formal education programme, Data processing on educational statistics data in respect of higher education, Data processing on vocational education data, Publication entitled "Budget Resources for Education" based on Budget expenditure

data for 42 years has been brought out for Ministry of Human Resources Development.

(25) Computer based MIS for monitoring of ongoing bilateral/multilateral programmes and foreign aided projects of DARE, adhoc schemes/ Education schemes at different ICAR institutions/ Univerisities, etc.

(26) Seed Management Information System NICNET based weather watch monitoring system, Information system for NICNET based Animal Disease Surveillance, Central Sheep Breeding Farming, Financial and Physical Monitoring of Central Animal Husbandry Subordinate Offices, Monitoring Milk and Milk Product Order, Financial and physical monitoring of Delhi Milk Scheme, NICNET based project "Integrated Pest Management Training & Demonstration" was implemented in about 1000 blocks, National Task Force for the development of Integrated Information System on Animal Husbandry & Dairying was constituted by Ministry of Agriculture.

(27) Computerised Management Information systems for monitoring various aspects like production, imports distribution, movement, sales, stocks and retention-cum-subsidy, etc. of fertilisers, Computerised Fertiliser import information system for Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilisers.

(28) Computerised Processing of Budget for 1994-95, the detailed demands for Grants, 1994-95, transmission of Customs and Excise notifications through NICNET for the collectorates/districts for the Ministry of Finance.

(29) Comprehensive database for drug production statistics, chemical production statistics and petro-chemical statistics, for Department of Chemicals & Petro-Chemicals.

(30) Database on private sector projects for effective monitoring of 127 power projects, specialised software for Central Electricity Authority for monitoring of data on construction projects for Ministry of Power.

(31) Databases on New and Renewable Sources of energy devices for Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

(32) Computerisation of Accounts including two systems implemented for Telecom Accounting, TACT and Postal Accounting, PACT and Postal Accounting, PACT at the HQ of Telecom Commission and Department of Posts, Software development at the secondary level for circle Account Offices in Department of Posts, National test letter run system (NTLR), Public Grievance Monitoring for Telecom Services (PGMS), Post Office complaints Monitoring System (PCMS), All India Post Office Data Base for Ministry of Communications.

STATE GOVERNMENT INFORMATICS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

5.71 NICNET facilities established in 25 State capitals, 7 Union Territories and about 470 district centres were utilized for the development of computer based Government Informatics at the State/district level. In many states, NIC-State Coordination Committees (NSCC) as well as NIC-District Co-ordination Committees (NDCC) reviewed the Informatics development programmes at state and district levels for smooth implementation. The State Government departments are using NICNET facilities for on-line monitoring of various sectors of economy and social developments on a regular basis, and also for database development for administration and development planning.

STATE INITIATED PROJECTS

5.72 NICNET facilities were used effectively at the state level for interdepartmental information exchange and computerisation of Generation of Land survey maps, Processing of remote sensing data from NRSA for generation of natural resources database, Hospital Management Information Systems, Computerisation of Zilla Parishads, Preparation of village and town directory, MIS development for Assam State Seed Certification Agency and Loan Management System for Assam State Housing Board, implementation of online tax collection system for Transport Department, Computer Aided Surplus Ceiling Land Management System, Commercial Tax Monitoring System, Quarters Allocation Monitoring System, Development of Museum database, implementation of Treasury Information Accounting Systems, Development of District Panchayat Ac-

counts, Literacy Campaign Monitoring System, STD-PCO billing system, installation of LAN in HP Government Secretariat, Computerisation in Governor's Office, Kashmir Migrants relief monitoring and information system, J&K Housing Board Project, J&K Forest Corporation Project for sale depot computerisation, Consumer billing for electric supply, MIS support services to the Dept. of Bhopal Gas Tragedy Relief & Rehabilitation, Disease Prevalance Monitoring for Veterinary Deptt., Budget Computerisation, Monitoring the progress of NEC funded schemes in North Eastern States, Computerisation of State Inner line Permit (ILP), Computerisation of Chief Minister's Secretariat, Patients Information System for Aizawal Civil Hospital, Registration in District Employment Exchange, NIC-NET based Damage & Relief Information on Natural Calamity, rainfall analysis system, creation of Hydro-Meteorological synoptic situation database, MIS on Integrated Public Distribution System, Prototype designs for Mahanadi Flood management System and GIS based Flood Management System, Tenth Finance Commission Data Analysis, Study, Design and Implementation of software and creation of Green Card holders database, Completion of Village Directory for Orissa and generation of various inset tables, Statistical Package for Split Plot Design of Experiments for ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Research), ECOSTAT Market Prices of 107 Commodities for Department of Statistics, Land Registration System in West Tripura, Monitoring System of Tripura State Government Cabinet Decisions, Implementation of Permit holders system to issue permits and monitoring the movement of permit holders, Inventory Management Information System for Electricity Department, Property Tax information system for Pondicherry Municipality and Karaikal Municipality.

IMPLEMENTATION OF CENTRALLY INITIATED PROJECTS AT STATE LEVEL

5.73 NIC State Units were involved in the implementation of centrally initiated computer based projects: (i) COURT-IS, PARLIS, TACT, SMART, MOVIS and MIS on National Literacy Mission and Vocationalisation of Education, (ii) computerisation in the office of Central Excise divisions and

collectorates, computerisation of Accountant General Offices, Employment Exchanges, Joint CCI&E, FCI, Registrar of Companies, Central PAO, Telecom Circle Office, Postal Life Insurance, Regional PF Office, and Press Information Bureau (PIB), at the state level, and integrated Child Welfare, Village Disease Database, Surplus ceiling land Management, Commercial Tax Monitoring System, Primary and Secondary School infrastructure database, Public Distribution Systems including distribution of food grains, sugar, kerosene, etc.

5.74 NIC State Unit of Maharashtra helped effectively in the dissemination of data from the earthquake hit Latur and Osmanabad districts by extensively using NICNET facilities.

5.75 NIC State Unit of Maharashtra made all the necessary arrangements for the use of NICNET during the 1994 National Sports meet in Bombay/Pune for providing on-line display of results of the games along with necessary software.

5.76 As an ongoing exercise and as part of consolidation, after successful completion of process of "budget through computers" at the Central Government level, a standard computer-based budget processing package, facilitating output in local language, was implemented in many states. This has introduced reforms in the budget processing, as well as, interface to the budget press for publishing the budget documents.

DISTRICT LEVEL INFORMATICS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

5.77 DISNIC Programme is operational in about 470 districts. It involves development of databases in 28 sectors such as agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, water resources, dairy development, industry, education, environment, energy, planning, rural development, etc. An integrated approach for database development across different sectors has been adopted. Following are the major achievements during the year:

5.78 Twelve National level District Informatics Officers Workshops on "DISNIC programme", to evaluate the implementation of the DISNIC Programme in about 250 districts, were conducted during April-November, 1994.

5.79 Development of Database for Microlevel Planning Project (DISNIC-PLAN) in the states of A.P., Bihar, J&K, Orissa, H.P., M.P. and Kerala continued. The Government of Tamil Nadu has advocated all district level planning officers to use DISNICPLAN database for undertaking micro-level planning. NIC District centres in the state of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Orissa, M.P. and Haryana have brought out analytical reports of the DISNIC-PLAN project. The DISNICPLAN Steering Committee has recommended to the Planning Commission to consider the DISNIC-PLAN Project as a central sector scheme.

5.80 A Regional Workshop on "NICNET Based Integrated Information System for Animal Husbandry (DISNIC-Animal Husbandry)", for the states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, UT of Pondicherry and UT of Lakshadweep was conducted in collaboration with the Government of Kerala.

5.81 DISNIC Programme Database development report in the area of (i) District Revenue Administration, (ii) Housing & Building, (iii) Fisheries and Road Transport were submitted to the User Departments for implementation. In order to control pollution due to road transport, an "information system" (P-MACIS) was designed and sent to NIC State Units for possible implementation.

5.82 A Project proposal on "An Integrated Farmers Information System" was carried out. Detailed study on "Weather Related Database and Modelling for an Integrated Farmers' Information System" as a part of the Climate & Weather Information System (CWIS) was undertaken.

5.83 News Fax & Meteorological Dissemination System (NFMD) and Data Acquisition Multiline System (DAMS) have been installed to receive meteorological data and build weather database for online access through NICNET by User Agencies and also for the development of NICNET based Drought Assessment and Monitoring System in the districts. Trial runs on NICNET-based transmission of cloud pictures, IMDWeather forecast and warnings were undertaken.

5.84 To facilitate micro-level planning and rural development, a project proposal "GIS thematic Mapping" was approved for 150 districts, during 1995-97. A Pilot project "District level resources atlas" was taken up in Dindigul Anna District (Tamil Nadu), in collaboration with the Gandhigram Rural Institute.

5.85 Discussions were held with the Ministry of Rural Development, for taking up rural development planning on the basis of the DISNIC-PLAN project database, in about 100 districts.

TURN-KEY PROJECTS

5.86 NIC has taken up a number of turn-key projects for implementation on payment basis for Central Government Departments, State Government Departments and Government Organisations. Some of the major projects are: Computerisation of FPO licensing and monitoring activities, data processing work of Sixth All India Educational Survey, NICNET connectivity to National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) and State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRD) and development of Multimedia based training facilities for NIRD & SIRD, MIS development for Jails Management, Immigration control system at Delhi & Bombay Airports, Customs Computerisation, Computerised Conference Management System for 16th International Congress of Biochemistry & Molecular Technology, MIS development for Human Rights Violation cases, Hospital Management Information System, Integrated Fertiliser MIS, Inventory Control and Vendor Analysis system for Medical stores organisation and Computerised on-line seat allotment system, computerised passport offices at Cochin, Bombay, Kozhikode, Bangalore and Madras.

5.87 Besides the above new projects NIC has continued giving support to many turnkey projects taken up earlier. Some of them are Central Excise Computerisation, ROC Computerisation, Computerisation of Regional Passports etc.

CHAPTER -VI

GRANTS-IN-AID

6.1 In 1994-95, grant-in-aid amounting to Rs.78.95 lakhs was released upto January 16, 1995 by the Socio-Economic Research Unit for Research Studies connected with Plan formulation and implementation. Out of this, Rs.13.92 lakhs was given under the blockgrant 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.65.03 lakhs was given under the Project Pattern to various research institutes for completing the on going studies and taking up new studies and for organising Seminars/Conferences, etc. as approved by the Research Advisory Committee.

6.3 A list indicating the research studies and 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 Annexure-6.1

6.4 The List of Studies and Seminars/Conferences approved during the year 1993-94 and the list of studies completed during the year is given at Annexure-6.2 and 6.3.

6.5 The List of Members of the Research Advisory Committee (RAC) is given at Annexure-6.4

ANNEXURE-6.1

**LIST OF RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS/UNIVERSITIES TO WHOM GRANT-IN-AID
WAS GIVEN DURING 1994-95 (UPTO JANUARY, 1995).**

Sl. No.	Subject	Institute/University	Amount (Rs.)
<u>A. Block Grant to Centres for Research in Planning & Development</u>			
1.	Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.		4,70,000
2.	Deptt. of Economics, University of Bombay, Bombay.		5,10,000
3.	Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune.		4,12,000
Total -			13,92,000
<u>B. Seminars/Conferences</u>			
1.	35th Annual Labour Conference	Indian Society of Labour Economics, Ahmedabad.	36,000

ANNEXURE 6.1 (contd.)

Sl. No.	Subject	Institute/University	Amount (Rs.)
2.	International Conference on Rehabilitation, Renovation and Repairs of Structure -94.	Andhra University Visakhapatnam	27,000
3.	National Conference on "Soil and Water Conservation for sustainable Production and Panchayat Raj.	Soil Conservation Society of India, New Delhi.	54,000
4.	National Seminar on Socio-Economic Dimensions of Rural Development in Eastern Region	Bihar Institute of Economic Studies Patna.	36,000
5.	Dr. D.T. Lakadawala Memorial Lectures	Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi.	45,000
6.	7th International Congress on Human Settlement in Developing Countries	Centre for Human Settlement International Calcutta.	22,500

ANNEXURE 6.1(contd.)

Sl. No.	Subject	Institute/University	Amount (Rs.)
7.	10th Annual Conference on Assessing Social and Economic Disparities in India	Indian Association for Research & Action on Social Justice, Aurangabad	2,500
8.	National and Sub-regional Workshop on Panchayati Raj	Rajiv Gandhi Foundation New Delhi.	30,69,000
9.	Chakriya Vikas Pranali, 10-12 March, 1994 Daltonganj	Society of Hill Resource Management School, Bihar	1,08,000
10.	Annual Conference of Indian Economic Association.	Indian Economic Association, New Delhi.	45,000
11.	10th All India Input Output Conference	Input-Output Research Association, Bombay.	18,000
12.	National Seminar on Blue Revolution Progress Problems & Prospects	Institute for Development & Planning Studies Visakhapatnam	22,500

ANNEXURE 6.1 (contd.)

Sl. No.	Subject	Institute/University	Amount (Rs.)
13.	2nd Annual National Conference of Indian Association for Research and Action on Social Justice	Indian Association for Research and Action on Social Justice, Aurangabad.	45,000
14.	Promoting Constructive Debate Improving the Voluntary Sector in India	Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi.	90,000
15.	International Conference on Development of Processed Food Industries in the Asia-Pacific Region	Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta	4,50,000
16.	36th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics	Punjab University Deptt. of Economics Patiala-147002	45,000
17.	Seminar on the Role of Planning in India in the Future.	Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi.	90,000

ANNEXURE 6.1 (contd.)

Sl. No.	Subject	Institute/University	Amount (Rs.)
18.	Second National Conference on Indian Distance Education	Indian Distance Education Association Kakatiya University, Andhra Pradesh	22,500
19.	National Seminar on Gandhi's Concept of Voluntary Organization and its Role in the Reconstruction of Modern India.	Bhagalpur University Bhagalpur	27,000
20.	National Conference of NGO's Integrated Rural Development	Consortium for Voluntary Action, New Delhi.	2,16,000
21.	National Seminar on Development and Environment of Himalayan Region	Himachal Pradesh University	22,500
22.	21st All India Sociological Conference	Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi.	45,000

ANNEXURE 6.1 (contd.)

Sl. No.	Subject	Institute/University	Amount (Rs.)
23.	National Seminar Memory of Prof. A.K. Dasgupta on Planning & Marketing in Developmental Economics.	Viswa-Bharati, West Bengal	1,35,000
24.	National Seminar on Social Development	Council for Social Development, New Delhi.	1,06,800
25.	Four Zonal Conferences & One All India Conference of Voluntary Social Agencies & Workers	Association of Voluntary Social Agencies & Workers New Delhi.	45,000
<u>Research Studies</u>			
1.	Strategies for Social Marketing of Family Planning	Society of Strategies Intervention for Development	69,600

ANNEXURE 6.1 (contd.)

Sl. No.	Subject	Institute/University	Amount (Rs.)
10	Strategies for Social Marketing of Family Planning and Audit of effectiveness of incentives	Society for Strategic Intervention for Development, Madras.	68,300
11	Research Study on Precensus Population Project of India	Socio-Economics Research Institute, Calcutta.	18,525
12	Literacy Survey in North-Eastern Region of India	North Eastern Hill University, Shillong	19,000
13	Evolution, Growth and Working of the Capital Market in India	International Institute Development Studies Calcutta.	59,000
14	A study of records of rights in land in Bihar	Bihar Institute of Economic Studies, Lal Bahadur Shahtri Nagar, Bihar.	1,25,000
15	Subsidy in the Housing Sector in India	National Institute of Public Finance & Policy New Delhi.	89,000

ANNEXURE 6.1 (contd.)

Sl. No.	Subject	Institute/University	Amount (Rs.)
16	Familial Role and Work in Tribal Community	Indian Institute of Education, Pune.	5,500
17	Strategies for Social Market of Family Planning: An Audit of effectiveness of Incentives.	Society of Strategic Intervention for Development, Madras.	67,440
18	Potential for Property Tax in some of the Major cities in India	National Public Instt. for Finance & Policy New Delhi.	1,35,000
19	Operational Efficiency of Commercial Banks in India: A Comparative Study of Pvt. & Pub. Sector Management of Parishad.	Motilal Nehru College New Delhi.	49,000
20	Tribal Area Development of the Distt. of W.B.-Purlia & Birbhum-Bangiya Arthaniti Parishad.	Bangia Arthaniti Parishad, Calcutta.	52,000

ANNEXURE 6.1 (concl.d.)

Sl. No.	Subject	Institute/University	Amount (Rs.)
21	Collecting Bargaining: A response to the Adjust. Process and Enterprises Restructuring in India	International Management Institute, New Delhi.	1,50,000
22	Studies on Strategic Planning & Future Development of Tribes: A case study of Four Tribal Agencies of the Southern States in India	Pondicherry University	1,70,000
23	Implication of Income Recogn. Norms	Society for Economic Research and Financial Analysis, New Delhi.	90,000

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

RESEARCH STUDIES

Sl. No.	Subject of Studies	Institute/University
1.	Potential for Property Taxes in some of the major cities in India	National Institute of Public Finance & Policy, New Delhi.
2.	Marketability of Agro-equipment Modernisation Technologies Developed by the Agri. Universities	Centre for Research Planning and Action, New Delhi.
3.	Regional Development Disparities and Sustainable Development of a Mountainous State (A case study of Himachal Pradesh)	Department of Geography, H.P. University, Shimla

RESEARCH STUDIES

Sl. No.	Subject of Studies	Institute/University
4.	Action Research and Self-reliant Development at the Micro-level	Kerala Agricultural University, Vellanikkara, Trichur.
5.	Strengthening Voluntary Organizations in Bihar	Association for Social Engineering Research & Training, Patna.
6.	Agricultural Growth in India During 1980-83 to 1990-93, A District Level Study	Jawaharlal Nehru University New Delhi.
7.	Role of Panchayat Raj in Rural Development and Planning in West Bengal	Joshi Adhikari Institute of Social Studies, West Bengal
8.	Data Base Development on Energy and Industry in India	Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, JNU, New Delhi.
9.	An Evaluation Study of Book-Bank Scheme for SC & ST in Tamilnadu and Pondicherry.	University of Madras

RESEARCH STUDIES

Sl. No.	Subject of Studies	Institute/University
10.	Migration of Workers to Urban Informal Sectors (Case Study of Five Class-I Towns in Orissa).	Nabakrushna Choudhary Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar
11.	A Study of the Profile of Visibly Poor	Techno-Economic Research Institute. New Delhi.

SEMINARS/CONFERENCES

Sl. No.	Subject of Seminars/ Conference	Institute/Organising Body
1.	Conference on the Multi-Dimensional Problems of Sundarvan, West Bengal.	Tagore Society for Rural Development, Calcutta
2.	National Seminar on Blue Revolution: Progress, Problems and Prospects	Institute of Development and Planning Studies, Visakhapatnam.
3.	Second National Conference on Indian Distance Education Association.	Indian Distance Education Association
4.	National Seminar on Development and Environment of Himalayan Region	Department of Geography, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla.
5.	2nd Annual National Conference of Indian Association for Research & Action on Social Justice.	Indian Association for Research and Action on Social Justice.

SEMINARS/CONFERENCES

Sl. No.	Subject of Seminars/ Conference	Institute/Organising Body
6.	Promoting Constructive Debate on Improving the Voluntary Sector in India.	The Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi.
7.	Conference of the Indian Economic Association.	Indian Economic Association
8.	A National Conference of NGO's from Integrated Rural Development, Innovative Approaches.	Consortium for Voluntary Action, FORE, New Delhi.
9.	36th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics	Department of Economics, Punjabi University, Patiala.
10.	Seminar on the Role of Planning in India in the Future.	Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi

SEMINARS/CONFERENCES

Sl. No.	Subject of Seminars/ Conference	Institute/Organising Body
11.	National Seminar in Memory of late Prof. A.K. Dasgupta on Planning and Marketing in Developing Economics.	Department of Economics and Politics, Viswa-Bharti Shantiniketan.
12.	XXI All Indian Sociological Conference	Jawaharlal Nehru University New Delhi.
13.	XVI National IASLIC Seminar	Indian Institute of Tech- nology, Powai, Bombay
14.	International Conference on Engineering Education An Indian Perspective	Andhra University
15.	XVIII Indian Social Science Congress	Indian Academy of Social Sciences.
16.	Platinum Jubilee Celebrations & Ninth Indian Engineering Congress	The Institution of Engineers (India)

SEMINARS/CONFERENCES

Sl. No.	Subject of Seminars/ Conference	Institute/Organising Body
17.	Diamond Jubilee Symposium on Management of Land and Water Resources for Sustainable Agriculture and Environment	Indian Society of Soil Science
18.	Four Zonal Conferences and One All India Conference of Voluntary Social Agencies Workers.	Association of Voluntary Social Agencies and Workers India
19.	Eastern India in Developing Perspective : Two Phase Workshop	Faculty of Management Studies University of Delhi.
20.	2nd State Science Congress	West Bengal State Council of Science and Technology, University of Calcutta.

ANNEXURE-6.3

LIST OF STUDIES COMPLETED AND DRAFT REPORTS RECEIVED DURING 1994-95

1. A Study of "Evaluation of Credit availability utilisation and Linkages for Tribal Development" - The Organisation for Applied Socio-Economic System, New Delhi.
2. A Study on "An Action Plan for Resolving the Grave Water Crisis facing Dewas Town" - The Samaj Pragati Sanyog Dewas.
3. "Operational Efficiency of Commercial Banks 1961-1991" (A comparative Study of Private and Public Sector Management) - By Shri Subhas K. Basu, Research Project, SER Unit, Planning Commission and Motilal Nehru College, Delhi University, 1994.
4. "Socio-Economic Study of Migratory Labour engaged in unorganised Sector of Lucknow & Kanpur cities of Uttar Pradesh" - A Pilot Study - Centre For Educational, Technological Research And Extension, Kanpur.

RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The latest composition of Research Advisory Committee (RAC) is given below :

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------|
| 1) | Sh. Pranab Mukherjee, Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission ... | Chairman |
| 2) | Prof. J.S. Bajaj, Member, Planning Commission .. | Member |
| 3) | Dr. Arjun K. Sengupta, Member-Secretary, Planning Commission . | Member |
| 4) | Prof. S.R. Hashim, Pr. Adviser (PP), Planning Commission ... | Member-Secy. |
| 5) | Sh. N. Mohanty, Adviser (I&M), Planning Commission ... | Member |
| 6) | Dr. T.S. Papola, Adviser (LEM), Planning Commission ... | Member |
| 7) | Sh. R.C. Tripathy, Adviser (Edn), Planning Commission ... | Member |
| 8) | Dr. D.N. Basu, Economic Adviser (HUD), Planning Commission ... | Member |
| 9) | Sh. N. Parthasarthy, JS & Financial Adviser, Planning Commission | Member |

APPENDIX

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. The Planning Commission consults the Central Ministries and the State Governments while formulating Five Year Plans and Annual Plans and also oversees their implementation. The Commission also functions as an advisory body at the apex level.

FUNCTIONS :

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 Allocation of Business Rules :

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

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION :

4. The composition of the Planning Commission as on 31.01.1994 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 Gamang

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. Sh. G.V. Ramakrishna

10. Dr. Arjun K. Sengupta, Member-Secretary.

5. Dr. Arjun K. Sengupta took charge as Member-Secretary in October, 1993. The organisational chart of the Planning Commission as on 09.01.1995 is attached.

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

ROLE OF PLANNING COMMISSION

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

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

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

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

ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP

13. The Planning Commission comes under the Ministry of Planning. The Commission functions through several technical/subject Divisions. Each 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.

14. The Deputy Chairman and the full time Members of the Planning Commission function as a composite body in the matter of detailed plan formulation. They provide advice and guidance to the subject Divisions in the Commission in the various exercises undertaken for the formulation of Approach to the Plan, Five Year Plans and Annual Plans. Their expert guidance is also available to the subject Divisions for monitoring and evaluation of the Plan programmes, projects and schemes.

15. 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)

16. 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.

17. The General Divisions functioning in the Planning Commission are :

- 1. National Informatics Centre; Yojana Bhawan Unit,
- 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 and Management Division, and
- 11. 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 (including Rural Energy)
13. Rural Development Division,
14. Science & Technology Division,
15. Social Welfare & Nutrition Division,
16. Transport Division,
17. Village & Small Industries Division, and
18. Western Ghats Secretariat.

18. 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

19. 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 Career Management, including training requirements of personnel belonging to the Commission.

20. The use of Hindi in official work is monitored by an Official Language Unit. The details of the achievements of the Hindi Section are detailed in this Report under the heading 'Hindi Section'.

21. 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. Similarly, the interest of Other Backward Classes are being taken care of in pursuance of the policy formulated by the Ministry of Welfare in this regard.

22. Officers and Staff of the Commission are exposed to various training programmes conducted within and outside the country by various national and international organisations of repute. Senior Officers also participated in various seminars and symposia organised by Indian and international organisations. In addition, short-term training programmes are organised and imparted on planning process for various categories of trainees from India and abroad.

23. 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.

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 Planning and Administration,
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